

TEST CODE 7 1 1 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	KISHAN RAM		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910158607	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	14/09/2024

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			5:00 PM	8:00 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **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)

Recent Nalanda's inclusion in UNESCO world heritage site and completion of Nalanda University project give it a huge importance.

Symbol of Academic heritage

↳ As per Hien-tsuang

① Multi disciplinary subjects taught

↳ ex medicine, astrology, metallurgy.

② Religious learning center

↳ for Hinyana, Mahayan and Vajrayan Buddhism during pure period (7th century)

③ International scholars

ex Huen-tsuang, Itsing learned Buddhist teachings here.

(Don't write in this Area)
पर कुछ न लिखें

④ greatest political patronage
ex Harshvardhana gave 200 villages
 post Kemungupta established it.

Cultural exchange center

↳ As per Hie-en-Tsang and ITsing

① Multi religious and open learning
ex Vajrayan buddhism spreaded to
 Tibet by Taranatha

② Collaborative and secular in nature
ex Archological sites like libraries
 shows greatest learnings

③ strong institution with socio-cultural exchange
ex During pala and sena dynasty
Ambassadors came and learned

As Bhaktiyar Khilji destroyed
 it during 13th century, again it has
 revived as strong glory and world
heritage of learning and cultural exchange
site.

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

Delhi sultanat was ruling period
from 1205 to 1526, and ruled by
turkish origine central asian muslim
rulers.

Indo persian culture development

⇒ Literature

① persian books written

ex Ziauddin Barani wrote Tarikh
i- Firuzshahi → gave idea about

Tughlag Dynasty

② Religious and Social Identity

ex padmasvat book by malik

mahommed jaysinh depicted

rajal Ratan Sinh Joler during
Alauddin khilji attack.

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)
Q.91

Art contributions

- ① Music → Amir Khusarū developed ghazal, Tarang and Khyal form of Hindustani music
- ② new Rag developed
ex: Ghosaq, Sanam by Amir Khusarū
- ③ language exchange → new techniques developed for Persian sculpture
- ④ language exchange → Persian and Urdu development.

Architectural development

- ① great Buildings
ex: Kutub Minar by Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish
 - ② pillars → transferred by Feroz Shah Tughlaq from Meerut and Topra to Delhi
 - ③ cities → Fort cities like Siri → Alauddin Khalji
→ Ferozabad by Ghiyasuddin bin Tughlaq
 - ④ mosque → Ashraf Din Ka Zopra by Qutubuddin Aibak.
- Delhi Sultanat was great period of Persian style of Art and cultural development.

Feedback

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AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) Give a brief account of the contributions of early nationalists to the Indian freedom struggle.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में प्रारंभिक राष्ट्रवादियों के योगदान का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Early nationalist like moderates and before moderates prepared base for the national movement in different spheres.

contribution

① Bangbasha prakasika Sabha

↳ By Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1836 for peasants' sole and rights against Zamindary.

② Zamindari Association and Bengal British India Society

↳ By Radha Kant Dev, Surendra Nath Tagore for Zamindari grievances.

③ Administrative Reform

↳ Indian Association of Cultivators

↳ in 1940's by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose

↓
To promote Indian inclusion in civil services.

④ India house and Dadabhai Naorozi
 ↳ promotion of Indian economic exploitation
 & awareness.
 ↳ crit: poverty and unbritish rule in india
 propagated drain of wealth theory

⑤ way for formation of congress in 1885
 ↳ Surendranath B., Dadabhai N., Badruddin
 Tajyabji.

overall field of work

- ↳ ① Political Awareness
- ↳ ② Administrative reform
- ↳ ③ opposed Ilbert Bill → 1880's Ripper period.
- ↳ ④ salt and house tax abolition
- ↳ ⑤ reduced Input duties and Capital based economic model
- ↳ ⑥ Reduce peasants exploitation by revenue tax Reduction

weakness

↳ less mass participation + less effective reform
 overall early nationalist created base for long term freedom movement in future struggle

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) The Vaikom Satyagraha marked a historic milestone in India's fight against social injustice, demonstrating the power of non-violent resistance in dismantling oppressive caste barriers. Explain.

(10 marks, 150 words)

वैकोम सत्याग्रह ने सामाजिक अन्याय के खिलाफ भारत की लड़ाई में एक ऐतिहासिक मील का पत्थर साबित हुआ, जिसने दमनकारी जातिगत बाधाओं को खत्म करने में अहिंसक प्रतिरोध की शक्ति का प्रदर्शन किया। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Vaikom Satyagraha during 1924
conducted by K.P. Keshava in Madras
province was significant part of
other temple entry movement during
that time.

Vaikom's way fight against social injustice

- ① Against lower caste Hindu and untouchability practice
- ② Against no temple entry for untouchable
- ③ Social and political discrimination faced by untouchable → great voice by Vaikom Satyagraha

power of non-violent resistance

① Strong leadership

ex K.P. Keshava, T.K. Madhavan

P.K. Pillar and other provided strong leadership.

- ② Based on Gandhiji's non violence principles
 - ↳ Gandhiji also supported → strong motivation among masses.
- ③ No large scale violence during movement

Success in removing oppressive practices

- ① C. Rajgopalachari Congress government started opening temples for untouchables
- ② Hindu landlords oppression lost
- ③ peasant and untouchables get reduced exploitative justice

Varkey Satyagraha is completed 100 years in 2024 still inspiring for giving away with untouchability and its practices.

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)

Israel - Palestine issue is
age old and trace its roots
from colonisation during British
and France era.

Oslo accord landmark achievement

- ① Arab - Israel conflict came to end
- ② 2 states formula given
- ③ peace full coexistence and sovereignty upholding at any cost

Issues

① not followed in spirit

Ex = Israel strong control over
Jerusalem.

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

② Israel and Palestine cyclical Conflict

Ex recent Hamas- Israel conflict in 2024.

③ World Countries passivity

Ex UNSC Summit voting

Ex USA supporting Israel and Pakistan and middle easting to Palestine

Way forward

① Respecting sovereignty of each other territories.

② peaceful and rule based multipolar world order.

AS Israel - Palestine conflict is going on since centuries need diplomatic and peaceful solution.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Northern and Southern lights are geographical and climatological phenomena due to interaction of ionospheric movement in upper atmosphere against geomagnetic storms and space radiation.

Formation of northern & southern lights

geomagnetic storms | Space radiation from different objects
 ↓
 strong energy with charged particles
 ↓
 interact with ionosphere layer
 of upper atmosphere at poles as due to thickness and strong gravity
 ↓
 give lightning and sky light.
 ↓
 called northern and southern lights.

* Impact of Earth atmosphere

- ① Absorber of radiation and thinning of ionosphere.
- ② Expansion of temporary upper earth atmosphere.
- ③ Atmospheric layers such as ozone in stratosphere get some destructive impact.

Impact on human life

- ① strong radiation
↳ skin cancer, cardiac and other blood disorder on long exposure.
- ② power transmission line get damaged if strong impact.
- ③ Satellite communication and space object damaged.

Northern and Southern light have impact on both atmosphere and human life at large.

Feedback

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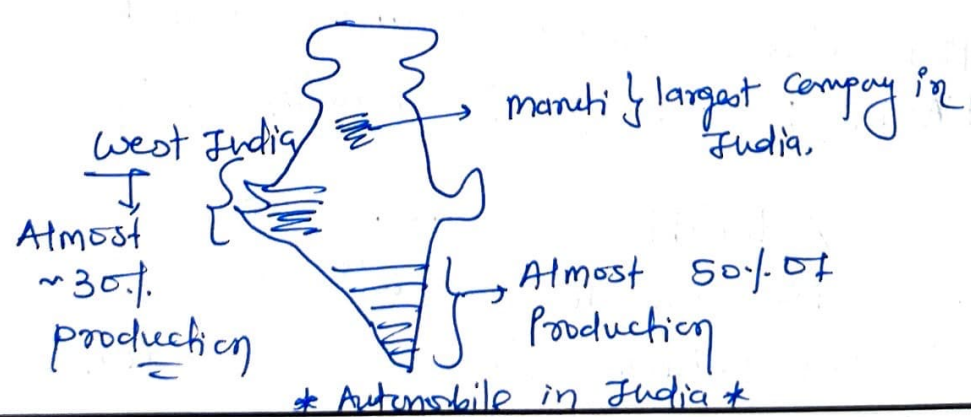
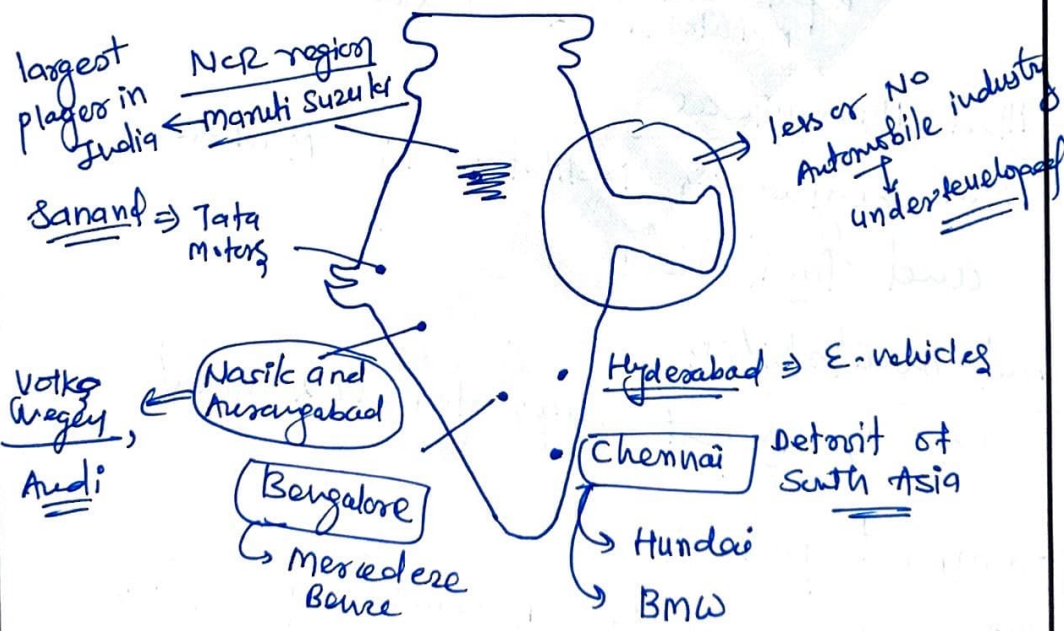
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Indian Automobile industry is large employer of around 3.5 cr people with Gdp contribution of 7.5% of Gdp.

Major Automobile clusters



(Don't write in this Area पर इस क्षेत्र में लिखें)

Favourable factors of location

- ① Raw material
↳ Strong iron & steel sector (~ 122 B & market)
- ② Capital market
↳ ex NBFC and banking + share market sector
- ③ Supply chain
 Iron & steel → Engine manufacturing ↓
 ↓
 Assembling
 ↓
 market
 ↓
 Repair and maintenance ←
- ④ Skilled Humanforce
↳ ex Engineering institutes in Mumbai and Tamil nadu
- ⑤ Land availability
ex in Gujarat Supportive environment.
- ⑥ government policies
ex make in India, Assemble in India,
PLI scheme, Heavy Industry promotion,
FAM I, II scheme, Tax benefits In IT

Automobile Industry is fastest growing due to electric and other hybrid vehicle demand in India

Feedback
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P & R			
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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 multidiverse and multi-cultural society which is the great strength for developing India as Developed nation by Govt. (PM Modi)

Role of diversity in enriching and strengthening Indian society

① Strong free and fair election

ex ~ 96 cr votes in LS election 2024.
strong cultural ethos make it possible

② Solid social Integration

- As per report religious minorities have high TFR (>2) ⇒ depicting positive environment in India.

③ Diverse religious diversity and secularism

ex ~ 80% Hindus and rest 20% muslim,

Christian, Sikh, Buddha → everyone celebrates each other's festivals.

④ Strong cultural ethos
 ex: Recent G20 Summit and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam → with diverse cultural depiction to world.

⑤ Regional diversity and growth
 ex: poverty is reduced to 17.2% as per multilingual poverty index 2024.

⑥ Inclusivity and diversity
 ex: 41.5% PLPR which is increasing in rural areas for women.
 ex: 54% MP's in Lok Sabha are women.
 ↓
 steps like Nishakti Varday Activities 2024 ↑ it to 33%.

⑦ Vulnerable take care of
 ex: SC and ST's are getting more education → ex: SC literacy rate 65% ↑ to 74% (NFHS-5)

India is multicultural society and it is the strength, so use it for positive integration & consolidation. (Sardar Patel)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

globalization is the process of
integration of people, belief, thoughts,
capital, technologies etc among different
countries in the world.

positive impact in youth

① cultural assertiveness

ex openness and objectivity as per
westernised culture but suspecting
elders as well.

② political consciousness

ex as per ECI → in 2024 election
youth played active role in complains
about mis and malpractices

③ Economic Impact

↳ ↑ jobs opportunities in other
countries ⇒ ~ 35 lakh people in UAE

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



Negative impact

① Radicalisation of youth

Ex in J&K in terrorism

② promotion of skill less culture

Ex AI and new technologies not promoting skill jobs.

③ Job loss and unemployment

Ex As per essay \Rightarrow ~50% of youth after graduation unemployed

④ Social media misuse

Ex As per VB \rightarrow youth involved in gaming.

As youth is \uparrow and in <35 years of people are \approx 65%. For India, this demographic dividend need careful support in globalised world.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

LGBTQ rights are much increased by passing days but still they are facing challenges.

Significant progress

- ① protection of transgender rights Act
↳ promote legal rights
- ② Schemes
↳ like swadhar gosh, smile scheme
PM Daksha etc promote their inclusivity.

Still issues remained

- ① political rights
↳ less or negligible candidates in local, state and central government

② Educational Right

↳ Almost 99% face discrimination
↳ ~75% Teaching discrimination

③ Health Issues

↳ ~40% have mental disorders

④ Social discrimination

↳ Almost 90% not accepted by society

⑤ Families abandon since birth

↳ ~99% LGBTQ child face challenges

Way forward = Strong shift

↳ ① strict law implementation

↳ ② social acceptance by provinces generation

↳ ③ Awareness among LGBTQ persons

LGBTQ are part of integral society of India, to uphold Art. 14 they need strong attention

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.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 the
1st urbanisation in India and as per
R.D. Banerjee, Indus valley civilisation was
very prosperous in terms of trade and social
trust.

Seals and sealings in reconstruction of socio-economic life

① Seals depict richness in external trade

Ex seals from Dilman and Magan ⇒ west
Asian-trade linkage

② Varieties of seals depict multiple social usage

Ex Steatite, chert, agate, copper
tablet → used for

1) Education purpose

2) Exchange of commodities

③ Varieties of seals from different areas

Ex Form Harappan → seal shows
bustrofidon script → yet to decipher
language

④ Economic trade

↳ Internal + External trade Relation
as Egyptian seals found in many sites

Seals and Religious life

① pashupat Shiva follower

Ex Isured style Shiva in yogic
posture seal from Harappan

② phallic cult and linga like sculpture

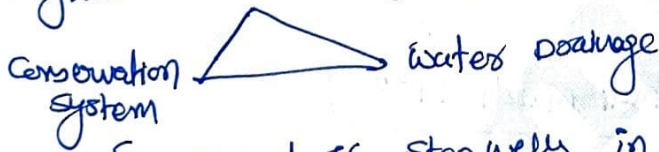
③ mother goddess terracotta and seals from
Lothal, Kalibangan etc.

⇒ Many settlements were in semi-arid region



1) Water supply available

↳ great water storage system



Ex around 16 step wells in Dholavira

2) Kalibangan was on Saraswati - Ghaggaru river system

3) Agriculture and economy based on multiple system → so it was viable in semi-arid region.

As Dholavira is UNESCO world heritage site many sites are still aspiring level of urbanisation planning of modern world.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन के आरंभिक बिंदु के रूप में दांडी मार्च (1930) के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, दांडी मार्च और नमक सत्याग्रह पर राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रतिक्रियाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil disobedience movement
was started on March 12 1930 by
Starting of Dandi March by Gandhiji
from Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad.

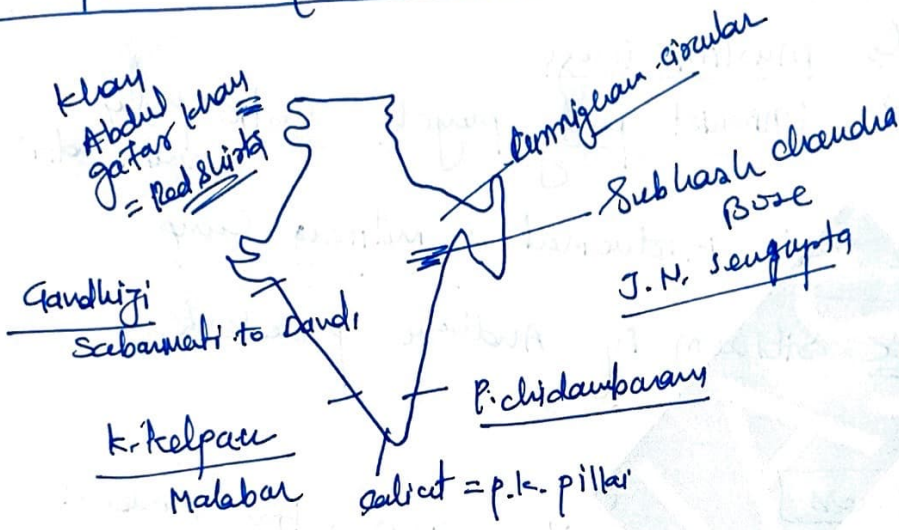
Significance of Dandi March 1930

① Message as small law can bring change
↳ many congress leaders opposed this strategy → later on consensus.

② Strong involvement of different sections

- ↳ students from Assam
- ↳ women
- ↳ permanent settlement system and chawkidari tax violation
- ↳ labour class, peasant involved.

③ Multiple location and mass movement



④ Message to Britishers

- ↳ ① for Indian unity and Renaissance
- ↳ ② strong leadership ex Gandhiji,
- ↳ ③ strong women participation
ex Savitri Bai Phule from Pharsana

National Reaction

- ↳ ① Strong Supremacy from British rule
 - ↳ strong law & order, honest, no trials, open fire etc.
- ↳ ② Support from all middle class intelligentsia

③ opposed form

↳ Muslim League
 ↳ Unionist party, Punjab, Justice party (South India)

④ large scale involvement + military camp
 ex Sibiram in Andhra Pradesh

⑤ Weakness

↳ not as per Non-violent movement
 ↳ support muslim upper class stay away
 ↳ less labour participation

International Section

↳ ① Support from Foreigners abroad
 ex Madam Bhabhi Camaj Paris Club

↳ ② British rule shaken in UK

↳ ③ Support from European nations

As Dandi march was a novel experience by Gandhiji, it helped for other next movement in freedom struggle

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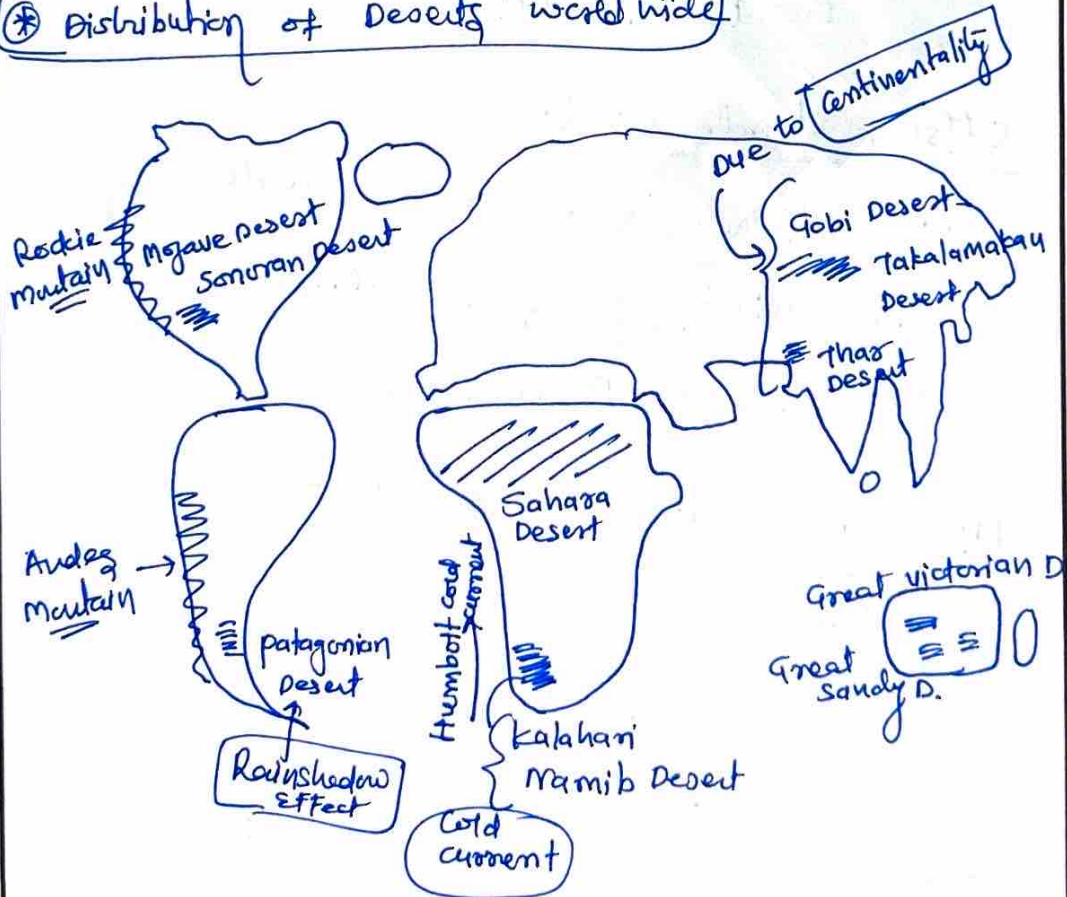
(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Desert ecosystem and Biome are distributed across the globe and desiccated where annual rainfall is less than 25cm

* Distribution of Deserts world wide



* global deserts and reasons for it *

Reasons for its Development

→ ① Cold ocean current

↳ cold water → less evaporation
↓
less rainfall

Ex = Kalahari, Namib Desert

↳ due to Humboldt cold current

→ ② Offshore trade winds

Ex offshore winds → no water
in winds → less rainfall

Ex Sahara Desert

→ ③ High pressure at 30° North and 30° South

↳ due to high pressure
↓

less evaporation → high wind pressure
↓

Desert

← Anticyclonic Condition



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)

winds are climatological air movement parallel to land which is based on its nature classified as permanent and local winds.

Impact of local winds → positive impact

① Local weather pattern

Ex chinook warm winds → in USA
on eastern part of Rockies mountain
known as snow eater ⇒ good for
cold reduction

② Local economic activity

Ex Föhn in Italy good for
Agriculture.

③ Rainfall in region affected.

ex Sirocco in mornoco to → Italy
bring moisture from Mediterranean Sea.

⇒ ⑤ Local Health impact

↳ ex doctor wind in western africa
in glama area → Reduce impact
of Bacterial and fungal infection.

⇒ ⑥ Promote Secondary Economic activities

↳ ex in veld and cantorbury plains
warm winds help for Animal Husbandry

Negative Impact

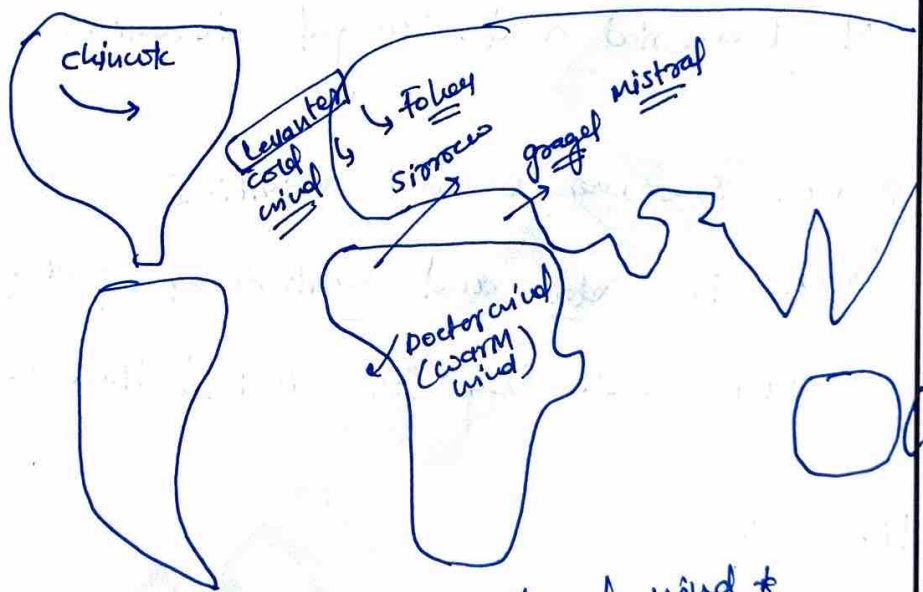
① Valley and mountain breeze

ex In J&K valley breeze affect
tourism industry.

② Strong cold weather negatively affect
local Agriculture

ex Levanter in France, gragel in greece.

③ negative impact on energy consumption
↳ ↑ energy (natural gas based) usage in
European countries.
Ex Russia, France, Germany etc.



* warm and cold local wind *

local windy have positive
and negative both impact on local
weather pattern.

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)

Recently central government has declared 6 rare earth minerals as non critical minerals for its usage in energy and new emerging sectors.

REE as vitamins of modern industry

① key elements for electric vehicle and battery storage industry.

Ex Lithium and Titanium → China has strong supply chain hold.

② Semiconductor industry

↳ REE like Cobalt, Tungsten are key component in chips and integrated circuit production.

③ Aerospace and Renewable industry

↳ REE like Titanium, Germanium, Tungstone are key element in critical technologies.

Implication of energy distribution

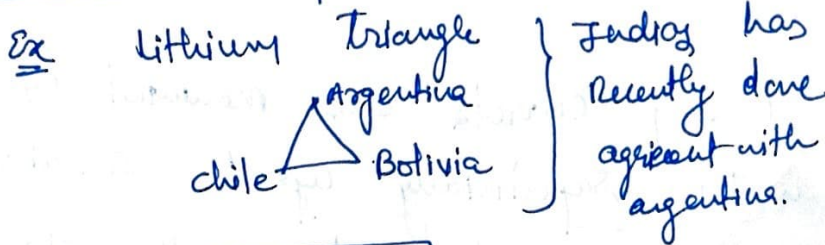
① Beneficiaries

→ ① supply chain strong regulator
ex china hold >70% of REE export.
like titanium

→ ② world politics and uncertainty
ex during covid-19 negative impact on supply chain.

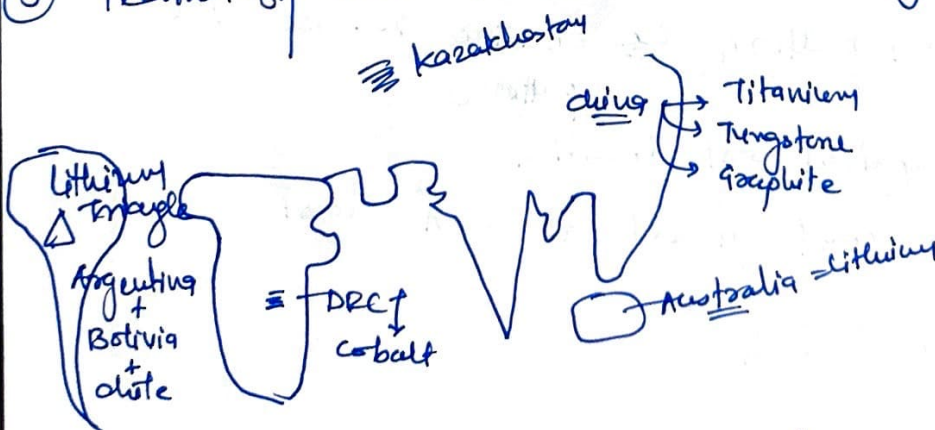
→ ③ strong climate action
ex to achieve UNFCCC, paris agreement 2015, INDCs → india has target of 50% Renewable energy capacity.

④ Renewable Energy totally dependent on it



Negative impact of uneven distribution

- ① Less Resilience on supply
- ② Demand driven international pricing
- ③ China's hegemony
- ④ less diversified production and extraction systems
- ⑤ Technology and Investment driven system.



* REE distribution unevenly

For Sustainable Energy under recent UNFCCC Summit at UAE in 2023, global support, technology transfer is key.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

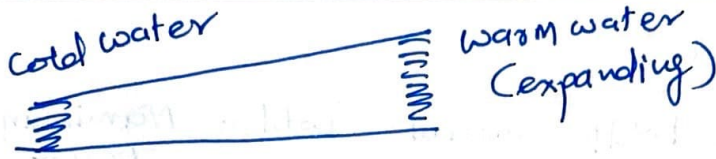
Ocean currents are movement of ocean water superficially up to certain meters due to local and mostly global permanent wind and system.

Primary factors

- ① permanent winds
ex tropical winds and equatorial ocean current
- ② gravity
- ③ weather pattern ex EL-NINO reverse the pattern
- ④ geographical location
ex Gulf current at USA coast

Secondary factors

- ① Temperature changes
ex warm ocean water → warm
expanding water → move towards
cold water



② pressure system

↳ Based on permanent planetary winds

③ Coriolis force

↳ main primary factor

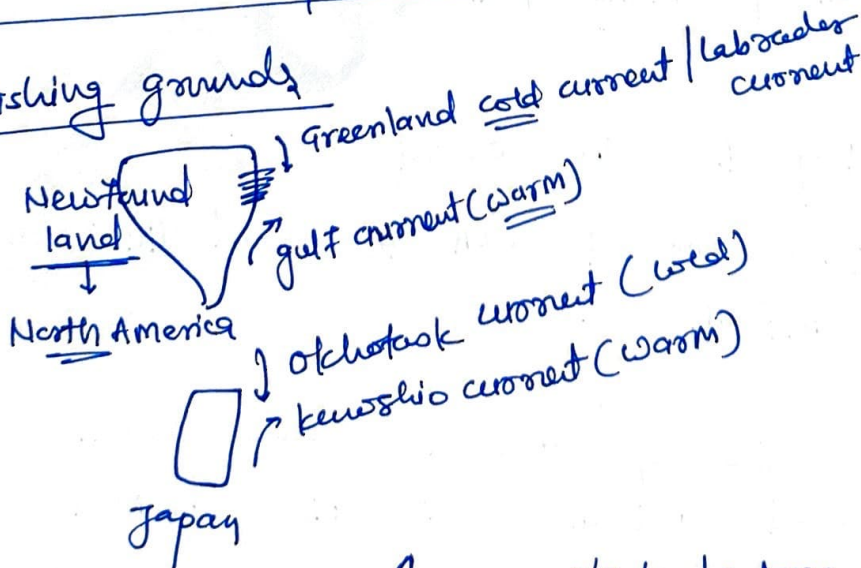
ex north atlantic drift

④ other minor factors

- ↳ tidal force
- ↳ geography & local factors
- ↳ salinity

Impact of Ocean currents

① Fishing grounds



→ mixing zone → ↑ more phytoplankton + nutrient upwelling

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.17) B

② Local weather

ex ① Humboldt current = cold = Namibian Desert

② warm current (North Atlantic drift) ⇒ Norwegian economy prospere

③ Tidal bore

ex in Amazon basin → negative impact

④ Dredging of ports

ex affect silt deposition at port sites.

⑤ Health pattern of ecosystem

ex El Niño and local impact on Indian monsoon ↓ → Drought

⑥ Rainfall pattern in world

ex East coast of USA ⇒ good Humicane Rainfall.

Ocean current have multiple impact and great climatic variant for many socio-cultural and economic productivity.

Feedback

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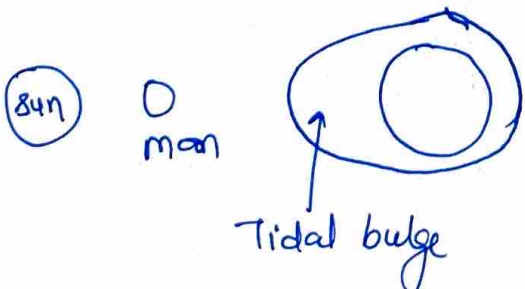
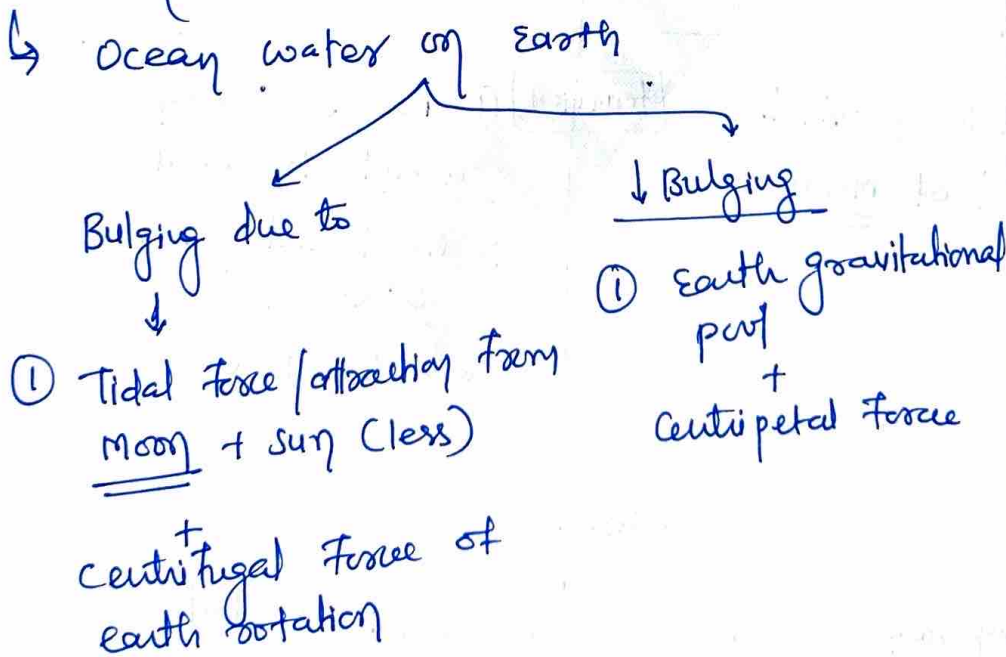
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) Briefly explain the process of tide formation and differentiate between tides and waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

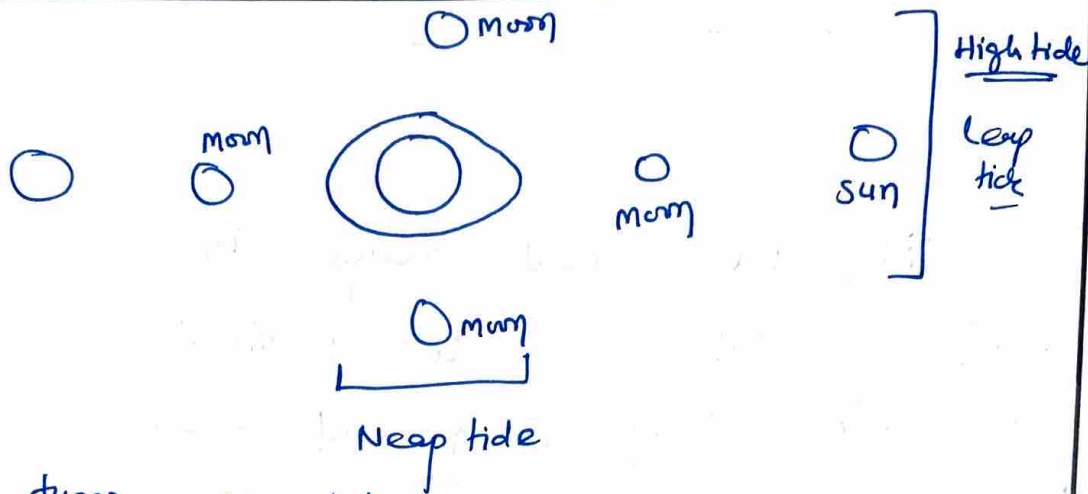
ज्वार-भाटा निर्माण की प्रक्रिया को संक्षेप में समझाइए तथा ज्वार-भाटा और लहरों में अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are small changes in the level of water due to gravitational pull of water from moon and sun.

Formation of Tides



* Tides formation *



- types →
- Neap tide
 - High tide / low tide
 - Diurnal tide / Diurnal tide

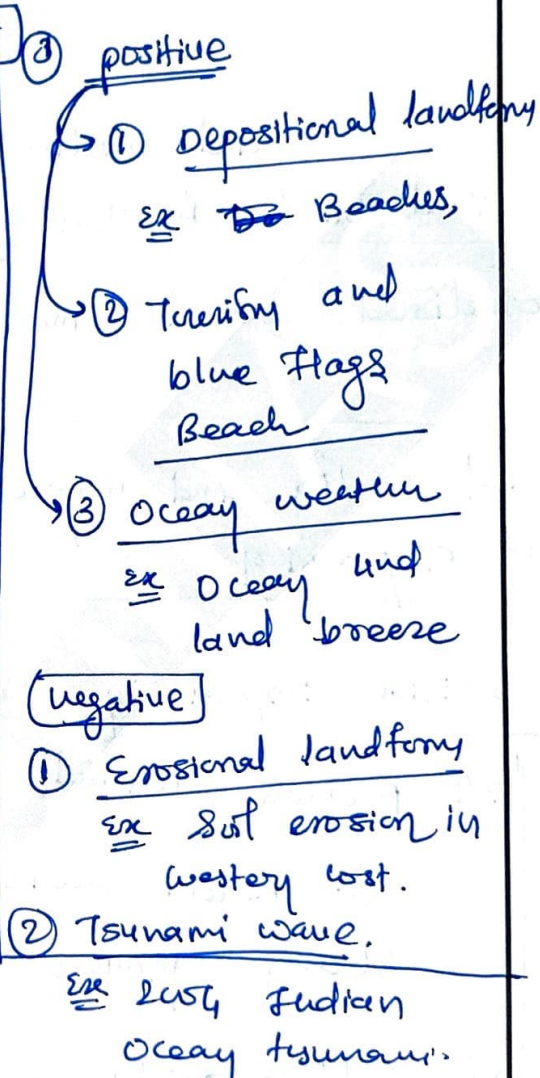
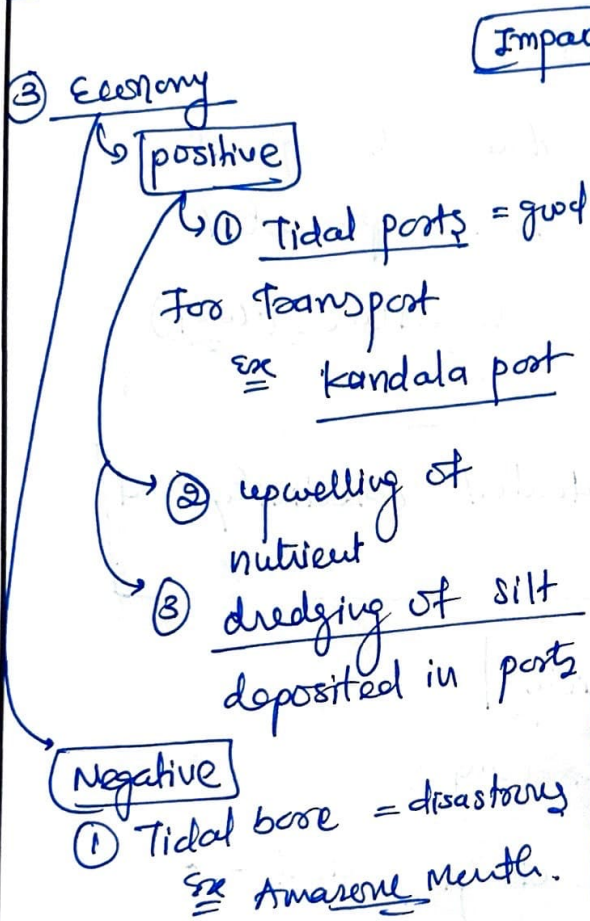
Tide	Wave
<p>① Due to gravitation pull of <u>moon</u></p>	<p><u>Formation</u> ① Due to ocean <u>current</u> + <u>weather</u> + local and planetary <u>winds</u> + <u>Coastal forces</u></p>
<p><u>Nature</u></p> <p>② <u>Temporary</u> phenomenon ↙ ↘ High tide Low tide</p> <p>+ <u>Continuous</u> and <u>intermittent</u> phenomenon</p>	<p>② <u>permanent</u> but affected by above factors. <u>ex</u> <u>Superficial</u> and <u>deep</u> waves</p>

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

Tides

wave



Tides and wave both are important feature of Ocean geography and both have their characteristics and impact on local weather and economy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.18) While social media facilitates unprecedented connectivity and self-expression, it can also widen social crevices and fractures. In this context, examine the impact of social media on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

सोशल मीडिया जहां अभूतपूर्व कनेक्टिविटी और आत्म-अभिव्यक्ति की सुविधा देता है, वहीं यह सामाजिक असमानताओं और विवादों को भी चौड़ा कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की परिक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social media due to growth of Industrial revolution 4.0., promoted globalised world more together. (WEF)

Social media and unprecedented connectivity and self-expression

* positive impact in society

→ ① promote cultural exchanges

ex. Recent Paris Olympics and → shows players struggle to others

→ ② Self-expression by positive attitude building

ex. Recent Mrs. Narendra Modi's

talks with gammay → positive attitude towards this sector

③ promoted connectivity among areas and people

ex By Jan dhan account advertisement as per Economic Survey $> \underline{52.6}$ cr accounts open.

④ promoting gender inclusivity

ex gender pay gap is reducing to less than 34%. (WFP Data)

⑤ Indian families cohesive value changing

ex - Inter caste marriages \uparrow

Social media widely social services and feature

① Raising social crimes of child pornography

ex As per CERT-IN $\rightarrow \geq 20\%$ rise in 2023.

② gender insensitivity and inequality

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

ex as per Internet India report 2022-23
only 7/8th Judiciary women using internet.

③ Social violence
ex Fake news and communalism spread during general LS election 2024.

④ promote and presitigate the regionalism
ex Recent west Bengal R.G. Kar medical college Rape case and misuse of social media

Way forward

- ① social media strong regulation
- ② Digital data protection Act 2023
strict implementation
- ③ cyber security measures as per Aiswary Rai committee

social media as 4th pillar of democracy need to act as social binder and reduce its misuse.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.19) "The regionalism in India is both a response to the failures in addressing regional aspirations and as an assertion of socio-cultural identity in the face of perceived marginalization." Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत में क्षेत्रवाद, क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं को संबोधित करने में विफलताओं की प्रतिक्रिया है और कथित हाशिए पर होने के सामने सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक पहचान का दावा भी है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism is the process of promoting local identity and local interest over larger national interest and global interest.

Regionalism as ^{Response to} feature in Addressing regional aspirations

① fasted political democracy
ex greater regional demand by Nagaland.

② Regional political aspirations
ex Demand by Bundelkhand for regional political demand.
ex Regional parties Dominance like BSP, TDP etc---

- ③ lack of economic development
ex Masathwada and Kathiyawad
 due to frequent drought
- ④ Due to Administrative inefficiencies
ex led to bifurcation of Andrap.
 in to Telangana.
- ⑤ Social deprivation for long time
ex In Bodoland (Assam) tribal
 society underdeveloped since 1947.

Assertiveness of socio-cultural Identity and regionalism

- ① Linguistic demand
ex Jasal Ali Commission (1955-56)
 gave basis for language based states.
ex Masathwada in Maharashtra
- ② Local culture of connectedness

ex Bengali cuisine of Russogolla

③ Local Festivals are promoter of local identity

ex - Bihu in Assam
- Hornbill Festival

④ Linguistic and literary local customs identifies with

ex Dravidian culture → Tamil Nadu
government promoting Tamil history
rewriting.

⑤ Education Approach

ex NEET - vs local and no national test ⇒ Tamil Nadu demand

Way forward

- ① Regional balancing growth
- ② Bhartiya model of Inclusive growth as proposed by NITI Aayog.

to uphold Art. 1 of Union of states and territories. Regional need to be addressed.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Recently in 2023 nobel in economics given to dauca goldme for her identification of gender role in different sectors and phase of economic cycle.

Traditional role exacerbate women vulnerability

① Political vulnerability

→ ① despite 48% of Indian population patriarchal attitude retained women role in Panchayats as Sarpanchpati.

② As per ADR report only 14% in 18th lok sabha and 16% in Rajyasabha

② Economic vulnerability

→ ① Care role and gender role

ex As per WEF 66% of work by
Indian women as unpaid family labour

② gender role and less wages

ex gender pay gap of 34% (NITI
aayog)

⇒ Social deprivation

① women as care giver and eat less and
last in family

↳ ① nutritional anemia ~57% (NFHS-5)

② Huge increased burden of cancers
↳ due to social stigma

⇒ Cultural role and vulnerability

↳ ↑ nuclear family ⇒ (50% in 2024)

but less decision making role.

Strategies to mitigate vulnerability

① As per parag Rayput com. (2022)

↳ Recent Marishakti Vandan Adhikaryam
2022.

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

② Education
 ↳ As per law commission ²⁰¹⁸ → women
 education ↑ to reduce crime

③ As per justice Verma committee

- ↳ ① prevent sexual violence by
POSH Act implementation
- ↳ ② Awareness generation for
law and politics for women
- ↳ ③ promote employment opportunity
 ↓
 As financial independence ↑
 women voice → ↓ vulnerability

④ As per NITI Aayog

- ↳ Inclusive and women centric development
- ↳ ↑ women participation in Gig economy

As women are educated
 it led to family and nation growth
 Said by Abdul Kalam. need steps
 for it.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

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		

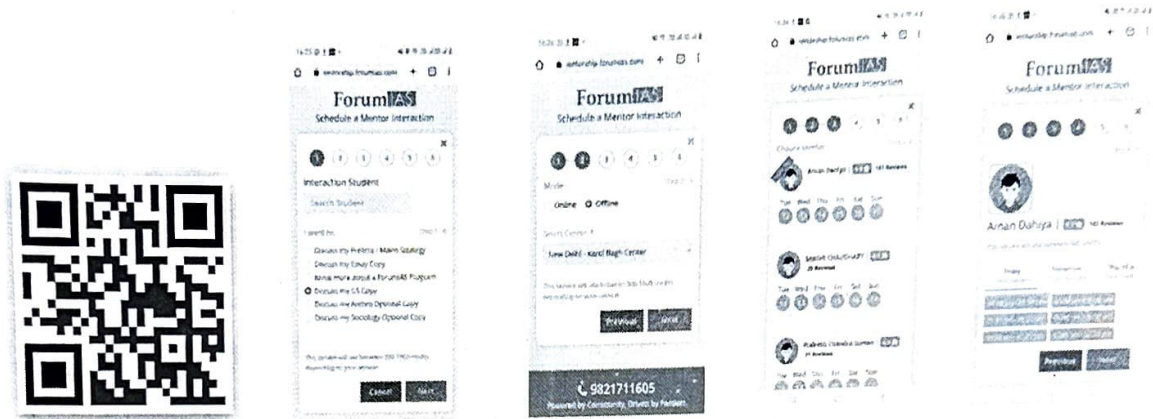
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