

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Lakshay Aggarwal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910160322	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	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. प्रश्न	Max Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			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			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			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			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 प्रदेश 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			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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11.32 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 02.32 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : online	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 आंशों के उपयोग फ्लोचार्ट तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इसी तक सीमित नहीं) का दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



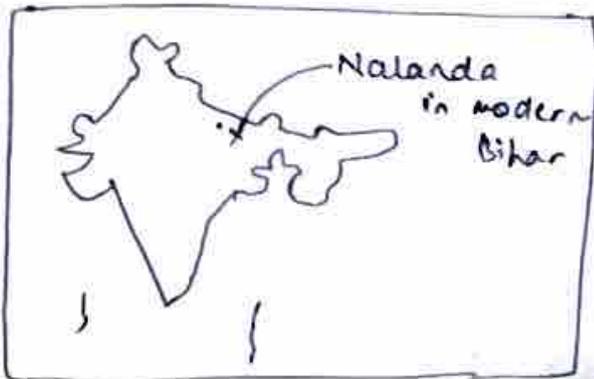
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWES = 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 वृत्तों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nalanda was an educational centre of learning in India founded by Gupta ruler Kumargupta around 4-5th century CE.



It was a world famous university which attracted students from around the globe.

Nalanda was an epicentre of academia

- Chinese traveller Fa-hien writes about the rigorous admission tests
- Huan-Tsang (Hsien Tsang) writes about the various schools of philosophy taught.
- Centre was secular in nature, eg all branches of buddhism, mahayan, Hinyan & vajrayan were studied, as told by traveller (I-tsing).

Not only academics, but also flow of culture was evident in Nalanda.

- Travel accounts from visitors of Suvarnabhumi (Indonesia), Thailand etc.
- Knowledge about Chinese empires mostly comes from travellers who came there.
- It was also a hub for travellers from modern day Persia.

Hence, the Nalanda was far ahead of its contemporary universities, so much so, it was called repository of Eastern knowledge.

Decline } • Bakhtiyar Khalji's invasion
fall of Gupta Empire
(Hun invasion)

Revival • Recently Bihar and Union govt collaborated to reopen the Nalanda.

It is way forward to PM Modi's Panch Pran to revive our cultural heritage.

Feedback

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	Q	A
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CD & VA		
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Please put tick marks in the dot table.

Here O is Good, ! 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 Sultanate was the collection of various dynasties that ruled over India with Delhi as capital in 11th-14th century.



dynasties included

- slave
- Iltutmish
- Khilji's
- Lodhis

Their rule witnessed a confluence of Indo-Persian culture (since the rulers were of Iranian origin)

- in Literature - court language changed from sanskrit to Persian (sometimes Turkish)
- eminent scholars like Amir Khusro, Ib-Battuta, Firoz Shah wrote

extensively about the Indian
society (eg) Rehla accounts.

Tarikh-i-Aruzshahi

- In art :- rulers mostly refrained from court music, painting
'However Amir Khusro gave rise to Khayal music (evolved from Dhrupad)
(Tarana)
- Birth of new instruments like Tabla.

- In Architecture, use of trabecate, brick and mortar.



→ True arches were developed for the first time.

- minarets
(eg) Qutub minar.

- use of motifs, included Hindu motifs like lotus, Kalash (urn)

- No human, animals but Quran Aayat's on walls.

Hence, Delhi sultanate led a transitional Indian art and culture towards Mughal era to come.

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.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)

"We can not discount the contribution of early nationalists, they built the foundations on which house of modern independence movement is built" - Pitabhi Sitaramji

Early nationalists' contributions i.e.
(1870s to 1920s)

- Preparing ~~masses~~ for constitutional agitation :- Prayer and Petition methods of Gokhale
- Exposing the ill rule of Britishers - debunking the white man's burden theory (eg) Dadabhai Naoroji's drain of wealth theory
- Usage of press
 - ↳ helped in rise of consciousness in middle class and intelligentsia
 - (eg) Newspapers like Anand Bazar, Rast Gofar, Patrika

- Foundation of INC by A.O. Hume ^(congress)
 gave an institutionalized platform
 later led the movement.
- A unified Indian voice =
 all India character {
 - Bengal - Shishir Chandra, Barindra Kumar
 - Maharashtra - Tilak.
 - Madras - V. Vangalhari, Ardabacker

However, they also suffered from some shortcomings.

- Ignored mass participation
 ↳ Believed they weren't ready
- Failed to see the despotism of British → Surat split
- Believed in only constitutional method.
 ↳ refused to support armed uprisings

However, despite this, early rationality built a solid base for modern nationalism by Gandhiji.

Feedback

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

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 non-violent agitation in modern day Kerala in 1920s. Main objective was to end the caste discrimination and temple entry.

personalities included, T. Kesavan, Madhavan, Subramanian Iyer, later joined by Gandhiji

Fight against social injustices

- rampant untouchability was prevalent in Travancore.

- Dominance of priestly class

- Denial of using public roads to lower castes

→ Vaikom Satyagraha aimed to fight against all these by non-violent means.

Power of non-violent resistable way
evident :-
as, the movement gained mass-support
from other sections like Congress,
Dr. Ambedkar and even the
government of provision

led to later, temple entry movement
resulted in reduced caste discrimination
and opening of public amenities
to lower castes

• foundation of Justice party.

Hence, Vaikom satyagraha was a
watershed in anti-untouchability
movement as the first non-violent
movement.

In modern India, still 27% people
practice untouchability - Kurder
report

However, this is changing slowly

Feedback

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

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Oslo Accords refers to the historic peace agreement signed between Israel and Palestine brokered by USA in 1990s.

It was a landmark diplomatic achievement as :-

- Accords came in backdrop of the heightened tensions in middle east.
- Both nations had fought multiple wars before.
- severed diplomatic ties

Yet it failed to address key issues :-

- Issue of Israeli settlements in west bank remained unaddressed.
- Recognition of Israel by middle east wasn't touched.
- Admission of Palestine to UN assembly wasn't made.

Challenges in peace between Israel & Palestine.



- Issue of Israeli settlement in west bank - Israelis alleged to have illegally occupied it.

- Recognition of government in Gaza.
- (e) recent Hamas govt. is declared terrorist.
- Multiple cease fire violation on both sides
- Hostilities (e) Recent Operation Alagza by Hamas
- Disproportionate attack by Israel (Operation Iron swords .40000 palestinians killed)

Way Forward → Immediate end to hostilities
 → peace talks on equal terms
 → recognition of boundary and UN Article 2 to respecting sovereignty

Feedback

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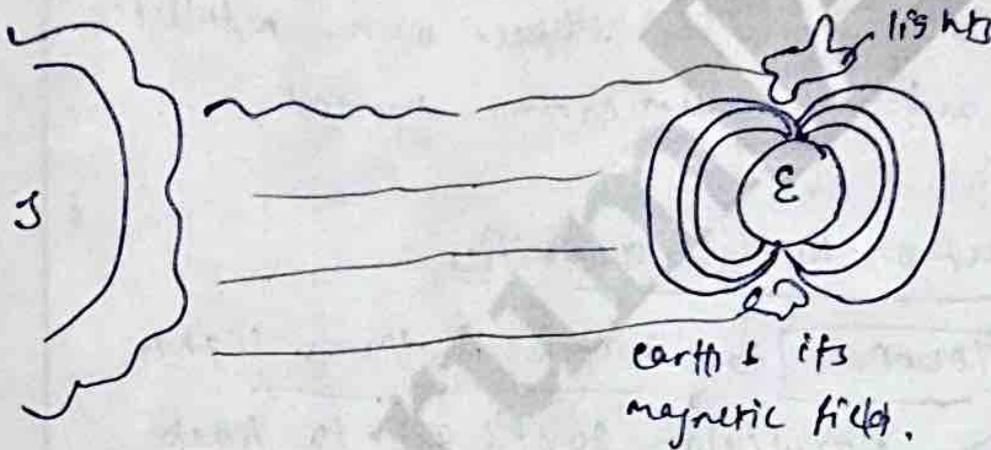
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TOTAL MARKS

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 बोरैलिस (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)

Aurora Borealis (North) and Australis (south) lights are actually the interference created by the mingling of solar waves with earth's magnetic field.



- the difference in charge of both the waves i.e. of sun and earth creates a scenic blue green light at north & south polar area

(eg) scene in Norway and Arctic Circle

Impact on earth's atmosphere,

- the lights keep us acquainted with
 - knowledge of solar waves
 - coronal mass ejections
- Research activities (eg) maitri station of India
- Magnetic fields impact our satellites and communication systems.

Impact on human activities

- Tourism to watch northern lights
 - (eg) Norwegian govt's app to track the lights
- Helps as owner of weather in polar culture

Hence, northern & southern lights are important geological, atmospheric phenomena.

Feedback

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

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 clusters are the collection of industry making cars, bikes and other vehicles.

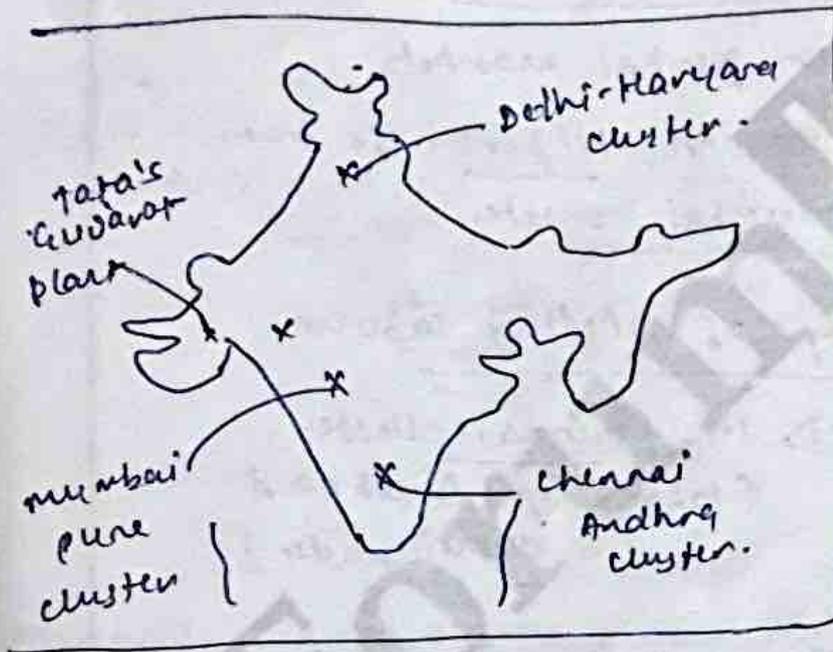


Fig :-
major
automobile
cluster
in
India

Favourable factors for location :-

- i- Logistical facility
↳ heavy raw material needs to be transported
eg) Delhi's ease of logistic
- ii- Favourable govt. policy
↳ since auto mobile are

Heavily regulated sectors, need
simplified govt. policies

eg) Tata's exodus from West Bengal
to Gujarat

eg - Port and marketing facilities

↳ to cater global markets.

eg) Hero's bikes in Nigeria go from
Pune - Mumbai cluster

eg - Availability of skilled labour.

eg) in Chennai cluster.
(labour of Andhra &
Tamil Nadu)

v. Other factors.

↳ raw material
↳ energy at cheap costs
↳ land acquisition policies etc

Way Forward | Automobile is a labour
intensive sector, with
multiplier effect, to support make in
India necessary to improve COA
rank of 63, and logistics.

Feedback

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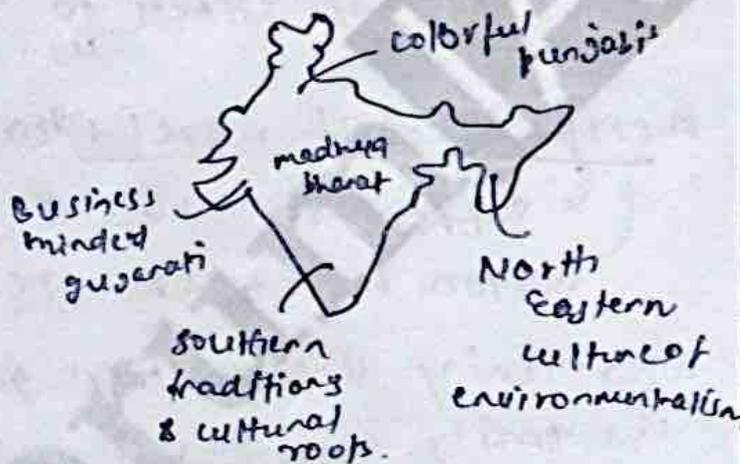
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The Nehruvian idea of 'Unity in Diversity' is one of definitive features of Indian society.

India's Diversity



Diversity has enriched us in following manner:-

- culture of assimilation.

since society was already diversified we assimilated all cultures that came in India.

↳ Indo Greeks
↳ Islamic empire
↳ British influence

- helped us become more metropolitan.

ii - culture of tolerance.

↳ Pootwala n ki sain - Hindus participate,

Muslims serving Kanwar Yatra

↳ build cohesion and reduces external efforts to disintegrate us.

iii - Acceptance of novel ideas.

↳ support to LGBTQ+ movement, metoo movement, etc.

iv - weathering difficulties gets easier in unity. Like wars, famines etc

Challenges to unity → communalism vs vs. Hindu nationalism
→ politicization.

Way forward : social cohesion has made us start the test of time.

Best practice from Mory King's parent relations unit should be followed to achieve PM Modi's path for unity.

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)

Globalization refers to, in words
of Anthony Giddens, intense
integration of global social relations.
Such that happenings in one part of
world affect our own land.

Issues with globalization's effects on
Indian youth:

- disconnect from traditional values.
 { Rise of individualism,
 disintegration of family values,
 - only 20% joint family in India - Census 2016

- rise in mental health issues
 { western hustle culture
9 to 5 jobs, office white
 collar slavery
 obsession to STEM discipline
 eg) 41% suicide less than 30 years
of age - NCRB.

- Problem of radicalisation
(ISIS using social media to recruit Keralaithe youths)
- Brain Drain
(leads to western culture and countries)
- Decline in respect towards relationships
(rise in hookup culture, increasing divorce rates)
- Changing social values
(rise in selfishness)

However some positive effects can be seen too

- increased awareness to social rights.
- youths propagating Indian culture abroad.
- eg) Anushka - winning Oscar award
- diaspora dividend
(\$ vs ₹ vs USD in remittance)

Hence, globalization is a mixed bag of issues & pros.

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

In Navtej Johar case, honorable supreme court recognized the Article 327 to be unconstitutional and ~~unofficially~~ officially ~~declared~~ decriminalized homosexuality.

Recognition of LGBTQ rights.

transgender (protection) Act
Aishwarya Pradhan 1st openly transgender civil servant
recognition (i.e. increasing openness & acceptability)
as
third gender
(NALA vs. UOI case)

However the journey is still long
March to full acceptance.

- Only 2% labor force is openly transgender.
- No reservation available to trans-genders.
- Social stigma still prevails
(discrimination)
↳ sexual violence.

To change the status quo, we need a solid cultural shift.

- people - change in mindset
↳ accepting homosexuality as normal as heterosexuality
(eg) Ranbir Kapoor, movies

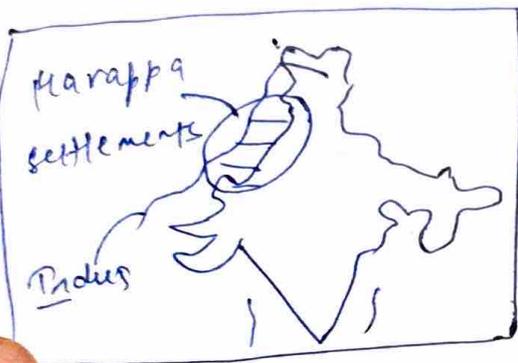
- Government - improve representation
↳ share in gender budgeting
↳ Amend transgender Act
(properly define transgender)

• NGOs - (Naz Foundation) raise awareness.
Hence, to realise "Sabka Saath, sabka vikaas"
we need to alleviate transgenders.

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)

Harappa was an ancient civilization which one based in modern day Pakistan.



Features of Harappa civilization.

- Urbanised,
- NO centralised authority
- phallic nature worship.
- trading was rampant.

Seals were the square/rectangled piece of stucco/stone used as

- ownership certificates, and
- signified importance of person wearing them,
- worn as amulets, (eg) Pashupati seal.

Sealings were the blanks for coinage

or typing as case may be.

Importance in reconstruction of life:

- socio economic life
 - since seals were used as ownership certificate.
 - They indicate social hierarchy
 - seals may have been used as a trading identification
 - distinguishing significant personalities
- religious life.
 - Harappans worshipped "Yoni" or fertility cult.
 - seals and sealings contain motifs of - Bull (worshipped as proto-shiva)
 - ↳ Pashupati seals.
 - Indicate the writing style
 - ↳ from right to left.
 - Hence, indicates that Harappans were religious people.

Harappan settlements like Kalibanga, Danali etc. are near rivers like Indus, Sastik, etc.

But, some are in semi arid regions like one in Haryana, due to :-

- possibility of it being used as a trade outpost.
- Intense urbanization in key centres may have led to these people to settle away, from water source.
- possibility of social boycott of some class
- semi arid regions may once have been fertile. (climate change).

Hence, Harappa and Mohenjodaro settlements are varied civilizations with high advancements in ancient world, in the league of Mesopotamia and Yellow river settlers.

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			



9.57

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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)

"Idea of using something as common as salt was a great unifier of entire country." - ex PM Nehru

"Idea of planning to overthrow the King with boiling water is a kindergarten stage of revolution" - British reporters

Dandi March (1930) was the march by Gandhiji from his ashram to the Dandi ~200 miles to break the salt law by making own salt by boiling seawater

Significance of Dandi March.

- It started after Lord Irwin rejected Gandhiji's eleven demands.
- It led to the civil disobedience movement after Ravi resolution

- It showed the cruelty and extractionist policy of British
 - to tax even the basic necessity like salt.
 - everyone used salt be it muslim, or lower castes or workers
 - ↳ idea resonated with all the strata of society.
- Dandi March was slowly joined by all
 - women - sarojini Naidu, Gujarati women
 - farmers, students and the like

National reactions

- movement gained support from various sections & regions
 - ↳ Coastal people broke the salt law, in Madras
- Local leaders led people to support
 - Gandhisi in Bengal,
 - Chakraborty in Madras.

- as prelude to civil disobedience, masses got ready for movement
- However, muslim league stayed away from Dandi march.

International Reactions were also mixed.

- British public though supported, but was apathetic.
- Americans also supported the movements.
- Soviets distrusted the Gandhian politics

Account of Dandi March

- It proved the power of simple actions leading to massive changes.
- Led to loss of little public support to Britishers.
- Paved way for civil disobedience and Round Table Conference.

Hence, Dandi march was a small but simple step to march to independence

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.				
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 a landform characterised by intense aridity and lack of flora and fauna. They could be both warm or cold.

Functions of desert

- ↳ Support life by transporting minerals
- ↳ Sahara's soil helps growing Amazon.
- ↳ certain flora and fauna is supported by deserts.

Global distribution of deserts is impacted by:

- Rainfall distribution ↳ lack of rainfall
- Location ↳ rain shadow area of mountains like Atacama desert.
- Anthropogenic activity ↳ Sahara formed due to intense grazing.

(Don't Write in this Area)



Fig. Some deserts across the globe.

- Thar desert - signifies topographical location. - lies in the parallel of Aravallis - rainbearing winds flow away, → no rain
- Ladakh desert - formed due to no rainfall (cold).
 ↘ high location
- Atacama desert - situated on the rain-shadow side of Andes range

- Mohave desert - formed due to cold californian wind
 hence no rain bearing winds
- Gobi desert - presence of Kunlun Shan mountains
 rampant grazing practices.
- Sahara desert - anthropogenic disturbances
 i.e. hunting of lions, increased deers who altered biography.
- Namib. desert - formed due to bryquella wind

Issue of desertification

↳ 30% land in India facing desertification - UNDRR.

due to land use, fertilizers, etc.

Need to use - china model, miyawaki method to re-green the land.

Hence, we need to take steps to achieve SDG (15)

Feedback

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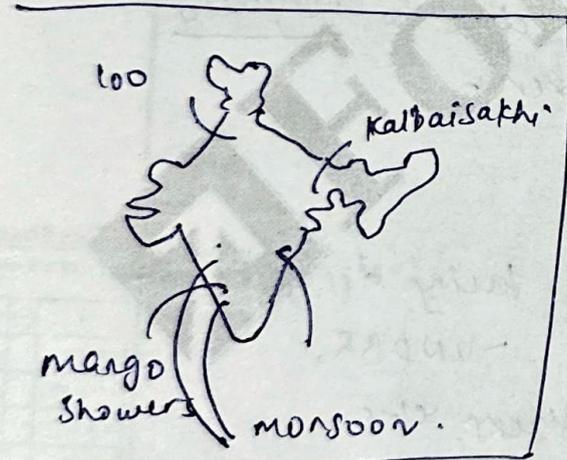
Q.14) Discuss the impact of local winds on their associated regions, citing examples from different parts of the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 refer to the winds that flow in a particular period and region. They have a localized yet significant impact on life in these regions.

Causes of local winds → regional variation in temperature, pressure gradient, topography

Indian context



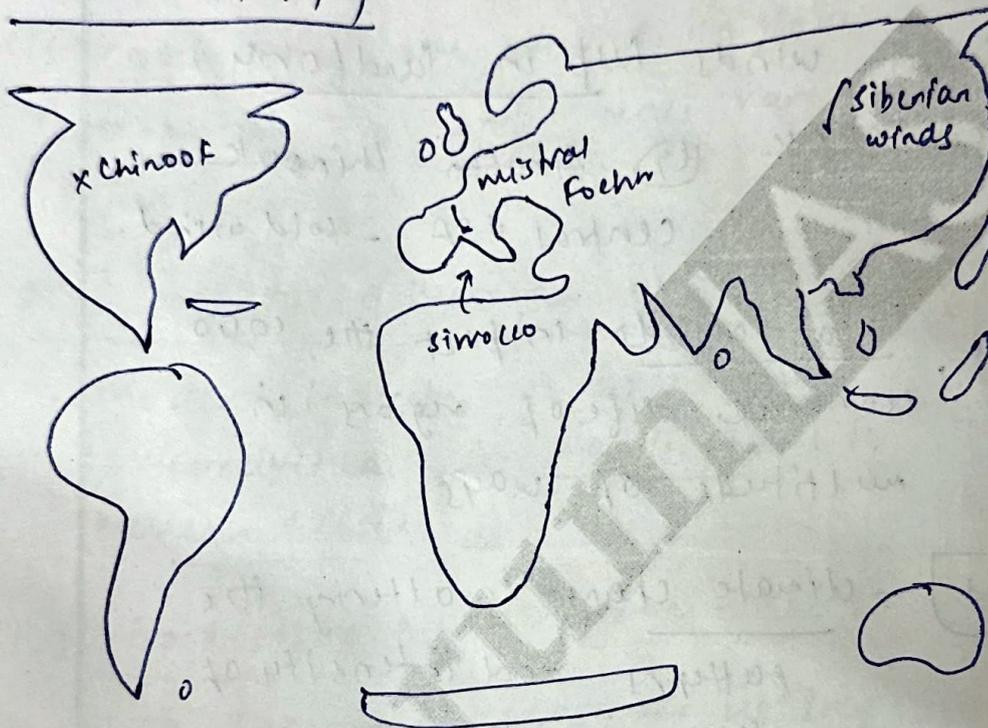
• MOON SOON: gives India its 75% rainfall. impacts agriculture (Kharif crops)

• Loo: warm winds in North India important for fertilisation

• Kalbaisakhi helps in irrigating crops in Assam & Bengal.

- Mango showers & coffee showers
help in Karnataka & Kerala plantations

Global context



- Local winds help in agriculture.
 - (eg) sirocco brings nutrients from Sahara to mediterranean for olive plantation.
- Helping regulating local temperature.
 - (eg) Cold winds like mistral help in maintaining temperature in Algeria.

- Russian winds in Siberia bring snow fall in Chinese city of Shanghai.
- Local winds help in landform maintenance (eg) Siroteo chinook in central USA - cold wind.

Hence, local winds impact the socio economic life of regions in multitude of ways.

Issues - climate change is altering the patterns and intensity of these winds.

eg. Siroteo is getting warmer due to global warming

Way forward - need to align to Paris principles to reverse the climate change and achieve SDG (13)

Feedback

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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)

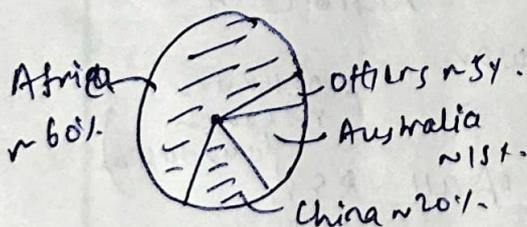
दुर्लभ मृदा तत्वों (REE) को 'आधुनिक उद्योग का विटामिन' माना जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, दुनिया में REE के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी निहितार्थों को प्रकाशित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Rare earth elements (REE) are the elements that are found in low concentrations in earth, hence, rare like lithium.

REE are the drivers of modern Industry:

- modern industry is based on semiconductors in mobile phones to nuclear missiles
- semiconductors are made from REE.
- Push for green energy → requires batteries made from lithium (REE)
- modern medicines - require nanomaterials made of REE.

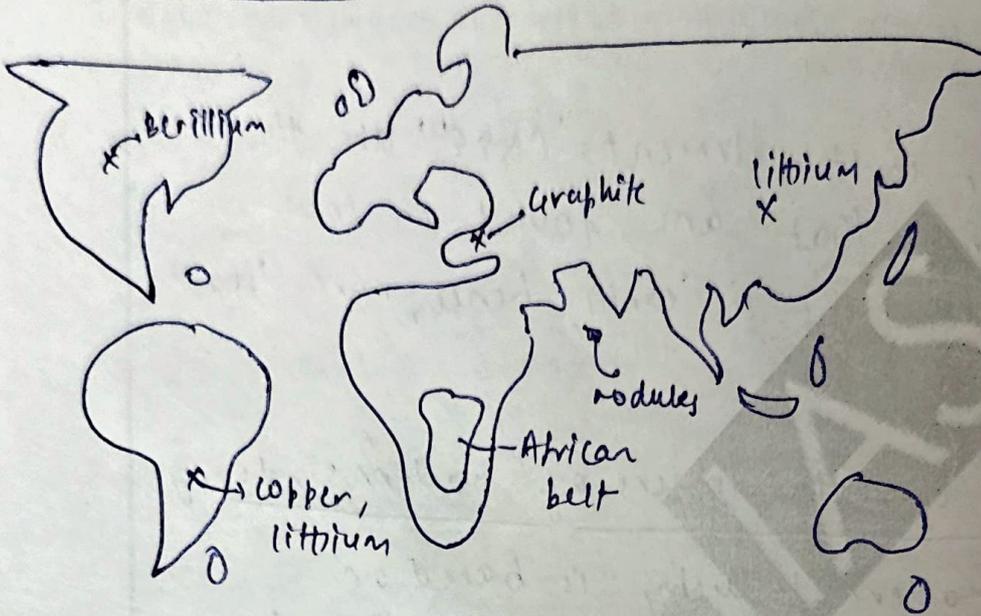
Uneven distribution of REE can be seen from the below map: and diagram.



distribution
of REE
(potential)

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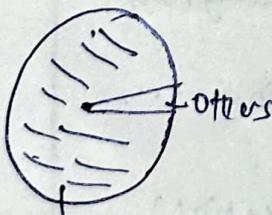
Actual sites (REE)



Multidimensional Implications of uneven distribution of REEs :-

- Strategic Advantage.
 - ↳ use in defence technologies of REEs
 - ↳ self reliance in energy security
 - ↳ Electronic vehicles

- Weaponization
 - ↳ possibility of restricted access from enemy nations in war.



China processes 90% of all REEs

(obscure research foundation)

• Uneven development -

↳ "mineral apartheid" to poor nations, China lead in EVs.

• Issue of neo-colonialism .

↳ rich nations try to destabilize African nations for their minerals.

• Environmental issues

↳ 1 tonne lithium requires close to 50000 gallon water. (Chinese source)
 deforestation in sensitive areas
 ↳ Reasi in J&K

• Issue of sustainability

↳ REEs are also conventional depletable sources like oil.

Way Forward - REEs are crucial in modern industry.

Indian govt. has initiated composite license to boost exploration, bilateral

deals i.e. KABIL in Argentina to secure its REE supply.

Feedback

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

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

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

Ocean currents are the mass movement of water in a synchronous pattern throughout the world oceans. These move in same direction all year round.

Factors influencing ocean currents.

(a) Wind pattern

planetary winds like roaring 40s, trade winds drive surface water to move

(eg) Peru current, Benguela current

(b) Coriolis force

force from earth's rotation



(eg) Equatorial currents

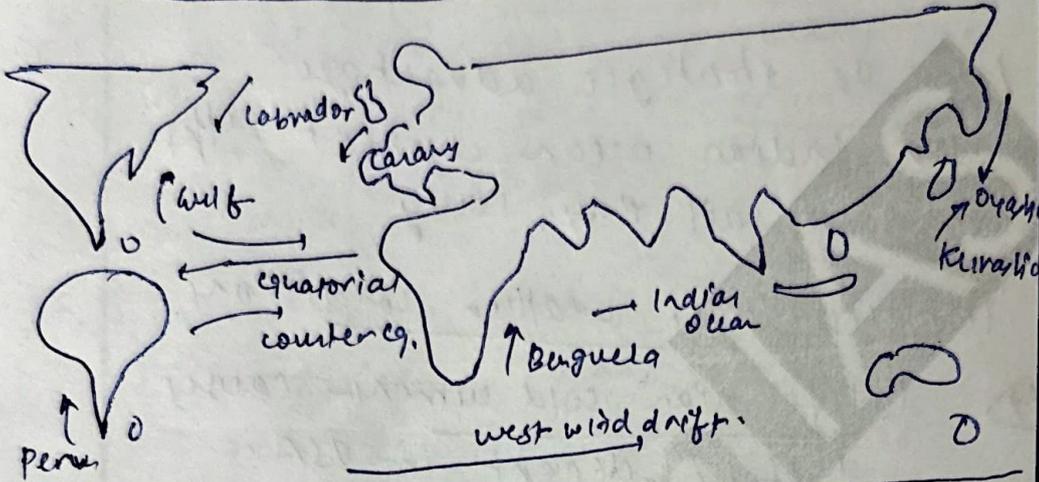
(c) Temperature & salinity gradients cause

difference in density causing

currents (eg) Gulf stream

(d) Coastal topography (eg) Hudson bay current.

② counter currents to balance water displacements eg counter equatorial current.



certain ocean currents

Multidimensional impact of oceanic currents:

ii- Areas where ocean currents meet i.e. warm & cold make up for great fishing grounds hence support fish industry.

- ① Labrador - Gulf stream - Canadian (cold) (warm) fishing industry
- Oyashio - Kuroshio current in Japan coast

- ii- International shipping lanes are impacted by current
(sailing with current \rightarrow ↓ fuel cost)
- iii- helps as strategic advantage
 (eg) Indian ocean current helps to sail ~~fast~~ Navy.
- iv- Impacts local weather conditions
 (eg) california cold current - causes Mohave desert in USA.

Here, ocean currents have a multidimensional impact.

Due to global warming,

glaciers are melting causing slower oceanic currents impacting - fauna and identity.

also, illegal waste dumping affects current (eg) central atlantic patch.

Way forward :- BBNJ Treaty is a step forward to clean our oceans and achieve SDG 14 life below water

Feedback

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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)

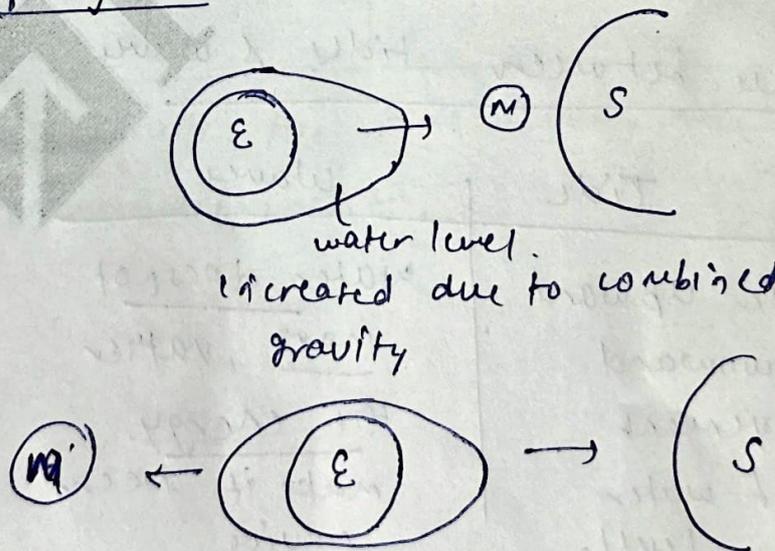
Tides are the periodic upward and downward movement of water level in water bodies due to gravitational force of celestial bodies.

Tides help in fishing industry, facilitate tidal energy, soil and mineral enrichment.

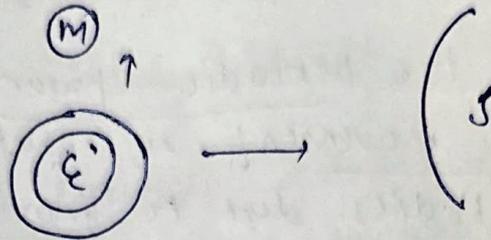
Process of tide formation.

Two tides per day are seen usually - Spring tide and Neap tide (upward) (downward)

- in Spring tide;



ii- Neap tide



water level balanced by gravity being counteracting each other.

- Tides usually occur twice a day on a difference of clock to 12 hours.
- Even though moon has lesser force than sun, its proximity increases its force.
- Tides are also aided due to landforms
- Helpful in myriad of ways

Difference between tides & waves.

Tide	Waves
Periodic upward & downward movement of water level.	water does not <u>move</u> , rather the <u>energy</u> make it seem moving

ii- Occurs on a fixed frequency

ii- continuously keep on moving.

iii- Caused due to gravity of celestial bodies

iii- Winds affect the waves
 ↳ land breeze
 ↳ sea breeze

iv- Helps in harvesting tidal energy

iv- Helps in getting tidal wave energy
 (less efficient than tides).

v- Tides are more pronounced & deflects more water mass.

v- occurs on a local level on the shore.

Hence, both the tide & wave are quite different.

Feedback

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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 परिक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social Media refers to the medium of communication based on web on which anyone can participate.

eg) Facebook, X.com

Social Media: The Positives.

• Brought us closer

↳ wishing birthdays on whatsapp, family groups

↳ knowledge about various parts of world,

↳ Indian opinion of US election

• Self expression medium

↳ tweets of famous personalities help us know their views

↳ voice to the unheard.

↳ MeToo Mass movements.

↳ Ganestop share price movement

Issues in social media:-

i. Broadening the gap in social cohesion.

- ↳ divisive hate speech
- ↳ us vs. them narratives on social media
- ↳ using other country's injustices to justify own country's issues
- ↳ Attack on Bangladeshi Hindu

ii. Issue of fake forwards

- ↳ cow vigilante groups
- ↳ anti-Romeo squads
- ↳ showing communal solidarity on social media.

iii. Casteist groups on social media.

- ↳ perverted form of community connect groups
- ↳ facing false pride in self and denigrating others
- ↳ Israeli social media mocking Nakba

Impact on Indian Society.

- Increased social connections
 - reaching to our culture and family roots
 - ↳ Youtube videos, vlogs, etc.
 - Generated political awareness
 - ↳ Youtubers' life shru katha
 - However, led to social fracture
 - Internal security issues
 - ↳ Burhan Wari used social media to recruit.
 - Decline in cultural values
 - ↳ emulating BTS over own cultural heroes.
 - Demonstration effect
 - ↳ false show off culture increasing
 - ↳ Topper entry videos
- Thus, social media is a tiger better tamed. New IT Rules are away forward in the direction

Feedback

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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 refers to strong solidarity with one's own region at the expense of other areas. It assumes one's region is superior to others and has special needs.

Regionalism as a response to failure of inclusive development :-

eg) poverty rate, (NSO)	Bihar	40%
	51%	5%

led to Bihar's demand for 'special category',

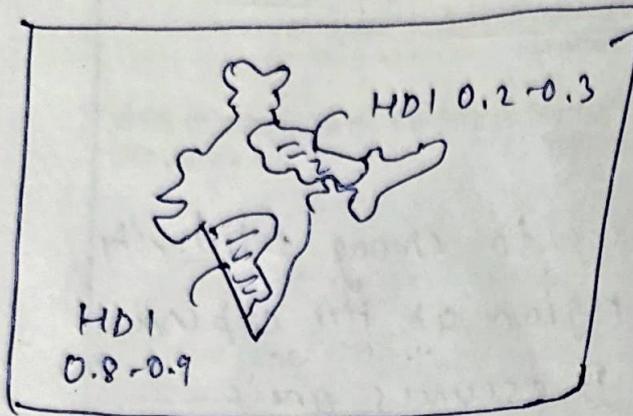
as a response to regional aspirations

↳ more representation demands

eg) Gorkhaland aspirations from West Bengal.

↳ developmental deficit

↳ lack of amenities in certain parts of country

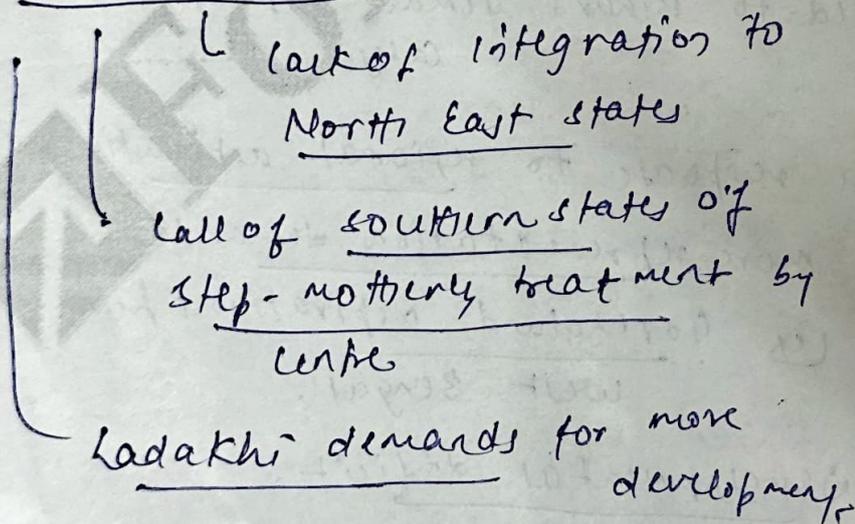


shows deficit in human development
 ↓
 calls for more resources and aspirations.

•) Rise of regional identity due to marginalisation :-

↳ refers to pushing off of certain strata of society away from mainstream development.

- perceived marginalisation



Boost socio-cultural identities.

- ↳ Regional solidarity groups
- ↳ Gorkhaland morcha
- ↳ political agitations on regional lines
- ↳ Asserting Hyderabad identity in Telangana protests.

Way forward.

- Cooperative federalism is need of the hour.
- ↳ proper representation (delimitation)
- ↳ bridging development deficit
- ↳ respectful approach to regional aspirations

Hence, India as a salad bowl of heterogeneous identities can preserve only with dialogue, evolution and development

Feedback

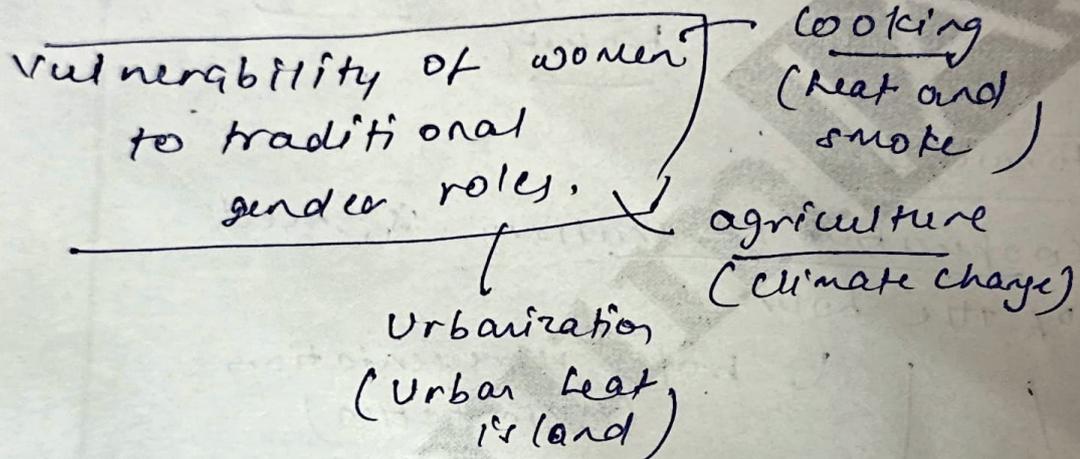
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Women suffer the burden of responsibilities and injustice from 'womb to tomb'



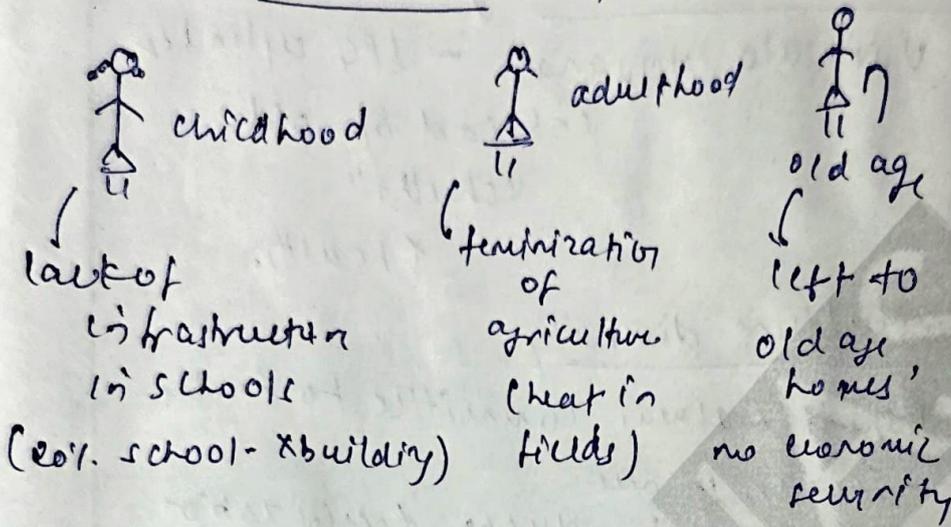
How gender role exacerbate this :-

- by theory of "man: the breadwinner" & "woman: the bread maker"
 - ↳ woman to make food.

Housekeeping and maintenance in sweltering heat. → exhaustion

Women go to fetch water from far away wells

From womb to tomb,



• also women - last to eat.

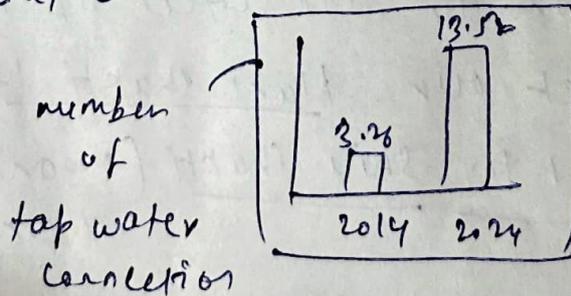
↳ nutrition deficiency
 ↳ exacerbates heat effects

women	men	Anaemia levels (NFHS-5)
51%	25%	

Strategies to mitigate.

① Ensure water availability at home.

↳ Jal Jeevan mission



(reduce need to go out in heat).

(b) Clean fuel for cooking.
Ujjwala Yojana. - LPG cylinders
instead of old
"chulha"
↑ health.

(c) Agriculture diversity
Ashok Dalwai Committee to double
farmer income
↓ reduces feminization
of agriculture

(d) Proper social protection
Kammati Vardana Yojana
income security to pregnant
women

(e) Break in traditional norms
↳ Attitudinal change
↳ House-husband concept

Here, women must be protected
from the ill effect of heat
to get our Maati Shakti lead
up to Shiv Shakti (moon lander
site name).

Feedback

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Average and P is
Poor.TOTAL
MARKS

Questions

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Attaching this in Moodle
because last time examiner
didn't comment on

- legibility of handwriting?

- I write faster with ball - did it

impact your perception, as people
use gel,

sufficiency of diagrams.

Outcomes

e

Good	Average	Below average
3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0