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FIAS - MGPE 2023 - GGS Indraprastha - GS Paper I, FLT #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DEVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910122957	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1903	Date/दिनांक	22 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			offline	
*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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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) 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)

World War II (1939-1945)

Changed the global order forever.

- ① Britain and France lost their colonial hegemony
- ② Use of Atom Bomb scared the world of repercussions of a global war.
- ③ Rise of UN and peace institutions

Spanish Civil War was opening for WWII as

- ① it created group factions
- ② Rise of Hitler's programme and anti Jew narrative got air.

③ Unfavourable and crushing
Treaty of Versailles 1919
 was showing its fallouts.

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 प्रारब्ध की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Jainism and Buddhism emerged in India in 8th and 6th century BC

Differences between them (

Jainism	Buddhism
① Denies presence of god	Does not deny nor accepts god
② Preaches non violence at any cost	② Says violence is inevitable but we shall avoid it
③ has extremes paths - Santhara and penance	③ has moderate paths → <u>meditation</u> for <u>NIRVAN</u>
④ Gender biased → "woman is an incomplete man", she must be reborn as a man to attain salvation	④ Gender neutral
⑤ spread more use of Prakrit	⑤ <u>Pali</u> language preferred
⑥ more localised spread	⑥ spread abroad → Tibet, Seilanka, Vietnam

Similarities in Jainism and Buddhism

- ① Both are part of SHARMAN tradition
- ② Both preach peace and non violence (of various degrees)
- ③ Considered as part of Hindus for legal purposes { Supreme Court on right of religious minorities }
- ④ Both are religious minorities.
- ⑤ Provided liberation from Brahmanic and sanskritic supremacy in ancient India

Thus Jainism and Buddhism form orthogenetic religions (born in India) and are part of our rich cultural heritage.

Feedback

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



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

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

Non Cooperation movement

(1921) was a Gandhian movement.

It promoted non violent denial of cooperation to the British rule.



So from being a movement of a few, the transformation to a broad mass based movement was seen.

Establishment of Congress working Committee (CWC) and expansion of INC offices nationwide increased extent of participation.

However there were certain limitations →

- ① Communalisation → by addition of Khilafat demands to a secular agenda of Independence.
- ② Violence at Chauri Chaura (1922) showed weakness in masses to adopt to Gandhian ideals.
- ③ It formed part of struggle-truce-struggle and could not secure freedom.

Thus NCM, despite some limitations had vast liberating effect on masses and enhanced consciousness of Indian Nation

Feedback

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



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 आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a land of multiple languages. Schedule 8 of the constitution gives 22 languages the status of official language.

State reorganisation was a contentious issue post independence. Various committees Fazal Ali, JVP, SRC were formed to plan it.

⊙ After death of Potti Sairamsulu, the State of Andhra for Telugu speakers was formed.

Efficacy of such linguistic organisation

Satisfies secessionist elements to stay united.

gives identity to people of the States

encourages promotion & protection of state language

↳ maintains unity in diversity
 ↳ Separation of Gujarat - Maharashtra
 Haryana - Punjab
 Andhra - Tamil
 were on linguistic basis.

However some critics see it as an element of weak state to succumb to linguistic collectivism rather than administrative efficiency.

- ⊙ May create strong regionalism
- ⊙ Breeds son-of-soil ideas
- ⊙ a threat to unity of nation.

But on the broader side, such reorganisation has proved good.
 ↳ collective identity as well as regional identities co-exist in harmony.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate Tectonic Theory was propounded by Mckenzie and Helt. It says, (Continental) lithospheric plates move over partially molten asthenosphere.

eg Indo Australian plate,
Gurasian plate.

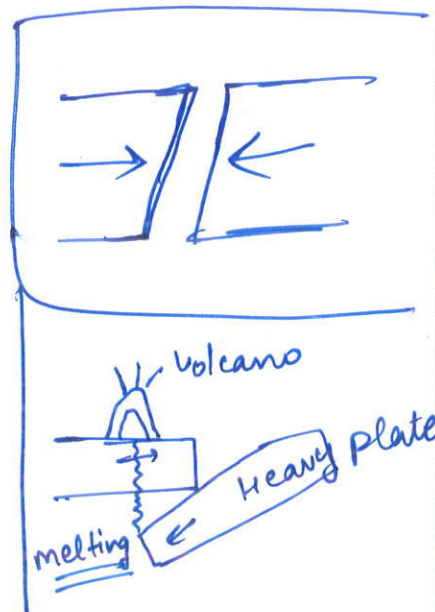
Role of P.T.T in locating volcano

① On a convergent plate boundary

→ the heavier plate slides down the lighter one.

→ As it reaches depth it melts and rises to surface as volcano

→ The Pacific Ring of Fire



is an example of two converging plates

(H) At divergent boundary → Mid oceanic ridges are formed



Impacts of volcanoes

Positive

Negative

- rich soil → black soil → good for crops
- new landforms e.g. deccan traps
- tourism and natural springs (Yellowstone national park)

- Buriting volcano releases toxic gases
- Sulphurous envt corrosive to building
- Pulmonary, cardio and skin diseases
- Soot, Ash and dust Clouds block sun

Barren Island is only active volcano in India. Recent eruption of volcano in Tonga has refueled curiosity of scientists and geologists.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

(ADP) Aspirational Districts Programme was a ~~successor~~ successor to programme for improving status of backward areas.

Aspirational Blocks is a collection of such districts for collective rise and improvements.

It can check stress migration as

- ① By creating local jobs
- ② developing infrastructure
- ③ providing skill development
- ④ reducing social distinctions of caste, gender, ethnicity
- ⑤ foster ease of doing business

It helps in balanced growth as

- ① Special attention is given to these 135 selected districts
- ② Undo historical neglect
- ③ Bridge development deficit
- ④ Create infrastructure → roads, electricity, water supply, health etc
- ⑤ Counter taxation and improve self respect of people in the regions

The key lies in successful implementation. The centre, state governments shall work in a tandem with civil society, NGO, and local intelligencia to solve local issues and embrace development

Feedback

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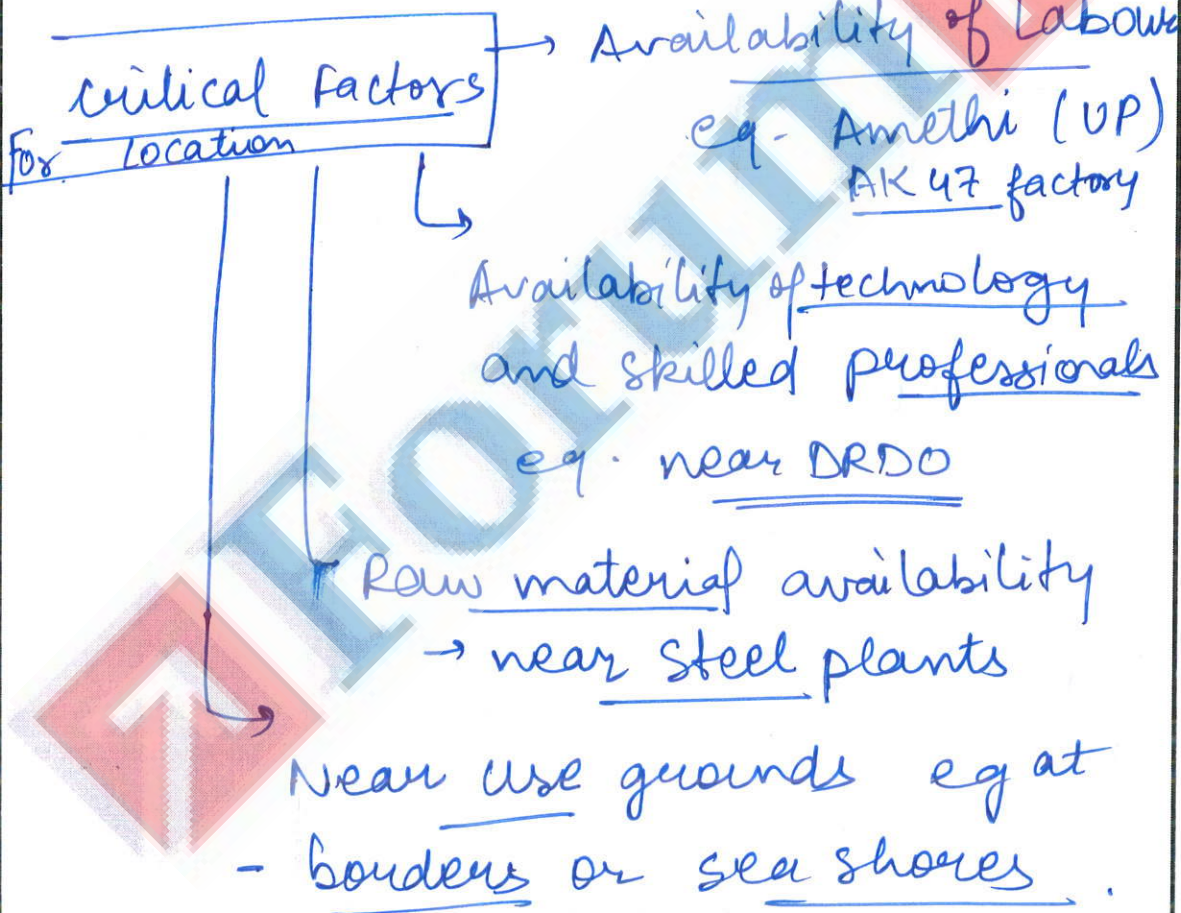
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Defense Industries are crucial for Atmanirbhar Bharat as they provide a secure, cheap and indigenous defense potential.



Challenges → less research and development
 → poor pvt sector participation
 → low technology
 → availability of critical minerals like cobalt, lithium, silicon.

ways to overcome them

- Critical Mineral Alliance → Indo-US
 ↳ help in securing supply chain
- Technology transfers → from Russia, France, US, Israel
- Collaboration in development.
- ↳ Export oriented produce
- ↳ pvt sector participation increase
- ↳ Boost research & development.

India has the 2nd largest ^{defence} ~~army~~ force and is nuclear capable. local manufacturing will increase its might.

Feedback

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



Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Census is a counting and compilation exercise of population in an area.

Socio economic caste census has an added field of caste and economic status in regular census.

Current challenges in equitable resource distribution

- Absence of data (1931 old data is being used)
- inadequate outcomes even after 75 years of independence
- local demands vary
- caste discriminations still exist

SECC address challenges as

- ↳ proper data will help in better policy formulation
- ↳ policy analysis by comparison
- ↳ check benefits achieved
- ↳ target welfare policies to socially and economically backward
- ⊙ counter issue of Harizan & backward elites who corner all benefits.

As per Justice Rohini Committee 37% of OBC's never received any benefits. and 97% benefits were cornered by 25% casts only

This shows that there is a need for SECC to rationalise affirmative actions

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 celebrated as epitome of UNITY in diversity

Factors that give us common texture are

- ① Rule of law, single constitution, and spirit of nationalism
- ② Economic integration of regions
- ③ Common defence → all serve it
- ④ Bollywood and soft power
- ⑤ Cricket and sports.

Diverse practices that deepen heterogeneity

- ① local political parties
- ② Protection of tradition & customs

③ Article 25-30 of fundamental rights ensure safeguard to multiple religions

④ Multiple Languages → 22 official and thousands of dialects.

Hindi ← Brij
Kerli
Haryanvi
Bhagalpuri etc.

⑤ Food and clothing

⑥ Marriage and Kinship systems
eg in North cross cousin marriage not allowed, but preferred in South

So Indian society has vast heterogeneity which comes together to save unity. Its a Salad Bowl of social organisation

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

देश 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)

Population growth in a country occurs by ways like

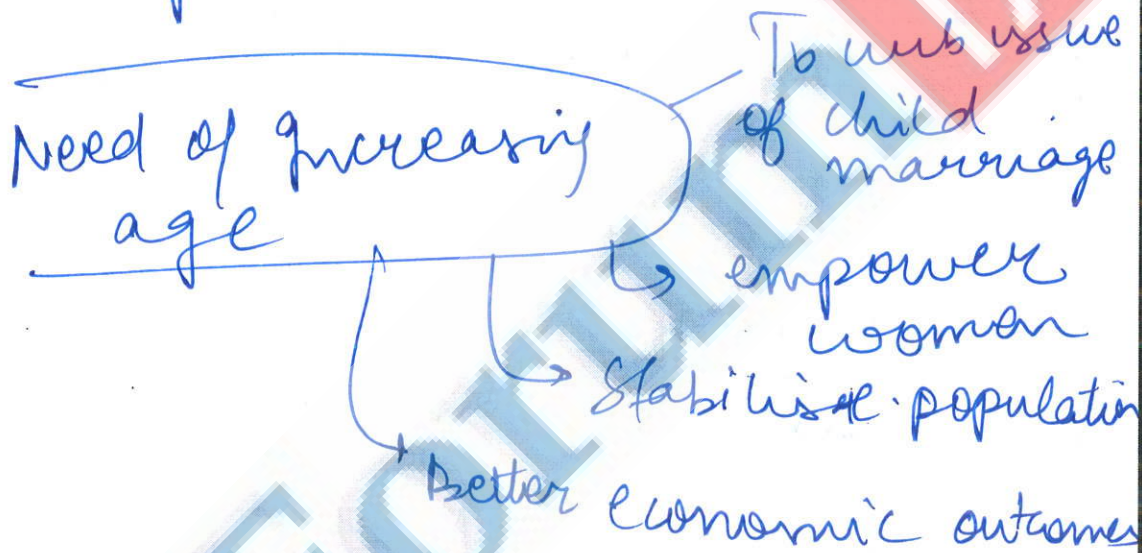
- ① Migration (In ~~out~~)
- ② decrease in death rate
- ③ Rise in birth rate

In India minimum marriage age of girl is 18 & boy is 21. Underage marriage is not invalid but voidable. As per NFHS 5, 27% of girls get married before reaching age of 18 years.

Relevance of increasing age of marriage

- Better health outcome
- Better education "
- Better employment & female labor force participation

- Stabilisation of adult personality
- Reduce maternal & neonatal mortality rates
- Reduce Total fertility Rate
(as child bride has more reproductive years)



Jaya Jaitley Committee has been established to see the need and consequences of increasing age of marriage

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Tribes is a group of people having common ethnicity (language, race, religion), customs and lifestyles.

currently as per UN Debbar Committee's classification there are 705 ST's (Schedule Tribes) and 75 PVTG's in India

During colonial rule, various reasons behind tribal unrest include

- ① Intermediaries → outsiders, zamindars, middlemen disturbed their lifestyles
eg. Dikus were moneylenders
- ② heavy taxation → on use of forest resources
- ③ Denial of acceptance of customary rights and traditions → led to Paika Rebellion 1912

④ land evictions and construction activities for railways disturbed their relative isolation and increased vulnerability

⑤ Teak wood and Timber logging lumbering industries by British
→ finished their eco-habitats.

⑥ Revolting tribals were Notified as CRIMINAL TRIBES.

various revolts include

- Ho & Munda Rebellion (1899)
- Santhal uprising (1870's)
- Pogalpathi Rebellion.

Reasons for limited success

① obsolete weaponry → sword & sticks
no match to guns and bombs

- ② lack of unified front → revolts were sporadic
 - ③ Emphasis on spiritual and magical powers of the leader → less rationality
 - ④ Resistance by elites → zamindars and rich landlords
 - ⑤ lack of continuity in struggle
 - ⑥ severe oppression → mass killings and public hangings horrified them.
- So despite being heroic and brave they had less success. However they freed minds from fear and gave self confidence to natives. Also British took to policy of non interference in tribal culture.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Independence Movement was long struggle that began in 1857 and ended on 15 Aug 1947.

- It was a series of events like
- 1857 Rebellion
 - 1905 Swadeshi Movement
 - 1907 Revolutionary Phase I
 - 1917 Gandhian Phase
 - ↳ Non cooperation (1919)
 - 1924-28 Revolutionary Phase II
 - 1930's → Civil disobedience
 - 1942 → Quit India Movement
 - 1945 → RIN mutiny + INA attack

So forced expulsion as desired by QIM 1942 was not completely true. It was a part of the long journey

Domestic Politics in expulsion of Empire

- ① Strengthening of Congress → militant attitude by 'Do or Die' approach
- ② Strong voices from Congress and Muslim League for independence
- ③ Rise of Indian National Army under SC Bose → This led to shift of loyalty of crown's forces (Army, Navy & Air) to Indian cause

Global circumstances

- ① In 1942 → fall of Singapore and Japanese success made possibility of Japanese Invasion of India
- ② Rise of Hitler and his consecutive success in European mainland

- ③ Attachment of INA with Japanese forces.
- ④ Liberal government in Britain

Together, domestic politics and global circumstances, a fertile ground was created for independence. Moreover post WW II (1945) → a series of de-colonising events had begun and Britain was no longer the hegemonic power.

All these together culminated in Indian Independence.

Feedback

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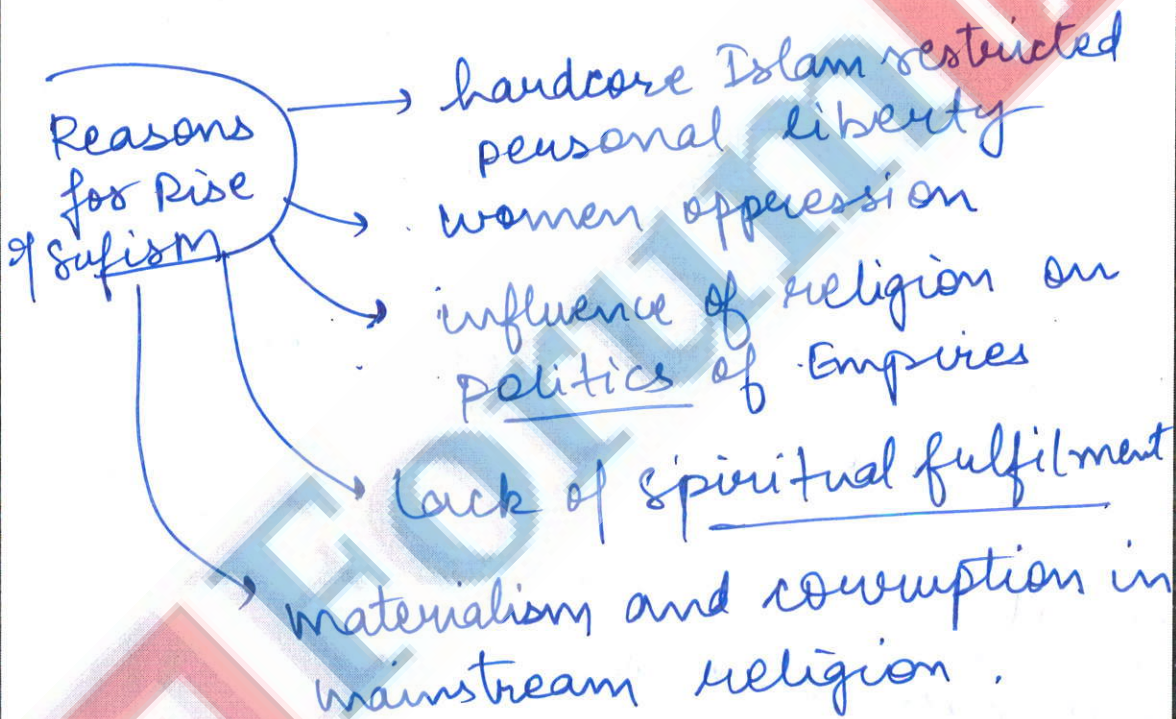
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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sufism is a liberal Islamic reform movement. It began in 10-11th century AD.



In India, Chisti tradition of Seikh Moim-ud-din Chisti and his disciple Bhaktiyar Kaki was initially very famous.

Despite Islam being foreign religion, it was accepted in India as

- ① Indian ethos of 'plurality and acceptance with tolerance' led to flowering of sufism
- ② Sufi idea → based on 'unity of God'
↳ using music and 'prayer' to attain 'Fana' (spiritual bliss) was felt spiritually enlightening by masses
- ③ Political rule of Khilji, Balban, Sultanate and Mughals intermixed traditions.
- ④ Religious conversions increased Muslim follower base in India

Impacts of Sufism on Indian Society

- ① Music → Qawali and Sitar were introduced
- ② Gharana system → Lucknow, Ajmer for musical schools promoted
- ③ Cuisine enriched → Mughlai recipes Kabab and non veg.
- ④ Language of Urdu and Arabic gained roots increasing diversity of India
- ⑤ Translations increased flow of ideas
- ⑥ Architecture → Minarets and Gumbads
- ⑦ Dressing → Shervani, Safa, Chikankari, Zari embroidery became popular.

Thus Sufism led to religious mingling of Indian & Islamic traditions.

Feedback

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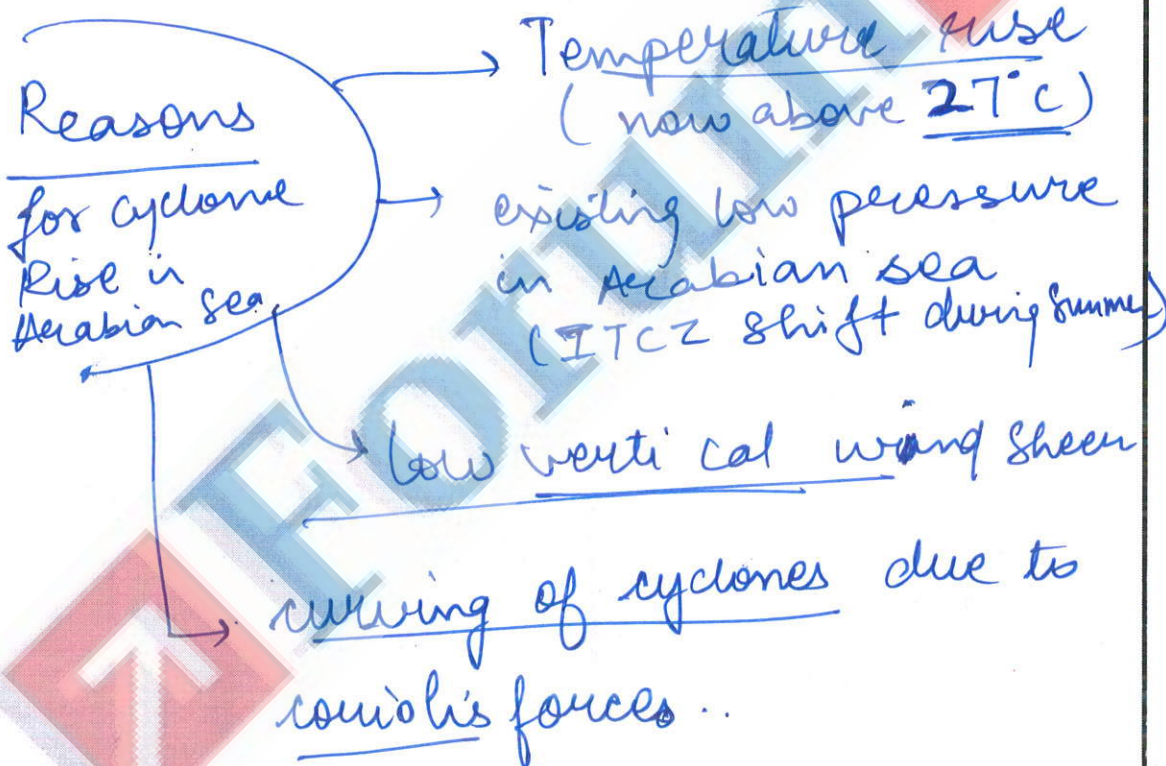


Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Cyclone is whirling wind in a low pressure area. It usually formed in the sea and is accompanied by rain fall.



Recently cyclone Tauktae hit Gujarat Coast. Last year Biparjoy had hit.

India has constituted special task force under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) to prevent casualties and oversee relief activities in cyclone hit area

① Special guidelines

↳ Color coded warning system

- Green → No risk
- Yellow → light rains
- Orange → moderate risk, avoid stepping out
- Red → high risk, all agencies on alert.

Special Measures → in tune with SENDAI framework

various steps taken include -

- ① Creating Mangrove buffer shield → MISHTI Scheme of government.

- ② Rehabilitate and relocate vulnerable people
- ③ Decrease loss of life and property
 → now emphasis on reducing loss of livelihoods as well.
 [coastal communities rely on fisheries and local trade.
- ④ Advanced weather doppler radars
 → for early warning systems
- ⑤ Inter agency coordination → NDRF, SDRF, police, administration
- ⑥ Restore transport and communication as soon as possible.

The Build Back Better approach is also being followed. Much has been achieved but a lot has yet to be implemented as climate change has fueled such events.

Feedback

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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 long term change in weather, wind and water patterns. It is a result of both natural and human activities.

Impact of climate change on hydrological cycle.

① High rainfalls

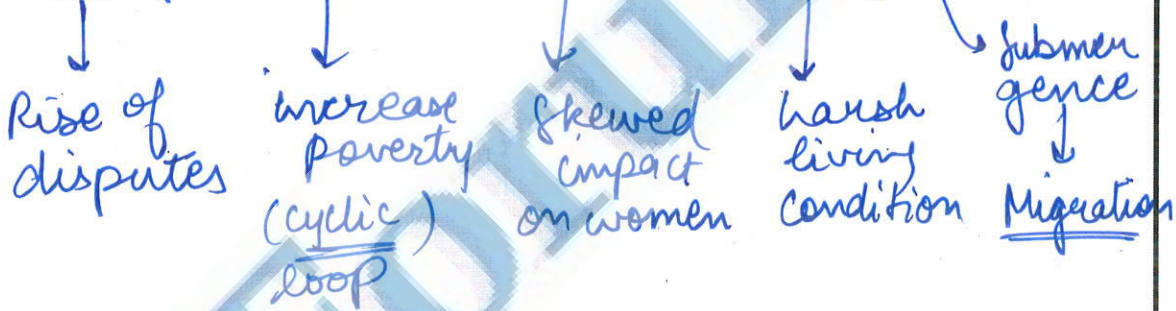
- ↳ salt water intrusion →
- ↳ urban floods
- ↳ rivers retrace old courses
eg. Yamuna in Delhi 2023.

- ↳ Benefits
- ↳ recharge groundwater
 - ↳ clean waterbodies
 - ↳ new mineral and nutrient replenish.

② In case of low rainfall



Manifestations of climate change



way to mitigate impacts and adapt

- ① Massive afforestation → for green spaces
- ② Reduce deforestation
- ③ Create sponge cities (as done by China)
- ④ use of block roads, proper drainage

and creating water ponds

→ AMRIT Sarovars (75 in each district)

⑤ Sendai framework → Build back better

⑥ focus on pre + post climate change

to reduce climate change

to face climate change

- carpooling
- reduce pollution
- waste water discharge be stopped
- Rain water harvesting.

- clean water (recycling)
- waste treatment
- re using water.

Hydrological cycle is deeply impacted by climate change.

Pro active steps by government, Civil society and individuals are needed -

Feedback

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

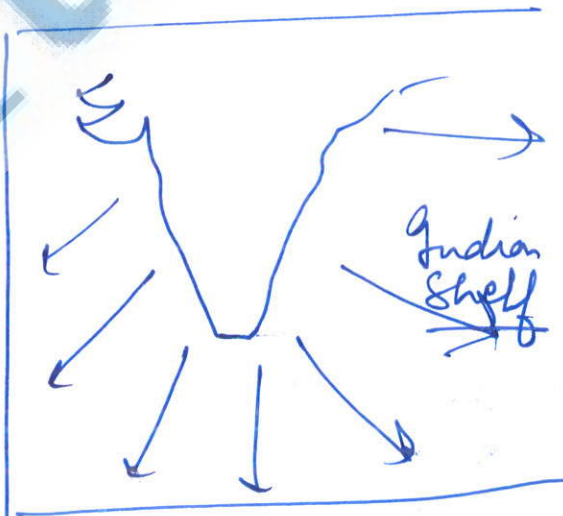
महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A continental shelf is an extended area of continent that is usually submerged. UNCLOS → gives rights of 200 nautical miles of shelf to be used as indigenous territory.

① Beyond 200 nm → international waters.

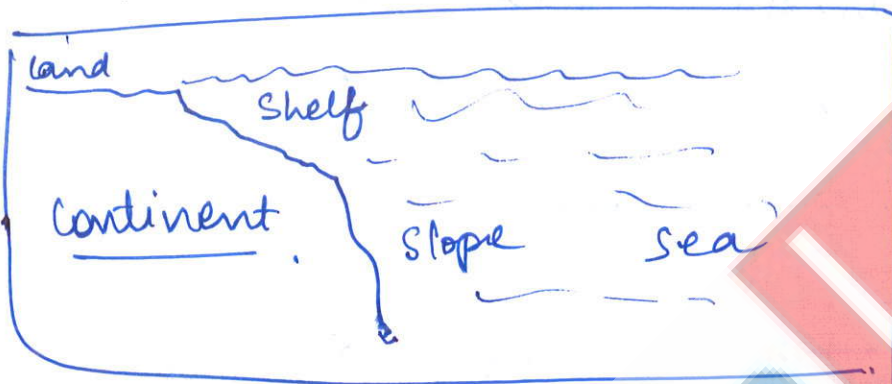
Resource potential

① Rich in metallic nodules
→ India recently started its mining missions



② Rich in oil and gas → valdivostoc Russia

③ Dense in Shale gas and natural gas → Gulf region



Biological significance

- ① Most to rich flora and fauna
- eg ① Great barrier reef Australia
- ② Fishing grounds (Japanese coast)
- ③ Sea grass and sea sponges act as lungs and kidney of the oceans → create lot of oxygen and act as carbon sinks.

- Over the last decade, due to human activities have caused damages like
 - oil spills and pollution
 - waste discharge
 - Mining carelessly (sand and mineral)
 - Shipping increase
 - encroachments or
 They led to loss of ecological and economic richness of shelves.
- India has tools to safeguard them. †

Continental shelves are rich and diverse hotspots and shall be protected

Feedback

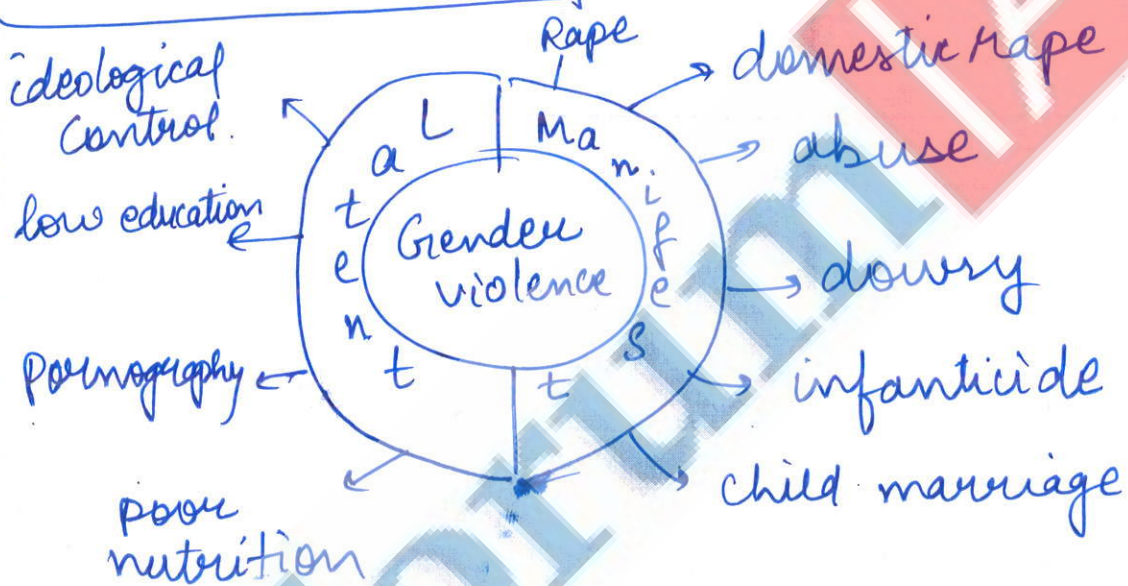
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Gender based violence in a patriarchal setup places women at the receiving end of atrocity.



such gender based violence is antithetical to societal growth as

① 49% of population is women.

So directly about half of human resource is laid waste by such violence.

- ② low sex ratio → due to infanticide and foeticide disturbs social balance.
- ③ → less sensitization of people to 'other sex'
- ④ Son meta preference → leads to lack of attention on girl child
- ⑤ Denied in food, nutrition → her health deteriorates
→ 57% women anaemic (NFHS-5)
- ⑥ lower education → only primary eduⁿ is given. less representation in higher education
- ⑦ glass ceiling, sticky floor at workplace deny promotion and equal wages.

⑧ Symbolic political representation
 → only 14% ~~of~~ Sabha MP's women



over the years, with rising awareness and pro active legal measures like

- Dowry prohibition act
- Prevention of Domestic Violence
- Sexual Harassment at workplace Prevention act

changes have occurred. Further empowering of women and women organisations is needed to achieve gender parity (Global Gender Gap Report) tagline.

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)

Caste is a closed system of social stratification based on birth.

In Indian society it is not merely a social phenomena but an empirical reality.

Projection in Social sphere

- ① Caste endogamy is still the most preferential form of marriage
{NSSO → only 5% intercaste marriages}
- ② Notions of purity and pollution still followed in interdining and collective gatherings
- ③ Various segments within a caste create complex hierarchies
eg. in Brahmins Chaturvedi > Trivedi > Dwivedi
in social respect.

Projection in political domains

- ① Caste is used as vote bank
- ② As per a study, 40% people still vote on cast hardlines.
- ③ Rise of caste based political parties e.g. BSP.

Projection in economic domain

- ① Affirmative state action (Reservation) benefits seem lucrative. More castes want to be now claimed "inferiors" e.g. Jats, Patidar, Gujjars andolan
- ② Rise of modern technology, gig economy has reduced impact of caste in employment
- ③ Skill and education are given primacy in private employment.

Yes, caste calculus remained predominant in social, political and economic domains. With rise in modernity and urbanism (flow of urban values to rural areas) caste based discrimination has lowered.

It can be concluded that caste segments have developed marks but have not yet collapsed.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Indian cities (urban spaces)
host 30% of population and
contribute 70% to national GDP
(Economic Survey 2020).

India faces problem of
both overurbanisation and
underurbanisation (as there are
less number of cities but are overcrowded)

- Such overcrowding leads to host
of problem like slums and is sanitation

Water woes are one of the major
issues.

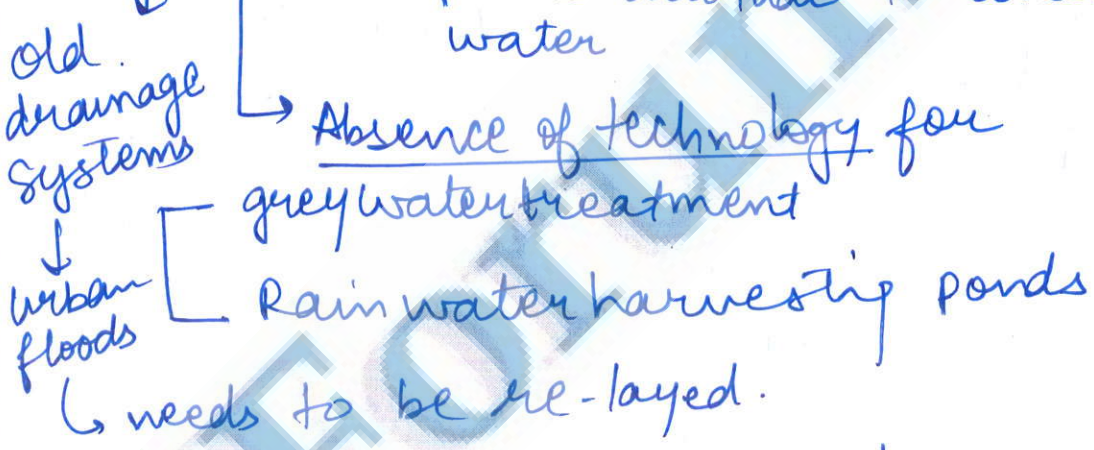
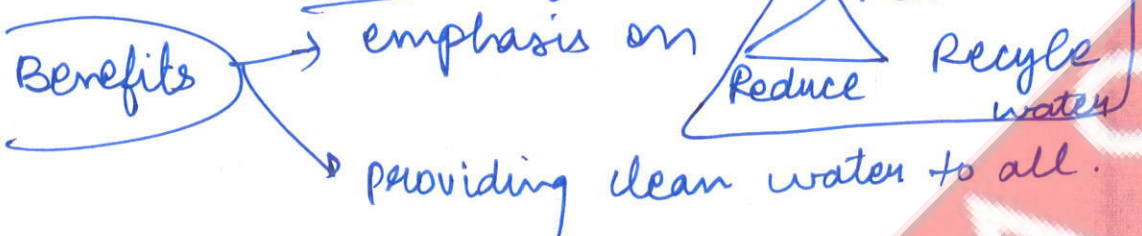
Qualitative → mixing salty water
or sewage water

Quantitative → fixed hours of public
supply,

Factors Contributing to water woes

- ① High population, less water availability → creates scarcity
- ② lack of water treatment plants
 { epcb → only 20% wastewater treatment capacity)
 ↳ leads to draining it in rivers
 ↳ eutrophication of waterbodies
 ↳ antibiotic resistance increasing
- ③ water borne diseases → Jaundice, and cholera due to dirty water
- ④ lack of water recycling and rain harvesting infrastructures
- ⑤ Behavioural extravagance in vehicle washing, gardening
- ⑥ disputes in slums / crowded places over a single tap → localised social tension

To solve such issues water management Plans have been formed.



As India enters Amarit Kall of sustainable cities is of prime importance to our growth. And water sufficiency is first step towards it.

Feedback

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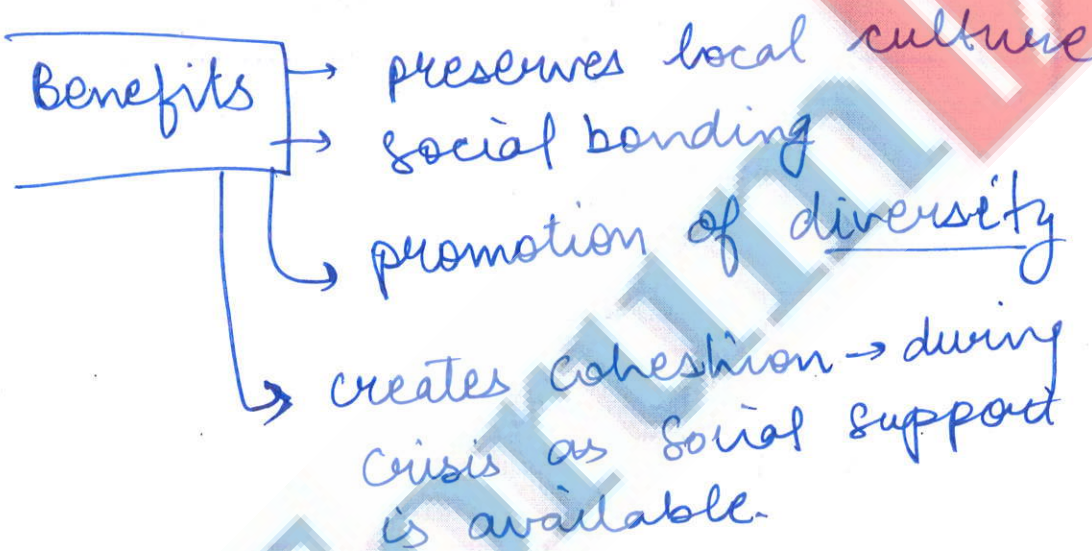
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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

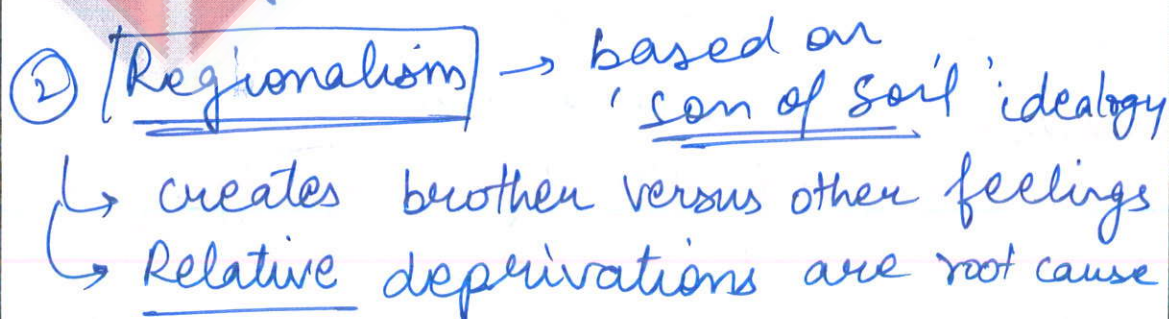
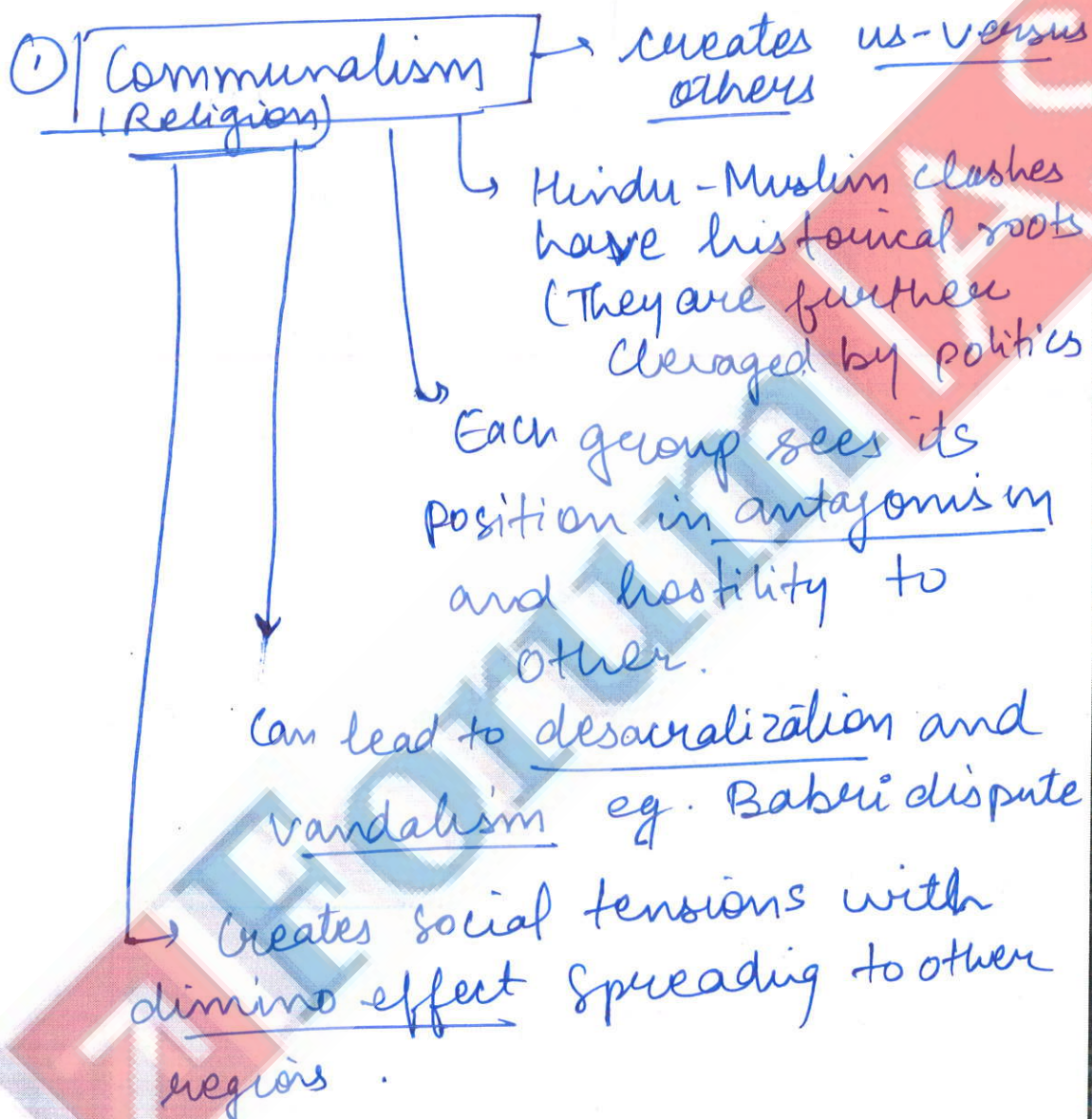
Communities derive a sense of togetherness and affinity with common religion and region.



Many have seen such ties as extended kinships in Indian social scenarios. People have deep reverence to their region and religion than constitution.

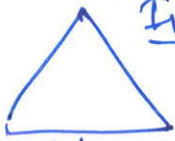
(DR. Ambedkar in Constituent Assembly debates)

Sometimes they pose a risk of deepening cleavages as



→ ~~the~~ unequal development benefits contribute to rise of religion and regional conflicts

following steps may be taken

①  Information about practices of each other
Education for employability
 (I, E, C → can reduce social tensions)

② outreach campaigns may be organised

③ Politicization, hate speech, defamation shall be strictly checked

④ Responsible use of social media
 → to break 'echo-chambers' and open up world views.

Indian ethos are rooted in Sarv Dharma Sambhava and Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas. We shall take steps to bridge the gaps for egalitarian future.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

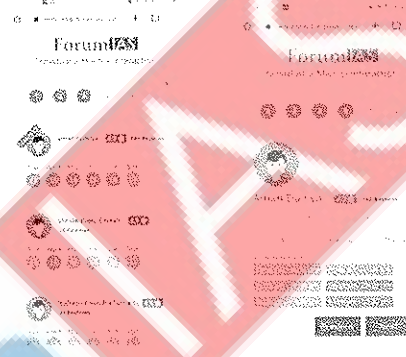
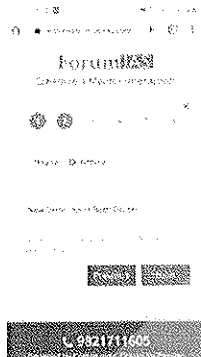
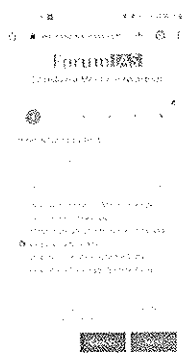
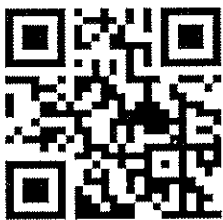
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