

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

ANKIT RAUHAN

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

191015 8732

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

26/8/24

*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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1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

4:30 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

7:50 PM

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, 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 परसंद आती 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) "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 situated located in Nalanda of Bihar has huge academic and cultural heritage. It was patronized by Harshavardhana.

Nalanda University as per account of Huen Tsang

1. Students from all around world came here to study.
2. ~~poison~~ Although all religion was promoted, focus was on Buddhism.
3. Nalanda university has huge academic resources, many of the books were ~~limited~~ only book of in world.

4. It had 3 huge libraries
5. Entrance exam is taken for admission of students into university.
6. Major subject taughts are - Mathematics, astronomy, religion, etc.

Later travellers like Alberuni also gave account of Nalanda university. The destruction of Nalanda University by Bakhtiyar Khalji is a ~~global~~ loss to all humanity.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) The period of Delhi Sultans witnessed the emergence of Indo-Persian culture. Discuss the statement with reference to developments in the fields of literature, art and architecture. (10 marks, 150 words)

दिल्ली सुल्तानों के काल में इंडो-फ़ारसी संस्कृति का उदय हुआ। साहित्य, कला और वास्तुकला के क्षेत्रों में विकास के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delhi sultanate started from Slave Dynasty and continued till the arrival of Mughals. It witnessed emergence of Indo-Persian culture in various fields.

Literature

- Farsi language along with Sanskrit taken as court language influenced each other.
- Rise of Amir Khusrau and his various works was amalgamation of Indo-Persian culture
- Persian words ^{started} actively being used in Hindi ~~from~~ giving the foundational stone for later Urdu.
- Ramayan, Mahabharata etc. were

translated into Persian.

Art

- Invention of Sitar, inspired from Veena
- Musical style of Thumri, Dadra etc. by Khusrav got up

Architecture

- Integration of Nagara style and Persian style to give rise to
 - ↳ Arch
 - ↳ dome

Hence, both Indian and Persian art and culture influenced each other greatly in Delhi sultanate regime to give rise to Indo-Persian Culture

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

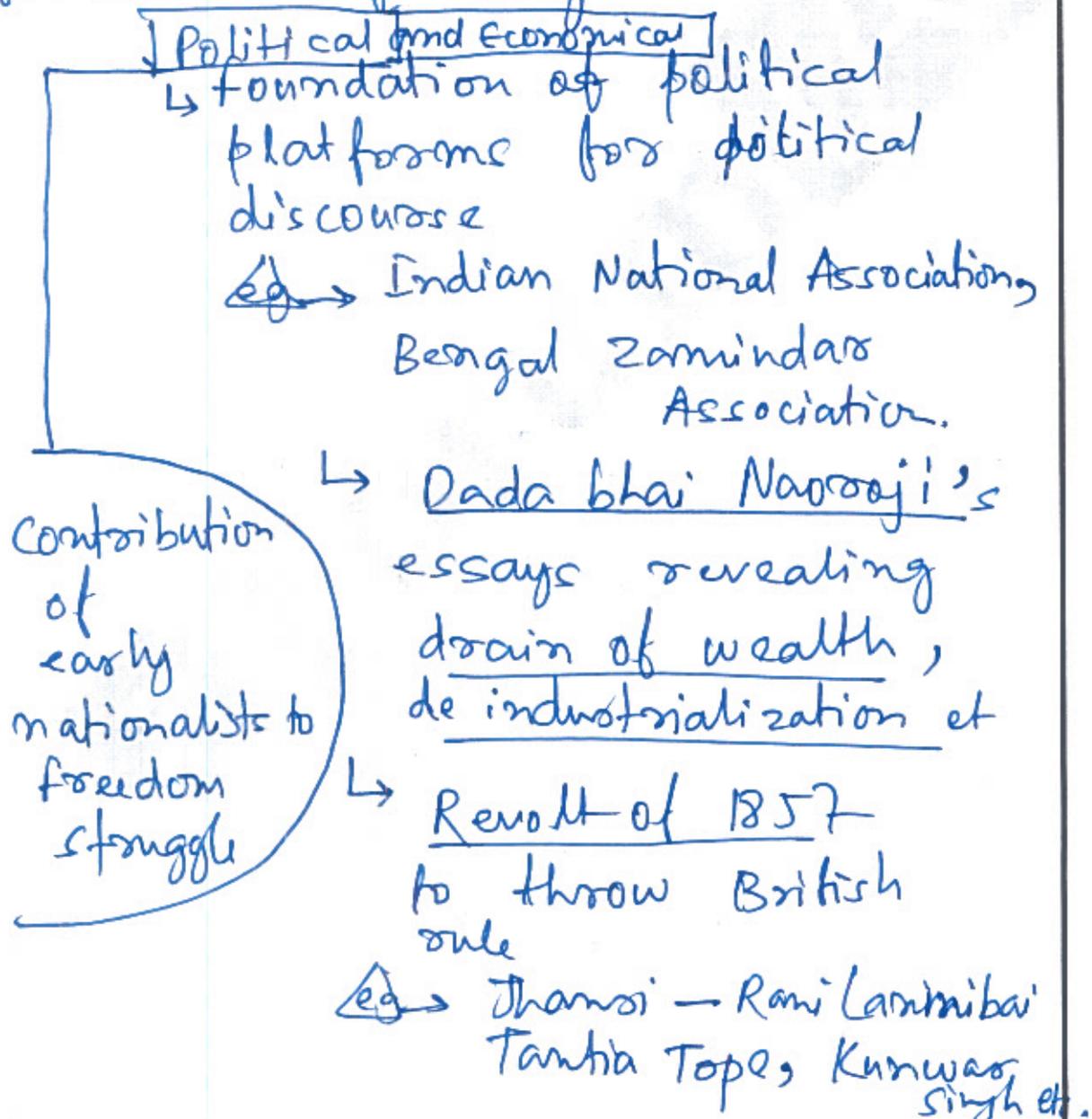
Q.3) Give a brief account of the contributions of early nationalists to the Indian freedom struggle.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Early nationalists are generally referred to activities of Indian leaders before the foundation of Congress.



↳ Neel Revolt / Vidroh (Deenbandhu
Mitra)
To overthrow exploitative
economical laws.

↳ Tribal uprising
Santhal, Kol & Ho

→ Socio-Cultural

↳ widow Remarriage by
Vidyasagar

↳ Push for ban of sati
by Rammohan Ray

↳ Jyotiba Phule, Savitri Bai
for women education.

↳ Narayana Guru for upliftment
of downtrodden.

All these activities
integrated to give rise to
mass awareness among Indian
finally resulting in overthrowing
of British.

Feedback

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marks in the above
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Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS

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 based on Gandhian principle is one of the landmark movement in Indian history.

- Vaikom Satyagraha pressed for entry of shudras and dalits into temple
- Leaders of Vaikom Satyagraha take into sanitary cleaning activities on line of Gandhij to end stigmatization of untouchables.
- It pressed for accessibility of public goods like public well to all sections

of societies

- Vaikom Satyagraha paved path for dalits and other vulnerable sections to take part in national movement.
- Vaikom Satyagraha was based on ~~pe~~ non-violence to win over the heart and mind of oppressors.

Grandhiji himself lent huge support to Vaikom Satyagraha which took to do away with social injustice and caste oppression giving rise to an integrated India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

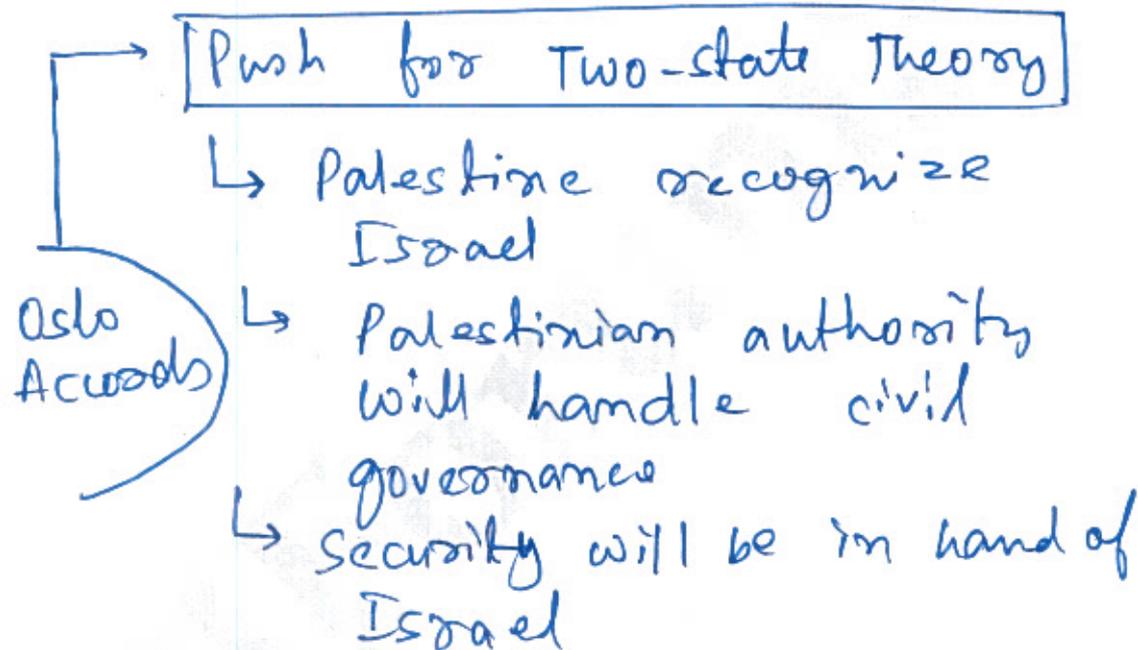
Q.5) The Oslo Accords, once hailed as a landmark diplomatic achievement, failed to address key issues, highlighting the challenges of achieving lasting peace between Israel and Palestine. Analyse.

(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 signed in 1992 to resolve Israel and Palestine issue brokered by USA.

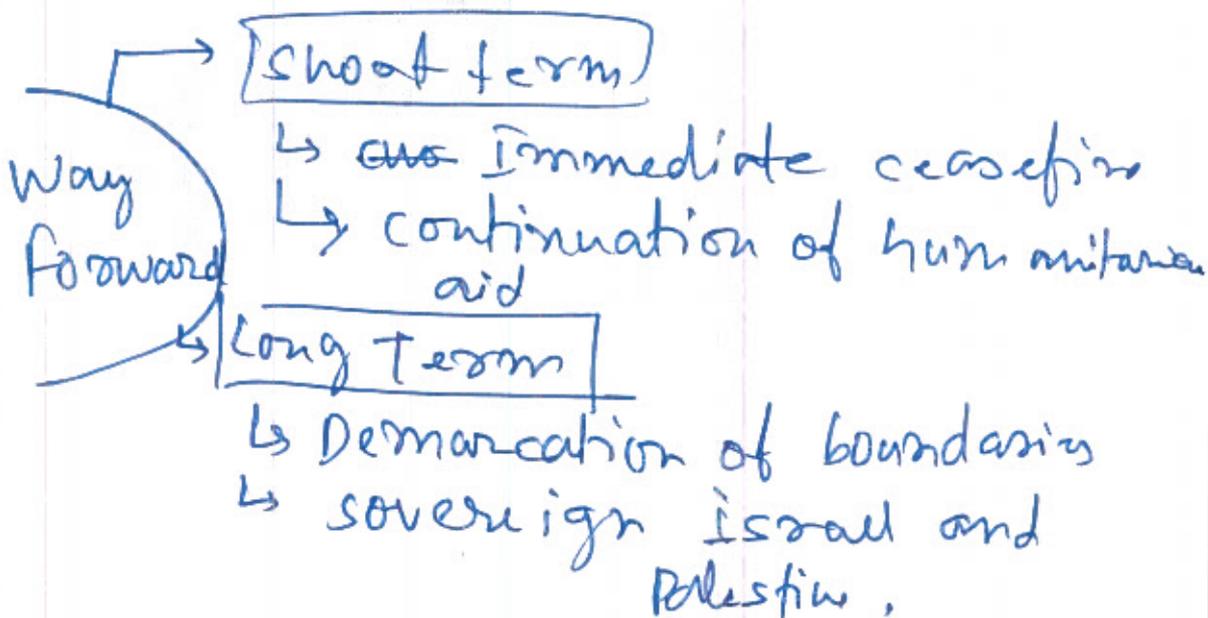


Though it was a landmark diplomatic achievement but fails to deliver in long run because of —

1) Overuse of military by

- Israel on name of security
- 2) Mistrust between the two communities (Jews & Muslims)
 - 3) Rise of terrorist groups like HAMAS due to dissatisfaction
 - 4) Arab nations inertia to recognize Israel
 - 5) Unsovereign Palestine could not have been a sustainable solution.

This has finally culminated in currently ongoing Israel-Hamas war.



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 refer to colourful presentation of light in upper latitude of respective hemisphere. If it persists for some times then is called aurora.

Phenomenon:

Northern & southern lights are formed due to interaction of diffused sunlight (at slanting angle) to ions in the ionosphere of upper latitude. ^{Solar wind} ~~Due to~~

↳ Aurora Australis
Aurora Borealis

Sometimes it also forms in lower latitude when solar wind is powerful enough to travel along earth's magnetic field.

Impacts on earth's atmosphere and human activities

- Increase daytime in higher latitude
- Used by migratory birds in their movement.
- Tribes like Inuit see northern light as blessing of gods
- If aurora are strong then they thin out atmosphere.

Hence, Northern light & Southern light are unique phenomena impacting atmosphere along with socio-cultural life of people

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 industry manufacture two wheelers, three wheelers, cars and other transportation vehicle for public as well as goods.

Automobile clusters are mainly in mega cities and its manufacturing is majorly limited to southern state -

> Chennai

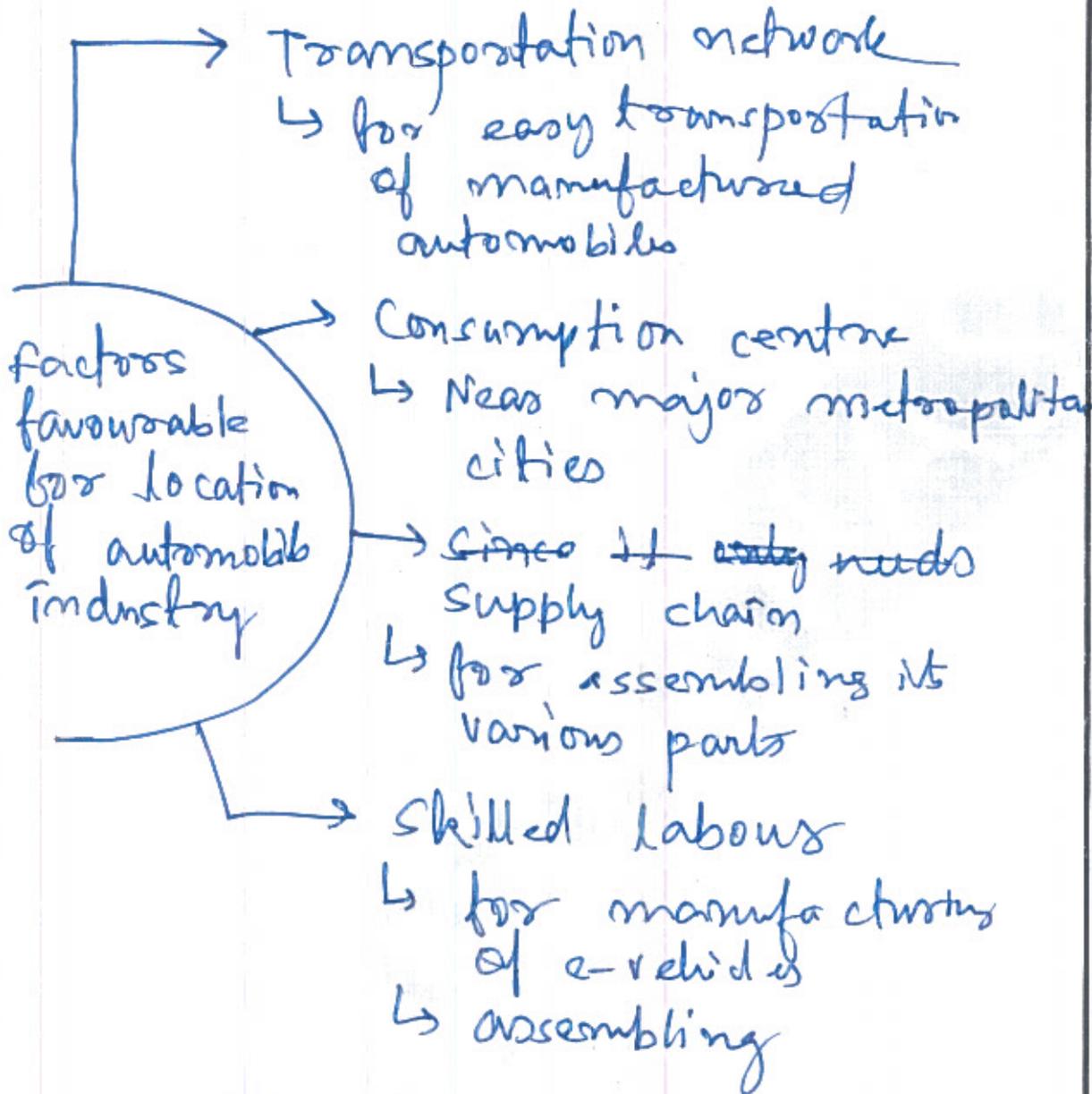
Mega automobile cluster.

↳ e-bike, ~~electric~~

↳ collaboration of automobile companies from Japan and South Korea

> Maharashtra

> Delhi



Automobile industry is one of the major source of FDI and ~~job~~ employment to India.

Feedback

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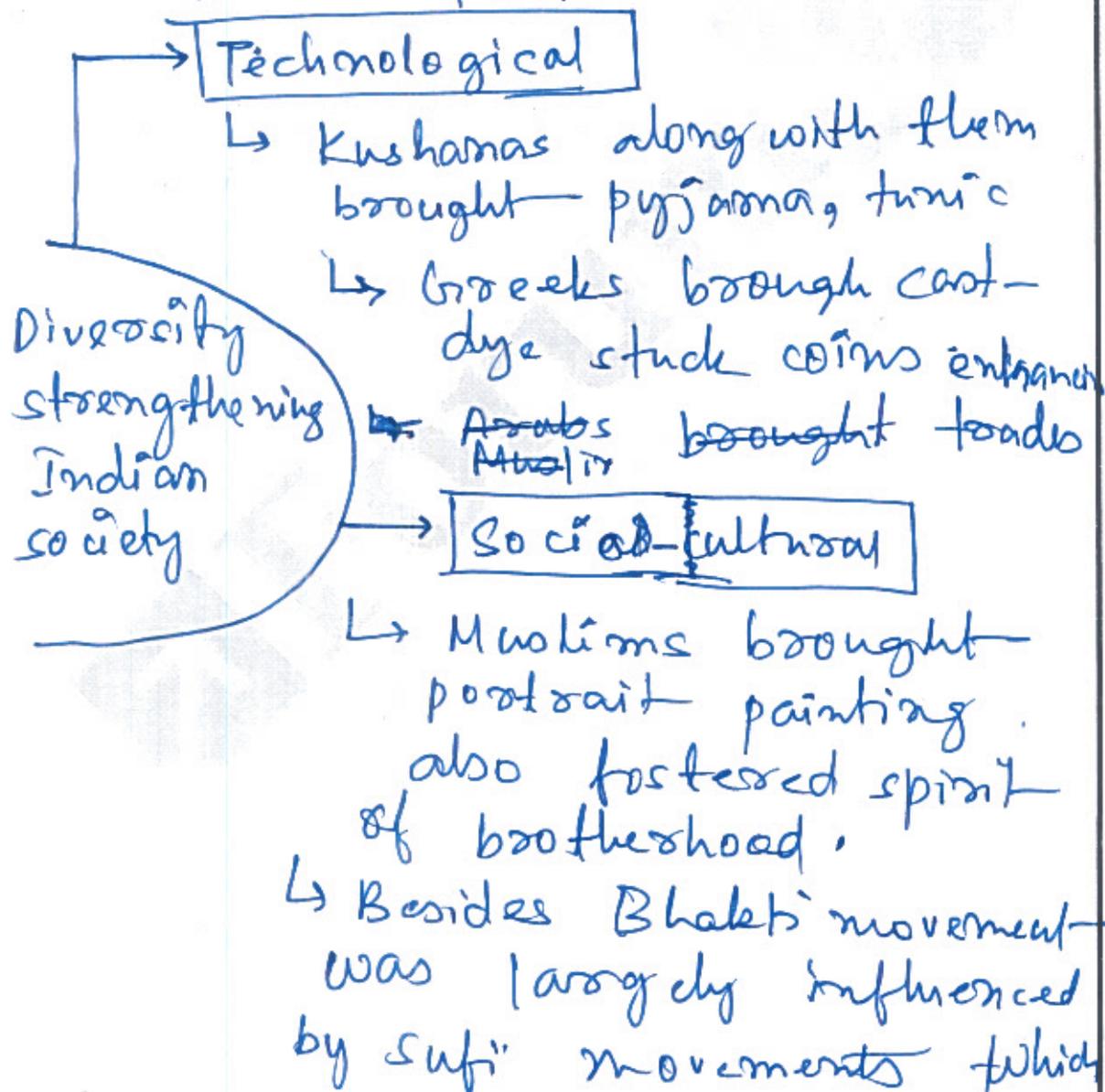
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

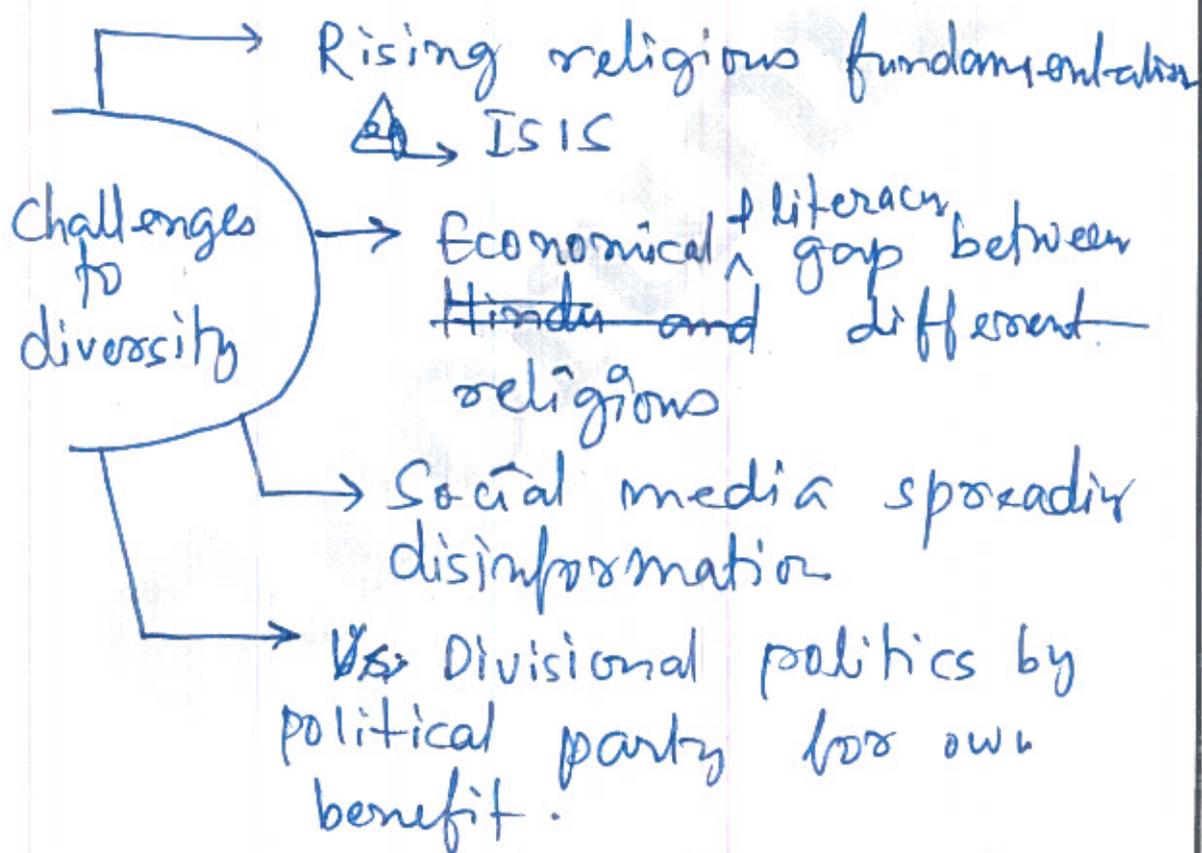
India is melting pot of races which has fostered cooperation and coexistence among its people.



aimed at eliminating caste-based discriminations

↳ Akbar's suhl-e-kuh fostered respect for all religion.

Hence whoever came to India got assimilated along with its culture



India must remember that unity in diversity has always been its strength, and hence Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS



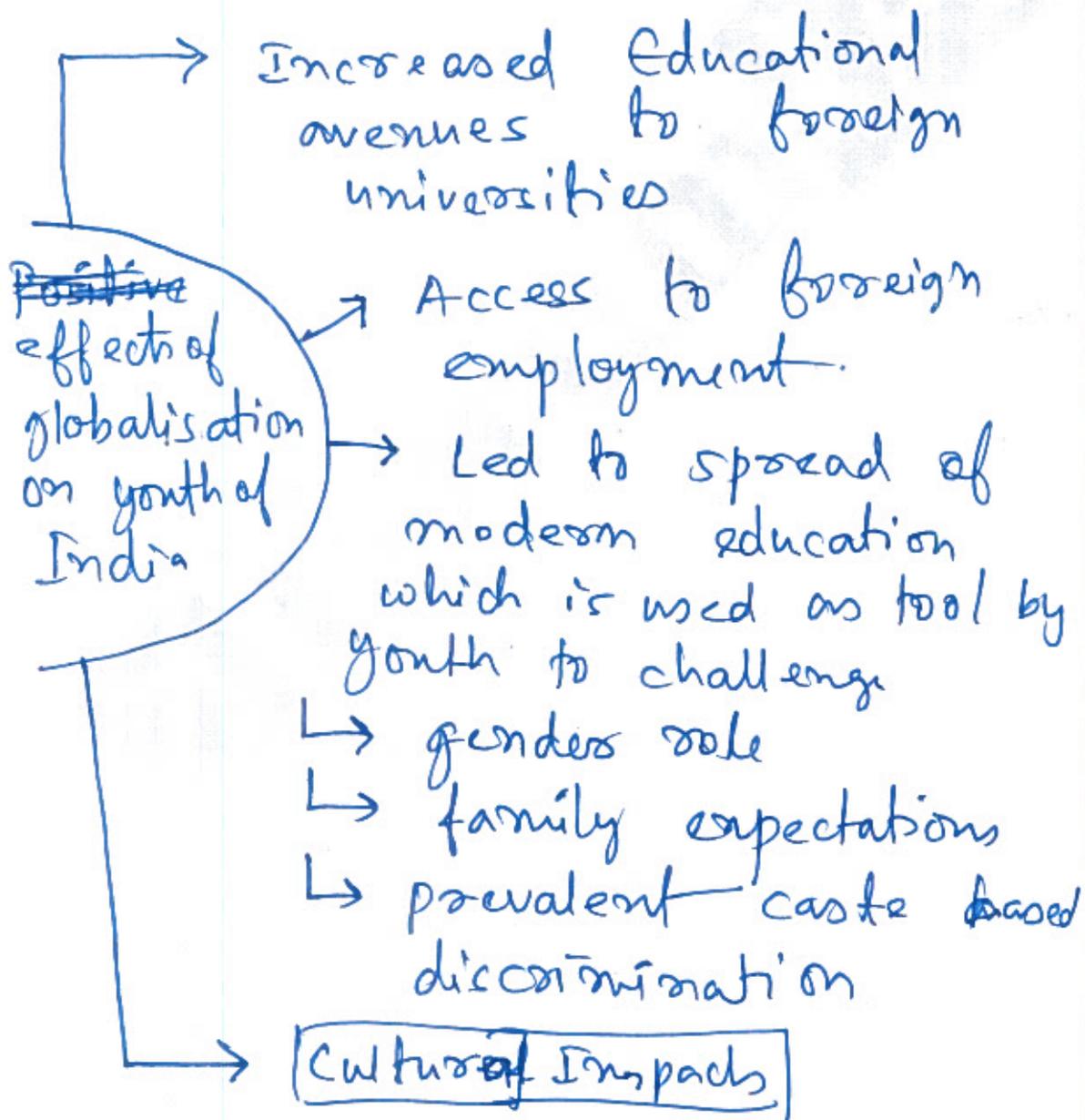
Q.9) Critically examine the effects of globalization on the youth in India.

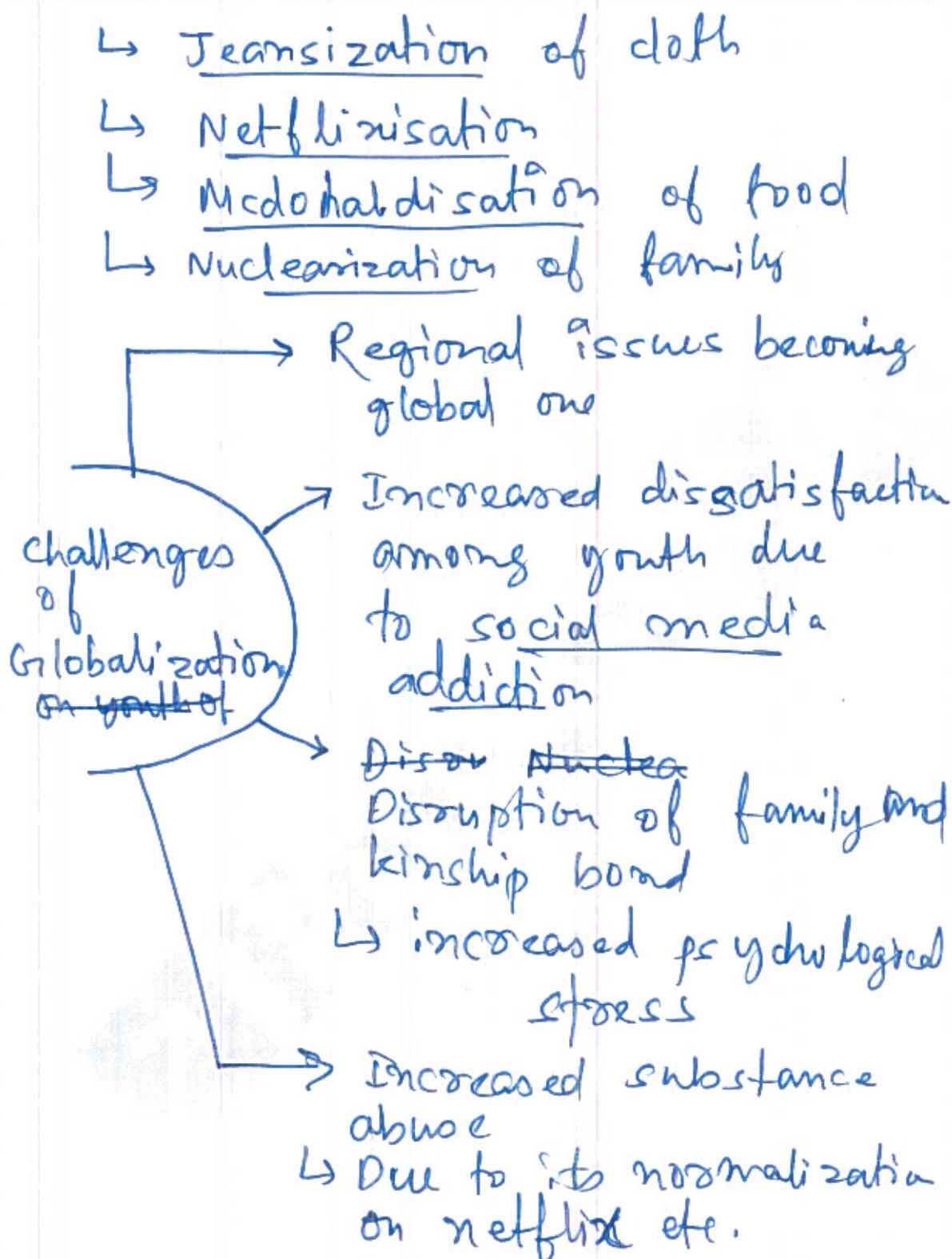
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per JP Gillin globalisation refers to increased contact of along with integration of world economies and different societies





Hence, globalization has shaped youth for once and all which dictate their behaviours.

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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)

starting from 2013 LGBTQ Rights have ~~made~~ achieved significant progress in India.

1. NALSA Vs UoI, 2014

Recognizing transgenders as third sex,

2. Naveen Singh Johar Vs UoI, 2018

Decriminalization of section 377 of IPC

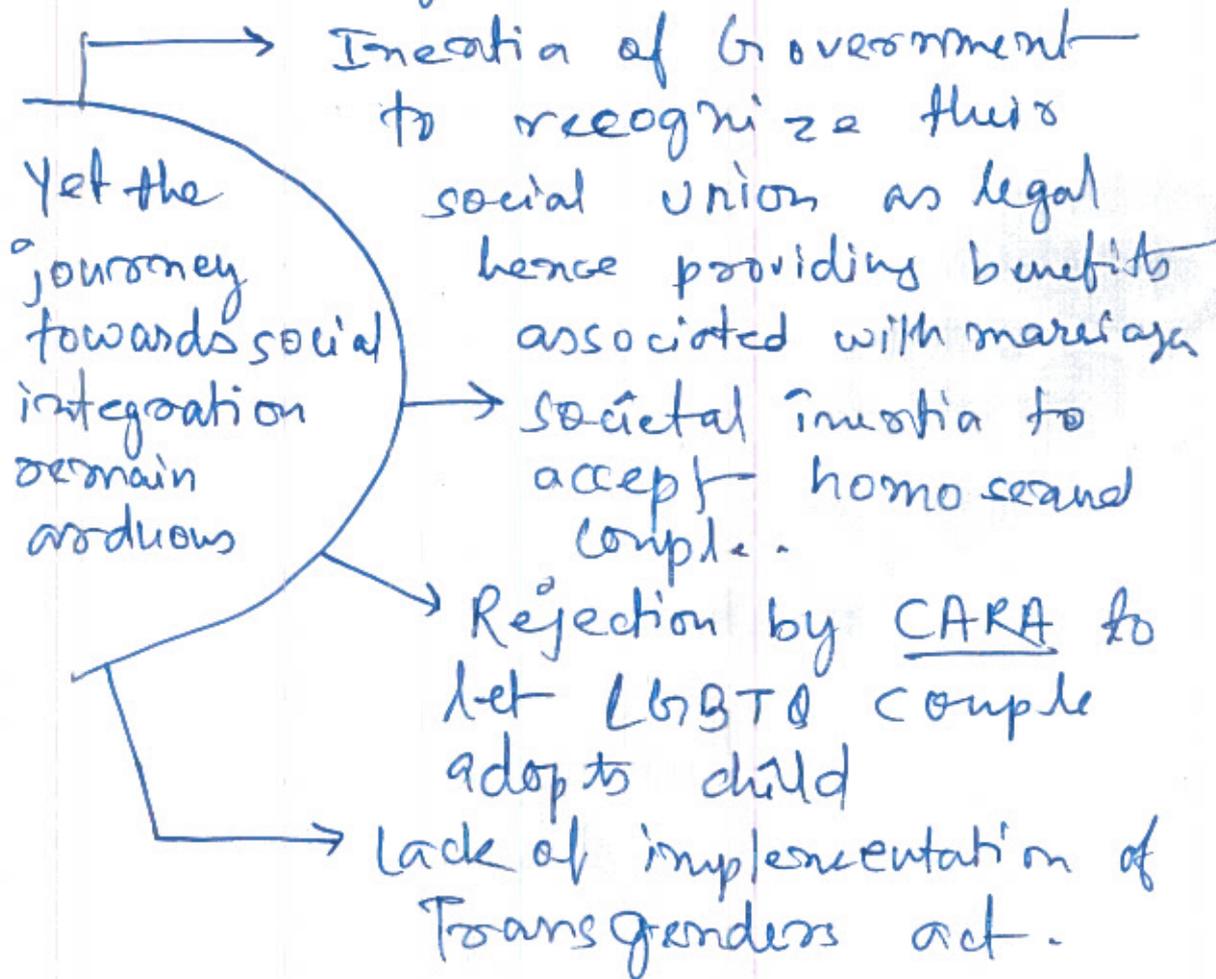
3. KS Puttaswamy Vs UoI, 2017

Sexual orientation as matter of privacy

4. Supriyo @ Supriyo Chakraborty Vs UoI, 2024

Formation of committee by Ministry of Law and

Justice to look into discrimination faced by transgender people.



Hence a profound socio-cultural shift is needed —

- Moral overhauling of society
- More than 30 countries legalized homo sexual marriage

Hence society & Government should act on these line to embrace its LGBTQ citizen as normal citizens

Feedback

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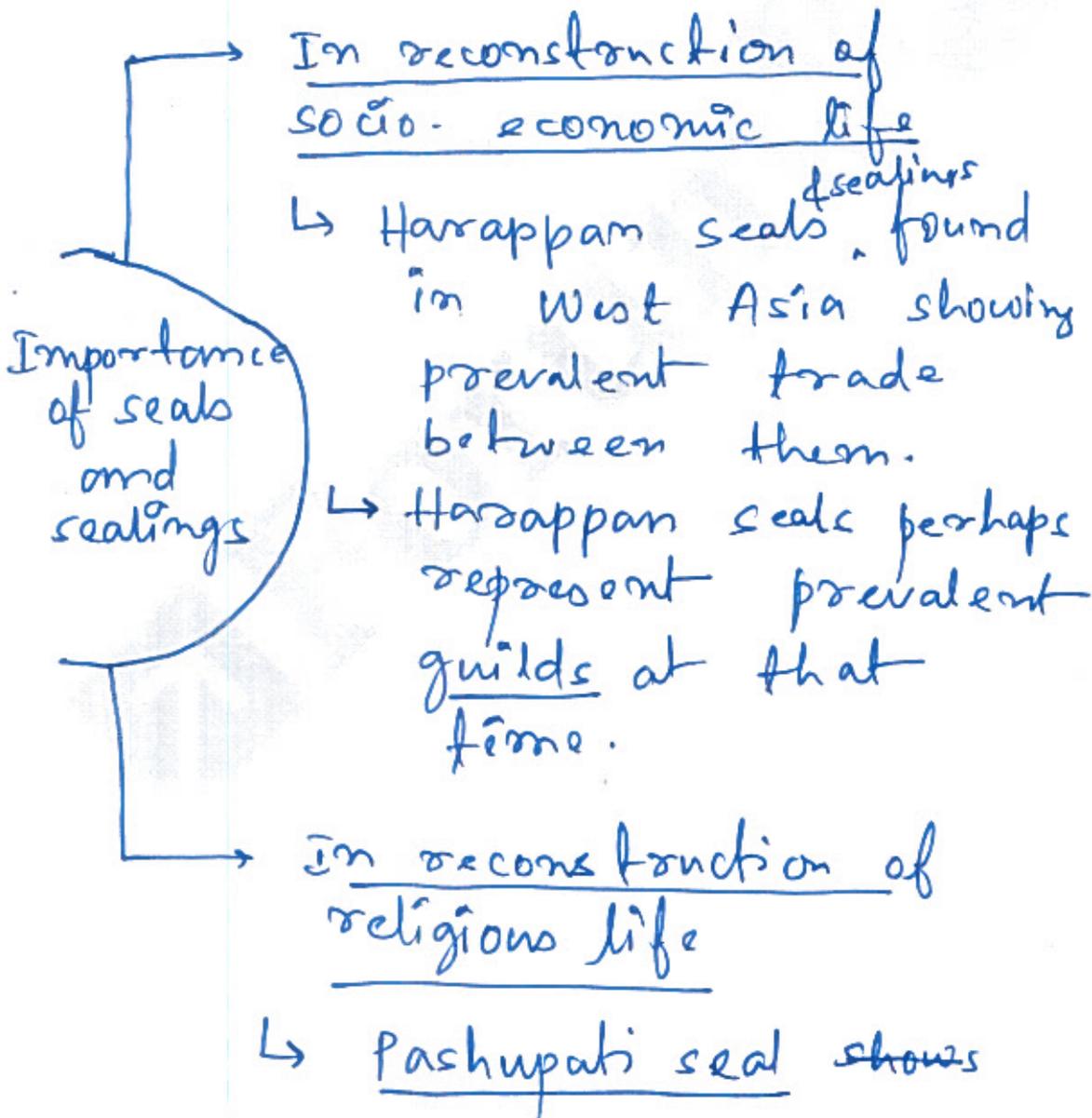
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

Seals and sealings have been unique aspects of Harappan people.

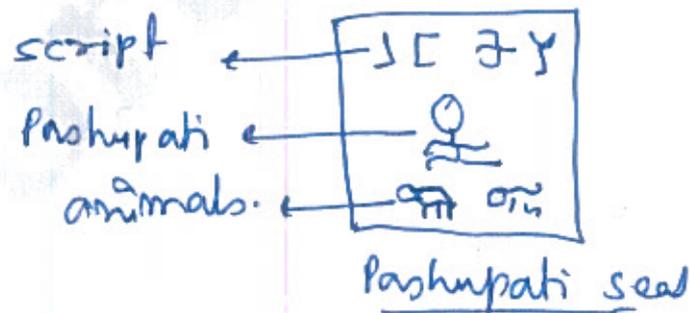


indicative of -

- > origin of Hinduism (perhaps)
- > worship of cult figures

↳ Many seals associated with women figurine showing cults of Mothers Goddess

↳ Symbols on seals are associated with Harappan scripts (proto-history)



Reason for Harappan settlements in semi-arid regions

1. Market based hence transportation easier.

2. Facility of water tank in the town planning itself.



Harappan settlements in semi arid areas

3. Trade with West Asia easier as it was nearer

4. Rivers valley like Indus, Ghaghra, etc. through this region

5. Precursors of IVC like Mehragarh in this region which supported its growth.

Hence, Harappan settlements were fully first town settlement with great technical and socio-cultural advancements.

Feedback

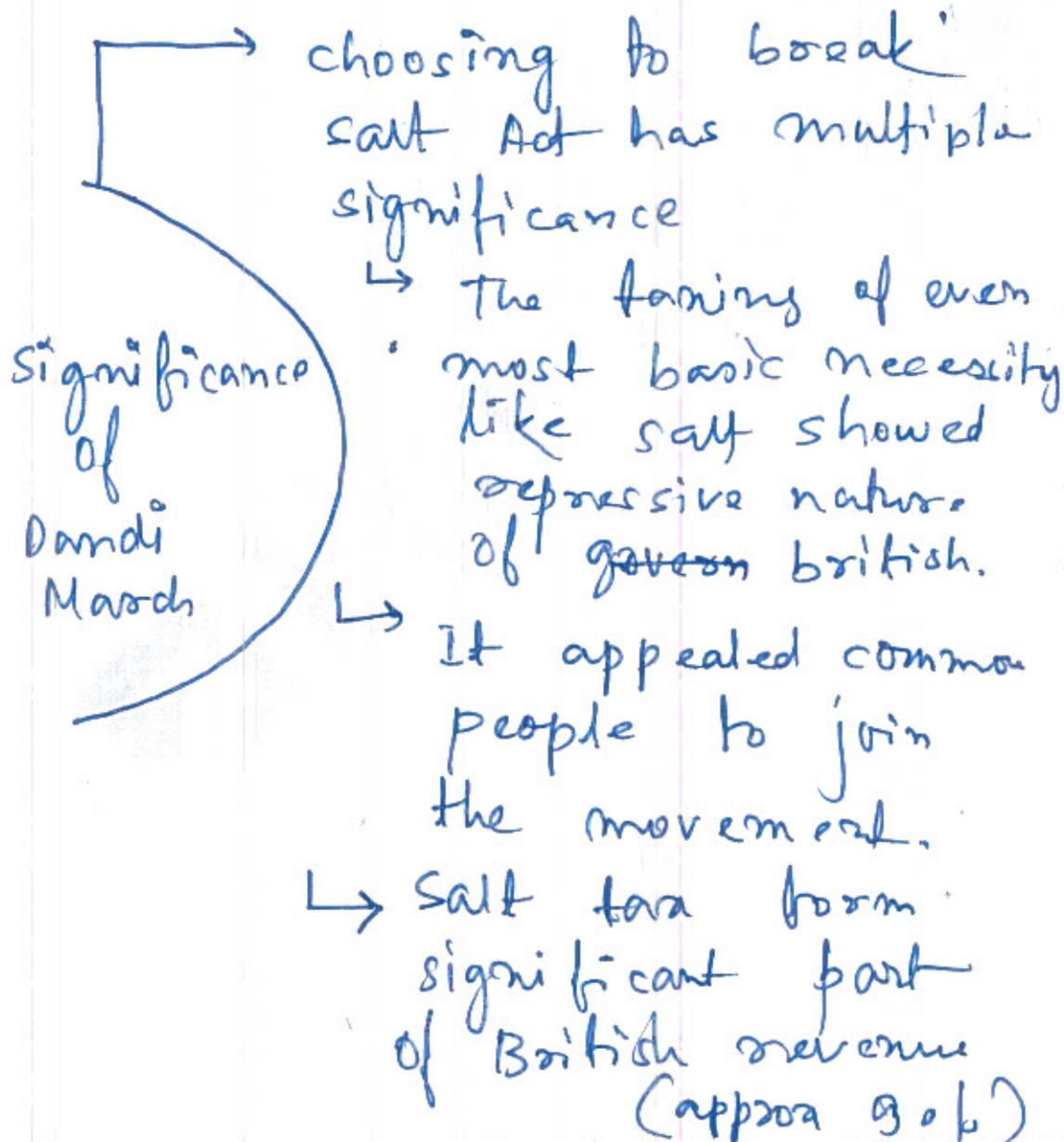
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TOTAL MARKS			

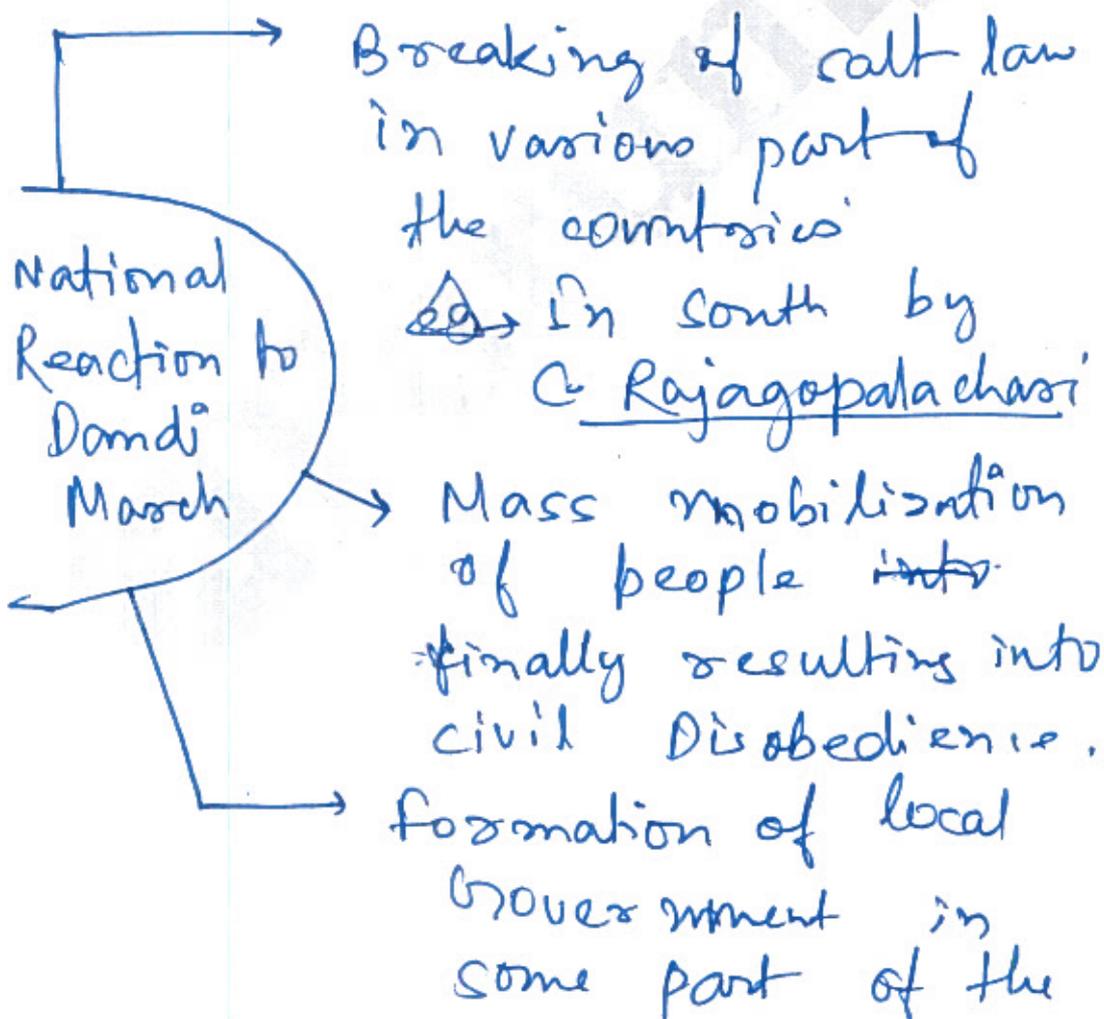
Q.12) Describe the significance of the Dandi March (1930) as the starting point of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Also, discuss the national and international reactions to the Dandi March and the Salt Satyagraha. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Dandi March (1930) marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience Movement in India



- start of demand of 'pusma swaraj' as an all out attack on British policies were launched.
- Integration of different strata of society as salt was an integrating factor



countries,
 → participation of all section of societies (some inertia from industrialists were seen).

International Reactions

covering of reports & incidents by foreign reporters sympathised International community towards Indian freedom struggle.

Hence, Dandi March truly was one of the major milestone in achieving complete independence in India.

Feedback

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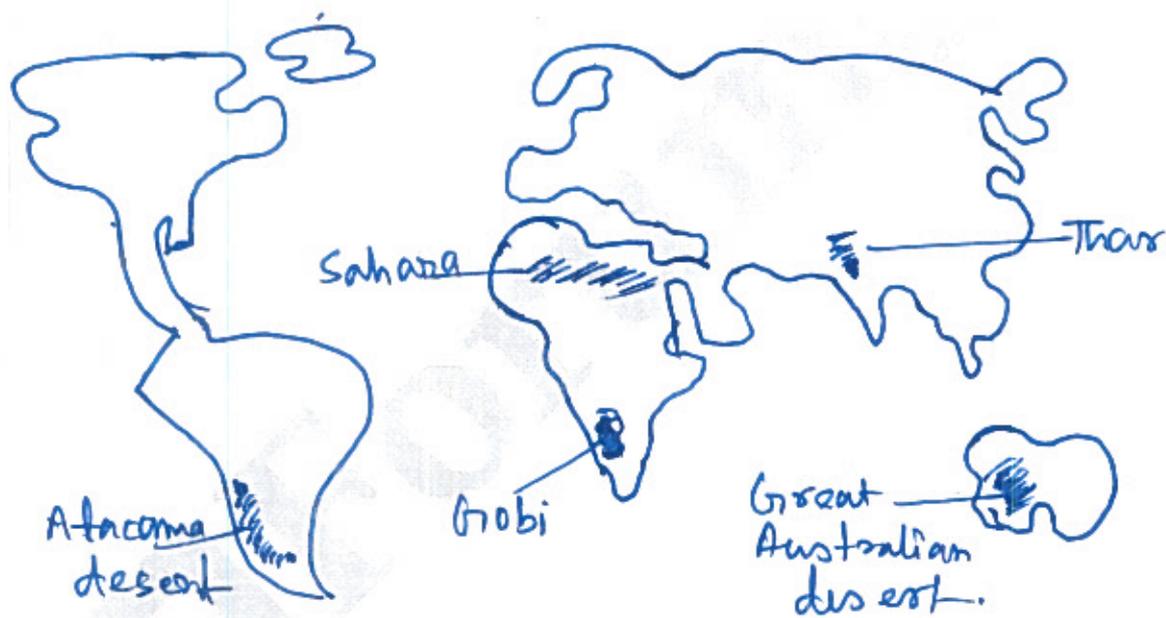
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Deserts are found almost in all of the continents formed due to various factors at play.



Reasons for development of desert -

A. Most of the deserts are on western part of

continents due to following reasons —

- 1) Trade wind which is easterly in character becomes moistureless as it crosses continent — eg — Grovel Australian desert
- 2) Present on leeward side of prevalent mountain range
eg → Atacama desert
- 3) Presence of high pressure zone.
 Hence, air with moisture don't accumulate and rise
eg → Atacama desert
- ~~4) Presence of cold weather.~~
- 4) hence presence of cold weather hence no moisture eg → Grobel desert

B. Presence of hot weather hence moisture don't reach saturation point

eg → Sahara Desert
Thar desert

C. Beside present anthropogenic factors are resulting into expansion of deserts like deforestation, unsustainable extraction of ground water etc.

UNCCD ~~to~~ by UN is a lead in the direction to combat increasing desertification in the world.

Feedback

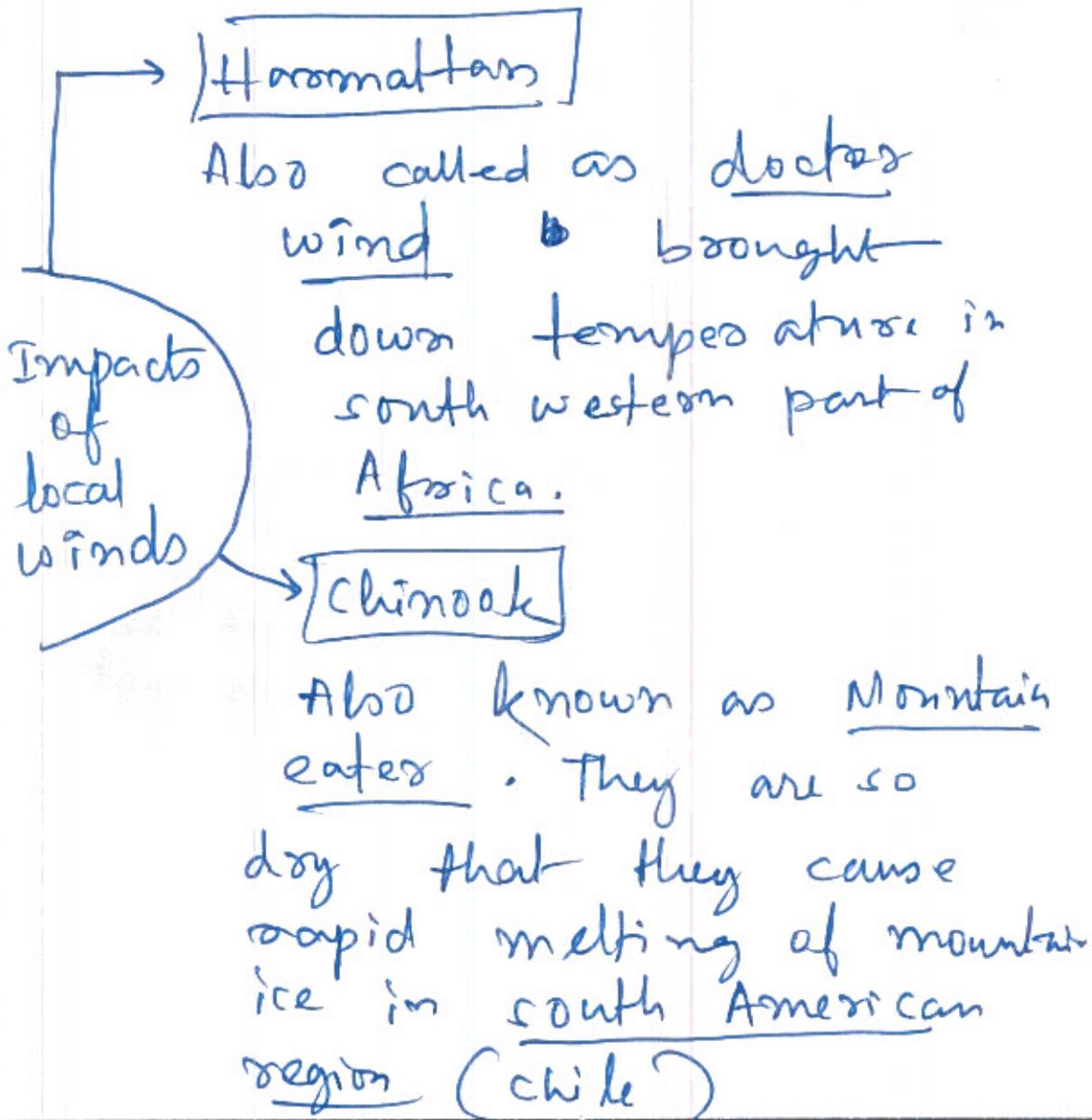
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 also known as tertiary wind and arise due to specific local conditions.



↳ can cause landslide

→ Fohn, Bora

↳ cross Mediterranean to Europe.

↳ carries red sediments with them

→ Amblu

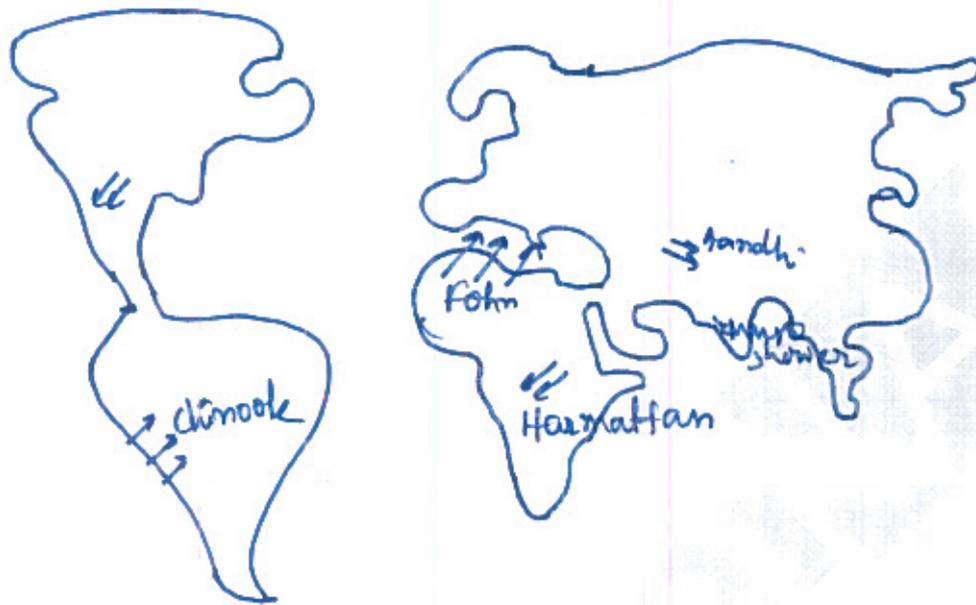
↳ blow from north west part of India

↳ Brings moisture along with it and cause rainfall sometimes in April.

→ North Westers

↳ Kalbaisakhi in West Bengal causes heavy shower

↳ Mango shower in southern state beneficial for mango plants.



Hence, ~~trade~~ local winds beside having impact on physiology of the region impacts ~~its~~ culture of the region also.

Feedback

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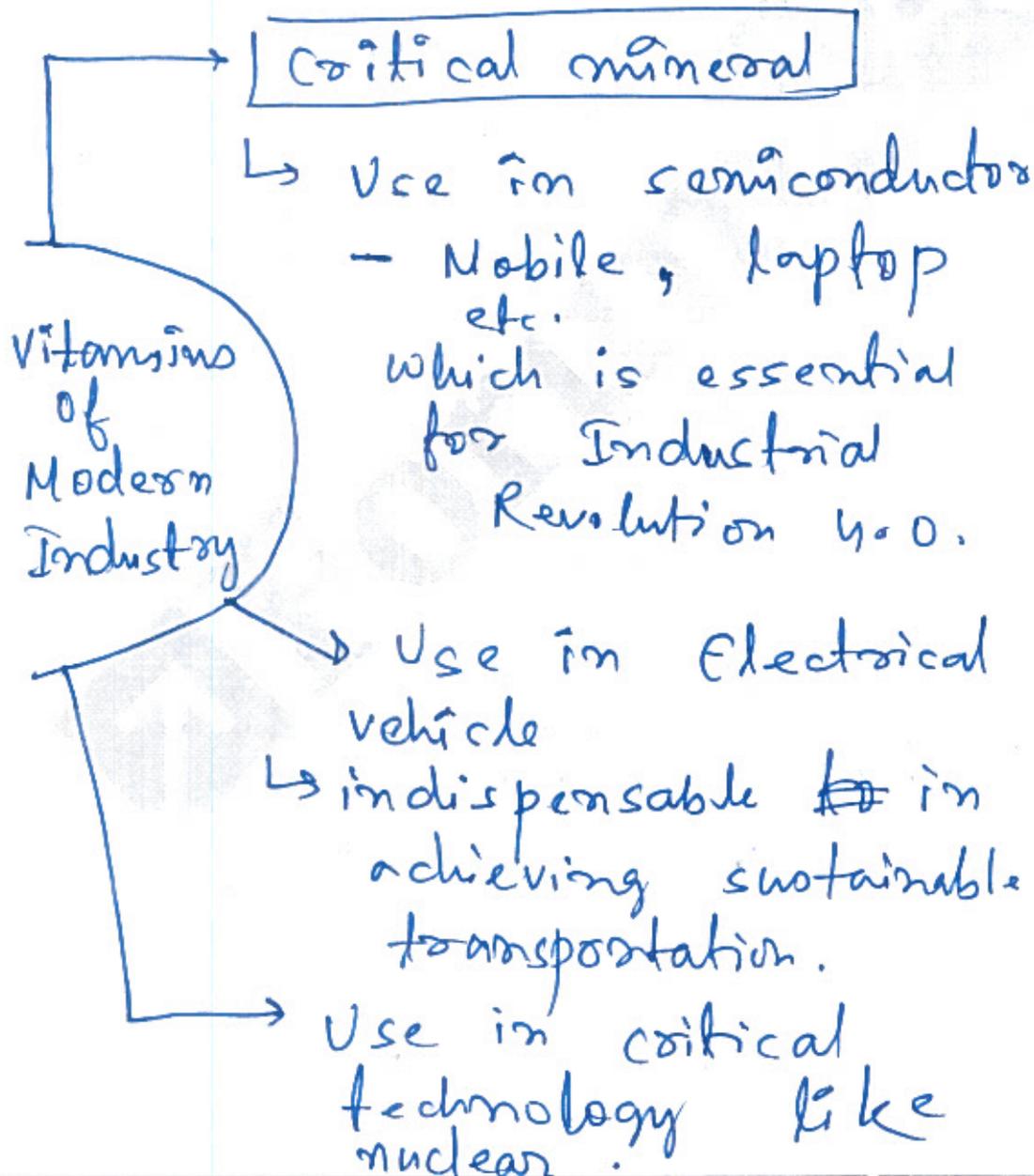
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.15) Rare Earths Elements (REE) are considered as 'Vitamins of Modern Industry'. In this context, bring out the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REE in the world.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

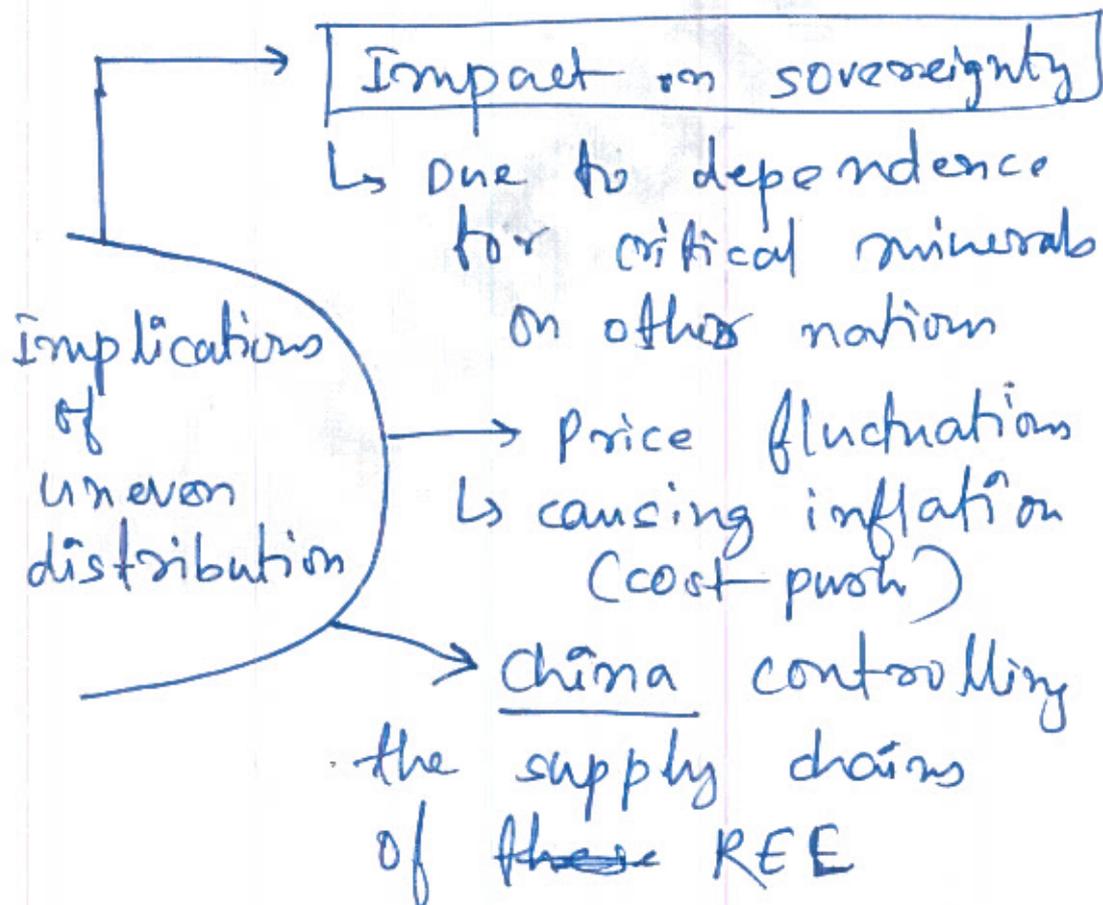
Rare Earth Elements refers to Lanthanoids ~~found~~ in periodic table.



REE are highly unevenly distributed in the world in form of certain clusters -

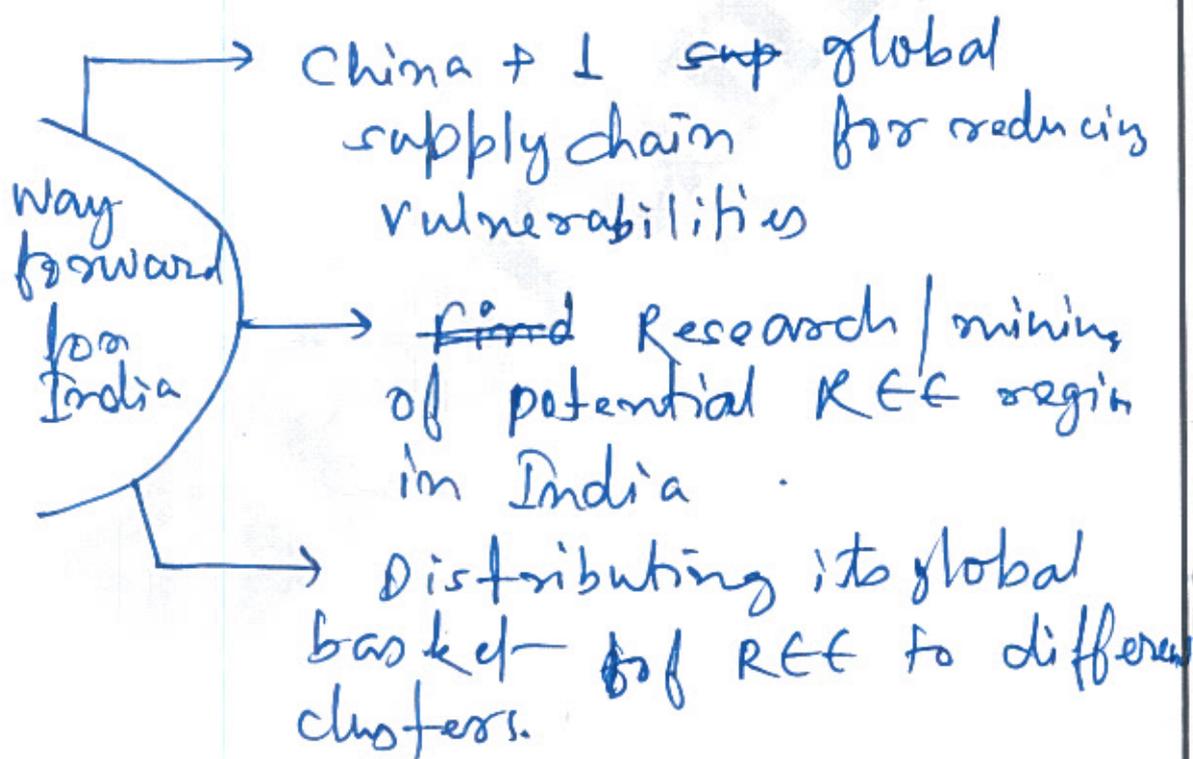
- 1) ~~Latin America~~ Argentina, Chile
- 2) China
- 3) Central African region

In India, it is found in small amount in Ladakh.



→ Some of REE clusters don't have good water resource hence increasing its extraction price along with unsustainability.

→ Potential use of it as tool of blockade in geopolitics.



Hence, REE is indispensable to future technology and nations should reach at an amicable solution for its unhindered accessibility.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

विव धाराओं को प्रभावित करने वाले विभिन्न कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए तथा उनके बहुआयामी प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ocean currents refers to flow of ocean surface waters upto 100 m. It is categorized as

- drift
- Current
- stream

factors influencing ocean current

1. wind direction

Prime factor deciding the direction of wind current — along with origin.

eg — Somalian current towards Somalia during North West monsoon

2. shape of the continent

Although it ~~does~~^{is} not a causative agent but it influences the direction of ocean current

eg → Brazilian penins~~ular~~ landmass divide ocean current there into two parts.

3. Rotation of earth

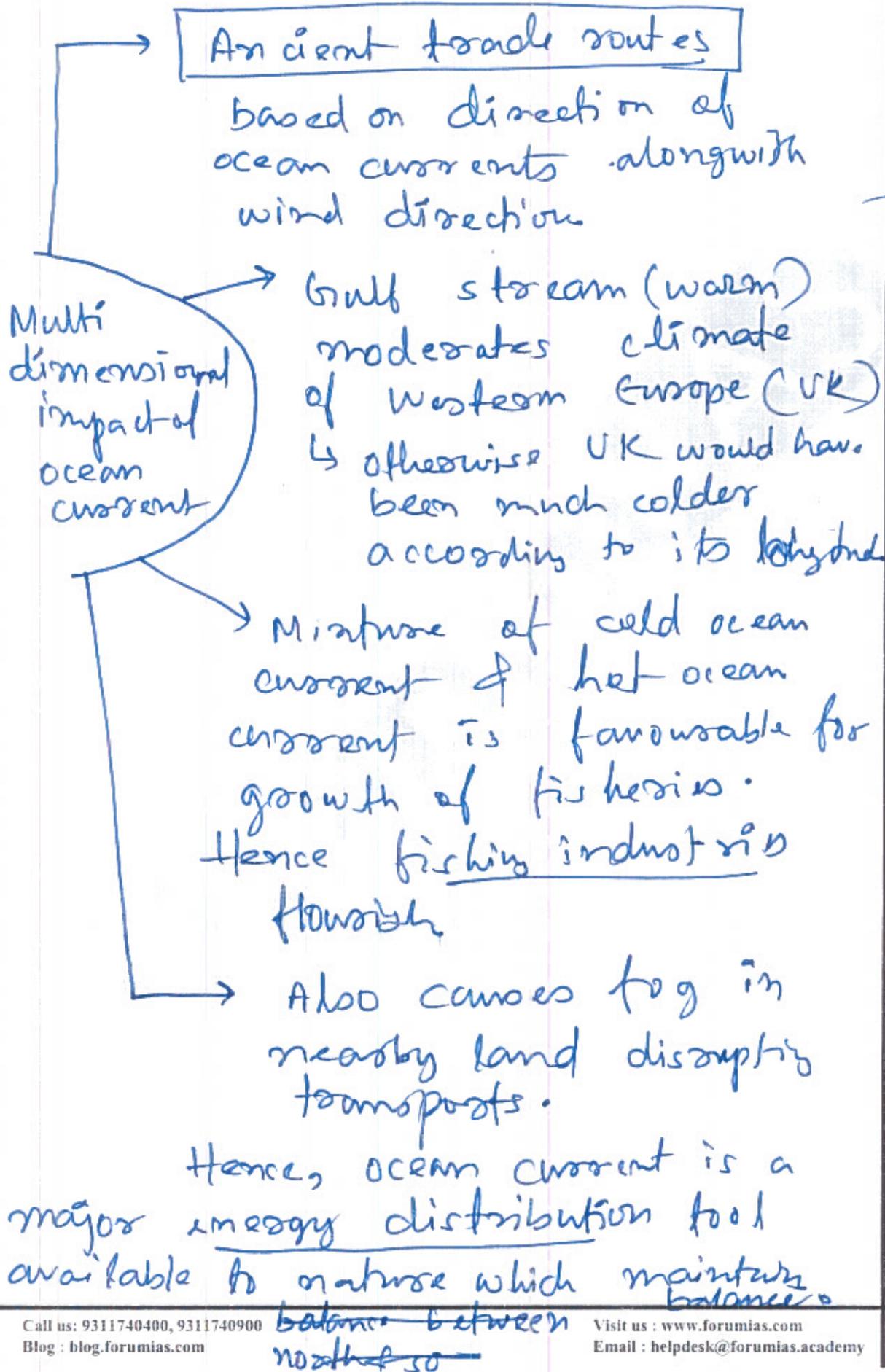
Causes Coriolis force which bends ocean current

↳ In northern hemisphere
— clockwise

Southern — anticlockwise

4. Relative temperature

Also determines direction of ocean current as temperature determines density of the ocean water. Generally warm water moves towards cold waters



Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

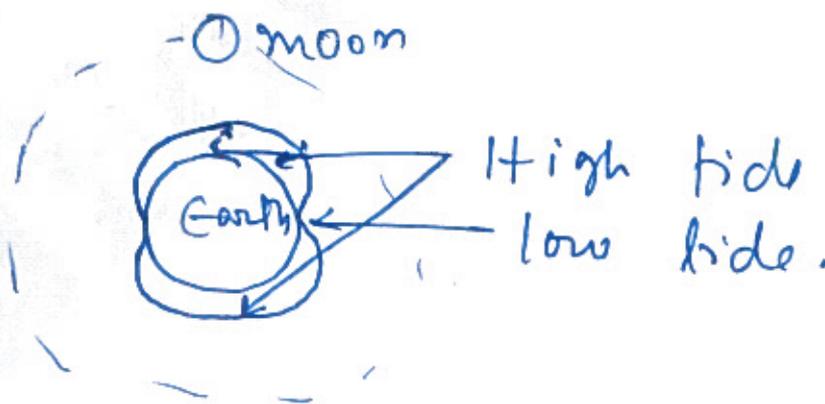
ज्वार-भाटा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में समझाइए तथा ज्वार-भाटा और लहरों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are major phenomenon on ~~global ocean~~ land associated with global ocean due to interaction of gravity of earth, moon and sun.

formation of tide

↓ High tide and low tide

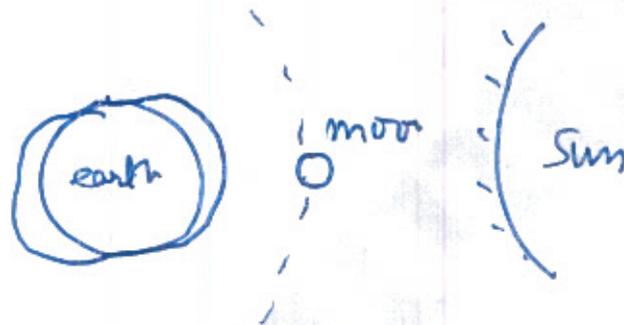


Where moon is overhead, ocean water accumulates due to gravitational pull.

90° from high tide, low tide occurs due to compensation of water.

2. Spring tide

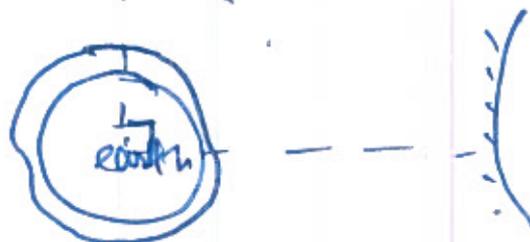
When sun & moon act in coordination.



Tide exacerbate

3. Nip Tide

When sun & moon are at right angle.

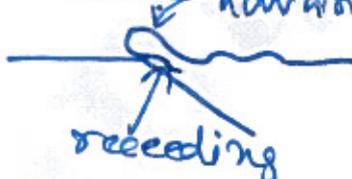


Difference between tides and waves

Tides

- > Occurs twice a day
- > Originate due to gravitational force
- > can be source of renewable energy at large scale

Waves

- > Always
 - > Originate due to slope of continent and wind advancing.
- 
- When receding is slow waves enlarge
- > At small scale

Tides and waves are major geophysical phenomena on earth.

Feedback

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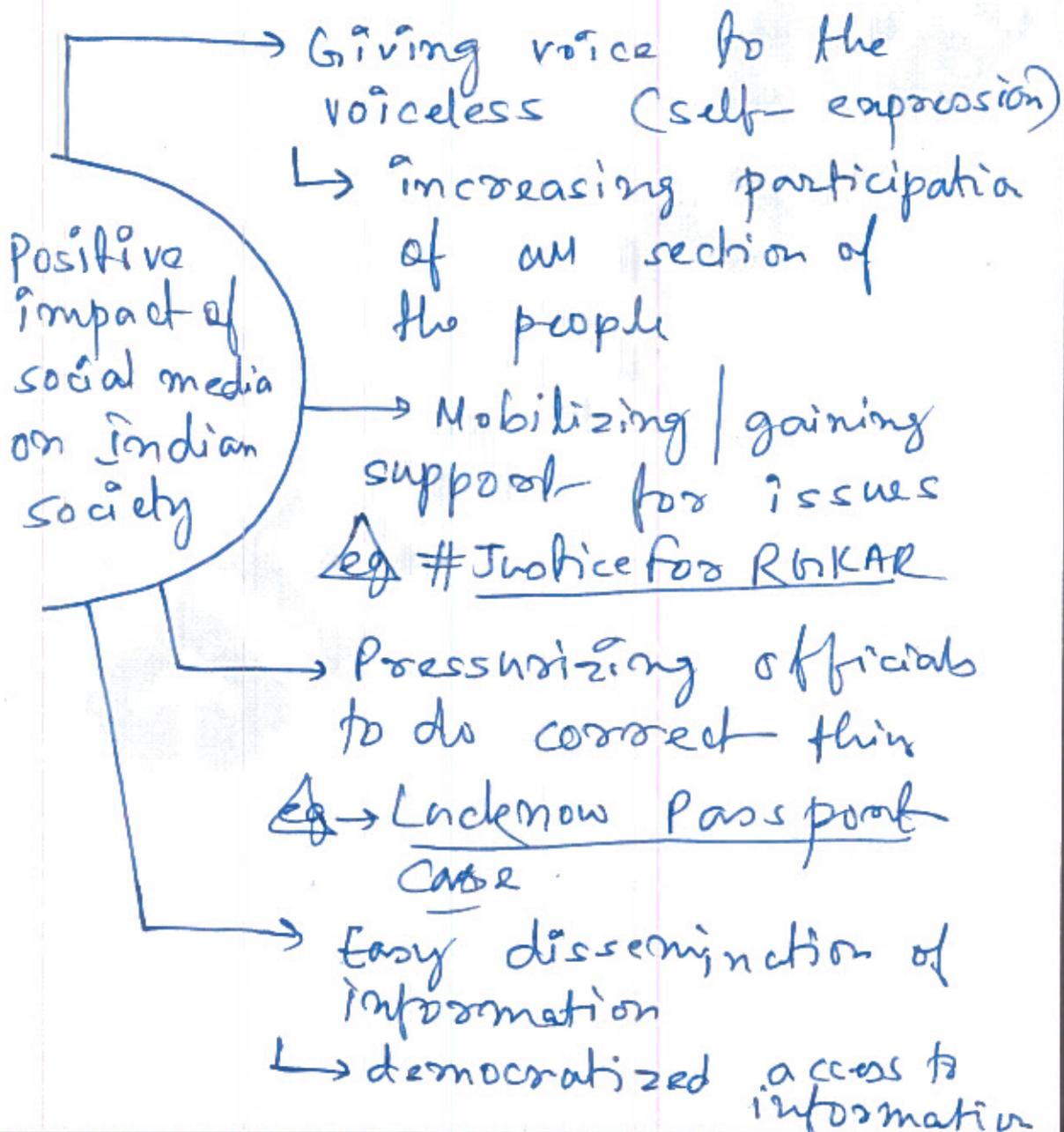
Q.18) While social media facilitates unprecedented connectivity and self-expression, it can also widen social crevices and fractures. In this context, examine the impact of social media on Indian society.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

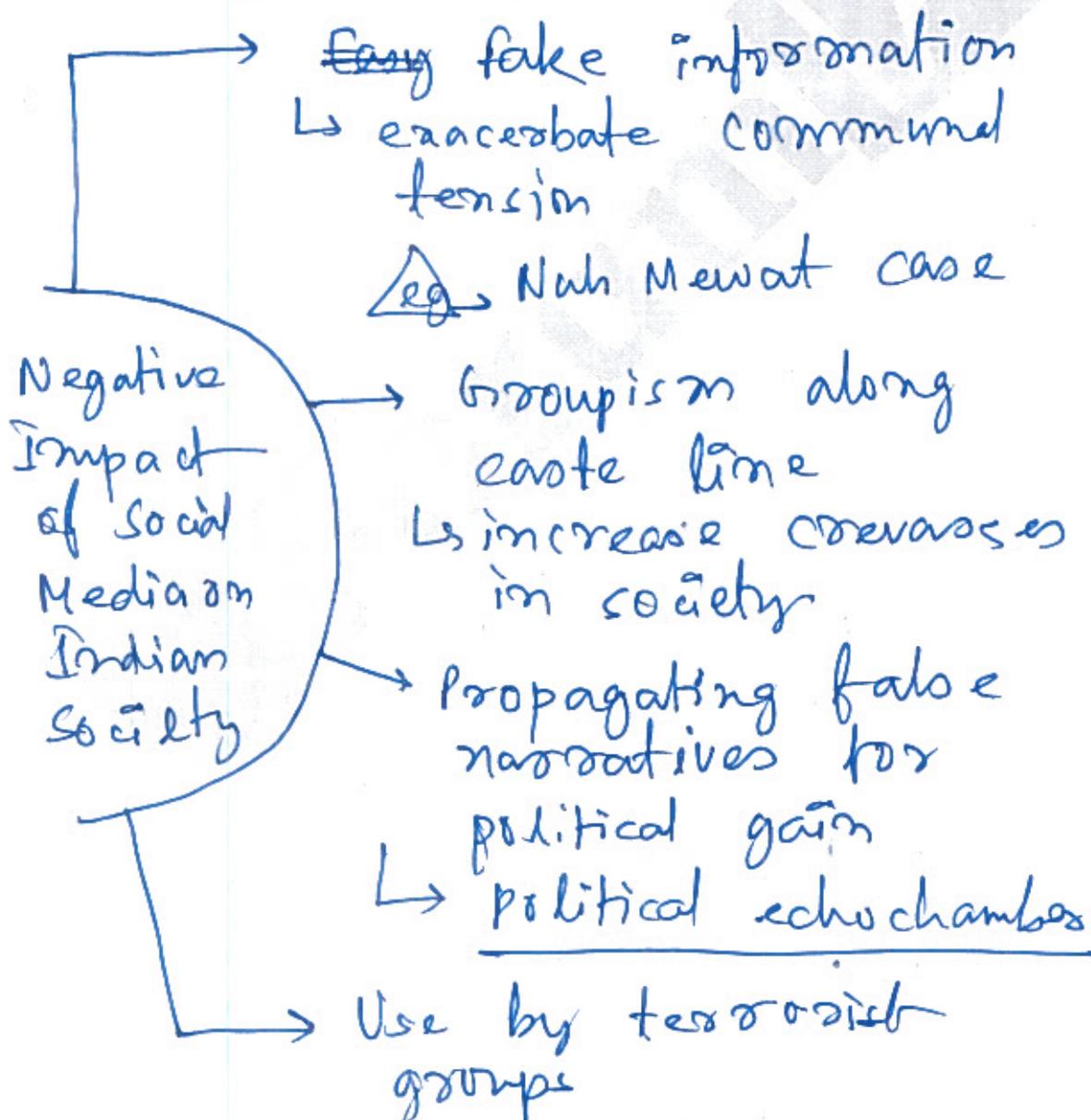
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media has revolutionized communication along with informational domain.



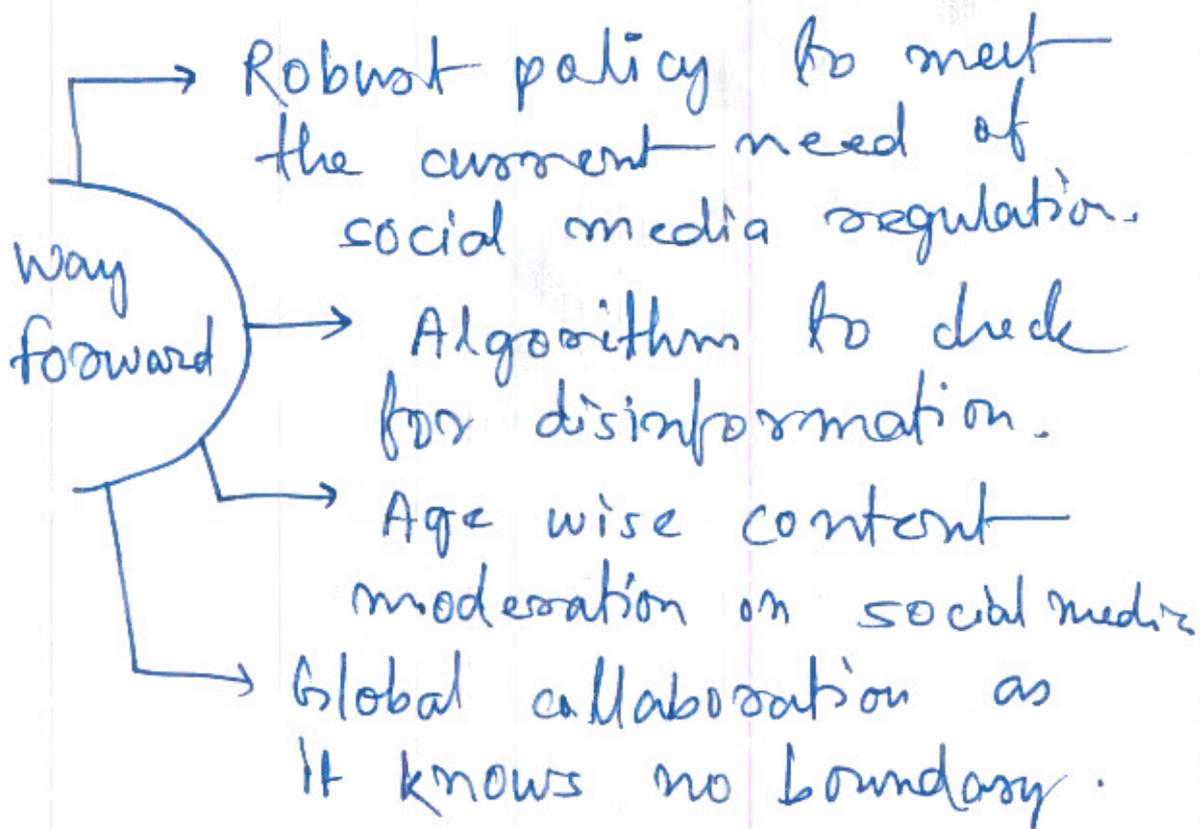
→ Made connectivity with one's kin easier.

Hence social media has facilitated unprecedented connectivity and self-expression in Indian society.



- ↳ to fund terror activities
- ↳ spread fundamentalism
- eg → 300 youths from Kerala influenced by ISIS

Hence, social media is also increasing social coevices and widening the fractures.



Hence, negative impacts of social media should be checked so that it can act as an agent of "inclusive growth".

Feedback

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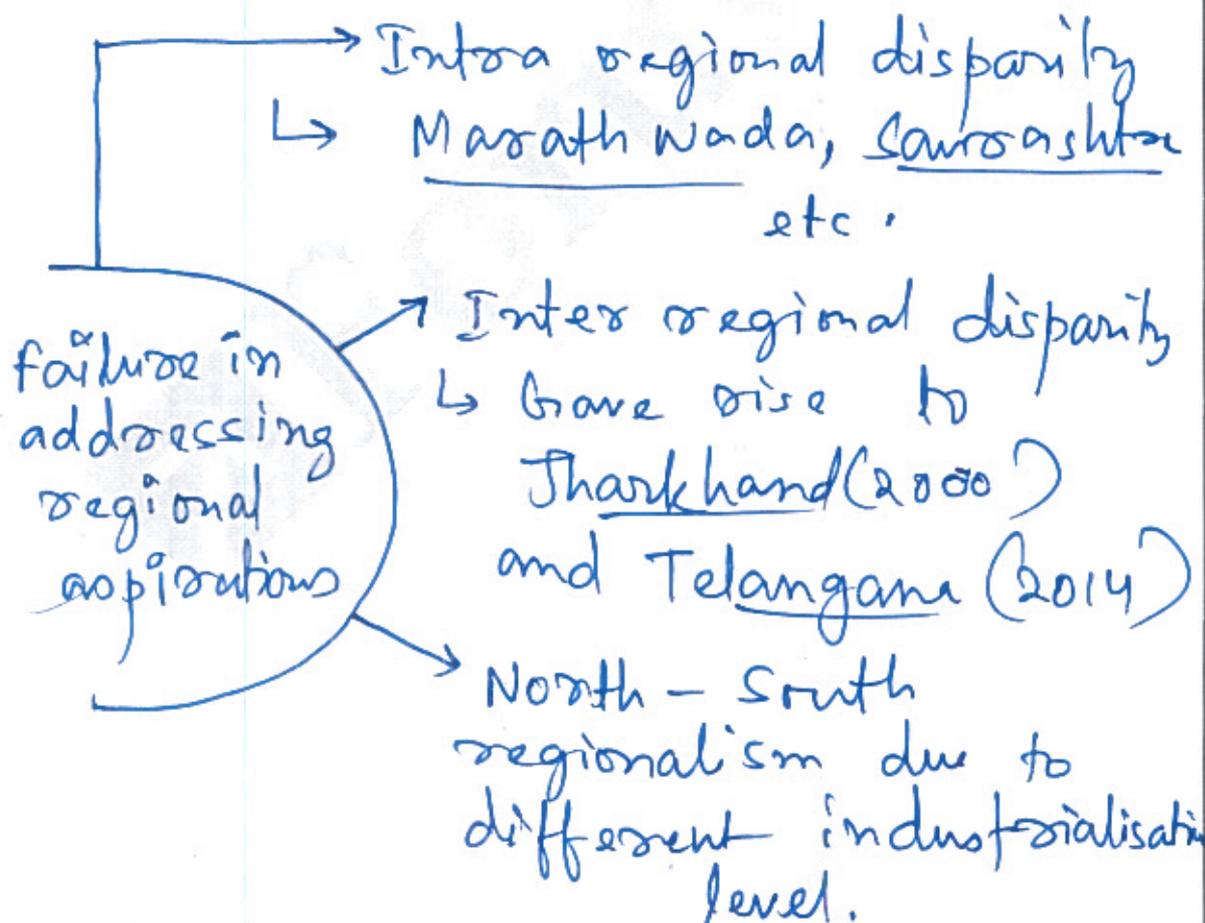
Q.19) "The regionalism in India is both a response to the failures in addressing regional aspirations and as an assertion of socio-cultural identity in the face of perceived marginalization." Comment.

(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 refers to love for a particular region based on language, culture and geography. Regionalism is currently on rise in India, due to —



→ Occupancy of jobs by outsiders

↳ Giving rise to Some of soft policy (Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka etc)

→ Imposing majority culture on minority

eg → Goorkhaland (in face of being imposed Bengali culture)

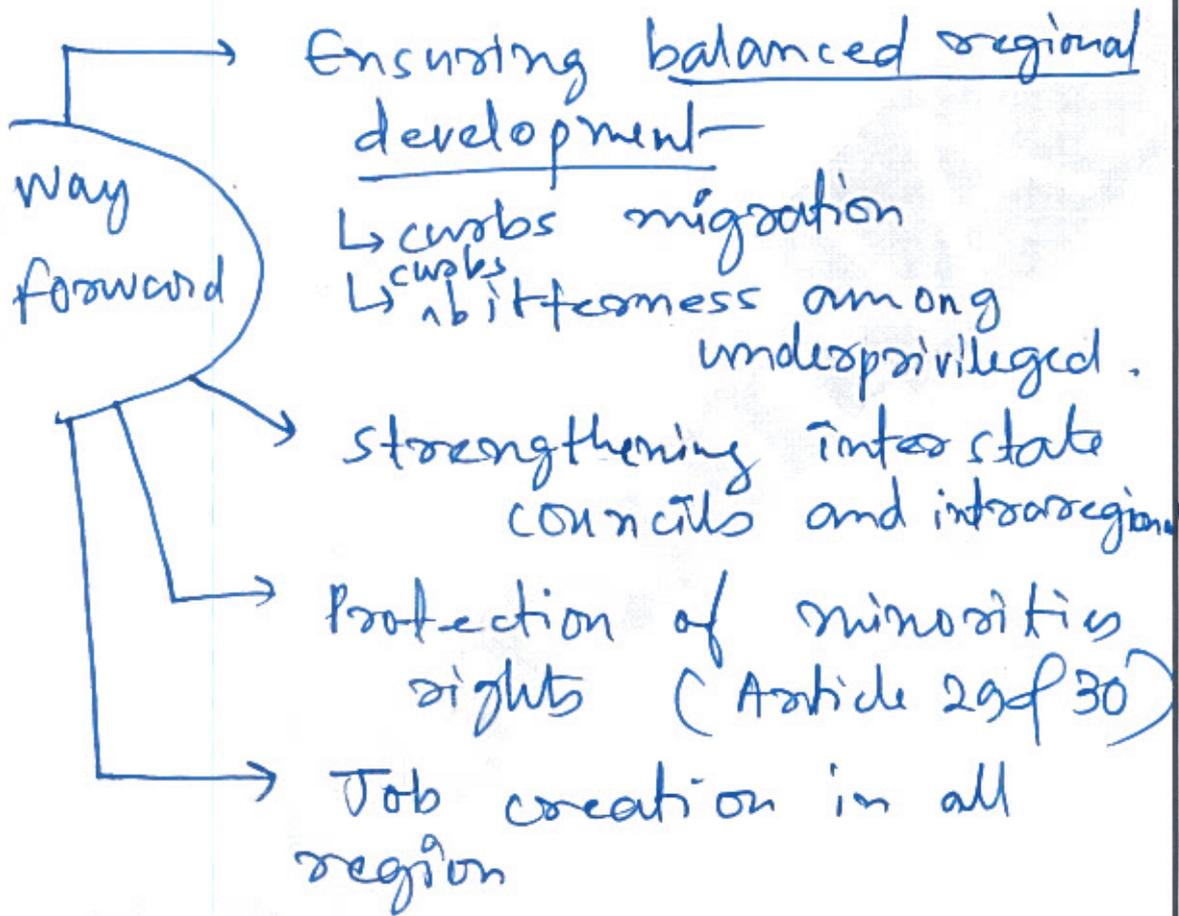
Assertion of socio-cultural identity

↳ Increased migrants disrupting culture of native

eg → Bodoland (in face of Bengali migrants threatening to change its demography)

↳ Greater Nagalim for Naga people

→ Southern state wary of being imposed with Hindi language



Hence ~~India~~ Centre should be soft while dealing with genuine regional issue as well as hard to deal any secessionist tendency.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Explain how traditional gender roles and responsibilities exacerbate the vulnerability of women to extreme heat conditions. Suggest strategies to mitigate these vulnerabilities. (15 marks, 250 words)

समझाएं कि पारंपरिक लैंगिक भूमिकाएं और जिम्मेदारियां अत्यधिक गर्मी की स्थिति में महिलाओं की भेद्यता को कैसे बढ़ाती हैं। इन कमजोरियों को कम करने के लिए रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

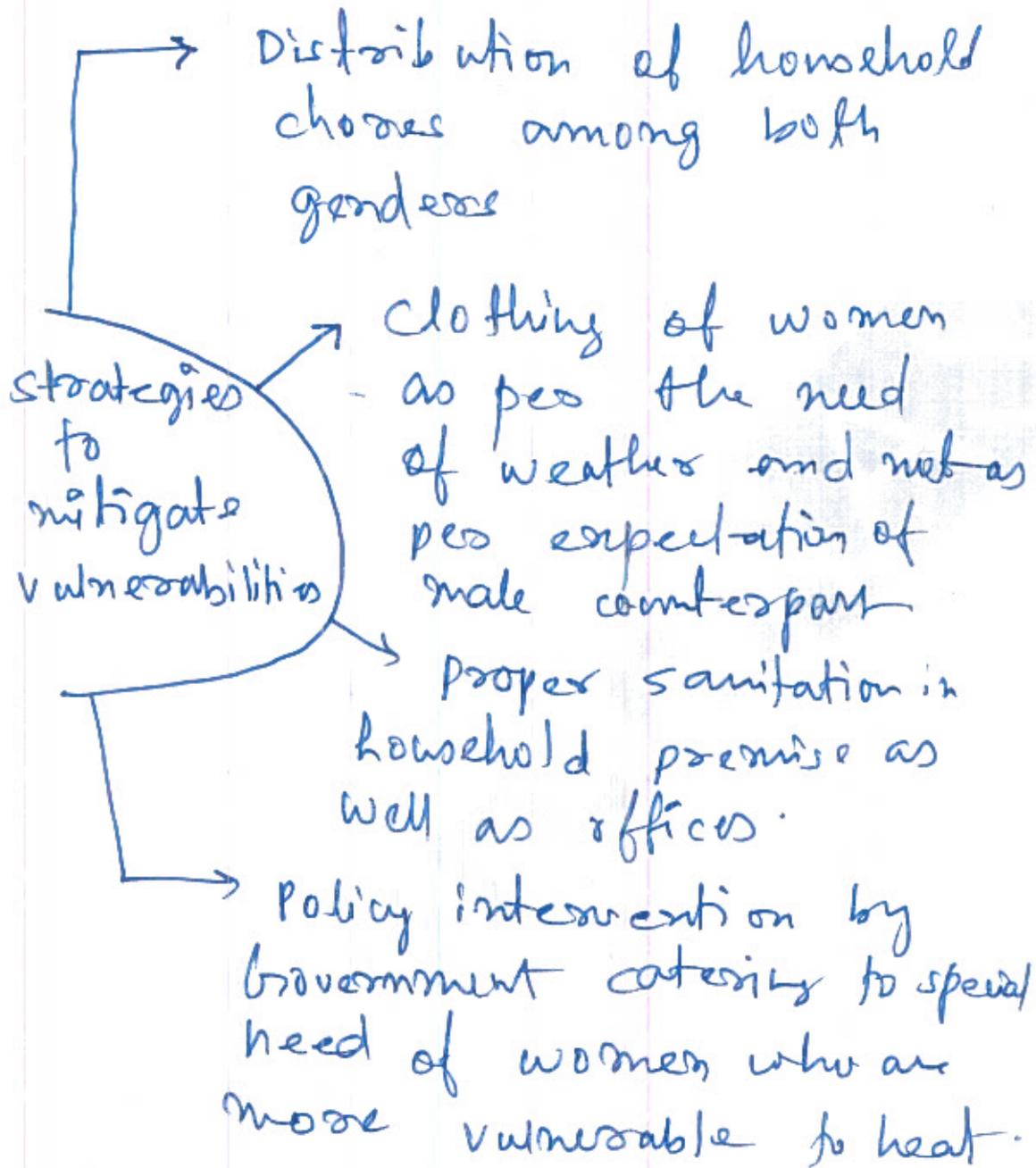
Traditional gender roles refer to societal expectation of particular genders with respect to their activities. Gender role is product of socialization.

Traditional gender role exacerbating vulnerability of women to extreme heat conditions

1. Women are expected to fetch water
 - ↳ In Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other tribal region women has to go a long distance in sun to fetch water.
2. Besides cooking meal alone

in extreme heat also increases their vulnerabilities

3. Muslim Women are expected to wear Burkha even in face of extreme summer
4. Besides, most of cattle rearing activities are also associated with women increasing their vulnerabilities to heat strokes.
5. Besides gender discrimination allow male to have better cooling facilities within premises of home than female counterpart.
6. Menstrual cycle (blood loss) and other female specific health problem increase their vulnerabilities.



Hence, it is time for traditional gender roles to be challenged so that women can better safeguard themselves from heat condition.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

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2

3

Outcomes

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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		

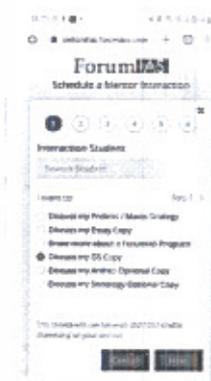
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