



TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**Forum IAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Wasim Ur Rahman		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910082837	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	28-08-24

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

**INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका**

**INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश**

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

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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**

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	12:30 PM	3:40 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

**For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु**

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्लॉटिंग, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप धिन्नी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "Nalanda is a symbol of India's academic heritage and vibrant cultural exchange". Elucidate with special references to foreign travelers' accounts. (10 marks, 150 words)

"नालंदा भारत की शैक्षिक विरासत और जीवंत सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का प्रतीक है।" विदेशी यात्रियों के वृत्तान्तों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nalanda emerged as a vibrant centre of learning with the establishment of a Morastic University in 5th century AD under Kumaragupta I reign of Gupta empire.

Nalanda as symbol of academic heritage

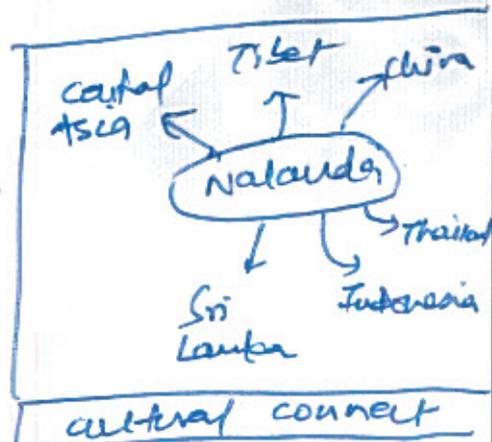
- 1) Hsuan Tsang described Nalanda as a Great centre of learning.
- 2) Diverse subjects were taught.
  - ⊗ Yoga, Astronomy, Mathematics etc.
- 3) Top-notch scholarship and faculties of the time taught at Nalanda.
  - ⊗ Shilshadra taught Yoga.
- 4) Varied streams of Buddhism were taught
  - ⊗ Theravada, Mahayana, Tantric

5) well-known scholars graduated from Nalanda. ex) Nagarjuna

Additionally, Nalanda also emerged as centre of vibrant cultural exchange.

1) scholars <sup>traveled</sup> from China to study at Nalanda.

ex) I-Tsing, Xuan Zang



2) Cultural connect with South-east Asia established through Nalanda.

ex) Shailendra Dynasty devoted revenue of over 100 villages to Nalanda.

3) Cultural Diffusion of ideas happened from Nalanda.

Therefore, recent rebirth of Nalanda university and UNESCO recognition as World Heritage Site in 2016, are the testament to Nalanda's significance.

### 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			

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

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

Medieval India witnessed the period of Delhi Sultans from 1192 AD to 1526 AD which facilitated the creation of unique cultural blend of Indian & Persian culture.

## Emergence of Indo-Persian culture

### I. Field of Literature

1) Rich account of history were compiled

⊗ Fatah-e-Jahandari by Zauddin Barani

Slave Dynasty  
↓  
Khalji Dynasty  
↓  
Tughlaq Dynasty  
↓  
Syed Dynasty  
↓  
Lodi Dynasty

Patronage during Delhi Sultans

2) Amir Khusro developed Indo-Persian culture and evolved Urdu literature.

### II. Field of Art

1) unique specialisation in Hindustani Music were evolved.

⊗ Amir Khusro Ghoral, development of ragas.

2) Paintings showcased blend of indigenous culture and Persian influence.

3) Festivals of both cultures were assimilated

(ex) Navroz started by Balban.

### III. Field of Architecture

1) Domes and Arches became a prominent feature. (ex) Alai Darwaza by Alaudin Khilji

2) Use of Lotus motifs adapted in the architecture.

3) Architectural development on existing old sites. (ex) Qutub minar near Iron pillar of Gupta

4) Arabesque method and Jali work adapted to local environment.

Thus, art & architecture of Delhi

ultimate period is a LIVING LEGACY of rich heritage of India. UNESCO World Heritage

Sites like Mehrauli shows SYMPHONY OF DIVERSITY.

#### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

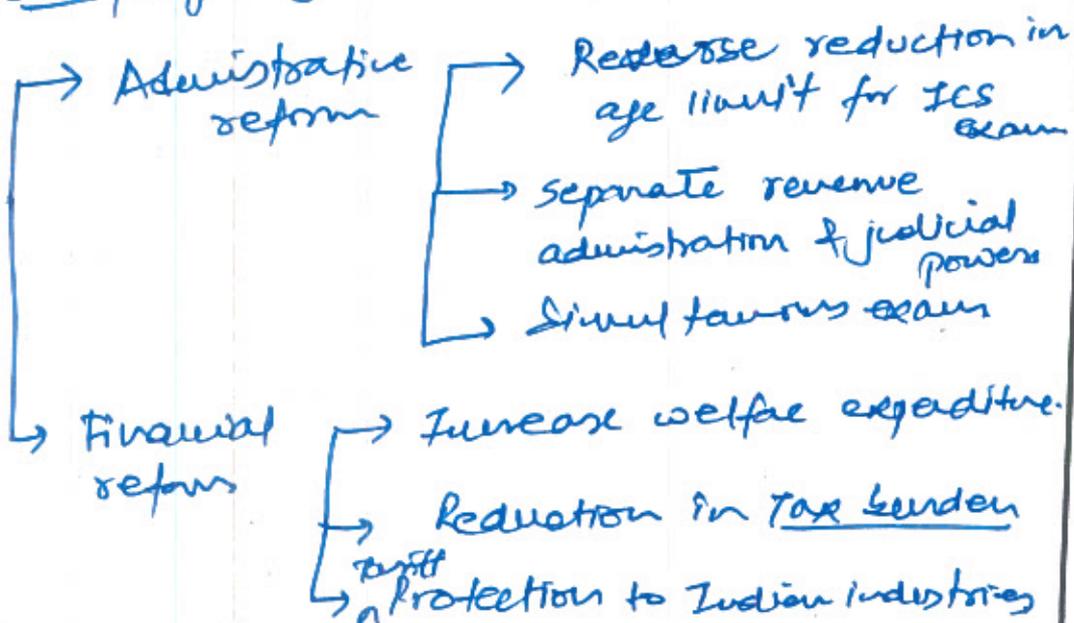
Late 19<sup>th</sup> century witnessed the emergence of political activity led by Indian intelligentsia and nationalists against the imperial British rule that laid the foundation of Freedom struggle

## Contributions of Early Nationalists

1) Political platforms were created to voice the concerns to British government.

(ex) Indian Association by SN Banerjee

2) campaigning for diverse set of reforms



3) Increase Indian participation in the British administration

⊗ Indian Council Act, 1892 allowed Questions in the assembly.

4) Protect and promote civil rights

⊗ opposition to Vernacular Press Act

5) Exposing the exploitative character of British Rule ⊗ Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain theory

6) Accelerate social reform

⊗ Servant of India society

→ Belief in Providential Mission of British

→ Disbelief in capacity of Masses

→ Late Adoption of Demand of Swaraj

→ Protection of elite interest ⊗ opposition to Factory Act, 1881

Navnetors, Early nationalists build the base for future struggle. MN Roy called the early nationalist phase as "Golden Period of Freedom Struggle"

### Feedback

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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 mass public

resistance movement against Caste

discrimination and ban on temple entry

in Kerala. Happened in 1924, it showcased

influence of Gandhian politics.

Significance of Vaikom Satyagraha

1) Struggle against caste oppression of lower castes and Dalits.

2) Struggle to secure equal civic rights

(a) Entry into temples for Dalits.

3) Demonstration of Satyagraha and Non-violent resistance

(a) K. Kelappam led the Satyagraha.

4) Galvanisation of support from diverse

Sections. (ex) Akalis opened community kitchens in support of satyagraha.

5) Movement Attained national character and augmented further Anti-caste movements

(ex) AMS - Self Respect Movement by Periyar.

However, the vaikour Satyagraha did face various limitations,

1) Social hierarchy remained intact with Brahmanical dominance

2) Gandhiji showed reservations on involvement of Non-Hindu groups in the satyagraha.

Nevertheless, vaikour Satyagraha succeeded in opening the temple gates for everyone in the Travancore kingdom and demonstrated the success of peaceful Satyagraha.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Oslo Accords were two set of peace accords signed between Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel in 1990 and 1994, mediated by USA.

Oslo Accords as landmark Diplomatic Achievement

- 1) Israel agreed to recognise PLO and promised non-expulsion of Israeli territory
- 2) PLO recognised the government of Israel and affirmed Two state solution
- 3) Normalisation of ties and peace in the region after four decades of conflict

However, Oslo Accords remained as a paper horse because of,

- 1) Peace efforts only a diplomatic level

while the ground level conflicts continued

- 2) Resistance by the masses against the terms of accord. (ex) First Intifada (1993)
- 3) Israel continued to violate the accord and SETTLER COLONIALISM continued.
- 4) Non-inclusive nature of accord led to marginalisation of Gaza strip and emergence of Hamas.
- 5) Inability of USA to enforce the key provisions of the accord.
- 6) Leadership vacuum: With the assassination of Yasser Arafat, the diplomatic channel extinguished.

Nevertheless, a multi-party stakeholder peace effort is required to achieve Two STATE SOLUTION and establish lasting peace in the region.

### Feedback

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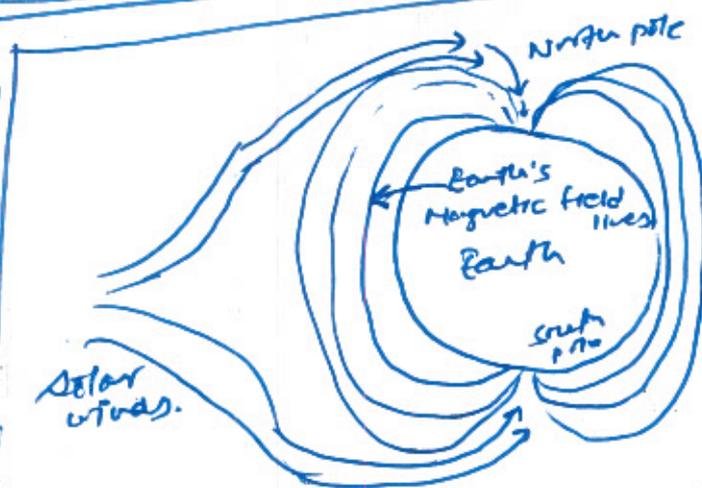
Q.6) What are Northern and Southern lights? Explain the phenomenon and discuss their associated impacts on Earth's atmosphere and human activities. (10 marks, 150 words)

ऑरोरा बोरेलिस (Northern lights) और ऑरोरा ऑस्ट्रेलिस (Southern lights) क्या हैं? इस परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए तथा पृथ्वी के वायुमंडल एवं मानवीय क्रियाकलापों पर उनके संबद्ध प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Northern and Southern lights are beautiful Auroras observed in the sky near north and South pole respectively. They are colourful lights in the sky in the polar region.

## Phenomenon of Auroras

Streams of Solar winds and Coronal Mass Ejection reacts with Earth's MAGNETOSPHERE



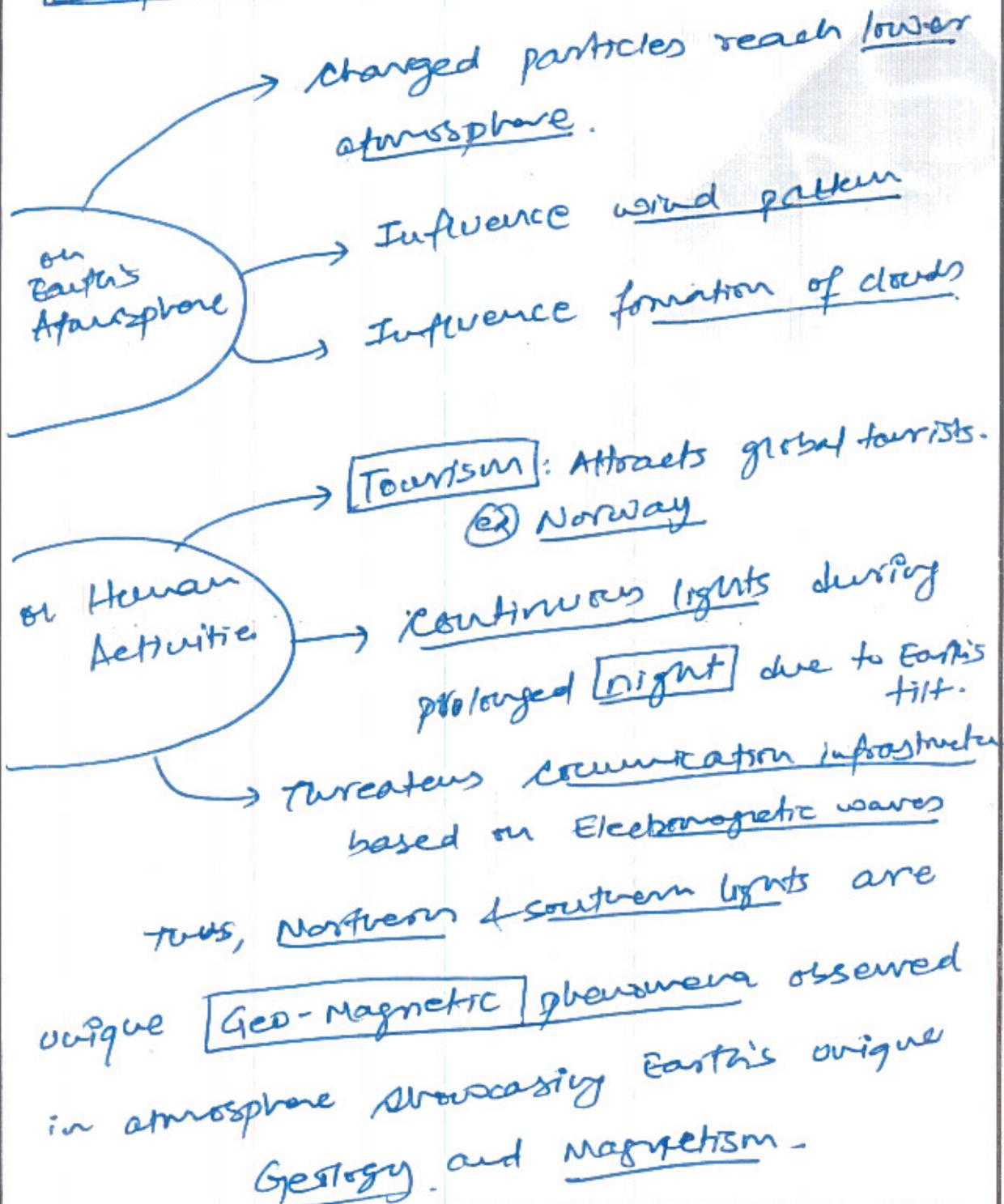
Earth's magnetic fields repel the Solar winds & Earth Magnetic field

Due to Bipolar Magnetic character of earth, the fields at poles are weaker which allows entry of Solar winds into atmosphere

Charged particles of solar winds interact

with the atmosphere, and creates colorful lights in the sky.

Impact of Northern & Southern Lights



**Feedback**

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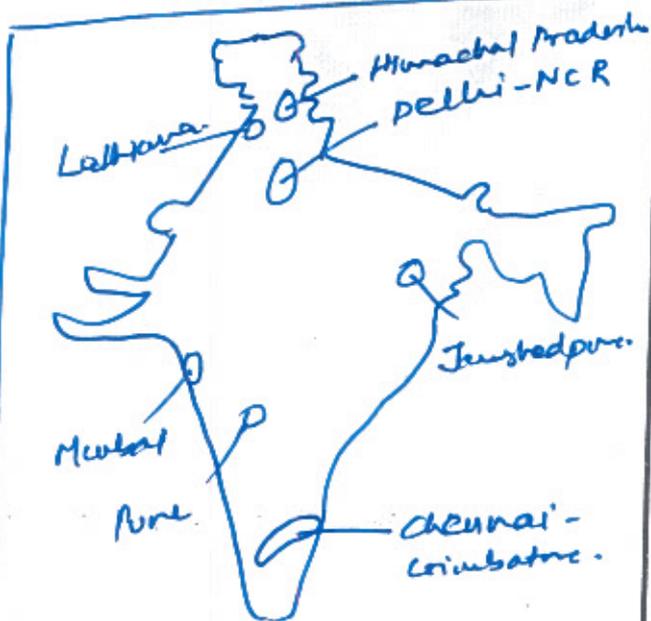
Q.7) Identifying the major automobile clusters in India, enumerate the favourable factors for the location of the automobile industry. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

As per Ministry of Heavy Industries, India is the 4th largest automobile manufacturer in the world. India has multiple automobile clusters that boosts India's GDP.

## Favourable Factors for location

- 1) Government policy and incentives  
 ex) Ashtok keyland's manufacturing base in Himachal Pradesh



Major Automobile Clusters.

- 2) Export infrastructure and access to ports  
 ex) Mumbai, Chennai
- 3) Proximity to market  
 ex) Noida - Delhi NCR: Maruti Suzuki in Gurgaon.
- 4) Easier access to raw materials

② Jawaharpos and access to steel.

5) Availability of skilled workers

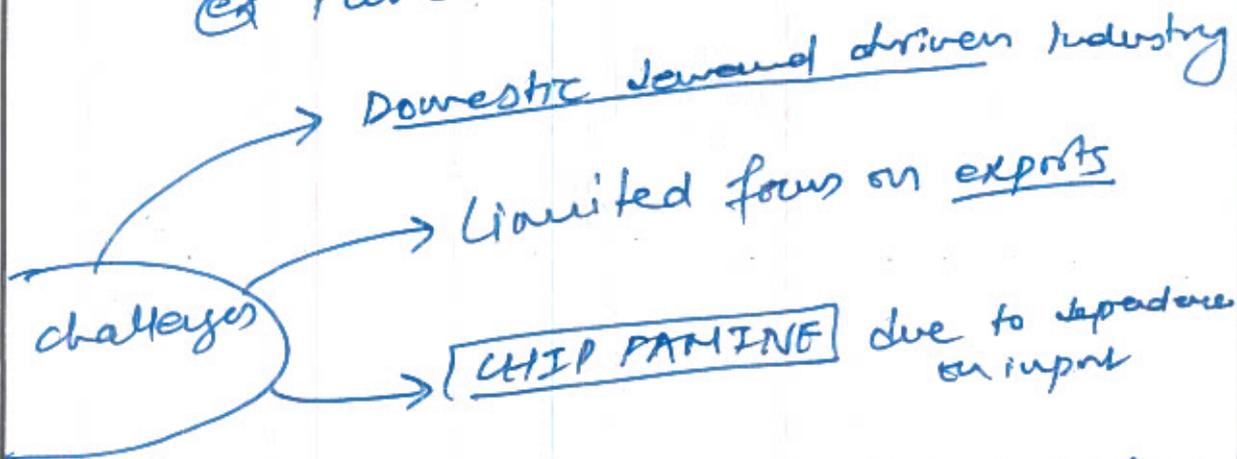
② Chennai - Coimbatore region

6) Access to abundant raw materials

② Ludhiana has a well-developed two-wheeler manufacturing base.

7) Access to easy credit & finances

② Pune.



therefore, Indian Automobile Industry

should be provided with facilitative ecosystem

to INTERNATIONALISE Indian vehicles and

achieve \$7 trillion economy by 2030

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

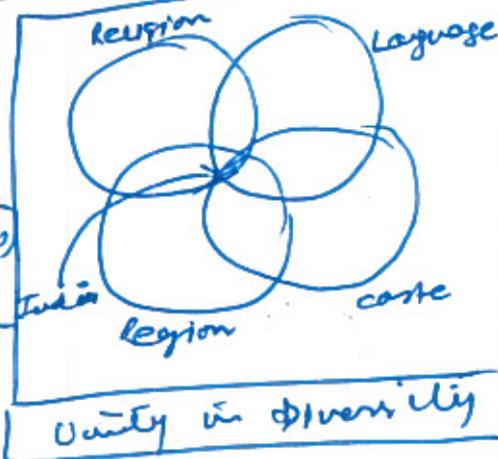
भारत की विविधता उसकी सबसे बड़ी ताकत है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, व्याख्या कीजिए कि विविधता ने किस प्रकार भारतीय समाज को समृद्ध और मजबूत बनाया है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a **BEAUTIFUL MOSAIC** of **VIBRANT CULTURES** with a deep foundation in CULTURAL PLURALISM. **Mark Twain** called India the cradle of civilisation due to its historical diversity.

**Diversity enriching Indian Society**

1) **Cross-fertilisation** of Ideas

ex) **Ganga-Jamuni Tahrash** based on culture contact of Hindu & Muslim cultures



2) **Tolerance** imbibed in the psyche of Indians. ex) Sufi Music in Bollywood songs.

3) **Active engagement** between various sections. ex) Diwali celebrated across India

4) Multilingualism promoted with Hindi as a bridge. (ex) Cosmopolitan cultures of Belli, Bangalore

5) Unity on national identity despite diversity of cultures. (ex) Celebration of Indian cricket team winning world cup.

However, various factors threaten unity in diversity in India,

1) Linguistic chauvinism and othering of outsiders leading to regionalism. (ex) Son of SII in Maharashtra

2) Communal conflicts breaking fabric of unity. (ex) Muzaffargarh riots.

3) Caste crimes threatening co-existence: (ex) Naturas rape case (2020)

Newsmeters, Gandhiji has rightly said,  
 "Our ability to reach unity in diversity will be the test of our civilisation"

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Anthony Giddens, Globalisation is the process of integration of societies in a way where changes at one place influences the other.

Forces of globalisation has had mixed impact on youths of India.

Positive effects	Negative effects
<p>1) Breaking down of <u>parochialism</u> and more <u>tolerant socialisation</u>.</p> <p>2) Opportunities of <u>education &amp; jobs</u> in foreign countries.</p> <p>3) Allowed opportunities to become <u>DIGITAL NOMADS</u> - Balancing</p>	<p>1) <u>Identity crisis</u> with the youth who are confused with their <u>indigenous identity</u> &amp; <u>global identity</u>.</p> <p>2) <u>Further marginalisation</u> of youth from <u>vulnerable sections</u> (ex) Dalit youths.</p> <p>3) <u>Broken families</u></p>

work and well-being

## 4) Creator Economy

through social media created opportunities

for youth of rural areas & marginalised sectors

## 5) Becoming part of Global youth identity

(ex) BTS culture, Hip-hop culture

## 6) Opportunities for self-expression

(ex) LGBT identity acceptance.

due to globalisation effects disrupts

Personality stabilisation by family.

## 4) Vulnerabilities of women

(ex) Cyberbullying, international human trafficking.

## 5) Gig economy

threatening social security and retirement plans

Therefore, a Youth-led development

Paradigm is required to harness India's DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND in the face of globalisation.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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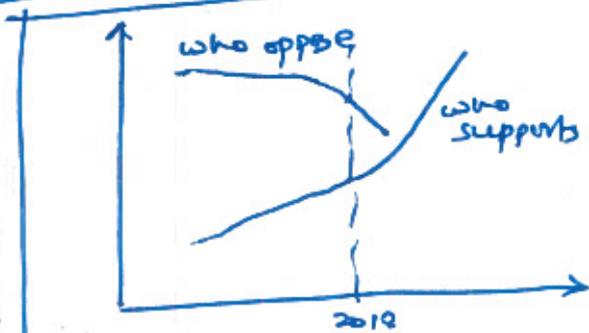
Q.10) The recognition of LGBTQ rights in India marks significant progress, but the journey towards full social integration and acceptance remains arduous necessitating a profound socio-cultural shift. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Supreme court in Nartej Singh Johar case (2018) decriminalised Sec. 377 (Homosexuality) giving recognition to LGBT rights but a long road lies ahead in full empowerment.

## Challenges faced by LGBTQs

1) Non-recognition of same-sex marriage in recent Supriyo Chakraborty vs UOI case.



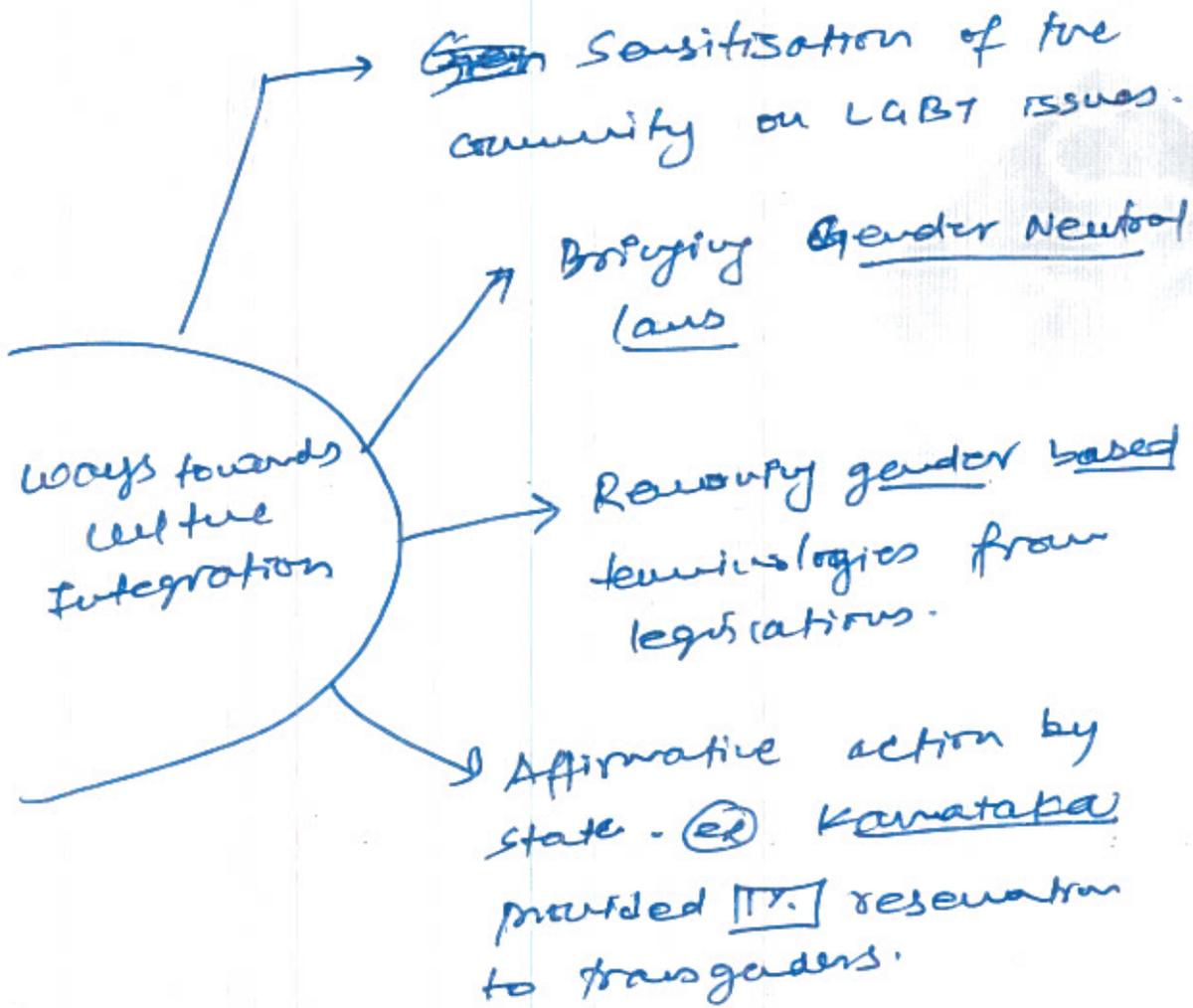
Public survey on same-sex marriage

2) Transgenders are looked down with disdain & treated inhumanely.

3) Cultural stereotypes against LGBTQs are seen as deviants.

4) Transphobia and gender-based slurs.

5) Discrimination in housing, employment, education etc.



Thus, following the spirit of Yogyakarta Principles, the constitutional rights of the MICROSCOPIC MINORITIES need to be preserved & protected.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) Throw light upon the importance of seals and sealings in the reconstruction of socio-economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Also, explain why many of the known Harappan settlements are in semi-arid regions. (15 marks, 250 words)

हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन के पुनर्निर्माण में मोहर और मुद्रण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, यह भी बताएं कि हड़प्पा की कई ज्ञात बस्तियाँ अर्ध-शुष्क क्षेत्रों में क्यों हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Harappan Civilisation was a Bronze age civilisation that flourished in Indus valley region reaching its peak during 2300-1900 BCE. Seals from the civilisation provides a window to history of the age.

## Importance of Seal & sealings.

### I. Reconstruction of socio-economic life



1) Sealings were possibly used as currency hence help in reconstructing trade links

Harappan seals.

2) Number of seals found from a location showcases economic prosperity

⊗ Lothal as centre of trade.

3) Standardised shape and weight of

Seals showcase the uniform administrative control. (ex) Harappa - Rakhigiri - Dholavira.

4) Seals near burials indicate social status of the dead.

### II. Reconstruction of Religious Life

1) Belief in Supernatural is depicted.

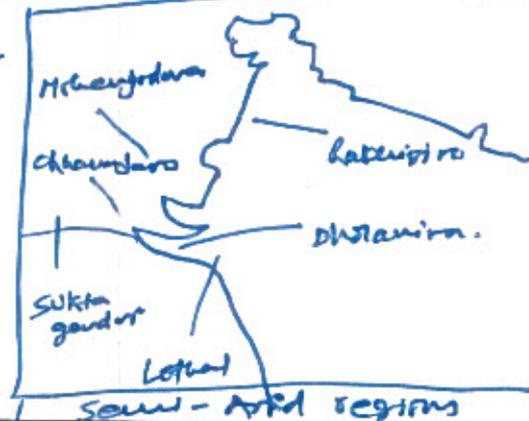
(ex) Seals

2) Belief in female Goddesses could be deciphered.

3) Seals as Amulets were used to provide cosmic protection to the individual.

### Harappan settlements in semi-arid regions

\*) Historians believed that various Harappan sites emerged in the flood



Plain of Indus river and its tributaries but today they appear to be in semi-arid region due to,

1) Climate change at the beginning of Meghalayan Age (4200 yrs Ago) would have rendered Indus plain dry.

2) Disappearance of river streams  
 (e.g) Saraswati river near Rakwigiri.

3) Sites in the water rich region could not be identified due to continuous habitation (e.g) Punjab Doab

Therefore, Harappan civilisation is a TREASURE PROVE of diverse historical information and continued decipherment of new knowledge enriches the spirit of ATULYA BHARAT (Unconquered India)

**Feedback**

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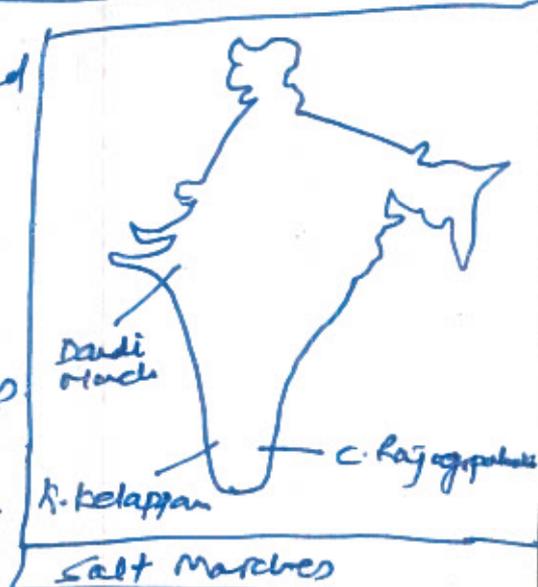
Q.12) Describe the significance of the Dandi March (1930) as the starting point of the Civil Disobedience Movement. Also, discuss the national and international reactions to the Dandi March and the Salt Satyagraha. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Dandi March was a form of Salt Satyagraha led by Gandhiji with his 73 followers embarking on a foot march from Sabamati Ashram to coastal town of Dandi from 12th March, 1930 to 6th April, 1930.

## Significance of Dandi March

- 1) Gandhiji demonstrated the power of Civil Disobedience of salt laws to galvanise masses.
- 2) Salt had no divisive implications and connected to the pride of every Indian.
- 3) Highlighting the exploitative nature of



British Rule: Gandhiji on 1000% tax on salt said that, "It is the most exploitative poll tax, the ingenuity of human can devise"

- 4) Civil disobedience became a tool of anti-imperialist struggle
- ⊗ Refusal of chaukidara tax in Bihar,  
No rent, no revenue campaign in Gujarat

Reactions to Dandi March & Salt Satyagrah

## I. National Reactions

- 1) DEMONSTRATION EFFECT: C. Rajagopalachari led salt march on Tanjore coast,  
K. Kelappan on Kerala coast.

- 2) Enhanced spirit of nationalism  
 ⊗ Sarejui Naidu led raid on Dharsana salt works.

- 3) Augmented the diversity in form of anti-imperialist struggle.

(ex) No revenue campaign in ~~United~~ United Province led by JL Nehru.

4) Violation of Forest laws (ex) Andhra Pradesh

5) Constitutionalists distanced away themselves from CDM. (ex) Dr. Ambedkar criticised Civil Disobedience

## II- International Struggle

1) Widely covered by International Media  
(ex) TIMES Magazine

2) Gandhiji was recognized on the international stage.

3) Both Soviet Union and USA noted the Civil Disobedience struggle.

Therefore, with a handful of salt Gandhiji shook the foundation of British Empire ultimately forcing Lord Jinnah to negotiate at the level of parity.

### Feedback

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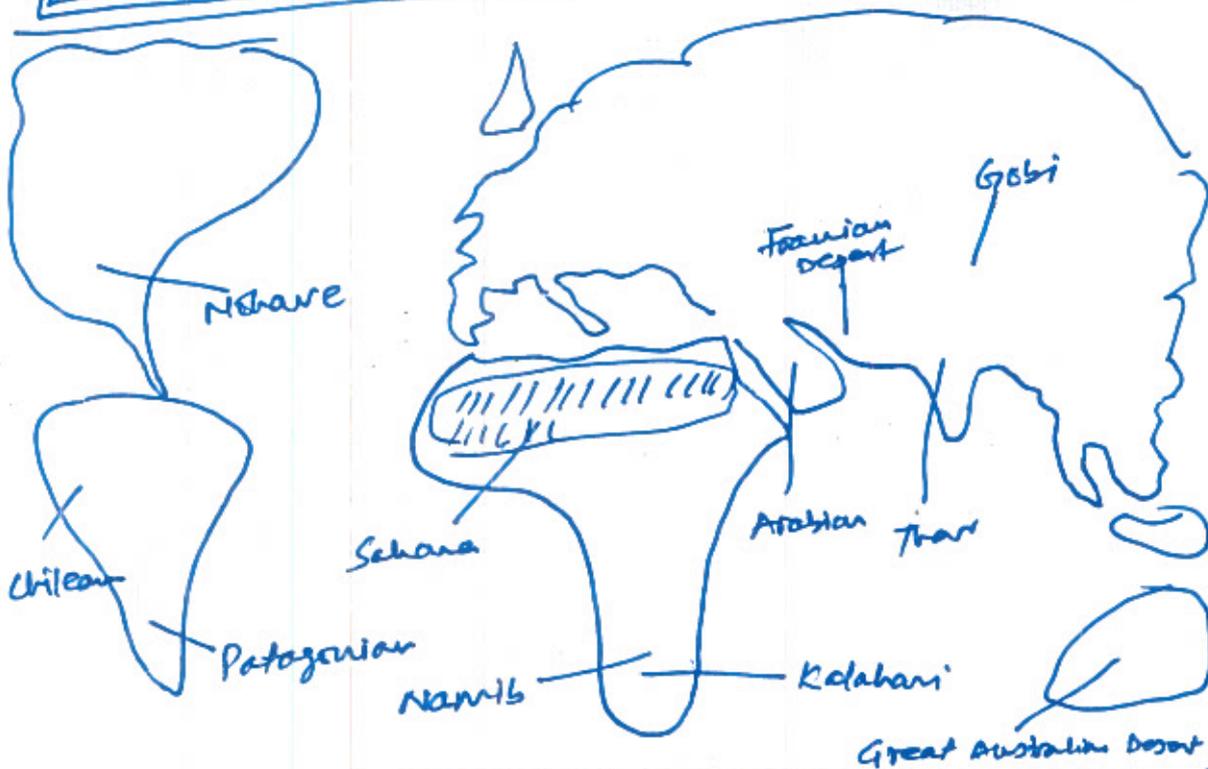
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

As per World Meteorological Organisation, deserts are the region which receives less than 25 cm of annual rainfall. Globally, both hot and cold deserts are found.

Distribution of Deserts



Major Deserts around the world.

Factors for Desert formation

- 1) Sub-tropical westerly wind region

having Dry winds. (ex) Sahara Desert.

2) Continentality effect and desiccation of winds. (ex) Gobi Desert in China

3) Desiccating effect of Cold ocean waves  
(ex) Chilean desert, Namib Desert

4) Rain shadow regions created due to blocking effect of mountains on rain bearing winds. (ex) Patagonian Desert formed by Andes

5) Parallel mountains to the wind direction prevent any uplift of rain bearing clouds. (ex) Thar desert being parallel to Aravalli. Monsoon winds pass without precipitation.

6) Man-made deserts due to land-use change and land-degradation.

(ex) Extension of Aravalli in Punjab.

Influence of Desert

I - on Flora

- Succulent plants
- Thorny leaves.
- Deeper roots.
- Fleshy stems.

II - on Fauna

- Reduced size of organisms
- Burrowers
- Comfortable walking adaptation in foot. (ex) Foot pad of camel.

III - on Humans

- Loose clothing
- Citrus fruit consumption.

Therefore, the spirit of UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration (2021-30) and UNCCD declarations need to be followed to restrict desertification and achieve LAND DEGRADATION NEUTRALITY.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

As per Bergan School of Meteorology, local winds are the TERTIARY WINDS that originate in a particular region based on local climatic & geographic factors.

## Impact of Local winds



1) Economic importance: warm wind in valleys promote fruit ripening

- 1) Foehn in the valleys of France.
- 2) Human productivity is influenced.
  - ⊗ Loo in North India leads to Heat strokes in people
- 3) Extreme weather conditions
  - ⊗ Blizzards in North America lead to cold waves
- 4) Moderation of local temperature.
  - ⊗ Sirocco travels over Mediterranean and bring rainfall in the coastal region.
- 5) Rainfall pattern is influenced by local winds.
  - ⊗ Rain in central USA brought by local wind



6) Duststorms are brought by local winds.

ex) Khamsin in North Africa

Hence, local winds have varied influence on the climate and economy of the region. ~~It is~~

Better Climate Modelling is required for leveraging the advantages of winds and mitigating its negative impact.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Rare Earths Elements (REE) are considered as 'Vitamins of Modern Industry'. In this context, bring out the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of REE in the world. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Ministry of Mines has recently identified critical minerals with 17 Rare Earth Minerals. Rare Earth Elements (REE) comprise of 15 lanthanide group elements along with Scandium and Yttrium.

REE are named such because of the difficulty in extraction and its economic viability of extraction is poor.

REE as vitamins of Modern Industry

- 1) Emerging technologies and its hardware are dependent on REE. (ex) Supercomputers  
Quantum computers
- 2) Energy transition towards renewables require REE. (ex) Solar wafers
- 3) Enhancing computational powers require REE. (ex) Silicon chips

4) Space travel and exploration requires REE. (ex) REE in Atomic clocks on Satellites.

However, REE is heterogeneously distributed across the world and its extraction is not economically viable at many places.



## Multi-dimensional Implications

- 1) Strategic Competition between world powers to get access to REE. (ex) China - USA rivalry.
- 2) Supply chain disruptions would make REE as critical elements.

$$\boxed{\text{Difficulty in Extraction}} + \boxed{\text{Supply chain Disruption}} = \boxed{\text{Criticality of Mineral}}$$

3) Impede progress towards Green Transition and Climate change Mitigation

4) Monopolisation of supply of REE disrupt trade relations. (e) china monopolising REE extraction & processing.

5) Disruption in the production of varied industries. (e) CHIP FAMINE of silicon disrupted automobile sector.

Therefore, a RULE BASED order need to be established for sustainable extraction of REE and MUTUAL BENEFITS to accelerate development.

### Feedback

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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)

As per **NOAA (USA)**, Ocean currents are the large stream of ocean water having specific physical properties and travelling across the oceans in a predictable manner.

## Factors affecting ocean currents

- 1) **Rotation of earth**: It leads to **FERRELL LAW** application on ocean current.
  - Northern Hemisphere** → Moves towards right
  - Southern Hemisphere** → Moves towards left.
- 2) **Coriolis force** directs ocean current based on Perrell's law:
- 3) **Insolation** changes the temperature of ocean currents. (ex) Equatorial currents are warm like North Atlantic Stream
- 4) **Winds** influence the direction of currents.
  - (ex) Monsoon winds lead to counter-equatorial current in Indian ocean.

- 5) Latitude: Higher latitude makes ocean current cold, due to influence of arctic and antarctic. (ex) Cadiz currents are cold.
- 6) Temperature & density gradient determine circular flow. (ex) Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation.

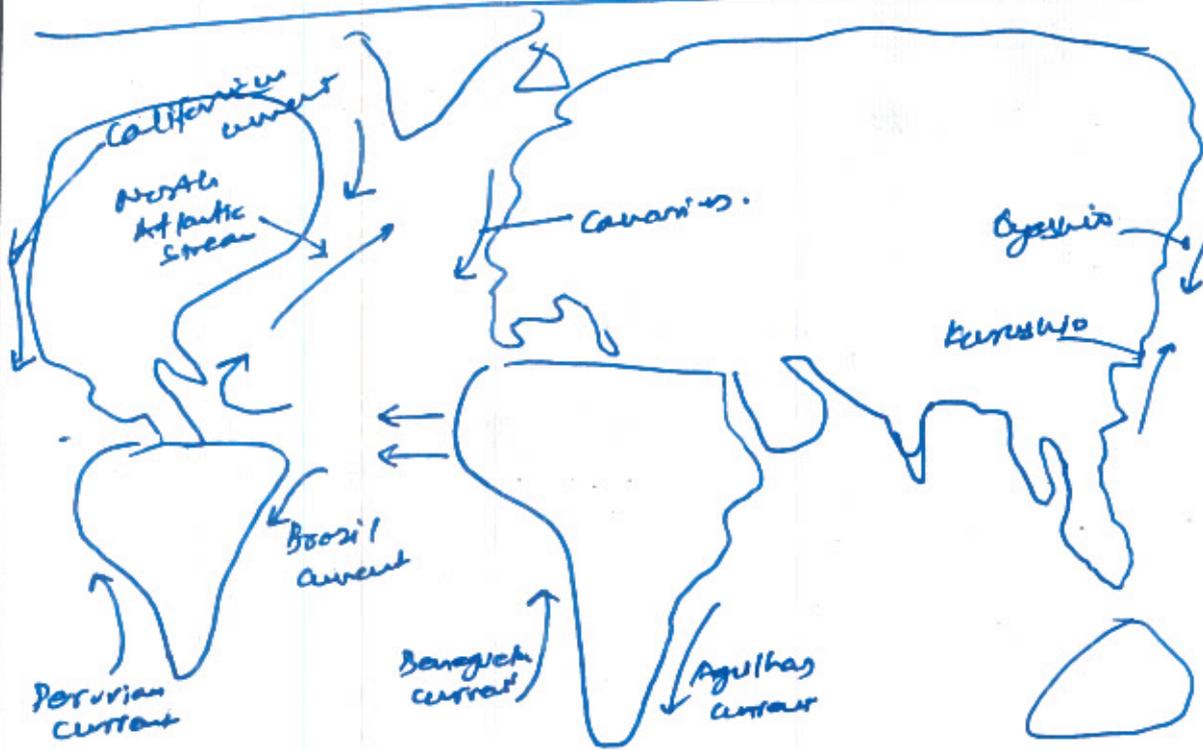


Fig. Surface Ocean currents.

Multidimensional Impact of Oceanic

- 1) Climatic: Determine ocean-atmosphere phenomena (ex) El-Nino

2) **Economic**: Meeting place of cold and warm currents are rich fishing zones

(ex) Japan coast: Oyashio & Kurishio currents meet.

3) **Habitation**: Makes places at higher latitude habitable:

(ex) Moderate climate of England due to North Atlantic stream (warm).

4) **Geographical**: Cold currents make coastal deserts. (ex) Nauris Desert due to cold Berguelia current.

5) **Social**: Fishing communities evolve in the regions of meeting of currents. (ex) Newfoundland.

Therefore, climate change induced changes in ocean current need to be studied for better **adaptation** and **mitigation** and to promote **BLUE ECONOMY**.

### Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

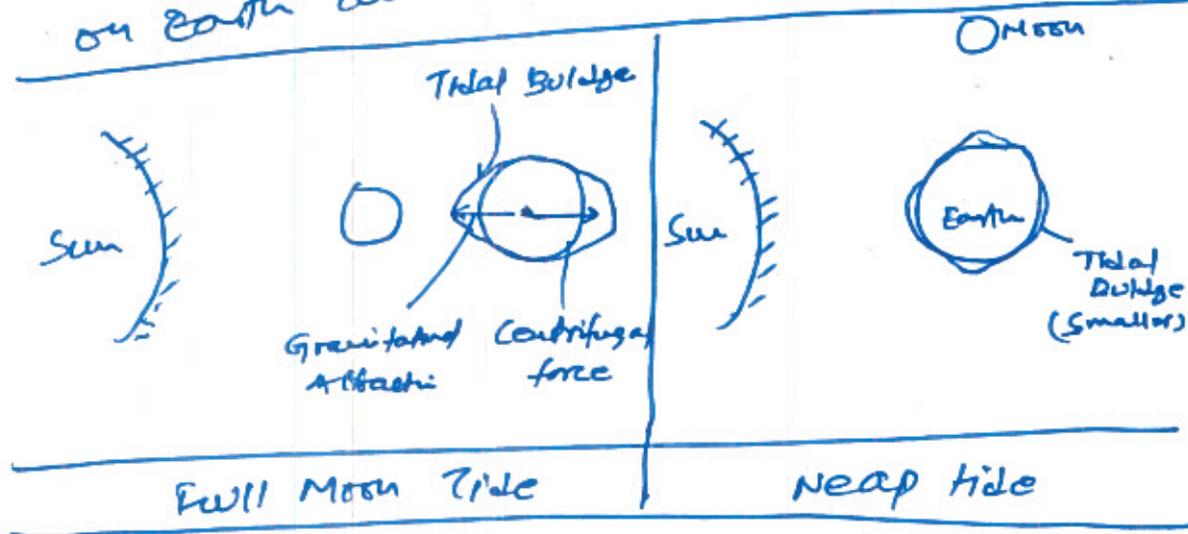
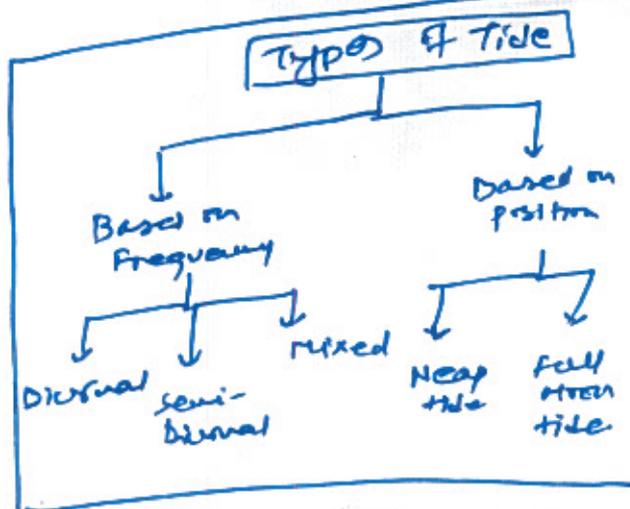
ज्वार-भाटा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में समझाइए तथा ज्वार-भाटा और लहरों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per ~~World~~ **NOAA (USA)**, tides are the periodic rise and fall in the levels of ocean water due to combined gravitational influence of Sun, moon and Earth.

## Formation of Tide

Tides are formed based on the relative gravitational pull of Sun & moon on Earth and the ocean water.



- 1) In Full moon tide when both sun & moon are in the same line, the gravitational pull is added and larger tides are seen.
- 2) In Neap tides, moon is perpendicular to the sun-Earth axis, hence the tidal bulge is smaller than full moon tides.

Tides	waves
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Large quantity of water is <u>vertically displaced</u>.</li> <li>2) Movement of water from depth to <u>upwards</u> <u>bringing nutrients</u></li> <li>3) Help in <u>docking of ships at shipyards</u></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Movement of ocean water <u>in up &amp; down direction</u>.</li> <li>2) No <u>large movement</u> of water from depth.</li> <li>3) Influence <u>movement of ships</u> based on <u>direction of movement</u>.</li> </ol>

4) Been at coastal boundaries.

4) seen both at coasts and in open oceans.

5) Gravitational force propels Tides.

5) Multiple forces like Tsunami waves, Icebergs, ~~etc~~ wind etc

Hence, both Tides and waves possess energy which could be harnessed as sources of renewable energy (Tidal energy - 12 GW potential, wave energy - 41 GW potential).

Therefore, Deep Ocean Mission and Project Samudrayaan are step in right direction to holistically leverage various potentials of ocean for Sustainable Development.

### Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per IAMAZ, over 82 crore Indians have access to internet. Social Media access has expanded arena of human interaction but has showed the potential to disrupt entire social fabric.

## Impact of Social Media on Indian Society

### I. Positive Impacts

- 1) Self-expression avenues to vulnerable sections.  
 (ex) Sexual minorities (LGBTQIAT)
- 2) Cross-cultural communication and diffusion of ideas. (ex) BTS influence on Teens.
- 3) Empowerment of women by avenues for expression, dialogue, leadership & becoming changemakers.

4) Reinforcing Kinship ties by promoting connection with varied kin groups.

ex) Birthday wishes, video call.

5) Creator Economy is expanding fast providing opportunities for gottus, women, elderlies etc.

## II. Negative Impacts

1) Disruption of social harmony.

ex) Fake news leading to Muzaffargarh riots (2013)

2) Marginalisation of already marginalised

ex) CSDS survey highlights upper caste dominance of social media and marginalisation of Dalit voices.

3) Deviants becoming 'social' on social media. ex) Pedophiles

4) Exploitation of the vulnerable sections.

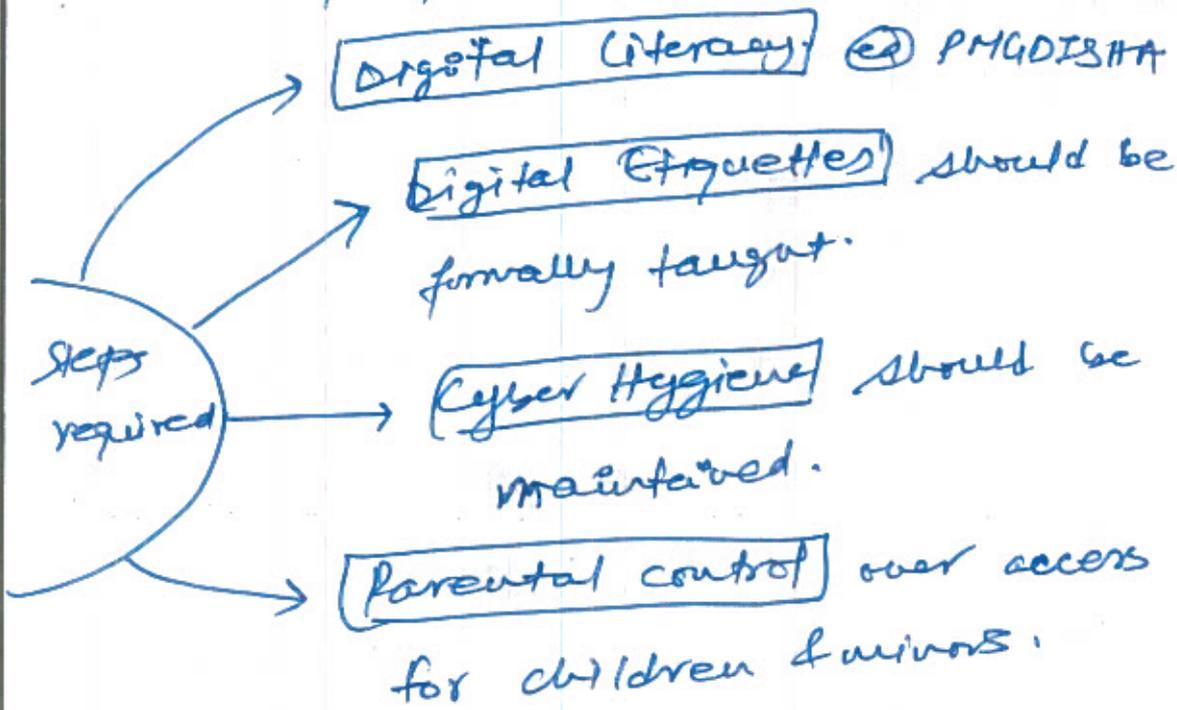
ex) cyber-arrest scams.

5) **Domination** over women and reinforcing **patriarchal** norms.

⊗ **Cyberbullying**, **cyber stalking**.

6) Invasion of **privacy** of the **individuals**

⊗ leaking personal information on **public** platform.



Thus, Social Media being **VALUE**

**NEUTRAL** should be guided by **SOCIETAL**

**ETHICS** and robust regulation to leverage

it for Inclusive development of all.

### 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)

Paul Brass defined regionalism as the affinity of people to a particular region such that regional interest override national interests.

Reasons behind regionalism in India

I. As response to failure in addressing aspirations

1) Aspirations of development being overlooked.

(ex) Jharkhand Movement for a Tribal-led development.

2) Aspirations for prolapsed autonomy in governance

(ex) Gorkhaland movement for greater autonomy.

3) Aspirations for language based reorganisation of states.

(ex) Leftist - Gramamulu led Nighal Andhra Movement.

4) Aspiration of religion based state in the guise of linguistic identity.

(ex) Khalistan Movement in Punjab.

5) Failure to settle disputes related to linguistic organisation

(ex) Belagani Issue - Maharashtra vs Karnataka.

## D. AS ASSERTION OF Socio-cultural Identity

1) Perceived marginalisation in job opportunities. (ex) SON of soil movement in Maharashtra.

2) Perceived threat to indigenous culture

(ex) Assam Movement against illegal immigration of Bengalis.

3) Dilution of local culture and imposition of outside culture.

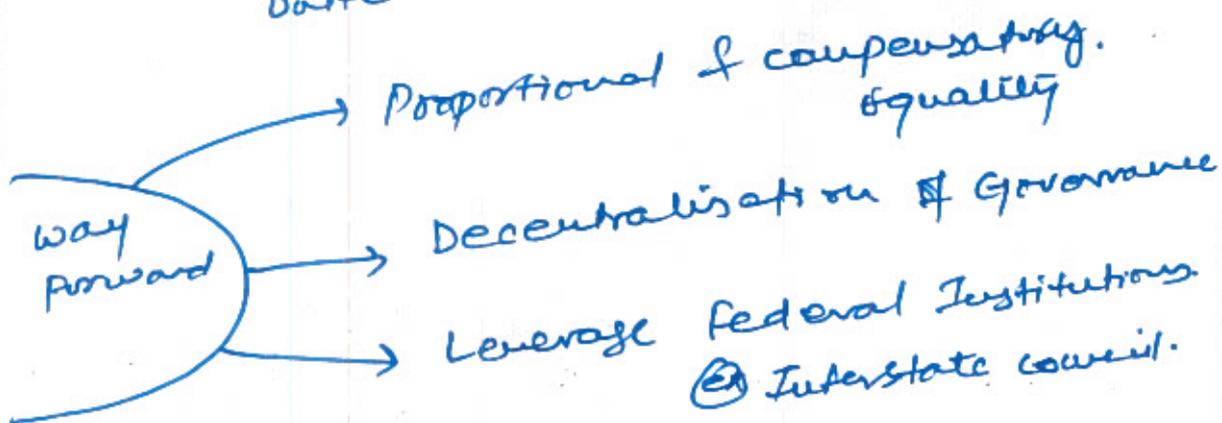
ex) Aarti - Hindi protest in Karnataka

4) To preserve unique tribal culture.

ex) Naga movement for Greater Nagalim

5) To preserve the local identity based on charismatic figures.

ex) Shivaji in Maharashtra is invoked to unite in struggle of "us" vs them.



Thus, Sardar Patel dictum need to be followed, "By common endeavour we

can take our country to new heights but

a lack of unity will bring fresh calamities"

### Feedback

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

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

IPCC has highlighted increased frequency of heatwaves due to climate change.

The vulnerabilities of women are accentuated in the conditions of disasters as disasters affects the vulnerable the most.

Exacerbating vulnerabilities of women in Extreme Heat conditions

1) Traditional social role of fetching water is with women. Water stress in Heat conditions increases burden on women.

2) WATER WIVES phenomenon: Increased polygamy in water-stressed regions.

ex) Rajasthan

3) Domestic burden of work accentuated.

ex) Greater burden of CARE LABOUR

## and EMOTIONAL LABOUR

- 4) Poor ventilation in kitchens where majority of women work threatens the risk of Heat Strokes
- 5) Informal Employment: >90% working women in informal sector → First to be fired in cases of distress.
- 6) Food & employment security is threatened.
- (Ex) 85% of rural women work in agriculture  
 ↓  
 High vulnerability to water stress
- Strategies to mitigate vulnerabilities
- 1) Gender sensitive disaster management plans
  - 2) Accelerate tapped water connection to households to reduce burden on women to fetch water.

- 3) Heat Management plans should prioritise women and fund women-led solutions.
  - ⊗ SHG led heat mitigation plans.
- 4) Better ventilation for homes.
  - ⊗ Accelerate PMAY (Awas Yojana) completion.
- 5) ~~Check~~ Information dissemination on heatwave forecast to women.

Thus, the ideals of Article 38 and Article 41 of constitution need to be aspired to reduce vulnerability of woman and leverage NARISHAKTI to deal with disasters.

**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			

### Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

#### Test Goal

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

#### Outcomes

.....

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.....

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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		

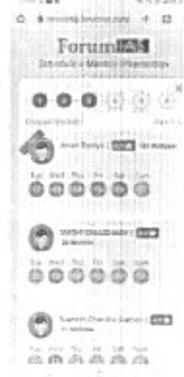
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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