

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	BHAVESH JAGLAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	13-09-2024	

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 :
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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.

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)

(M)

"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 was established
by the Gupta ruler Kumaragupta I
in 427 BCE.

Nalanda University as a symbol of:

(I) Academic Heritage

1) Established India as the thought
leader of the world ⇒ VISHWAGURU

2) Was a centre of learning for
Mahayana Buddhism, but other
philosophies were also taught
⇒ I-Ching mentions about Cheruka
Jainism

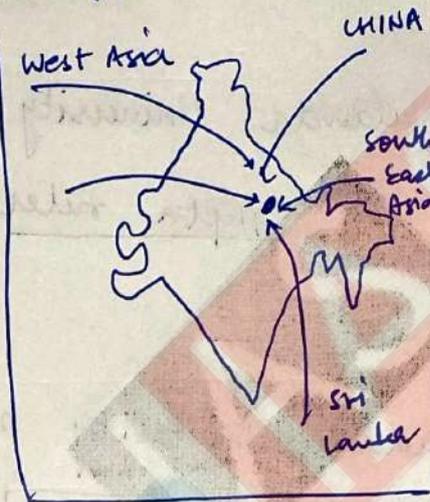
3) Promoted a strong sense of
tolerance, inclusivity

(II) Vibrant Cultural Exchange

1) Attracted students from all across the world

Ex: Huien Tsang

mentions over 20 nationalities



2) Prominent scholars regularly visited other countries spreading their knowledge

Ex: Atish Dipankar went to Tibet

Recognition of Nalanda as an Institute of National Importance is a step in the right direction.

Feedback

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

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

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

Delhi sultans took over northern parts of India starting 1192 after their victory over Prithviraj Chauhan in Battle of Tarain II.

Emergence of Indo-Persian Culture:

(I) Literature

→ Development of 'masnavi' a new style of poetry

→ Works started to be translated from Sanskrit into Persian and vice-versa → Ramayana

(II) Art:

→ local Jain painting styles inspired Persian painters

→ local dance form Kathak incorporated sequences from pusian music

(III) Architecture:

→ Convergence of some with trabeate

→ At lodhi Garden

→ Influence of registan style of architecture can be seen on Rajput architecture

→ large courtyard at Amber Fort

Over time, Delhi emerged as the Cultural capital i.e. Hazrat-e-Dilli.

Feedback

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

Q.3) Give a brief account of the contributions of early nationalists to the Indian freedom struggle.
(10 marks, 150 words)

+/-

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों के योगदान का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Early Nationalists refers to the Moderate faction of Indian National Movement who dominated the scene from 1880s to 1905.

Contributions of early Nationalists:

1) In political sphere:

→ Got several reforms passed by British

↳ Increased representation in council
via Govt of India Act 1909

→ Successful in giving a solid base to
Indian National Congress

↳ Leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak

2) In Economic sphere:

→ Highlight true exploitative nature

↳ Dadabhai's book Poverty and
Unbritish rule in India.

→ Able to establish several domestic
industries ↳ V.O. Chidambaram's
Shipping line company

However, they suffered from
limitations:

- 1) British announced Partition of Bengal
- 2) Lack of mass participation meant
they could not take offensive position

This resulted in dissatisfaction
which led to rise of extremists
who advocated cultural nationalism.

Feedback

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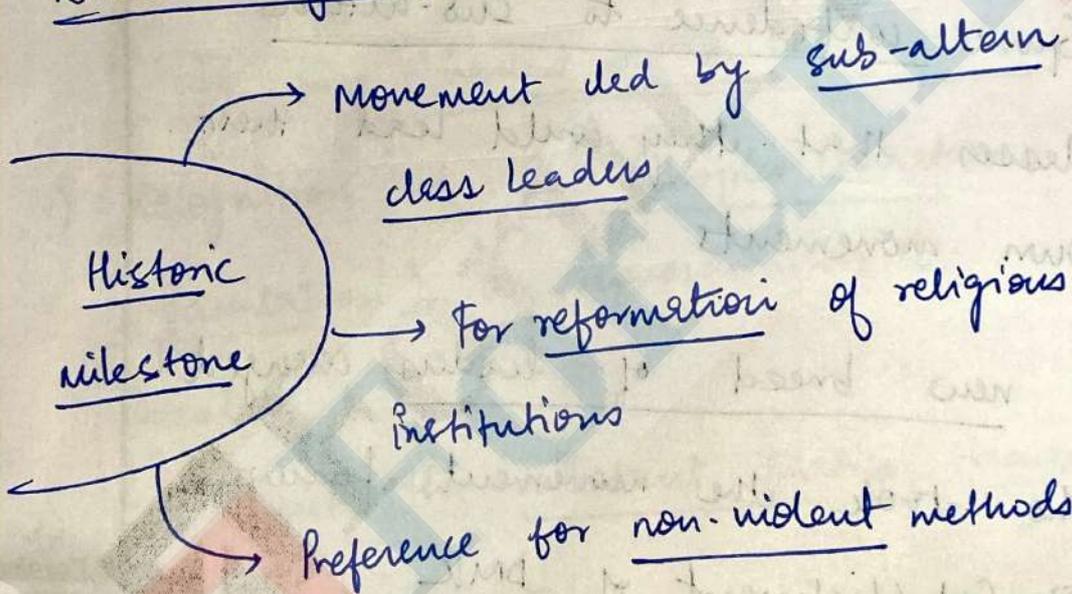
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

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)

The Vaikom Satyagraha took place in Kerala in 1924 onwards led by leaders such as EV Ramaswamy Naicker, Periyar, etc.



SIGNIFICANCE OF VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA

1) Oppressive caste barriers dismantled:

→ Entry to oppressed classes in

- temples finally opened in 1936
starting with Padmenabha Swamy Temple
- 2) Received initial support from Indian National Congress but later got disillusioned
 - 3) Gave confidence to sub-altar classes that they could lead their own movements
 - 4) A new breed of leaders emerged who took the movement forward
- Establishment of DMK
- Vaikom Satyagraha made the Indian National Struggle more inclusive in nature.

Feedback

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

Q.5) The Oslo Accords, once hailed as a landmark diplomatic achievement, failed to address key issues highlighting the challenges of achieving lasting peace between Israel and Palestine. Analyse.
(10 marks, 150 words)

ओस्लो समझौता, जिसे कभी एक ऐतिहासिक कूटनीतिक उपलब्धि के रूप में सराहा गया था, इजरायल और फिलिस्तीन के बीच स्थायी शांति प्राप्त करने की चुनौतियों को उजागर करने वाले प्रमुख मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल रहा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The conflict between Israel - Palestine is known as the mother of all conflicts. An attempt to resolve it was made via the Oslo Accords in 1993.

It was hailed as a landmark:

- 1) Recognition of PLO (People's Liberation Organisation) as representative of Palestine
- 2) This put the militant faction Hamas on the backfoot
- 3) Legitimacy for PLO was important for any long-lasting solution acceptable to the people of Palestine

4) This also brought self-determination rights as Peoples' National Authority was formed

5) PLO also recognised Israel

However, they soon broke down

1) Militant faction Hamas backed by Iran conducted military strikes

2) Took over reigns of Gaza Strip from PLO

3) Conflict between Arab States over Muslim world's leadership further led to distrust

October 7 attacks are only the latest in this conflict.

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)

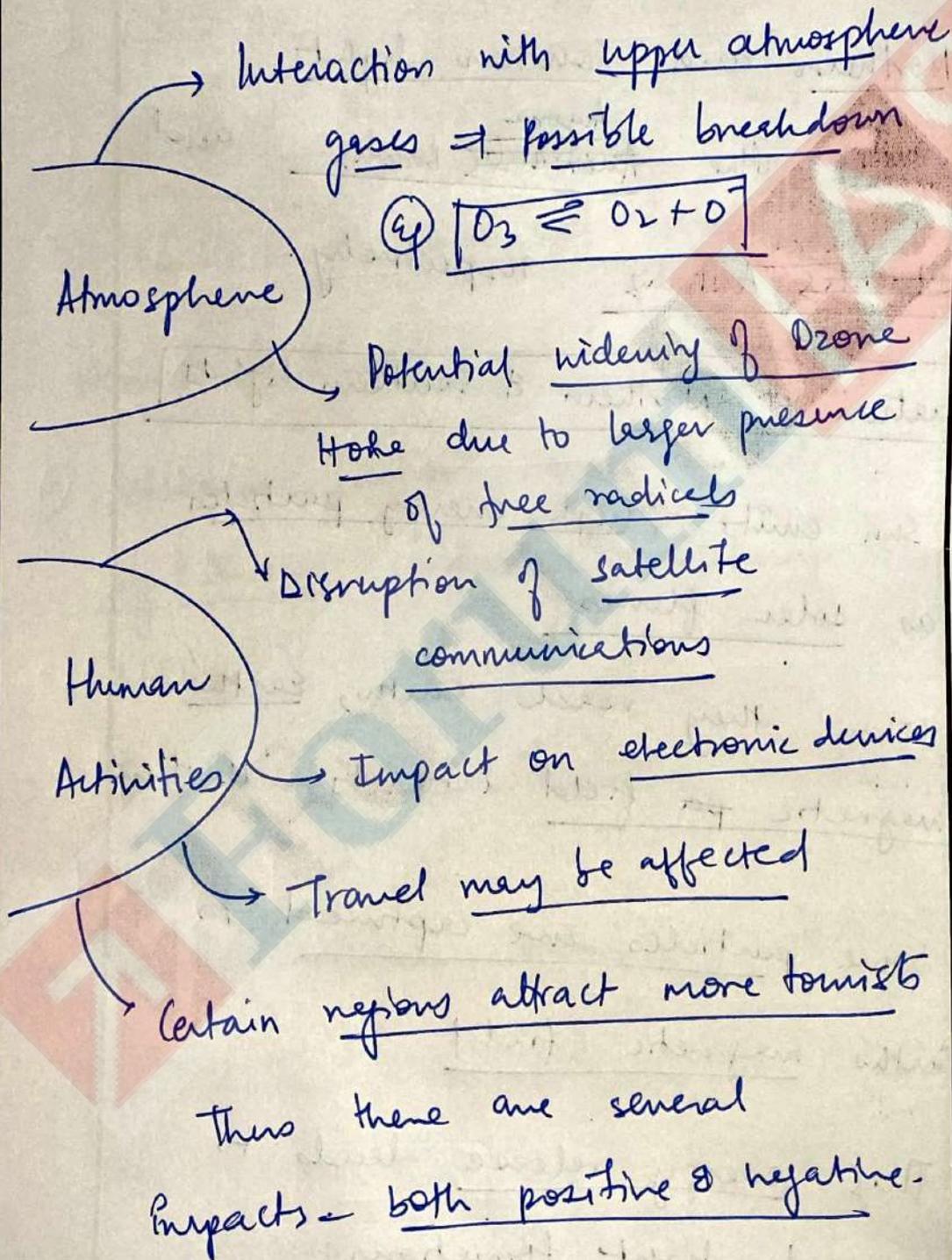
Northern and Southern lights
refer to the Aurora borealis and
Aurora Australis respectively.

Formation of Northern & Southern lights

- 1) Sun emits high energy particles as solar flares
- 2) When they reach Earth, Earth's magnetic field interacts with them
- 3) Some particles are captured in Earth's magnetic field
- 4) This energy release leads to several light formations

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Impact of lights on :



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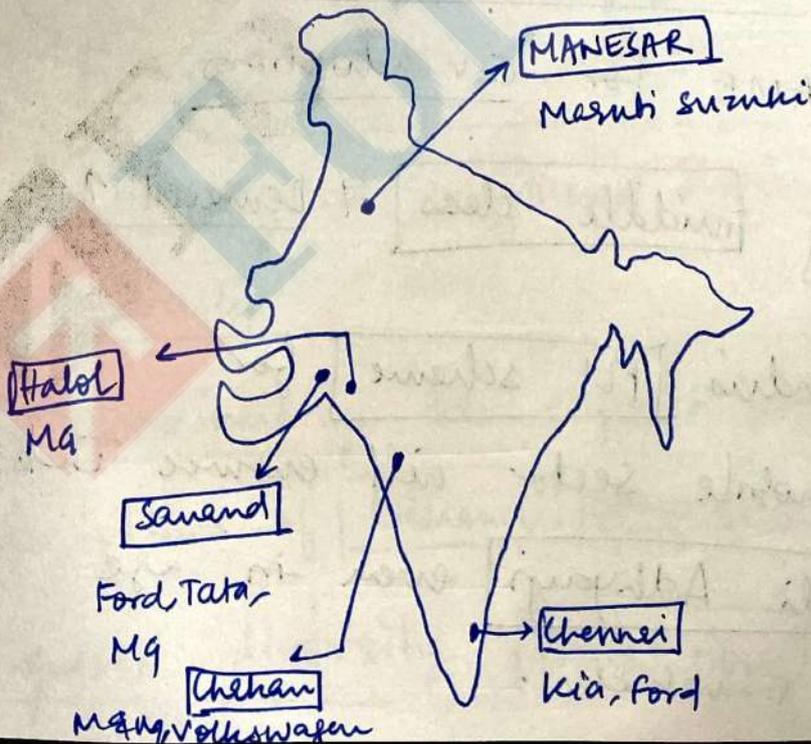
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

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

भारत में प्रमुख ऑटोमोबाइल समूहों की पहचान करते हुए, ऑटोमोबाइल उद्योग के स्थान के लिए अनुकूल कारकों की गणना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Gaining significantly in the era of fordism \Rightarrow neo-fordism, India has today established itself as a leading automobile manufacturing destination among top 5 globally.

MAJOR AUTOMOBILE CLUSTERS :



favourable factors

- 1) Availability of cheap labour
- 2) Presence of huge domestic market
- 3) Skilled graduates to take up R&D
 ↳ Audi has R&D centre in Pune
- 4) Presence of port infra for exports
 ↳ RORO facility at Mundra, Chennai
- 5) Favourable government policies
 ↳ FAME for EV adoption
- 6) Rising middle class ⇒ Demand ↑

India's PLI scheme for
 automobile sector will ensure India's
Soneli Adhyayji even in age
 of E-vehicles.

Feedback

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

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

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

India is often referred to as
a sub-continent due to its
diversity.



India's diversity \Rightarrow Strengthened Indian society

1) Religious diversity has exposed people to values of tolerance, compassion,

2) Linguistic diversity: Translations

of each other texts \Rightarrow exposure to diverse ideas

(2) Kamban Ramayan in Tamil

3) Ethnic diversity: Availability of various cultures \Rightarrow Tourism and learning about each other \Rightarrow Harmony

However, sometimes fringe elements try to stoke extremism resulting in riots, etc. but Indian societies' resilience has enough emotional infra structure to hide

over it.

Feedback

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation refers to the
inexorable integration of world's
cultures, technology, humans,
values and ideologies.

The effects of globalisation on
youth can be understood through
ARJUN APPADURAI'S framework:

1) Ethnoscape → Provided scope for
travelling world, learning
best practices

→ However, also enabled illegal
out-migration (e.g.) Donkey route.

2) Ideascape → Exposure to works
of Rousseau, Voltaire

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

leading to greater sense of appreciation for democracy

However, westernisation leading to higher divorces

3) Finance scapes → Access to higher paying jobs, work from home
improving female force participat

However, uptick of gig economy leading to loss of social security

4) Techno.scape → Improved Quality of life

However, pollution related deaths

(Eg) lancet says 17k die due to air pollution.

Thus Globalisation has had a

double-edged impact

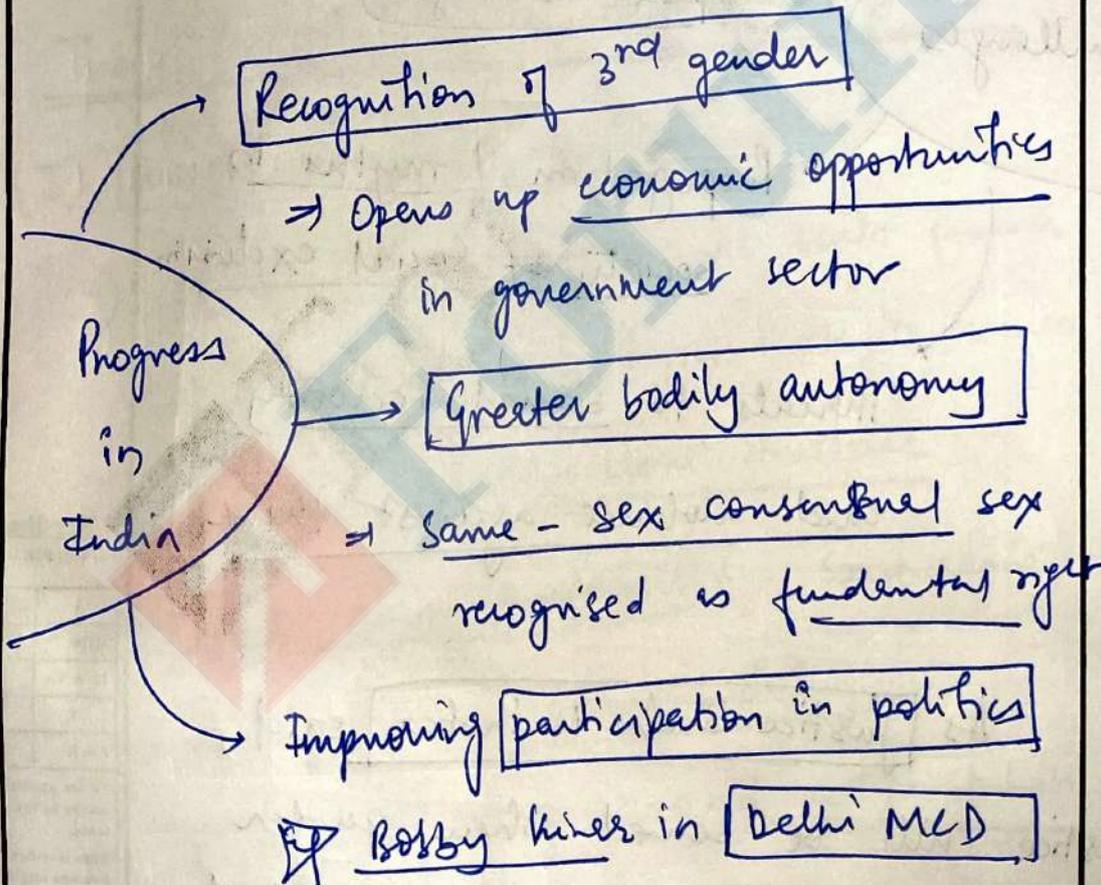
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TOTAL MARKS		

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

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

Supreme Court in several
judgements like Naveen Singh
John case have given greater
recognition to LGBTQ+ rights.



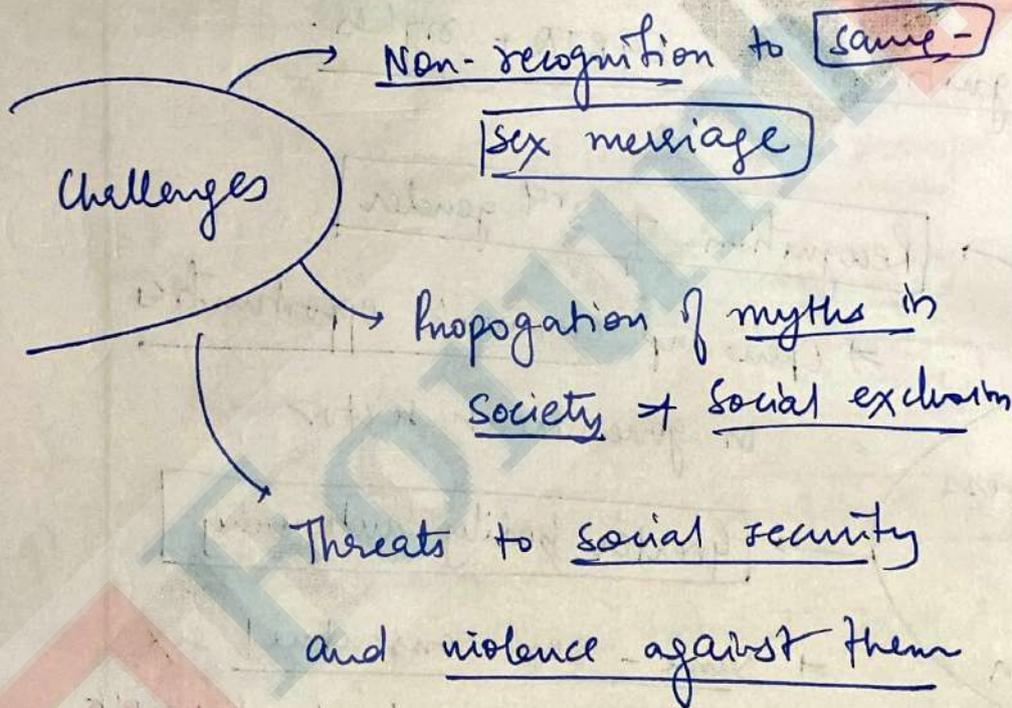
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→ Improved social awareness

④ Participation in Pride marches

→ Corporates organising Pride Months

However, remains cake half-baked:



As Justice Indu Malhotra said, justice will be served when gender justice is found on the bench → Need Transgender judges.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, 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 are small square shaped tiles of roughly 2" x 2" (2 inch x 2 inch) carved in intaglio style (engraved).

Their importance in reconstruction of:

(I) Social life

1) Social stratification: As seals found in citadel vary from those in homes

⇒ Proves possible class structure

2) Social living preferences: Some seals

~~have~~ reflect communal living

✶ Figures sitting around a 'great bath'

(II) Economic life

- 1) Agricultural Practices as seals have plowing tools on them
- 2) Availability of seals from Mesopotamia \Rightarrow Trade with other civilisations

(III) Religious life

- 1) Possible material worship? Proto

stone seal

- 2) Seals found near fire altars signal possible idol worship!



Location in semi-arid regions:

- 1) Development of a sophisticated

water harvesting system  Dholavira.

2) Possibility of river or rivulet having changed course over time

 Lothal on banks of Rhogwa which has now dried out

3) Stationing near trade outpost as Harappans engaged in trade

 shortages in Iran-Afghan border

4) Mastery over grain storage and possibly water shortage tolerant grain cultivation

The National Maritime Heritage

Complex coming up at Lothal will open further mysteries about the great civilisation.

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 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mahatma Gandhi started the Dandi march from the Sabarmati Ashram after the negative response of Lord Irwin to Gandhi's demands.

Significance of Dandi march as the starting point of Civil Disobedience Movement.

- 1) As Gandhi walked, millions joined along ⇒ Mass movement.
- 2) The non-violent method put the British in 'Catch-22 situation' -
"Doomed if you, doomed if you don't"
- 3) The issue of salt, a daily

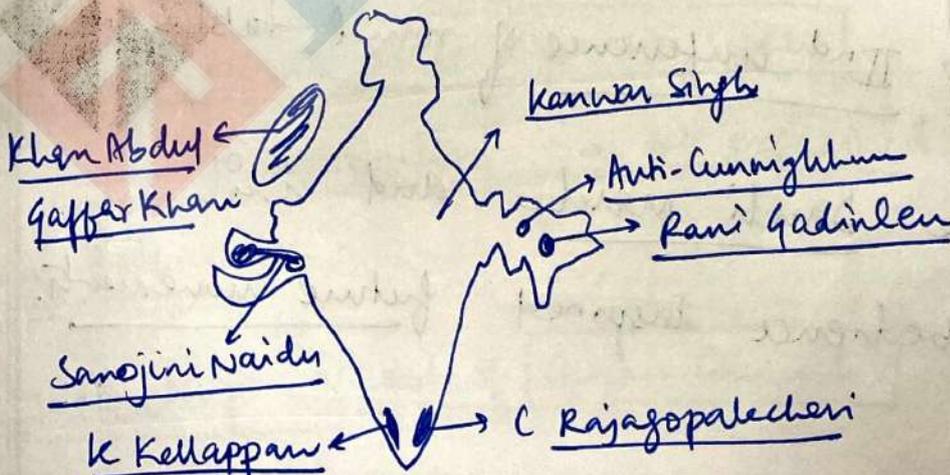
commodity, incited millions and exposed the true nature of British

4) The violent repression by British was widely captured by media which showed plight of Indians world over

5) Forced the British to accept the Congress as an equal as seen in Gandhi - Irwin Pact

National and international reaction:

1) Pan-India demonstrations started



- 2) Masses accepted Gandhi's call for civil disobedience
 ⇒ large scale resignations, non-payment of taxes
- 3) Internationally, British duplicity got exposed → Repression in India while calling out Fascism in Italy
- 4) British parliament came under pressure from recognising congress as equal ⇒ started efforts to again divide & rule, cut it to size
 ⇒ 2nd conference of round table
 The Dandi march and civil disobedience inspired future movements.

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

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

Deserts refers to ~~geo~~ geographic phenomenon characterised with low rainfall ($< 25 \text{ cm/year}$), low productivity, low vegetation and wildlife.



FIGURE: DESERTS OF THE WORLD

The above distribution can be explained as follows:

1) Desiccating effect of Ocean Currents:

→ Presence of cold ocean currents
causes anti-cyclonic conditions

☞ Peru Current → Patagonia Desert

2) Presence of location along sub-tropical high pressure belt: As anti-cyclonic condition due to convergence of air → no rainfall → ☞ Ther Desert

3) Continentality: location away from the coast → Air loses moisture
☞ Gobi Desert

4) Absence of obstruction that can force moisture laden winds to rain
☞ Aravalli's parallel to South-westerly
So no rainfall over Ther

5) Anthropogenic factors

→ Deep sea trawling causing deep
water deserts \Rightarrow Atlantic Ocean

→ Overgrazing \Rightarrow Banni Grasslands

→ Deforestation \Rightarrow Taklamakan desert
expanding to give wood for chopsticks

→ Over-extraction of groundwater as
in Punjab \Rightarrow ISRO says desertification
at rate of 500 m²/year

6) Cold deserts due to high
altitude and cold temperature
that dry out the air
 \Rightarrow Ladakh and Gobi desert

Abidjan Declaration must be implemented
through joint collaboration under SDG 17.

Feedback

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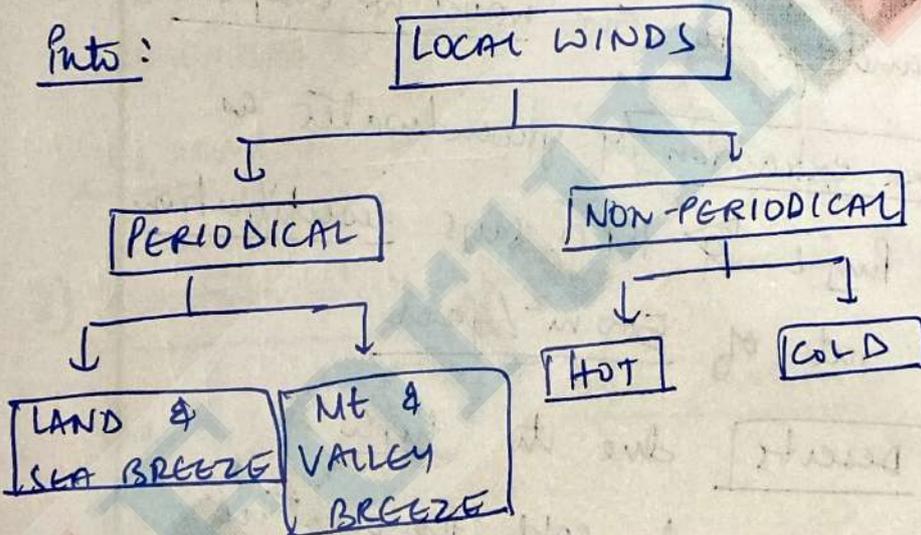
Q.14) Discuss the impact of local winds on their associated regions, citing examples from different parts of the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Local winds are local pressure systems that determine weather conditions in a geography.

Local winds can be characterised

Into:



Impact of local winds on regions:

(I) Environmental impacts

1) Potential Forest fires as in Western USA by Santa Ana

2) Bring rainfall as in Blossom
showers by in South India.

3) Cause hind storms and heat waves
↳ loo in Northern India & Pakistan

4) Lead to melting of snow making
life possible ↳ chinook is called
'snow eater'

(II) Economic Impacts

1) Make cultivation of fruits possible
↳ Mistral and Fohn responsible for
orange & grape production (Mediterranean)

2) Essential for ripening cycle of produce
↳ Arrival of lead to
ripening of mangoes

3) Cleer pollution from shies

Ex Bad AQI in Mumbai 2023

as land-breeze cycle weakened

4) Fishermen use them to save
fuel cost Ex land-sea breeze

co-ordinated venturing in see

(III) Social Impacts

1) Dictates everyday life

Ex Purneiga annual marks festival
of

2) Food habits Ex Champaigne of

France found in regions of Levant

3) Clothing habits Winter clothing at
night in hills Ex Valley breeze

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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 Earths Elements (REE) are a set of elements of the Actinide and Lanthanide series of elements in the periodic table.

Form key to Strategic sectors

↳ Lithium required in batteries

↳ High efficiency ⇒ low cost

↳ Gallium-Nitride AESA
radars replacing Titanium

REE as
vitamins
of
modern
industry

Applications in almost all
sectors ↳ Chips in

cars, trains, mobiles, etc

↳ Higher computing power ⇒ Necessary
for price and performance

However, they are unevenly

distributed:

RESERVES

1) China - 50%

2) USA - 10%

3) Russia - 10%

4) Australia - 10%

PRODUCTION

1) China - 79%

2) USA - 2%

3) Japan - 1%

Multi-dimensional Implications:

(I) Political Implications:

1) Trade war between great powers

↳ China - USA

2) Rise in regional organisations

↳ Mineral Security Partnership

3) Potential division of world into
haves vs have nots

(II) Economic Implications

- 1) Weaponisation of supply chains
 China restricted exports to Japan
- 2) Predatory pricing through state
 control \Rightarrow Global inflation

(III) Social Implications

- 1) Global south citizens likely to
 miss out on technological revolution
- 2) Lack of opportunity to shift from
 low income \rightarrow middle \rightarrow high

(IV) Environmental impacts

- 1) Countries go for extraction of other
 elements to build leverage \Rightarrow pollution.
- 2) loss of flora and fauna.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.16) Describe the various factors that influence ocean currents and discuss their multi-dimensional impact. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Ocean Currents are large masses of water that traverse the world's oceans. eg: Humboldt current in Atlantic Ocean.

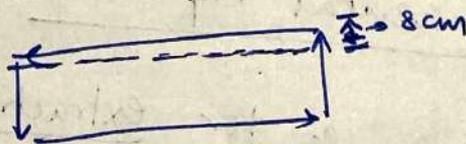
Factors that influence Ocean Currents

(I) Primary factors:

1) Insolation of Sun: Warms up water

more at equator vis-a-vis poles.

This creates a 8cm gradient which forms current.



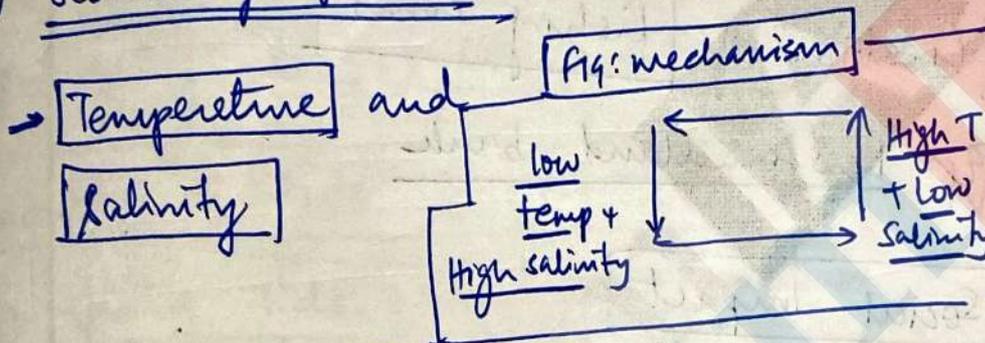
2) Wind: friction pushes water in direction of wind

3) Coriolis force: Determines the

direction of water flow

- 4) Gravity: Aids in gradient formation
as gravity pulls water down

(II) Secondary factors:



Multi-dimensional impact of Ocean Currents

(I) Environmental:

- 1) Formation of deserts due to
desiccating effect → Patagonia desert
- 2) Essential for reproduction cycles
of whales & fishes

(II) Economic Impacts:

- 1) Ships utilize it for navigation

2) Warm ocean currents keep ports
in Northern latitudes open in winter

Ex Gulf stream → Amsterdam Port

3) Creation of fishing zones

Ex Newfoundland bank

(III) Social Impact

1) Makes life possible by keeping
temperatures bearable

Ex Cold current (Peru current)
keeps temperature low in Latin Am.

2) provides employment opportunities
as tourists come

With intensifying climate change
ocean currents are being impacted
negatively.

Feedb
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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।

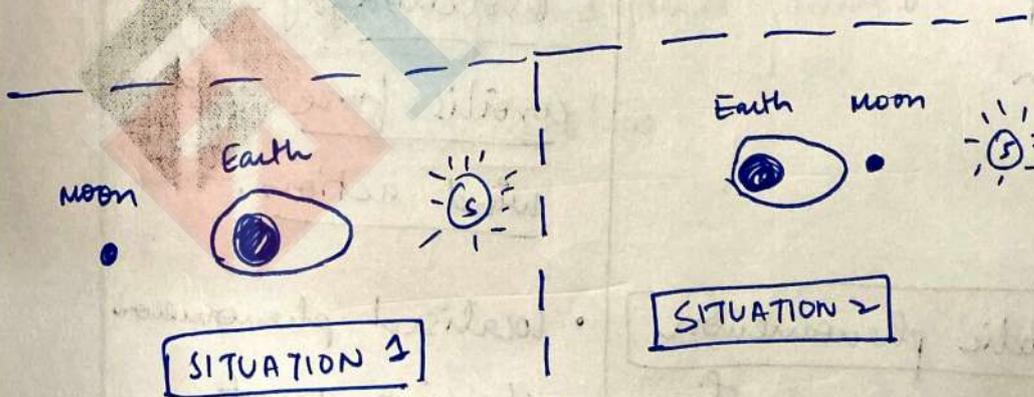
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are geological phenomenon

formed as a result of altering positions of astronomical bodies primarily Earth, Sun and moon.

Process of tide formation:

(I) Spring Tide: As moon revolves around the Earth and both around the Sun, when all three come in a single line, spring tides are formed.



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(II) Neap Tides: When Sun, Earth and Moon are at right angles

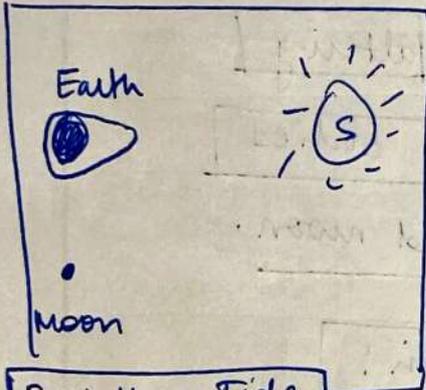


Fig: Neap Tide

• Neap tides are shallower than spring tides.

Differentiation between Tides & Waves

TIDES

• Primary driving force is pull of moon and sun

• Periodic phenomenon depending on position of celestial bodies

WAVES

• Primary forces include Sun's insolation, gravity, Coriolis force and wind action,

• localised phenomenon showing great variance

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be <u>predicted</u> <u>before</u> hand with <u>great accuracy</u> • <u>Not impacted</u> <u>majorly</u> by local events | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult to predict as <u>localised factors</u> can <u>very quickly</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Wind • Can be caused due to <u>local eruption</u>, <u>blast</u>, etc <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Waves upto 15m high in <u>2004 tsunami</u>. |
|---|--|

Thus winds and tides are two geological phenomenon caused by different factors and have different characteristics.

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 comprises several applications based on internet and communication technologies like Facebook, Youtube, Twitter (now X), etc.

Can connect with anyone anywhere from anywhere

Social media and unprecedented connectivity

eg Google melting from Delhi to New York

Ease of access and affordability

→ click of a button

Potential widening of crevices & fractures

Digital Apartheid between rich vs poor, old vs young

→ Digital literacy → cyberthreats

Impact of social media on Indian society :

(I) Positive Impact:

1) Has facilitated revitalisation of Indian tradition → Traditional Digital Knowledge Library (TKDL)

2) Facilitated increased interactions between grandparents and grandkids living away → Primary socialisation

3) Exposure to global best practices and value sets → social acceptance for women going out to work, party.

4) Questioned relevance of social discriminatory stratifications :
→ Anonymity offered by social media

However, there are challenges:

1) Exposure to violent adult films
increasing crime against women
 ↳ RG Keer hospital accused saw
porn films before committing crime

2) Challenge to family system:

Rising nuclearisation for autonomy
and reducing authority of parents

3) Creating a new haves vs haves nots
 ↳ RBI said only 40% households
are digitally literate

4) Rising mental health issues
due to imaginary expectations
set by social media of beauty,
body and travel.

Thus, social media has been a double-

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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 is a type of

Sub-nationalism where ~~an~~ local identity starts eclipsing national.

Regionalism in India can be understood both as a

Democratic deficit leading to potential legitimation crisis

↳ Ladakh's demand for VIth schedule

Response to the failures in addressing regional aspirations

Development shortcoming

as seen in Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh during 1990s

Realisation of backwardness

↳ Bundelkhand's demand for expressway

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→ Competition over attracting investment

↳ Maharashtra vs Gujarat over Vedanta Semi-conductor unit

→ Administrative misgovernance

↳ Manipur conflict

To demand affirmative actions based on identity
↳ Marathwada

as assertion of socio-cultural identity

↳ Ethnic mobilisation

↳ Demand for Gorkhaland

Common language

↳ Demand for Maharashtra in 1950s & Telugu Nadu today

for preservation of common culture

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

→ Tamil Nadu for Dravida vs North

Further, apart from above two factors regionalism is also often an outcome of political mobilisation for electoral gains.

Way forward

→ Balekrishna committee recommendation of dealing each issue under constitutional provisions

→ Kaleher committee recommendation of giving share to 3rd tier from GST to check disillusion

Therefore, must always be remembered regionalism is not an crisis of identity but of development. (2nd ARC)

Feedback

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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)

Scholars like Vandana Shrivastava and Chandra Mohan Talpade have studied the interface of environment and socio-economic realities from women perspective.

Traditional gender roles and responsibility

Exacerbated vulnerability

1) Fetch water from faraway well
by water lines (Kajasthan)

Threat of heat stroke during 100 months

2) cook food in cramped kitchen space on fire altar / tandoor

High temperature
 ⇒ threat of burns and dehydration

3) Dual burden on
women \Rightarrow home
and workplace Need to do farming
also

4) Stock up on
supplies for the
home often market visit
possible during day
time when rest sleeping
 \Rightarrow sun overhead

5) Lack of rest or
sleep Affects decision making
during crunch moment
nt

6) possible collection
of wood for "Chulha" Possible getting stuck
in forest fire

Strategies to mitigate these vulnerabilities:

1) Social

1) Division of labour of domestic duties

2) Raising awareness of possible

threats in routine tasks (LEC)

(II) Economic

- 1) Raising female labour force participation \Rightarrow Empowerment
- 2) Monetisation of unpaid care work

(III) Legislative & Political

- 1) Women's reservation \Rightarrow Better and forward looking legislations
 Ex: Naii Shakti Adhiniyam 2023

- 2) Enforcement of existing laws in ensuring gender justice & equality

As, IPCC states, heat related disasters are likely to increase. We need to be proactive in protecting those who protect us.

Feedback

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