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	POOJA SONI			
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191010196	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		
3		
4		
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6		
7		
8		
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10		
11		
12		
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15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
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 इन्ही तक सीमित नही) पर दिए गए अंक है।

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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

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.

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)

Indian Ancient Books are not Just text But storehouse of Knowledge, huge wishdom and richness af traditional Knowledge.

 # Bhagwat Gita :
part of Mahabharat. Lord Krishna teachings to <u>arjun</u>.

→ <u>Dharma</u>: Duty of human to protect truth, Righteousness is essential.

→ <u>Karma</u> - Nishkam karma - <u>Selfless</u> efforts. Don't tied oneself with fruit. Believe in Right efforts.

→ <u>Rationality</u>: take decisions which are Right and national in all circumstances.

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Natyashastra

written by **Bharatmuni**

1st Book that laid foundation of <u>Indian Dance culture</u> .

Most of Classical Dance of India are Inspired from Bharatmuni <u>'Natyasastra'</u>

<u>Focus</u> :

1) facial <u>expressions</u> — like expression of love, Bravery, valour etc.

2) <u>various posture</u> — representing various God, Goddess and way of expression through body language.

Thus, protection, promotion of ancient wishdom help us to Better connect with Roots. Also it built strong Cultural foundation for India.

**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)

Harappa Civilization florished in Indian subcontinent between 2500 - 1750 BC along Indus River system. It is known for its urban life.

key technology breakthrough
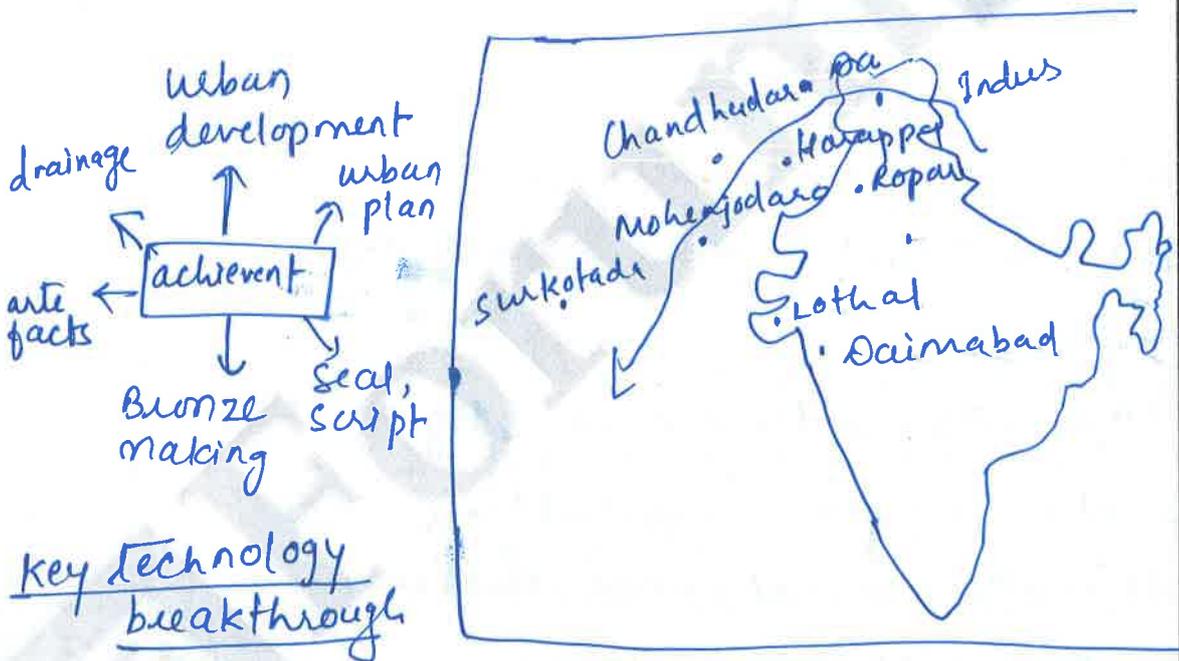
1) Bronze making : Ratio of copper + Tin right mixed.

2) metallurgy - copper artefacts like Bronze statue, plough. Seal Making, Bead Making.

3. Terracotta artefacts — toy making started egr Bullock kart

4. fire altars — Lothal, kalibangan.

Contribution :

1. Urban planning :
   well planned Cities, Grid pattern Roads, proper drainage system. Cleaning Man holes.

2. Brick Making - Bricks are well measured and Regular used in construction.

3. trade - Agriculture Duo : Agriculture surplus, various agriculture crop cultivate - wheat, peas, Barley etc.
   Trade - with mesopotamia fCorish. (seal evidence).

   Thus, Harappa Civilization led strong early urban civilization and Inspire Upcoming humans for adoptation.

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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 was held between 1914-1918. This was first major war of modern history. It's impact and participation was Global.

* **Reasons to considered it as Global war : (total war).**

1. **Wide Presence / Participation :**

Central power - Germany, Austria-hungey, Itlay.

Allied : Britain, france, Russia. their colonies.

USA - Involved later.

2. **Wide use of Power :**

- Direct military clash - land, water, air.
- Use of high grade weapons - tank, Missiles, Bombs are used.
- Submarine, aircraft - advance technology use.

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3. Chain Reaction of war:

- one by one - all major power involved
- secret alliance proved secret military treaties.
- USA Involvement - change the dynamics of war.

4. <u>Withdraw</u> of <u>Boundaries</u> in Europe, colonies redistributed. war - repression on hungry, Germany.

5. <u>Wider outcomes</u>
   treaty of versaille.
   formation of league of Nation.

   Thus 2ts multi dimension reasons and repercussion made it first total war.

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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)

Different leaders, different ideologies contributed differently in Indian freedom struggle.

1. Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of masses. believe in truth, Non-violence.

   Bhagat Singh - Member of HRA, HSRA beleive in Individual Courage, bravery, active Resistance.

2. Gandhiji - Lead Indian National Congress. Made organized and planned effort to free India.

   Bhagat Singh: Socialist. believed in armed struggle. Led the Revolutionary movement in India. Responsible for death of Saunders (British police officer).

3. Mahatma Gandhi - Struggle :
   Pattern : Struggle - true - struggle.
   work in constructive approach.

   Bhagat singh : Quick defeat of Britishers
   create fear among Britishers.
   Gathered attention through his
   heroic act.

4. Gandhiji - more mature, pragmatic
   approach. learn through experiments,
   and South Africa.

   Bhagat Singh : Aggressive youth,
   energetic, idealistic.
   focus on 'Ends' (that is freedom of
   India from British oppression).

   Contribution of both the leaders
   along with others finally led to
   free India in 15 August 1947.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	

Q.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 heat is naturally controlled and maintained. This balance is well studied through heat Budget concept.

reflect back 35% albedo

sun light

release in atmosphere.

Absorb

long heat wave.
atmosphere

51%
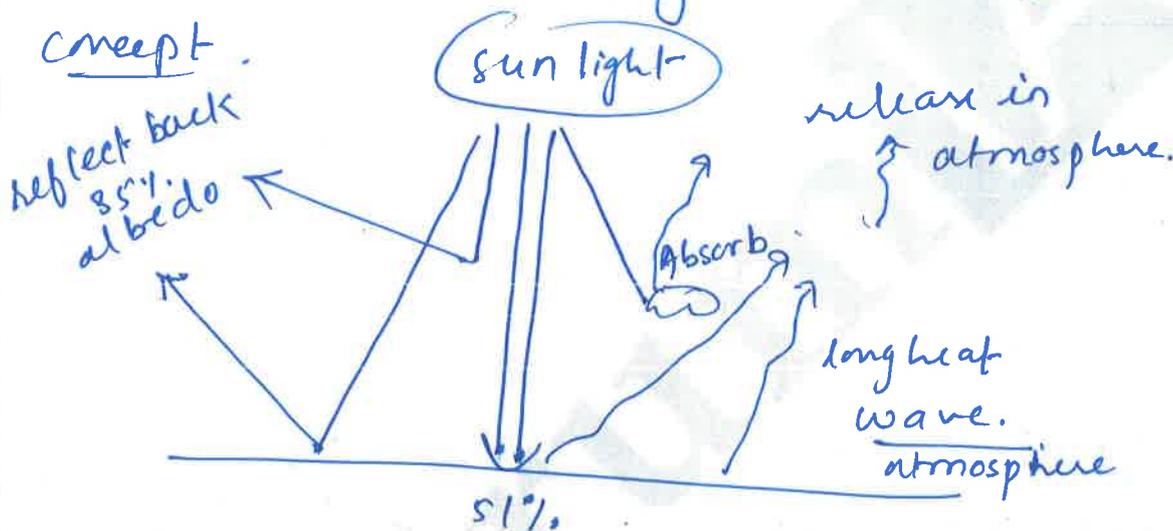
* Process through which earth-atmosphere System maintain heat Balance

1) Layer of Green house Grases

1.1 absorb heat from sunlight & from earth surface.

1.2 - slow release of heat from atmosphere.

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2. Albedo :
   • Reflect back heat in short-wave radiations.
   • Not heat earth. send back to space.

3. Redistribute heat :

   • Through winds circulations like trade winds, westurlies.

   • Ocean current- redistribute marine heat ⬇

This heat Balance - Imbalance due to
   → High GHG emission,
   → decreasing Green cover.
   → changing landscape.
   → weakening winds & ocean current.

   Need of sustainable development.
check Green house Gas emission.
promote Blue-Green space.

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 word originated from 'mausam' (arabic word) means seasonal reversible of wind. Monsoon are moisture laiden wind that bring rainfall in summers in Monsoon Asia.

✱ <u>Monsoon characteristics</u> and its correlation with agriculture

1) <u>Pre Monsoon</u> :
- Extreme heating of land
- land prepared for Crop cultivation
- crop residue – mulching.

2) <u>Monsoon arrival</u> :
- Sudden opset of monsoon but Gradual development-
- Sowing season of crop - Crop sown in land with 1st & 2nd Rain.

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3, Active Phase of Monsoon :

   • Kharif crop grow
   • crop like Paddy, sugarcane witness growing season.

4) Monsoon Break
   • help to reduce water logging in farm land.
   • Also crop get good heat for growth of fruit in crop.

5.) Retreating Monsoon

   • help in finalizing crop.
   • Crop start maturing

6.) After retreating in September —
   • crop ready to harvest.

   Thus Monsoon pattern closely synchronized with agriculture pattern. Thus India become major producer of agriculture crop.

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)

Semicmductor Industries gaing importance due to expansion of electronic, automation, Robotics, smart equipments.

* Factors cntribute in development of semicmductor Industries

USA   Japan
                      china

Europe ← [areg] → Russia
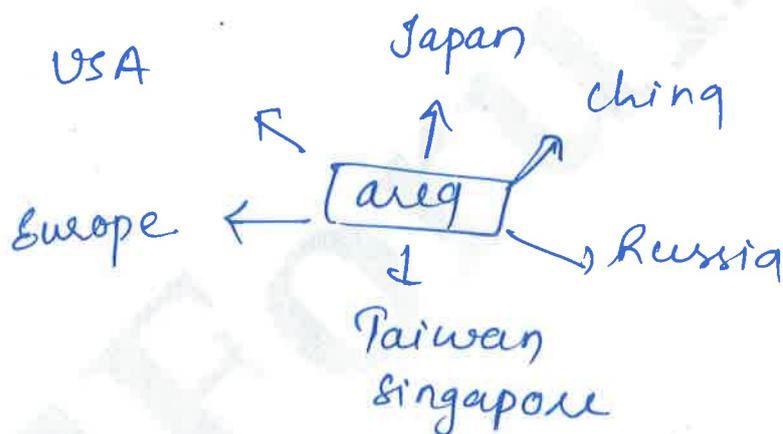
              Taiwan
              Singapore

(1) **Capital** :
  • high Capital Intensive thus confined in developed Countries.

2) **Skill Intensive**
  • highly skilled workforce is required - Data, semiconduction Engineer.

3) Technology support

• USA supported taiwan in technology development

○ China - mineral availability.

4) faster upgradation

• Countries which are proactive to adopt faster technology upgradation are pioneer.
eg> Japan, south korea.

5) market

• viable market availability
○ Demand-Supply proper for making it profitable.

Currently India is import dependent. India semiconductor mission focus to built ecosystem of semiconductor dev. in India.

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Q.8) Unemployment is not just an economic challenge, but a social one 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 is the situation when person is actively seeking job. he has ability to perform but he is not able to get job. Unemployment Rate in India 5%. (ESI 2024-25).

☆ <u>Unemployment Impact on Social arena</u>

1) <u>Job less Growth</u> —
   Growth — Increase in GDP but Job creation limited.

2) <u>have, haves not</u> Increases
   those who has access to resources and gap who donot have increases.

3) <u>Distress</u>, Over Competition
   lead to loss of productive years mental distress in generation.

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

4. Suicide Rate among youth increases
eg> Kota - Suicide among Students.

5. Rich & Poor Gap increase
1% Rich held 40% wealth.
last 50% population held 10% of
Nations wealth.

Need -

1. Labour Intensive Industries

2. Investment which genurate
Jobs

3. Market - Domestic, foreign
increase.

4. FTA increase (Niti Aagog)

Make youth capable to do
Job in highly competitive world.
Right Skill helpful.

Q.9) Globalization has facilitated the influx of global brands and multinational corporations into the Indian market, significantly altering the consumer behaviour. 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)

Globalization is the Integeration of Domestic economy with world economy. It has social, economic, political consequences.

Impact in consumer Behaviour

1. Global Brand like Lewis etc become popular in India.

2. Outlet of Multinational Corperation become popular.
   like - Car brand Increase.

3. Imported matirial make class.
   Rich people - attract towards Imported watch, Car, luxury etc
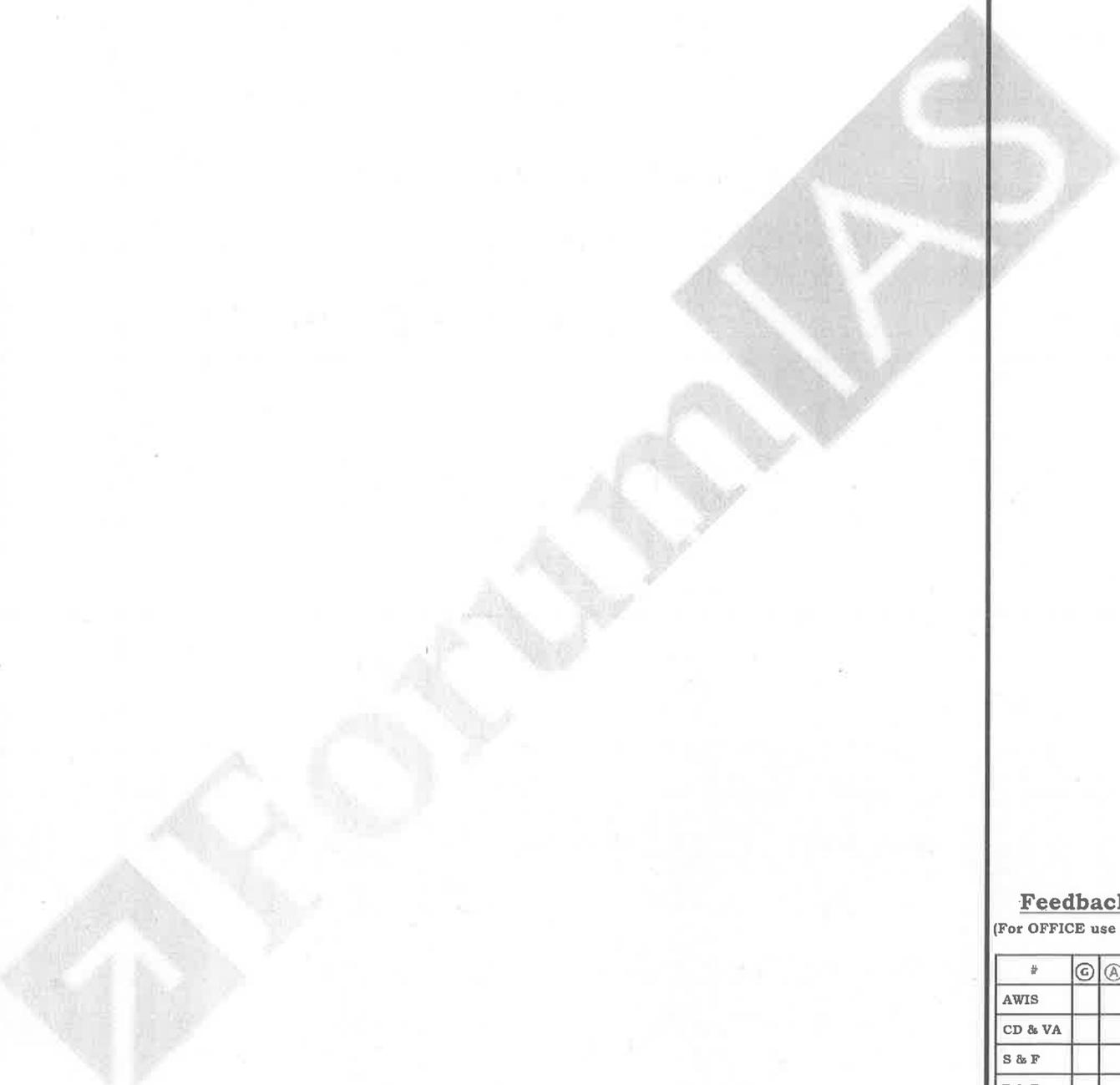   Apple phone - Symbol of Status.

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)

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)

→ Muslim Rule in India had started with the arrival of Ghori. Later Saltanat Age and Mughal era witness development and expansion of Muslim Rule in India

Indo-Islamic Architecture

| Saltanat architecture | Mughal architecture | Regional kingdoms. |
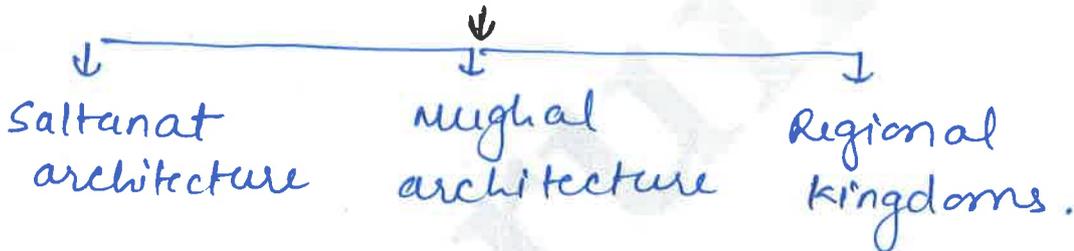
Fusion Elements :

→ Inspiration from local architecture style like temple architecture, Dome architecture

→ Material similarities: Use of locally available material like Red Sandstone, Granite, Marble, precious and semi-precious stone

→ <u>architectural plan</u> - inspired from both persian, central american and Indian style.

→ <u>Islamic Caligraphy</u>- Taken from muslim religions text like Aayat in Taj Mahal.

→ <u>Regional Diversity</u> :

• <u>Awadh style</u> of Nawab of Lucknow has fusion of <u>Ganga-Yamuna Tahjib</u>

• Shirqui architecture — Atala Devi Mosque.

• <u>Malwa architecture</u> of <u>Mandy Rani-Roompati Pavallion</u> - secular architecture constructed by Baj Bahadur. (elements of Malwa and Afgan architecture.

→ <u>Mosque</u> Gain prominence in muslim rules. Bhopal- Jamia Masjid,

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in this Area / इस स्थान
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Moti masjid delhi.

→ Fort architecture :

Strength - Inspired from Rajputana forts.

architecture plan - like Houzkhana,
Tauskhana, Haram etc Inspired
from muslim architecture plan.

Akbar and shahjahan period is
considered as Golden age of muslim
architecture.

There are many UNESCO site like
Taj Mahal, Delhi fort, Agra fort
recognized and gained world attention
due to its architectural beauty.

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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)

Constitution of India in part 20 Between article 352 to 356 provide for emergency. These are special and Exceptional provision which has power to change federal structure of India during time of Emergency.

In India, total 3 times emergency at National level has been applied. (1961, 1971, 1975). National Emergency of 1975 is the most controversial event.

Reason presented for 1975 emergency - 'Internal Disturbance'

But Internal disturbance is highly subjective and debatable concept.

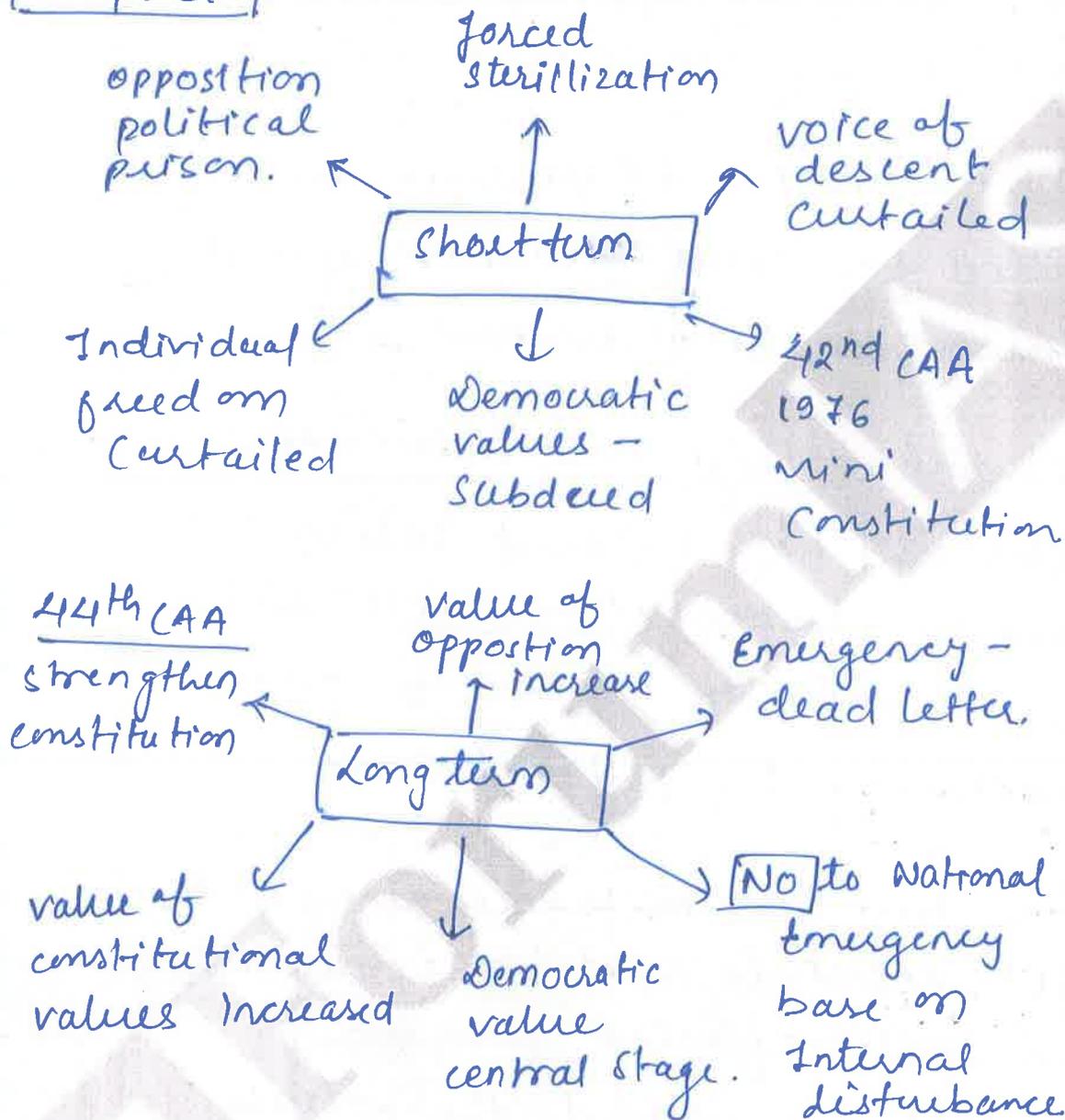Extend Emergency applied to fulfill Individual political Goal

(1) <u>J.P. Movement</u> : J.P. Narayan had called for Total Revolution against India Grandhi government.

(2) <u>Allahabad high Court Judgement</u> : Allahabad H.C. declared India Grandhi election '<u>Null & Voil</u>' due to <u>allegation of miscuse of govt.</u> <u>machinery</u> for political Gain.

These two circumstances along with weaker economic conditions, probability of destablize elected government, 1962, 1971 war added the volatile situation.

But Justification of Emergency is Not satisfactory. It is more <u>political</u> and <u>Individualistic</u> decision.

Impact

Forced sterilization

opposition political person.

Short term

voice of descent curtailed

Individual freedom curtailed

↓ Democratic values - subdued

42nd CAA 1976 mini Constitution

44th CAA strengthen constitution

value of opposition increase

Emergency - dead letter.

Long term

value of constitutional values increased

Democratic value central stage.

NO to National Emergency base on Internal disturbance

Thus 'Emergency' considered as Dead (Black era) of democracy. Emergency should be last of last option for any democratic country.

Q.13) What are 'atmospheric rivers'? How do they influence global weather patterns and impact human settlements?
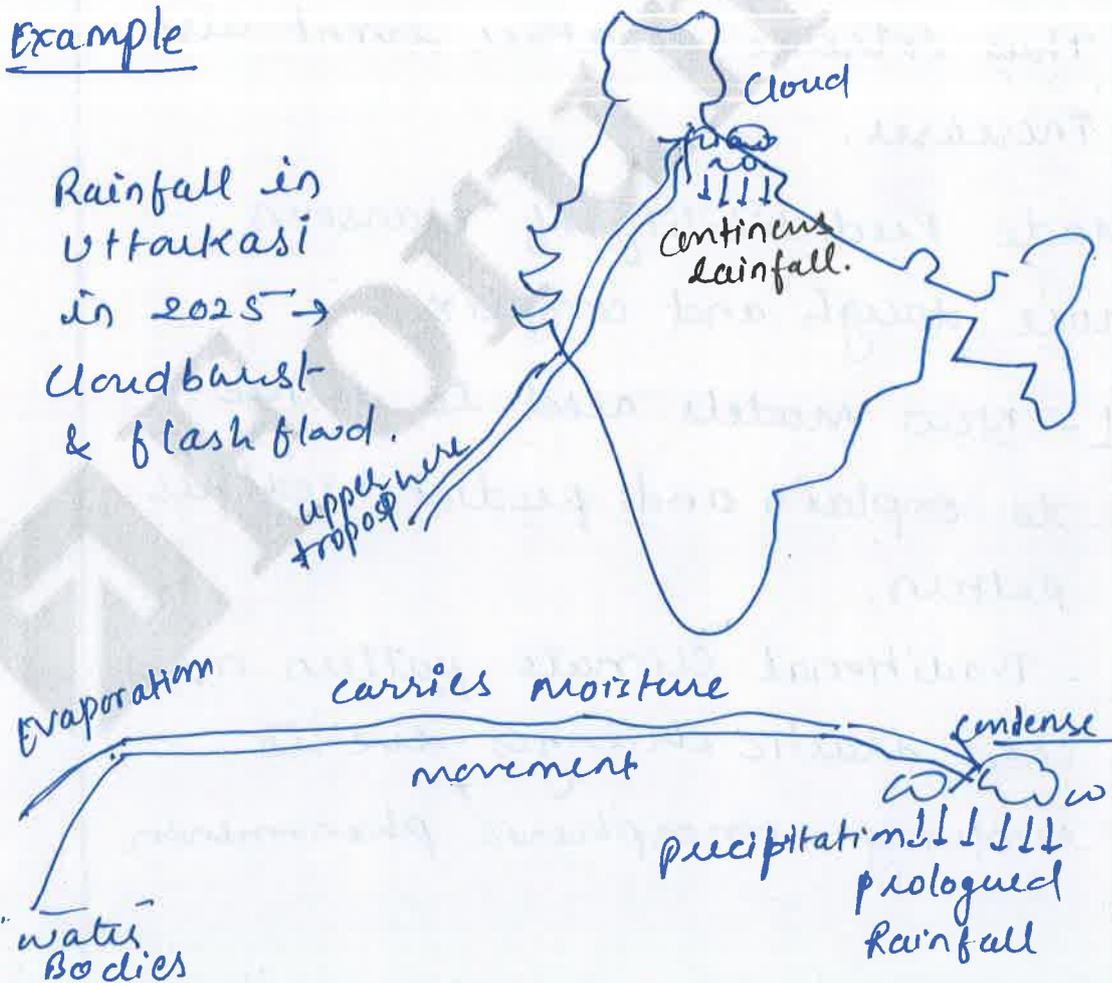
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Atmospheric Rivers are the Long Narrow stream in atmosphere that carries very high amount of moisture. Responsible for prolongued distant Rainfall.

Example

Rainfall in Uttarkasi in 2025 → Cloudburst & flash flood.

upper tropos

Cloud

continous rainfall.

Evaporation

carries moisture

movement

condense

precipitation!!!!!!
prologued Rainfall

'water Bodies

· Influence of <u>Global weather Pattern</u>

<u>1.</u> Increase Rainfall in distant Region.

<u>1.1</u> moisture laiden wind bring Rainfall in distant, hinterland area eg. - Rainfall in Tibet, Himalayan region.

<u>1.2</u> Climate change intensifying atmospheric river -
Thus Extreme weather event also increases.

<u>2.</u> Made Predictibility of Monsoon more tough and complex.

<u>2.1</u> - New Models need to derive to explain and predict weather pattern.

<u>2.2.</u> - Traditional climate pattern may seen drastic changes due to evolving atmospheric phenomenen.

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Impact on human settlement

→ flood Related Disater Increase –
flash flood, continous Rain Increase
egr- Uttarakhand 2013 flood.

→ Secondary effect like Infrastructure
damage, soil erosion, landslide
in mountaneous region will Increase.

→ Displacement of public, tribal,
rural population increased. Climate
Refugee problem increase.

→ Ineffective EWS will increase
vulnerability and made disaster
managment plan ineffective.

 There is a need to check climate
change. Increase our preparedness
against evolving and intensifying
weather phenomenon like atmospheric
River.

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)

Both mediterranean type climate and ching type of climate found in similar latitude. But they are not same. Their is a huge various come due to Geographical, climatic reasons.

✱ <u>Mediterranean Type of Climate</u>

<u>area</u>: Near Mediterranean region, Near California, part of chilli.

<u>Feature</u>: Dry summer — No major Rainfall in summer season.
<u>wet winter</u>: Rainfall in winters.

Reason.: Geography — western Margin, Easterlies (Trade wind) & westerlies wind pattern.

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plants : fire loving plants , Grasses ,
shrubs found.
Citrus fruit like Grapes most common.

★ China type Climate :

area : Eastern margin of subtropics.
Like Eastern china, Gulf of Mexico,
part of australia.

Features : China type somewhat similar
to mansoon Climate. But Rainfall
is mostly distributed throught the
the year.
Summer - warm, Rainy.
winter - Cold.

Reasons : Trade wind & westerlies
Impact

plants : Agriculture fcorish.
paddy is most common Type
of crop.

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How it affect Life & Economy in the Region

Agriculture : Mediterranean - citrus fruit, less developed agriculture. wine make most common. spain, Italy, france famous for shampen.

chinatype : well developed agriculture Paddy cultivation — china. Maize cultivation - USA.

Thus, local climatic conditions has profound Impact in development and prosperity of Region. It remain intricately woven in local culture.

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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)

According to IPCC 6th Assessment Report world atmosphere already 1.1°C warmer than pre Industrial stage and 0.9°C oceans are more warmer. Exponential Rising of Ocean temperature is a major concern.

* Factors Responsible for Rapid warming of Indian Ocean —

(1.) Global warming = 1.1°C warmer likely to touch 1.5°C by 2040.

1.1 Oceans are major sink of temperature.

1.2. Indian Ocean situated in tropics led to more confinement of heat.

2. Marine heatwaves, heatwaves

2.1 - further warming of oceans.

Wind from Sahara Desert, Thar desert warming Indian Ocean.

3. <u>Size of Ocean</u>

3.1 Indian ocean relatively smaller than Atlantic & pacific. Thus evaporation, heating more confined.

4. <u>weaking</u> Atlantic Circumpolar current (cold current) that helps to redistribute temperature are weaking day by Day.

5. <u>Land heating</u>: Indian Ocean is closely surrounded by large landmasses that contribute in warming of Ocean.

★ <u>Multidimensional Impact</u>:

1. <u>Mansoon</u>:
   1.1 - More eratic, pattern shift
      eg> 2025 - Mansoon arrieved in India 9 day before.
   1.2.- <u>frequency & Intensity varry.</u>

2. <u>Cyclones</u>: more frequent & high Intensity. Supercyclone Increase (cyclone Amphan).

- <u>Arabian Sea cyclone</u> frequency Increase.

3. <u>Fish Industry</u>:

- Inland fisheries - reliability increase
- decline in <u>marine fisheries</u> & aquaculture.

4. <u>Coral decline</u>, Coral bleaching

- Marine heatwave - lead to Coral bleaching - Maldives, Lakshadeep, Andam - Nicobar

5. <u>Sea Erosion</u>, <u>Sea water Intrusion</u> Increase due to Ocean thermal Expansion. Islands facing threat.

Indian Ocean Rim Association and SAGAR Doctrine advocate for combined efforts to deal with evolving disaster to Indian Ocean Region.

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 is a usual shift in demography of area with development of society (Rostov - Demographic transition Model.)
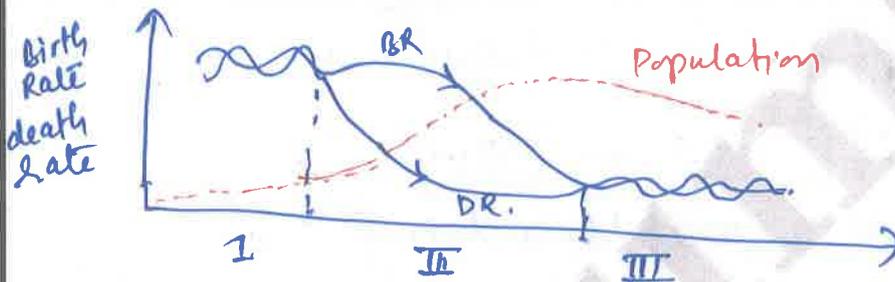
Demographic transition of Southern State.

★ Reasons of demographic transition in Southern State.

1. Proactive <u>family planning</u> in Kerala Tamil Nadu, Karnataka.

2. Promotion of <u>Institutional delivery</u> help to decrease <u>IMR</u>, <u>MMR</u>.

3. Shifting <u>marriage age</u>. mean

average age of southern state higher than Northern state

4. Economic development, women economic participation led to increase women choice & say in family planning.

☆ Impact :

1. Economic Growth :

1.1 Low fertility led to decline in younger population.

1.2 Demographic winter in kerala. More than 10% aged population.

1.3 Labour productivity decrease - elder has low productivity.

1.4 labour intensive industries shifting towards North.

1.5 high skill industries become popular.

1.6 Influx of Migrants from Bihar & Uttarpradesh increased to fill Gap.

2. Impact on Social Welfare Policies :

2.1 Subsidy burden to old age population increase.

2.2 Increase need of Social Securities like Pensions, health insurance increase.

2.3 Slum Generation due to Migrant flux increase burden on urban areas eg.- Maharastra = maximum population are migrants.

2.4 Shifting Industries may fuel Job losses, economic losses that increase government burden to accomodate them.

2.5 Health Infrastructure —overburdened old age vulnerability — Increase.

Urgent need to shift towards silver economy, expansion of social security, formalization of economy for better and smooth demographic transition.

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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/फ्लैश फ्लड के कारण भारत के प्रमुख शहरों में विनाशकारी परिणाम सामने आए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Phenomenon of urban flood becoming more and more common. Previously urban areas are considered more safe, now they became most vulnerable due to climate change, hotspot of extreme Rainfall events.
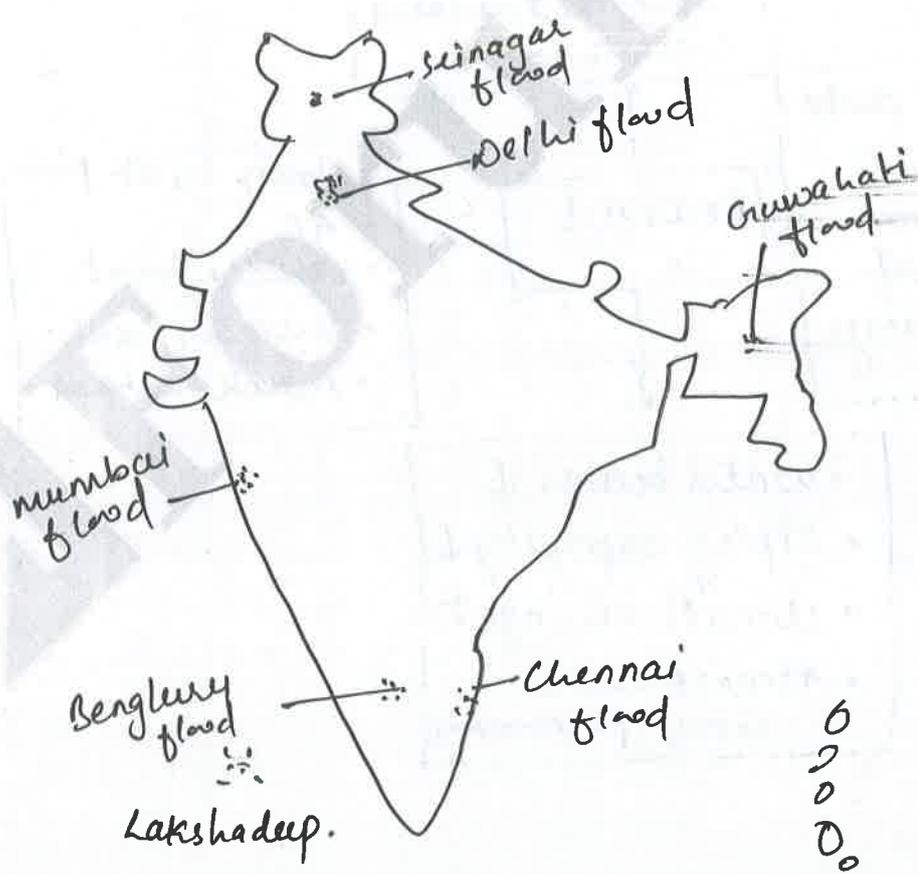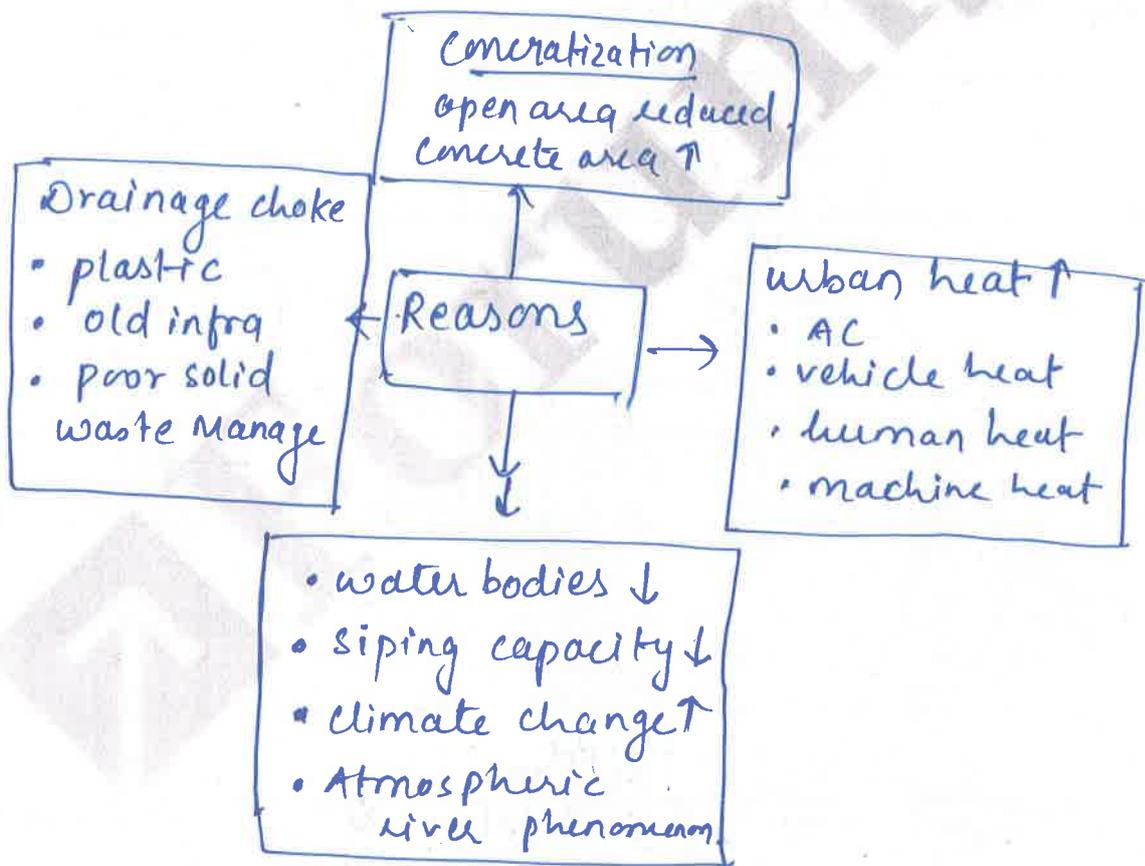

fig: Urban flood

☆ Reasons of Increasing Extreme Events & flash flood in urban areas

Temperature

Temperature 2-4°C higher

rural area | urban area | rural area

Concretization
open area reduced
concrete area ↑

Drainage choke
- plastic
- old infra
- poor solid waste Manage

Reasons

urban heat ↑
- AC
- vehicle heat
- human heat
- machine heat

- water bodies ↓
- siping capacity ↓
- climate change ↑
- Atmospheric river phenomenon

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Devastating Consequences faced by Major Cities of India

1. Unsustainable City:
   ○ Sustainable City — large blue-Green Infrastructure.
   ○ Indian Cities prone to floods.

2. Growth Engine hault
   • economic activities hault
   • high economic loses

3. Question mark on world class Infra, smart City Mission.
   Decrease Global Image

4. Human life Impact —
   Life losses, disease prevalence increase in slum, poor areas.
   Malaria outbreak, Dengue, Cholera.
   Infra losses — Bihar Bridge Collapse.

   Need — sustainable Cities, Increase open space, urban water bodies, Rivers rejuvenate, upgrade drainage. Better wastage Managment (SDG-11).

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)

Every year air pollution claims millions of life in India and increase Non communicable disease burden. One report say 10 Lakh people died in India in 2019 due to air pollution.

* Air pollution : Environment Issue

○ Air pollution act 1981 aims to curb air pollution in India

○ National Air Quality Monitoring AQI. monitor Real time pollution level

○ Decreasing treecover equate with air pollution.
  urban area — more air pollution

○ according to world Bank, 20 out of 14 most polluted cities are confined in India.

However, air pollution is not just an <u>Environment Issue</u>, It has very wide <u>consequences</u>

* <u>Issue of Equity</u>

→ <u>Rich People</u> - can afford A.C cars, A.C. rooms, Oxygen Guns, They work in neat & clean enviroment

→ <u>Poor People</u> : live in open area. Inhale polluted air. No A.C., no clean environment of work.

→ <u>workers</u> working in mines & Industries are most prone to <u>respiratory diseases</u> like silicosis.

→ <u>Health facility</u>: Poor people unable to afford quality healthcare thus, mortality due to air pollution more.

→ Rickshawala, Thela wala, Drivers, Labours, women - most vulnerable

*Issue of Justice :

→ Right to clean Environment (article 21) Infring - due to increasing air pollution

→ Equality of opportunity restricted - vulnerable sections having health issues unable to do productive work.

→ Dealth of Labour - make dependent family more prone to exploitation.

→ Inter-generational equity Impact - Current Generation - pollute upcoming Generation - bear Consequences

* way forward :

• shift clean energy
• Decrease use of fossile fuel
• health Insurance cover, health Infrastructure increase.
• clean air coalition, Green Cover Increase.

Healthy society need healthy Environment free from pollution.

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)

Pink collarization of Jobs, and prejudices prevailed in society force women to study less important Subjects like Arts, homescience.

<u>There are various factors that contribute high attrition Rate among women in STEM</u>

1. <u>Family Expectation</u>:
   women live in home, study from home. They fear of sending them in distant place for pursuing STEM stream.

2. <u>Lack of Jobs</u>:
   • women Jobs more confine to <u>teaching</u>, nursing, carework, attender.
   • highpaying jobs — scientist, engineering, medical still away.

3. <u>Society</u> —
   • promote male child for higher studies see their future.

- girl child - confine to domestic work, less exposed to quality education.

4. <u>Lack of public Infrastructure</u>

   - Girls student - high in government school - Lack quality education, quality Infrastructure.

5. <u>Fear</u> :
   - More educated women will <u>not</u> follow traditional society expectation.
   - love-marriage, <u>Inter-caste</u>, <u>Inter</u> Religious marriage still considered as Tabbo

6. <u>Safety & Security Issue</u> :
   - <u>STEM</u> sector mostly confined & developed in <u>urban cities</u>.
   - urban cities witnessing <u>high crime</u> against women.
     eg. <u>Nirbhaya Gang Rape</u> in Delhi

* Measures :

1. Mobilization of talent —
   from rural area - promote equal opportunities for both girls & boys.

2. Scholarship for women in Engineering, Scientific, Research Courses.

3. Increase Job opportunities for women — preference in recruitment process.

4. Promote private sector to increase opportunities for women.

5. Quality Education in rural areas.

6. Access to competitive content in rural-remote area —
   Internet, Distant Coaching JEE, online courses - like e-pathsala,

   Comprehensive and integrated approach will help to increase women percentage & contribution in STEM sector.
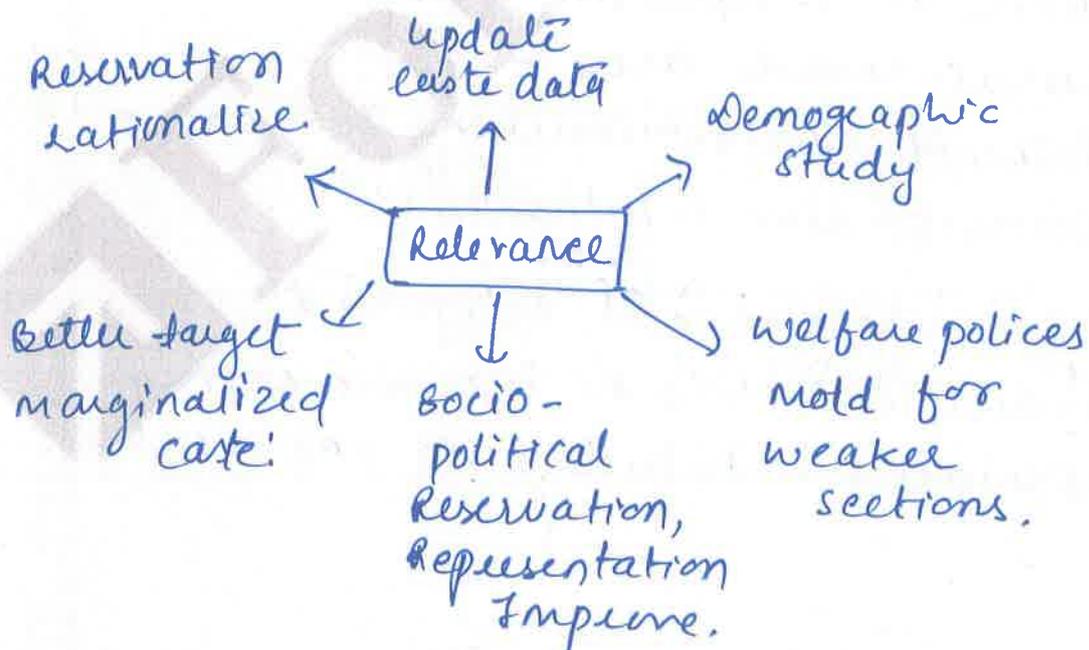
Q.20) "Caste census is relevant and necessary for any (well-designed policy) to reduce social inequality". Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

"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)

Caste Census is an specialized census which designed to collect caste data of the society. Last Caste Census conducted in 1931. 2011 social economic caste census was the limited verson of caste census and economic deprivation.

☉ <u>Relevance</u> of <u>Caste Census</u> :

Reservation Rationalize.

update caste data

Demographic study

Relevance

Better target marginalized caste.

socio-political Reservation, Representation Improve.

welfare polices mold for weaker sections.

Necessary :

Necessity of caste census is debatable Some states considering in necessary.

Bihar - completed caste census.

Telangang - formed committee to study relevance of caste census.

Government of India - accepted demand to conduct caste census along with regular census.

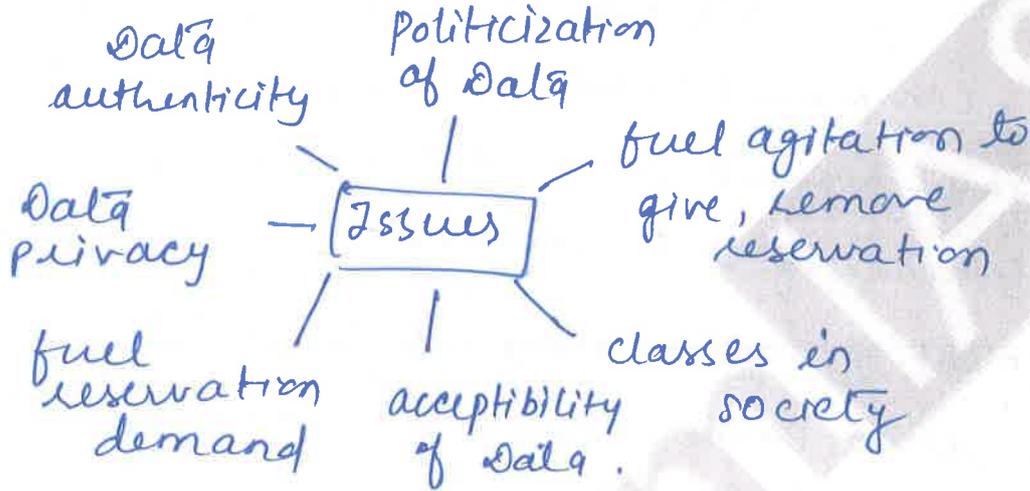## Other reasons :

Policy making + Reducing Social Inequality

→ fixing economic criteria for inclusion.

⇒ sub-categorization of caste help to Rationalize reservation benifits.

→ Dedicated policies for PVTG, laggered Tribal, Schedule caste society.

→ Public demand for transparency and good governance.

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*Possible Issues :

Data authenticity — Politicization of Data — Issues — fuel agitation to give, remove reservation

Data privacy

fuel reservation demand — acceptibility of Data. — classes in society

Wayforward -

- Cautious approach.
- Scientific, Rational, logical caste Census.
- Data accuracy, authenticity <u>core</u> of Census.

Thus, A clear, transparent, logical exercise help to increase acceptability of caste Data. This Data should be used for social purpose not for political purpose