



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	PATEL MITULKUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910097368	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DELHI	Date/दिनांक	27/08/2024

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
Total/कुल अंक	250		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : EG/ईजी : Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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 को अधिकतम अंक अपनी विवेक पर प्रदान करने के अधिकार हैं, जो कि आपके कॉपी में आपके लेखन, प्रस्तुति, चित्रों, प्रवाहचित्रों, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या तथ्यों के रूप में किसे भी पसंद आए, जो कि आपके कॉपी में उनके पसंद आए।			① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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 established by Gupta ruler Kumaragupta near modern day Patna.

Nalanda as symbol of academic heritage

- ① It symbolises strong roots of Indian (academic) culture and methodical way of teaching in ancient India.
- ② Explicit viharas, libraries and huge campus symbolises academic tradition (as mentioned by Huan-Tsang).
- ③ It provided refuge to global academicians like Itasing.
- ④ It had systemic courses on religious studies (eg. Buddhism), science, astronomy, etc.

⑤ Nalanda was hub of Indian intellectuals like Nagarjuna.

Nalanda as symbol of Cultural exchange

① Through international students, teachings of Mahayan Buddhism travelled to China & South-East Asia.

② Globot developments in mathematics and languages were exchanged through it.

③ promoted give and take of ambassadors for cultural exchange.

Recently ^{initiated} Nalanda University Revamp program truly embody tradition's commitment to convert this historic heritage to modern day diplomatic and cultural avenue for global exchanges.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 period (1206 -

1556 AD) witnessed fusion of Indian and Persian Culture to add to the diversity in Indian culture.

Indo-Persian Culture in Literature

- ① Addition of New script and language in India → This fusion further brought new language of Urdu and Hind in future
- ② It gave impetus to Persian literature through writers like Al-Biruni.

Indo-Persian Culture in Art and Architecture

- ① 'Persian script' was used as designing - pattern in sultanate architecture
(eg) Kufi script

② Usage of 'Persian Wheel' improved Indian agriculture and Artisans working in pottery.

③ 'Arch and dome' was introduced to build magnificent structures

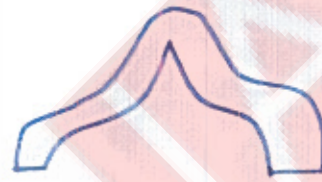


Fig: Double-Dome by Lodis

eg) Firozshah Kotla

④ Introduction of new methods of constructions eg) Batter method by Typhlops.

⑤ New methods of designing using Arabesque method, tessellation, etc replacing prevalent animal/human figures.

Sultanate period added new methods and techniques to enrich composite culture of India.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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.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 was started since ascension of British to power however real struggle started with revolt of 1857, and rise of intellectuals (in 18th & 19th century).

Contribution by Early Nationalists

- ① Raja Rammohan Roy threw light on British exploitations through revenue system and skewed duty structure.
- ② Revolt in 1857 showed spirit of fight by traditional Indian leaders like Rani Laxmibai, Nana Sahib etc.
- ③ Dadabhai Naoroji along with R.C. Dutt, a subramanian Iyer, etc exposed British Drain theory for economic exploitation

- ④ Leaders like Anand Mohan Banerjee and Shrikrishna Mitter had contributed to pre-congress organisation to fight Britishers
 eg Calcutta Association
- ⑤ Chhatrapati Chakrabarti and M. A. Ansari through Servants of India Society created series of protests to fight colonial exploitation.
- ⑥ Demands by early nationalists culminated into Indian Council Act, 1893 and introduction of Indians into top civil services
- ⑦ Growth of press after Metcalf's rules furthered nationalist spirit and growth of nationalist literature in India.

Early Nationalist contributed to development of conditions suitable for mature struggle against colonial rule through INC, extremists and Moderates.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.4) The Varkom 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)

Varkom Satyagraha was led by leaders like K. Kalappan and K. Iyappan to fight against caste-based discrimination in non-violent manner.

Varkom Satyagraha as historic milestone against social injustice and oppression caste-barriers :-

- ① Widespread temple-entry movement, demands for admission in educational institutions embodied aspirations of caste-subjugated people.
- ② ^{Equal} Access to public-spaces demanded by leaders.
- ③ Non-violence as measure to break strength of dominant and oppressive

higher costs.

④ It furthered anti-cost movement in South-Indian through Self-help movement by Periyar in future.

⑤ It furthered participation of non-Brahmin leaders into upcoming nationalistic struggle on the basis of equality and liberty of all people.

Volkam Satyagraha truly fought for social justice and equality against caste-based disability imposed by the then social order.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 Accord was signed by Israeli leaders and leaders of PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) in 1990.

Oslo Accord as landmark diplomatic Achievement

- ① It brought temporary truce between Israel-Palestinian leadership.
- ② Israel recognised welfare of Palestinian people and brought halt to stern measures against people living in West-Bank.
- ③ It reduced presence of extremist leadership within PLO.

However, Oslo Accord failed to address key issues and challenges, as:

- ① No talk on two-state solution
- ② No agreement on providing territorial link between Gaza and West-Bank
- ③ Israel's continued efforts to build settlements in West-Bank.
- ④ No conclusion of sovereignty over Jerusalem.

Not addressing these challenges led to rise of militant leadership through fatwas and Hamas. This has culminated into current-day Israel-Hamas conflict since 7th October, 2023.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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
are created by interaction of charged particles coming from sun with Earth's magnetic field in polar regions.

Explanation of phenomenon

① charged particles from solar storms are accelerated in magnetic field to emit light



⇒ It creates Aurora Borealis and Aurora in Northern and Southern polar regions, respectively

Impact on Earth's atmosphere

① Creation of noctilucent clouds, and their interaction with charged particles.

- ② High magnetic field in poles may impact animals and birds living there → disrupting their movements and instincts.
- ③ light-excess in night sky.

Impact on Human activities

- ① Tourism in Scandinavian countries and southern Chile/Argentina and Australia
- ② Helps to people with photography hobbies.
- ③ High magnetic field and high-speed particles may disrupt communication channels.

Northern and Southern lights add glory to natural phenomena and create opportunity for tourism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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)

India's automobile industry is significant for its exports for being in top-5 export commodities.

Major Automobile Cluster in India

- ① 'Chennai' as Detroit of India
- ② In Karnataka, → Bangalore
- ③ In West India → Gujarat with plants in Holol, Somnath, Vadodra, etc.
→ Ahmedabad Mumbai (e.g. Auto-rickshaw plants)
- ④ In North India, Gurgaon nearby.
- ⑤ In East India → Kolkata.

Factors for location of automobile industry

- ① Supply of electricity and steel

making it concentrated in electricity surplus states like Gujarat

- ② Market (eg. plants in numbers)
- ③ Connectivity for distribution and exports.
- ④ Government incentives further attract industry to be setup in states
 eg. Tata Nano-plant shifted in Gandhinagar
- ⑤ New EV plants in vicinity of Probable semi-conductor chips plant in Gujarat.

With Automobile exports on rising in view of demand in global markets we must channelise PLI scheme related ~~below~~ incentives with National electric mobility mission for better convergence.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 multi-cultural and pluralistic society with huge diversity. Diversity in India is her greatest strength.

Diversity enriched Indian society

- ① fruitful convergence and spread of multiple religions in India.
- ② Development of languages and literature
 eg more than 120 major languages
 with about 1600 dialects (Language census 2011)
- ③ Practices of collaborative celebration of festivals like Holi, Diwali, Ramzan, etc.
- ④ Ethos of 'Sarvadharm Sambhava' kept spirit of tolerance among people.
- ⑤ Diverse culture further strengthened

Fusion of Art and Architecture
of Mughal Architecture.

- ⑥ Aids to fill cultural gap between India and major countries, like USA, England, etc. to get advantage of Indian diaspora abroad.

However, diversity in India is also threatened by hate-speeches, communalism and parochial tendencies.

For diversity to continue as greatest strength of India, celebration of constitutional values of equality, liberty, fraternity and respecting composite culture is of utmost importance.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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.9) Critically examine the effects of globalization on the youth in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalization is give and take of ideas, goods and services and cultural exchange among countries of the globe.

Negative effects of globalization on Youth

- ① High consumerism rising out of mass-culture.
- ② Self-gratification and instant-gratification as a result from global cinema.
- ③ Rise in screen-time through social-media and web-series culture.
- ④ Rise in cybercrime and tendency to involve oneself in anti-crime through globalization or technology
eg A college student made 'Bully boy' and 'Jolly'

death" app to undignify women from certain community

⑤ Mental-health problems among youth through usage of globally commodified platforms.

⑥ It led to rise in organised child and human-trafficking networks

However, there are many positive implications of globalization on youth such as:

① Democratization of information and education (eg. MIT courseware)

② cultural exchange added to value-diminish (eg. equality, fraternity,

③ Echoing again-exploitation (eg. spread of #MeToo)

Globalization is a double-edged sword for youth and needs to be used controllably.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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.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)

NALSA Judgements (2014) started revolution by giving 'Third-gender' status to LGBTQ community. Since then, progress is made :-

- ① Decriminalization of relations among LGBTQ+ community by declaring section 377 of IPC null and void in Natchay Singh Jhar con.
- ② Societal initiatives for recognition or rehabilitation of LGBTQ community (eg. Project Shikhar by Odisha,
- ③ Enactment of Transgender Persons Protection Act, 2019 to end discrimination.
- ④ BNS omitted section 377 of IPC, However, that journey to

full social integration and acceptance is arduous :-

- ① As per NHRC, more than 90% LGBTQ persons are marginalised
- ② Census 2011 enumeration shows only 4.8 lakh transgender person, and 50-60% of them not educated formally.
- ③ In Syngu Case (2013), Supreme Court left on parliament the legal recognition of their marriage.

Need for socio-cultural shift

- ① to reduce abandonment of transgender persons by parents.
- ② to make inclusive infrastructure and society.
- ③ to eliminate stigma and prejudices associated with them.

"History over apology to LGBTQ community"
- NAJIA judgement.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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.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 (2600-1800 BC) is known for its seals and sealings which depict life of contemporary people.

Importance of Harappan Seals and Sealings

A In reconstruction of socio-economic life

- ① High prevalence of seals shows Harappan civilisation's prominence in trade with other areas like Afghanistan, Qatar, etc. Harappan seals found in Mesopotamia
- ② 'people tree' seal depicts respect for nature among society.
- ③ Various seals made up of different metals showed prevalence of artisan and handicrafts in society.

B In reconstruction of religious life

- ① 'Pashupati' nath shival seals signifies importance of proto-shiva / religious practices
- ② Depiction of mythical animal 'unicorn' shows belief system of people.
- ③ Large scale depiction of animals such as rhino, elephant, etc shows importance of nature worship.
- ④ Seals with many symbols and cryptic language shows skill level, beliefs - prevalent in those timings.

Reasons for Harappan settlements in semi-arid regions

- ① The area, then, was humid and well-rained as per many researchs.



Fig. Harappan civilisation

- ② Indus delta region being highly fertile gave thrust to agricultural production (e.g. Harappa as centre for cotton-industry)
- ③ Animals and rich biodiversity, therein, shows prevalence of water-richness in region to fulfill needs of urban and rural areas.
- ④ Large scale granaries at Mohenjo-daro shows high agricultural production to sustain civilisation.
- ⑤ Water storage system (e.g. Dholavira) fulfilled water supply. However, in late-Harappan period climate-change turned whole area into semi-arid and arid. As a result civilisation waned by 1800 BC.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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 (1930) led by

Gandhiji was embodiment of civil disobedience movement against colonial despotism. It included breaking of salt law.

Significance of Dandi March

- ① Breaking of salt as a symbol to be not bow down to the colonial laws.
- ② Salt being essential commodity → attracted many people, across caste-class, to the movement.
- ③ many leaders followed the same route India
 (e.g. C. Rajagopalachari at Tamil Nadu,
 K. Kelappan at Kerala).

- ④ Demand for 'purna swaraj' was iterated echoing Lokar Samran's demand.

National reaction to Dandi March

- ① It culminated into large-scale civil disobedience movement across India $\rightarrow$ Dharsana Sat-Satyaagrah.
- ② New forms of disobedience fulfilling regional requirements
 - $\rightarrow$ Bihar $\rightarrow$ chaukidara tax
 - $\rightarrow$ Andhra Pradesh $\rightarrow$ Shikaram
- ③ Women leadership shined during the movement and prepared Lok for future $\rightarrow$ Sarojini Naidu at Dharsana.
- ④ Irwin called Jinnah and Cawthley for dialogue and settlement afterwards. And Cawthley-Irwin pact temporarily made truce.

International situation

- ① Exposed British exploitation of common masses by taking on necessary commodity as debt.
- ② It mounted pressure on British to call upon INC and Gandhiji to the 2nd Round-table conference

Dandi march (1930) signifies spirit of Indians to go against exploitative rules and laws under colonial government.

Feedback

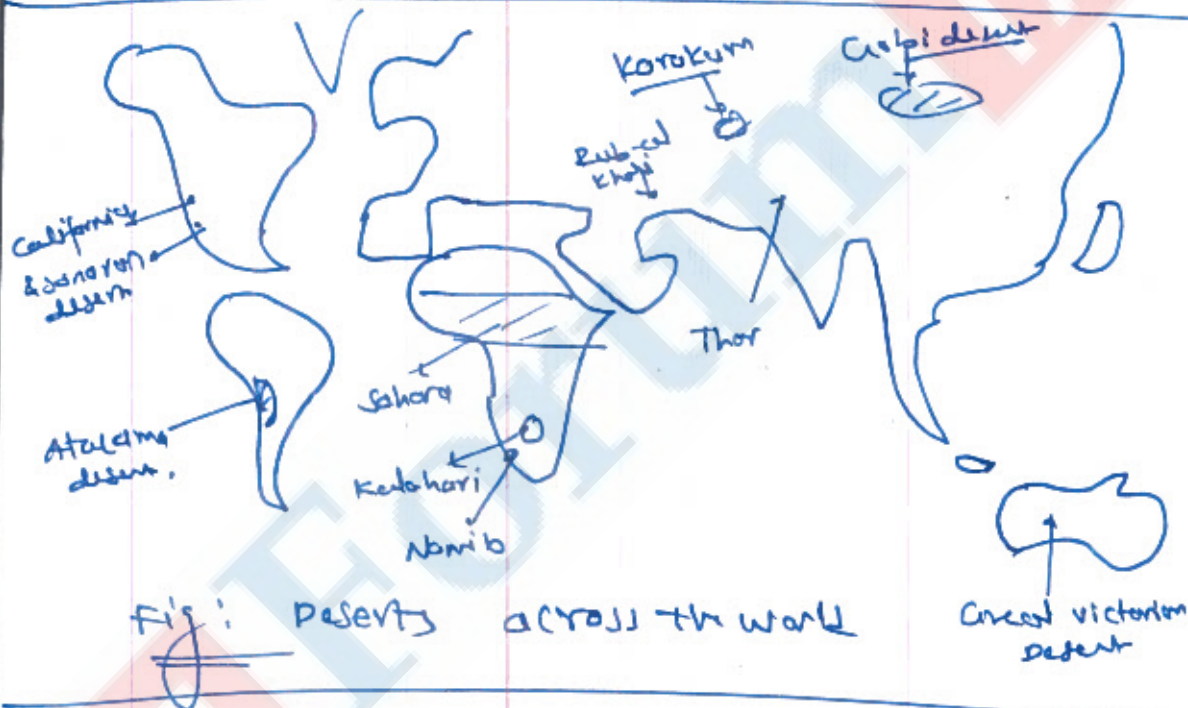
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Deserts are arid area with about less than 40 cm rainfall over the year. They are of two types: hot deserts and cold deserts.



Reasoned account of distribution of Deserts

[A] For Hot deserts

① Exists in tropical-subtropical areas with offshore dry wind trade-

easterlies flow.

eg. Rub-Al-Khali, Thar, etc in Asia

② Existence of cold current at shores further reduce capacity of weather to rain eg. Atacama desert Peru current; California current and Sonoran desert.

③ Continentality effect and relatively plainer terrain further reduces probability of precipitation
eg. (1) Victorian desert in Australia
(2) Sahara Desert in Africa.

④ Lack of vegetation leads to low retention of moisture → results into low evaporation - precipitation cycle
eg. Kalahari Desert in Southern Africa.

B Cold Deserts :

① Huge continental effect preventing

moisture to condense

eg Gobi desert of Asia.

② Dry westerlies in temperate areas lead to creation of arid regions therein
eg Karakum desert in central Asia

③ Lack of water-resources / bodies in temperate areas and relatively lower slopes in inner continents prevent possibility of precipitation.
eg Takla Makan desert in China.

Deserts around the world act as unique ecosystem for life-forms therein and indigenous people living there. That said, we need to stop expansion of desert under goal of Land Degradation Neutrality under UNCCD

Feedback

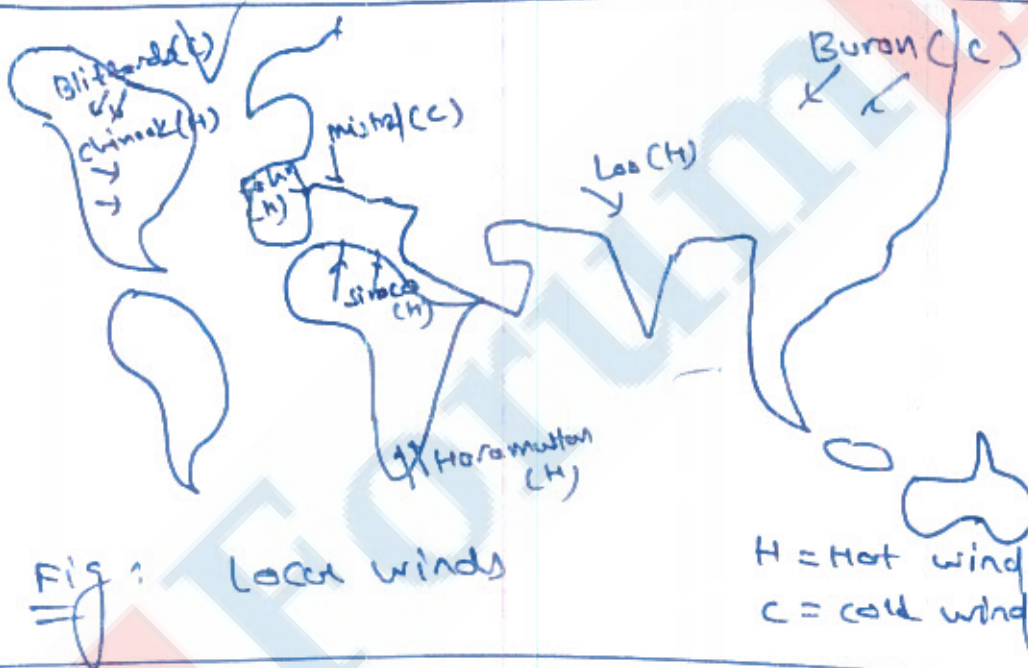
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 advection movement spread over relatively smaller regions. They are created by local conditions prevalent in the regions.



Impact of local winds

A Positive Impact

- ① Beneficial for agriculture in cold season, when hot wind blows off-

mountainous regions

eg Chinook in prairies of North America.

② On-shore hot and humid wind brings precipitation to improve water access and availability

eg Harmattan in Africa

③ Sea-breeze and Land-breeze cycle in coastal areas keep pollution at urban areas at lower end

eg Low pollution in Mumbai compared to Delhi.

④ Impact - culture at areas where such winds are blown

eg Purvaia in Bihar / purvanchal region.

B Negative impact

① Hot and dry local winds create heatwaves eg Loo in North India

② Cold and swift winds coming from polar regions disrupt human

activities due to cold wave

eg Buran in Siberia, and Blizzards in North America.

③ Cold mountain breeze coming to valley may spoil agriculture through frost-killing and dehydration in plants.

eg Mistral in France.

④ 'Sirocco' as hot wind brings dust-storm mixed with rains to cause 'blood-red rain' in northern Africa & Italy.

Local winds comes with mixed bag of positives and negatives. Nonetheless, they add to the diversity in weather systems in local area.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 known for their low abundance in pure form and difficulty to extract them from their oxides. They are vital for growth of modern industry as :

- ↳ ① Critical in electronic industry
↳ Yttrium in electronics
- ↳ ② strategic for defense - modernization
↳ Zirconium for making chips and fighter jets.
- ↳ ③ Unevenly distributed making them geopolitical weapon.

REEs are highly unevenly distributed with skewedly present in China, USA and African countries.

This leads to multi-dimensional implications

for the world :

- ① Geopolitical → ① uneven distribution in favour of China leads to weaponization of REE supply by it
 eg In 2010s, China denied supply to Japan.
- ② Friend-shoring for REE supply through Mineral Security Partnership (MSPP) by USA and others.
- ③ Developmental → as developing countries may be left out for advancement of tech-industry due to lack of REE.
- ④ Skewed digitalization and clean energy technology, as REEs are essential for Solar and wind power instruments.
- ⑤ It has implications on security

as REEs are critical in defence industry, which may threaten balance of power.

⑤ Societal impact → exploitation of labour in regions where REEs are prevalent
eg war between Burundi and Congo for cobalt, and labour exploitation therein.

⑥ Water-stress as REE refinements involves water-guzzling techniques.

owing to inherent unevenness, we need to ensure supply of REEs in a way for inclusive and sustainable development of all the countries in the world

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 large-scale movement of water- which is continuous.
They are born-out of various factors:-

- ① Coriolis force affect directions of ocean current $\rightarrow$ (creation of North Atlantic gyres and clockwise moving currents)
- ② Territorial distribution to shape currents $\rightarrow$ Gulf-Stream and out of Mexico.
- ③ Distribution of temperature between equator and pole, and pressure difference give rise to hot & warm currents.
- ④ Wind movements impact direction and speed of currents $\rightarrow$ North-Atlantic drift carried by Westerlies

in temperate regions.

- ⑤ Salinity and density differences in water as root cause for ocean currents through global conveyor belt.

Multi-dimensional Impact of Ocean currents

- [A] Geographic features like deserts are created in vicinity of cold currents
eg Canaries current and Sahara

- [B] Upwelling and downwelling at regions of cold and hot currents respectively
(eg. Humboldt cold current at Peru coast create upwelling to benefit fishing community)

- [C] Economic impact

- ↳ ① Mixing of cold and hot currents propel growth of phytoplankton
↳ best fishing grounds at Newfoundland

due to mixing of cold Labrador current and North Atlantic drift (Hot)

① Tourenum is located in temperate beaches due to moderating effect of warm currents.

④ Helpful for agro-economics through rains when warm current flows nearby
eg tobacco industry in Gulf of Mexico region.

⑥ water stress in areas with cold current due to arid conditions
eg Namib desert and Benguela current

⑦ moderating effect on local weather bring respite for local people
eg North-Atlantic Drift on Britain & Western Europe

IPCC's 5th report mentions impact of climate change on ocean currents and global ocean conveyor belt.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.17) Briefly explain the process of tide formation and differentiate between tides and waves.

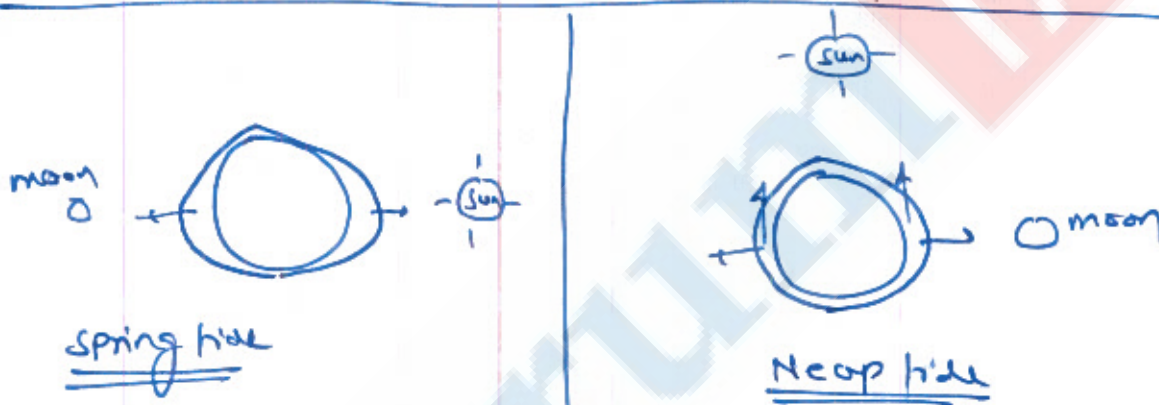
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are repeated onshore and off-shore movement of water with certain period.

Process of tide formation



Tide formation is majorly forces placed due to interplay of following forces:

- ① gravitational of sun and moon
- ② centrifugal force by Earth's rotation and tide-fleeing forces.

→ When Sun and Moon's gravity is in

same direction, High tides and vice-versa if both counter each other

- process of tide formation is prominent in narrow coastal regions such as gulfs and fjord regions.

Tides	waves
① Created mainly by Earth-Sun and Earth-Moon gravity ② Periodic movement of water ③ Aids formation of <u>tidal ports</u> → <u>Kondla port</u> ④ found mostly in narrow coastal region	① Created by self-gravity of Earth and wind-movements. ② generally aperiodic in nature. ③ Doesn't have much effect on port or harbour formation (in natural way) ④ ubiquitous over the global coast.

④ Less impacted by such features.

⑤ Impacted by geographical features such as corals.

Tides and waves, both have significant bearing on global maritime communication, coastal-urban development, and economic activities by fishermen & women.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 platform created by digital technologies to facilitate communication among masses. It creates unprecedented connectivity, while deepening fractures.

Impact of Social Media on Indian society

positive impact

- ① Facilitated self-expression for marginalized communities (eg LGBQT+ , women) to express their problems (eg #MeToo)
- ② Brought light on discriminatory practices and abuse (eg recently exposed sexual abuse of female actresses in Malayalam film-industry)

- ③ Facilitate social capital building through ideas of cultural exchange and values of fraternity.
- ④ led to growth of E-commerce and gig-economy → 77 lakh gig and platform workers in India, and will grow to 2.25 crore by 2025 (NITI Aayog)
- ⑤ communication between leaders and people
eg. role of social media in Operation Ganga to rescue students from Ukraine war.
- ⑥ Disaster management and rescue efforts are aided through social media (eg. its role in Nagaland landslides)

Negative impact

- ① Violation of privacy by media trials (eg. Arpan Khan case)
- ② Deepens fracture in society through communal, racial and regionally parochial

discourse (eg. Sully Dooh and Belly bar apps)

- ③ Commodification of women
- ④ Decline in Youth potential through unending scrolling feature in platforms like YouTube, Facebook, etc
- ⑤ Echo-chamber effect (getting content based on personal biases, through AI based personalization).
- ⑥ Fear of employment losses with adoption of AI.
- ⑦ Hate-speech and crimes like mob-lynching propelled by social-media (eg. Undergar mob-lynching)
- ⑧ terror-recruitment. (eg. Al-Qaeda through Facebook)

Cyberhygiene and stern cyber-security measures are needed to reduce negative effects of social media, a double edged sword.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 phenomena involving loyalty to the region over it to the nation as a whole. It is born out of relative deprivation combined with institutional failures.

Regionalism - as response to failure in addressing regional aspiration

- ① Unemployment as a reason for rise in demand for 'Son of Soil' policy
eg recent bill by Karnataka for reservation of seats in employment
- ② regional disparity induces regionalistic separation eg creation of Telangana from Andhra-pradesh.
- ③ marginalization of sections of society due to regional identity (eg. Hill vs)

Valley narrative in current Manipur crisis)

- ④ Lack of development and security lapses giving rise to secessionist demands (eg: militancy in J&K)

Regionalism as assertion of socio-cultural identity

- ① Regionalistic demands based on linguistic aspirations (eg demand for separate Bodoland)
- ② regionalistic parochialism according to issues in border regions of states (eg Belgaum issue between Maharashtra and Karnataka)
- ③ Religious identity mixed with parochial feelings culminates into secessionist demands (eg. demand for greater Nagaland or Khalistan)

- ④ Social backwardness and linguistic suppression giving rise to regionalism
 (eg) Creation of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971.

Ways to tackle negative form of regionalism

- ① Equitable distribution of wealth of nations (eg) reforms in distribution of net proceeds by 14th Finance Commission
- ② Emphasis on 'Ek Bharat Shreshthe Bharat' initiative
- ③ regionally equal development which is inclusive and sustainable.

India being country with huge diversity need to control parochial tendencies to keep 'unity in diversity'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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.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 and responsibilities kept women at vulnerable positions in heat extremities. It can be seen from following :-

- ① Unpaid domestic work like cooking using cow-dung-based fuel → exacerbate their health in extreme heat
- ② role of fulfilling water demand → send women from rural Rajasthan / etc. to fetch water from long-distances.
- ③ fuel^{wood}-collection from forest → increase their vulnerability to forest-fire in hot/dry conditions

④ 'feminization of agriculture' and their vulnerability to heat-wave related agricultural losses and health issues.

⑤ High enrolment of women in manual scavenging increases vulnerability to asphyxiation caused by methane under hot conditions.

⑥ Dual burden of work (domestic + formal/informal employment)
Strategies to mitigate vulnerabilities

① 'Functional Tap water connection' under Jal Jeevan Mission for access to water in rural areas.

② PM-Ujjwala 2.0 for clean cooking fuel (already benefitted 11 crore households)

③ Comprehensive women empowerment to break negative trend of gender roles,

- ④ Social forestry / home forestry to get protection against heat waves, and get nutritional security.
- ⑤ Proper access to water and sanitation in slum areas in cities (especially during heat waves).
- ⑥ Participation of women in urban area planning to address their problems.

Attainment of Gender Equality (SDG 5) involves breaking of gender role and alleviation of women trapped in gender roles, especially in the wake of global warming.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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			

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		

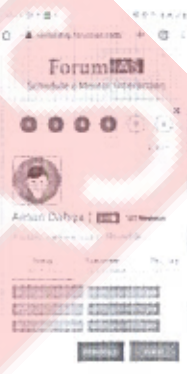
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shubh Singh Download MGP Copies + Testimonials [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Hritika Dey Download MGP Copies + Testimonials [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yashraj Chakraborty Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Adithyan Nair Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Ishita Jain Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Apurva Chaudhary Download MGP Copies + Testimonials [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Arushi Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pooja Singh Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shrujan Bapat Download MGP Copies + Testimonials [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Ujjwal Kumar Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Manya Srivastava Download MGP Copies + Testimonials [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Nandan Koyal Download MGP Copies + Testimonials [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 31, Anshu Singh Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V. Sanjay Kumar Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Shrivastava Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kishan Kumar Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)