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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	Aniket Ranjan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091581	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	14/09/2024

\*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			
2			
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20			
Total/कुल अंक	250		

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।

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।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 03:56 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 06:56 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

\*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 आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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

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

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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 वृत्तान्तों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nalanda University is located in Rajgir, Bihar. It is the first residential building built by the

Kumar Gupta of the Gupta Empire. It is the symbol of academic heritage and vibrant cultural exchange.

As a symbol of India's Academic heritage

① Here the subjects ranging from social studies, science, mathematics, philosophy and literature were taught.

② There was rigorous test based on which admission was allotted.

③ They had professor and teachers from the different areas/corners of the world.

Nalanda - as symbol of cultural exchange

① Here the cultural exchange between the Buddhist monk and Hindu people took place.

② People came from China, Korea, Japan and other South East Asian Nations.

Foreign travellers Accounting

① Fa hien → visited during the Gupta gave the detail of Nalanda.

② Hiun Tsang → visited during Harsha, also gave details.

As PM Modi said, Nalanda will emerge as the place of cultural diffusion of Indian tradition.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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-फारसी 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 sultans were basically from the Arabic region and Afghanistani region. They brought the Persian culture and literature along with them which had profound impact on the Indian cultural settings.

### Development in the field of Arts

① The paintings of floral and natural shows the Islamic belief. (eg) → on walls & Interiors.

② Arabesque art form → which includes the Jaliwork for Air and ventilation. (eg) → Tughlaq fort and Sirsa fort.

## Development in Literature

- ① Ibn-e-Batuta → Composed "Rihla" gave the account of Administration and working in Persian language.
- ② Abu-Fazl → Composed Kitab-ul-Hind and Teh-kikat-Tehkikat-e-Hind.  
↳ description in Persian.

## Development in Architecture

- ① The Qutub Minar Complex, shows the brilliance of Persian architecture.
- ② Hauz-Khas of Delhi → Hydraulic city of Delhi → Hydraulic sultans.
- ③ The villages of Delhi were built during their times.  
Delhi-sultans have Persian, which led to Indo-Persian impact on art, literature and architecture.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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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)

Indian freedom struggle had been started from the Civil and tribal revolts, encompassing Revolt of 1857, moderates, Radicals, Gandhians, Revolutionaries and Netaji's Army. Every phase has contributed their part in bringing independence to India.

### Contribution of Early Nationalists

- ① In Peasant Revolts like Titu Mir, Karam Shah revolted against Zamindars and money-leaders.
- ② Tribals also revolted against the outsiders, encroachment on forest land. eg- Santhal, Munda Uprisings, Ichari, Singpos Uprisings.

③ Moderates :- → (1857-1905) → they provided the support through paper, pamphlets and constitutional means.

Leaders → Dadaabhai Naoroji → drain of wealth theory; Gokhale → guru of Gandhi; Ashwini Kumar Dutta. KT Telang

④ Radicals (1905-1916) :- → They utilised the methods of swadeshi and Boycott → they went a step ahead of Moderates.

↳ Lala Lajpat Rai, Bipin Chandra Pal and Bal Gangadhar Tilak → used Shivaji and Gangpati festival; Kesari & Mahratta newspaper

Thus, these early nationalist paved the way for upcoming leaders like Gandhi, Nehru and Bose to bring Indian from clutches of British Colony.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 a movement for temple entry in Kerala for the dalits and other lower caste people. It was a battle to fight against the indiscriminate social injustice (untouchability), they (lower caste) faced by the upper caste.

The satyagrahis were on non-violent movement, non-participating in the traditional division of labour as made by the Varna System. They were against the Brahmanical supremacy, against the rents

and land revenue of the oppressive  
landlords and zamindars. They did  
the strike and boycotted the work  
of Tajmani system. Some of the  
leaders went on to the hunger  
strike. Though many of them lost  
their life and faced many criticism  
and hardship.

This all satyagraha → Gandhiji  
also helped, led them to the  
upliftment of Dalits in the free  
movement and entry in the  
temple.

Thus, Vaikom satyagraha marked a  
historic milestone in fighting against  
the social injustice.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

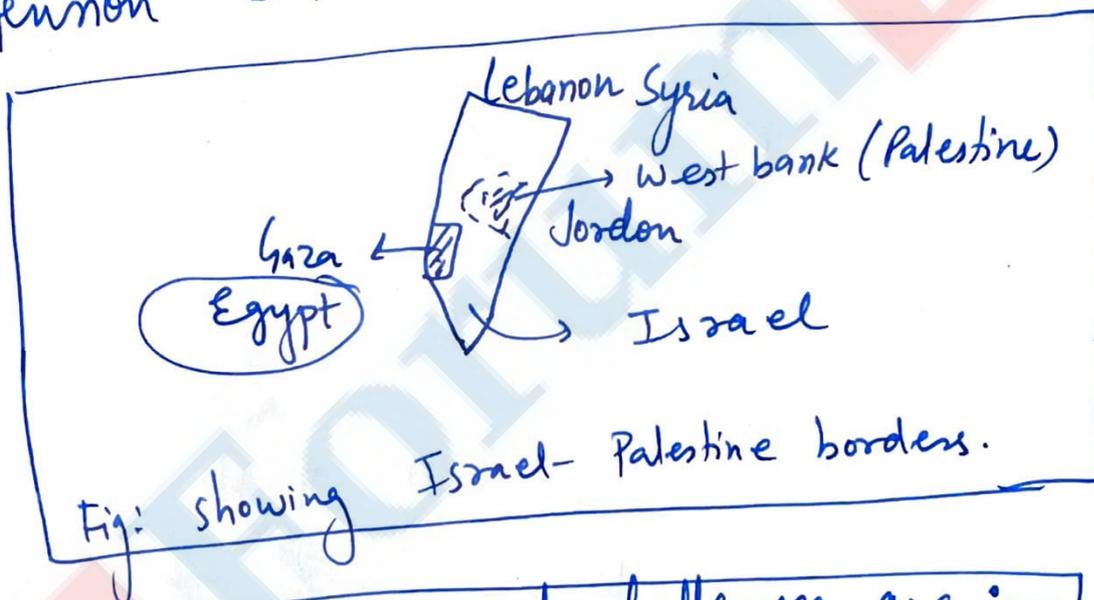
Q.5) The Oslo Accords, once hailed as a landmark diplomatic achievement failed to address key issues highlighting the challenges of achieving lasting peace between Israel and Palestine. Analyse.

(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 Accords was propounded by the western world for peace and settlement between the hostile tension between Israel and Palestine.



The key issues and challenges are:—

① Israel is Jewish Country and Palestine is Islamic country in the Arab world, which do not like western power to have influence in their region.

- ② Israel is militarily sophisticated.  
but the other countries are not, so  
due to jealousy and hated, Hzbollah  
(supported by Iran) attacks the Israel.
- ③ If Israel come with leniency  
then it would ~~not~~ be wiped out  
from the map of the world.

### Solutions to the problems

- ① International forum such as UN  
platform can be used.
- ② Leaders need to understand the  
need of collaboration and the fight  
for human Rights.
- ③ India's soft power can be used.  
Israel - Palestine conflict is affecting  
the entire world, so it must be  
resolved for global peace.

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

Northern and Southern lights are the lights generated due to the interaction of solar magnetic field and earth's magnetic field. They are called Aurora Borealis (North) and Aurora Australis (South).

### Explanation of the Phenomenon

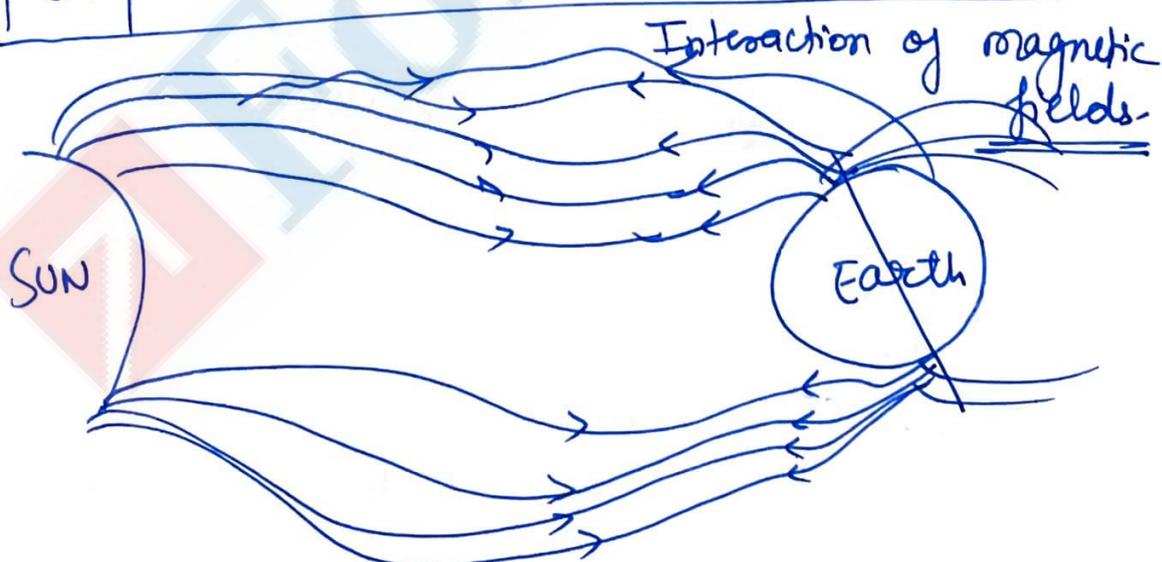


Fig: showing phenomenon of lights.

When the two magnetic fields interact they create energy which translate into these light energy (greenish colour) and it is seen near the polar countries regions.

### Associated impact on Earth's Atmosphere and Human Activities

- ① It disturbs the natural Atmospheric circulation and ozone layers in the stratosphere.
- ② It affects the communication line with the satellites and other transmission lines.
- ③ It aids in tourism and beauty in Norway and Sweden countries.
- ④ Affects the migratory birds and other trading activities.

Thus, Northern & Southern lights are unique phenomenon of the earth's and sun's combination.

#### Feedback

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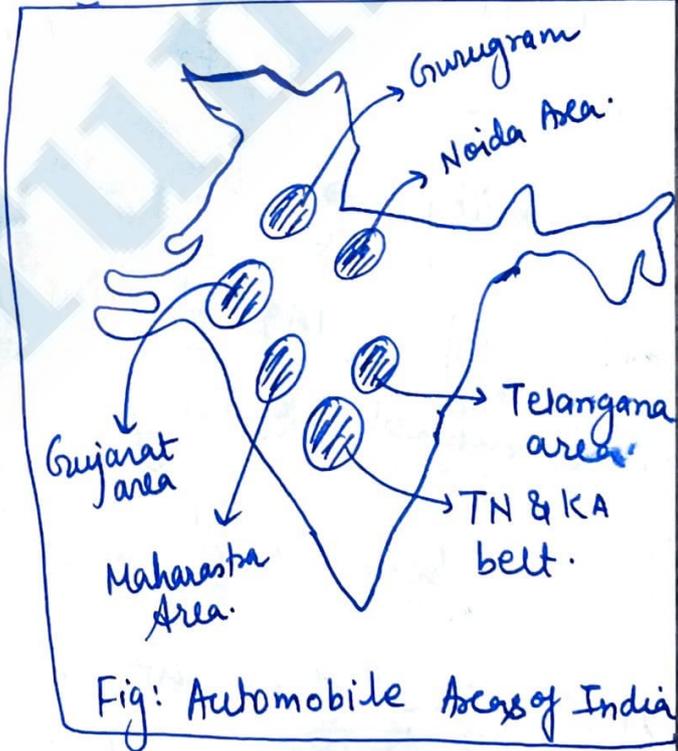
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Identifying the major automobile clusters in India, enumerate the favourable factors for the location of the automobile industry. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 sector is the labour intensive sector and it is a part of manufacturing sector which contribute around 17% of GDP in last consecutive of 3 years.

Major Automobile Clusters of India is shown in the figure, which is mainly due to the various factors of input and markets.



It helps in boosting our economy and bringing many FDI in our country.

## Factors responsible for location of Automobile Industry

- ① Availability of land to step up the factory and which needs easy clearance.
- ② The availability of cheap raw materials (easy import duty and nearer to ports and transport)
- ③ Connectivity → by Sea, Air and Railway
- ④ Ease of Doing Business → hubs in Hyderabad, Gurgaon and Maharashtra
- ⑤ cheap labour and Capital goods
- ⑥ Market and area which demand the materialistic and Consumeristic goods.

Automobile industry is the promising sector in the field of manufacturing.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Article 4 of our Constitution says that India, that is Bharat shall be union of states → a state which has many language, culture, people. thus showing diversity as her greatest strength.

Enrichment and strengthening of the diversity in Indian Society

① By the philosophy of Syadvada (Anekantavada) of Jainism, we enrich our diversity.

② By following the path of Buddha → we follow peace and tranquility.

- ③ we celebrate all the festivals together! → Holi, Eid, Ramzan, Lohri and Christmas.
- ④ we have freedom of religion (Article 25-28) and protect the rights of minorities.
- ⑤ Forest Rights Act, 2006 → gave the forest rights to Tribals → strengthened the diversity.
- ⑥ Independence Day and Republic Day → gave us a sense of belongingness → National festival.
- ⑦ women are respected and treated as Laxmi → tolerance for vulnerable

Thus, India's diversity is seen from Srinagar to Kanyakumari and it is strengthening her power.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is the integration of the economy of one country with the world. It also integrates the people and their social, political, cultural, environmental and religious aspects.

### Positive effects of Globalisation

① Strengthening of people to people ties. (eg) → People from India work as diaspora in USA, UAE and other countries.

② Technology Upgradation and transfer. (eg) → iPhone launched in USA, will be available in India.

③ change in cuisines and diets.  
 ↳ macdonaldization of foods like Burger, Pizza and fried foods.

④ Increase in homogenisation and universalisation.

### Negative Impact of Globalisation

① Breakdown of Joint family and increase in Nuclear family.  
 ↳ due to privacy, Individualism.

② Shift from Spiritualism to materialism.

③ Negative impact of Climate change.  
 ↳ need global efforts.

④ Arms trafficking and Drug Smuggling.

Even though globalization had changed our society, but the traditional value of Indian culture remain intact.

#### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

भारत में LGBTQ अधिकारों की मान्यता महत्वपूर्ण प्रगति को दर्शाती है, लेकिन पूर्ण सामाजिक एकीकरण और स्वीकृति की दिशा में यात्रा कठिन बनी हुई है, जिसके लिए गहन सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

LGBTQ people are the humans who are called for having diverse sexual feeling as against male & female relation. Supreme Court in Navtej Johar Case decriminalised Homosexuality and made section 377 as unconstitutional.

Challenges in full Societal Acceptance and Integration

- ① The unchanging behaviour of people towards the community.
  - ↳ They still view them with stigma and stereotype them.
  - ↳ They discriminate them and avoid them in public.

② They are not given jobs, less of livelihood and life. If they are given then, they are under glass ceiling

③ Cases of murders, rapes against the community → shows intolerance; lack of ethical conscience in people.

Need for profound socio-cultural shift

① Utilise the NGOs, Civil society in inculcating empathy towards them.

② Stringent laws and framework for any criminal activity against them.

③ Penal code is changed into Nyaya which focus on justice → a reformative justice.

Thus, LGBTQ Communities have gained much battle, but the societal perception needs to be changed to have full benefit.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 Civilization or Indus valley Civilization was the first urbanised Civilization due to its varied feature of town planning, drainage, economy and societal order.

Seals and sealings in Socio-economic reconstructions

① seals are the materials made of steatite or some metal, of various shapes and sizes found in Harappa, Kalibangan and Rakhigarhi.

② The figures imprinted on it shows the social life of the society.

③ These seals were used as a means of trade.   
 eg Evidence found in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

④ Figures of tribal chief or other signs and symbols → as a source of solidarity.

Seals as religious life

① They represent their emotions and beliefs in natural and supernatural figures & figures.   
 eg → Female deity figures.

- ② Worshipped shiva as proto shiva. → it will bring prosperity to them.
- ③ They worship bull and other figurines as their totemic belief.

### Semi-Arid Conditions of settlements

- ① They lie in the Gujarat region which is desert (eg) → Dholavira & Lothal.
- ② sites in Rajasthan and Haryana → receives little rainfall, only through western disturbances.
- ③ South-west monsoon wind has less moisture when it reaches there.
- Harappan Civilization shows a variety of features and it is our pride of ancient civilization.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

Dandi March (1930) was led by Gandhiji as a part of Civil Disobedience movement to end the British rule and gain the swaraj (self-rule).

### Significance of Dandi March

- ① It had a mass support, though less than non-cooperation movement.
- ② Here, Gandhiji used salt as a basic need to show that British is targeting our basic common food item.

③ This march made people feel that Gandhi used the things which are similar to the common public.

④ It also gave base and support for further movement.

### National Reactions to Dandi-March and Salt-satyagraha

① Several leaders supported Gandhiji like Sardar Patel, Nehru and led with strength.

② People boycotted British schools and colleges.

③ Lawyers gave up their practice in the courts.

- ④ students and women helped in picketing.
- ⑤ Gandhi advocated Education based on Indian tradition and knowledge.

### International Reaction to Dandi March and Salt-Satyagraha

- ① Colonial masters were furious about the March and called to suppress the movement.
- ② Gandhiji was arrested and movement remained dormant.
- ③ Pro-Indian Britishers supported the movement.

Thus, Dandi March was a significant movement, which put a step of success on India's Independence.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

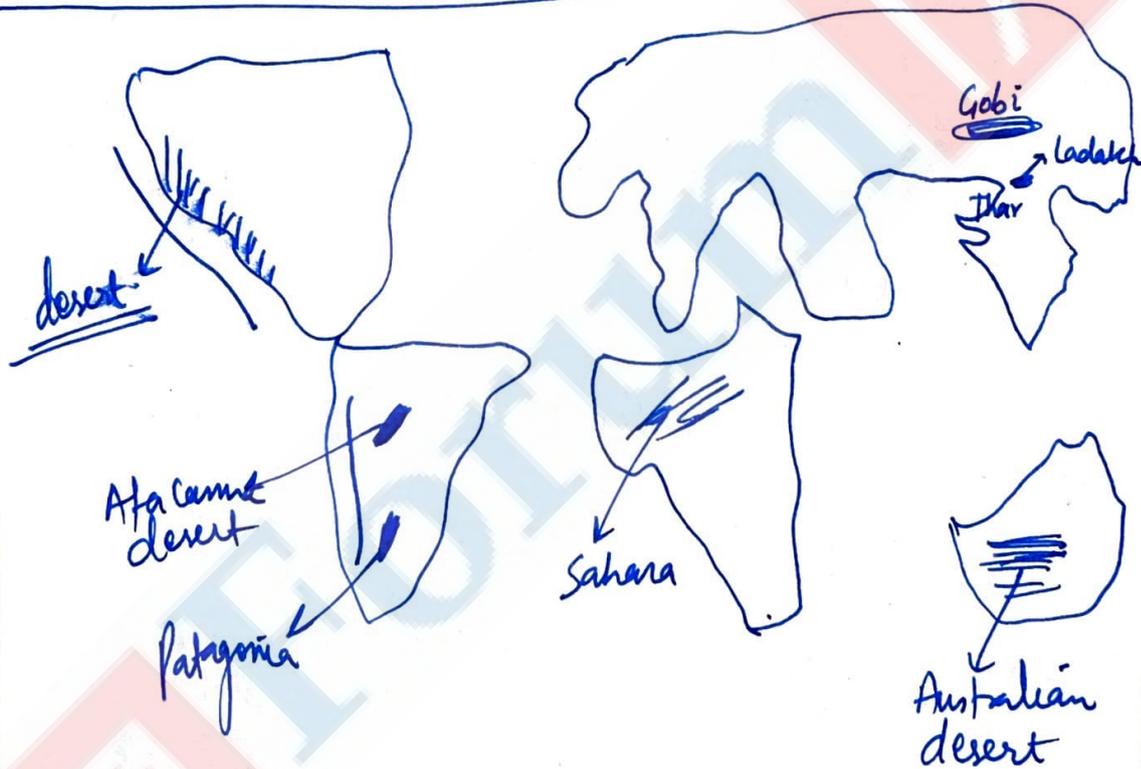
Deserts are the area which receives the rainfall ( $< 25\text{cm/annum}$ ) and they are of two types  $\rightarrow$  (a) Hot deserts and (b)  $\rightarrow$  cold desert.

Reason for the distribution of Desert across the earth

① Most of the deserts are located on the Western side of the Continent, due to the offshore effect of winds.

eg  $\rightarrow$  Thar desert  $\rightarrow$  offshore of the trade winds & they are parallel to the South-west Monsoon wind.

② Some deserts are located near the cold ocean currents. due to which, there is little precipitation and produces a desiccating effect.



③ Some deserts are located where the winds sink at high pressure belts. (eg) → Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

④ Deserts are found in Arctic  
and Antarctic region. due to  
sinking heavy cold wind.

⑤ Deserts are found in Leh,  
Ladakh and Gobi due to  
less precipitation due to Coast-  
neutrality

However, the desertification is  
not knowing climatic boundaries  
and it is increasing rapidly  
due to climate change.

Therefore, we need to adopt  
the UNCCD principles to adopt  
Land Degradation neutrality  
by 2030.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.14) Discuss the impact of local winds on their associated regions, citing examples from different parts of the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व के विभिन्न भागों से उदाहरण देते हुए स्थानीय पवनों के उनसे संबद्ध क्षेत्रों पर पड़ने वाले प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local winds are the movement of air due to the pressure difference in the local weather landscape. It shows a complex relationship between the hydrosphere, lithosphere and atmosphere.

### Types of local winds

#### ① Sea Breeze and Land Breeze

↳ formed due to heating difference between the land and the sea. (eg) → the sea breeze in the coastal areas of Mumbai & Bangalore.

② Anabatic and katabatic wind  
 ↳ due to the heating differential  
 in the mountain and the  
valley

③ Other local winds like -  
Chinook (USA), Sirocco (Africa),  
Harmattan (Egypt), Mistral, Föhn

### Impact of the local winds

① chinook in the USA helps in  
 clearing snow ~~from~~ from the fields.  
 ↳ helps in wheat production.  
 ↳ known as granaries of the  
 world.  
 ↳ chinook → snow eater.

② Cherry Blossom and Mango shower  
 ↳ pre-monsoon wind essential for ripening of mango and cherries.

③ Bardoli chherha in West Bengal → bring relief from heat and good for rice cultivation.

④ Sirocco and Harmattan brings rain in Mediterranean and European region.

⑤ Mistral & Foehn are useful for strawberries and Orchids.

local winds have important impact on the local weather of the world.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 are those whose extraction and exploitation is very difficult, even though they are abundant in the earth's crust. They are called "vitamins of Modern Industry".

Reasons for calling vitamins of Modern Industry

- ① It helps in advancing the newer way of technology and bringing less dependency on traditional elements. (eg) → lithium, Vanadium, Magnesium and Ilmenite

- ② They help in the manufacture of the semiconductor and helps in making mobile chips, and nano-materials.
- ③ They augment the manufacturing process. (eg) Use of REE decreases the input cost → less retail cost to customer.

### Multi-dimensional Implications of Uneven distribution of REE

- ① Monopoly of the Nation state in demand and supply value chain.
- ② Increases the cost, due to import and other customs duty and tariffs.

- ③ Developing nation need technology for exploration, progress and process, which they don't have.
- ④ It can lead to a scenario of global war on the front of scarcity for REE.
- ⑤ It will cause deforestation and loss of bio-diversity.
- ⑥ Increase in the Nuclear weapon.
- ⑦ Cause of space-wastefare.  
↳ as REE helps in space technology.
- ⑧ Increase in Crypto-mining.

Therefore, the judicious and proper use of REE is the way to be productive and beneficial.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 the movement of the water on the surface as well as under the ocean surface on the influence of various factors and forces.

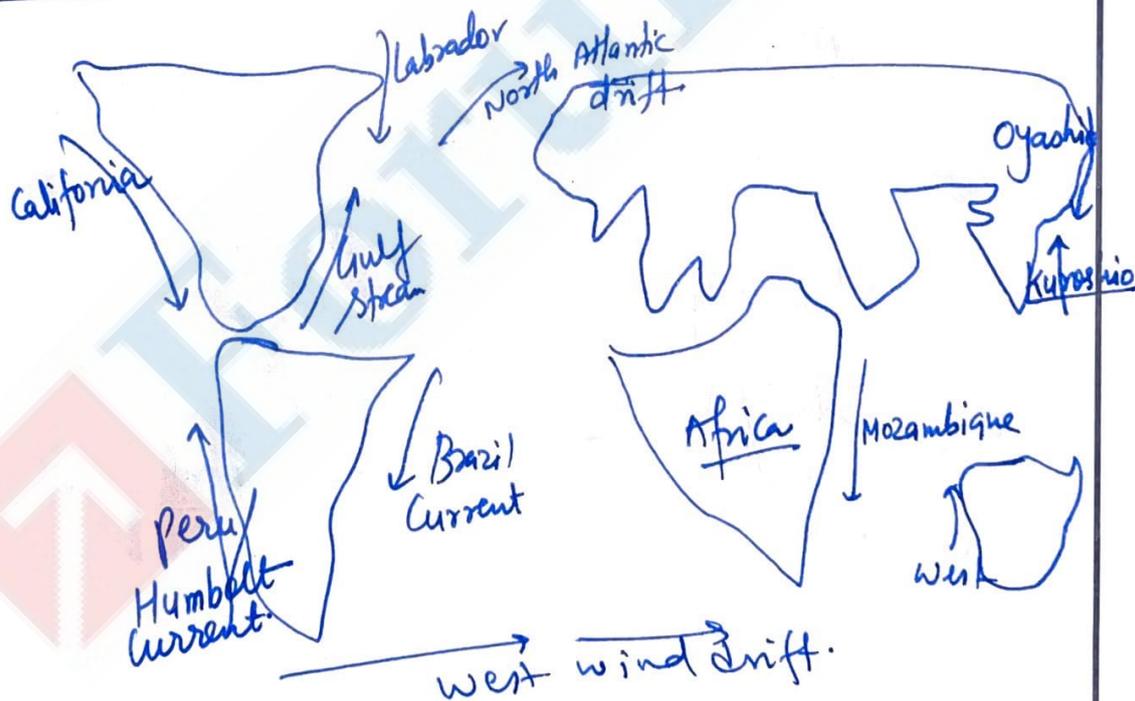


Fig: Ocean currents of the world.

## Factors that influence the Ocean Currents

① Prevailing Winds : → The ocean water move under the influence of the winds that drags it to the other place.

② Coriolis force or Rotation of Earth : → It helps in rotation of ~~se~~ water to the right in Northern Hemisphere and left in Southern Hemisphere.

↳ Sargasso sea is due to the gyre formation due to the ocean currents movement.

③ Salinity: causes heavy and dense water to go down.

④ Temperature: → helps in the movement

### Multi-dimensional Impact

① Helps in distribution of heat and helps in maintaining heat balance of the earth.

② The place where cold & warm current meets → Fishing ground :- Falk land, New foundland and Japanese.

③ Cold desert near cold ocean current.

④ All year water navigable North sea to Russia and warmth to Britain due to North-Atlantic drift.

⑤ Warm Gulf-stream helps florida.

Ocean currents are the complex feature which maintains the hydrosphere balance of the earth.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 and Waves are the two oceanic/sea phenomena which occurs due to their respective region, but they both have multi-dimensional impact on the weather and the adjoining place.

### Process of Tide formation

Tides are formed when the gravitational force of the Moon and Sun pulls the water on the earth's surface. It is of 2 types → (i) on the basis of frequency.  
(ii) on the basis of position of Sun, earth and Moon.

① On the basis of Frequency,

① Diurnal Tides: → 2 low tides and 2 high tides in 24 hours of span.

② Semi-diurnal tides: → 1 high tide and 1 low tide in 24 hours of time space.

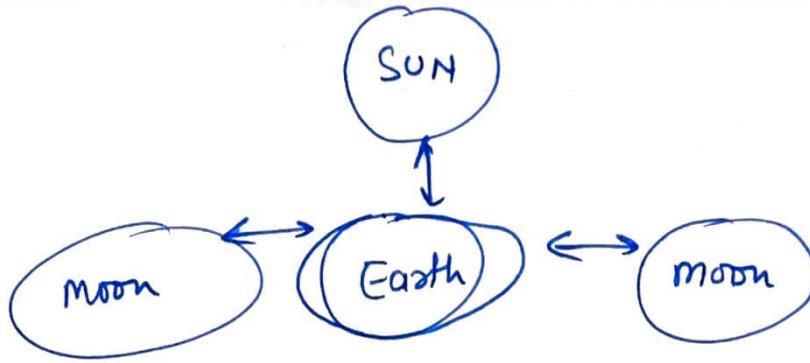
③ Mixed tide: → combination of above two.

④ On the basis of position.



(Spring Tide: → when all are in same line)

↳ It happens on full moon day and in New moon day.



Neap Tide: It happens after seven days of full moon or new moon. The positions are quater.

Tides

waves

- # Caused due to movement of sun, moon and earth with respect to each other. (gravity)
- # helps in Tidal energy generation.
- # less frequent (24 hours)

- # Caused due to the effect of local wind. (friction → pulling)
- # It also helps in hydro-power energy.
- # frequent, and repeated.

Thus, both tides and waves are influencing the oceanic system.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.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 परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social Media is the mode of communication and expression of personal desires, opinions to the people and our near and dear friends. However, in the era of uncontrolled and unchecked usage, it has led to social crevices and fractures.

Connectivity and self-expression  
by social media

① It helps in social-awareness and helped public in Swachh Bharat Mission, COVID-19 tackling and TB Mukt Bharat Campaign

- ② It helps in knowing the science and knowledge :-> Nat Geo Youtube channel.
- ③ It helps in Medical and Business (eg) meeting on Zoom and Google meet.
- ④ Online & Live classes of students on Social Media platforms and doubt sessions.
- ⑤ People post on Social media -> self-expressing. (eg) PM Modi's recent post of Call -> Divya Jyoti at his Lok Kalyan Marg residence.
- ⑥ It helps in knowing and sharing location (eg) Google Maps and WhatsApp location -> Safety to women at travelling.

## Impact of social media on Indian society

- ① It has led to materialism and Consumerism. (eg) → People making a long queue for iPhones.
- ② People, now talk on messages with their relatives.
- ③ Children are abused of porn and addicted to reels and videos.
- ④ Spirituality has been decreased, impact on mental health.
- ⑤ Nuclearisation of family, Cases of Adultery, affairs, etc.

Social-media is merely a tool and its ~~opt~~ optimum usage lies in our hand.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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 the assertion to be belonging to the region of a ~~to~~ particular place. People connect their social, political and economical aspect with region. It is due to the failure of regional aspirations and assertion of socio-cultural identity.

Regionalism as response to failures in Addressing Regional Aspirations

① The people in Punjab, believe that they have not been adequately addressed and their aspirations are throttled. (eg) → Khalistani<sup>o</sup> Movement.

② People in Ladakh want to implement 6th Schedule, as majority of the tibets face the problems of identity crisis and less autonomy.

③ In the area of South, people call them different due to their diverse nature of problems.  
↳ Dravidian land.

Regionalism → as socio-cultural identity

① Ethnic classes between the Kuki-Meitei on the issue of land.

② In the Nagaland, they want their separate state of Nagalim.  
↳ Intense form of Regionalism.

③ In the Assam area, people assert in the name of migration and illegal infiltrators.

(eg) → Demand for Bodoland.

④ In the Maharashtra region, due to less penetration of reservation, the people of these area, demand

Marathawada region for them.

⑤ Some people do it for politics and divisiveness → an Act to disintegrate.

⑥ Tribals lag behind development and education. (eg) → Instances of Insurgency and Naxalism.

We need to think that our Country is promoting Unity in Diversity and the problems of all shall be addressed.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Women are the vulnerable section of the society who has to bear the brunt of extreme heat condition in the condition of traditional gender roles and responsibilities.

Exacerbation of Vulnerability of Women

① Women has to face dual burden of livelihood loss and household chores. especially, tribal women, whose forest and livelihood will be lost, due to forest fire or increase in the sea water level.  
 ↳ It leads to drowning of the islands under water.

- ② Women face the problem of menstrual hygiene and pregnancy.
- ③ Her child will suffer → due to less nutrition and if her health is poor due to Anemia.
- ④ The prices of food and other items will rise → burden on women to run the house.
- ⑤ Her mental health is also disturbed; she is not well equipped with Counselling or psychological help.
- ⑥ It can increase the distance between the man and women → increase in chances of divorce, fight and other problems.

## Strategies to mitigate these vulnerabilities

- ① Capacity building of women and girl child to address the problem.
- ② Educate the girl child → as per RTE Act, ~~2009~~ and ~~the~~ address the child health through Anganwadi, ICDS and PM-POSHAN.
- ③ Increase the job - opportunities through SHGs, Cooperatives and NGOs Collaboration.
- ④ National Commission for women and other stakeholders can bring the institutional reform.

Thus, women can be able to tackle the adversities of extreme heat if the following measures are followed.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			

**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.

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