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FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Bhargav Vennelaganti		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910093950	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	25/Aug/23

*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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, 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 :
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Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Spanish civil war led to the emergence of General Franco as the authoritarian ruler in Spain. This led to the opening act of WWII -

- ① Rise of authoritarianism in Spain - in conjunction of rise of Hitler (downfall of Weimar republic) and rise of Mussolini.
- ② Turmoil in Europe seen post ~~the~~ the great depression - gave impetus for Hitler to enter into direct alliances and talks with Spanish leader General Franco.
- ③ Position of General Franco was anti-British, for the UK supported the elected government in Spain. This set into motion

policy of alliances and ~~Block~~^{Block} politics.

Other factors

- Turmoil in Germany & Italy over unemployment, hunger and poverty that led to rise of authoritarianism.
- Aggressive moves by Hitler to undo the discriminating & unjust policies of Versailles treaty.
- The policy of UK to ~~be~~ (passivist) that encouraged authoritarian leaders.

Hence several events, including the civil war in Spain led to the WW II.

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Q.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

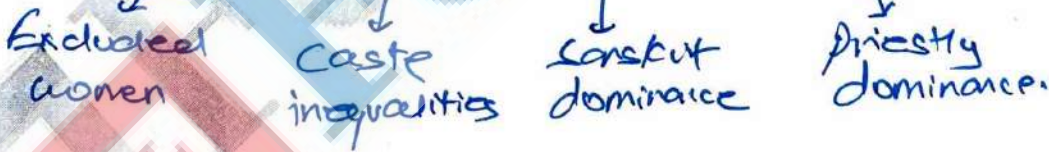
आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism and Jainism emerged in the 5th century BC as an alternative to the orthodox religion prevalent.

SIMILARITIES

① Both emerged in response to degrading religious and social institutions.

② Both emerged to democratize religion - unlike orthodox religion -



③ Both had major support from Kshatriya & Vashya clans.

eg. Gautami Buddha & Mahavir Jain belonged to Kshatriya classes.

④ Similar beliefs - Rejection of vedas as

gospel, focus on material detachment, denial of ritualism, use of Pali/prakrit, emphasis on conduct, belief in karma doctrine etc.

Different fates

- Buddhism is followed by over 8% Indians & is widely popular in Asia, South East Asia and parts of Japan, S. Korea etc.
- Jainism is a minority religion, with minimal global following

High philosophical & metaphysical debates in Jainism that alienated common folks.

Liberal doctrine of Buddhism

Jainism's insistence on ~~strict~~ rigid rules eg. Muh Patti, Starvation etc.

Ashoka's role in intercontinental spread of Buddhism.

eg. Bodhi tree branch to Sri Lanka by daughter Sanghamitra.

Patronage of Buddhism by major rulers eg. Ashoka, Harshvardhana.

Reasons

3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

सहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The NCM launched in 1921 democratized the freedom struggle by politicizing all classes and communities and hitherto untouched sections of society.

Democratization by NCM

- ① Muslim participation - was at an all time high as over $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of arrested persons were Muslims.
- ② women - Liberated women & brought them into public life.
eg. Contributions to Tilak fund, to do picketing of liquor stores, to make home-made khadi etc.
- ③ Peasants - The NCM for the first time was actively peasant led and ~~was~~ ruraly

active.

eg. Eka movement, Awadh movement (up).

④ Workers - Large scale worker participation.

eg. Great Indian Railway strikes (Bombay)

⑤ Students & professionals - Active participation in leaving schools, courts etc.

⑥ Poor awareness & training in Ahimsa & non-violence doctrine of Gandhi

eg. Chauri Chaura Incident.

⑦ Inter-Communal violence, with class overtones eg. Moplah, 1921.



① Hindu-Muslim unity was temporary, situational and not conducive to a long term unified campaign.

② Worker unrest alienated large portions of the capitalist class

③ peasant movements were wrongly directed towards zamindars, money lenders etc. - instead of British

The Non was a landmark event in our freedom struggle. However inherent limitations in its structure, design and objectives has given it a mixed legacy.

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Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वतंत्रता के बाद के भारत में भाषाई विभाजन के कारणों को संबोधित करने में राज्यों के भाषाई पुनर्गठन की प्रभावकारिता का अलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The States Reorganization Act, 1956

(Jai Prakash Narayan Committee) and 7th Consti Amendment

ensured the linguistic reorganization of states (scrapping A, B, C categories in Sch I).

LINGUISTIC DIVIDES

→ Tamil v/s Hindi Issue

eg. Protests during 3 language formula

→ Imposition of Hindi claim by south Indian

States.

→ Linguistic overlaps in certain parts/districts

eg. Belgaon Karnataka (Marathi v/s Kannada).

→ Linguistic context in North East

eg. Bodo Accord (2015) recognized Bodo as Assam's State language.

HAS BEEN EFFICACIOUS

FAILURES

Efficacy

- To large extent fostered healthy federalism
- Assuaged most linguistic demands.
eg. AP (Potti Srimoudu)
- Given sense of identity, self respect & dignity to states & their peoples.
- Excellent example of accommodating diversity.

- Continrance of linguistic clashes.
eg. TN rejection of NEP, 2020
- NE remains divided.
eg. Kuki v. Meity tribal language issues.
- Southern states continue to resist Hindi
- Further fragmentation of states in non-linguistic lines.
eg. Telengana (2014) from AP
eg. Uttarakhand from UP
eg. ~~Andhra~~ movement to make Vidharba independent of MH.

Linguistic reorg. of states was a pre-Independence promise (eg. Nehru Report 1928).

It is an excellent example of unity in diversity. Today however, we are in a phase of stability in states formed. New states are now formed on other parameters.

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5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions. (10 marks, 150 words)

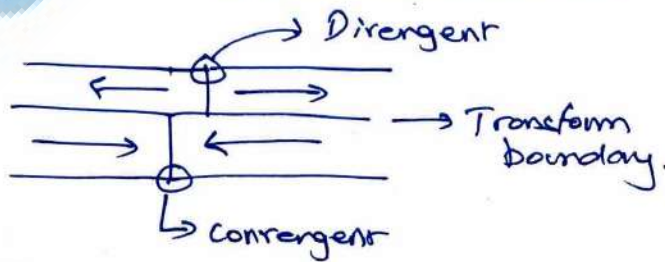
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Volcano is a crack/vent/fissure on the surface that gives way to magma in the form of liquid lava.

Plate Tectonics

- The theory that the crust is divided into plates (pieces of lithosphere).
- These plates "float" atop a semi-viscous layer of asthenosphere.
- These plates move (Direction/Intensity/Speed) is dependent on movement of Asthenosphere.

Types of plates



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LOCATION OF VOLCANOS

IMPACTS → Smoke, pollution
fertility may rise, causes
crops to fail, may
destroy habitations.



① The Pacific ring of fire accounts for 20% of volcanoes globally.

- eg. Hanga Tonga (2021) - Sub aqueous.
- eg. Mt. Fuji
- eg. Hawaii volcanoes (Mona Kea).

→ This is due to several convergent plates all across the Pacific.

② Mid world Alpine belt - Divergent plates lead to basaltic flow of lava
eg. Atlantic ridge.

Volcanoes are a direct consequence of plate tectonics and hence can be predicted.

6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी विकास के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Aspirational Districts Programme was visionary in making the district - the focal point of development Agenda.

↳ ADP → 112 districts selected for on basis of backwardness (multi dimensional) for weekly monitoring on "Champions of Change portal".

↳ Policy & method 3C → Competition (rankings)
 → Convergence (of union, state and District)
 → Collaboration

Hence the New ABP seeks to further identify poorly developed blocks for their holistic development using "whole of govt." approach and saturation of schemes.

BALANCED GROWTH

- ① Targeting the weakest & most backward blocks.
- ② Curbing governance deficit through constant monitoring & ranking.
- ③ Ensuring reaching the last mile for grassroots governance - eg. Most LWF blocks are included.
- ④ Convergence & cooperative federalism as guiding directive.

In curbing stress migration

- ① Improving economy of region - eg. focus on one distinct ore product, agri reforms and localized skilling (eg. Reckni mission - LWF).
- ② Improving social infra. - HWC (Health centres), Schools (eg. Ekalanya schools in tribal blocks).
- ③ Improving basic infra - Sanitation, water, roads, telecom networks etc.

ABP hence can revolutionize governance by adopting a citizen centric, bottom up approach.

7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

7) रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

LOCATION

- UP
- Tamilnadu } defence parks.
- Coastal regions (ship building)
- Ordnance boards in North India. (near borders)

Reasons

- Govt. support and incentive
- Closer to defence establishments for quick transport eg. repair & maintenance.

Overcoming challenges

- Increase private sector participation
- Boost regional spread by more defence industrial parks.
- Easier ease of transport (logistics).

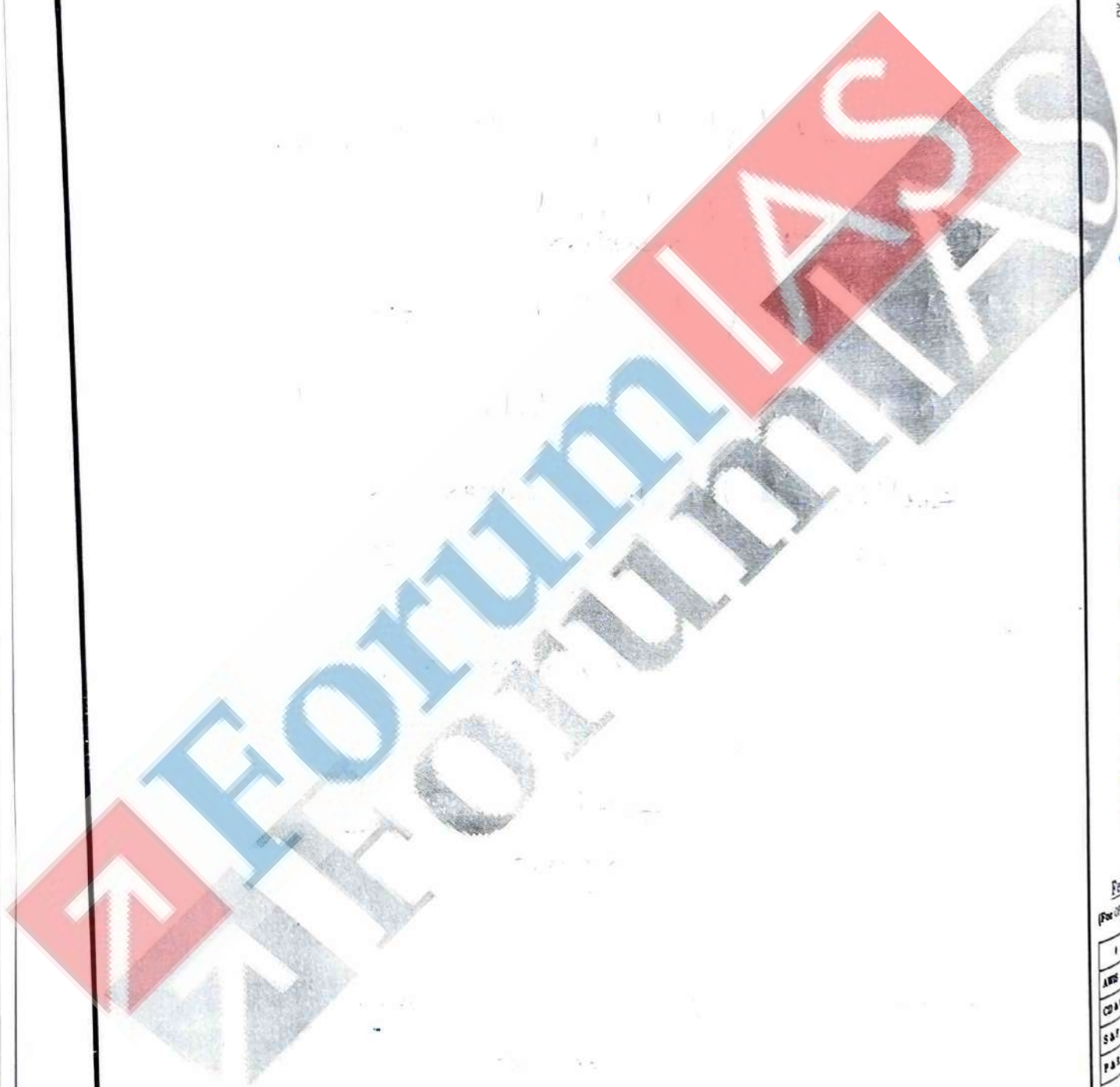


To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving
table resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

जिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में
वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SECC was conducted in 2011 to
Identify the most backward to ensure
targeted delivery of schemes & services.

eg. PMJAY uses SECC data to provide
health ~~of~~ insurance cover.

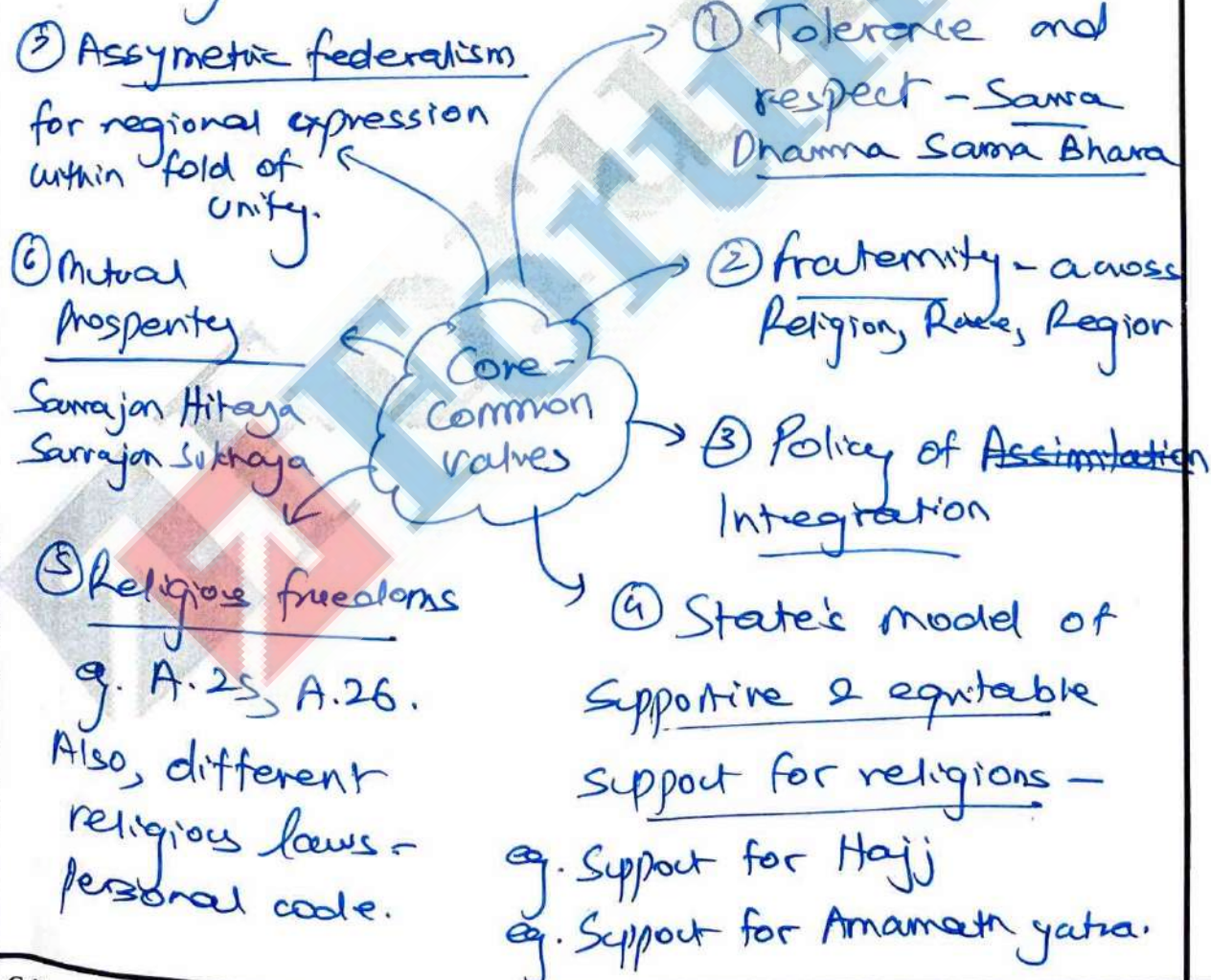


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9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is a unique amalgamation of several diverse identities. However it is certain core values that bind us together.



Diverse Practices

↳ Festivals - eg. Holi/Diwali; Christmas.
(Religion) EID; Gur Nanak Jayanti etc.

↳ Region specific calendars & new years.
eg. Guddi Paudwa.
eg. Onam.

↳ Regional dances & music.
eg. Kathakali (Kerala)
eg. Sattriya (Assam).

↳ Diversity in food (eg. Momos in Arunachal Pradesh, Dosas in South India).

↳ Diversity in clothing style

↳ Diversity in Languages etc. (over 12500 languages).

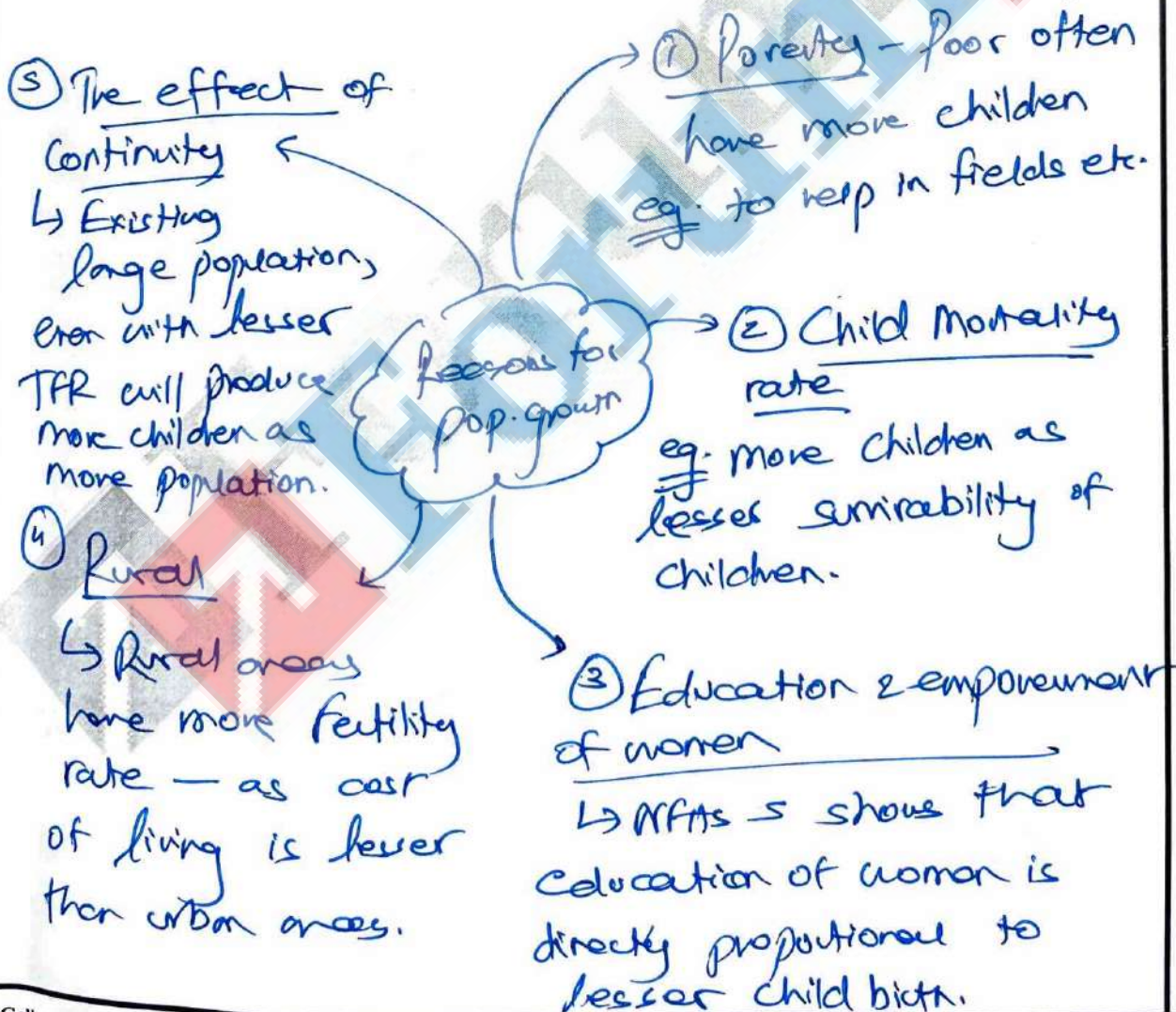
Hence India's unity is premised on the values that ^{ensure} ~~keep~~ our diversity as a gift, not a curse.

10) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

इस में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Jaya Jethli committee is constituted to consider the raising of marriageable age in India for women [from 18 to 21].



NEED FOR RAISING MIN MAR AGE

Need

- Bring on parity with male age.
- Promote legal recourse to reduce early marriage.
- Improves negotiating power of women.

Other methods

- Education is far more effective (NFHS 5).
- Despite law (18), 24% women in India married under age 18 (NFHS 5).
- Hence social reform & consensus is far more effective than legal sanction.

There is a need to have a legal sanction along with a major I&C approach to change attitudes & behaviours.

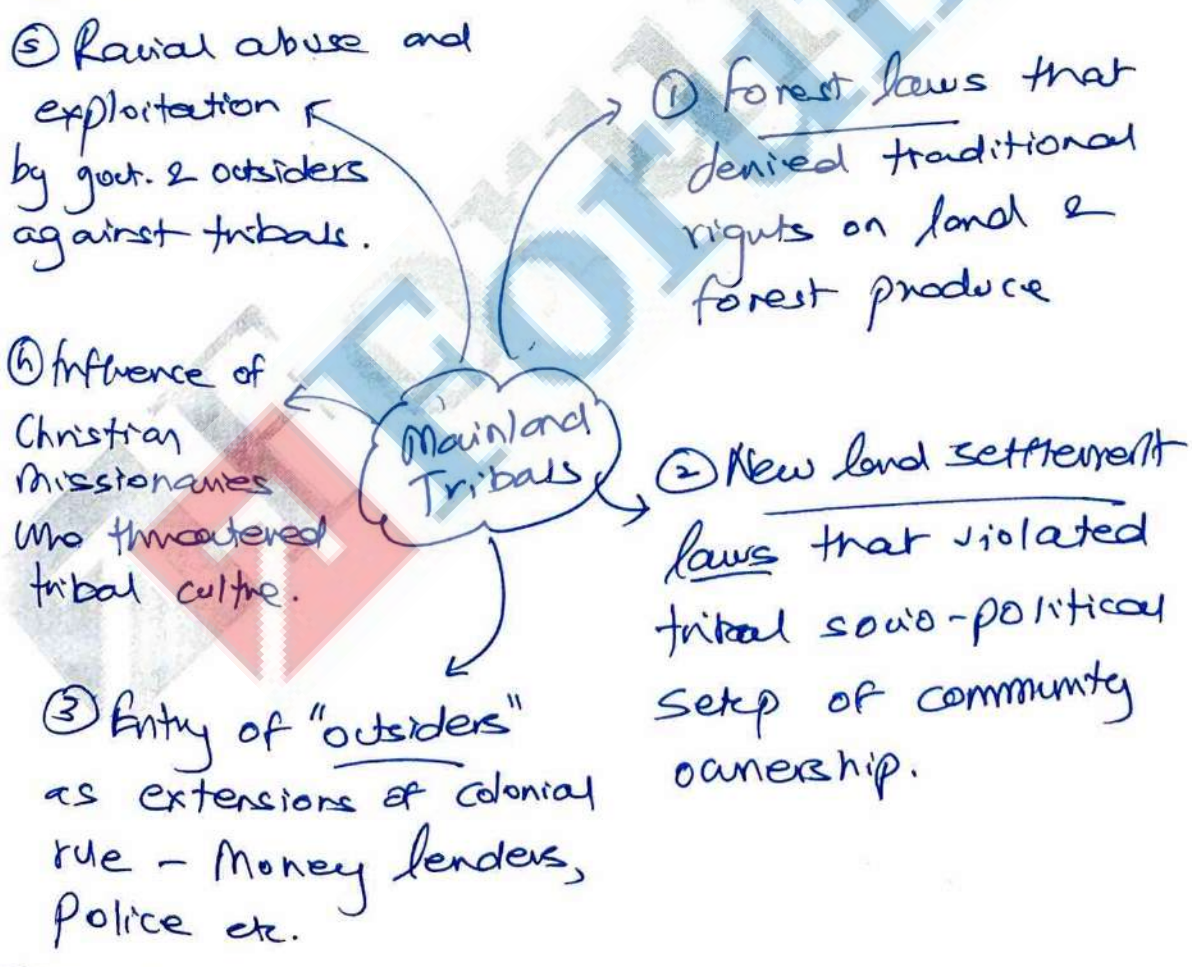
eg. Sikanya Samridhi Yojana - Incentivizes late marriage of daughter.

Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal movements were among the most violent, consistent and continuous phenomenon in British India.

REASONS BEHIND UNREST



NE (Frontier Tribals)

Often limited demand of political autonomy & sovereignty.

② Had links with Burmese/Bhutanesse tribals - hence lesser influence of British policy in NE.

③ freedom from colonial laws, local laws, General laws (Inc. IPC).
eg. Jhum cultivation.

FEATURES

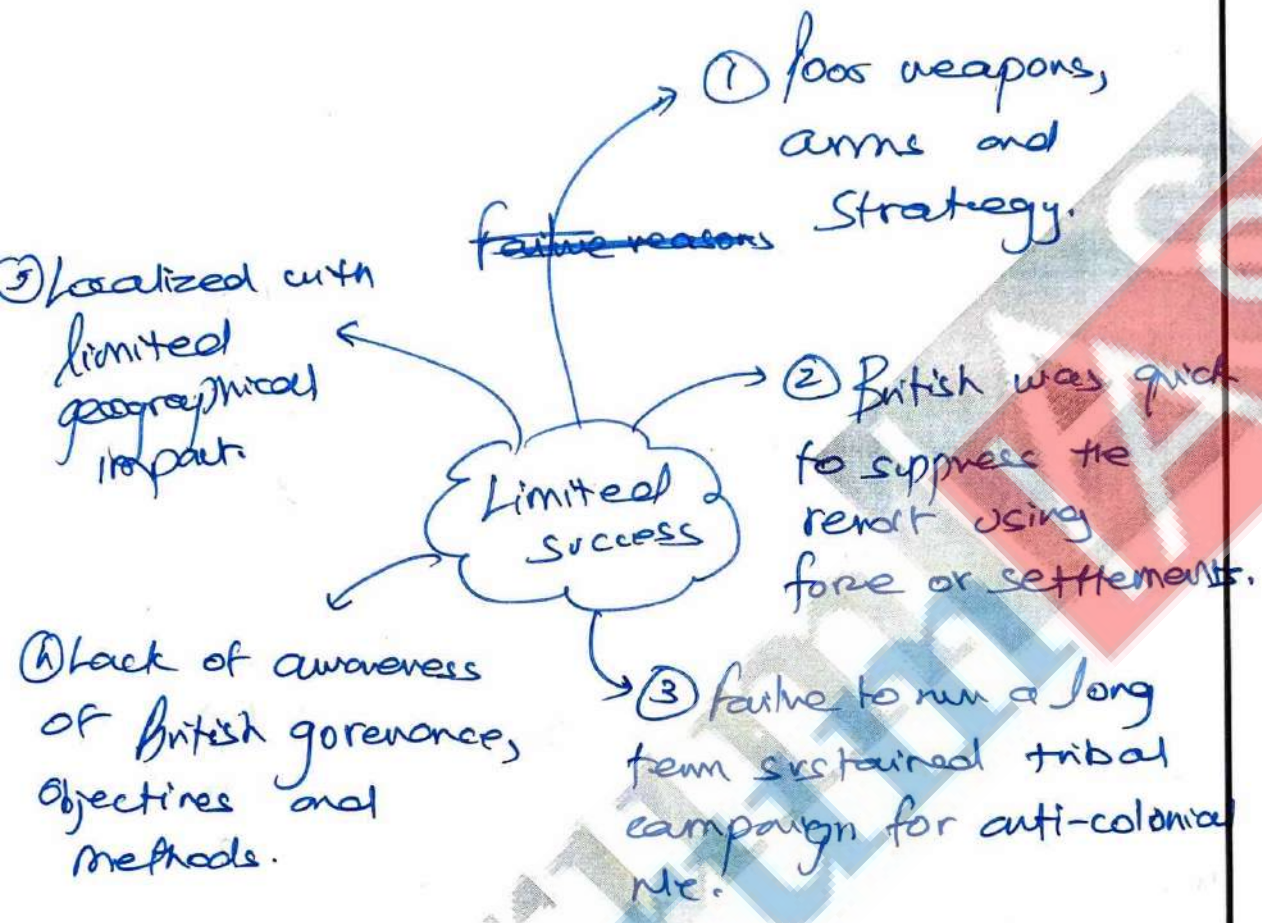
① Often localized, using spontaneous gatherings

② Related to guerrilla warfare.

③ Depended on "messiah" figures for complete liberation from colonial rule.

eg. Birsa Munda (Munda & Kol rebellion), 1800

④ Lack of awareness or participation in National movement until 1930s.



Tribal revolts in modern Indian history occurred ~~as~~ as a result of ~~the~~ denial of traditional rights to tribals. India rectified this historic injustice via the Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Quit India movement launched in 1943 sought to expel the British as a call of "Do or die" was given to the masses by Gandhi.

However, the ultimate elimination of Indep. In 1947 had several reasons.

International

- ① End of world war II had left British coffers empty, tired and without morale.
- ② The wwII sparked a International decolonization movement.
eg. Indonesia, Egypt etc.
- ③ British lost its position as global superpower to USA & USSR who

called on British to liberate its colonies (to gain their support in the war).

- (a) The new UN charter (1945) called for
- Right of self determination
 - Equality of states
 - Sovereignty & territorial integrity as a right of all peoples.

⑤ Victory of Labour party in UK (Atlee).

Domestic Politics

① The movement led by all parties against troops of Indian National Army. - Caused large scale politicization of masses & traditional loyalists.

② The RIN (Royal Indian Navy) mutiny - British saw loyalty among the forces erode.

③ Due to several policies (eg. Lee Commission) - ICS and civil posts

had been largely indignized.

→ (a) Communal tensions and riots were getting beyond control of British. eg. Post "Direct Action" call by Jinnah.

→ (b) Intense anti-colonial rallying by Congress in the run up to 1945 national elections.

Role of Quit India movement - However cannot be undermined.

→ Large scale politicization of British loyalists.

→ Active participation by princely states & their people.

→ British believed that in the given circumstances, they could not withstand another INC led mass movement.

Hence several factors, including the Quit India movement led to eventual Indep. for

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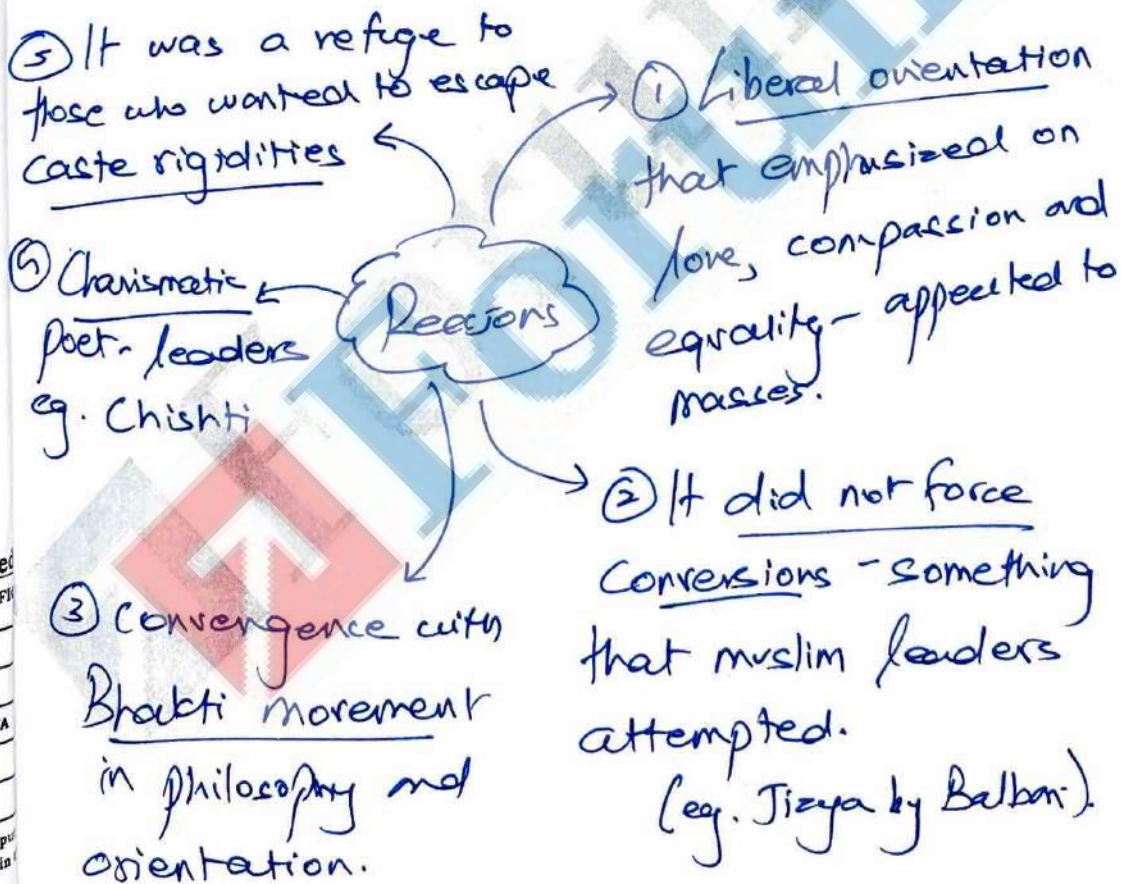
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13) Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी काश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sufism emerged as a liberal and reformist wing of Islam in W. Asia.

It became popular in India around the 10th CE AD and beyond.



Limitations

- Had a limited impact on reforming Islam and society.
- Popularity was limited to North India.
- It did not survive post 15th century since royal patronage was lacking.
- was replaced by more orthodox and revivalist wings in Islam.
eg. Deobandi; Wahabi.

Impact on Indian Subcontinent

→ Popularized the ideals of Islam that were progressive

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  graph TD
    A[Progressive] --> B[Monothism]
    A --> C[Non Idolatry]
    A --> D[Equality]
  
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→ Convergence with Bhakti to set up a socio religious reform movement in sub continent.

→ focus on equality, fraternity based on Humanism and Rationalism appealed to masses.

→ Several followers of Sufi exist to this date eg. Chishti tomb pilgrimage.

→ Hindu-Muslim unity - Syncretism was infused - eg. Chishti pilgrimage is undertaken by Hindus & Muslims.

→ However, it also deepened the issues of.



The sufi is an important heritage of Indian history. It was a necessary aspect to introduce a liberal orientation to Islam that many in India at the time, saw as a foreign imposition.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The increasing cyclones in Arabian sea is due to impacts of climate change and global warming. (Normally 4:1 ratio - BoB : Arabian Sea).
 eg. Tauktae cyclone (west coast).
 eg. Bipanjoy (Gujarat), 2023.

Reasons behind rise

① Increasing SST (sea surface temp)

in arabian sea due to global warming.

↳ $27^{\circ}\text{C} +$ is sufficient for tropical cyclone.

② Increasing oceanic stratification

↳ Causing lesser mixing of warm (surface) & cooler (deep) waters

③ Impacts of La Nina - from 2018-2022, an abnormally long La Nina caused warm waters of Pacific ~~pushed~~ ^{pushed} to E. African region due to Trade winds.

④ ~~Increasing~~

MEASURES

NDMA

- Robust early warning system
- Creation of cyclone shelters
- Pre-deployment of NDRF (Nat. Disaster Response Force) in critical areas.
- Immediate and extensive evacuation upon warning from IMD.

Other measures

- IMD must increase doppler radar presence in Western coast (presently 4:1 ratio of radar placement).
- Upgrade IMD facilities with AI and

Quantum technologies.

eg. Param Siddhi deployed with IMD.

→ Adequate cyclone shelters in western coast.

→ Training of people at coastal areas (similar to orissa model of ^{Disaster} ~~Coast~~)

DRR Risk Reduction under Pradeep Kumar Jha)

→ Train ~~ADRF~~ ^{SDRF} to deal with cyclones with collaboration with NDRF and forces of West Bengal, orissa and AP.

→ Improve coastal infra to protect from

Saline Ingress

Storm surges

Relocation of Critical Infrastructure

Ring fence Strategic projects.

eg. Nuclear Stations.

India must follow DRR (Sendai fu) and adopt to rising challenges of climate change through pre planning, prediction, training and immediate response.

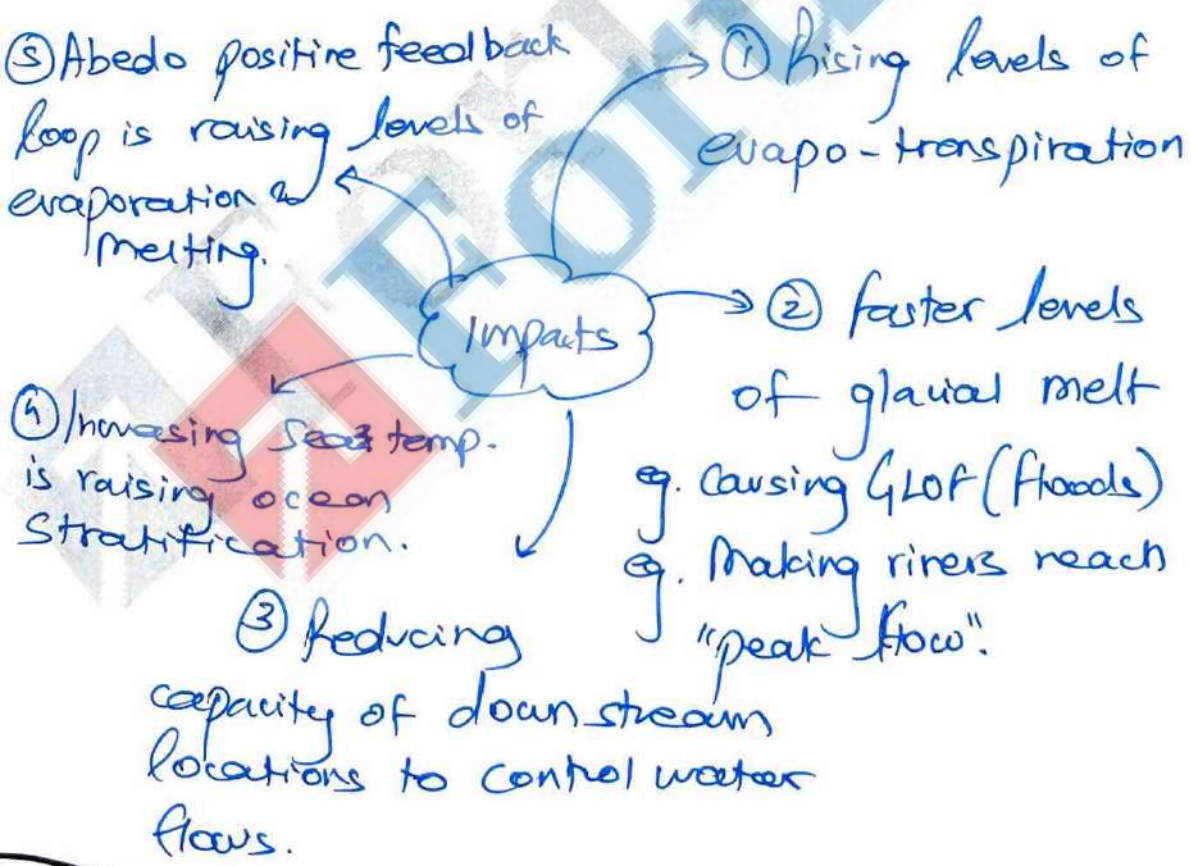
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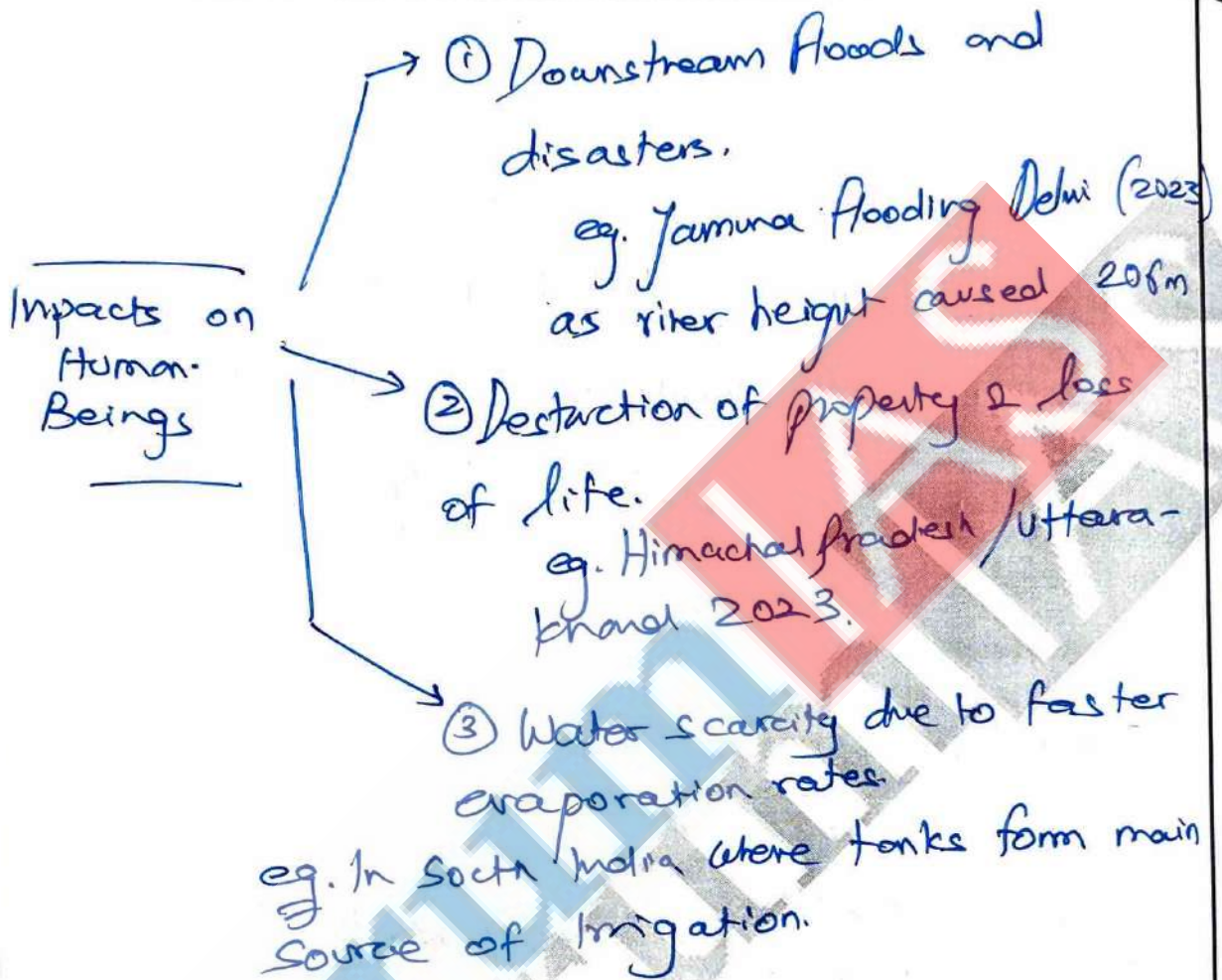
Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate change is disturbing the hydrological cycle that can impact large scale food and water security in India.

IMPACTS ON HYDROLOGICAL CYCLE





Overall, impacts lives and livelihoods of persons all across India in different ways.

MITIGATION STRATEGIES

- India's goals of NDCs must be made a priority - Net zero by 2070.
- Global collaboration for climate change action (eg. Cop 28 @ UAE).
- Global South must unify voice to

demand \$100 Bn fund, climate technology and loss & damage support from developed nations (Copenhagen Accord 2009).

→ Construction of barrages, relocation from flood plains, reducing construction activities in fragile areas, reducing time/duration for tourism etc.

ADAPTATION → Armit Sankar (Water storage capacity)

→ EWS system by strengthening IMD capacities. eg. NISAR (India-NASA).

→ To make local communities resilient through training, support and necessary aid.

→ To encourage climate friendly & resilient housing (eg. CDRI framework).

Climate change can make water scarce and dangerous at the same time. An active collaborative, inclusive strategy is required to tackle climate impacts on water.

Feedback

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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.
(15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental shelf is a natural extension of continental landmass under the ocean floor.



According to UNCLOS, every nation has the right to benefit from resources of Continental shelf upto 350 km.

CONTINENTAL SHELF - Resource potential

→ Great fishing hotspots as Continental shelf houses coral reefs that host fish

Stock (eg. Around Lakshadweep islands).

→ Oil & Gas - Formed by the remains of sea life, oil & Gas is found extensively in offshore locations.

eg. Persian Gulf. (oman crude)

eg. Mexican Gulf (West Texas Intermediate).

→ Poly metallic Nodules - Small and extractable metallic nodules (Copper, magnesium and Nickel) have immense economic value.

→ Rare Earth Elements - eg. Xenotime and Europium are found in South China Seas.

→ Tourism - Major tourism hotspot - eg. Adventure sports, deep sea diving etc.

ECOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

→ Host a large share of corals - known as "rainforests of the ocean".

eg. Coral triangle [(50%) global corals] is on C.S of S-EA nations.

→ Act as breeding and nesting ground for several species.

eg. Endangered Green Sea turtle - Across A2N islands (on continental shelf.)

→ Has rich variety of marine life in the photic zone of continental shelf.

→ Host sea kelps, sea algae, sea grass that host several species and can be extracted for nutritional value.

Continental shelf is an important resource for global commons. An ecologically sound and politically fair policy of Blue economy must be deployed to sustainably use these resources (eg. India's Samudra programme took requisite permissions from ISA (Int. Seabed Authority - UNCLOS))

Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

पैतृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gender based violence is the worst, most grave form of patriarchy and discrimination. (Women, Transgenders, ^{Sexual Orientation related})

A.SI(A)(e) ^(FD) - requires all citizens to abjure from all forms of discrimination and illtreatment of women.

GENDER VIOLENCE - Manifestations

↳ NFSA S - reports that 1/3 women have faced some form of violence.

↳ Women face womb to tomb discrimination and risk of violence.

① Infanticide - Female foeticide and Infanticide is prohibited in law -

PEPNDT Act.

- ② At early age - face risk of sexual violence at home (often relatives of the girl child are perpetrators). (Pocso)
This may occur at schools etc.
- ③ Through youth - Social violence - i.e. Neglect, discrimination (lack of liberty to pursue education, jobs etc.).
This can have debilitating mental health consequences.
- ④ As an Adult - faces sexual violence at work (post) act and emotional violence at home (eg. Cruelty for dowry ~~and~~ by husband and family members).
- ⑤ At old age - faces disrespect, neglect and physical violence often by relatives, children and husband.

Violence faced by gender

- Domestic 2
- At work 2
- At public

- Physical
- Emotional
- Psychological
- Mental
- Social.

STEPS TO TAKE

- Better enforce the laws in place
 - ↓ PoCSO
 - ↓ Domestic Violence Act, 2006
 - ↓ PUNOR Act. (eg. In Arunachal & Punjab)
 - ↓ Post A Act.
- And raise conviction rate by judicial reform.
- zero tolerance policy against violence (eg. Pink booth by Delhi police).
- IEC to reform patriarchal mindsets, especially at schools.
- Sensitize the govt. staff and police.
- 24x7 Swasth Ghar (one stop centre) facilities for women safety.
- Instill faith in use of law and raise access to Justice.

Feedback

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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Until there is social reform, there can never be meaningful economic reform. Today caste is a monster that you will encounter on every street".

- Ambedkar (Annihilation of Caste).

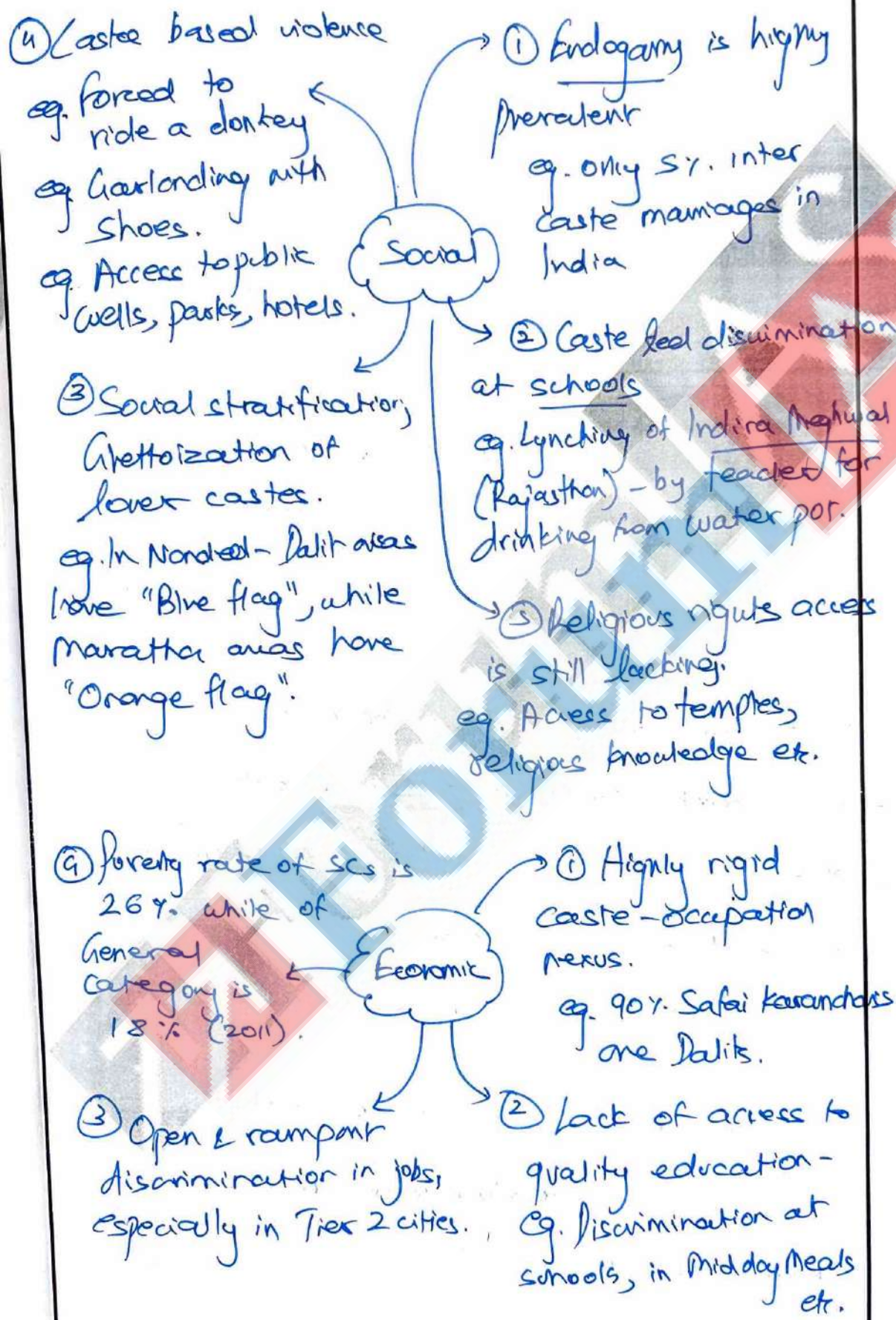
Caste is a reality of modern India, which certainly shows itself in all institutions of life :-

① Caste in reservations, demands for OBC in censuses, politicization of SECC data etc.

① Highly caste centric election campaigns & voting
↳ "In India you don't cast your vote, you vote your caste".

③ Caste based violence and hate speech. eg. Maratha community (Nanded lynching).

② Failure of caste based mobilization of dalits banning few states



Hence, I do agree that ~~caste~~ caste and its relevance continues to haunt the new India.

However, over last few decades, caste consciousness is undergoing changes.

- Lesser caste consciousness in modern generation
- Lower caste factor in urban areas as individualism, anonymity is the norm.
- Rise of dalit consciousness as a factor of strength (eg. De Sanskritization movements).
- Major leaders in Dalit reform movements eg. Jay Prakash Narayan; PT Usha etc.

Hence, the monster of caste exists, albeit in new and varied forms. A strong mix of legal, social and political will alone can eradicate this evil.

Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The UNEP (Niti Aayog) predicts that almost 20 major cities will reach "zero day" by 2030.

Major Issues - I) Scarcity

① Destruction of wetlands & lakes - Eg.

Bangalore's lakes shrunk in size & number by 80% since 1980s. - This reduces

Access to fresh water

Percolation of water to ground.

Evapotranspiration for rainfall.

② Poor water governance

- Eg. Non collection of water charges
- Free water policy
- Unable to curb leakages & water theft.

③ Poor Implementation of Model Building Bye laws

↳ Hence compulsory water harvesting is impeded.

④ Federal issues

eg. Controversy over Mullaperiyar dam (TN and Karnataka).

II] POLLUTION

① Poor Grey water management

② Dumping of sewage water in rivers.

eg. only 50% sewage water is treated in over half the States.

③ ~~Poor~~ Overdependence on groundwater leads to mineralization of rocks.

eg. Arsenic pollution of water in UP.

III] URBAN FLOODS - Concreteization, lack of EWS, Encroachment of flood plains, No green spaces.

⑤ Encroachments once made are sensitive topics - hard to clear permanent structures.

⑥ Unplanned urbanization (hard to retrofit)



① Need to use watershed approach - Difficult where fragmentation of jurisdiction.

② Poor capacities of ULBs also lack capacity, funds and political will to enforce rules/bye-laws.

③ Lack of cooperative federalism - Inter State water disputes.

Overall, pressure on land, rampant migration, unplanned urbanization has caused the water woes in cities to multiply.

- Need
- water budgeting
 - fair water pricing
 - Compulsory R.W.H (harvesting)
 - Blue green cities and spaces.
 - To demolish encroachments and nurture wetlands (Vembanad lake model of Kerala).

Feedback

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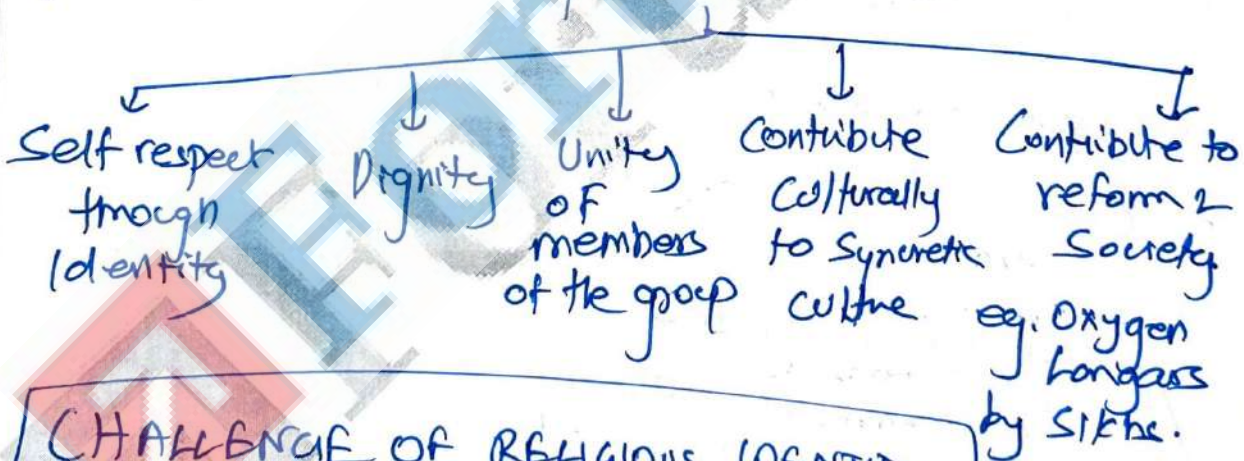
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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि समूह की पहचान का एक महत्वपूर्ण तत्व, धर्म और क्षेत्र भी सांप्रदायिक दरार को गहरा करने का जोखिम उठाते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India prides itself in unity in diversity. However, ~~unity~~ diversity if not tempered by tolerance, can become a danger to peace and national integration.

Good IDENTITY - of Religion and Region provide several important benefits



CHALLENGE OF RELIGIOUS IDENTITY

→ Heightened religious identity can be leverage for political ends by radicalization (terrorism).

→ Self radicalization on social media -
Love wolf attacks.
eg. Poor muslim youth in Kerala join
ISIS based on religious propaganda
every year.

→ Vote-bank politics - Inherently divisive and
threatens a "government for all". Hampers
minority rights.
eg. Naff demolitions called by HC as
"ethnic cleansing".

→ Can lead to politico-social division in
Society - spoil social fabric.

⑤ Stop politics of religion through
strict enforcement -

S. 153 A (IPC) - Anti-Hate Speech
RPA - Votes for religion.

Steps to limit negative impact

① Strictly follow
A-15 (Equality of religion) and doctrine
of Secularism by state.

② Promote religious
harmony through liberal
views on religion.
eg. Kabir's Doha in
schools.

③ Socio-economic
upliftment - Sachar
committee noted poverty
among muslims as
reason for crime.

REGIONAL IDENTITY

→ Can cause sub-national identities & lead to secessionist movements.

eg. NSCM-IM (Nagaland demand).

→ Can caused intolerance and discrimination

eg. Harassment of NE students in parts of Delhi; Migrant violence (TN).

→ Can cause fragmentation of states.

eg. Telangana, demand for ~~Kothakota~~, Vidarbha (MH).

④ Prevent politics over region and excitement of violence and hate

eg. Anti-Bihar movements in Mumbai.



① Foster regional brotherhood via awareness.

eg. Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat - Student exchanges.

② Encourage movies, Shows etc. that encourage this unity.
eg. 2 states.

② Ensure regional & balanced development to prevent secessionist demands

eg. PM DEUJEE (NE).

Feedback (For OFFICERS)

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