TEST CODE	8	1	1	4	2	5		MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NISHCHAL JAIN
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910104202	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☐ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		**Date/दिनांक**	09.08.2025

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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

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

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

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

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :**
09:30 AM	12:30 PM

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.1) "Bhagavad Gita and Natyashastra are not merely texts; they exemplify the timeless wisdom, richness and diversity of Indian knowledge traditions." Elaborate. **(10 marks, 150 words)**

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

Bhagavad Gita is a important part of Mahabharata while Natyashastra is written by Bharat Muni.

Texts exemplifying

(I) TIMELESS WISDOM

1) Eternally-true messages.
   eg Focus on Karma (Karmanye-vadhikaraste Ma Faleshu Kadachana).

2) Inspiration for courage.
   eg Krishna motivating Arjuna to fight Adharma.

3) Creative way of telling stories more effective.
   eg through drama in Natyashastra

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

(II) RICHNESS

1) Rich literary pieces :
   [eg] Use of gramatically sound language

2) Use of literary devices.
   [eg] Drama writing and use of shlokas.

3) Imp. role of every character.

(III) DIVERSITY

1) Contribution by different sections of society
   [eg] Vishwakarma made stage.

2) Regional versions of common literature
   [eg] Natyashastra later adapted for.
   Kannada culture.

3). Knowledge about various art forms.
   [eg] Music and dance.

Literatures are rightly called historians of all
time)

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only

#	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	

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.2) The Harappan civilization was a "technological powerhouse" that laid the foundation for sophisticated urban living in ancient South Asia. In light of this statement, discuss the key technological breakthroughs and contributions of this Bronze Age culture. (10 marks, 150 words)
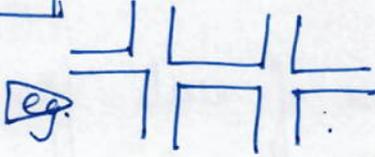
हड़प्पा सभ्यता एक "तकनीकी महाशक्ति" थी जिसने प्राचीन दक्षिण एशिया में परिष्कृत शहरी जीवन की नींव रखी। इस कथन के आलोक में, इस कांस्य युग की संस्कृति की प्रमुख तकनीकी सफलताओं और योगदानों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Harappan civilisation is a significant part of Chalcolithic culture in Ancient India

Neolithic	Early IVC	Later IVC	Decline of IVC
	2500 BC	2000 BC	1500 BC

Fig. Harappan cities
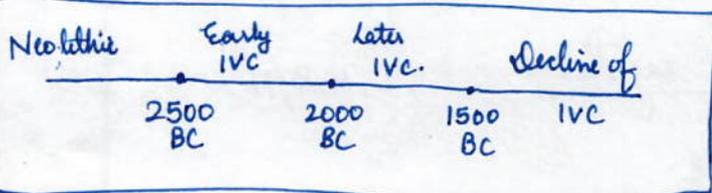
Key technological breakthroughs

1) Grid system of road/cities eg.
   ↳ roads cutting at 90°.

2) Robust drainage system
   eg drains outside every house.

3) Radial streets. eg Banawali

4) **Metallurgy** : Famous for making various mettalic sculptures eg Pashupati Seal.

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in this Area / इस र
पर कुछ न लिखें)

5) ~~Caste-dye-stuck~~ lost wax technique
   eg. Bronze dancing girl.

6) Use of rocks eg. Red sandstone for.
   Male torso.

Contribution of this Bronze age culture

1) Hexadecimal currency system : 1, 2, 4, 8, 16.
   eg. 16 anas as 1 rupee.

2) Trade with external powers.
   eg. Trade with west rosea (Sumatra)

3) Use of seals for trade.
   eg. use of coins at later stage

4). Public Bathing system.
   eg. Great Bath and Kumbh Mela.

5) Food grain storage eg. Great greanary.

6) Jewellery for men and women eg. anklet.

IVC has ultimately set the bar very high for.
upcoming kingdoms.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध को आधुनिक इतिहास का पहला 'संपूर्ण' युद्ध क्यों माना जाता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

First World War started in 1914 with the execution of king, in Europe.

First total war

1) Drawing entire Europe in battlefield.
   [eg] countries such as France, UK etc.

2) Show of dominance by allied powers.
   [eg] Western world ultimately won.

3) Use of latest advancements and technology
   [eg] Use of machine guns.

4) War profiteering by few countries
   [eg] USA benefitting through arms trade.

5) Dragging colonies of European powers in world war.

    eg → Soldiers secruited from India.

6) Exposing imperial ambitions of western world.

    eg → Not setting colonies free after war.

7) Humiliation for Germany setting ground for second world war.

    eg Treaty of Versailles.

8) Heavy economic cost.

    eg wartime inflation and later slowdown

9) Alliances and grouping formation

10) League of nations.

World war created more problems than it solved.

Q.4) Highlight the differences in the approach of Bhagat Singh and Mahatma Gandhi in the struggle for freedom.

(10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भगत सिंह और महात्मा गांधी के दृष्टिकोण में अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bhagat Singh (1907-31) and Gandhi Ji (1869-1948) played key role in the freedom struggle, albeit via different means.

Difference in approach.

Bhagat Singh	Mahatma Gandhi
1) Support for using violence lit means. eg Saunders murder.	1) Non-violent means. to attain Swaraj. eg Non-Cooperation movement
2) Utimate goal of socialist state with complete state control eg. HSRA in Delhi	2) Utimate goal of gram swaraj with stateless society.
3) Believed in individual acts of bravery eg National assembly bomb	3) Believed in mass struggle eg Civil disobedience

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Bhagat Singh	Mahatma Gandhi
4) Acknowledged equal role of women in struggle	4) Women should complement men for their acts
5) Strong supporter of Marxist ideology	5) Respected Marx but not complete support
6) Atheist by religion [eg] Why I am an atheist	6) True Hindu by faith and openly expressing
7) Creating anarchy in state apparatus [eg] Kakori kand.	7). Initially law abiding person -

Similarities
→ Use of symbolism
→ Sympathetic with labour movements.
→ Supreme sacrifice for country.

Despite all differences, they carried mutual respect for each other.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Earth-atmosphere system refers to systems associated with the lithosphere-atmosphere interactions due to variety of factors like temperature pressure etc.

Processes maintaining heat balance.

1) Greenhouse gas effect: Certain gases are trapped like Greenhouse and increase the temperature of atmosphere [eg] CO_2.
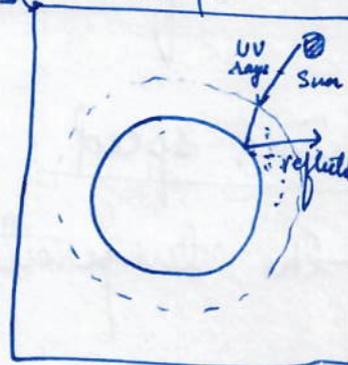
2) Reflection by Earth: long wave radiations gets reflected back by earth's surface.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) <u>Ozone layer</u>: Ozone protects earth's atmosphere from carcinogenic UV-C rays.

4) <u>Transparency in atmosphere</u>: atmosphere is fully transparent to short-wave radiations.

5) <u>Role of moisture</u>: brings rainfall and thus have moderating effect on earth's heat

6) <u>Cloud formation</u>: Leads to precipitation

7) <u>Wind speed</u>: Helps to moderate down the temperature of a region.

8) <u>Ocean temperature</u>: Sea-surface temperature is a causative factor for weather phenomenas.

Q.6) What characteristics of the monsoon climate play a crucial role in sustaining agriculture in Monsoon Asia? (10 marks, 150 words)
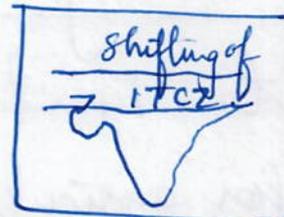
मानसूनी जलवायु की कौन सी विशेषताएँ मानसूनी एशिया में कृषि को बनाए रखने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Monsoon is seasonal reversal of moisture laden winds over Indian subcontinent which determines the majority of precipitation in subcontinent

Characteristics of monsoon playing crucial role in sustaining agriculture

1) Pre-monsoon showers : determining agri. practices in many states

[eg] Mango showers for coffee plantations in Karnataka, Nor western.

2). Monsoon trough : formed after shifting of ITCZ : Strength determines planted agriculture in Gangetic plains [eg] Rice.

Shifting of ITCZ

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3) <u>Monsoon breaks</u> : long monsoon breaks may lead to heavy irriagation cost and pest attacks (eg) Urad.

4). Impact of <u>El-Niño / La-Nina</u> : In determining precipitation in subcontinent

5). <u>Withdrawal of westernies</u> : Reduced rainfall in hilly region.

6) <u>Coming easterlies</u> : North-Eastern India getting rainfall - suitable for agroforestry.

7) <u>Retreating monsoon</u> : brings rainfall to Tamil Nadu Coastal region - suitable for agriculture in southern India.

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in this Area / इस स्था
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

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

Semiconductors are element whose conductivity varies with temperature and thus suitable for many electronic chips ☐eg Silicon.

☐ Fig. Semiconductor industries.

Factors influencing location of semiconductor industries

1) <u>Cheap capital availability</u> : Heavy initial capital required for setup ☐eg ₹50,000 crore

2) Suitable government policies ☐eg Design linked Incentive

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) <u>Skilled manpower</u>: High-skilled workforce needed <u>eg</u> California.

4) <u>Cleaner water</u>: Sophisticated nature of work.

5) <u>Clean air (No pollution)</u>: to avoid dilution in quality of chips. <u>eg</u> Anand

6) <u>Proximity to ports</u>: to make it export oriented (reduce logistics cost)

7) <u>Availability of raw material</u> <u>eg</u> Silicon, Germanium etc.

8) Assembling, Testing, Marking, Packaging facilities (ATMP).

9). Presence of auxiliary industries

10) Deep pockets of companies → long gestation period

<u>Semicon-India Conference is step is right direction</u>

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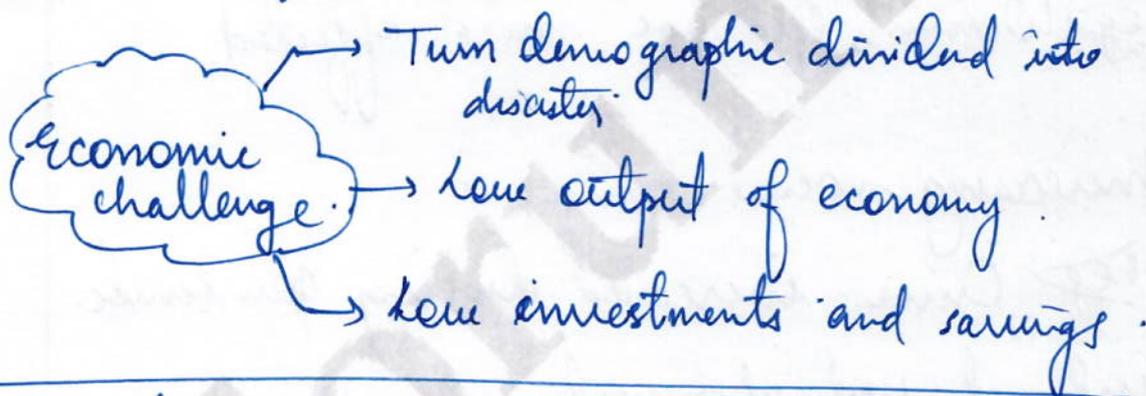in this Area / इस स्थ[ान]
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Q.8) Unemployment is not just an economic challenge, but a <u>social one</u> with far-reaching consequences. In this context, discuss the social impact of unemployment in the country.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Unemployment refers to lack of the sustainable employment in the working age population (15-59) of the country (currently 3.2%).

economic challenge :
→ Turn demographic dividend into disaster.
→ Low output of economy.
→ Low investments and savings.

___

Social impact of unemployment

1) <u>Poverty</u> : Unemployment leads to poor standard of living (currently 11.28% as per NITI's MDPI)

2) Low investment in education
   ↳ vicious cycle

3) <u>Poor health indicators</u> : High O.O.P expenditure in country (47%).

4) Malnutrition (Hidden hunger) : due to lack of accessible nutritious food.

5) Disproportionate effect on marginalised sectors
   → eg Women, Old age more affected

6) Increasing social crimes,
   → eg Crimes increased during pandemic induced unemployment.

7). <u>Rising social tensions</u> : easy tool for misuse → eg Kashmir militancy.

[Way ahead] → Investment in skilling
            → Apprenticeship schemes.
            → CSR funds for asset building

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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

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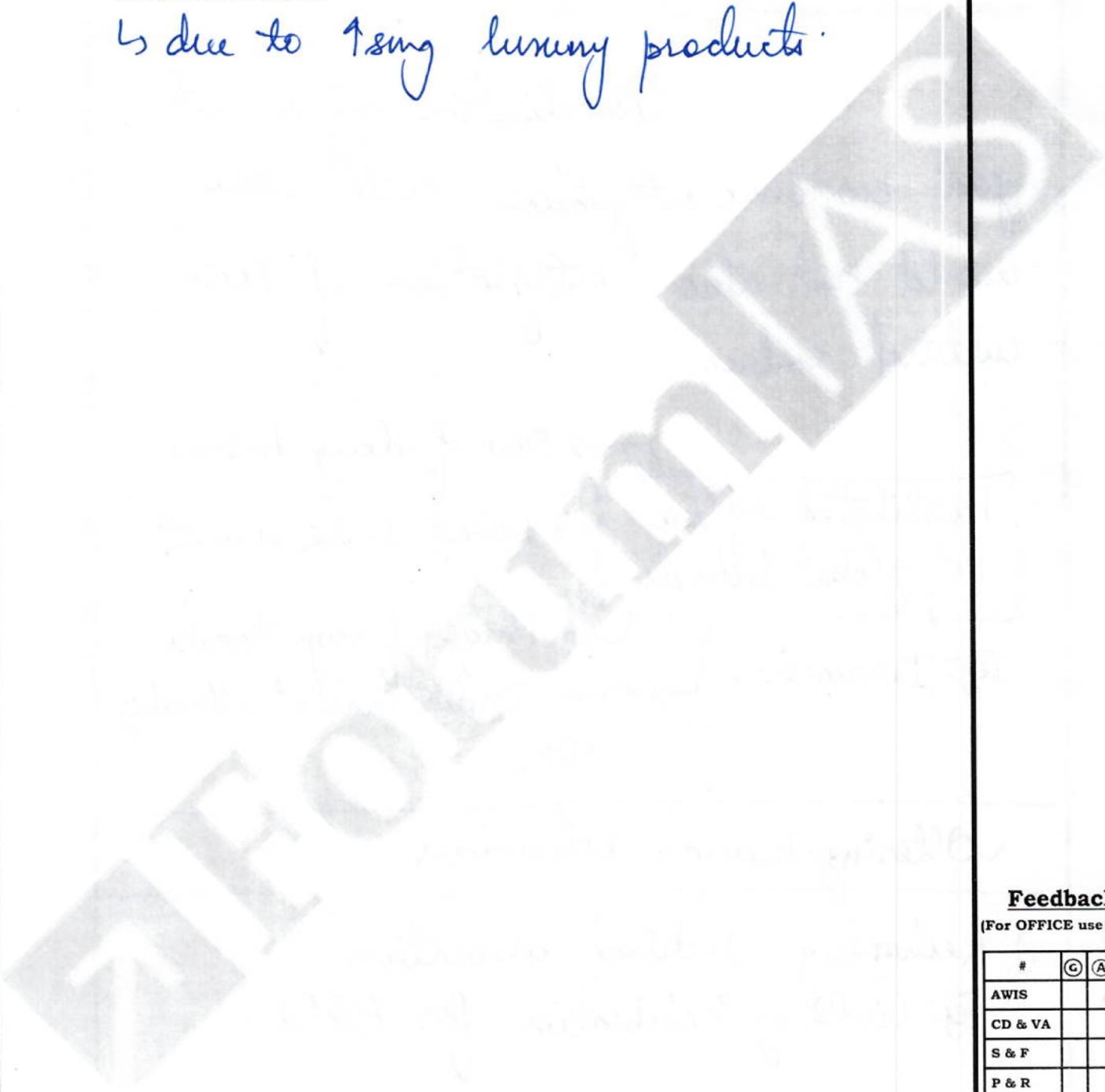
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation referes not just economic integration with the world but also integration of socio-cultural values.

Facilitated influx of global brands → Ease of doing business

→ Invest India summit

ᵉᵍ Domino's. → Huge foreign trade

→ Large India market attracting MNCs

___
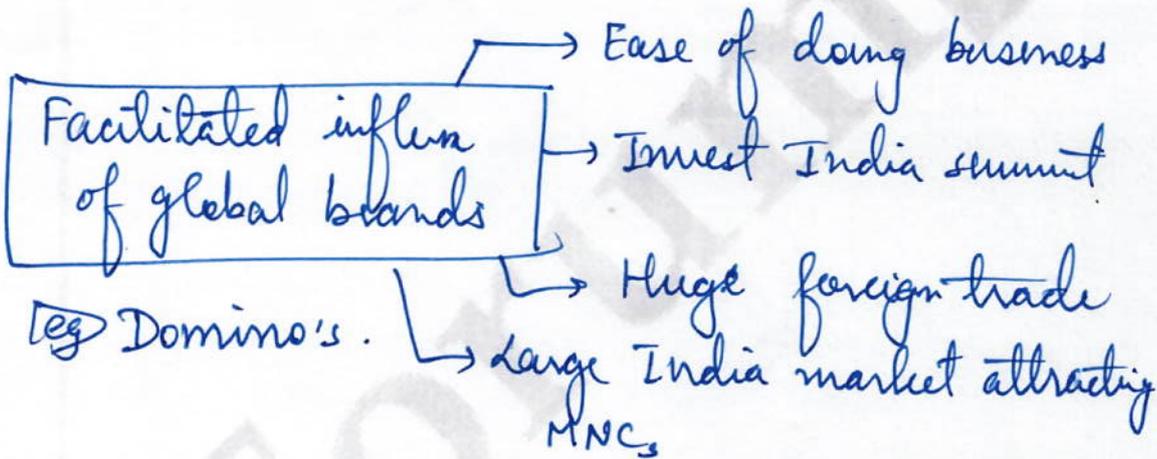
Altering human behaviour

___

1) Reshaping festival celebration

ᵉᵍ Cadbury celebration for Rakhi.

2) Influenced by emotive advertisement.

ᵉᵍ Tanishq ad breaking gender stereotype

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in this Area / इस र
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) Increasing individualism and materialism

    ↳ due to ↑sing luxury products.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social media is a means for anyone to engage with large no. of people within limited time.

Social media as

Reshaping identity formation

1) **Influences culture** : influencing public opinion.

2) Connecting with people abroad.
   ↳ considering ourselves as global citizen.

3) Revitalising our own culture.
   ↳ connecting with people having

similar social, cultural background.

4) Celebrity culture.

Reshaping self worth

1) Worth based on likes and comments.
   ↳ skewed notion of worth.

2) Seeking more attention on social media.

3). Clickbait culture.

4) Peer pressure leading to high expenses.

Concerns.	Measures needed.
• Cyberbullying	• Child lock (eg) Australia
• Financial frauds.	• Content regulation.
• Radicalisation	• Safe social media space
• Fake news	

Q.11) The fusion of Islamic architectural styles with indigenous Indian traditions played a key role in the evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture in the country. Discuss with examples.
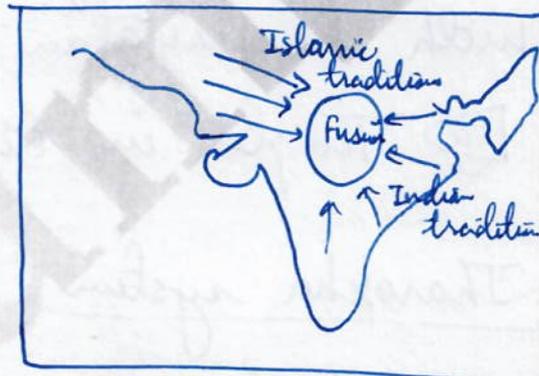
(15 marks, 250 words)

इस्लामी स्थापत्य शैली और स्वदेशी भारतीय परंपराओं के सम्मिश्रण ने देश में इंडो-इस्लामिक वास्तुकला के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।
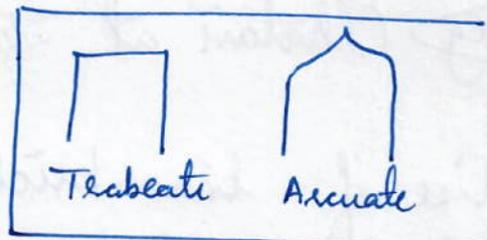
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Islamic architechtural style was brought in India by Delhi sultanate (1206-1526). which fused well with local Indian traditions.

Fusion played key role in evolution of Indo-Islamic architecture

1) Use of arches and domes.
   eg Taj Mahal.

2) Mixture of trabeate and arcuate style of architecture

Trabeate   Arcuate

3) Innovation by Delhi Sultanate rulers

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

[eg] Batter system by Tughlagh seen at Tughlagabad fort.

4) Use of double dome. in the architecture
   [eg] Humayun's tomb.

5) Charbagh style of architecture fused.
   with Panchayatan temples.
   [eg] Temples in Malua.

6) Tharokha system : formation of
   Tharokha in the royal building
   [eg] Fatehpur Sikri Fort.

7) Use of Chhatari in Rajput style
   [eg] Chhatari at Jaisalmer.

8). Use of ~~time~~ brick, mortar and.
   limestone in buildings -

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

9) Use of Minars / pillars

     [eg] Four minars near Jama Masjid.

10) Increased use of marbles in buildings

     [eg] Lodhi architecture

11) Sculptures of flowers etc. on the walls. [eg] Bengal temples.

12) Use of Bulbous domes.

13) Hexagonal platform system

14) Buildings of various traditions

Thus Indo-islamic architecture tells the story of architectural brilliance as well as <u>religious syncretism</u>.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

National Emergency (Article 352) was imposed on India on 25th June, 1975 which has completed 50 years recently.

| Most controversial and widely debated | → Celebrated as Black day |
| | → Political polarisation |
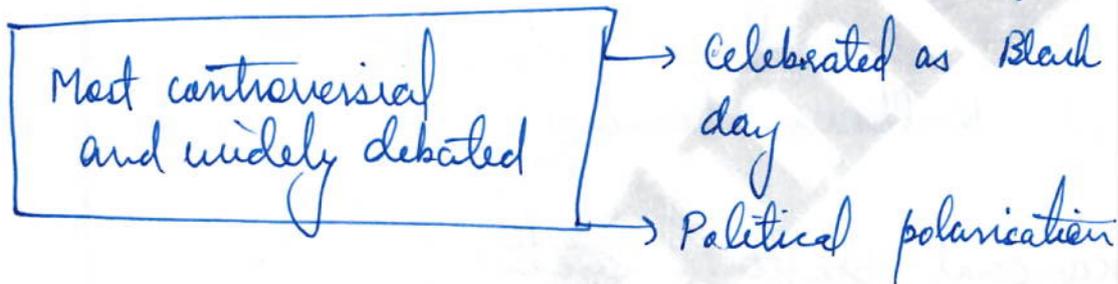
Reason for imposing

(I) To fulfill individual political goals.

1) Declaration of election as void (Indira Gandhi)
 ⌐ Rai Bareilly ki Raj Narayan Case.

2) Saving her own post as PM : as the HC order was challenged.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) Use of corrupt practices in elections.

4) Challenging judiciary for reforms.
   eg Fundamental duties added.

5) Aligning constitution with individual
   political leaning eg 'Socialist' added.

6) Arrest of opposition leaders. eg Nitish
   Kumar.

7) Suppression of movement eg JP movement

(II) However to serve few national interest

1) 20-point programme: considered reformative

2) Check civil uprising against state
   eg JP's call to police to leave.

3) Preventing anarchy in country

4) Taking strong political/economic measures

Impacts of emergency

(I) Short-term

1). Constitutional Corrections eg 43rd, 44th CAA.

2) Judicial activism eg Minerva mills case

3). Constituting first non-Congress government
     eg Janata Party won 298 seats.

4) Emergence of new leaders. eg Lalu, Nitish,
                                  Pasuan etc.

(II) Long-term

1) Strong notion of Article 19 - Freedom
   of speech and expression more safeguarded.

2) Resistance against vasectomy : misused
   during emergency.

3) Strengthening democratic credentials of
   country.

India has learnt lessons from emergency
very well.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.13) What are 'atmospheric rivers'? How do they influence global weather patterns and impact human settlements?

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Atmospheric rivers' refers to large moving bands of moisture laden winds which covers long distances.

Influence of atmospheric rivers on.

(I) Global weather pattern

1) Precipetation : atmospheric rivers when saturated cause heavy rainfall
eg Mediterranean.

2) Temperature : Moderating effective on temperature due to high specific heat of water.

3) Greenhouse effect : as water vapour considered as greenhouse gas.

4). <u>Pressure</u> : Winds travel from high
pressure to low pressure region.

5) <u>Counteracting other patterns</u> : like El-Nino
and La-Nina pattern.

6). <u>Flooding</u> : due to heavy rainfall in
few regions.

(II) | Impacting human settlements |

1) <u>Agriculture support</u> : supporting rainfed
crops and thus suitable for settlement

2) <u>Displacement</u> : from heavily flooded
regions

3) <u>High population density</u> : in region
with water availability

4) Supporting natural landscapes.
[eg] Regeneration of forests and.
wildlife.

5). Settlements of fishermen affected.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mediterranean and China type climate depends upon the regional climatology factors despite being tropical Centries.

Reasons for this variation

1) Impact of trade winds.

eg→ Offshore winds of Mediterranean and onshore on China type

2) Precipitation in winter in Mediterranean because of moisture carrying winds.

3) Coastal regions

4) <u>Cold and warm currents</u>: Mediterranean near cold current while China near warm currents.

5) <u>Margins of continent</u>

Mediterranean lies on western margin and China on eastern margin.

Difference in climate affecting life and economic activities as:

---

1) <u>Viticulture</u>: in mediterranean region due to suitability for plantation agriculture.

2) Food grain agriculture in China: due to heavy rainfall.

3) Huge population density in China but

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not so in Mediterranean

4) Thinning fisheries sector of China while not so much in Mediterranean region .
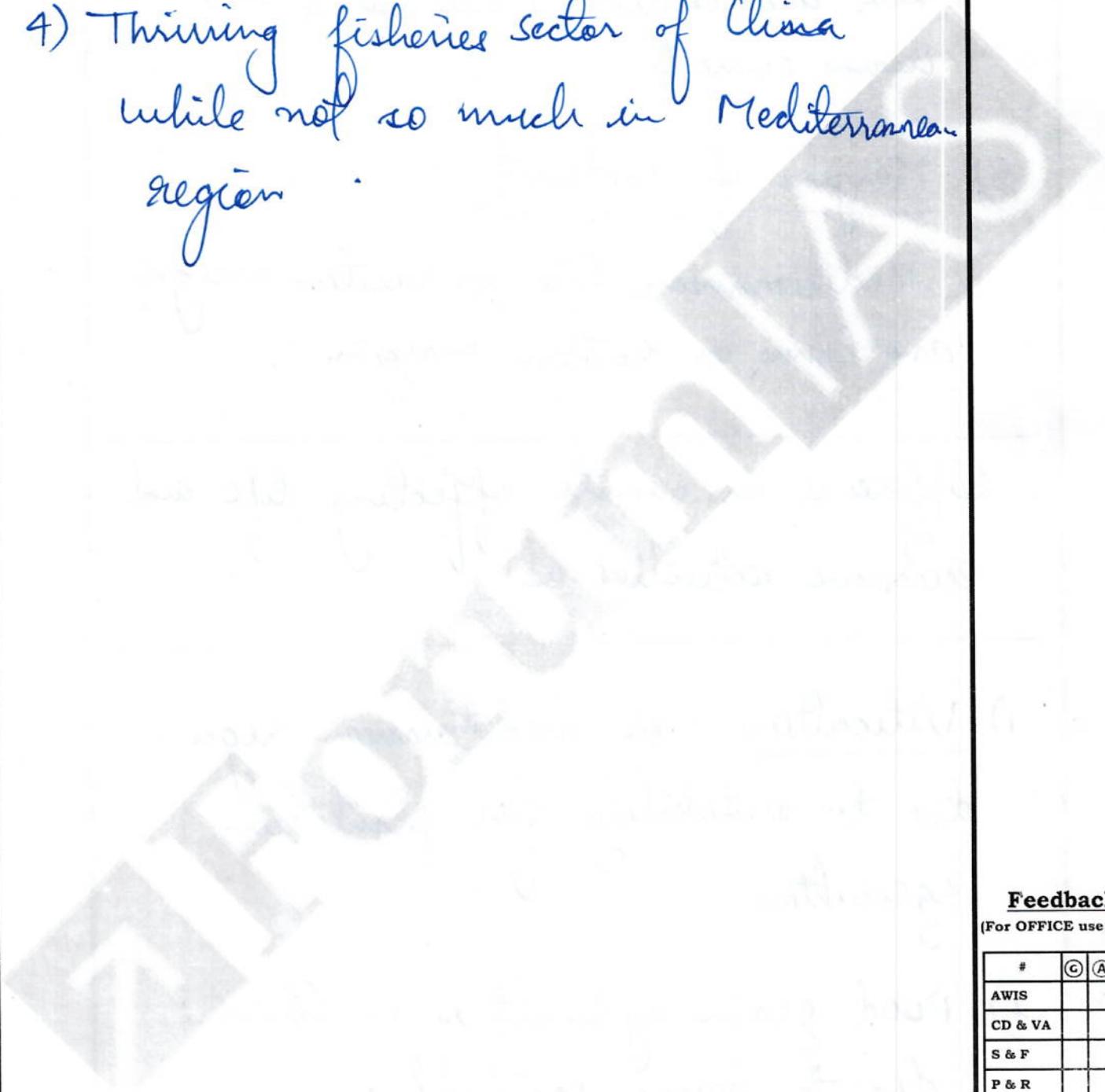
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पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tropical Indian Ocean is warming quickly (↑se in temp. in last decade in ~2°C).

┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Factors responsible │
└─────────────────────────┘

1) Increasing global warming : Conducting effect on Indian Ocean.

2) <u>Melting of glaciers</u> : heavy inflow of hot water.

3) Increasing human activities in ~~ocea~~ near coastal zone [eg] fisheries.

4) Offshore economic activities [eg] Bombay high.

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in this Area / इस स
पर कुछ न लिखें)

5). Declining rainfall near oceans.

6) Heat conduction from warm land surface.

7) Ozone hole : direct interaction with solar rays.

8). Marine oil spills : Furthern increasing temp.

9) Positive feedback loop. at arctic.

Multidimensional impacts

(I) ENVIRONMENTAL

1) Ocean acidification : due to Carbonate ions.

2) ↓sing O_2 solubility → as Oxygen Solubility ↓se with temperature

3) Widespread fishes mortality → due to less O_2.

4) Coral bleaching events [eg] Lakshdweep.
   ↳ Zooxanthalee. leaving polyps.

5) Threat to mangroves ecosystem

6) Erratic rainfall patterns

7) Sea level rise → due to thermal expansion.

(II) ECONOMIC

1) to Monsoon vagaries for agriculture
   [eg] droughts

2) Dent to fisheries sector.

3). Shipping industries getting hit.

(III) OTHERS → 1) Disasters [eg] cyclones
            → 2) Increasing heatwaves on land.

India's Panchamrit goals can help containing rising sea level.

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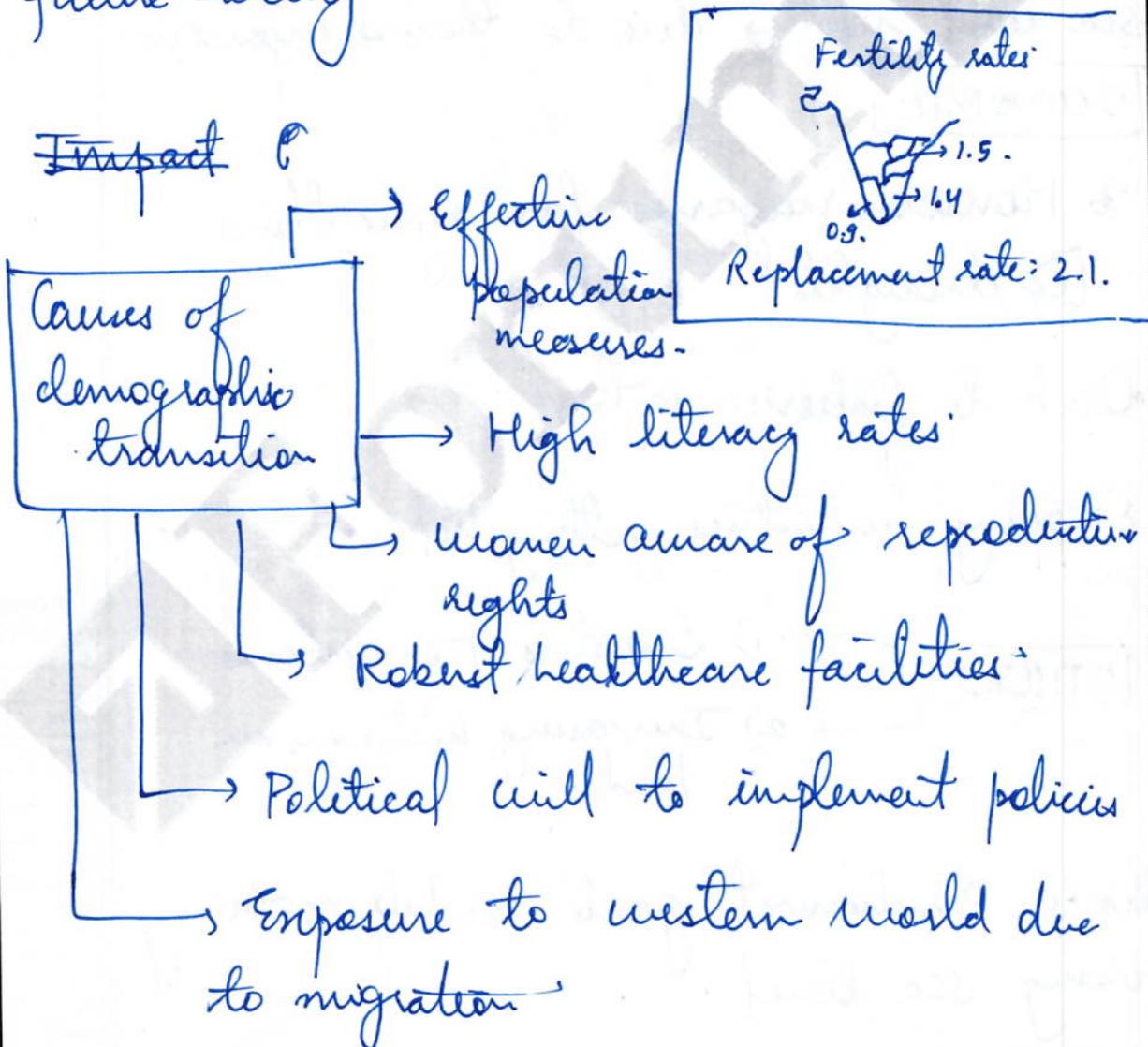Blog : blog.forumias.com
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Q.16) How can the demographic transition in the southern states, marked by low fertility rates and an aging population, impact the region's economic growth and social welfare policies?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Demographic transition in southern India has forced policymakers to re-align population policy as per future reality.

~~Impact~~ :

→ Effective Population measures

Fertility rates ↓
→ 1.5
→ 1.4
0.9
Replacement rate: 2.1.

Causes of demographic transition

→ High literacy rates

→ women aware of reproductive rights

→ Robust healthcare facilities

→ Political will to implement policies

→ Exposure to western world due to migration

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Impacting region's economic growth
and social welfare policies

(I) [ECONOMIC GROWTH]

1) Shortage of workforce: need to allow
surplus labour from rest of India

2) Low capital - output ratio : focus on
increasing efficiency of economy.

3) Lack of skilling of youth: emphasise
on upskilling local youth to ensure
better remuneration

4) Export-oriented economy: as domestic
consumption would be low.

5) Checking brain drain : by promoting
good employment opportunities to

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

emmigrants [eg] Kebala people in Gulf

6) Focus on services sector.

(II) SOCIAL WELFARE POLICIES

1) Emphasise on geratric care : care of old age population

2) Silver economy formation : to engage them better.

3) Increasing healthcare spending.

4). Focus on quality education with industry-academia linkage.

5) Grandfather's clubs in societee to ensure good mental health.

'Whole of India' approach can solve the potential crisis.
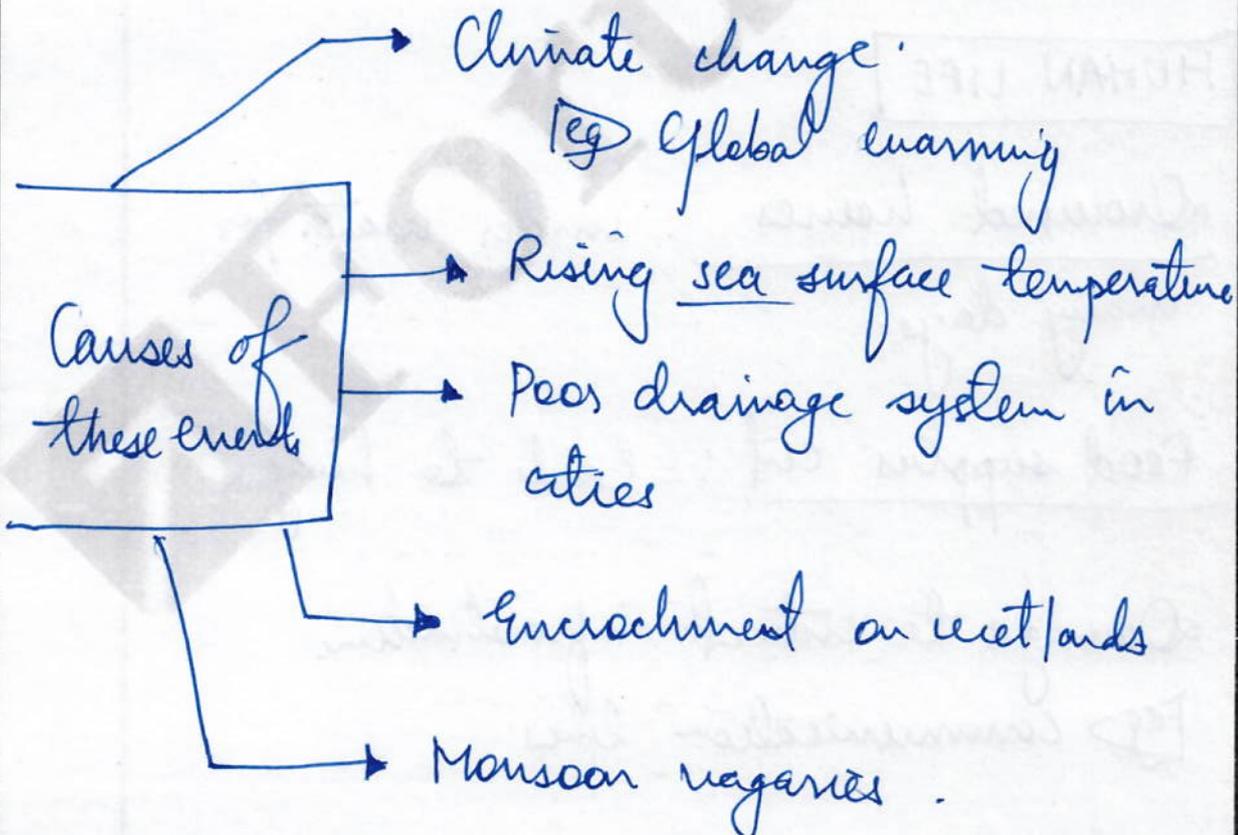
Q.17) Incidence of extreme rainfall events and flash floods in recent times has led to devastating consequences for major cities of India. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

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

Recently Kota faced flash floods which has led to far-reaching consequences.

Flash flood refers to incident of heavy rainfall in a region suddenly during short time span.

Causes of these events

→ Climate change.
  eg Global warming

→ Rising sea surface temperature

→ Poor drainage system in cities

→ Encroachment on wetlands

→ Monsoon vagaries.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Devastating Consequences

(I) ENVIRONMENTAL

1) <u>Destroyed natural habitats.</u>
   Eg Cattles drowned in flood.

2). Destruction of parks and gardens.

3) Less of biodiversity Eg National park flood.

(II) HUMAN LIFE

1) <u>Drowned houses</u> : under water for many days.

2) <u>Food supplies cut</u> : leads to hunger.

3) Damage to critical infrastructure Eg communication lines

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

4) Loss of livestock

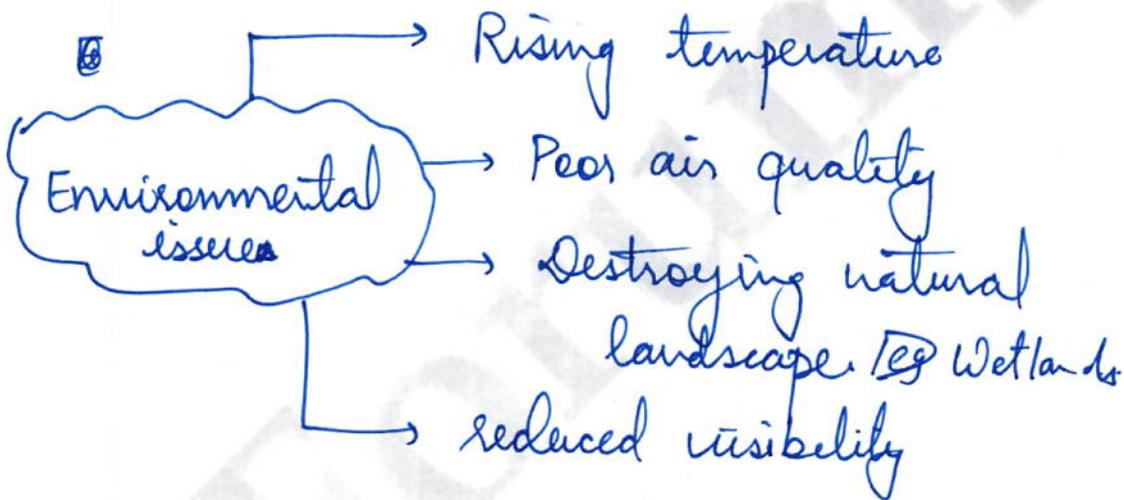5). Water and sanitation issues

6) Diseases proliferation. eg Cholera.

7) Life at standstill

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

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

In 2023, Delhi faced the dangerous catagory of AQI in few regions (704 in Anand Vihar).

Air pollution

Environmental issues → Rising temperature
→ Poor air quality
→ Destroying natural landscape. eg Wetlands
→ reduced visibility

Issue of equity and justice

1). Vulnerable section most affected
eg Women were 30% more affected than men (UNFCCC).

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

2) Leading to displacement of poors.
while reach could afford air purifiers

3) Lack of access to clean water and sanitation
   ↳ Malnutartion in children.

4) High cost of mitigating technologies

5) Impact on health and well-being
   ↳ leads to respiratory diseases like Asthama → increased healthcare cost due to low OoP expenditure'

6) Pushing people into poverty

7) Class Job loss : due to closure of certain industries

8) Decreasing agricultural productivity
   ↳ impacting farmers

9) <u>Reduced livestock productivity</u>
   ↳ impacting rural population.

| Measures needed |

1) Pollution tax - on polluting industries

2) Safety net against unemployment.

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in this Area / इस स्थ[ान]
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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

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

Women forms more than 50% of the students in STEM courses. still they do leave this field for variety of reasons.

SOCIO- CULTURAL FACTORS for high attrition rate

1) Dual burden : take care of household chores as well as career is difficult

2) Social stereotyping : 'Men considered more suitable for science, women for humanities'.

3) High Gender pay gap in STEM. Eg 30% as per Monster pay Index.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

4) STEM careers warrants migration to urban centres
  ↳ Women not allowed to migrate.

5). Less investment on girl's education
  ↳ considered 'Paraya Dhan'.
  ↳ low playing jobs.

6) Restricted mobility of women,

7) Role of women in agriculture is crucial → leading to time poverty

8) Unsafe working conditions and offices. eg→ Sexual harassments ete'

9) Long working hours: Insecurity among in-laws regarding domestic role. of women'

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in this Area / इस रथ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Measures to improve retention in STEM

1) <u>Ensuring safe working space.</u>
   eg PoSH Act.

2) Increasing enrollment of women in quality STEM HEIs.
   eg Reservation in IITs.

3) Developing interest at young age.
   eg PM WISE KIRAN.

4) <u>Role modelling</u>: Lectures by Sunita Williams by Rajasthan govt.

5) Shedding stereotyping from school books: Gender neutral curriculum.

6) Subsidies to women in STEM.

Thus women can be retained in STEM

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In April 2025, GoI announced conducting caste census in India along with decadal census. It's data was last ~~ever~~ made public in 1931 by British

Relevant/Necessary for well-designed policy to reduce social inequality

1) Tracing the effectiveness of existing policies of state.

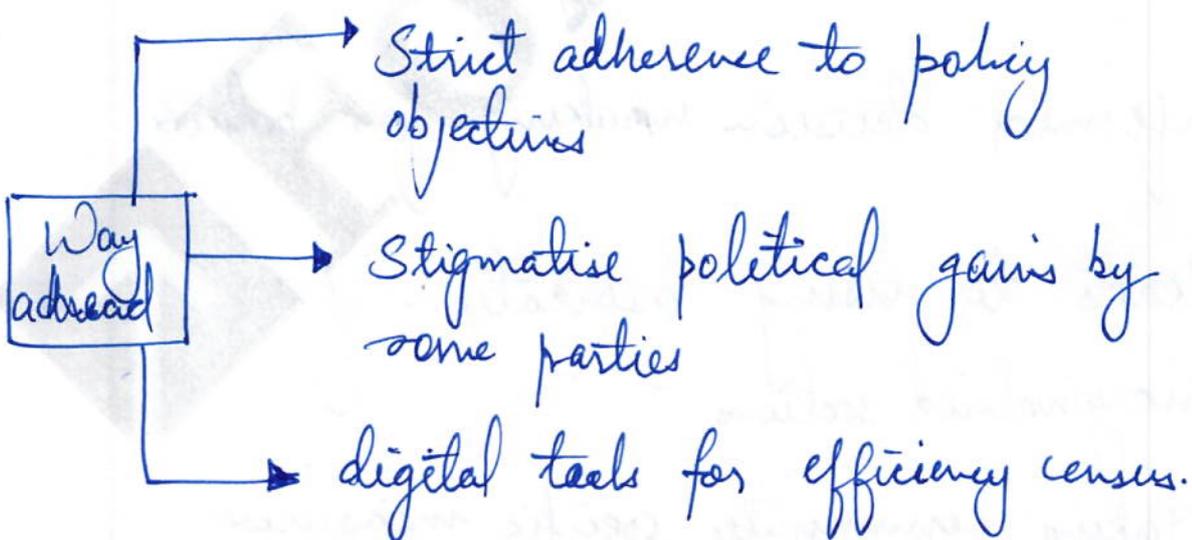[eg] Reservation in educational inst. as well as public employment.

2) <u>Targeted welfare schemes</u> :: for the most vulnerable sections

[eg] PM-JANMAN.

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

3) Sub-categorization of Backward castes;
SCs and STs.
   ↳ to ensure more equitable policies.

4) Tool for legitimate bargaining from
state
   [Eg] Representation based on strength

5) Revision of existing welfare programmes.
   ↳

6) Preventing inclusion-exclusion errors

7) Political voice of marginalised
section could be strengthened

8) Informed decision making for policies

9) Leads to rising aspiration of
marginalised sections -

10) Taking community specific measures.
    [Eg] Sickle cell anaemia in tribals.

Concerns

1) <u>Politicization of caste data</u>

2) Demand for reservation by various communities.

3) Increasing caste consciousness.

4) Defficiulty in enumeration of castes in the censers.

5) Misuse of data to fuel social tensions

Way adhead
→ Strict adherence to policy objectives

→ Stigmatise political gains by some parties

→ digital tools for efficiency census.

Data is necessary, because yo can't manage what you can't measure.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal

1 ....
.... ☐

2 ....
.... ☐

3 ....
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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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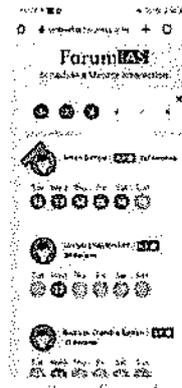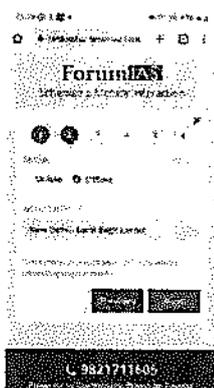
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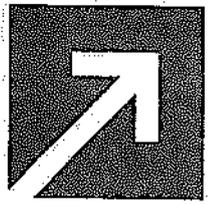
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