

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

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	R. Jaya Simha Reddy		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	18 th August 2023

*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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			8:30 AM	11:30 AM.	
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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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

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CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) 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 2 was fought between axis powers (Germany, Austria - Hungary, Japan) and allied powers (USA, Britain, France).



Fig: Major theatres of WW II

Spanish civil war was opening act:

- ① It created political instability in Spain creating distrust & fears among countries like Poland & Germany

- ② It upset Balance of power in Europe which came into existence with Treaty of Versailles.
- ③ It prompted Germany to move into France which led to formal initiation of WW II.
- ④ Commitment of alliances and treaties led to Britain, USA, Russia & Japan to also get entangled in European conflict.

Spanish civil war, thus created a ripple effect in European politics, which ultimately culminated in WW-II engulfing globe.

Feedback

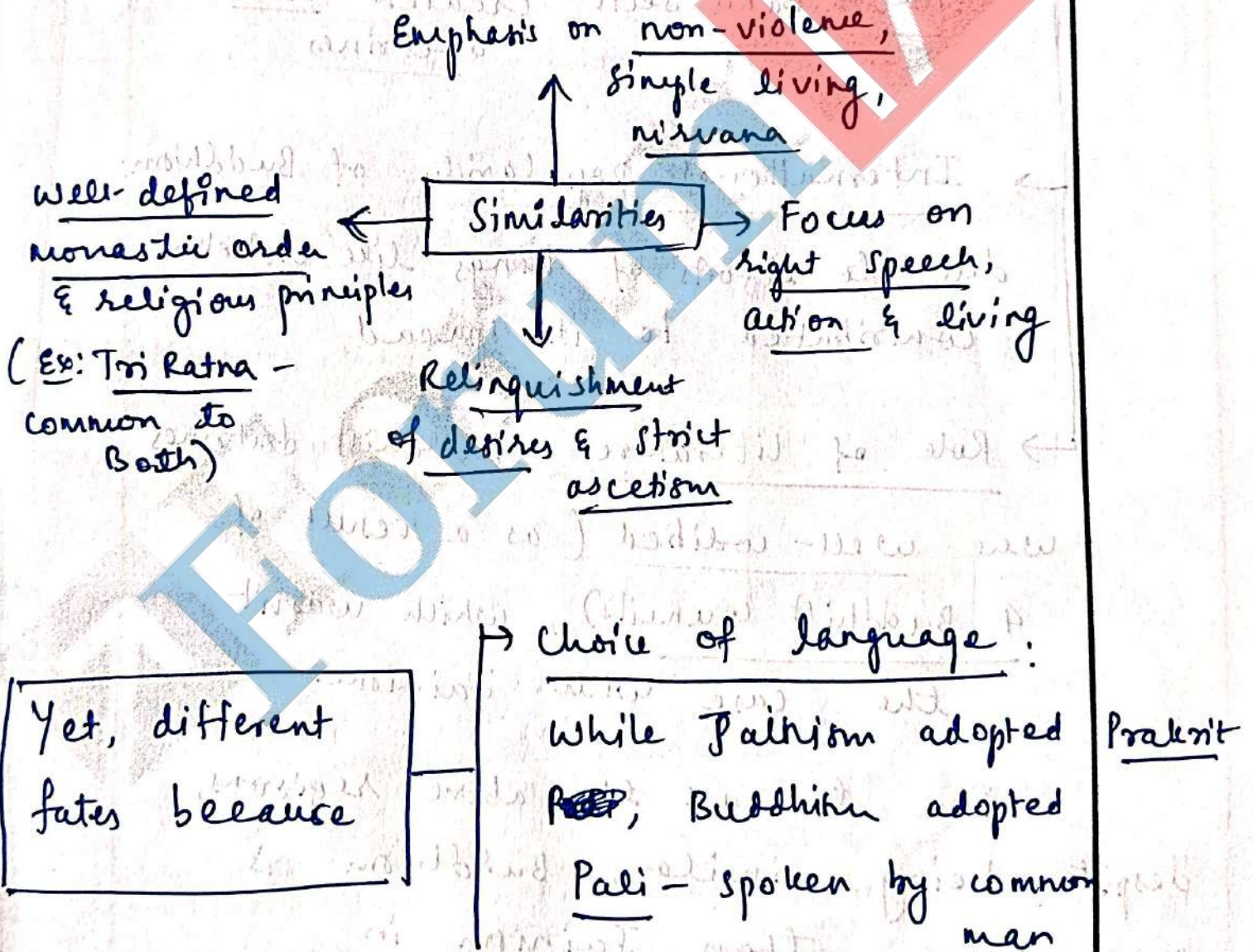
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TOTAL MARKS	

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

Buddhism and Jainism are two of the ancient religions originated on Indian subcontinent in 5th century BC.



→ Patronage of rulers: Buddhism was patronaged on larger scale - Mauryas, Kushans, Palas, etc.

→ Internal divisions within Jainism:
Emergence of Sthula Bahu and Bhadra Bahu sects (created rival doctrines)

→ International popularity of Buddhism
due to efforts of kings like Ashoka contributed to its spread

→ Role of literature: Buddhist doctrines were well-codified (as a result of 4 Buddhist councils), which wasn't the case with Jainism.

Due to all the above reasons, despite being similar, Buddhism is more popular than Jainism in contemporary times.

Feedback

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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 (Ncm) was the first pan-India mass satyagraha under Gandhian leadership.

Democratized India's freedom struggle:

- ① Widened social base : To include women, peasants, students, workers, etc.
- ② Politicised every strata of society and promoted the 'idea of swaraj'.
- ③ Peaceful means - giving up govt titles, boycotting foreign colleges, etc. enabled wider & democratic participation
- ④ Portrayed INC as 'party of masses' rather than microscopic minority.

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

⑤ Hindu - Muslim Unity : due to inclusion of Khilafat question.

Yet, inherent limitations

- Different sections had different grievances
(Hindus → Swaraj,
average Jallian Wallah Bag
Muslims → Khilafat)
- Internal divisions in Congress : Surendranath Banerjee left due to non-constitutional methods
- Communal violence : Mappila revolt
- Abrupt withdrawal post Chauri Chaura (1922)

Despite limitations, NCM laid mass base for freedom struggle, upon which more successful CDM & GIM were built.

Feedback

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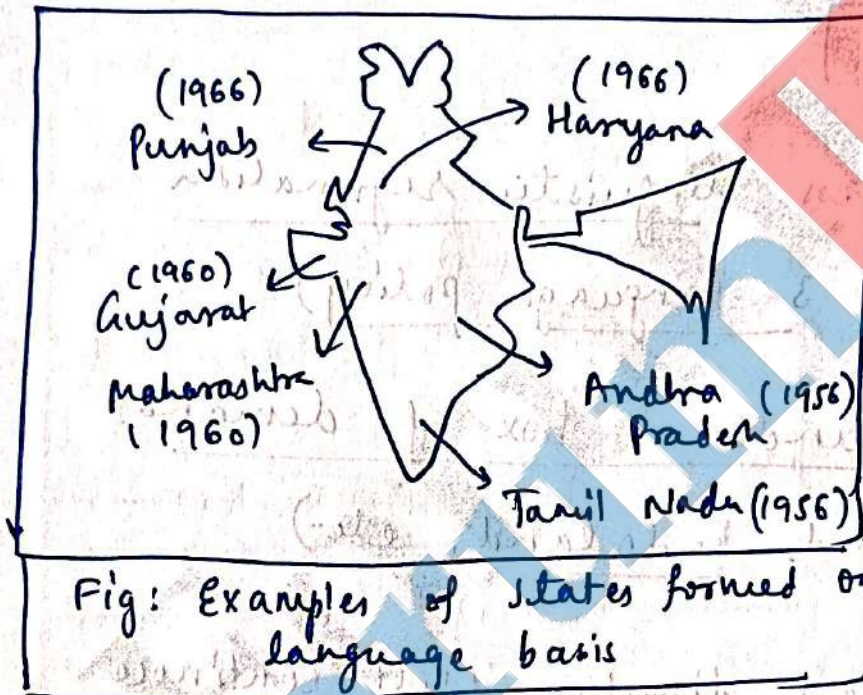
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Q.4) Critically analyse the efficacy of linguistic reorganization of states in addressing the reasons for linguistic divides in post-independent India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Linguistic reorganization of states started with formation of Andhra state (1953) for Telugu people.



Success in addressing linguistic divides

- ① By addressing regional demands, it contributed to 'unity in diversity'.
- ② Secured political representation to

linguistic minorities at national level
(Ex) DMK, TDP, etc. major role in national politics)

③ Preserved linguistic diversity of India
from threat of 'Hindu-Hindi-Hindustani'

Shortcomings

- ① Couldn't address linguistic regionalism
(Ex) Need for 3-language policy
- ② Opened up pandora's box of demands
(Ex) Gorkhaland, Bodoland, etc.
- ③ Language-based disputes still continue
(Ex) Belgavi - Karnataka vs Maharashtra.

In addition to linguistic reorganisation,
democratic decentralisation and balanced
regional development can address challenge
of language divide

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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)

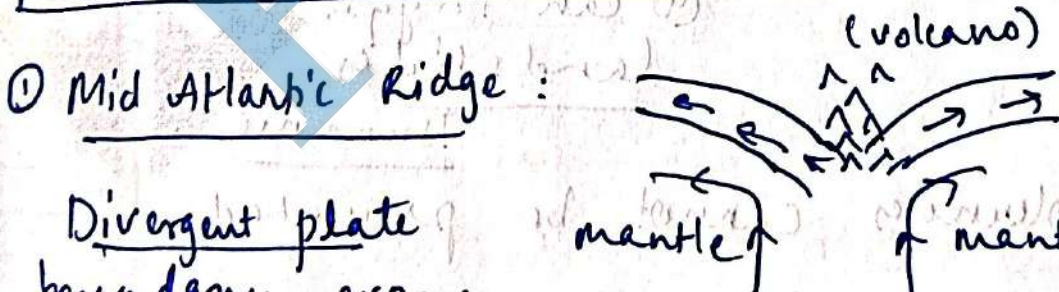
ज्वालामुखियों की अवस्थिति को समझाने में प्लेट टेक्टोनिक सिद्धांत की भूमिका पर संक्षेप में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, आसपास के क्षेत्रों पर ज्वालामुखियों के विविध प्रभावों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Plate tectonics theory postulates that Earth's crust is made of several Tectonic plates which are in constant motion.



Fig: Major volcano-zones

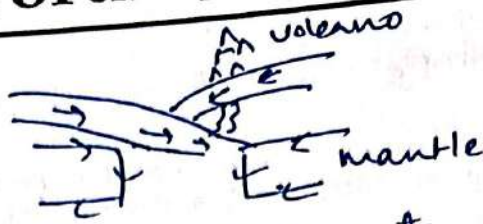
Role of Plate tectonics theory in explaining location of volcanoes



Divergent plate boundary exposes magma to surface which create volcanoes.

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② Pacific ring :



Subducted material near convergent boundary escapes to surface due to high pressure

(Pacific ring : Interaction between Pacific, North American, Indo-Australian & Eurasian plates)

Multifarious impacts of volcanoes

Good

Bad

① Rich mineral deposits enhance soil fertility

① Hot lava leads to biodiversity loss

② Volcanic winter - Black ash block sunlight dropping temperature

② Acidic rains
③ Damage to Infrastructure & Lives

④ Can Trigger landslides, Tsunamis

As volcanoes cannot be prevented, only robust evacuation plans can mitigate disaster risk.

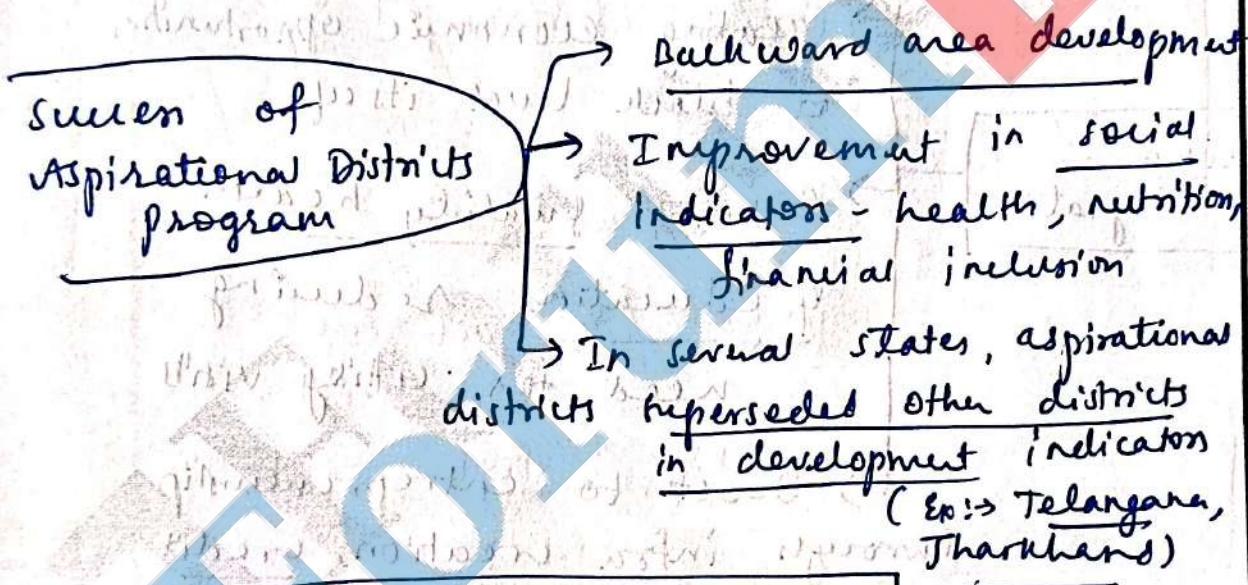
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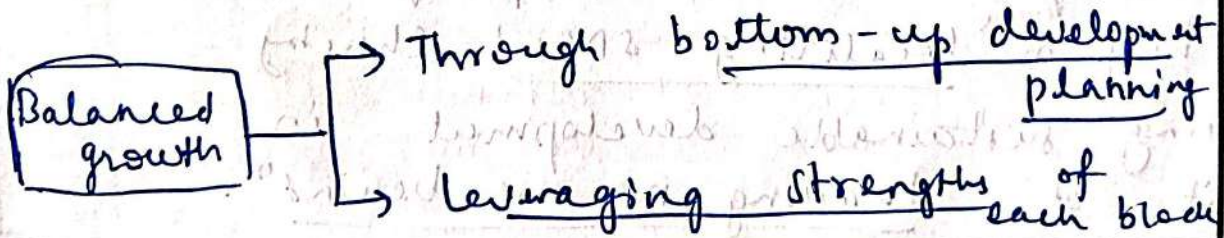
Q.6) Taking further the success of Aspirational Districts Programme, Aspirational Blocks can help achieve the twin objectives of balanced growth and checking stress migration. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Aspirational Blocks program was announced in Budget 2023 to achieve inclusive growth by leveraging competition, collaboration & convergence at block level.



Aspirational blocks can achieve twin objectives :



- Data-driven policy making
(KPI monitoring dashboard)
- efficient utilisation of resources
through convergence in schemes
- Block-specific development plan
than one-size-fits-all.

Checking distress migrants

- Creating economic opportunities
at block level itself
- Ensuring quality health & education reducing
need for city visit
- Boost to entrepreneurship
through infra creation, credit
access & financial inclusion

Aspirational blocks program can also help in 'localising SDAs' thereby achieving sustainable development in spirit of "leaving no one behind".

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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 produce defense equipment like ammunition, rifles and also advanced war-fighting platforms like fighter jets, S-400, etc.

critical factors for location:

① Market availability:

↳ Strong defense industry in USA → world's largest military spender (SIPRI)

② Government policies:

↳ Efforts towards defense indigenization in India → emergence of industries like BHEL, HAL, etc.

③ Availability of skilled workforce

↳ Russia & France: sound knowledge since WW2 times

- ④ Access to infrastructure: Cheap power,
efficient logistics, etc.
- ⑤ Export opportunities: Δ Presence of
defense industries on coasts
- ⑥ Availability of vacant land for
testing & training

Measures to overcome challenges

- ① Govt incentives (Δ Positive Indigenisation
List)
- ② Technology transfers (Δ Boahmas -
India - Russia)
- ③ Extending Line of credits to enable
foreign buyers (Δ India \rightarrow Philippines,
Bangladesh, etc.)
- ④ Investing in defense R&D

With opening of defense sector to
private players, govt took major step
towards Atmanirbhar

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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)

Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC)

gives data on economic status of an individual along with caste. It was first done in 2011.

Role in ensuring equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare:

- ① Evaluate efficacy of reservation: Rohini Commission → 25% OBC reservation went to just 10 castes
- ② Real-time data on poverty & deprivation → informed policy making
- ③ Timely revision of beneficiary list
 → Inclusion/Exclusion under PDS
- ④ Ensure percolation down of benefits to backward among backward castes.

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

⑤ Insights into migration patterns → framing of national migration policy

Challenges with SEU

- ① Data quality issues : 2011 report was released only partially.
- ② Statistically complex task as there are over 3 lakh castes in India.
- ③ May fuel identity politics based on caste and population.
- ④ Vast population (1.4 billion) - difficulty in continuous updation.

Along with undertaking SEU, increasing frequency of PLFS, NFHS, etc. is necessary to ensure targeted welfare.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

India is an exemplification of multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-ethnic society. Underlying all these are some common values and some diverse practices.

Common values that give Indian society composite texture

- ① Tolerance : which allows co-existence of diverse religions & cultures.
- ② Fraternity → contributes to Indian spirit of 'Unity in diversity'
- ③ Ahimsa & Vasudhev kutumbham → ensures peace in such a diverse society.
- ④ Ahiki Devo Bhava : helps in learning best practices from other cultures

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

⑤ Pluralism: celebration of diverse festivals
 [Eg] Diwali celebrated by Hindu, Muslim, Christians alike.

Some diverse practices → deepen heterogeneity

- ① Sects within religion = with each sect having own customs (Eg Shairvas (vs) Vaishnavas)
- ② Marriage systems: Matrilineal (vs) Patrilineal and Polygamy (vs) monogamy
- ③ Family types: Joint families, nuclear families, Patriarchal & Matriarchal families
- ④ Caste-specific practices and occupations also contribute to Heterogeneity.

All these diverse practices are held together because by shared common values. This makes India 'Salad Bowl' of cultures.

Feedback
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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)

India crossed China to emerge
world's most populous nation with over
1.4 billion population.

Factors that influence population growth

① **Social** → religious customs influence fertility rate
 → Autonomy for women in decision making
 → Awareness about contraceptives & small family norms

② **Economic** → Poverty creates need for 'more working hands'
 → Development is the best contraceptive

③ **Political** → Policies like 'one child' (China)

Need for raising marriageable age for women

Relevant

Not-relevant

① Reduces fertility rate due to reduced pregnancy window

① Already TFR dropped below replacement rate (2.0 → NFHS)

② More education opportunities

② May further increase child marriage cases

③ Contributes to Gender Equality (Now boys → 24, girls → 18)

③ May make some tribal societies where child marriage is norm law breakers

④ Impinges on women's choice to get married

Evidence shows that best way to reduce fertility rate is by investing in health, education and mainstreaming sex-education in education curriculum.

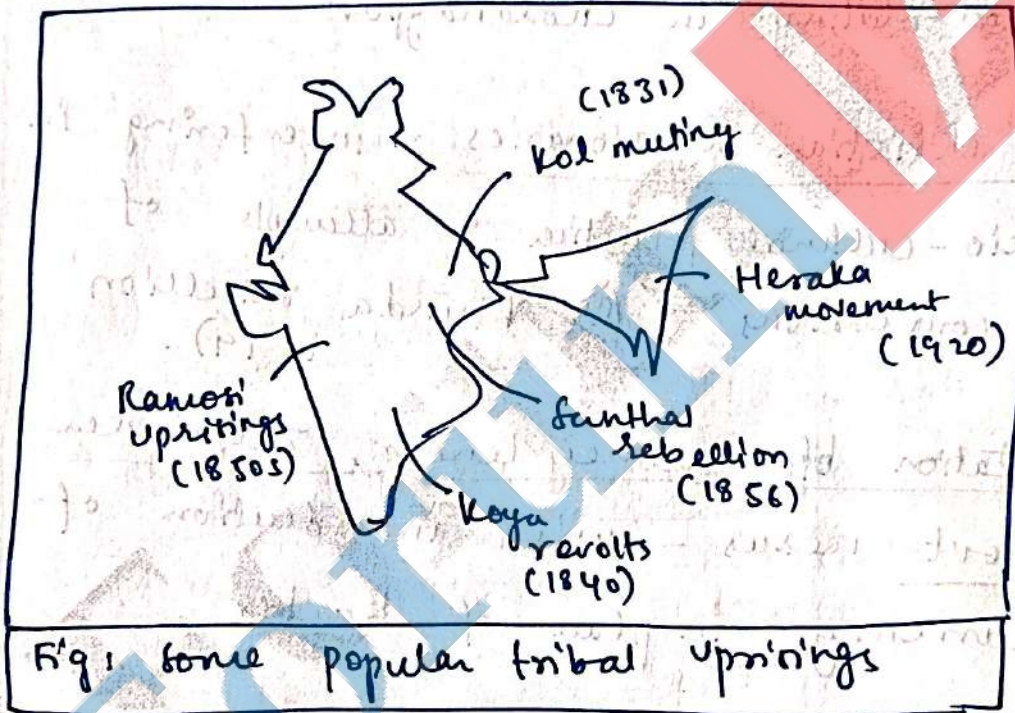
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Q.11) Bring out the reasons behind the tribal unrest in British India. Also, analyze the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The colonial rule caused great resentment among tribals due to interference with their 'closer to nature' lifestyle. This was met with several protests



Reasons behind tribal unrest:

① Banning of shifting cultivation in British controlled areas.

- ② Implementation of Reserved forests - taking away forest rights of tribals
(Ex) Koya uprisings
- ③ Transfer of tribal lands to British contractors involved in logging & Timber business
(Ex) Kol Mutiny in Chotanagpur
- ④ Role of Christian missionaries : interfering in local socio-cultural practices & attempts of forced conversions (Ex) Munda rebellion 1899).
- ⑤ Exploitation by money lender, zamindar and govt nexus - with introduction of paper currency, in place of barter
- ⑥ Introduction of private property dealt blow to joint ownership tradition of tribals.

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Reasons for limited success

- Outdated arms & equipment
- Poor organizational strength and weak leadership
- Highly localised grievances without any unified solidarity
- limited geographical reach and social base - restricted to tribals.

Recognition of forest rights in some areas (KajMahal hills)

Yet, some were successful

→ Kol making led to Chotanagpur Terance act

↓
Munda rebellion led to ban on missionaries

Despite their weakness, tribal unrest played key role in fostering anti-colonial sentiment, thus contributing to Indian national movement.

Feedback

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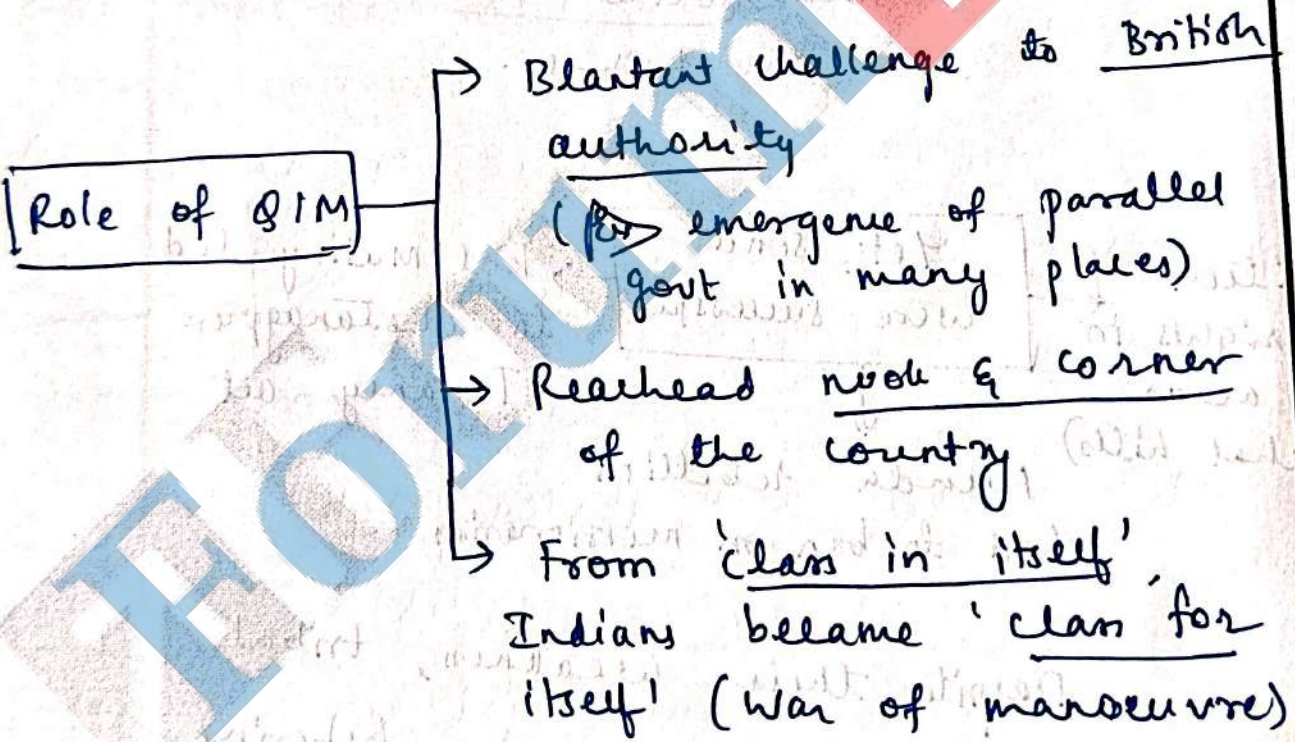
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Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कारण 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)

Quit India movement, with its slogan of "do or die" aimed at outrightly expelling British rulers. However, in addition to QIM, domestic & global circumstances also played role.



Role of domestic politics

① Naval mutiny: Acted as nail in coffin.

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Britishers could no longer trust loyalty of
soldiers.

② Partition agitation : led by Muslim League with call for 'direct action'. Violence became uncontrollable.

③ Moderate concessions were no longer acceptable to nationalist leadership : with rejection of Cripps proposal ('dominion status'), there was nothing left - except complete independence - for British to offer.

④ Mountbatten plan : Led to mutually agreeable outcome for INC & Muslim League, creating conducive circumstances for British withdrawal.

Role of global circumstances

① World War 2 : drained Britain of wealth & resources to

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

Control colonies

- ② Pressure from allied powers (USA) to grant independence to colonies
- ③ Coming into power of labour party in UK which was sympathetic to Indian cause
- ④ Global trend towards de-colonisation
 Ex: South East Asia, Africa, East Asia, etc.
- ⑤ Creation of International Institutions like UN - every nation is to be sovereign (UN charter).

Thus, while GIM created the necessary conditions, domestic politics & global circumstances accelerated British withdrawal from India.

Q.13) Explain why S an sub-continent, Indian society.

बताएँ कि इस्लाम में उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी प्रकाश डालिए।

movement to In like sh

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Reasons India

① It like

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 mystical Islamic reform movement originating in Persia and spread to Indian subcontinent through Sufi saints like Shaikh Ismail.



Reasons for Sufism deepening roots in India despite Islam being foreign religion

- ① It is based on universal principles — like Tolerance & fraternity among all —

which strongly resonate with Indian values like Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

- ② Teachings in vernacular languages - which Indian masses could easily understand
- ③ Patronage of rulers like Akbar gave them greater visibility
- ④ Emphasis on inner-purity & social service strongly resonated with Bhakti movement
- ⑤ Ideas like Universal theism (Ram, Rahim, Allah are same) - were propagated by Bhakti saints like Kabir & Guru Nanak too

Impact on Indian society

- Growth of devotional music in prayer to god
- Confluence of cultures - Persian, Turkish, Indian.

- New poetry styles evolved
(Ex) Amir khusaru - Gawwali's fusing Persian & Hindi)
- Contributed to communal harmony
- Imbibed spirit of universal brotherhood
- Shaped liberal attitude of rulers (Akbar - Ibadat Khana)
- Emergence of new festivals - Muharram
- Spread of vernacular and growth of Urdu language

Sufism left an indelible impact on Indian society. Need of the hour is to revive Sufism principles to strengthen Hindu - muslim brotherhood.

Feedback

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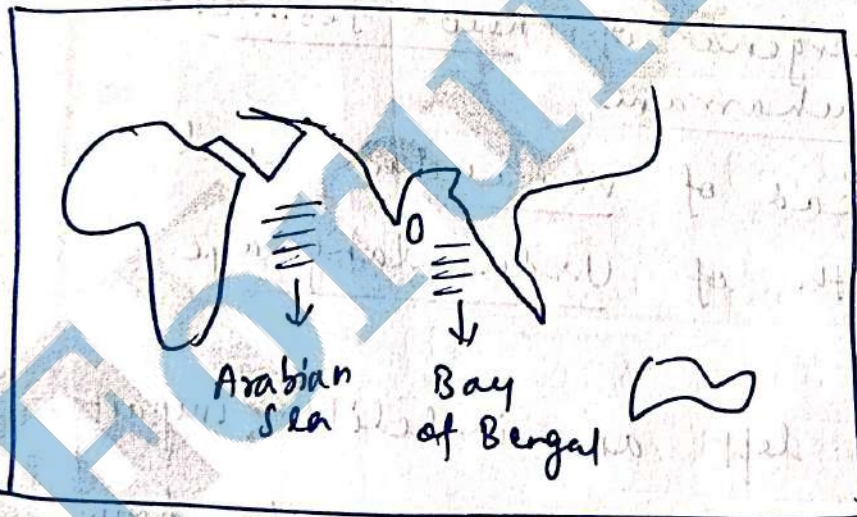


Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Typically, cyclogenesis in Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal happens in 1:4 ratio. But, in recent times, there's rising frequency of cyclones in Arabian Sea, with 5 of 8 cyclones in Arabian Northern Indian Ocean in Arabian Sea (2019).

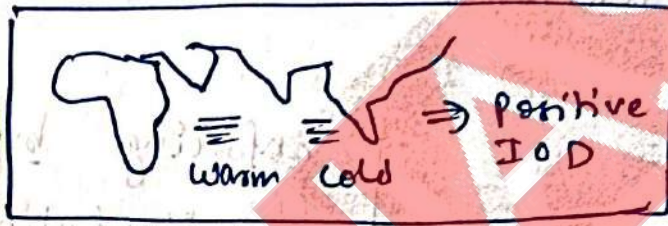


Reasons behind rising intensity & frequency

① Global warming : led to increase in

Sea Surface Temp of Arabian sea by 1.2°C (IPCC)

② Increased incidents of positive Indian Ocean dipole → supports cyclogenesis in Arabian sea



③ Increased frequency of La Nina & El Nino Modoki

④ Terrestrial heatwaves in Middle East & Africa raising temperatures in Arabian sea.

NDMA guidelines

① Understanding risk : by preparing vulnerability assessment maps.

② Interagency coordination :

- ⊗ IMO → warnings
- MOHA → disaster management

- ③ Investing in Early warning systems
- ④ Capacity building of local communities
- ⑤ Invest in structural & non-structural measures

Measures to check impact

- Enforcing building codes
(Mandating cyclone proof
Roof roofing)
- Bio shields : mangroves,
coastal forests
- Cyclone shelters for relief
- R&D in Early warning systems
- District-level evacuation plan and mock drills for community preparedness.

As climate change increases frequency of cyclone events, incorporating Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction in development planning becomes essential.

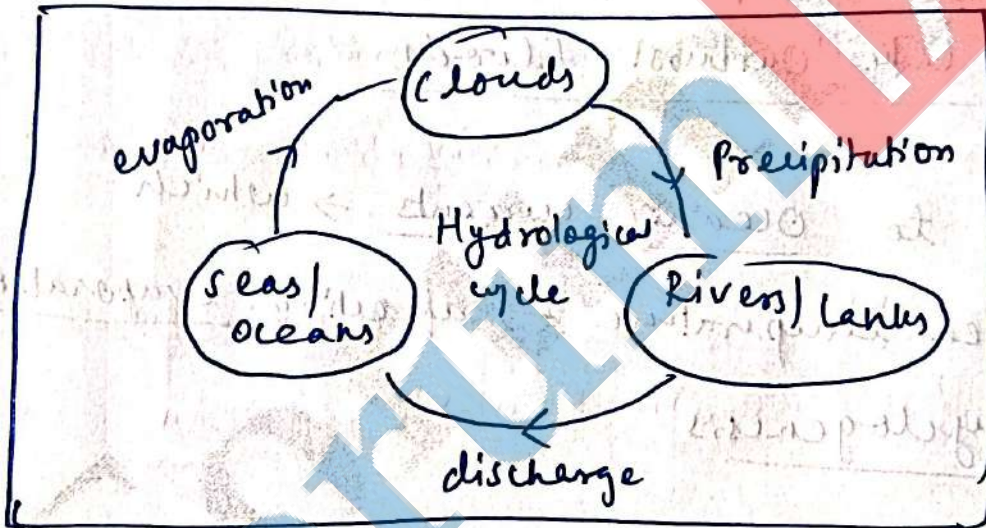
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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

According to IPCC, due to climate change, global temperature has increased by 1.2°C compared to pre-industrial times.



Impact of hydrological cycle :

- ① Increased evaporation due to higher temperatures
- ② Alterations in rainfall patterns

(Eg) Climate change increased extreme weather events during monsoon by 3 times between 1900-1950 & 1951-2018 - IMD).

- ③ Decreased surface & ground water levels due to heatwaves & land degradation
- ④ Increase in frequency of floods & Glacial Lake Outburst floods
- ⑤ Changes to oceanic currents → which affect sea temperature → affecting evaporation and cyclogenesis

Adaptation Strategies

- Enhancing blue-green infrastructure to improve percolation
- Reviving traditional storage structures (Johads - Rajasthan)

- Pre-monsoon desilting of rivers and tanks (Mission Kakatiya - Telangana)
- Enhancing water use efficiency (Flood irrigation → drip irrigation)
- Mandatory rainwater harvesting (Recharge pits, rooftop collection, etc.)
- Crop diversification to millets & pulses
- Recycling & re-using waste water (Israel - 90%)

Along with above, strict enforcement of groundwater extraction norms 2021 ensures that aquifers contain adequate water level acting as insurance against climate change induced seasonal disasters.

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 refers to the oceanic surface adjoining a continent that extends upto several thousand kilometers deep sea. It extends upto 200 km depth.

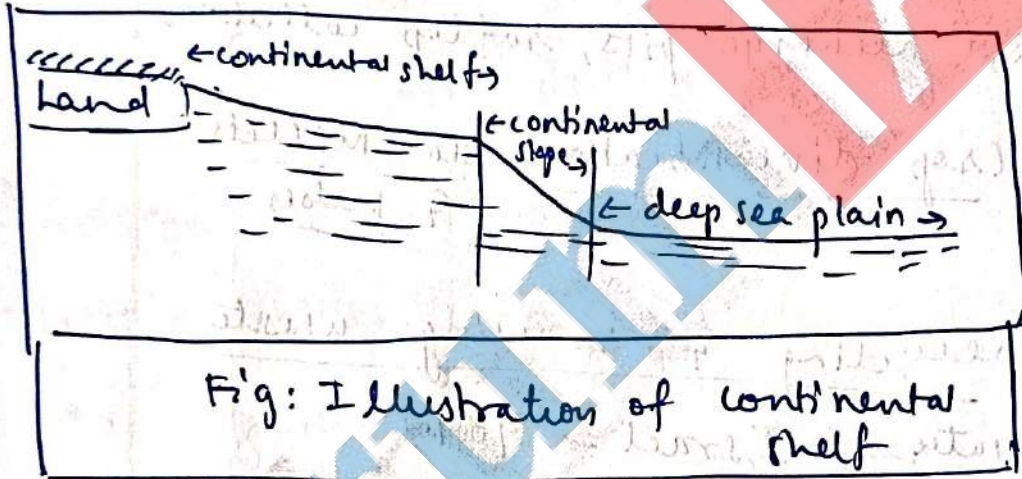


Fig: Illustration of continental shelf

Resource potential

- Energy minerals - like oil & natural gas
(Ex) Siberian shelf)
- Poly metallic nodules -
comprising Manganese, Iron, etc.
(Ex) Indian ocean shelf)

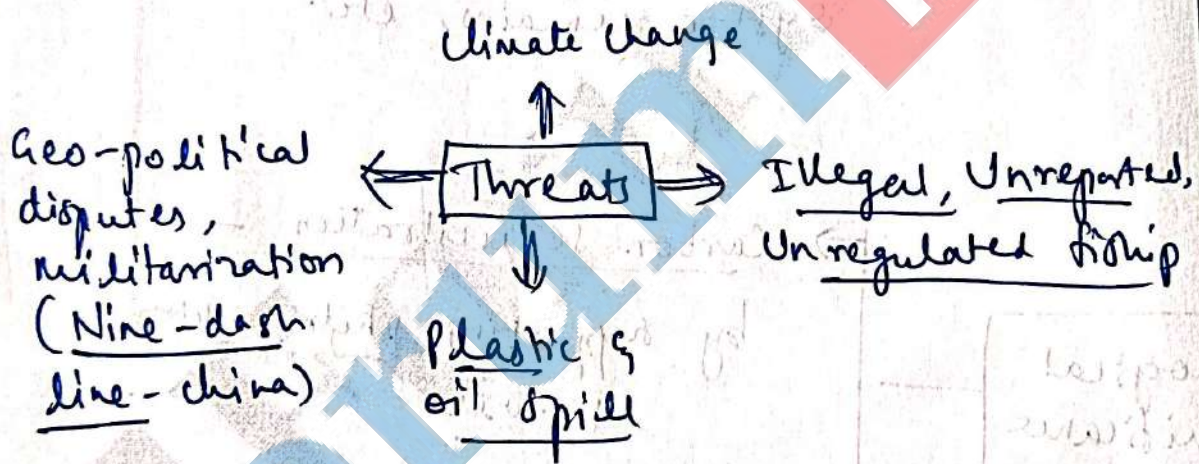
- Fisheries resources
(Ex) continental shelf adjoining Peru coast
- Bio-fuel raw materials like Sea weed
- Tidal electricity potential
- Expensive minerals - pearls, Oyster remains, etc.

Ecological significance

- Carbon sequestration - by supporting phytoplankton growth
- Supports vast marine biodiversity
- Supports growth of Corals & Mangroves
(Ex) Great Barrier Reef

(Don't Write in this Area)

- Role in influencing regional climate — formation of maritime air mass, cyclogenesis, etc.
- Upwelling zones bring nutrients trapped in deep sea onto surface — productive fishing zones



In light of immense ecological & economic significance, coastal shelves can be protected & conserved by declaring them Marine Protected Areas.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

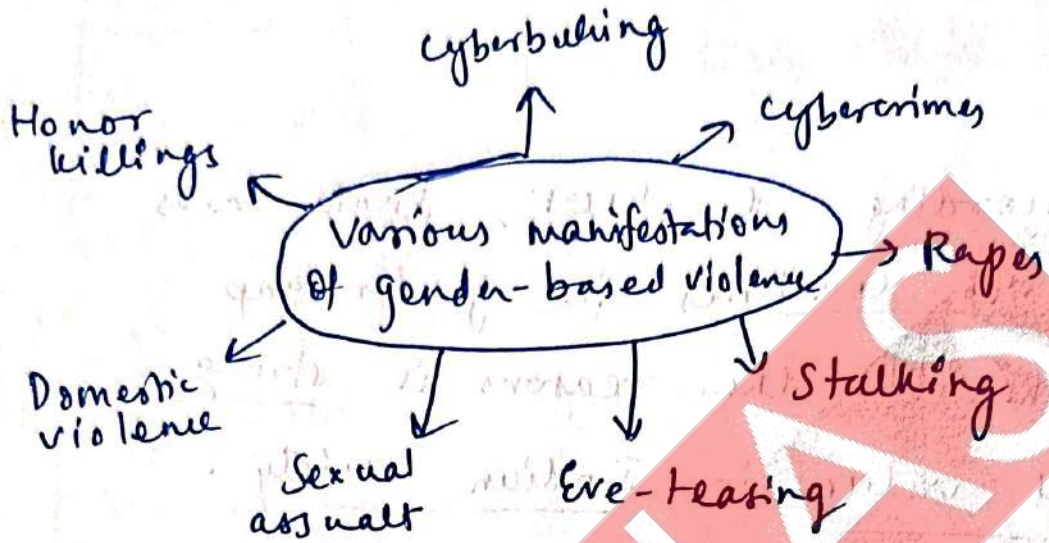
पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to WEF, India ranks 135th of 146 countries in gender gap index. One of the reasons is strong patriarchal values in Indian society.

Patriarchal values → gender based violence

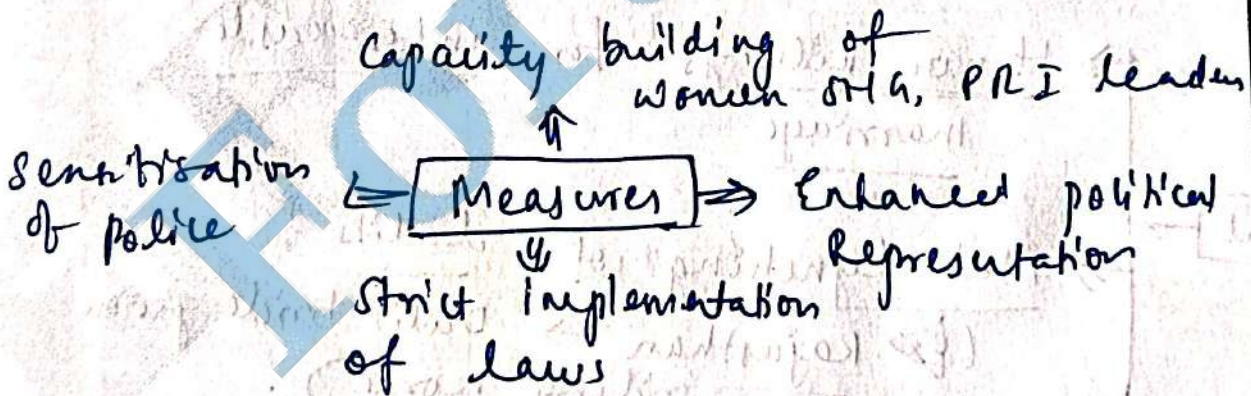
- ① Domestic violence : due to husband's domination over wife
(33% women experienced domestic violence - NFHS 2019-21)
- ② Sexual harassment at workplace due to masculine work culture
- ③ Rapes and sexual crimes - due to perception of women as inferior
(over 5 lakh crimes against women in 2021 alone - NCRB).



Anti-theftical to societal growth

- Prevents women participation in economy
- (IMF → If women participate equally, GDP → 27% higher)
- Denies opportunities for development for half of society
- Intergenerational effect
due to neglect of girl education & health

- Contributes to social unrest and threat to peace
 - ↳ Manipur incident
- Reduces morale of women - who made great accomplishments in various fields
 - ↳ Wrestlers protest
- Gender-based violence one of the reasons for 'Pati Panchayat' and limited STG women.



As Andre Beteille said, law only decides direction a society should take.
 Realizing 'Nari Shakti' is in the hands of society itself

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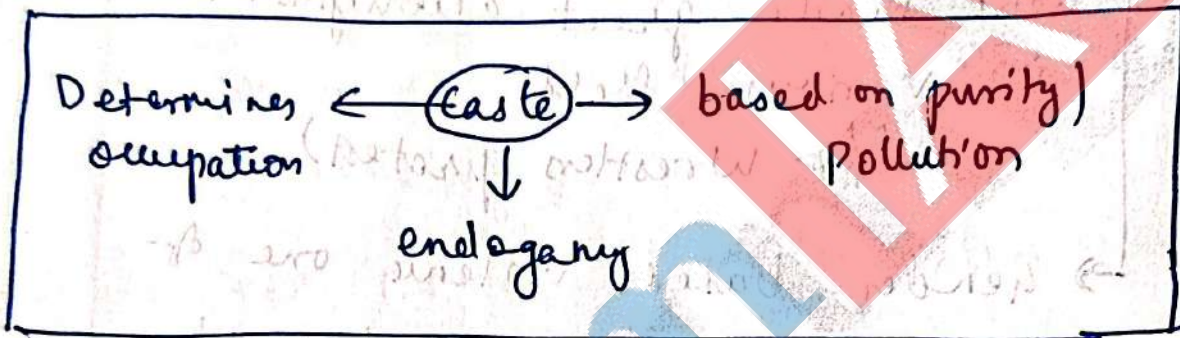
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Q.18) The caste calculus in the Indian society remains predominant and continues to project its shadow on social, political, and economic domains. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 unique institution of social stratification in India. It finds sanction in dharmaśāstras like Manusmṛiti.



Continues to project shadow on:

- Honor killings for inter-caste marriage
- Mob lynching of dalits (e.g. Rajasthan → Dalit bride groom riding horse).
- Caste-based housing segregation in rural areas

→ Caste discrimination in educational Institutes (Dassham Solanki suicide).

Political

- Ticket allocation based on caste calculation
- Mobilization of voters (caste-census demand)
- Designing party manifestos (ex) Proposals like granting OBC status)
- voter choices - "Indians don't cast their vote, rather vote their caste"

Economic

- correlation with status (eg) ~~dalits~~ Every 1 in 3 dalits multidimensionally poor)
- Continuation caste-based jobs like manual scavenging (National Safai Karamchari Andolan)

- Demands for reservation
(e.g. Vanniyars, Jats, etc.)
- Caste considerations in some
recruitments (NHRL report)

Yet, caste role is also declining:

- ① 'Class' more prominent than 'caste' in
Urban areas
- ② Social mobility of backward castes →
modern IT jobs (skill-based), reservations,
etc.
- ③ Globalization → growing international
exposure, spread of values like 'equality'
- ④ Increasing acceptance for inter-caste
marriages → diluting endogamy

Although we're still far from
Ambedkar's vision of class-less society,
we're slowly & surely moving
towards it under force of modernization.

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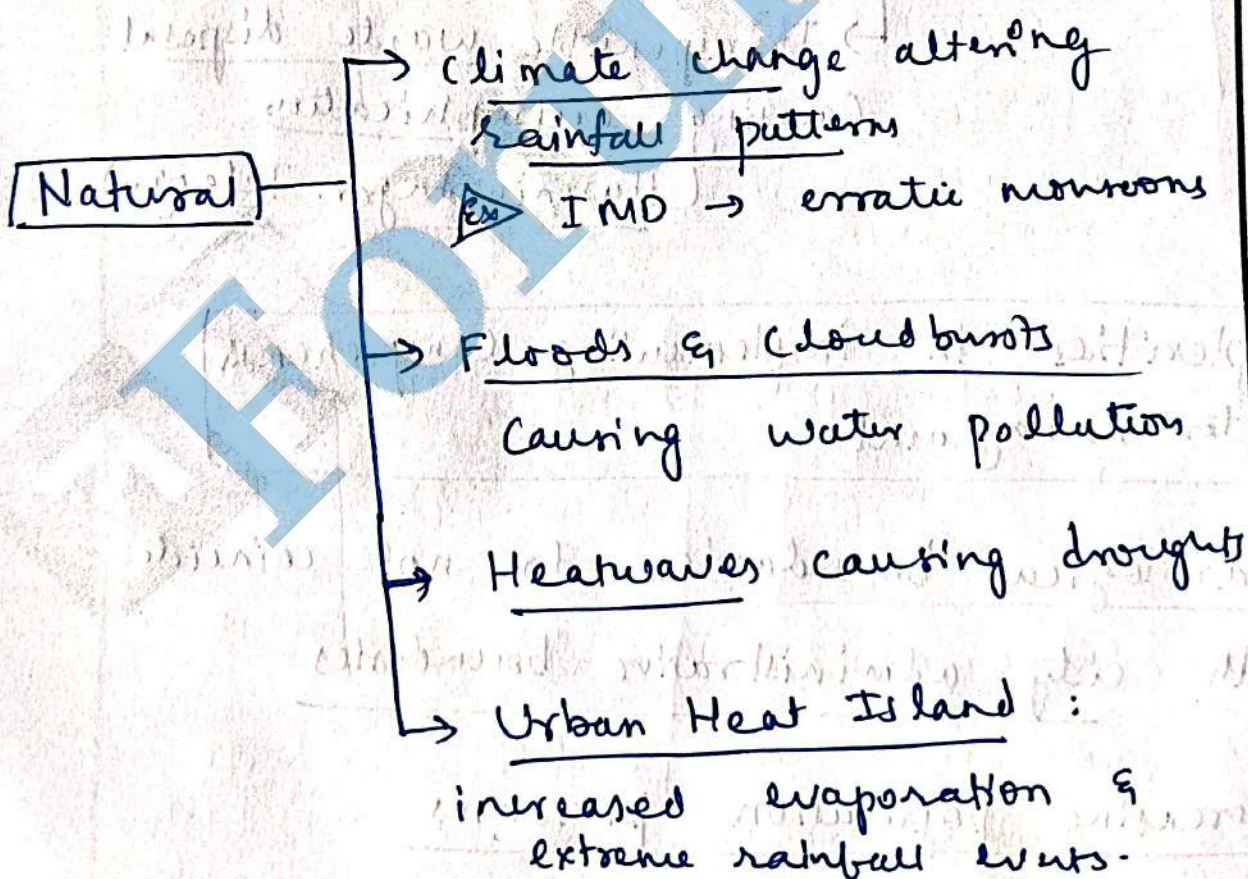
Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

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।

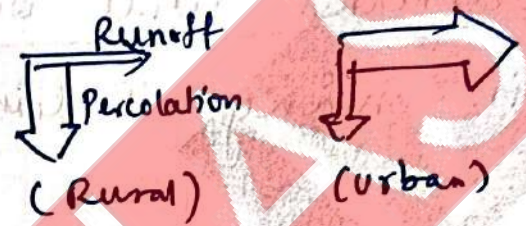
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to NITI Aayog, by 2030
water demand will outstrip supply by
twice in many Indian cities.

Various factors contributing to
water woes:



Anthropogenic

- Deforestation - reduced rainfall
 - Concreteisation - reduced percolation
- 

Runoff
↓
Percolation
(Rural)

→
↓
Percolation
(Urban)
- Encroachment into water bodies (e.g. Kolleru lake)
 - Irresponsible waste disposal causing eutrophication (Hussain Sagar - Telangana)

Complexities in implementing comprehensive water management

- ① Hydrological boundaries do not coincide with city administrative boundaries
- ② Increasing population pressures

- ③ Inter-departmental coordination issues :
- ↳ Agriculture, Forestry, Water & Sanitation, etc
- ④ Rising vagaries and uncertainties in weather
- ⑤ Limited accuracy of Early Warning systems - in detecting cloudburst, floods, etc

Way forward :

- ① Hydrological regime based planning
- ② Adopting watershed approach
- ③ Incorporating sponge cities concept (China) to enhance percolation.

we not only need smart cities,
but also water-smart cities.

Feedback

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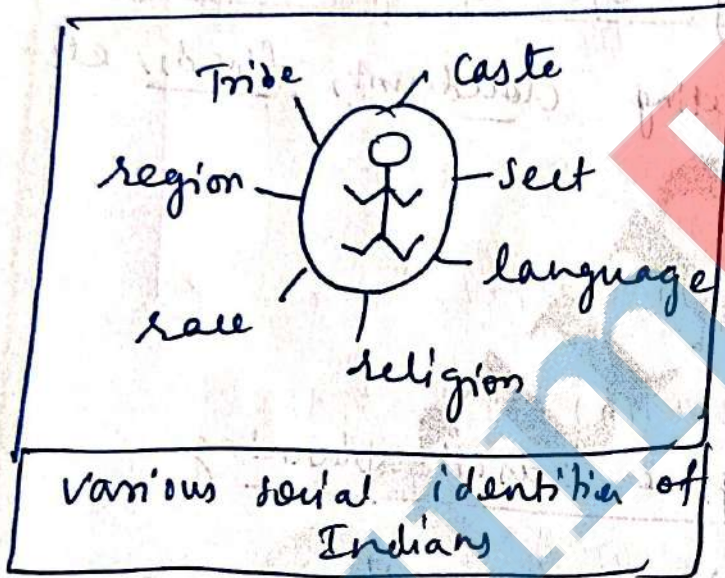
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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

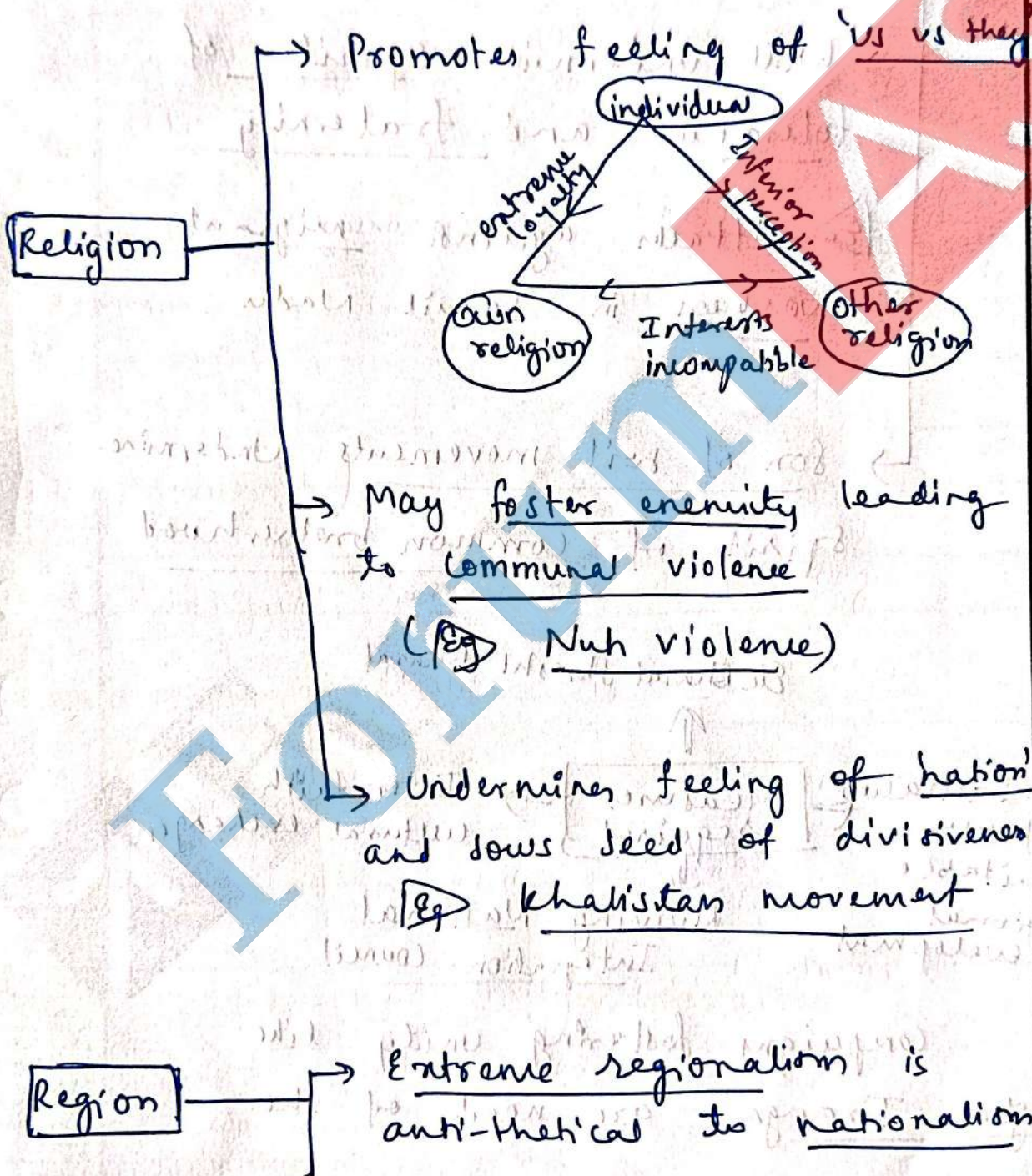
Among the multifarious identities Indians have, religion and region are very prominent



Important elements of group identity

- Strengthens group solidarity
- Can overcome Caste differences
- Prominent role in political mobilisation

Yet, they run the risk of deepening communal cleavages:



- May lead to secession struggles
 (eg) Nagalim demand
- Will undermine spirits of tolerance and fraternity
 (eg) Attacks against migrant workers in Tamil Nadu
- son of soil movements undermine Spirit of Common brotherhood

Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat



Decentralization of power & equitable regional development

Measures required

Inter-faith cultural exchanges

Reviving National Integration Council

Campaigns fostering unity like 'Har ghar Tiranga' are need of the hour.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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