

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4



MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ADITYA MATHUR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910131631	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	07.09.2024

*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।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:00 PM	5:05 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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 established by King Kumargupta of Gupta dynasty as centre for advanced learning in theology and other disciplines

Symbol of Academic Heritage

- ① Landmark Manuscripts: Written by thinkers like Fa Xien who wrote Fu-Kyoki (Record of Buddhist Kingdoms)
- ① New Disciplines: Emerged due to diverse thinker backgrounds. Eg) Varah Mihir on cloud formation
- ① Exchange of Ideas: between contemporary thinkers like Fa-Xien and I-tsing (both Chinese philosophers)
- ① Royal Patronage: Allowed expansion of

University & resources. (Eg) Zulamar notes King Gopala gave many villages for Nalanda upkeep.

Symbol of Vibrant Cultural Exchange

- ① Buddhist Thought: Expanded due to thinkers like Hueng Tsiang who came to court of King Harshavardhana (Pushyabhuti Dynasty)
- ② Expansion of Indian Culture: By Hueng Tsiang in East Asia & China on his return
- ③ New Synthesis of Culture: due to dialectical thought caused by these ideas.

Nalanda University was a modern University in its times, and has today been recreated in Nalanda as a 21st century University as envisaged by President Kalam.

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.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 Delhi Sultanate lasted from 1216 AD to 1526 AD and witnessed spread of Persian influence in India.

Witnessed Emergence of Indo-Persian Culture

I Literature

① New Manuscripts: Written in blend of Indian & Persian styles. (Eg) Kitab-ul-Hind by Al-Biruni

① New Language: Urdu as synthesis of Persian/Arabic & Hindustani

① New style of Writing: Convergence elements of both styles. (Eg) Amir Khusrau's "Khyal"



Fig: Delhi Sultanate at peak in India

II. Art → New Art forms: Emerged in

India. (Eg) Thumri, Khyal music

→ Music: Expanded by polymaths like

Amir Khusrow. (Eg) Qawalli

→ Dance Forms: in Royal courts were formed.

(Eg) Kathak but in Anarkali suit for female dancers

III. Architecture ○ New Indo-Saracenic style

of architecture. (Eg) Lodhi Tomb, Delhi

○ New Monuments: Combined elements of both

India & Persia (Eg) Hazrat Nizamuddin Dargah during Uthmaniyah

Delhi Sultanate where in Indo-Persian culture even now visible in monuments

like Feroz Shah Kotla & Qawalli at

Nizamuddin Dargah during Uthmaniyah.

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)

Early Nationalists dominated Indian political & freedom struggle from ~1850s to 1890s in colonial India.

Contributions

I. Political

① Exposed Exploitable Nature

of British rule by working on engagement. Eg Lytton

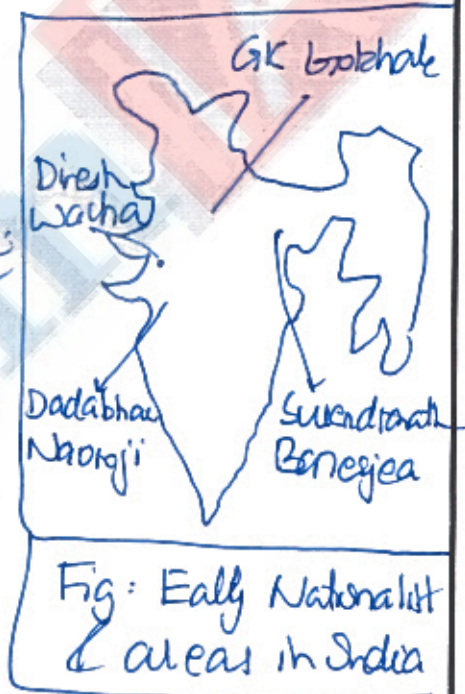
Afghan Adventure, Annexation of Burma

② Campaigned for Reforms in

political structure to give greater voice to Indians. Eg GK Gobindale for canal reform

③ Political mobilization: of enlightened Indians against British rule. Eg WC Banerjee

II. Economic



① Exposed Economic Drain: of India's resources by British. (Eg) 'Naoroji's "Poverty & Un-British Rule in India"

② Advocated Economic Reforms: Like lower tariff on Indian exports & better basic infrastructure. (Eg)

III Social Advocated social reforms. (Eg) Indian social Congress by Arundhati Mohan DK Karve

IV Cultural: Brought & renewed pride in Indian culture. (Eg) Tilak's Gopasth festival

Challenges: low social base, "political mendicancy", no faith in masses.

Despite shortcomings, early nationalists set the base of Indian freedom struggle, even now visible in birth anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji celebrated by Govt.

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.

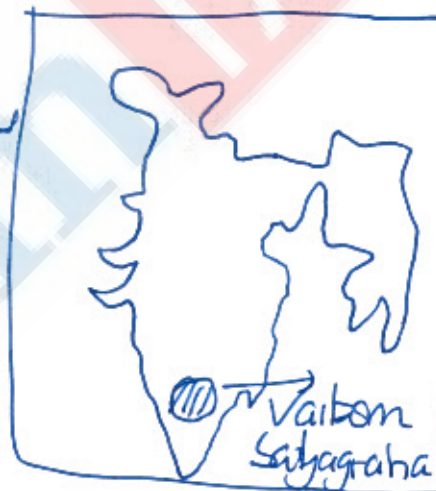
(10 marks, 150 words)

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 launched by KS Madhavan, TK Nair & K. Kelappan for temple entry in South India in 1923-1924.

Historic Milestone: as it was first major temple entry movement in India during Gandhian freedom struggle.



- ① Led by leaders who advocated equal entry & worship rights for even "lower castes" in Vaikom temple.
- ① Campaigned in "Swadesmitran" & "Deshabhimani" Magazines
- ① Social Injustice: Centered using non-

violent & peaceful satyagraha on Gandhian ideals

Power of Non-Violent Resistance

① Supported by Congress & Gandhi : who came to Varanasi to support.

→ Congress supported movement in Kalanada sever

① Led to Temple Entry : Granted in 1930s on 3 out of 4 roads leading to temple

① Base of other Movements : Like Ambedkar's Mahad Satyagraha & Kalanam Temple movement in Bombay Province

100 years anniversary of Varanasi Satyagraha in 2024 has shown its groundbreaking impact on Modern India's equality of all castes (Article 14 of Constitution)

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 signed in early 1990s between Israel and Palestinian liberation organization mediated by West to establish peace in Israel-Palestine conflict.

Landmark Diplomatic Achievement

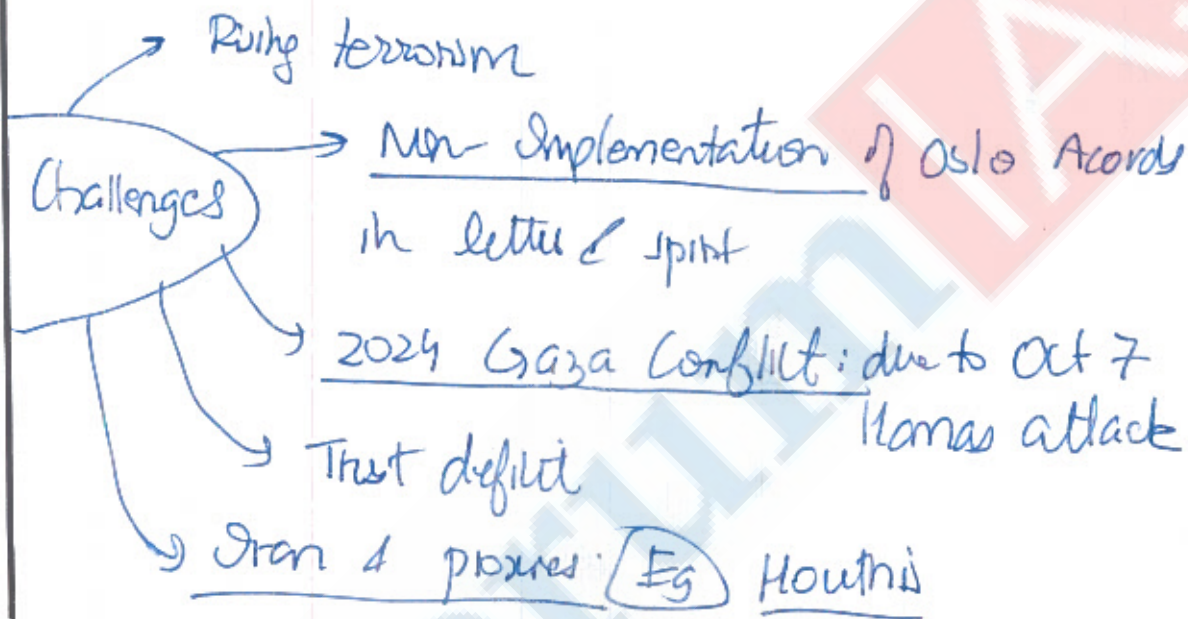
- ① Two state solution: at peace with each other accepted by both parties
- ② Civilian Control: of Gaza & West Bank given to PLO under Yasser Arafat.

Failed to Address Key Issues

- ① Implementation: of Israel complete withdrawal from occupied territories
- ② Terrorism: continuing against Israel after

Second Intifada (1986-87)

① Viability of Palestinian state: due to excess Israeli control of foreign affairs & police in Gaza & West Bank.



Solution to Israel-Palestine can only be found in dialogue, confidence building measures, viable two-state solution with both states peaceful & prosperous to ensure lasting peace in middle East.

Feedback

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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 संबंधित प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Northern & Southern lights are called Aurora Borealis & Aurora Australis resp seen in Northern & Southern latitudes.
(Eg) Norway

Phenomenon Explanation

- ① Sun Rays: Particles of high energy strike gas molecules of upper atmosphere
- ② Electrons get excited due to energy transfer & release energy
- ③ Release of this energy exists in visible spectrum of EM Radiation
- ④ Northern & Southern lights seen in upper atmosphere in higher latitudes.
(Eg) Northern Canada

Associated Impacts

① Earth's Atmosphere

- ① Northern & Southern lights: Seen in upper atmosphere.
- ① Loss of Atmospheric Gases: due to sufficient energy to reach escape velocity.
- ① Disruption of ionosphere: in thermosphere,

② Human Activities

- ① Disruption to Satellites: due to ionosphere & particle disruption.
- ① Radio disruption: ionosphere changes
- ① Tsunamis: in such regions.

Auroras are beautiful features & were also recently seen in Ladakh region due to strong solar flares.

Feedback

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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 are formed in certain areas of India due to confluence of many factors.

Major clusters

- ① Delhi-Gurgaon-Manesar belt.
(~~Maruti~~ Suzuki)
- ② Surat-Ahmedabad Belt
- ③ Tamil Nadu: Chennai-Trichy belt

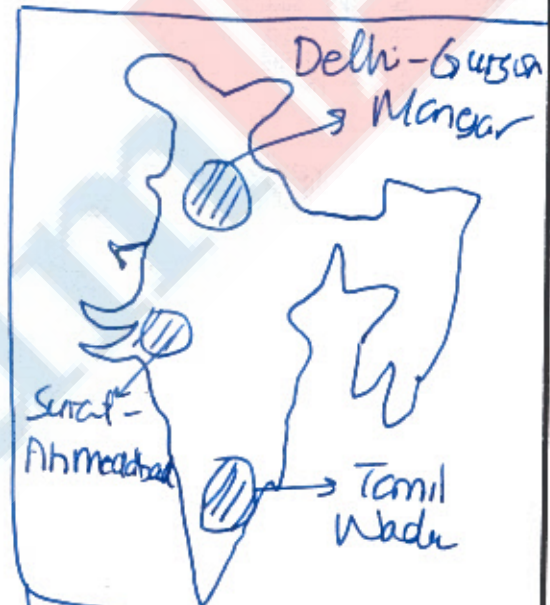


Fig : Automobile Clusters

Favourable Factors

- ① Facilitate Govt Policy: like tax breaks, fiscal incentives, tax breaks.

- ① Skilled Labor: to work in precise factory conditions. (Eg) Assembly line
- ① Transport: Well-constructed road, highways & train tracks.
- Port Connectivity for exports (Eg) Vizag port
- ① Market: for demand of cars & low transport costs
- ① Power: Uninterrupted supply in large quantity needed
- ① Raw Material: like iron, steel, rubber
- ① Associated Industries: set up nearby
(Eg) Rubber (wheels)

Automobile Sector must be incentivized to grow in India to create more jobs & help build USD 5 trillion economy by 2027

Feedback

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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 the subcontinent of unity in diversity that has enriched & deepened our cultural & ties as Indians.



Diversity → Strengthened Indian Society

- ① Communal Harmony: due to acceptance & respect for all religion. (Eg) Sarva Dharma Sambhava (Gandhiji)
- ② Resilience: due to feeling of help &

Mutual aid to all. (Eg) Balamore train accident - all people helped strangers.

- ① Engendered Unity: due to feeling of oneness (Eg) Captain Singh fighting bravely during Kargil war for India

② Enriched Indian Society

- ① Salad Bowl / Melting Pot: of all cultures where all bloomed & grew. (Eg) Parsi festival in Bombay
- ① New Ideas: due to diversity. (Eg) Jan Anusarabha (non-possession)
- ① Respect for language: as India has 19500+ languages (Census 2011)

Despite some challenges, India has ensured that its diversity has deepened & nurtured our society for long times to come
(Panganath Mishra Report)

Feedback

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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 deepened integration of world societies where one effect in one region affects another.

Positive Impact on Youth

- ① Better Employment opportunities: in MNCs like Google, Apple
- ① New Ideas: like ~~eg~~ eg. ecocentrism, social equality as seen in Scandinavia.
- ① Better Connection: with world to know happenings - (Eg) News on Facebook
- ① Expression due to social media proliferation
- ① Independence: due to better finance & Western culture influence.

Negative Impact

- Reduced Kinship Ties: due to disintegration of joint households
 - Skewed Impact: due to bias against rural & marginalized youth (65% of Indians live in rural areas)
 - Blind Westernization: Creating loss of own identity. (Eg) Jeans over Dhoti
 - Poor Health: Due to McDonaldization of food habits. (Eg) Fast food.
 - Yuppy Culture: Not contributing to national progress
- Modernization over Westernization

Solutions

- Preserve our culture (McBride Commission)
- Ensure equal opportunities to all
- Promote traditional kinship ties. (Eg) Festivals

Globalization is a double edged sword
We must utilize its positive impact to build New Modern India by discarding its negatives

Feedback

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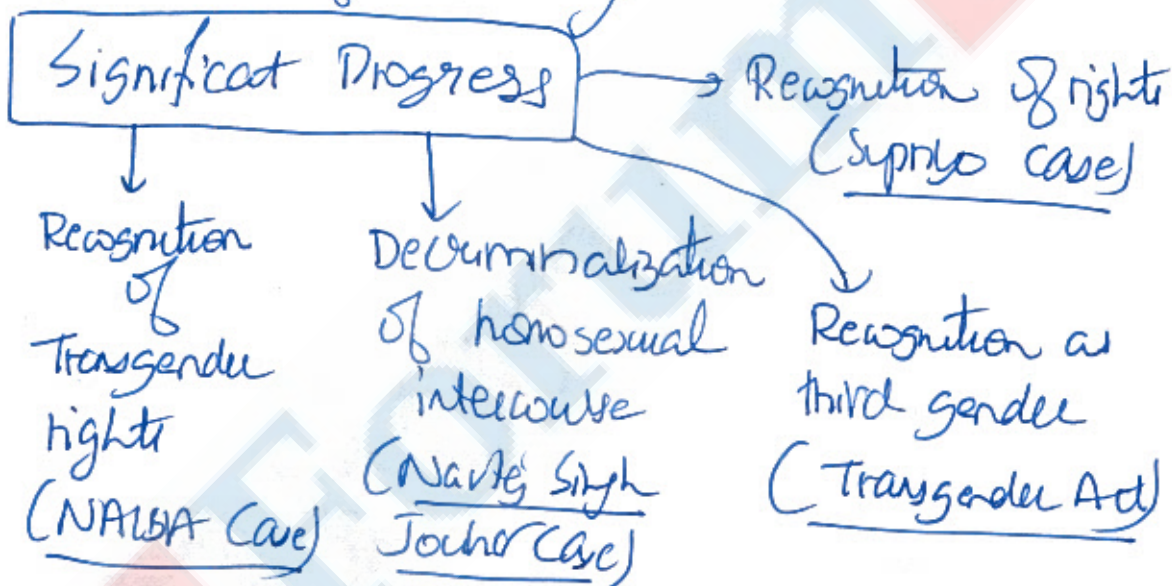
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Q.10) The recognition of LGBTQ rights in India marks significant progress, but the journey towards full social integration and acceptance remains arduous, necessitating a profound socio-cultural shift. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recent Syriya Case denied fundamental right to marry to same-sex couples but held they have right to relationship & protection of autonomy.



Journey to Full Integration Arduous

- ① No social acceptance : of same sex relationships
- ② Poor Awareness : in people of ideals of

liberty & autonomy.

① Poor social integration: Causing 'otherization' in society.

② No right to marry: under Special Marriage Act, 1954

Necessitating socio-cultural shift

③ Social & Political Acceptance:

of LGBTQ Rights. (Eg) Adoption

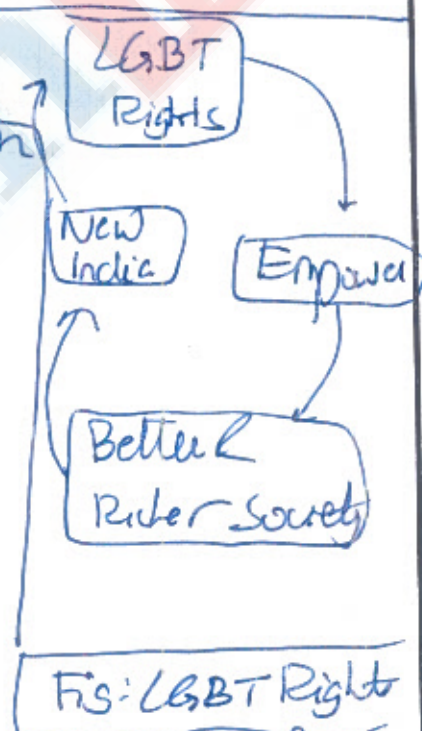
④ Cultural Normalization: as equal members of society.

(Eg) No stigma or stereotype

⑤ Egalitarianism: Marked by autonomy

⑥ Rights Based Discourse: Under Article 14 of Constitution

India must provide statutory & social acceptance to LGBTQ community to ensure social justice & social cohesion.



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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)

Indus-Valley Civilization was an advanced civilization that thrived in the region from ~ 2600 BC - 1800 BC along Indus river & its tributaries.

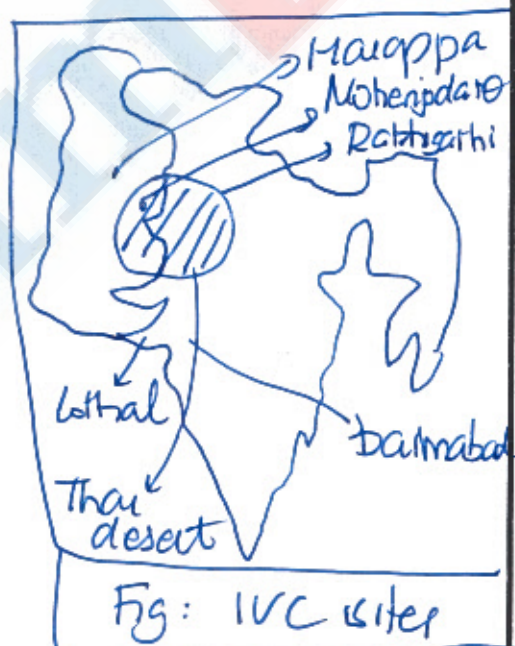
Importance of Seals & Sealings

I Reconstruction of Socio-Economic Life

① Used for Trade & Commerce: as shown

by symbols & sigils engraved in steatite seals. (Eg) Found in Lothal (dock)

② Used for Teaching: shown in use of symbols like P, Y on seals



Rangpur & Alangitpur.

- ① Used in Howel: as weights & seals for day-to-day affairs.

II. Reconstruction of Religious Life

- ① Religion: of IVC people visible in seals. Eg Paupati seal.
- ① Shamanic Practices: practiced by people visible in some seals found in Sutogender.
- ① Cross-Border Exchanges: of religions of merchants & travellers as seen in seals of Rakhigarhi & Lothal.
- ① Religion Pervasive: of IVC people lives as such seals found in many IVC cities in fair number.

Many Known Harappan Settlements in Semi-Arid Regions

I. Natural factors ○ Thar Desert:

extending from Rajasthan to Gujarat had low rainfall

○ Monsoon Variability: which was main source of water

II. Human Factors ○ Extensive Water Network:

Built by Harappans to compensate for lack of water

○ Rivers Settlements: Built by rivers to ensure adequate water. (Eg) Ghaggar river.

Indus Valley Seals & Sealings are a remarkable insight of Harappans, and their value is still seen in World Heritage Site Recognition to Lothal by UNESCO

Feedback

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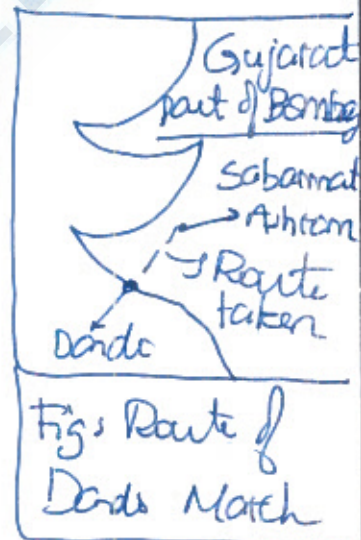
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 launched in 1930 by Gandhiji who marched from Sabarmati to Dandi to break notorious salt tax imposed by British on manufacture & sale of Indian salt.

Significance of Dandi March as
Start of Civil Disobedience
Movement



① Notorious Salt tax: Imposed on Indian salt found on Indian seas & lands used by all Indian people as everyday item by British rulers.

② symbolism of salt & as rallying & unifying factor common to all Indians which

affected entire population.

① Satyagraha: to ensure violation of salt tax law in peaceful manner to ensure all Indians did so. (Eg) Rajagopalachari's Thangar.

① Mass Movement: Ensured by Gandhi all all people could participate in movement in almost all parts of India.

① Culminated into Civil Disobedience Movement: where all parts of India deliberately disobeyed British laws to show India can't be run without Indian cooperation.

National Reaction

① Mass-Violation of Salt tax: By people following Gandhian footsteps. (Eg) Manilal Dharamdas Salt Works

- ① Disobedience: of all foreign authorities in different provinces. (Eg) No Forest tax in Central Provinces
- ① Entry of Women: in national movement in large numbers who broke salt law & picketed foreign goods shops. (Eg) Savitri Naidu

International Reaction

- ① Widespread sympathy: to Indian cause & struggle (Eg) USSR
- ① Condemnation: of British brutality on Indian peaceful protesters
- ① Erosion of authority: of British right in common man.

Dandi March marked beginning of end of British rule in India, and culminated in Round Table Conferences & Quit India Movement in 1942

Feedback

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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 defined as regions receiving very less precipitation in any form forming unique geographic zones in the world across all continents. (Eg) Sahara, Namib.

Distribution & Factors of Deserts in World

I. Asia

- ① Gobi and Thar : Found in central Asia due to Continentality



- ② Thar : Found in India due to lack of relief to cause precipitation (winds parallel to Aravalli)
- ③ Siberian : Cold desert due to continentality

II. Oceania : Great Australian Desert formed due to cold West Australian current (desiccating effect)

III. Africa

① Sahara : Formed due to Easterly Trade Winds (no rain to Western region) and high temperatures (torrid zone)

② Namib : Formed due to cold Benguela current

IV. Antarctica : Cold desert due to very low temperatures & poor condition for precipitation

V. South America :

① Atacama desert : formed due to orographic barrier of Andes mountains (rain shadow region) and cold peruvian current (desiccating effect)

VI. North America

- ① Mojave Desert: Formed due to old California current (desiccating effect) & sub-tropical high (descending winds get warm & are least conducive for precipitation)

Deserts are formed in all regions of Earth due to many factors, and are increasing & expanding (desertification) which must be countered by initiatives like Great African Green wall to stop Sahara desert expansion (UNCCD)

Feedback

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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 defined as winds formed in specific regions whose influence remains limited in those regions. Eg. Sirocco, Harmattan.

Impact of Local Winds

Geographical

I. Extreme Impact

① Blizzards: brought by winds like Blizzard in Europe.

(Eg) France, Switzerland

① Eh Loo: Hot wind in summer creates dusty and hot conditions in North India

① Föhn: Hot wind in Europe that melts snow rapidly



- ① Mistral: Cold wind bringing cold weather in Europe that can bring thick snowy conditions in matter of hours.
- ① Southerly: Dusty & warm conditions in South & Central Australia.
- ① Sirocco: Hot wind with dual effect - brings in dusty & sandy conditions in North Africa (Sahara desert) and cool conditions in Europe (passes over Mediterranean Sea)

II. Socio-Economic Impact

- ① Chinook: Melts snow rapidly in North America allowing grazing of livestock in Prairies region. (Grainy world)

- ① Mistral: Blocks roads & trains in Europe due to high snowfall with how.
- ② Loos: Causes discomfort & human illnesses like dehydration in North India.
- ③ Berg: Good conditions in South Africa conducive to tourism.
- ④ Föhn: Melted snow-capped peaks in Europe for agricultural activities (Eg) Viticulture.

Local winds play a significant role in associated regions, recently seen in hospitalizations caused by Loos dehydration in Haryana.

Feedback

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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 Minerals are minerals that have high utility in critical industries with high disruption potential. (Ministry of Mines)

(Eg) Scandium, Terbium, Europium. (Lanthanides)

Vitamins of Modern Industry

① Critical Minerals: Used in all critical industries like semiconductors, electric vehicles.

② Base of Technology: In modern times and indispensable to them. (Eg) Gadolinium in Semiconductors.

③ Low Substitutability: due to few or no alternatives. (Eg) Scandium in LED.

④ Conducive to Overall Health: of modern

Industries due to widespread use.

Multi-Dimensional Impacts due to Uneven Distribution

I Economic Impact

- ① High Growth Potential of these industries due to abundant resources

(Eg) Scandium in Australia

- ① Advanced Industrial Growth due to no supply shocks.

(Eg) China & Ytterbium

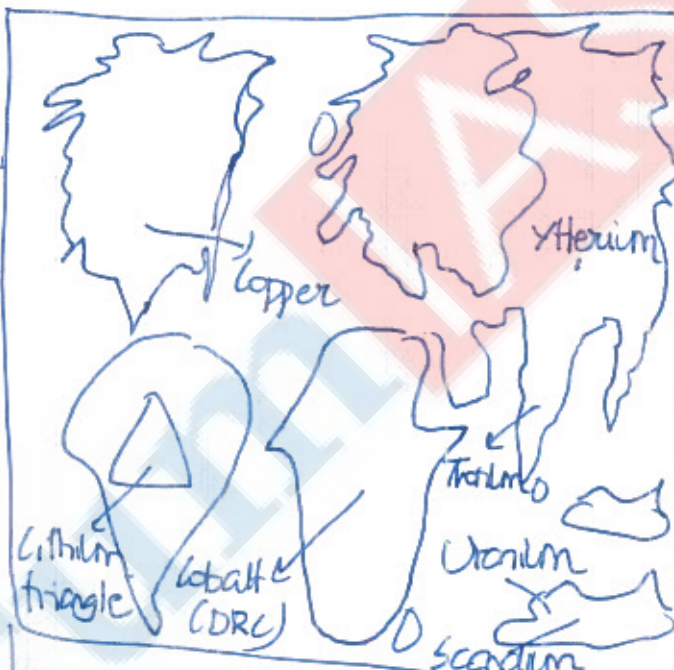


Fig: Rare Earth Mineral Distribution

II Geopolitical Impact

- ① Weaponization of

mineral resources by countries. (Eg) China blocked export.

- ① Supply Shocks due to low substitution / uneven distribution (Eg) COVID-19 Shocks.

① Need to Secure Supplies: to maintain autonomy & secure industrial growth

② Tension & Conflict: due to greed & interference by nations. (Eg) USA in Bolivia

III. Social Impact ① Poor Health: Due to mining pollution. (Eg) Chile (Lithium)

② Drain of Resources: "Resource Curse in Africa" due to exploitation

→ Secure supply (Eg) India - Argentina Mineral pact

Solutions → Explore in India (India @ 75 Report)

→ Collaborate with allies (Eg) Australia

→ Join int'l partnership (Eg) Mineral Security Partnership

Rare Earth Minerals are critical to ensure growth of Indian Industries & to attain SDG-8 (Economic Growth)

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)

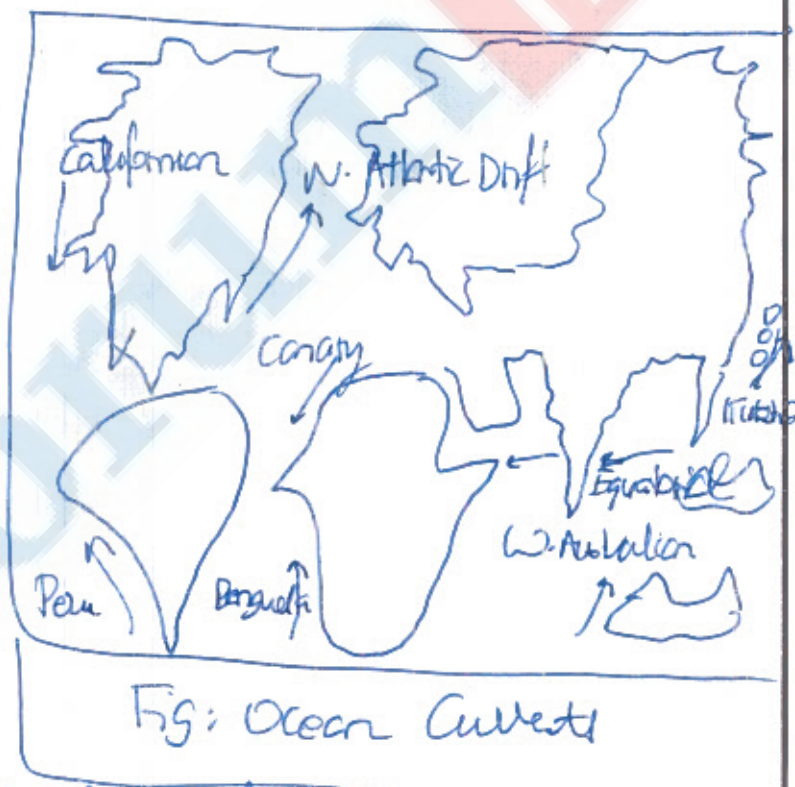
Ocean currents are defined as sections of ocean water travelling in specific directions & trajectories under influence of various factors. (Eg) Benguela current

Factors

I. Primary Factors

① Wind: influence direction.

(Eg) Equatorial current flows West due to Easterlies



② Gravity: pull water down.

③ Insolation: expand water in tropics which forms gradient of ~8cm which

flows in one direction

- ④ Coriolis Force: effect direction of currents. (Eg) shift East in Northern Hemisphere

II. Secondary Factors: Temperature & salinity which also influence speed & direction.

Multi-Dimensional Impact

I. Geographic Impact ○ Desert Formation:

due to cold currents which have desiccating effect that inhibits convection.

(Eg) Namib desert (Benguela current),
 East Mojave desert (Californian current)

○ Warm Weather: due to presence of warm currents. (Eg) Britain is never too cold due to Warm North Atlantic Drift

II. Economic Impact ① Keeps Ports Ice Free: in Britain & Norway due to warm North Atlantic Drift.

② Helps Ships: which flow with ocean currents for speed & save fuel.

③ Upwelling: of cold nutrient rich water causes plankton growth & fishery. (Eg)

④ Fishing Grounds: Formed due to meeting & mixing of cold & warm currents. Peru Current

(Eg) Japan coast (Kuroshio (W) & Oyashio (C) currents)

Ocean Currents play a critical role in maintaining Earth's heat balance & ensure budding fishing industry & commerce.

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 defined as vertical movement of water in large water bodies due to gravitational force of Moon and Sun along with Centrifugal force of Earth.

Tide Formation

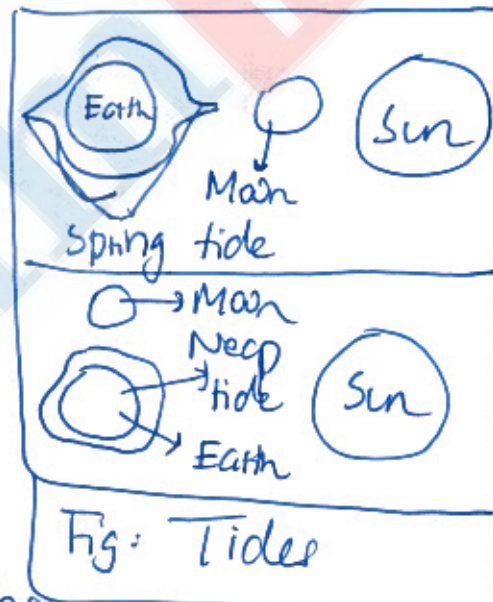
I. Spring Tide

① Earth, Moon & Sun in straight line

② Combined gravity effect of Sun & Earth/Moon

with counteracted centrifugal force increases tide size on both sides

③ High side : due to gravity & Earth Bulge side Bulge due to centrifugal force.



- ④ Also affected by coast configuration
 (Eg) Bay of Fundy coast in Canada has highest tides.

II. Neap Tides ① Sun, moon and Earth are not in a straight line but at 90° (right) angles.

② Moon's gravity counters Sun's gravity.

③ Resultant tide: Neap tide with no bulges.

④ Maximum height is lower than normal & minimum is also lower.

⑤ Aids in: Navigation, & helping ships out of harbour, potential energy generation (tidal energy) due to precise & known nature of tides.

Difference in Tides & Waves

Basis	Tide	Wave
① Meaning	Vertical movement of water	Horizontal movement of water
② Origin	Gravitational & Centrifugal force	Winds (horizontal movement of air)
③ Frequency	Twice a month (sometimes more)	More frequent due to wind
④ Water Movement	Water moves	Water particle doesn't move (wave train does)
⑤ Use	- Clear pollution, ship navigation, energy generation	- Ship navigation, tourism sports

Tides are a permanent feature of Earth & can be harnessed with utilization of their energy to generate electricity (MNRE Report)

Feedback

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Q.1B) 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 परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media is a form of mass & decentralized communication that has multiple effects on Indian society. (Eg) Facebook, "X"

Facilitates Unprecedented Connectivity:

- ① Instant Communication: Despite difference in space & region. (Eg) Facebook message
- ① Fosters Social Cohesion: due to greater connectivity

Facilitates Self Expression

- ① Allows User: to express thoughts, beliefs & ideas. (Eg) "X" (Twitter)
- ① Creates Platform: For exchange of ideas

Widen Social Crevices (Fractures)

- ① Use by unscrupulous elements: to create social tension. (Eg) Communal violence in Nub.

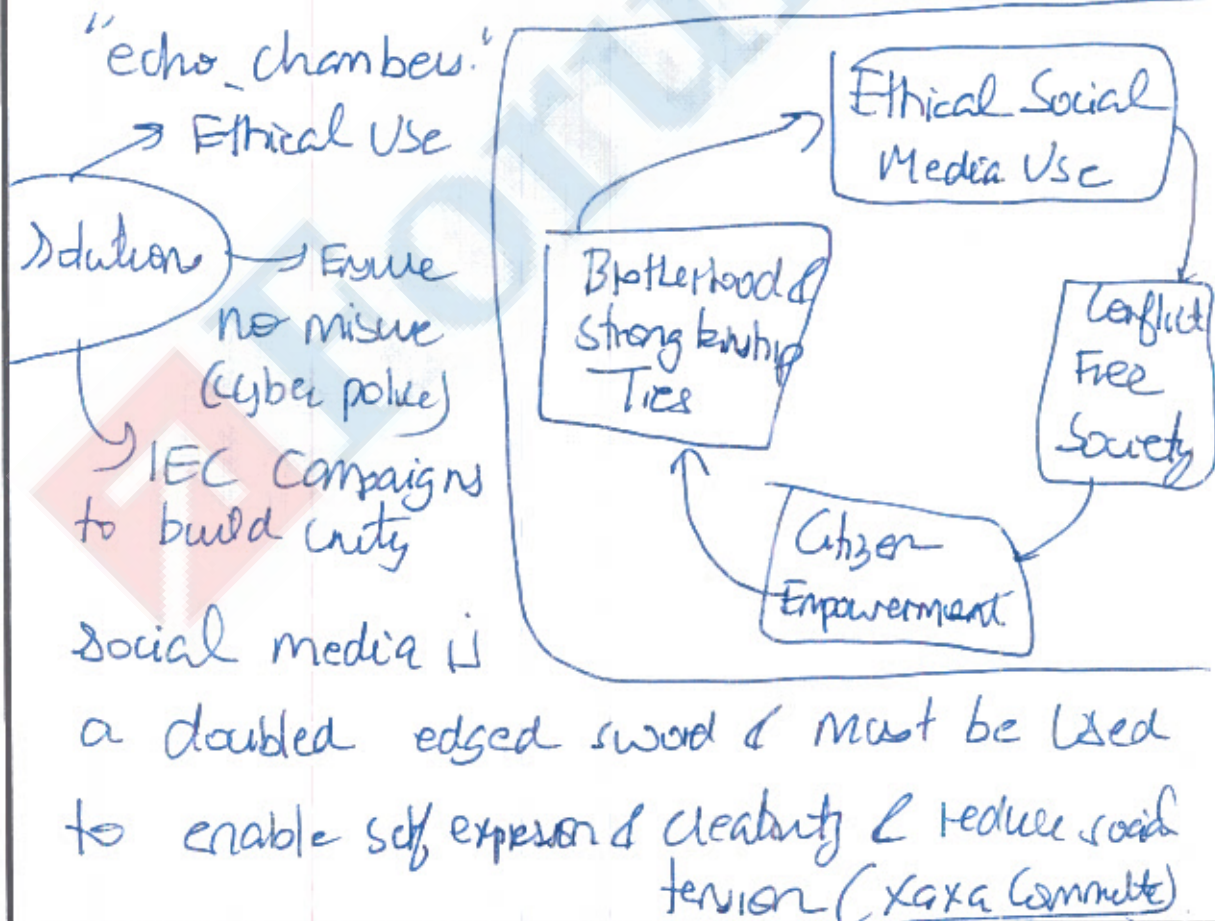
Impact of Social Media on Indian Society

I. Positive Impact

- ① Democratic Decentralization: of all dialogues where all can give & receive opinion. (Eg) Twitter
- ① Empowerment: of society due to information sharing & awareness of rights. (Eg) #MeToo Movement
- ① Reduced Corruption: in society like govt office, private companies. (Eg) Snowden Whistleblow on privacy
- ① Allowed Self Expression: Help in emancipation of women & amelioration of conditions of marginalized sections. (Eg) Dalit channels on whatsapp
- ① Promoted Fraternity & Social Ties: By promoting dialogue & trust in people.
(Eg) Debates on religion on X by respecting others' beliefs.

II. Negative Impact

- Hardening Caste Tension: due to spreading norms of purity & pollution, caste based violence on Twitter.
- Digital Divide: creating exclusivity platforms where all not heard or even invited (Only 29.8% women digitally literate)
- Communalization: due to communal groups &



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.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 defined as excessive attachment to one's own region that may be accompanied by a hostility to other regions and the people therein.

Regionalism in India : Natural due to many differences in people's cultures & regions. (Eg) Telangana Movement.

Failures in Addressing Regional Aspirations

① Unequal Fruits of Development : in different regions that creates ripe condition for rise of regionalism.

(Eg) Demand for Gujarat in Bombay State (1956)

② Relative Deprivation : of some people

or section of people which causes disenchantment. (Eg) Bodos in Assam

- ① Hostility: towards aspirations of some regions creating mutual distrust. (Eg) Vokkalika in Maharashtra

Unequal Development → Relative Deprivation → Regionalism

- ① Perceived Marginalization: due to Regionalism caused by non-satisfaction of all regional demands & aspirations. (Eg) Uttarakhand in UP (before 2001)

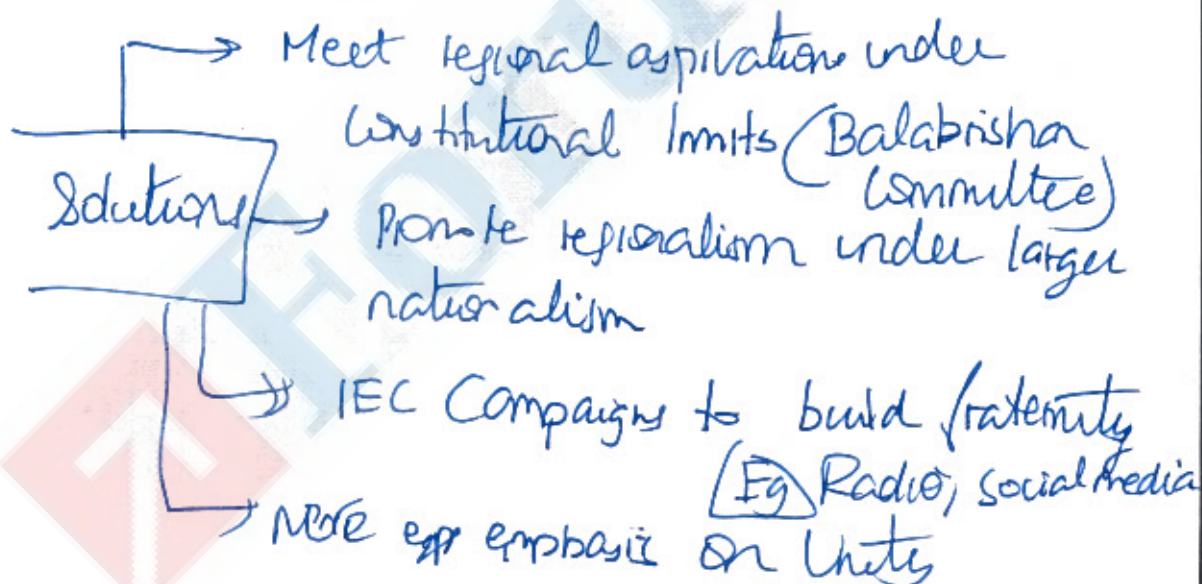
Assertion of Socio-Cultural Identity

- ① Language Regionalism: due to perceived marginalization of linguistic concerns. (Eg) Tamil
- ① Region Homogenization: due to shared culture in one region. (Eg) Saurashtra
- ① Cultural Identity: of people needs to

be asserted. (Eg) Ladakhi culture in erstwhile state of J&K

① "Son of Soil": as a concept that benefits & opportunities to be given only to natives (Eg) Maharashtra

② Hostility of Cultural Assimilation in mainstream which forces people to assert separate identity. (Eg) Bundelkhand in UP.



Regionalism is natural in India and must be utilized to build & foster brotherhood & nationalism in all regions.

Feedback

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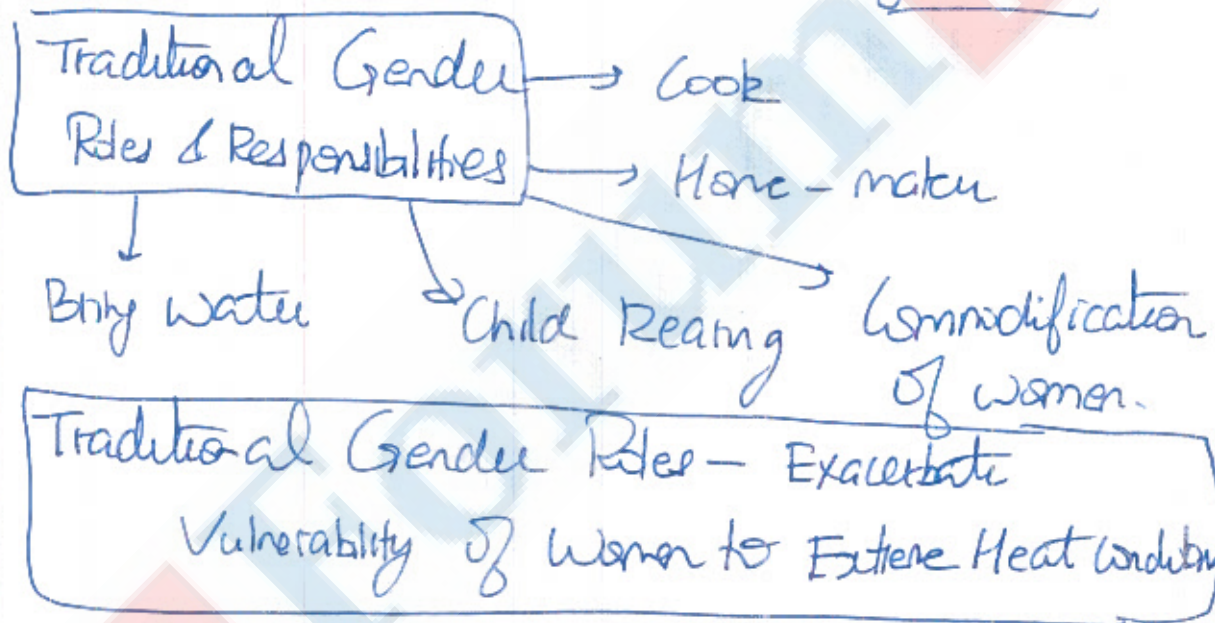
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TOTAL MARKS

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 have formed due to Genderization of roles and socialization of gender which increase vulnerability of women. (Eg) No education for girl child.



- ① Undue Pressure: on women due to roles like fetching water from far places
(Eg) Well, handpump.
- ② Lower Water Availability: due to low

precipitation causing more burden on women

- ① Economic Woes: Create compulsion of women to join informal jobs.
Eg Labor, hawker
- ① Agricultural Distress: due to heat stress came out - male migration & feminization of agriculture. (40-36% agri labor are women)
- ① Dual Burden: Exacerbated due to informal jobs with long working hours & need for child rearing.
- ① Poor Nutrition & Health: Due to heat-related stress & lack of adequate medical facilities (60% PHC have 1 doctor, 5% have 0)
- ① Feminization of Old Age: due to early male demise adding more burden on women

Measures

① Economic Measures

- ① Climate resilient agriculture (Ashok Dalwai Committee)
- ① Better education to women (Jaya Prakash Committee)
- ① Skilling: to get higher wages (Shri Prasad Committee)
- (Eg) PMKVY, STRIVE

② Social Measures

- ① Universal saturation of social security (Eg) AAY, PM-SYM
- ① Better & affordable healthcare (Shri Vaidya Committee)
- ① Saturation of taps & water bodies (Eg) Amrit Sarovar)

③ Technological

- ① Heat-cooling - by nature based solution.

② ~~Heat~~ T

Heat related stress can increase women vulnerability & must be holistically countered to attain SDG - 5 (Gender Equality) in line with Beijing Declaration -

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		

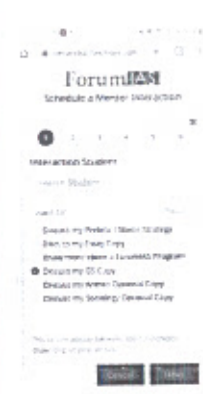
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