TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	2	5		MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Hrishikesh Alan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910095488	Medium/माध्यम	English ✓ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	9 Aug 2025

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

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका</th><th>INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश</th></tr>
<tr><td>Q. No. प्र.सं.</td><td>Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक</td><td>Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक</td><td rowspan="21">

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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<tr><td>Total/कुल अंक</td><td>250</td><td></td><td colspan="1"></td></tr>
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
		Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:30 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:30 am

Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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) "Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra are not merely texts; they exemplify the timeless wisdom, richness and diversity of Indian knowledge traditions." Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भगवद्गीता और नाट्यशास्त्र केवल ग्रंथ नहीं हैं; वे भारतीय ज्ञान परंपराओं की शाश्वत बुद्धिमता, समृद्धि और विविधता के उदाहरण हैं।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhagvad Gita and Natyashastra are ancient Indian philosophical and religious texts.

Bhagvad Gita exemplified timeless wisdom, richness and diversity

① Indian philosophy such as Nishkama Karma etc was mentioned in Gita.

② Diplomatic methodologies find mention in Bhagvad Gita.

③ Basis of contemporary India's psycho-morality [eg: Karma, Dharma etc.

④ Geographical diversity finds mention [eg: Saraswati and Ganga river.

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(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

⑤ Indian traditional medicine too
mentioned

🚩: Ayurveda.

Natyashastra

① Richness of dance and art forms

🚩: 8 classical dances

② Knowledge of India's historical dynasties
present 🚩.

③ Emotions of Indian subaltern finds
mention 🚩: Rasas.

④ Duties and rights of Indian citizens.
often depicted through 🚩: theatres.

⑤ Role of women also finds mention
in Natyashastra.

Bhagvad Gita & Natyashastra's impact seen
in contemporary socio-economic aspects of
India

Q.2) The Harappan civilization was a "technological powerhouse" that laid the foundation for sophisticated urban living in ancient South Asia. In light of this statement, discuss the key technological breakthroughs and contributions of this Bronze Age culture. (10 marks, 150 words)

हड़प्पा सभ्यता एक "तकनीकी महाशक्ति" थी जिसने प्राचीन दक्षिण एशिया में परिष्कृत शहरी जीवन की नींव रखी। इस कथन के आलोक में, इस कांस्य युग की संस्कृति की प्रमुख तकनीकी सफलताओं और योगदानों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Harappan civilisation refers to ancient Bronze-age civilisation along the banks of Indus and Saraswati river valleys.
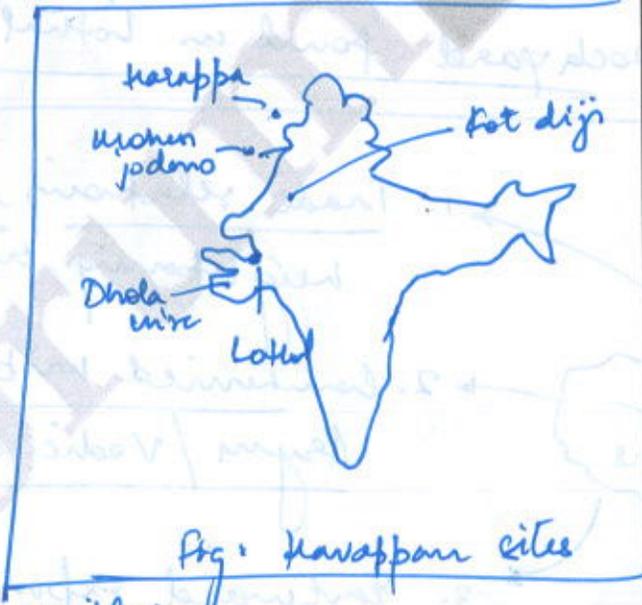
[Technological Breakthroughs]

① First known script in Indian subcontinent

eg: Bhasparodhan script.

② Sewage system running parallel to the streets

③ Flood control mechanism through dikes to Indus river.

④ Standardisation in-construction

Harappa
Mohen jodaro
Lot diji
Dhola vira
Lothal
Fig: Harappan cities

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(eg): Brick size = $8:4:1$.

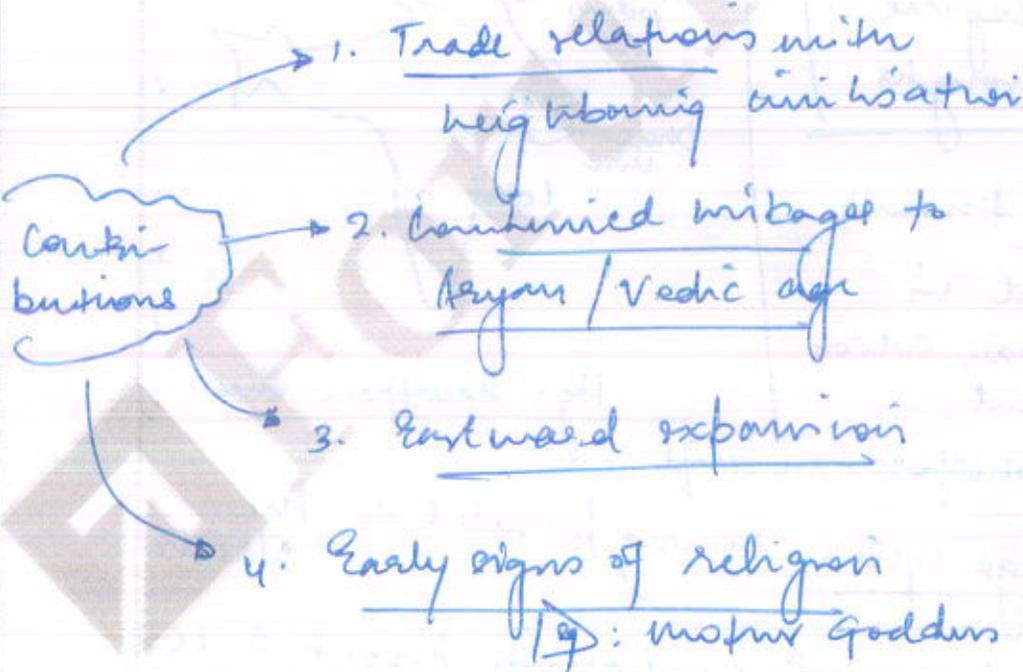⑤ Lost-wax technique in sculpture.

(eg): Dancing girl of Mohenjodaro.

⑥ Use of new material through bronze (dancing girl), Stealite etc

(eg): Seals (Pashupati).

⑨ Red ware pottery

⑦ Bead making industry

② Dockyard found in Lothal.

Contributions → 1. Trade relations with neighbouring civilisation

→ 2. Continued linkages to Aryan / Vedic age

→ 3. Eastward expansion

→ 4. Early signs of religion (eg): mother Goddess

Recent National Maritime Complex at Lothal highlights civilisation importance of IVC to India

Q.3) Why is the First World War considered as the first 'total' war in modern history?

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को आधुनिक इतिहास का पहला 'संपूर्ण' युद्ध क्यों माना जाता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

First world war (WWI) lasted from 1914 to 1918 and was intially known as `the Great war`.

Considered as first total war in modern history

① Expanse of countries involved.
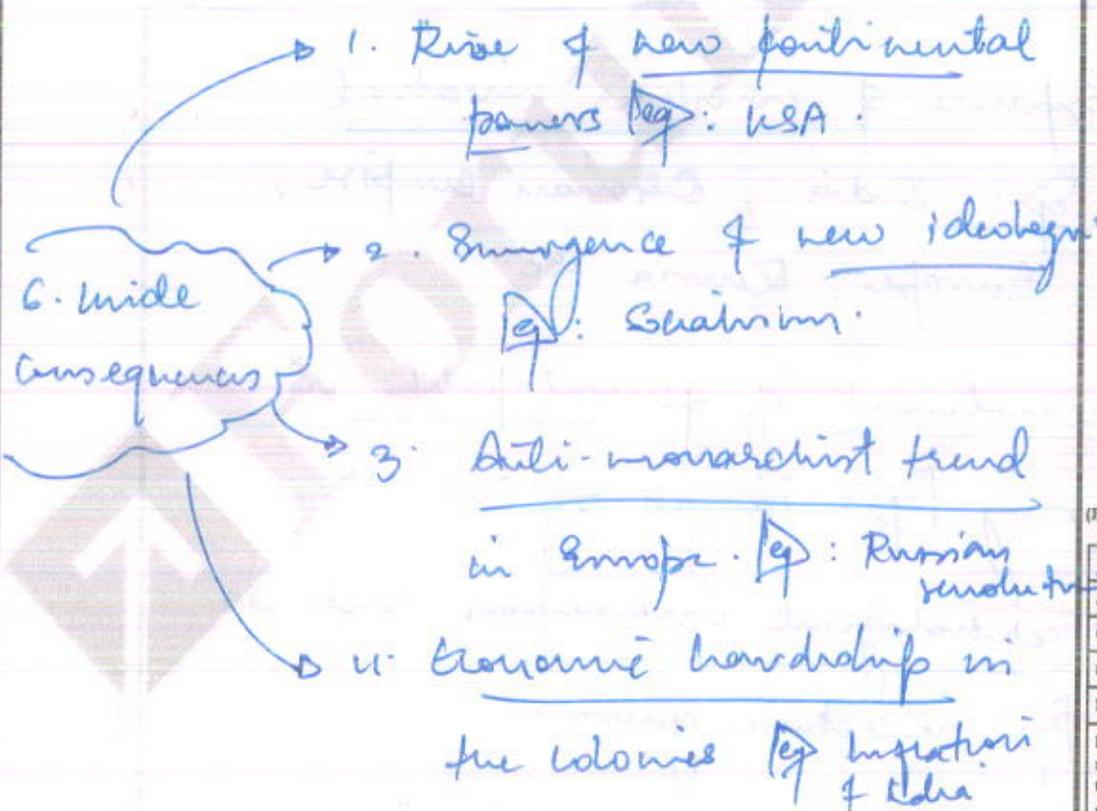   eg: India, Ottoman empire, Europe, Russia etc.

② Recruitment of general public into army eg: Painjab regiment

③ Technological innovation such as eg: machine guns.

④ Long nature of the war eg 4 years & trench warfare.

5) multidimensional causes :—

→ a. Scramble for Africa.

→ b. Colonial rivalry in Asia

→ c. Rise of ethnic identities in Europe [eg]: Serbian identity.

→ d. Print nationalism and capitalism.

▷ 1. Rise of new continental powers [eg]: USA.

6. Wide consequences

▷ 2. Emergence of new ideology [eg]: Socialism.

▷ 3. Anti-monarchist trend in Europe. [eg]: Russian revolution

▷ 4. Economic hardship in the colonies [eg] Inflation of India

Hence, total war due to totality of its causes & impact.

Q.4) Highlight the differences in the approach of Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भगत सिंह और महात्मा गांधी के दृष्टिकोण में अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi showcased two diverging strands of Indian freedom struggle.

Difference in approach

Gandhiji	Bhagat Singh
1. mass movement based struggle	1. Individual action were important.
2. Ahimsa as means of struggle	2. Violence and revolutionary action as means.
3. Dialogue with colonial rule Eg: Gandhi-Irwin Pact	3. Believed that colonial rule was 'deaf'
4. All India movement	4. Restricted to Punjab & Northern India.

5. Internal influence such as Hindu philosophy	5. External influence eg: Communist.
6. Organisations: — INC, Harijan Sevak Sangh	6. Organisations: — HSRA, Naujawan Sabha.

1. Belief in socialism as ideology for struggle.

however, there are certain similarities too

2. Social welfare centrality eg: Naujawan Sabha of Bhagat Singh

3. Anti-communal emphasis. eg: Bhagat Singh's speech in Lahore

Gandhiji aptly stated that `I do not agree with Bhagat Singh's methods, but that does not mean they are wrong`.

Q.5) Briefly explain the processes through which the earth-atmosphere system maintains heat balance.

(10 marks, 150 words)

उन प्रक्रियाओं का संक्षेप में वर्णन करें जिनके माध्यम से पृथ्वी-वायुमंडल तंत्र ताप संतुलन बनाए रखती है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Heat balance refers to maintenance of heat loss and gained budget of the earth.

| Processes of heat balance |

① Isolation : gains heat from incoming radiation.

② Ground radiation as earth radiates all the heat it gains.

③ Atmospheric circulation of air
   ↳ ∴ Headly & ferrel cells.

④ Atmospheric currents maintain heat balance of water.

⑤ Precipitation ensure transfer of heat from warmer to colder areas.

⑥ ENSO, AMOC & Indian-Ocean dipoles.

⑦ Carbon blankets trap heat and leads to warming

heat balance plays major role in socio economic aspects on human life.

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Q.6) What characteristics of the monsoon climate play a crucial role in sustaining agriculture in Monsoon Asia?
(10 marks, 150 words)

मानसूनी जलवायु की कौन सी विशेषताएँ मानसूनी एशिया में कृषि को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds. Indian geography & topography leads to 'most mature' monsoon climate in world.

49% of Indian agriculture is monsoon fed.

Characteristics of monsoon that play a crucial role in sustaining agriculture

① Provide irrigation for Kharif crops.

② Onset of monsoon accompanied by onshore winds ⟶ harvest.
   Eg : mango showers in Maharashtra.

③ Decrease in humidity due to precipitation

(4) Temperature control helps in germination of seeds. eg: Rice Haryana.

(5) Returning monsoon sustains agriculture on south-eastern coast eg Tamil Nadu.

(6) Recharges ground water table.

(7) Northwesterlies lower the temperature for cultivation of Rabi crops eg Wheat in Punjab.

(8) Lee-ward and rain-ward side of monsoon impacts cropping pattern in India eg: Paddy in western Ghats while millets in Vidharbha

Monsoon combined with agriculture has cultural importance in India such as Purvaiya, Bihu etc.

Q.7) Account for the factors influencing the location of semiconductor industries across the world.
(10 marks, 150 words)

दुनिया भर में सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Micron technology has recently invested more than >2 billion dollars under Indian semi-conductor mission (ISM):

Fig: Semiconductor industries

Factors influencing locations

① Govt policies and subsidies
   Eg: Indian semiconductor mission.

② Availability of mineral resources
[eg]: Rare Earth in China

③ Proximity to ports for shipping
[eg]: western Europe

④ Availability of water [eg] as fabrication is water-intensive

⑤ Proximity to universities & research labs [eg]: Stanford in California

⑥ Climate as semiconductor requires temperature regulation.

⑦ Infrastructure as capital-intensive industry.

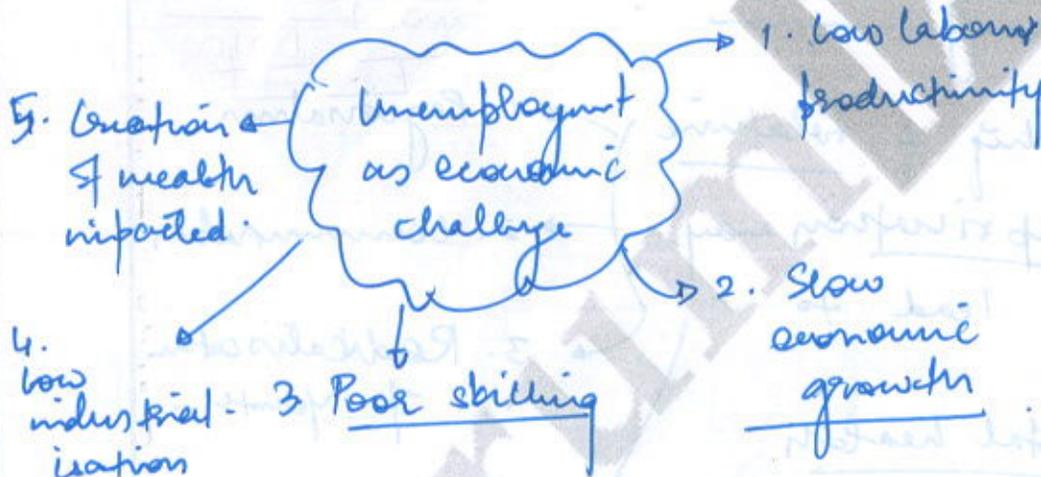ISM 2.0 should focus on above factors.

Q.8) Unemployment is not just an economic challenge, but a social one with far-reaching consequences. In this context, discuss the social impact of unemployment in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

बेरोज़गारी सिर्फ़ एक आर्थिक चुनौती नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक चुनौती है जिसके दूरगामी परिणाम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, देश में बेरोज़गारी के सामाजिक प्रभाव पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per latest PLFS (2023-24) data, the unemployment in India is $\boxed{3.2\%}$.

5. Creation of wealth inparted

Unemployment as economic challenge

1. Low labour productivity

2. Slow economic growth

4. Low industrial-isation

3. Poor skilling

$\boxed{\text{Social impact of unemployment}}$

① Over-reliance on agriculture through E.g. disguised employment

② Prevents entry of women in labour force ⟶ disempowerment of women

③ Shadow pandemic effect due to increased stay of men at home

(eg): domestic violence.

④ Increased vulnerability to alchohol, drug addiction.

⑤ Feeling of relative deprivation may lead to :-

→ 1. Regionalism
→ 2. Communalism
→ 3. Radicalisation of youth.

6. Mental health impact of unemployment (eg): 1.6 lakh suicides in 2023

7. Reverse migration (deurbanisation).

8. Increased crime and delinquency

9. Increase in marriage age

10. Deteriosation of health (eg): absence of health insurance

Cahow- labour intensive industries must be promoted

Q.9) Globalization has facilitated the influx of global brands and multinational corporations into the Indian market, significantly altering the consumer behaviour. Do you agree? Justify your answer.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

वैश्वीकरण ने वैश्विक ब्रांडों और बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों को भारतीय बाजार में आने में मदद की है, जिससे उपभोक्ता व्यवहार में काफी बदलाव आया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य स्पष्ट कीजिए।   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to increased linkages of global cultures, societies and economies.

‖ Significantly altering consumer behaviour ‖

① Conspicuous consumption has increased among youth Eg: 10-20 pairs of shoes.

② Increased competition → improved choices for consumers Eg: Stationary

③ Phenomenon of modernisation in consumption Eg: shift to jeans over traditional dresses.

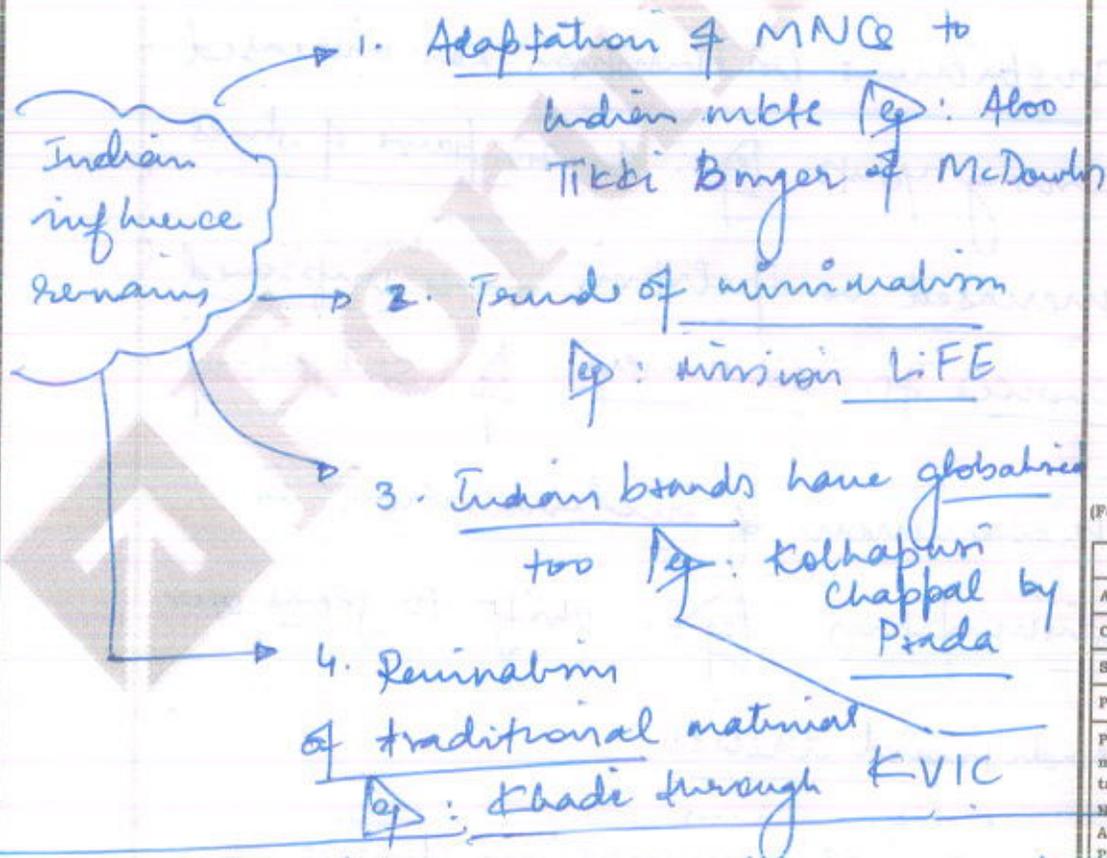④ Aspirational consumption choices Eg: preference to brands that

depict lifestyle [eg]: Zara, Louis Vuitton

⑤ faster translation of new ideas.

[eg]: Western fashion from Canada to Punjab due to migration

⑥ Preference to / influence of external media

[eg]: recent Hindenburg report

1. Adaptation of MNCs to Indian mkt [eg]: Aloo Tikki Burger of McDonald's

Indian influence remains

2. Trends of minimalism [eg]: mission LiFE

3. Indian brands have globalised too [eg]: Kolhapuri chappal by Prada

4. Revival of traditional material [eg]: Khadi through KVIC

'Glocalisation' correctly represents 2-way nature of globalisation in India

Q.10) Discuss how social media is reshaping identity formation and self-worth among adolescents in contemporary Indian society.

(10 marks, 150 words)

चर्चा करें कि कैसे सोशल मीडिया समकालीन भारतीय समाज में किशोरों के बीच पहचान निर्माण और आत्म-मूल्य को नया आकार दे रहा है।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per <u>NITI-Aayog</u>, India will have 97K million social media users by 2026-2027.

<u>Positive influence on identity formation and self-worth</u>

① Medium of <u>self-expression</u> eg: dance or singing channels on youtube.

② Mode of income among youth. eg: monetisation of social-media business

③ <u>Democratisation</u> of ideas eg: rural youth, marginalised communities

④ Exposure to various ideas (eg: Animal welfare)

⑤ Global aspirations are common among youths eg: Foreign higher

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(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

education:

Negative influence

① Feeling of relative deprivation due
to exposure to different lifestyles.
eg: FOMO.

② Constant comparison and comments
has led to decrease in self worth.
eg: Body image issues

③ Polarisation through algorithm based
eco-chamber eg: mysogynistic content

④ Early exposure to sexual content.

⑤ Mental health issues such as
anxiety, attention disorder etc

⑥ Radicalisation of vulnerable youth
eg: Terrorism through lone-wolf
attacks

Social media, thus has double-edged
sword effect on Indian youth.

Q.11) The fusion of Islamic architectural styles with indigenous Indian traditions played a key role in the evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture in the country. Discuss with examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

इस्लामी स्थापत्य शैली और स्वदेशी भारतीय परंपराओं के सम्मिश्रण ने देश में इंडो-इस्लामिक वास्तुकला के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian contact with Islam began with invasion of Sindh in 9th century.

Sultanate and Mughal dynasty, along with some other local dynasties led to development of Indo-Islamic Style.

Islamic influence in Indo-islamic architecture

① Use of minars and domes instead of Vimanas & shikharas.

Fig: Indo-Islamic Schools

(labels: Mathura School, Mughal Style, Bijapur School, Nizam architecture)

② Extensive use of water features eg: fountains.

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(Don't Write anything
in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)
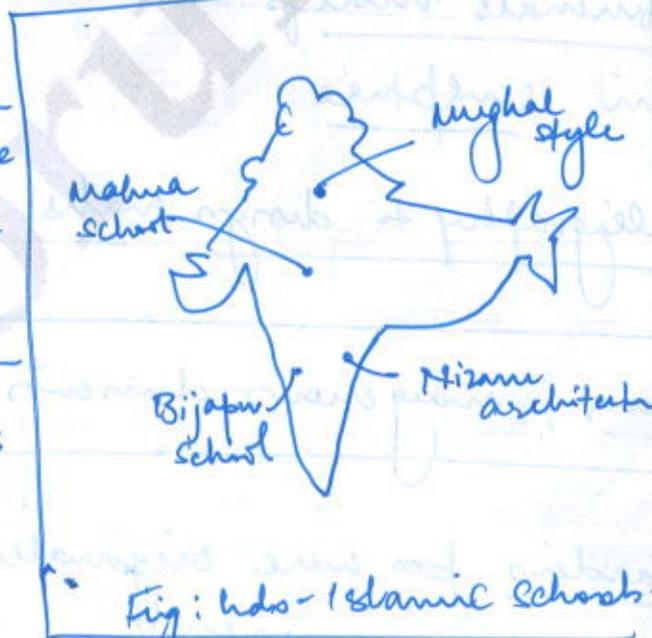
③ Charbagh style gardens

Garden

④ Foreshadowing for
decoration of walls.
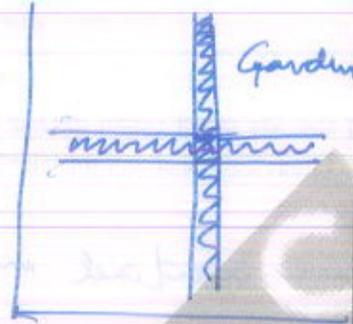
⑤ Natural light and its manipulation
through Jaali-work. eg: Taj Mahal

⑥ Peitra-dura technique replaced
cement work.

⑦ Animals motifs became common
in sculpture.

⑧ Calligraphy to design walls

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ However, indigenous elements remained │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

① Gardens were originally present
in Indian architecture

② Gateways as entry to the building

(1) eg: Gopurams or Vedikas:

③ Boundary walls in concentric manner
   eg: found in Chola school.

④ Inclusion of secular buildings in the building premises.

③ Buildings used as places of social gathering eg: courts held at Red-Fort

⑥ Use of indigenous material found locally
   eg: Red sandstone in mathura school as well as Red Fort.

⑦ Decorative mask on outer and inner walls.

Indo-Islamic architecture is an example of India's assimilationist culture since ancient times.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.12) 'Emergency' is one of the most controversial and widely debated events in Indian politics. How far do you agree with the view that it was imposed to fulfil individual political goals rather than serve national interests? Also, discuss the short-term and long-term impacts of the Emergency.

(15 marks, 250 words)

'आपातकाल' भारतीय राजनीति की सबसे विवादास्पद और व्यापक रूप से चर्चित घटनाओं में से एक है। आप इस विचार से कितना सहमत हैं कि इसे राष्ट्रीय हितों की पूर्ति के बजाय व्यक्तिगत राजनीतिक लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति के लिए आरोपित किया गया था? साथ ही, आपातकाल के अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Emergency was declared by PM Indira Gandhi in 1975-1977 due to 'internal disturbance' under.

Article 352

Imposed to fulfil individual political goals

① Threat to prime-ministership of India Gandhiji due to Raj Narain Case

② Struggle with judiciary regarding Supreme court appointments

③ Struggle among INC-factions
Ag: 1969 Presidential elections

④ Judicial opposition to Socialist policies
   [eg]: repeal of 25th Amendment Act

⟦Imposed to some national interests⟧

① Inflation and hardships due to 1971 war.

② Refugee crisis from 1971 war and social upheaval in Assam, West Bengal

③ Famines due to successive crop failure
   [eg]: Green revolution was just introduced

④ Cold-war politics and pressure from USA.

⑤ External threats from Pakistan & China

⟦Short term impact of Emergency⟧

① Curtailing of fundamental and human rights

② Arrest of political opponents & bureaucrats

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③ Censorship on media [eg]: newspaper.

④ Inhumane practices such as.

     [eg]: sterilisation in Delhi

⑤ Judiciary and state governments were suspended.

→ 1. Threat to Indian constitutionalism and rule of law.

long term impact

→ 2. Gradual disintegration of INC

→ 3. Emergence of student and former politics & politician [eg]: JP movement.

→ 4. Assassination of PM.

Recently introduced 'Samvidhan Hatya Diwas' highlights long term consequences of the emergency.

Q.13) What are 'atmospheric rivers'? How do they influence global weather patterns and impact human settlements? (15 marks, 250 words)

'वायुमंडलीय नदियाँ क्या हैं? ये वैश्विक मौसम के स्वरूप और मानव बसावट पर कैसे असर डालती हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Atmospheric rivers refere to water flow in the earth's atmosphere under the influence of earth's rotation and upper-atmospheric winds.

Atmospheric rivers → 1. Flow along the jetstream directions.

→ 2. Part of atmospheric circulation

→ 3. Ensure water-budget of the earth

4. Formed due to evaporation of water through low pressure zones.

→ 5. Found at altitude of 12-18 km (troposphere)

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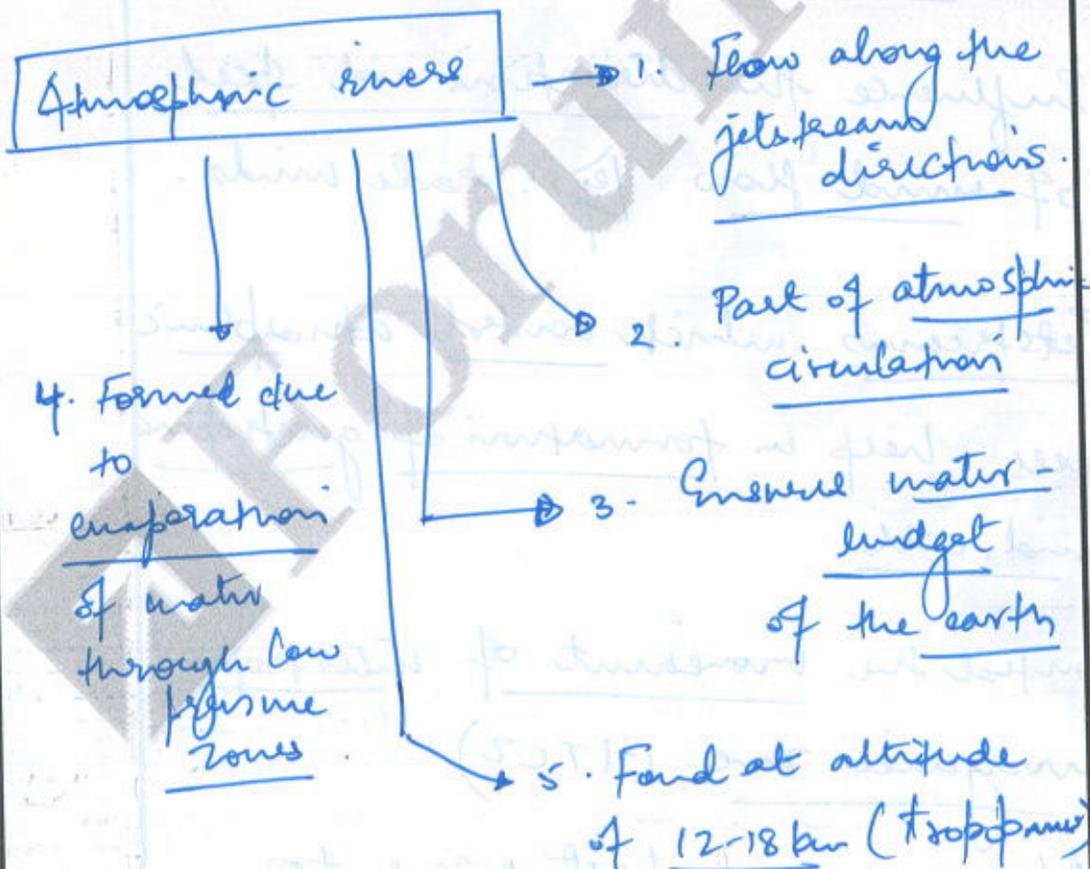
Influence on global weather pattern

1. Determine the precipitation pattern and intensity [eg]: monsoon

2. Control the humidity of a region

3. Temperature regulation through adiabatic process, specific heat etc

4. Influence the direction and speed of wind flow [eg]: trade winds.

5. Jetstreams which control atmospheric winds help in formation of geostrophic wind cells.

6. Control the movement of inter tropical convergence zone (ITCZ)

7. Cold wave and heat wave too are influenced by atmospheric

Ans.

Fig:
Atmospheric
tier

@ 15-18 km
altitude

} 200-300 km

atmospheric
tiers
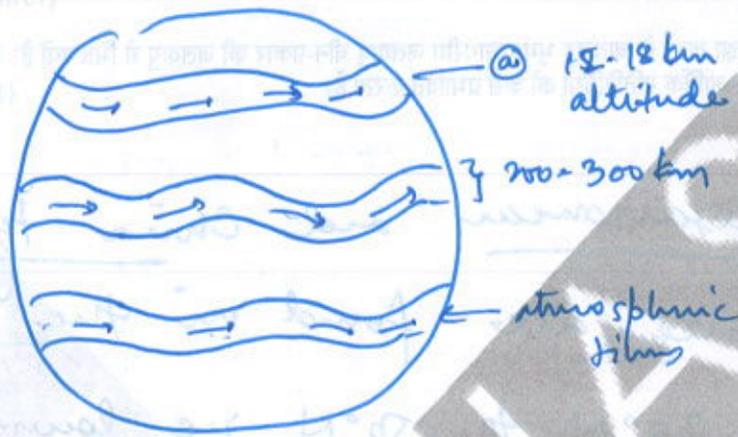
Impact
on human
settlement

1. Influence migration patterns

2. Determination of rainfall
   ↳ agriculture led
     settlement

3. Climate determines the
   tourism

4. Trade winds have influenced
   historic settlement
   (eg): Coastal areas.

Q.14) Despite sharing a similar latitude, why does the Mediterranean climate vary from the China-type climate? How do the differences in climate affect life and economic activities in the region?

(15 marks, 250 words)

समान अक्षांश साझा करने के बावजूद भूमध्यसागरीय जलवायु चीन-प्रकार की जलवायु से भिन्न क्यों है? जलवायु में अंतर इस क्षेत्र में जीवन और आर्थिक गतिविधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mediterranean and China-type climate are found in the latitude of 25°N to 50°N i.e lower temperati zones

Fig: Climatic zones
▨ - Mediterranean
▣ - China-type.
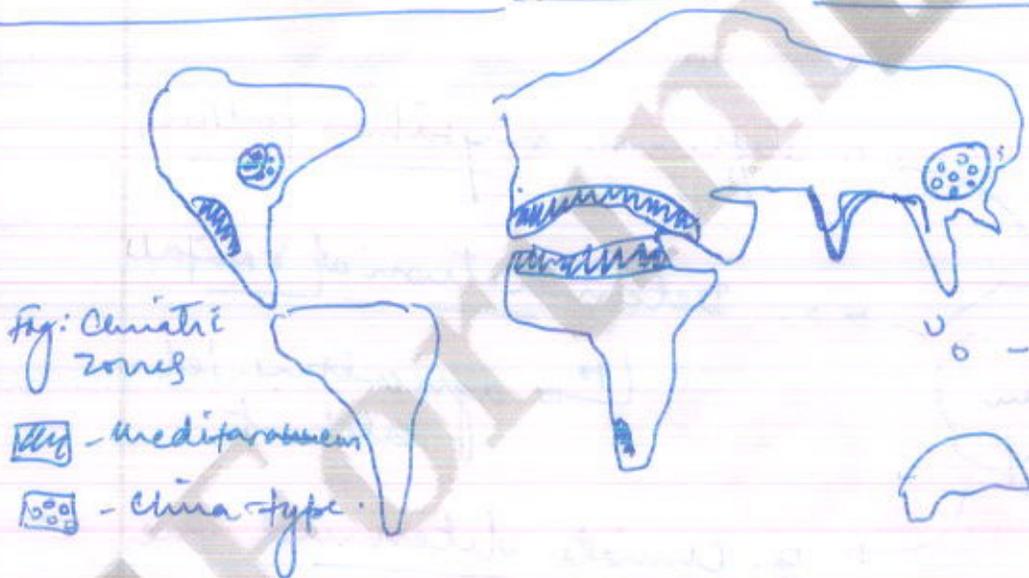
⊛ Differences are due to :-

① continental effect in Chinese climate re vast continent.

② Easterly winds are present in China

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climate, while in mediterannean
climate onshore winds play major role

③ Siberian influence leading to long
and harsh winters in China-type.

④ Role of topography :- Alps and other
mountains ranges → precipitation in
mediterann

⑤ Influence of cold currents in Northern
Pacific ocean [eg: Kuro-Shivo current -

┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Differences in climate affect life . │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘

① Pleasant year-round climate in
mediterannean while China →
harsh winters .

② Lower variance in climate and
hence lifestyle across 4 seasons
in the mediterannean .

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Affect
on
economic
activities

1. Difference in Cropping
pattern (e): horticulture
in mediterranean
(vs) Paddy in China

2. Tourism industry
due to pleasant
climate
(e): southern france

3. Industrial sectors
such as wineries
dominate mediterranean
(vs) Steel
industry
in china

4. Trade winds
in mediterranean
→ ancient trade
(e): Genoa, Venice etc.

Above difference highlights socio-
economic impact of climatic condition

Q.15) "The tropical Indian Ocean is likely to be in a near-permanent heatwave state." Discuss the factors responsible for the rapid warming of the Indian Ocean along with its multi-dimensional impacts. (15 marks, 250 words)

"उष्णकटिबंधीय हिंद महासागर में लगभग स्थायी रूप से गर्म लहर (हीटवेव) की स्थिति बनी रहने की संभावना है।" हिंद महासागर के तेजी से गर्म होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per world Meteorological Organization (WMO), Indian Ocean has seen average rise in temperature of 1.4°C since 1971.

Factors responsible for rapid warming

① Influence of Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)

| INDIAN OCEAN

② El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) has led to rise of Indian Ocean temperature

③ melting of glaciers and hence

negative - feedback mechanism of dhede

④ Rapid - urbanisation of littoral states and hence ⟶ urban heat islands

⑤ Increased freshwater inflow and hence reduced specific heat of water

⑥ Changes in water - current circulation.

⑦ Carbon storage and sink

⑧ Global warming due to industrial carbon.

⑨ Increased shipping activity & hence effluents

⑩ Industrial discharge (eg : hot water)

┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ Its multi-dimensional impact │
└─────────────────────────────┘

⟶ 1. migration and refugee crisis

① Social ⟶ 2. Changes in social calendars

eg : Festivals.
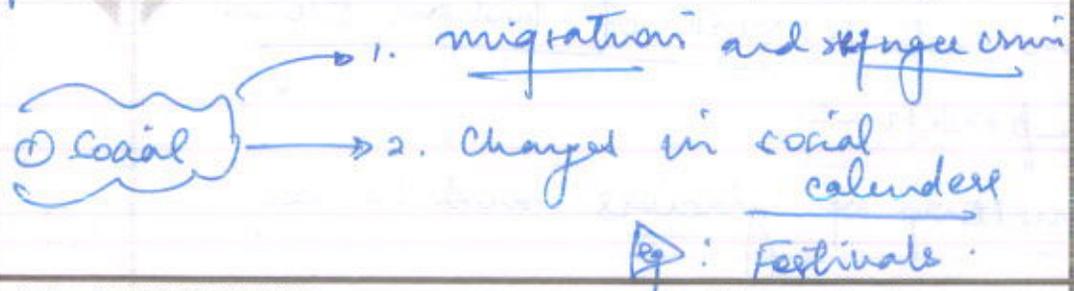
② Economic
1. Change in agriculture pattern
2. Increased cost of disasters

③ Political
1. National security implication due to refugees.
2. Nutritional security due to change in agri-pattern

④ Environmental
1. Loss of biodiversity [eg: mangroves]
2. Increased global temperature.
4.
3. Greater frequency of disasters [eg: cyclones]

India must ensure 'Adaptation' and 'Mitigation' measures through UNFCC, Panchamrit goals etc are implemented

Q.16) How can the demographic transition in the southern states, marked by low fertility rates and an aging population, impact the region's economic growth and social welfare policies?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनांकिकीय परिवर्तन, जो निम्न प्रजनन दर और वृद्ध होती जनसंख्या से चिह्नित है, क्षेत्र की आर्थिक वृद्धि और सामाजिक कल्याण नीतियों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, the Chief ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh highlighted the issue of demographic transition of southern state.

Demographic transition in southern states

→ 1. TFR of
1) Kerala : 1.7
2) Tamil Nadu : 1.6
3) Andhra : 1.8.

→ 2. Aging population : median age of southern 5 states is 36.64yrs old.

Impact on region's economic growth

① low availability of labour & hence

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② Increased labour costs.

③ migration from northern States

④ Onus on mechanisation and automation.

⑤ Slowdown of labour-intensive sectors

⑥ Transition to knowledge-based economy

⑦ Growing share of core-economy in economic growth.

⑧ Feminisation of economy

[Impact on social welfare policies]

① Social burden of government exchequer

② Greater investment in old-age friendly and centric infra [eg] : old age homes

③ Subsidies for promotion of / increase in fertility rate

▷ : maternity benefits, creche facilities etc

④ migration may lead to 'son-of-soil' policies ▷ : state-level reservation

ⓒ Government - budgetary focus on tertiary sector. ▷ : AI + services etc

⑥ Old-age insurance, health insurance will gain importance in policies.

ⓓ women - centricity in policies.

Southern states must promote the investment in 'capacity-building' approach to ensure smoother demographic transition

Q.17) Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

हाल के दिनों में अत्यधिक वर्षा की घटनाओं और अचानक बाढ़/फ्लेश फ्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per NDMA, the [12%] of India is prone to floods.

Recent event in [Uttarkashi] highlight the devasting consequences of flash floods in India.

Factors for extreme rainfall & flash floods

Natural
1. Cyclones
2. Cloudbursts
3. Tsunamie
4. Climate change

Anthropogenic
1. Unplanned urbanisation
2. Deforestation
3. Unsustainable tourism.
4. Clogged drains etc

Devastating consequences on Indian Cities

(1) loss of human life and disruption of urban life   (eg): Uttarkashi deaths

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② Economic loss as cities come to
Stand Still eg: Chennai floods.

③ Destruction of infrastructure eg:
roads, power stations etc.

④ Impact on migration as cities seen
as unsafe.

⑤ Disproportionate impact on poor
and the homeless

⑥ Damage to agricultural produce
eg: FPI godowns damaged.

⑦ Access to healthcare disrupted ⟶
chronic and acute disease burden
eg: cholera, malaria etc.

⑧ Disruption of education eg: closure
of schools.

⑨ May lead to longterm malnutrition

Way Forward

1. Disaster and flood-resilient infrastructure

2. Integrated urban planning
   🔍 : Flood cells in local bodies.

3. Periodic desilting of river beds

4. Land-use planning

5. International best practices
   🔍 : Sponge cities of China

[C or Correa Committee] recommendations must be followed to lessen the impact of floods on urban areas

Q.18) "Air pollution is as much an issue of equity and justice as it is an environmental one." Elaborate with examples.
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"वायु प्रदूषण उतना ही समानता और न्याय का मुद्दा है जितना कि यह पर्यावरणीय मुद्दा है।" उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In recent report by UNFCCC 7/10 most polluted cities were from India.

> Air pollution as environmental issue

① leads to loss of biodiversity (eq: sparrows have become endangered.

② Leads to formation of smog and hence health issues [eq> skin irritation

③ Heat traps due to pollutants.

④ Leads to increase in global temperature
— ⊳ global warming

⑤ Leads to ozone layer depletion

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| Issue of equity and justice |

① Disproportionate impact on the
poor eg : rich can afford air
filters.

② Disproportionate contributions /eg pocket
jet for personal travel.

③ Collective consequences that cross
state and national boundaries
eg : Stubble burning no transpanent →
impact on Delhi.

④ Women do bear greater impact
due to eg : health care access divide

⑤ Staggered growth → common but
differentiated responsibility principle
(CCBDR) forms basis of pollution
justice

⑥ Tropical and <u>SIDS</u> countries have <u>longer stake in air pollution</u> inter due to longer consequences.

→ 1. <u>Ecocentrism</u> in development model
  [eg]: Trusteeship model.

may Forward → 2. Adherance to <u>Stockholm</u> and <u>Montreal Protocol</u>

→ 3. Use of tech for <u>decreased pollution</u> [eg] FGDStech in <u>Coal plants</u>

4. <u>carbon Capture and Storage</u>
  [eg]: mangroves as carbon sinks

Q.19) Analyze the socio-cultural factors contributing to the high attrition rate among women in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) careers in India. Suggest measures to improve their retention in STEM. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में STEM (विज्ञान, प्रौद्योगिकी, इंजीनियरिंग और गणित) करियर में महिलाओं के बीच उच्च त्याग दर (एट्रिशन रेट) में योगदान देने वाले सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक कारकों का विश्लेषण करें। STEM में उनके अवधारण (रिटेंशन) को बेहतर बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per AISHE survey, women form

[43%] of STEM graduates while

only [27%] of employees in STEM.

┌─────────────────────┐
│ Socio-Cultural factors │
└─────────────────────┘

① Low women participation in labour

Force [eg] : 41.7% FLFPR.

② Stem education ⟶ high pay earning

groom and hence no economic

incentive for employment

③ marriage and its patriarchal nature

[eg]: permission required from

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husband and in-laws.

④ marriage-led migration → disruption of career paths.

⑤ Glass ceiling effect and hence decreased incentive / discouragement.

⑥ Dual burden on women [eg: housework, childcare.

⑦ Absence of childcare and maternity benefits in informal sector
[eg: in universities, labs etc

⑧ Gender-insensitive environment
[eg: androcentric timing of meetings like 6:30 pm

⑨ Sexual harassment at workplace.

⑩ Security issues during commute.

⑪ Lack of gender-sensitive infrastructure

measures to improve

① women-empowerment to ensure equal-say in post-marriage decision

② maternity & child care benefits
   [eg] creche facilities

③ Paternity leaves → reduced dualburden

④ [uday kotak committee] : at least 1 women among directors → break glass ceiling

⑤ strict implementation of [RSH Act]
   [eg] : Tribunal can replace ICC as per Puru Rajput committee

⑥ Gender-sensitive infra [eg] : well-lit public transport.

Only through inclusion of women in STEM workforce can India achieve `SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAAS'

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Q.20) "Caste census is relevant and necessary for any well-designed policy to reduce social inequality". Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"सामाजिक असमानता को कम करने के लिए किसी भी अच्छी तरह से निर्मित नीति के लिए जाति जनगणना प्रासंगिक और आवश्यक है"। टिप्पणी करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian government has recently launched Caste Census for the year of 2027.

It will be the first caste census since 1931.

[Necessary for well-designed policy]

① Improved targeting of govt. policies

② Reduces exclusion and inclusion errors eg: NFSA Act.

③ Prevents concentration of govt benefits eg: Only 10 OBCs held 25% govt. jobs.

④ help implement constitutional mandate of [Art 39] , [Art 41] etc

⑤ will help implement SC decisions of sub categorisation of OBC (Intra Rohini Commission) & SC (Davinder Singh Case)

⑥ updation of ground-reality -based govt. database.

⑦ Better understanding of social change and mobility /eg :

⑧ Prevent duplication of castes

[way forward]

① Trained manpower with understanding of ground caste reality.

② wider public and expert consult-

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

ation. to

③ Create a pan-India caste list post
consultations

④ AI for prevention of double-
counting

⑤ Vernacular survey to ensure
understanding among local population

⑥ Prevent politicisation of issue for
vote-bank politics.

Caste census can ensure citizen-
centrality (15th Report of 2nd ARC)
in Indian governance. as well
as achieve [SDG-8] of decreased
inequality

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal		Outcomes
1	☐	....
2	☐	....
3	☐	....

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.

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