

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

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DR. PRAGATI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910114861	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	28-07-23

*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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: 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.

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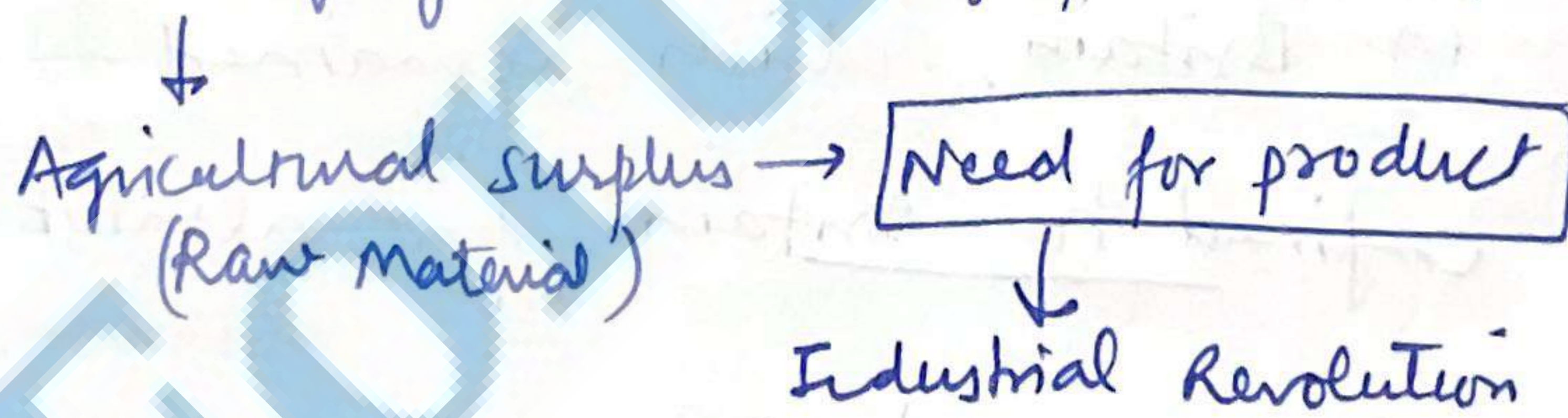
Remarks

Ans-① Britain became the first country in the world to witness Industrial revolution.

More than coal, iron reserves and machine discovery, it was Britain's democracy and rule of law that made Britain as epicentre of this revolution.
How?

① Laws leading to Agricultural surplus.

- Enclosure movement
- Encouraging cultivation of fallow land



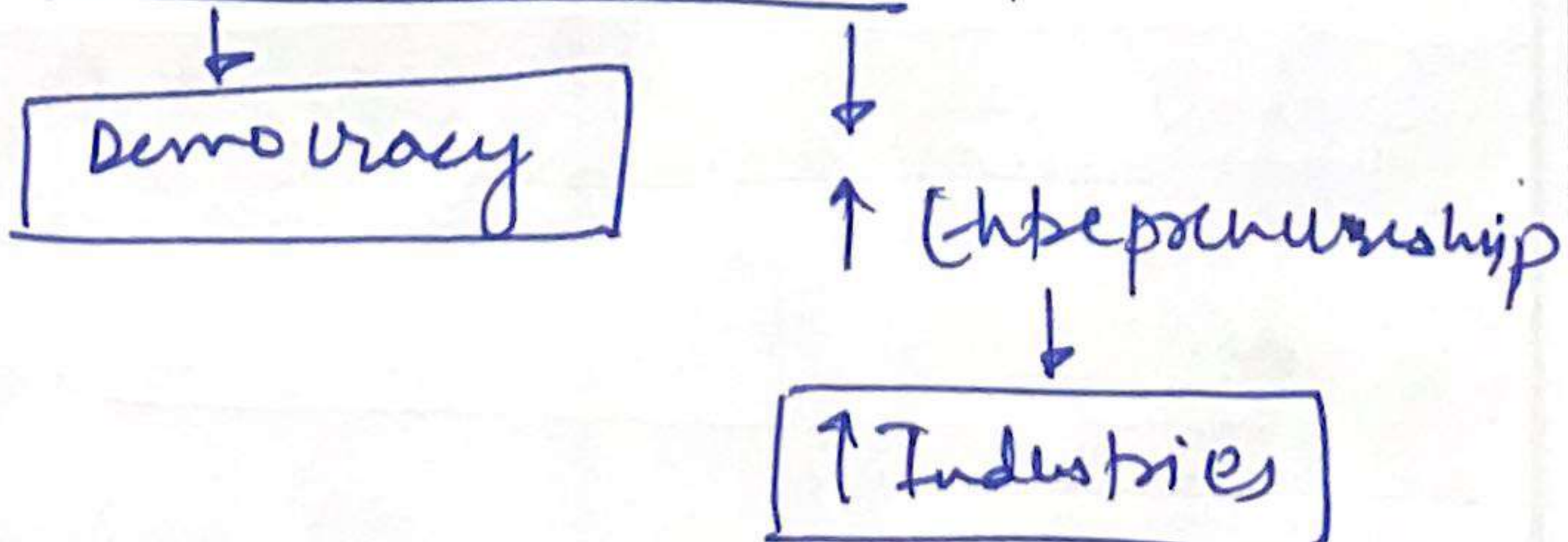
② Liberal and progressive British policies.

↓

Post glorious Revolution of 1688

↓

People freedom enhanced



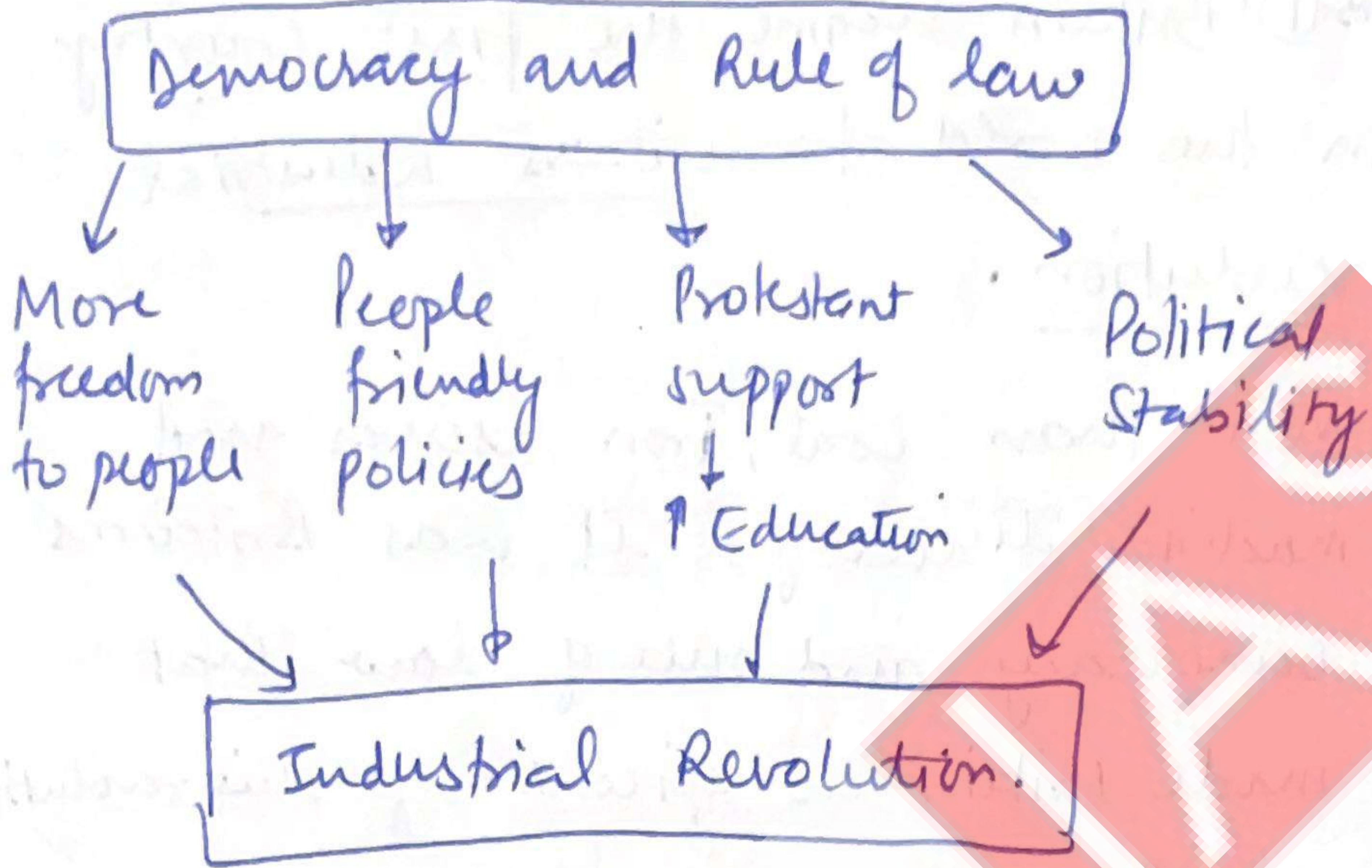
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Thus it is clear from above reasons that rule of law / decrease tyranny of rulers led to industrial revolution in Britain, which remained confined to Britain for almost half century.

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Ans (2)

The peasant movements are considered strong forces in our history to strengthen the national movements.

19th century movements-

- Indigo revolt,
- Deccan Riots,
- Pabna Agrarian
- Ferozi, Narkalbali etc.

20th century peasant movements-

- Eka movement, Kheda, Ahmedabad etc.
- Kisan Sabha, Tilhara, Telangana movements etc.

19th century peasant movements.

① Mainly as Agrarian revolt.

② Local causes

- ↳ - Against Zamindar, Planters etc.

20th century peasant movements

① Mainly in National movement

② Wider cause

↓
Anti Britisher movement.

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19th Century

20th century

- ③ Colonialism was NOT the target
- ④ Not very aware of political, Economic causes.
- ⑤ Directed towards specific objective and redressal of specific problem.
eg - ↑ taxes / ↑ Bhag
- ⑥ Females → less participation
- ⑦ less organised
- ⑧ ↑ Awareness of legal rights.

- ③ Target was Colonialism
- ④ Aware of political, Economic causes.
- ⑤ Directed and merged with national movements
eg: CDM, Quit India
- ⑥ More female participation
- ⑦ More organised leadership
- ⑧ ↑ National sentiments,

Thus main difference was from narrow based and narrow goal to wider national cause.

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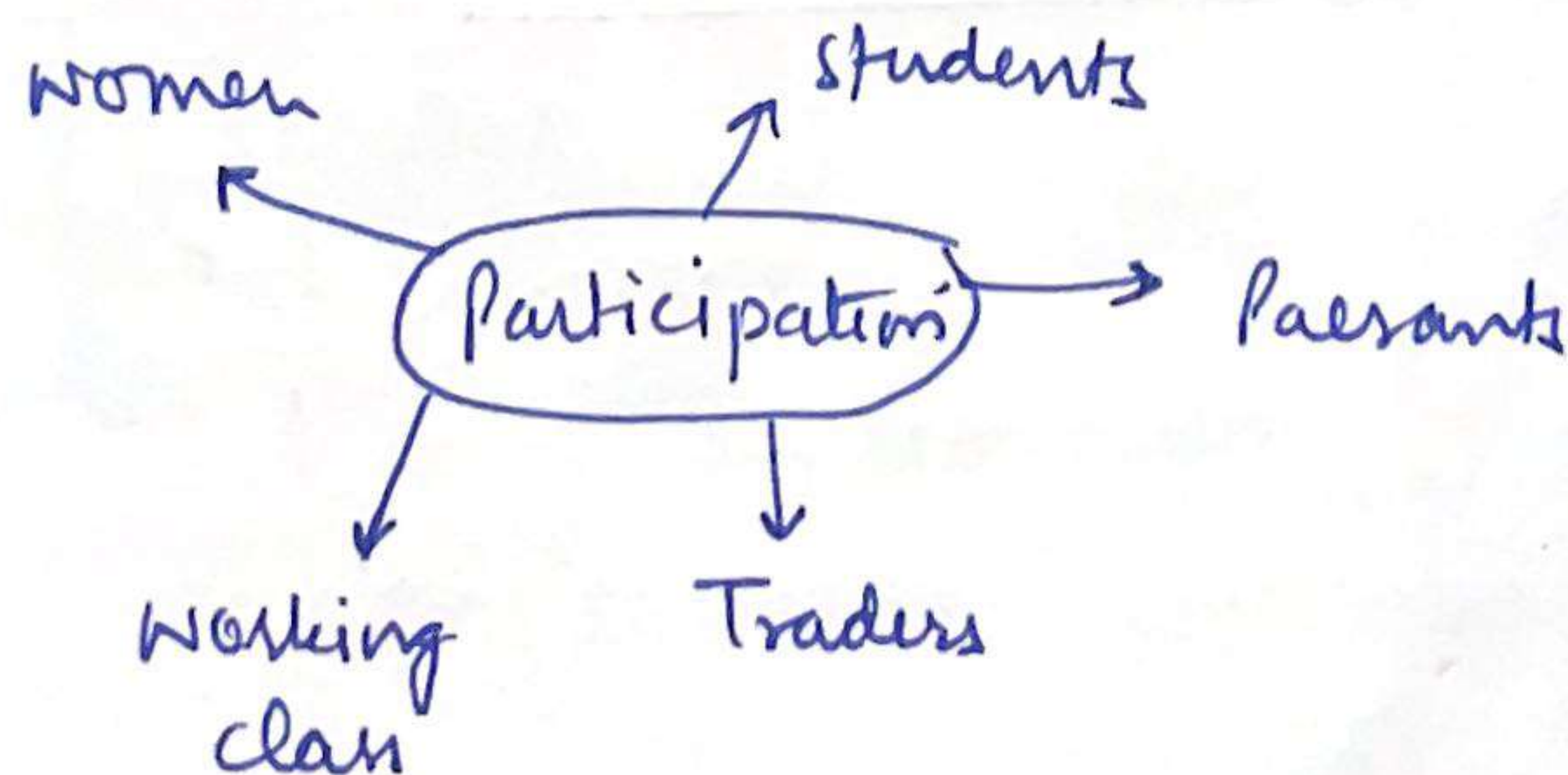
Ans (3)

Civil disobedience movement was a milestone movement in history of India's freedom struggle. It commenced with Gandhiji's journey to Dandi for making salt from seawater.

It is very unique in extent, reach and revolutionary zeal, because -

① Symbolism
Salt → It is a miniscule thing which everybody uses. So, the masses could connect with the movement.

② Mass participation - Multiple regional leaders led the masses to break the oppressive rule of salt duty.



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Whenever seashore was not there, people demonstrated civil disobedience by not paying taxes and breaking rules.

③ Revolutionary zeal for 'Poona Swaraj'

i.e. complete independence and not just vague swaraj

- Motive was to evade Britishers out of India.

Thus CDM impacted the British rule and forced the Britishers to sign

Gandhi-Irwin pact, making

India as equal party.

It laid a strong foundation for independent India.

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Ans-4.

Evolution of Bhakti Movement in medieval times led to emergence of

Alvars and Naynars.



Vaishnavites



Shaivites

Bhakti (ie. Vaishnavites & Shaivism) got popular because it represent both local and universal ideals.

How it represent local ideals -

① Language - local languages

ie. Vernaculars were promoted

for Bhakti & folk songs, music

② Not supporting Brahminical supremacy

- Everyone could do Bhakti

→ secular

→ ↓ Casteism

→ ↓ local discriminatory practices

→ Shudras, untouchables.

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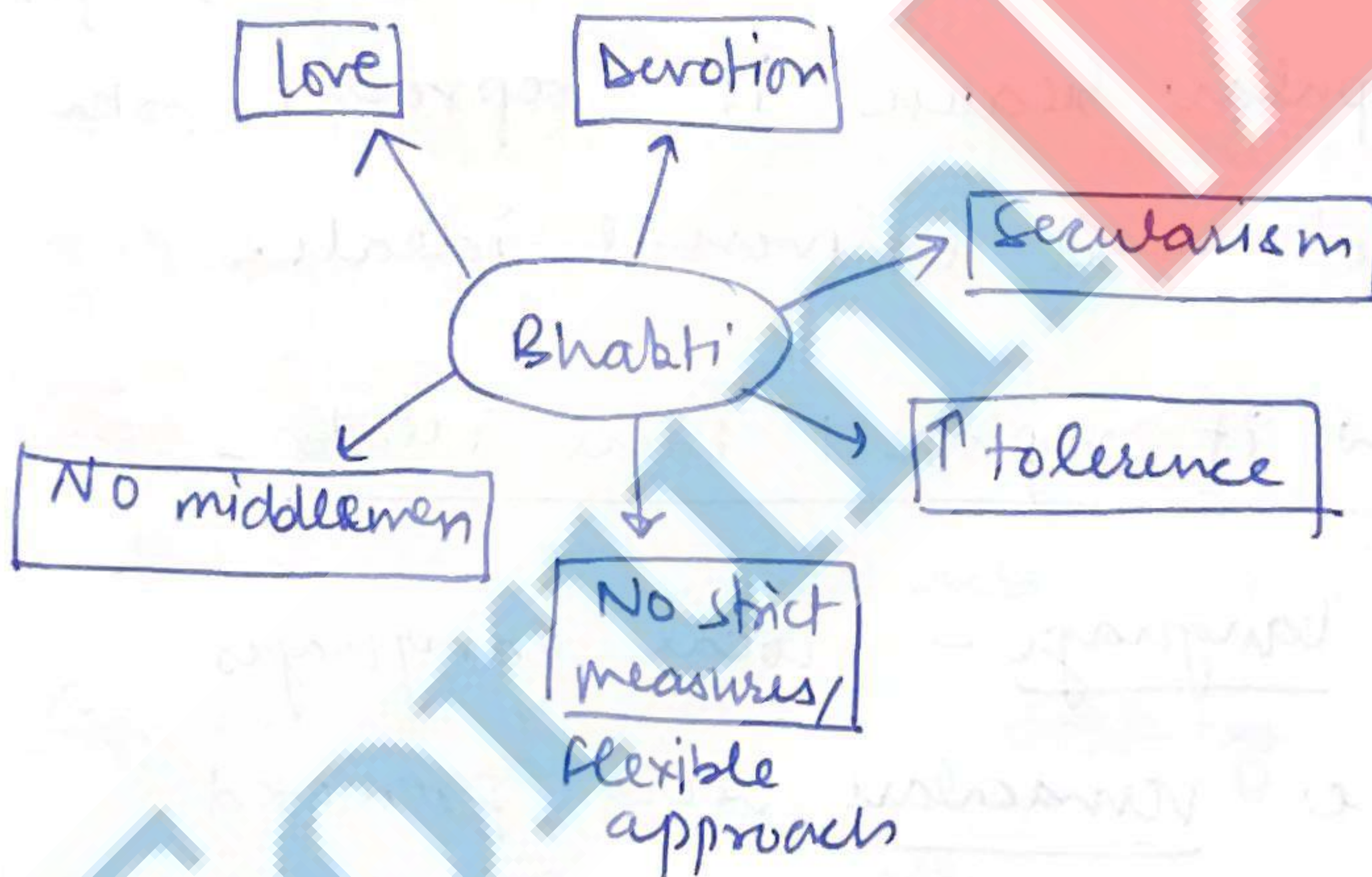
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③ Women inclusion - In dominantly patriarchal society Bhakti included females as well, thus breaking local stereotypes.

④ Folk songs and dances.

How it represent universal Ideals



This Shaivism and Vaishnavism promoted universal ideals as well as gave freedom of means to achieve Bhakti / connection to God.

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Ans (5)

Land Subsidence: It is vertically downward movement of land/region due to decreased support of land from below.

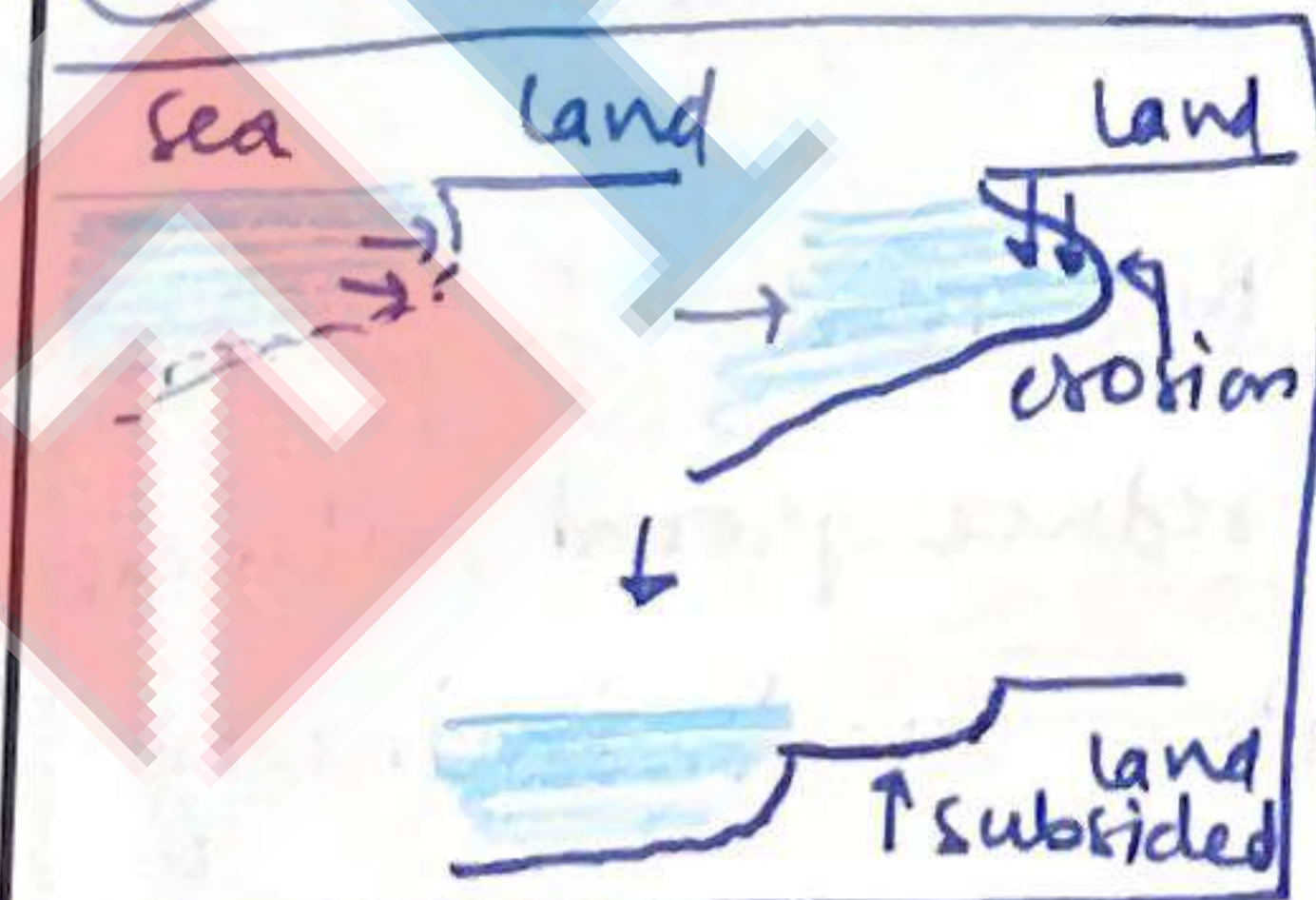
eg. Recent Joshi math land subsidence.

- Mumbai land subsidence due to excessive coastal erosions.

Reasons behind land subsidence -



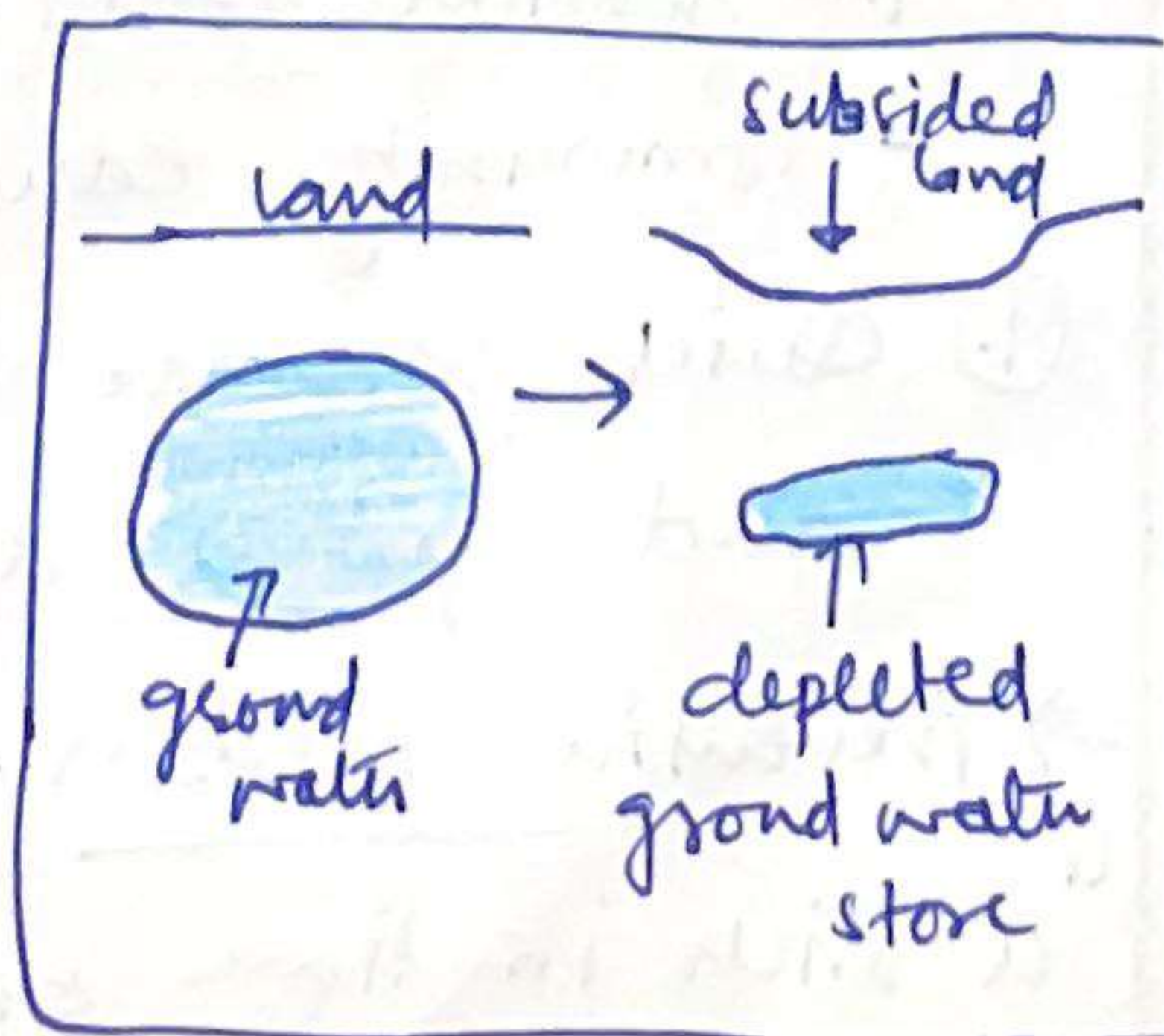
- ① Earthquakes
- ② Tectonic plate movements.
- ③ Coastal erosions.



- land slides

- ① Developmental activities in fragile areas
eg. Hilly areas (Joshimath)

- ② Excess ground water extraction.



- ③ Illegal sand mining

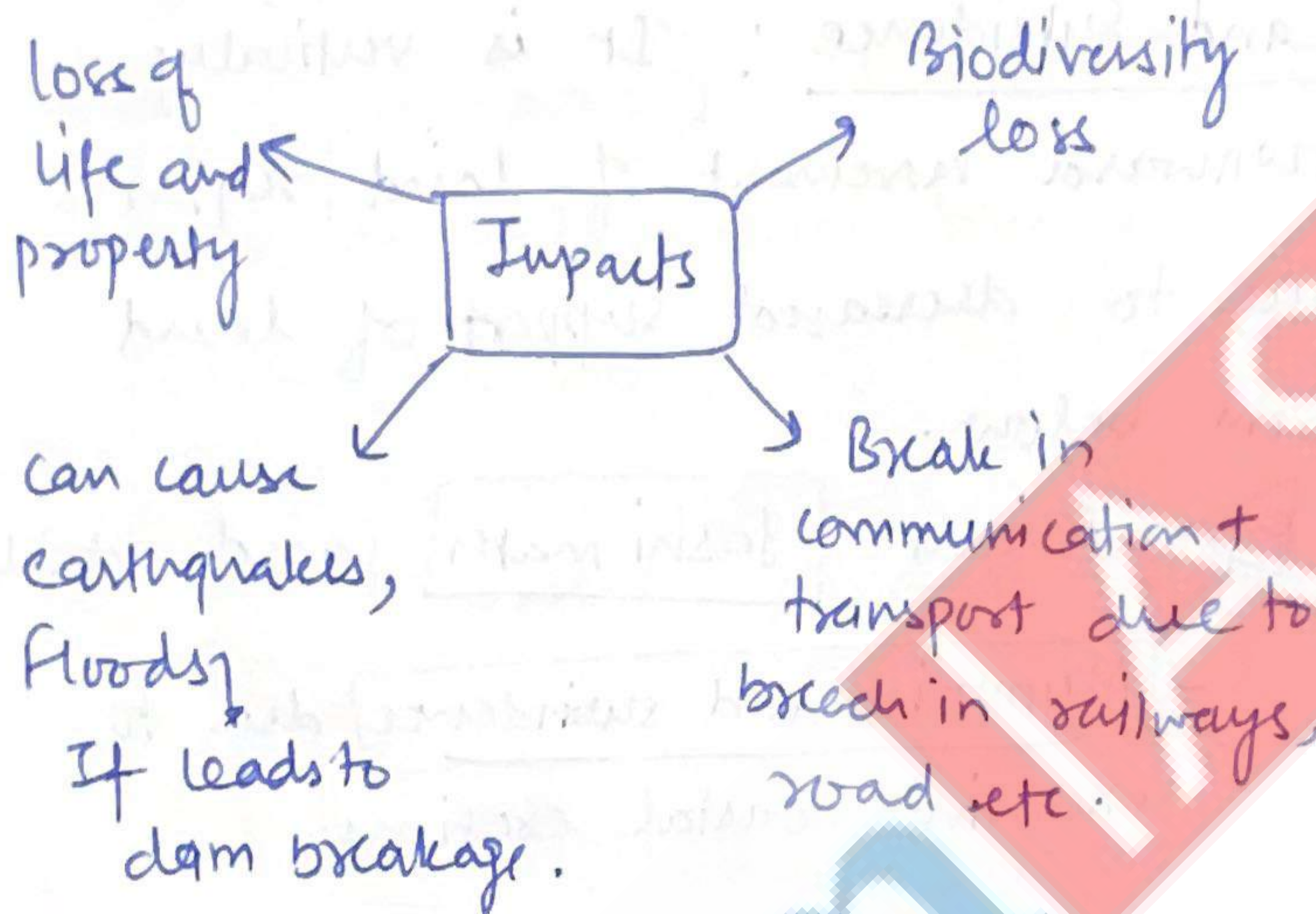
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Measures to Arrest the calamity -

- ① - Data collection and surveillance
- Early warning system.
- ② Preventing 'concrete jungles' i.e. haphazard development in ecologically fragile regions eg - Hills, Coastal areas.
- ③ Risk reduction - Resilient Infrastructure in sensitive zones, reduce ground water extraction,
- Community education and training
- ④ Quick response if calamity happens and proper rehabilitation.

⇒ Preventive measures are better because "a stitch in time saves nine".

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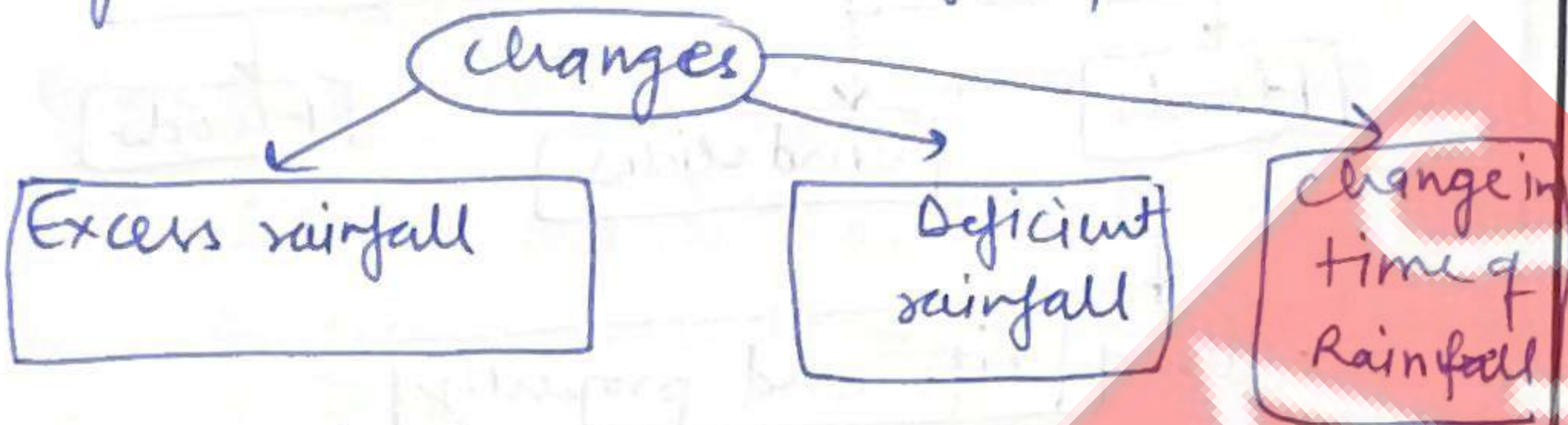
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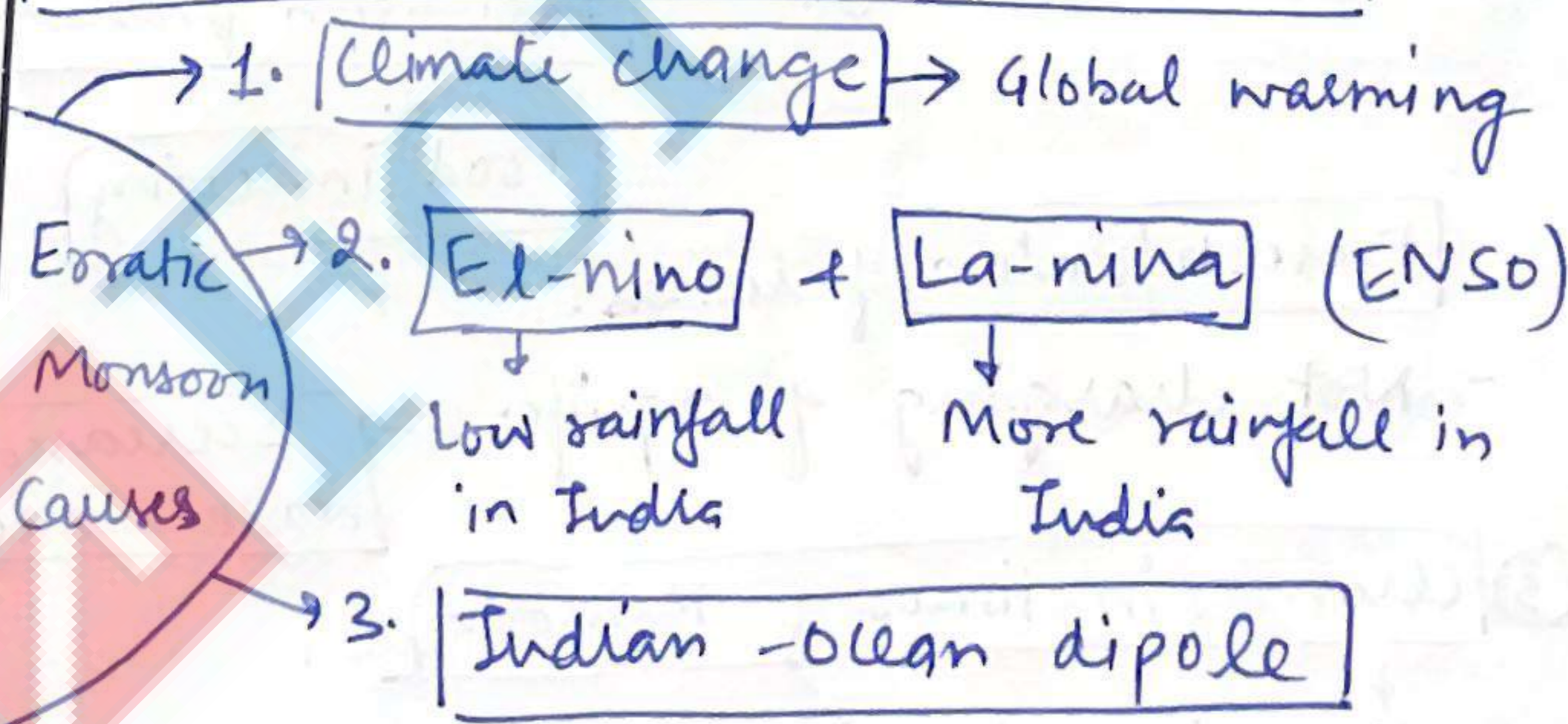
Ans-6.

Erratic monsoons - It is change in regular and usual rainfall patterns.



Excess rainfall in North India in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab leading to multiple landslides and flood is appropriate example of erratic monsoon behaviour.

Reasons behind erratic monsoon



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Impacts of erratic Monsoon -



→ Thus we should control the climate emergency as it will lead to drastic consequences and impacts achievement of SDG-6

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Ans-⑦

New technologies have revolutionised the society in almost all the aspects.

Examples of new technologies →

- Internet 5G (very high speed)
- Artificial intelligence & Machine Learning.
- Supercomputers
- satellites, drones
- Digital Public Infrastructure.

Technology: A bag full of opportunities

① Education → Smart classes, online classes can narrow down the literacy gap in the society.

- Helped a lot during COVID → e-VIDYA
- free Massive online open courses (MOOC)
↳ SWAYAM portal by GOI.

② Health → Increasing reach of healthcare in inaccessible and remote areas.

- ↳ Digital Health Mission,
- e-Sanjeevani
- Tele-radiology.

③ Economic prosperity - Machines

↑ income ← ↑ production

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Ans - (8)

Hinduism is a much diverse and secular concept as it amalgamated almost all the faiths, religions, traditions and practices whether arose from outside or inside.

Various evidences of Hinduism being amalgamation of diff. practices -

(1) Constitutional support - In our Constitution

"Hindu" includes → Hindu
→ Jainism
→ Buddhism
→ Sikhism

- Article -14, 15, 16 - Right to equality and Non-discrimination.

(2) Positive concept of secularism -

Protection of all beliefs equally.

eg - Holiday on - 25th december (Christmas)
- Gurus Purnab
- Buddha Purnima etc.

(3) Unity in diversity - Despite being

diverse, large country, India has successfully maintained 'Democracy'.

voting rights to everyone ^(Citizen) irrespective of caste, creed, Race Religion etc.

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(4.) Heritage - Art and Culture.

eg - Taj Mahal by Mughals (from outside) is an important national monument.

Paintings and sculptures from (outside)

eg - Gandhara school of Arts

(↳ Greco-Roman influence)

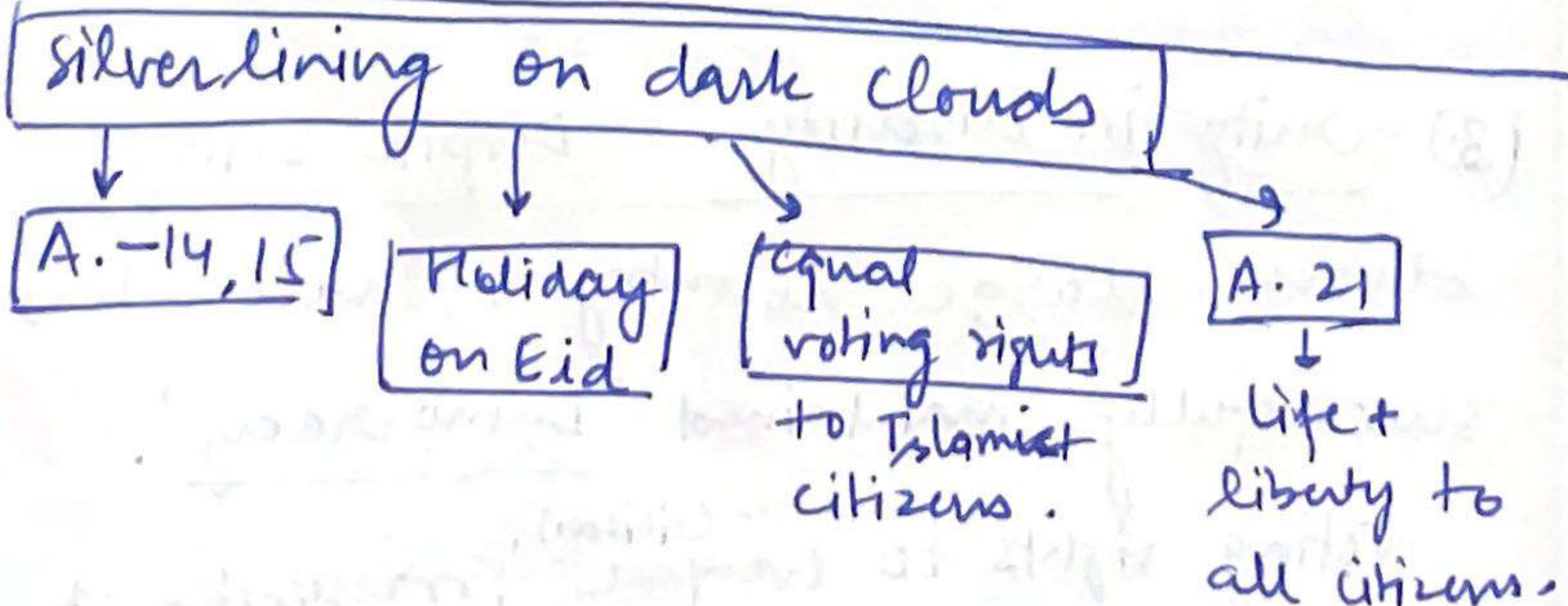
However, some differences with Islamic beliefs are there →

(1) Cultural practices of Polygamy, triple talaq, Purdah/Burqua etc lead to women marginalisation and against women dignity. (As per fundamental duty (ASIA))

(2) Radical practices - Growing terrorism and organised crimes.

(3) Consanguinous marriages.

(4) Persecuting practices - Forcefully / luring other religions to embrace Islam.



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Ans-9.

Secularism is engraved in our constitution and pre-amble as a strong component of India that encourages -

"Unity of voice and unity of purpose"

However Indian model of secularism differs from western model as follows

Indian Secularism	Western Secularism
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Positive concept</u> of secularism- Neither <u>Anti-religion</u> nor <u>irreligious</u>.- State has no religion and state shall protect all religions equally.- <u>Positive interference</u> by state.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- <u>Negative concept</u> of secularism- <u>Irreligious</u> (America) <u>Anti-religious</u> (France)- Protection of state from religion- Religion is a private affair- No interference of state in religion

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Evidences supporting that Indian secularism promotes minority appeasement.

① Hand Holding + Reservations →

Politically → FR → 29, 30, 17
→ LS (SC, ST reservation)

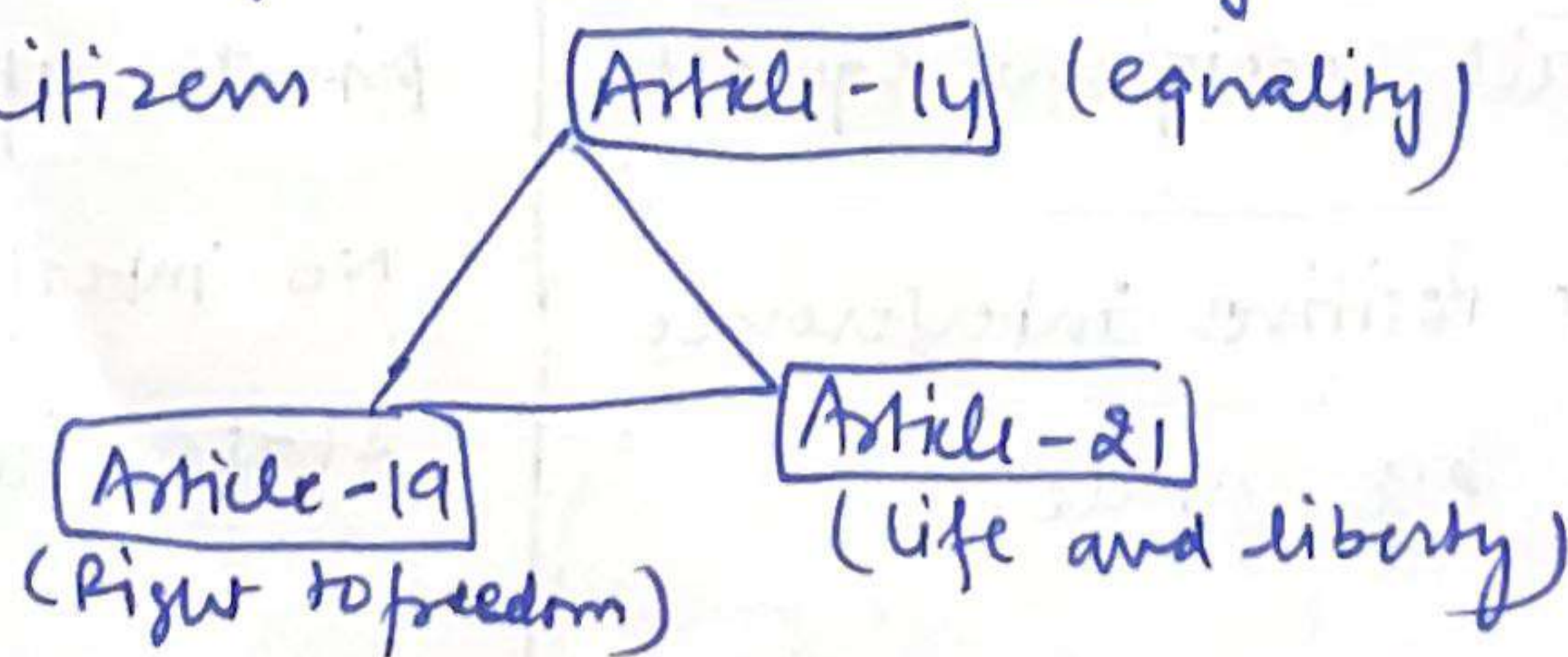
Panchayats → SC, ST reservation in proportion to population
→ PESA act.

Socially → jobs reservation to SC, ST, OBC's, EWS upto total of 50% reservation.

Economically → Direct Benefit transfers
↳ Controversial reservation in promotions of SC & STs.

various legislations → Forest Rights act,
↳ Anti Untouchability.

→ However the golden triangle of our constitution guarantees equality to the citizens



→ This positive model of secularism can help us to place ladder in the "multistoried building without staircase" to inculcate equality.

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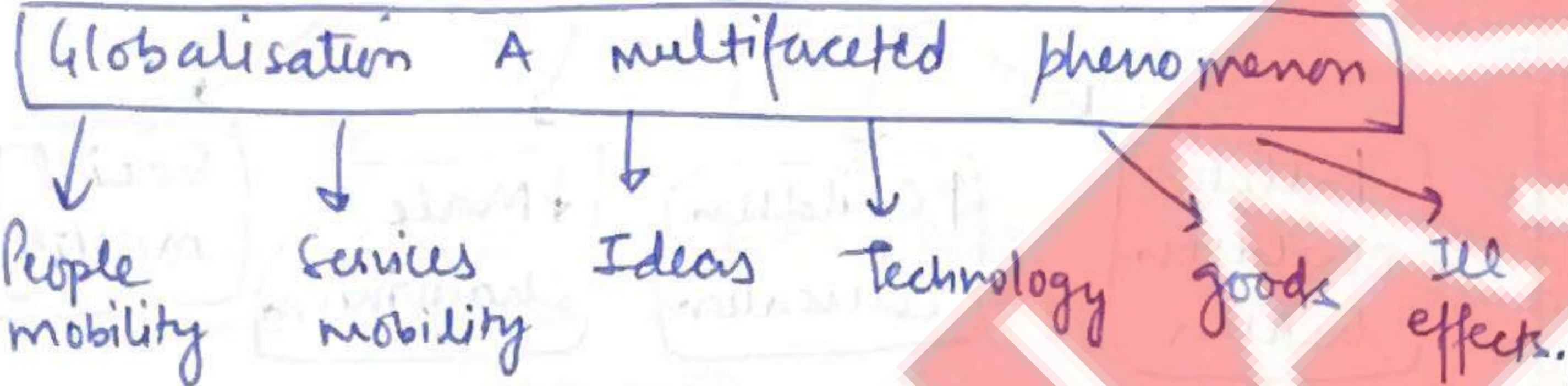
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Ans-10

We live in an era where change at one place in world affects all places i.e. by means of globalisation



Positive socio-economic outcomes of globalisation

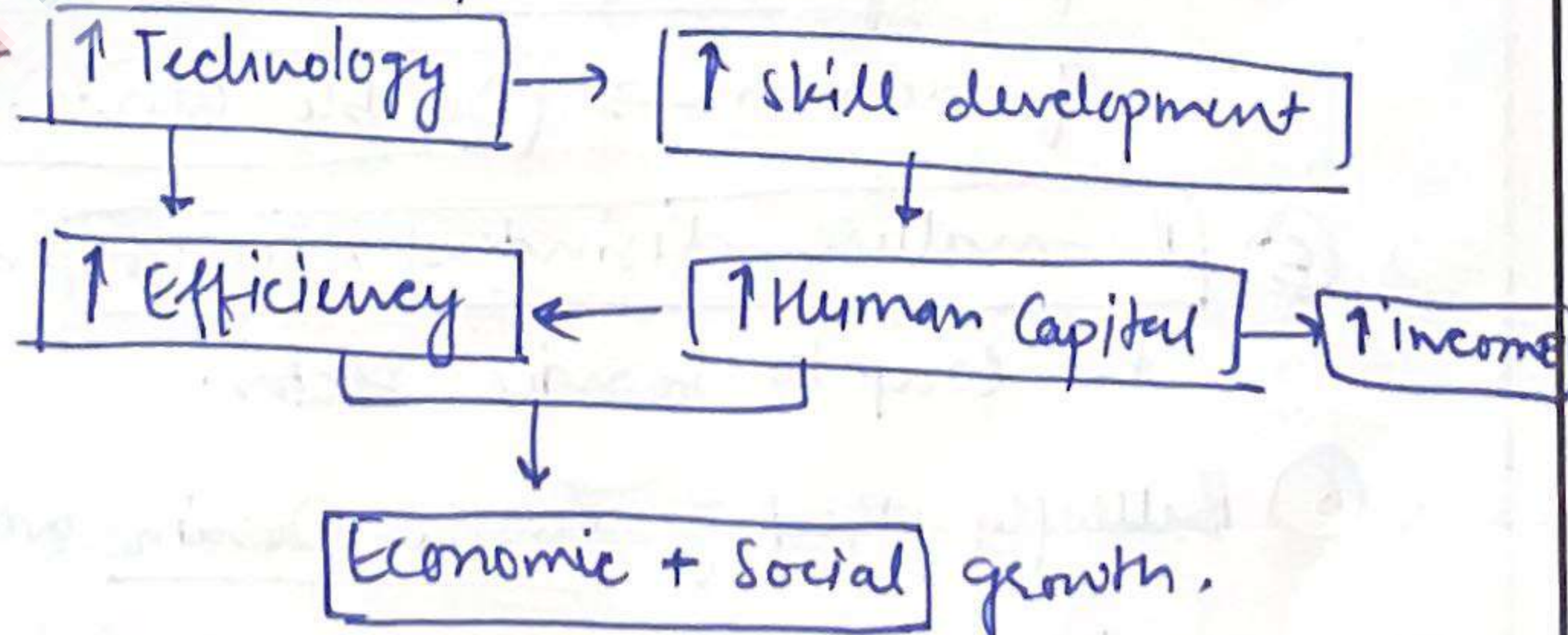
① Promotes homogenisation → Thus decreasing the gaps of regionalism.

→ favours national integration.

- Common identity as 'Indianness' in outside world.

② Technological advancements and resulting economic revolution.

- More job options → Diverse choices.



③ Women empowerment - Breaking the glass ceilings.

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Better Education of females

→ ↑ Employment



Positive **Cascading** and **Spill over effect** in society

Better children health

↑ Children Education

↓ Male Chauvinism

Social mobility

On the other hand globalisation has created glaring inequalities and divide between have and have nots

- eg- ① **Digital divide**
 - ② **Rural - Urban divide**
- TWO - INDIAS Problem

deteriorating

Flourishing

③ **Gender wage gap** - 34% in India (one of the highest in world)

④ Conflicting Biological and career clock of women → **Double Burden**

⑤ **Pre-mature disindustrialisation** due to leap to service sector.

⑥ Butterfly effect of Russia-Ukraine war.

Thus during globalisation prosperity and Inequality are two sides of same coin.

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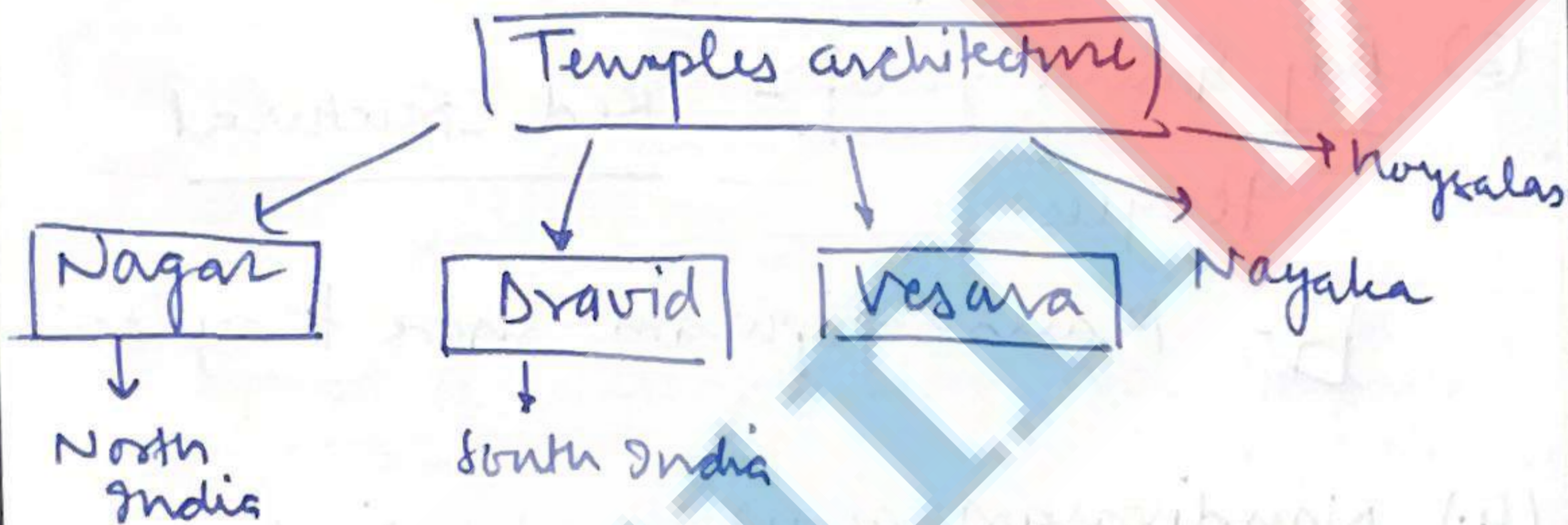
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Ans. (ii) Magnificent temples of Indian history are living example of gorgeous rich heritage of our country.

- Recently Ramappa temple of south India got included in UNESCO's world heritage sites list.



Dravidian temples came at age of Pallavas and reach its zenith at times of Imperial Cholas.

The evolution of Dravidian temples.

[PALLAVA'S REIGN] - [4 stages]

(1) Mahendravarman - Rock cut temples
- Whole temple called - 'Mandapa'

(2) Narsimha group → Rock cut temples
and sculptures.

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Temples called 'Rathas'

eg- Mahabalipuram Rock-cut temples.

- Dharamraj ratha → Largest

- Arjun Ratha

- Bhim Ratha

- Naktul Saliden ratha

- Drumpdi Ratha → Smallest

(3) Raj Simha group - Red Structural temples.

eg- Mahabalipuram Shore temples.

(4) Nandivaram group - Relatively

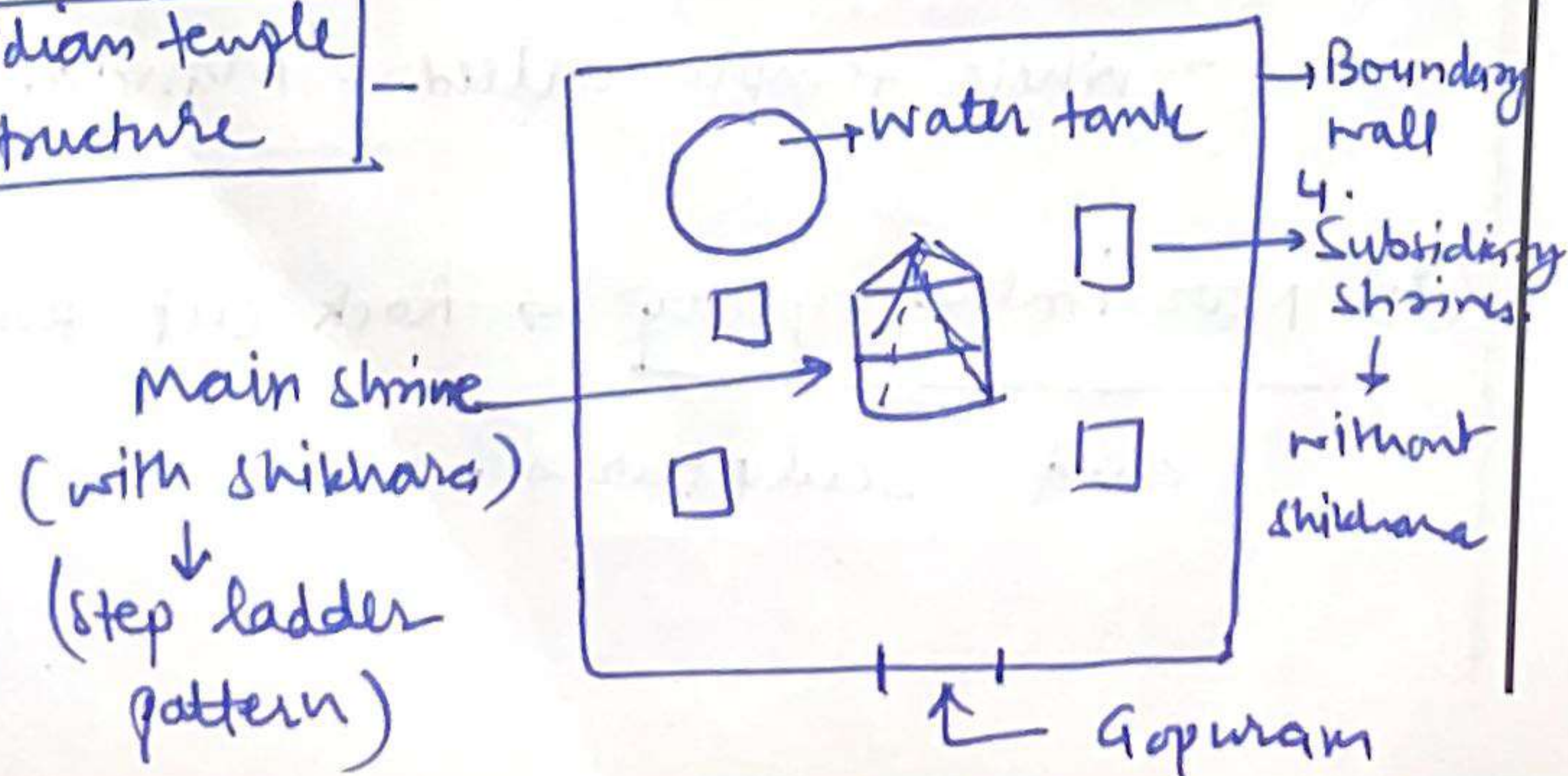
smaller in size, like

Drauidian temples.

Thus the arrival of Drauidian temples was in Pallava's age.

But Chola age is considered golden stage for Drauidian temples.

Drauidian temple structure



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Chola's temples → Magnificent

example -

- Brihadishwar temple → Tanjavur
By Raja-Raja I.

→ Along with main diety,

- King's idol was also placed in the temple.

- Gangaikondacholapuram temple →

By Rajendra-I.

- Symbol of victory of king over Gangaic plains.



- Kailashnath temple, Kanchipuram

- Also temples under Hoysalas were made during this period at Halebidu, Belur and Hoysaleswara.

Thus zenith of Dravidian temples was seen during Cholas and led to rich cultural heritage of the country.

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Ans-12.

When women constituted ~50% of the population any mass movement would be a failure without participation of women.

Thus women were integral part of national movement.

Forexample → Sarojini Naidu (during CSM)

- Velu Nachiyar to waging war against East India company
- Rani Lakshmi Bai in 1857 revolution.
- Bina Das, Kasturba Gandhi - Unmatched contribution.

However the women movements were led by men, because.

[SOCIAL]

- ① Male dominated (Patriarchal) society
- ② Low education among females.
- ③ Joined the freedom struggle later in movements already led by men.
- ④ Low independence in decision making.
- ⑤ Feeling of security in following men.

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Cultural: 'Pativrata' concept.

Political causes -

(1) Miniscule/Negligible women in Congress sessions.

(2) Political inexperience.

(3) Strong male political leaders

eg: Jawahar Lal Nehru,
Tilak, Balabhai Bhai Patel.

Economic reasons -

(1) They don't possess money and muscle power as males.

Others -

(1) Many newspapers were written, and edited by men.

eg: Kerani, Maharashtra by Tilak.

thus females less able to inculcate masses independently.

However many of the above reasons of lack of female leaderships are gone now. In post-independence

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many women led movements helps in empowering females & redressing their concern -

① Economic empowerment -

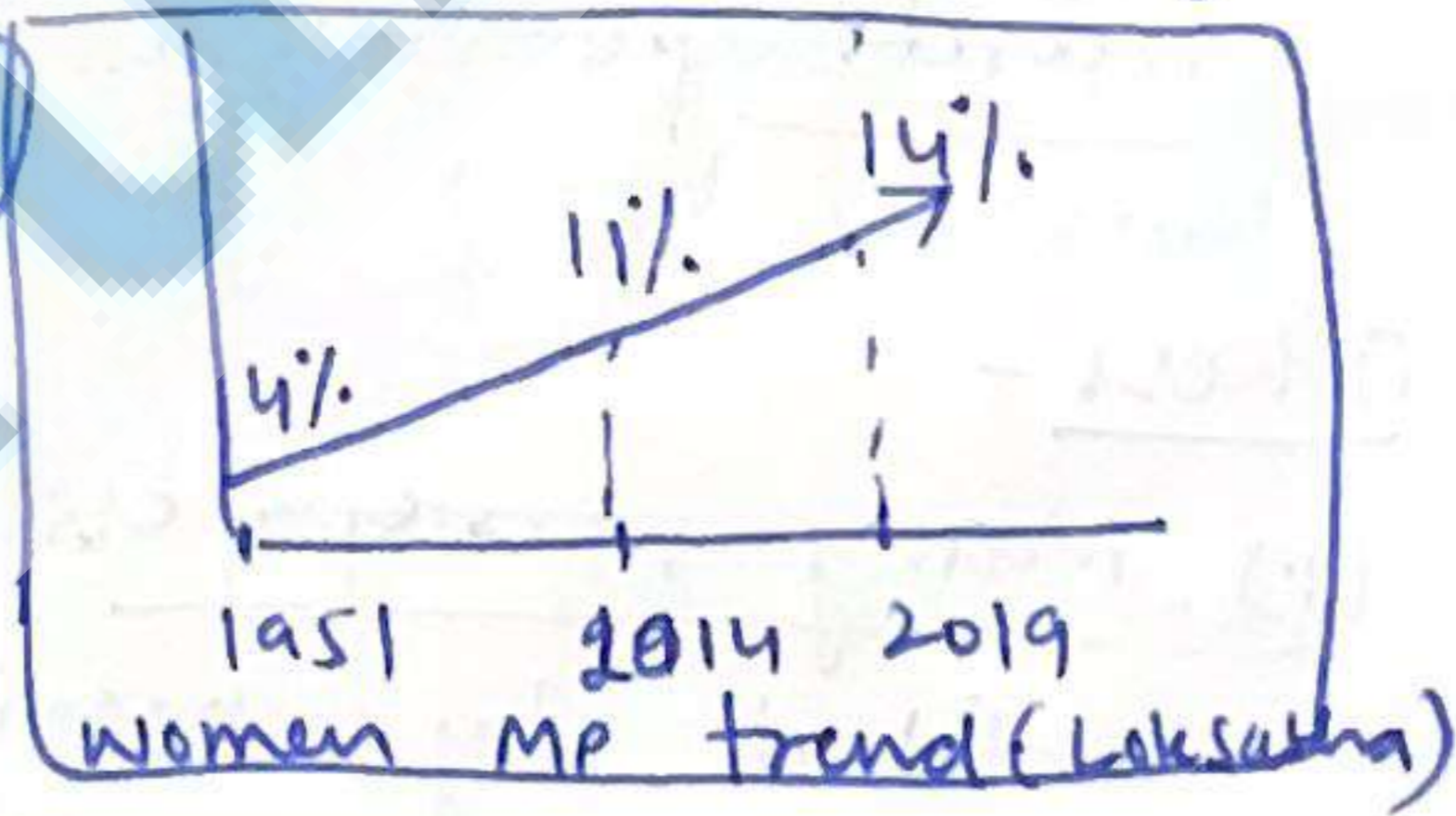
JAM trinity and Self help groups raised economic + financial literacy among females. → Kudumashree SHG.

② Social empowerment - ↑ Education

'Meira Paibi' → In Manipur.
→ Women led (secular) group.
→ called 'Guardian of Society'.

③ Political - Adult suffrage

- Women MP in Lok Sabha.
- "Female reservation Bill"



④ Environmental -

Narmada Bachao

↳ Bishnoi community → 'Chipko' movement

Millet sister's network

↳ Climate smart crops → (↑ ^{Micro-}hungar)
+
↳ Backyard poultry → (↓ poverty)

Thus we are heading to achieve

women empowerment → Power to women
→ Power with women
→ Power within women.

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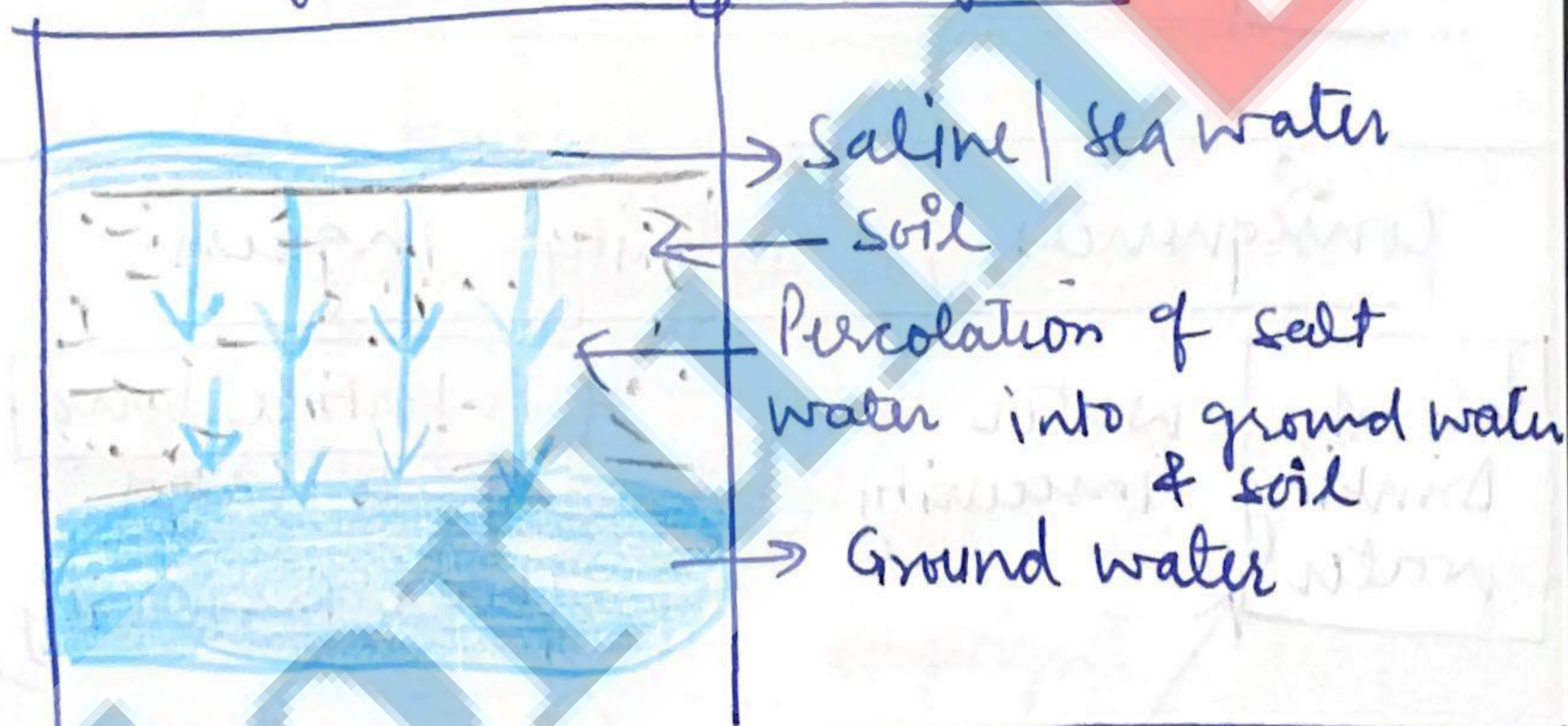
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Ans-13

Salinity ingress → It is a condition where a low lying land / marshy land due to sea water percolation causes salinity increase of ground water and underlying land.

Process of salinity ingress -



Causes of salinity ingress

(a) low lying land -
eg: marshes

(b) Coastal areas - Due to increasing sea level (2.4 cm per year)

(c) land subsidence in coastal area → Due to excess ground water extraction.

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(D) Region near salt lakes -

eg - Pangyong lake.

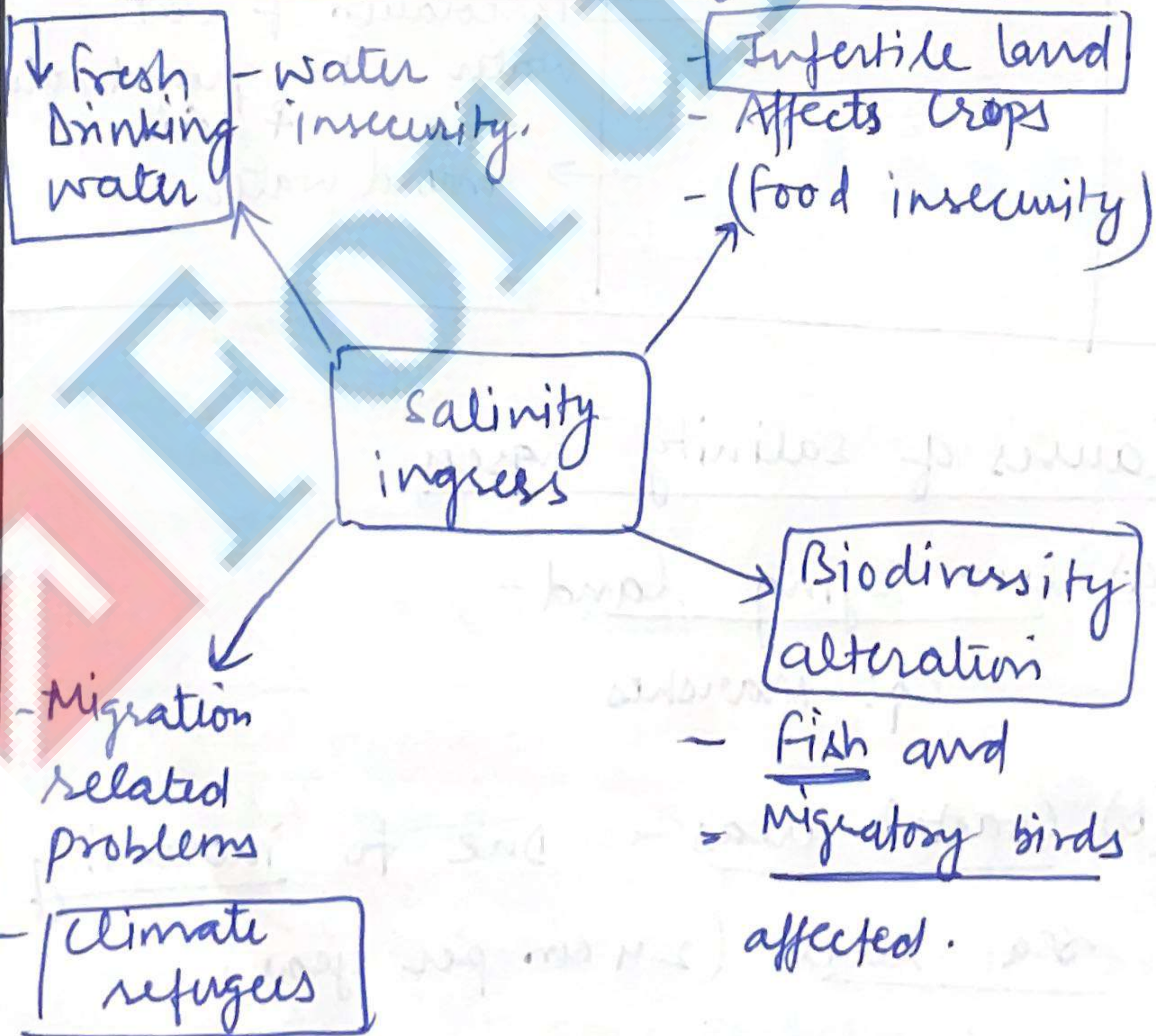
- Sambhar lake.

(E) less flow in rivers →

Sea water pushes into riverine
estuaries and streams. during

high tides.

Consequences of salinity ingress:



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Potential solutions -

① More water flow in rivers -
to prevent back movement of sea water

② Mangroves could be grown to
absorb the saline water.

③ surface water (fresh water) protection

eg - By making dams.

eg - Buddhant project.

④ Rain water harvesting -

'Catch the rain' campaign.

⑤ Produce crops that are saline water
resistant.

Salinity resistant crops.

Add gypsum
to soil.

⑥ ↓ Global warming → ↓ sea level rise

↓
low salinity ingress.

We should preserve our fresh water
resources, because water would

be the new oil, a tool of
power and diplomacy.

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Ans (14)

In current times of Triple emergency of pollution, global warming and biodiversity loss, seamless mass urban transport can help solve two of the three problems of pollution and global warming.

Examples of seamless mass urban transport -

Metro
Trains
Buses

However it is hindered by a slur of factors -

(1) Policy issues -

- Delayed projects, (eg - Delhi Metro)
- Financial crunch.
- Non-flexible contracts.

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② Plethora of personal vehicles-

In metro cities, every household contains 2-3 cars.

Thus public behaviour is inclined towards personal vehicles.

③ Infrastructural problems-

- old and fragile buses/vehicles.

- No. of public transport means are less than required leading to Overcrowding

eg: Delhi's metro.

④ Lack of new railway tracks-

Only 10% of new railway tracks are laid down post independence.

⑤ Lack of private investment-

Private involvement in funding, designing and expertise is lesser than required.

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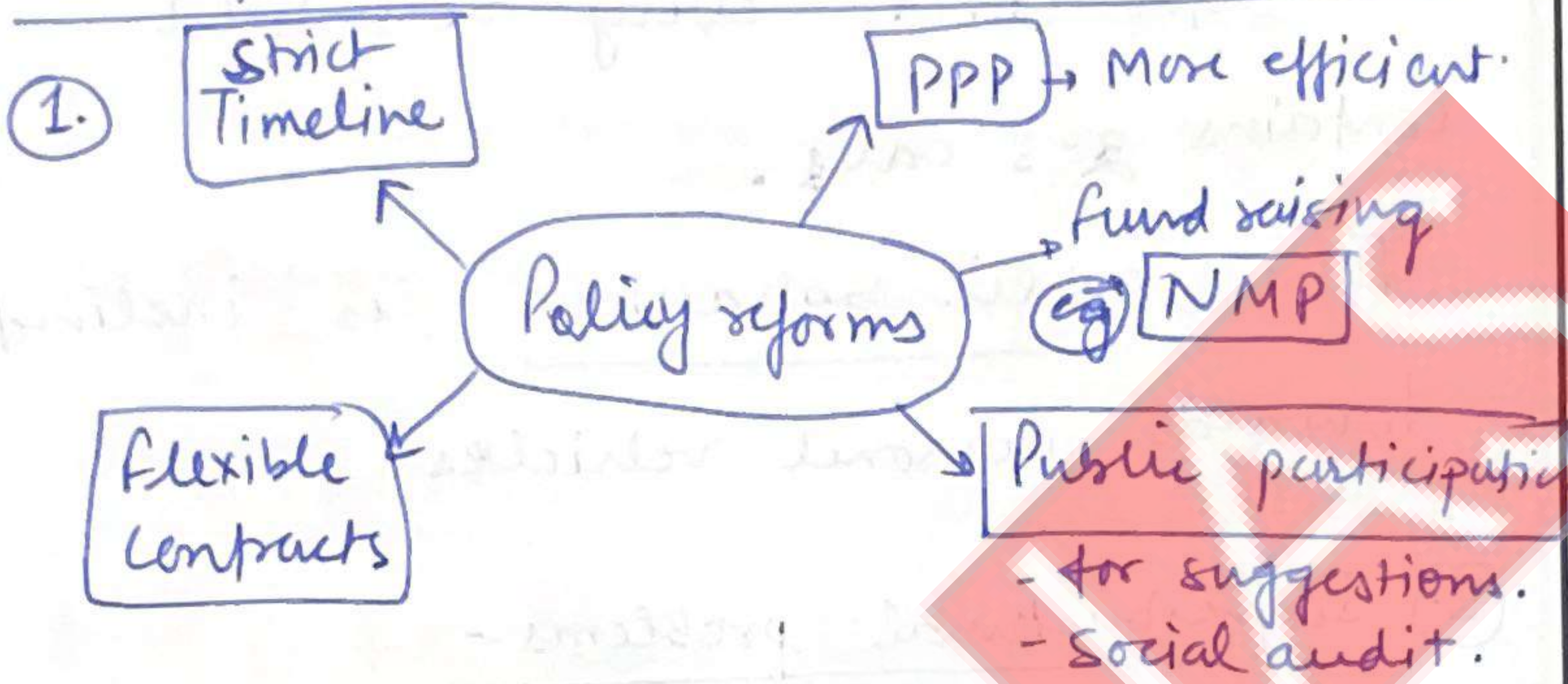
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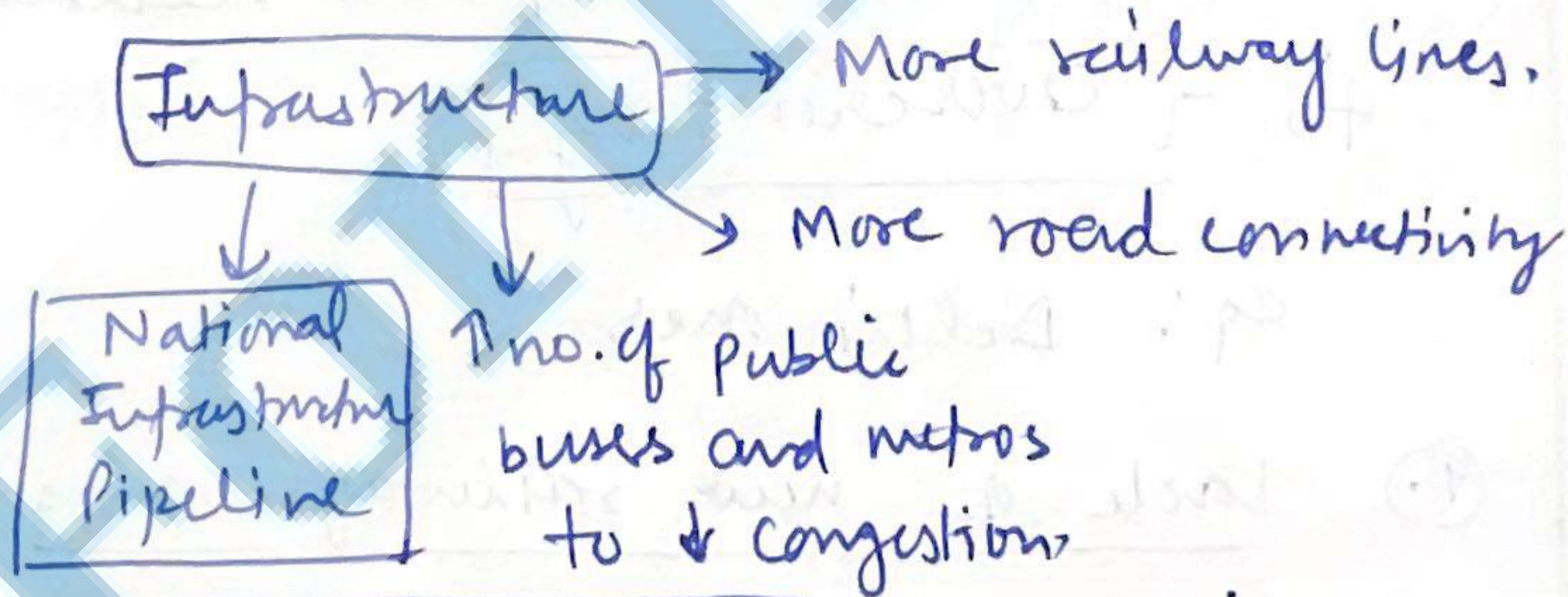
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Measures to create robust mass urban transport -



② Infrastructural boost → A country
 becomes developed when its roads
 and railways are efficient.



③ Behavioural change in public:
 - Raising awareness in public about climate emergency and urbanisation issues

④ Innovations → Caterpillar trains
 ⇒ Seamless urban transport helps us in achieving SDG-11 of clean and sustainable cities.

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Ans - (15)

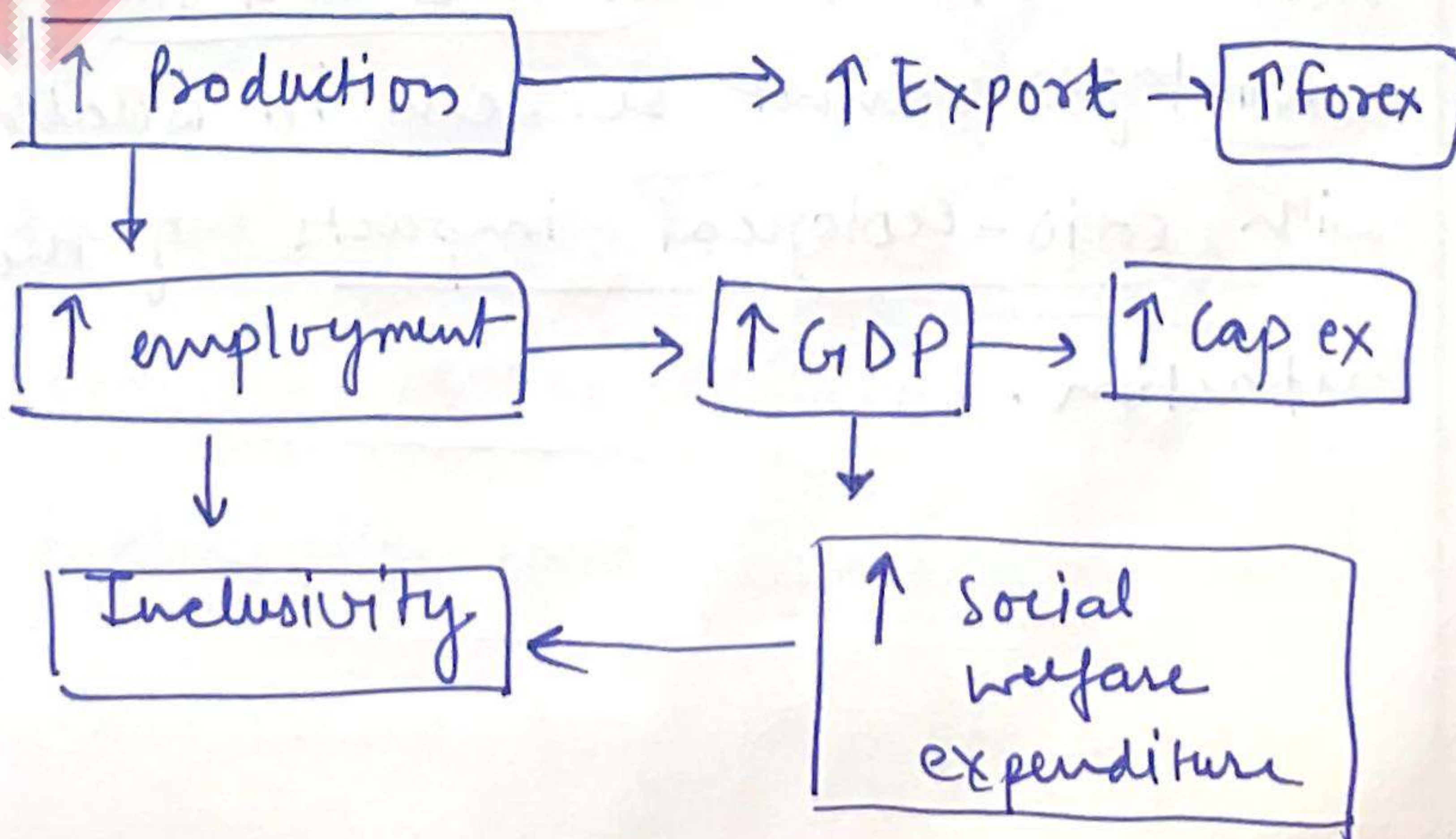
Minerals are a part of 'critical' infrastructure of a country. In present times of industrial revolution 4.0 the minerals become economically and strategically more important.

Thus finding new 'Lithium' reserves in north-east India is giving India upper-hand in semi-conductors manufacturing.

Economic and Strategic Importance -

(1) Help India in Reaching \$5 Trillion economy.

(2) Self sufficiency - Atmanirbharta



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Thus fulfilling the concept of
'Productivism' by Prof. Dani Rodrik.

③ Containing China as China is
weaponising its minerals as it
recently banned export of 'Gallium'
and 'Germanium'.

④ Correcting our premature-deindustriali-
sation.

⑤ Technological advancement.

As lithium is used in making
semiconductors, chips, electronics etc.

supporting → Chip to Economic Start-up

C2S initiative → ↑ Entrepreneurship.

However these economic and strategic
advantages cannot be seen in isolation
with socio-ecological impacts of their
extraction.

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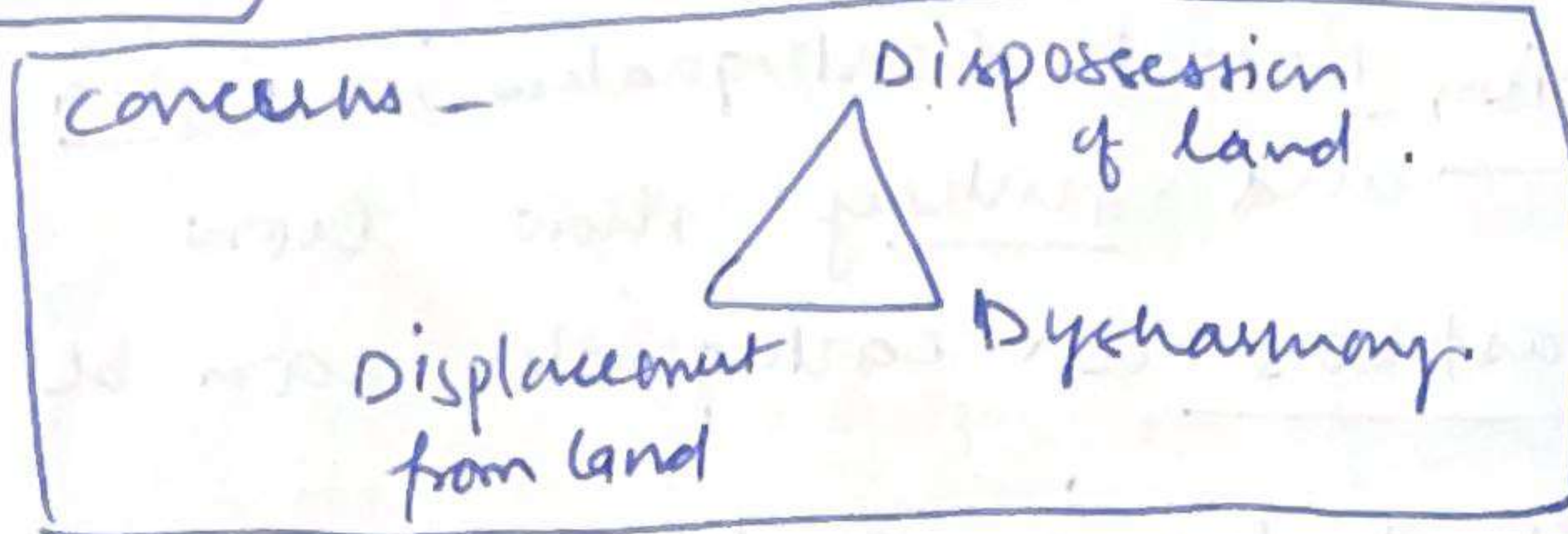
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Social → ① Tribals and forest dwellers

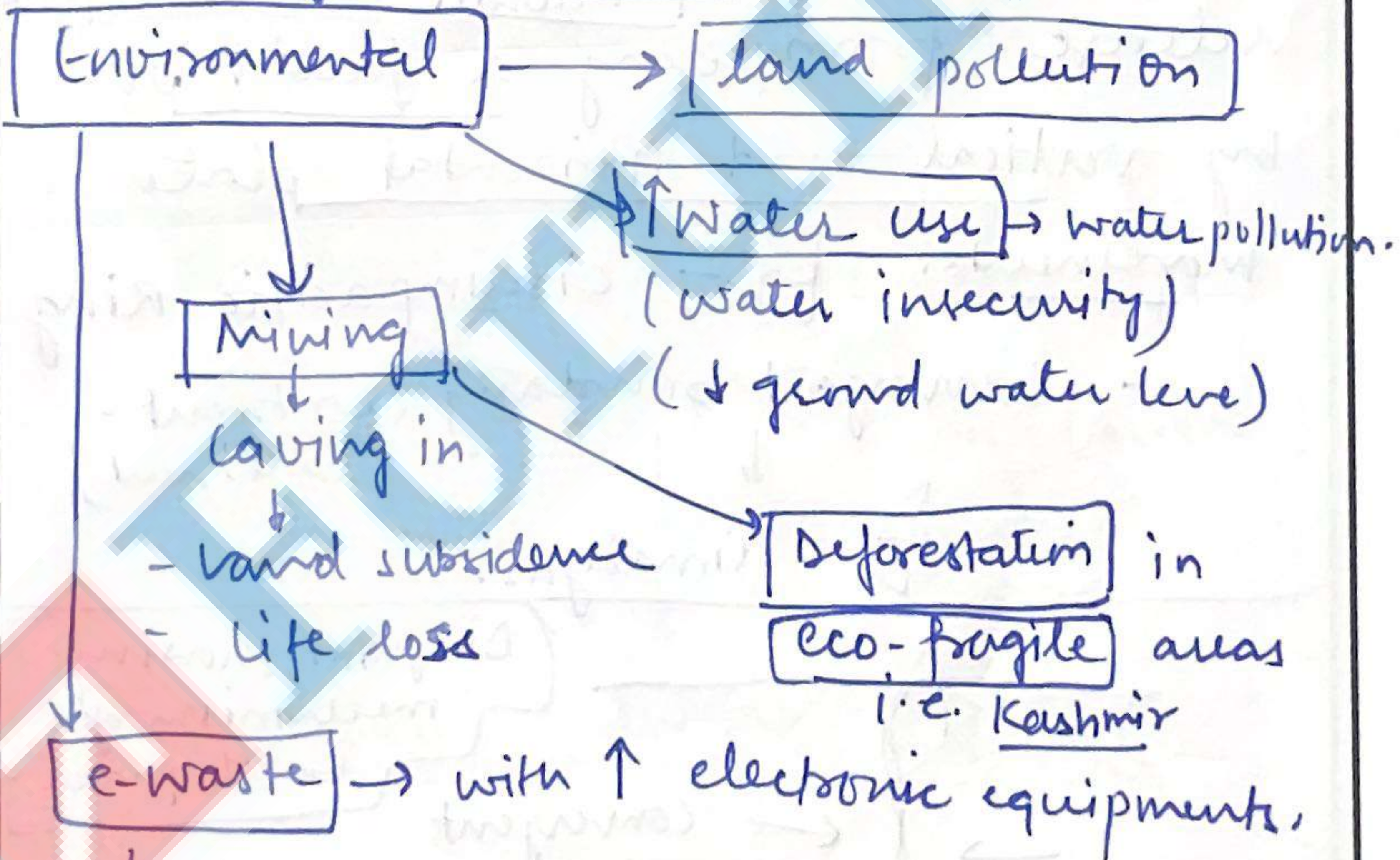


② Re-settlement related issues.

③ Inequalities → low skill labour
↓

Less comparative advantages

④ Mining related issues:



The economic and strategic benefits should not affect our social and ecological security as inclusivity and climate conservation are needed the most for developed India.

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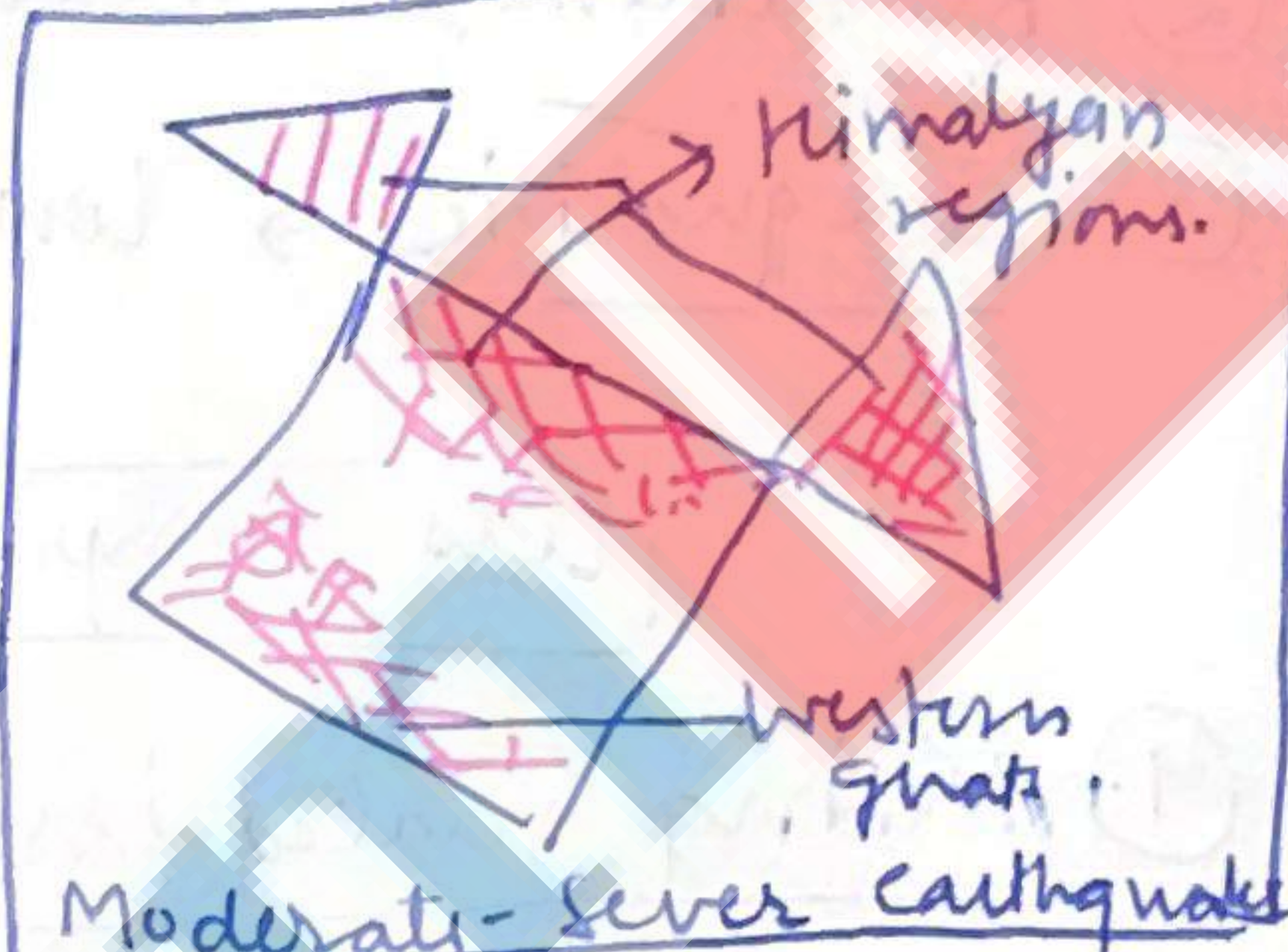
Remarks

Ans - (16) Earthquake - Natural disaster.

Mechanism Recent earthquakes in Syria and Turkey show how disastrous an earthquake can be.

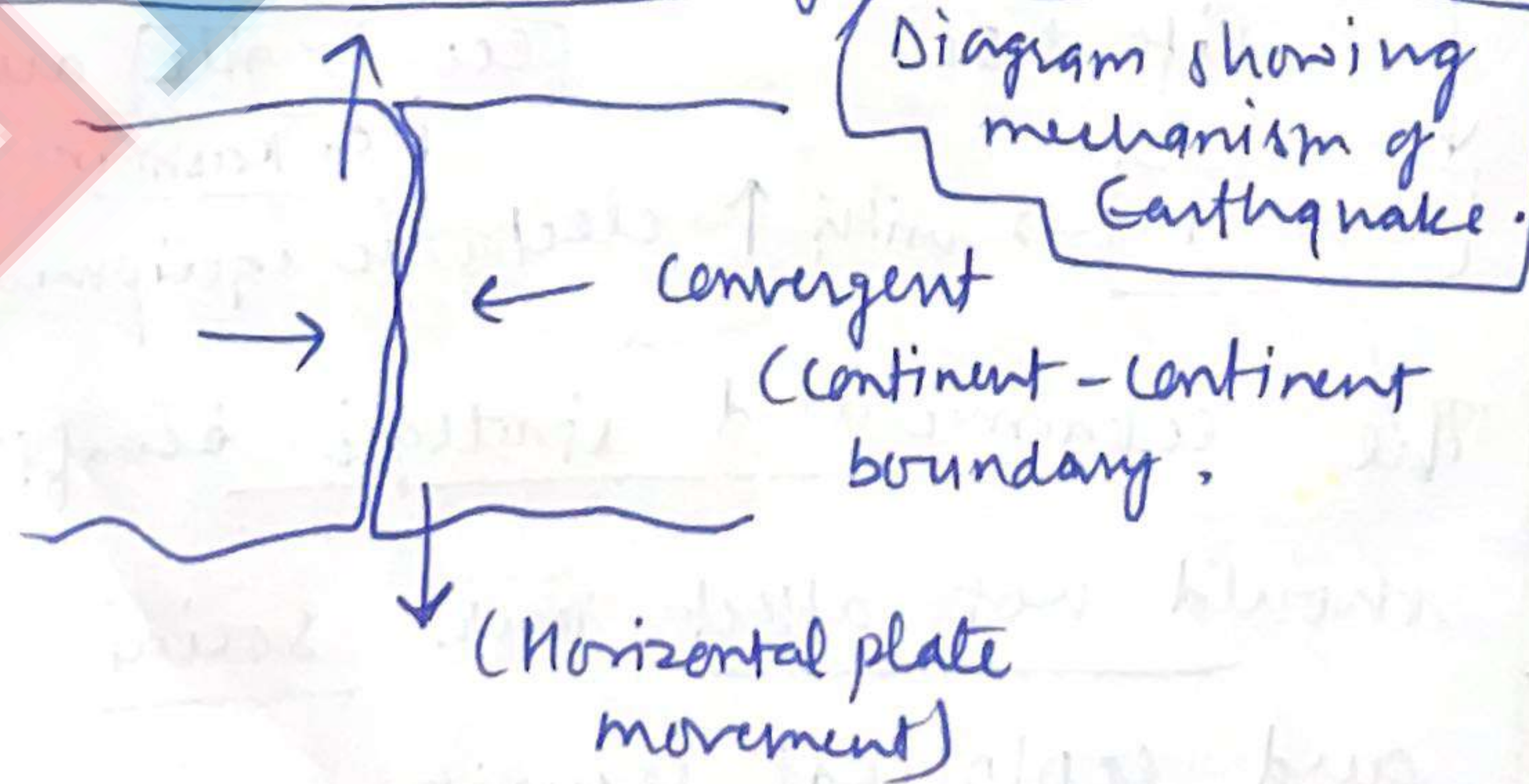
60% of India is earthquake prone.

Mechanism of Earthquake



↓
 Due to energy release from/along a fault or by vertical and horizontal plate movements.
 eg - Circumpacific Ring,
 - Convergent boundary (Continent - Continent)

eg - Himalayas.



Occurrence of earthquake -

Due to energy release, seismic

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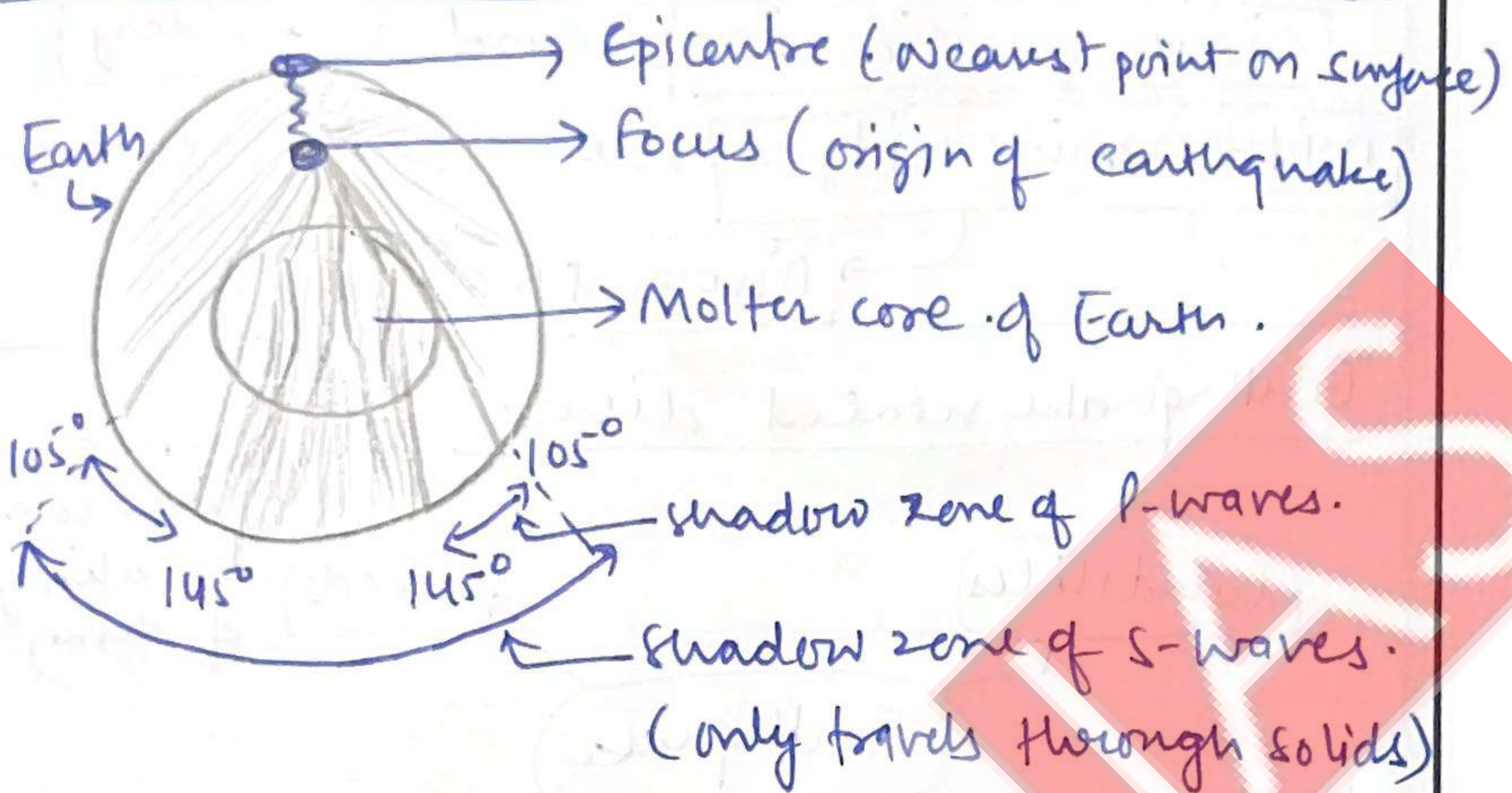
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Remarks

Waves are produced.

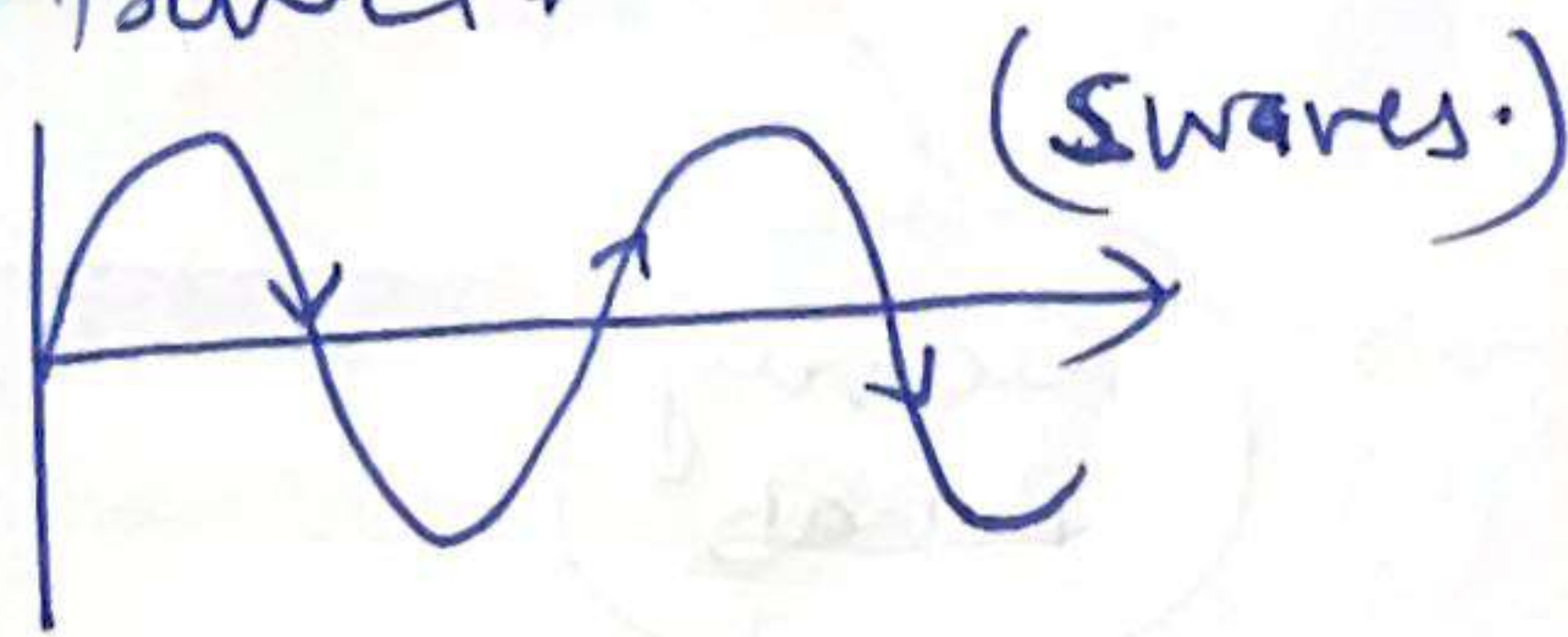


P-wave → Act as sound waves

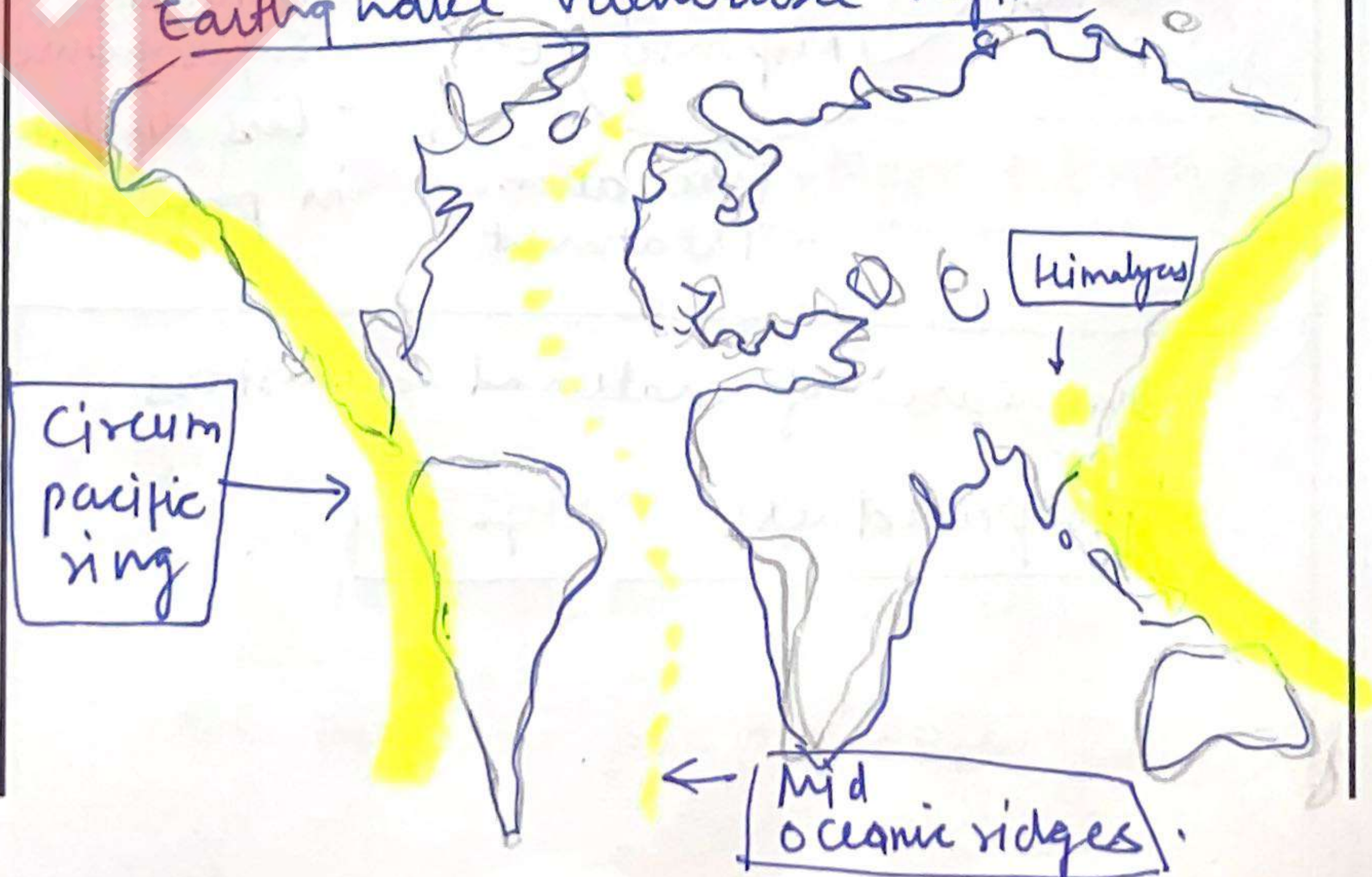
↳ Propagate along direction.

S-wave → More destructive waves

↳ Propagate perpendicular to direction of travel.



Earthquake vulnerable regions:-



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Remarks

As shown in diagram →

Circumpacific ring

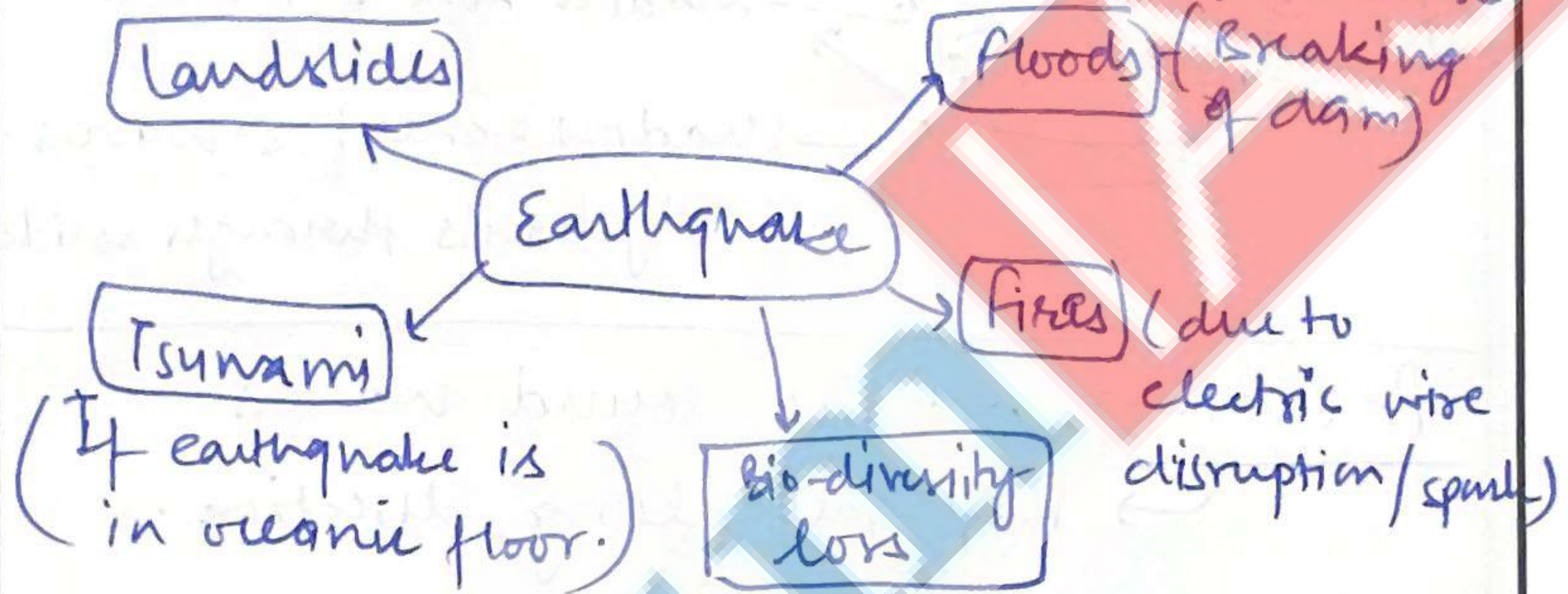
and

Convergent Boundary

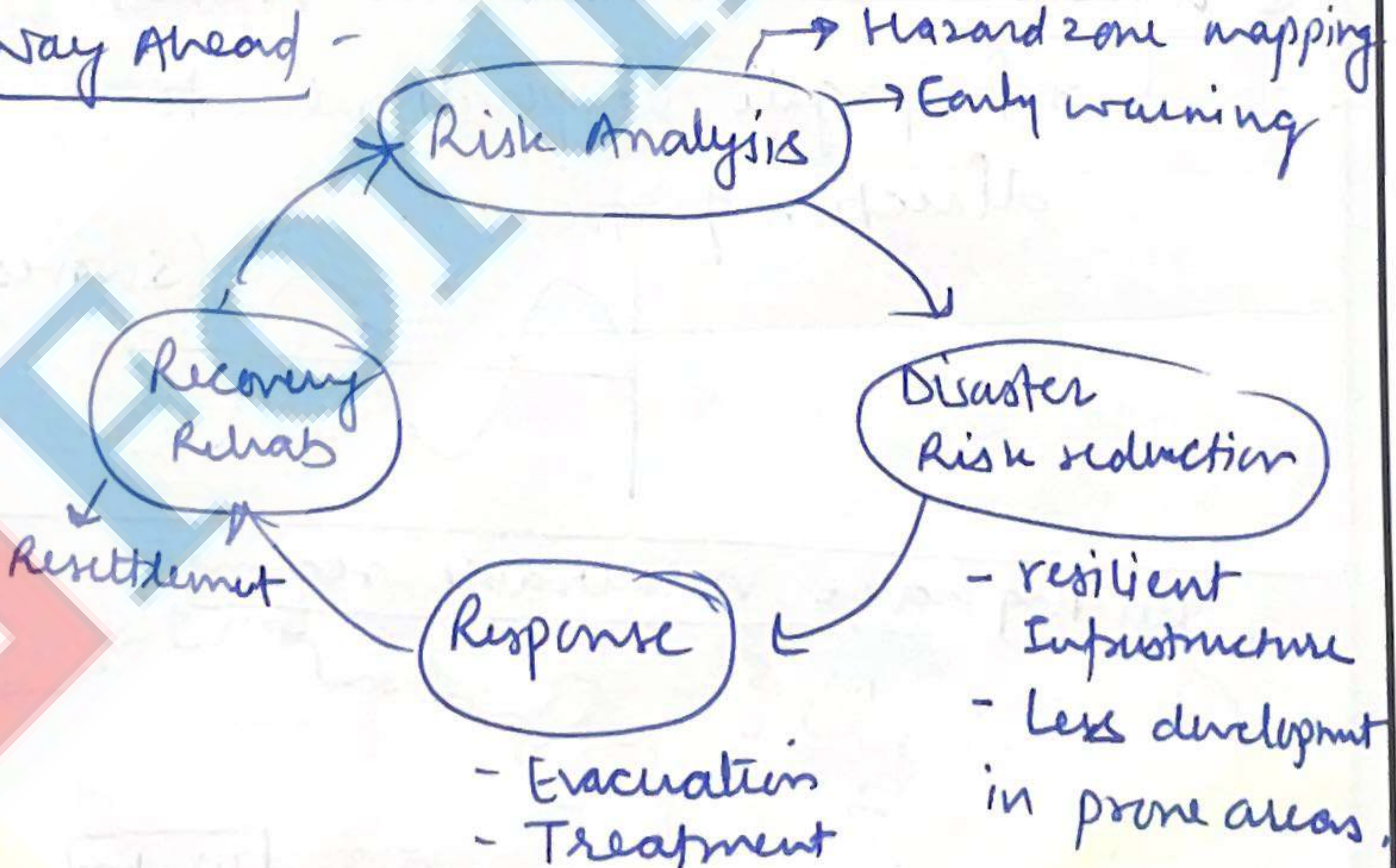
mid-oceanic ridges are prone to earthquake

Divergent Boundary

Earthquake related disasters



Way Ahead -



In case of natural disasters
"preparedness pays off".

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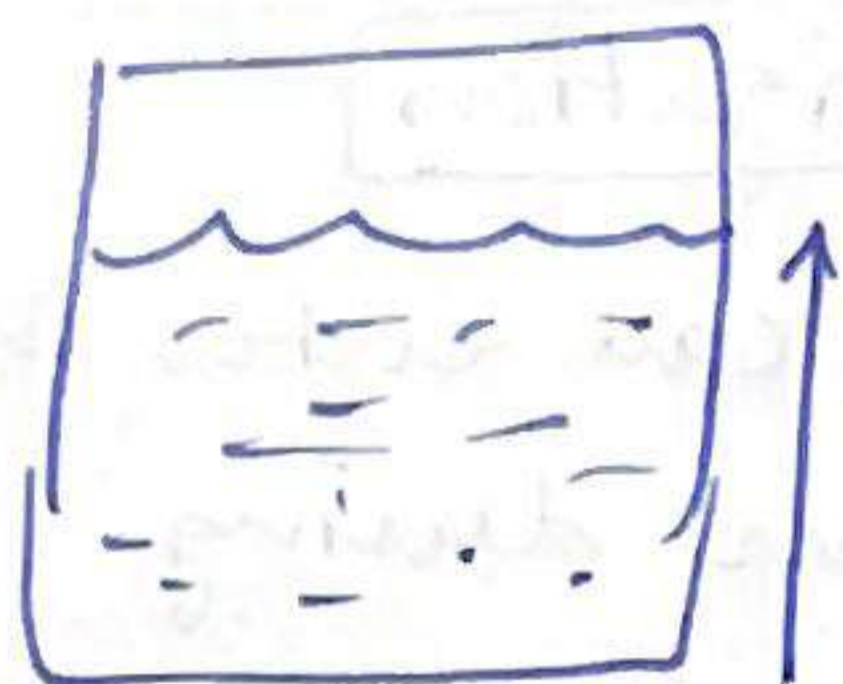
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Ans (17)

Tides → Tides are ^{water movement} ~~meteorological~~ phenomenon due to Sun and Moon



Types - Based on Number

① Diurnal tides - 1 high tide } per day
1 low tide }

② Semi-diurnal tides -
(every 6 hours) 2 high tides } per day
2 low tides }

③ Mixed tides → NO specific timings.

Types - Based on Sun, Moon + Earth position

① Spring tides → on Full Moon and New moon.

② Neap tides → Sun and moon counter each other effect as are perpendicular to each other.

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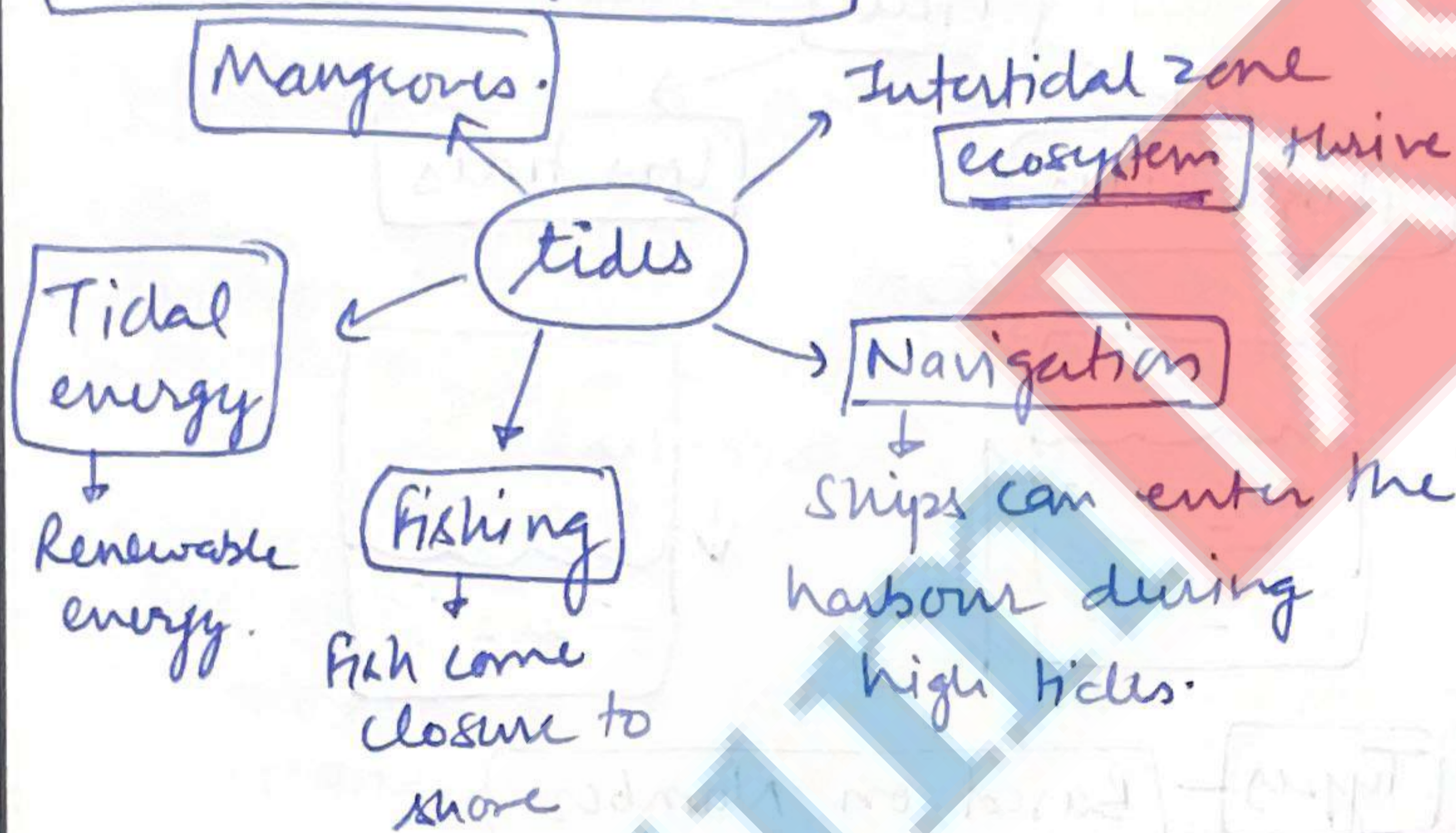
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Remarks

ebb → When tide is falling

flow/flood → When tide is rising.

Significance of tides -



Tides and waves are different -

Tides

Waves.

① Actual movement of water particles.

① Energy travels and water molecules just rotate in circle at same place.

② upwards and downwards movement mainly.

② Horizontal movement of waves.

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④ Causes -

Sun, Moon's gravitational force.

Periodic and

⑤ Regular pheno-
menon.

④ Causes -

meteoological causes
- wind, ocean floor
movements etc.

⑤ Irregular
phenomenon.

Despite the differences, the
common, strategically important
aspect is creation of renewable
energy from both,

Tides & waves

Tidal energy

Wave energy

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Ans (18)

Recently supreme court allowed maternity benefit to a female in non-traditional family.

thus validating the concept of evolving non-traditional families. (NTF)

Family is an institution that is required to fulfil the social needs of an individual.

Traditionally Heteronormativity was the norms. But now a days NTF are evolving -

eg → Homosexual relations

→ Blended family

→ Single parent family

→ Live-in relationships.

Apart from this the modernisation has changed family dynamics.

Positive aspects -

① Challenging patriarchal norms.

- working women

- Educated women (65% literacy)

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②. from Pro-natalist to Anti-natalist

ex Working females → ↑ Economy
↳ less child bearing.

wealth ∝ ↓ fertility

③. Dilution of Casteism - Especially in urban areas.

from Caste → Class.

④. Heteronormativity is not the norm.

→ Self recognition of Gender.

(As gender is an important facet of sex)

Negative implications -

↓ Moral values.

Double Burden on females.
(care + care)

6-pocket expenditure concept due to single child.

Family

Nuclearisation

↓
Elderly neglected.

Isolation

↓
Mental disorders ↑

Declining population in future →

Fertility Rate → Below Replacement level

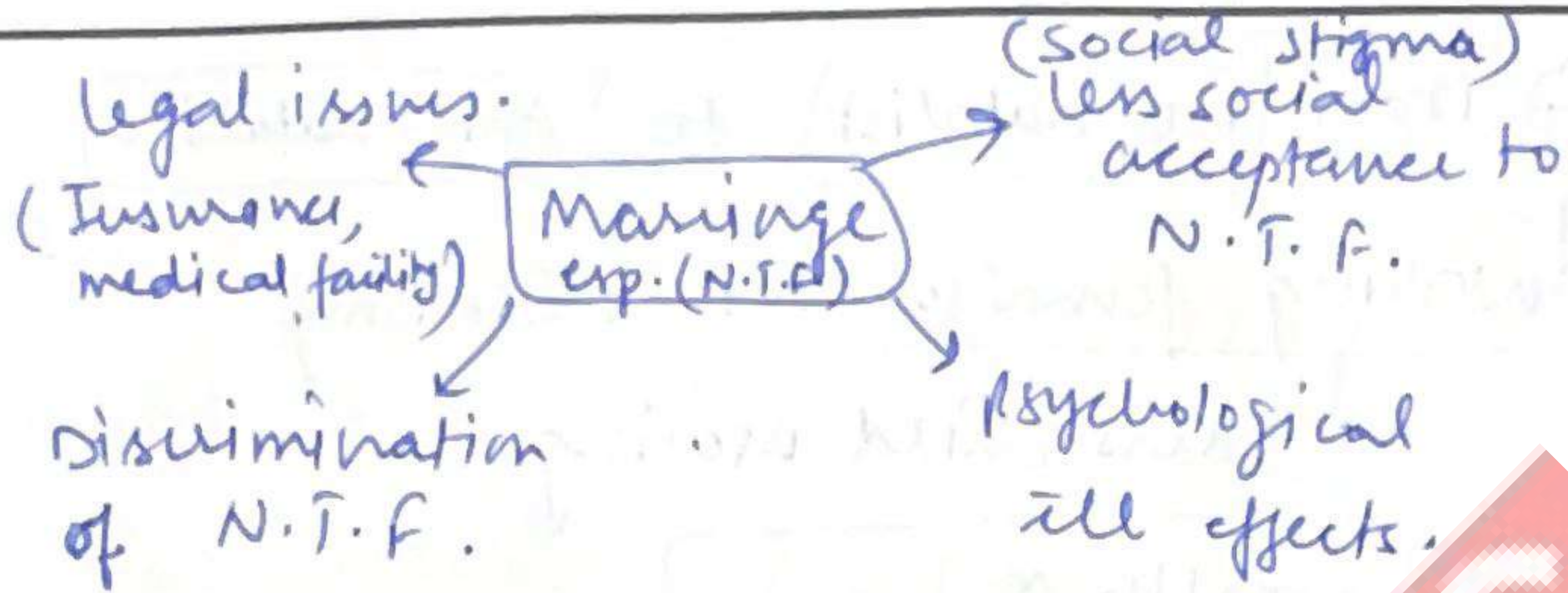
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Role of state and market -

- ① Non-criminalisation of Homosexuality -
(Navtej Singh Johar case)
- social morality cannot overshadow constitutional morality.
- ② Right of MTP to all females.
- ③ Doctrine of progressive realisation of rights
(Transformative constitutionalism)
- ④ Koushubo v/s Kanniammal case -
legality to live-in relationship.

Role of Market -

NGOs like Ashadeep and Sahadri are working to improve evolving family issues.

⇒ for better functioning and acceptance of evolving family + marriage norms

State + Society should take

progressive steps in this direction.

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Ans - (19)

Child marriage - In India, marriage of a woman < 18 yrs and of a man < 21 years is considered child marriage.

In recent years child marriages have increased in number, because -

(A) SOCIAL CAUSES

(1) Orthodox-conservative practices in rural areas.

(2) Illiteracy → less female literacy (65%) as compared to (82%) in males - females cannot oppose or take stand for their marriages.

(3) Women safety →

sexual harassment at workplace

(4) women treated as economic burden

(5) Bride trading for bare branches

due to skewed sex ratio.

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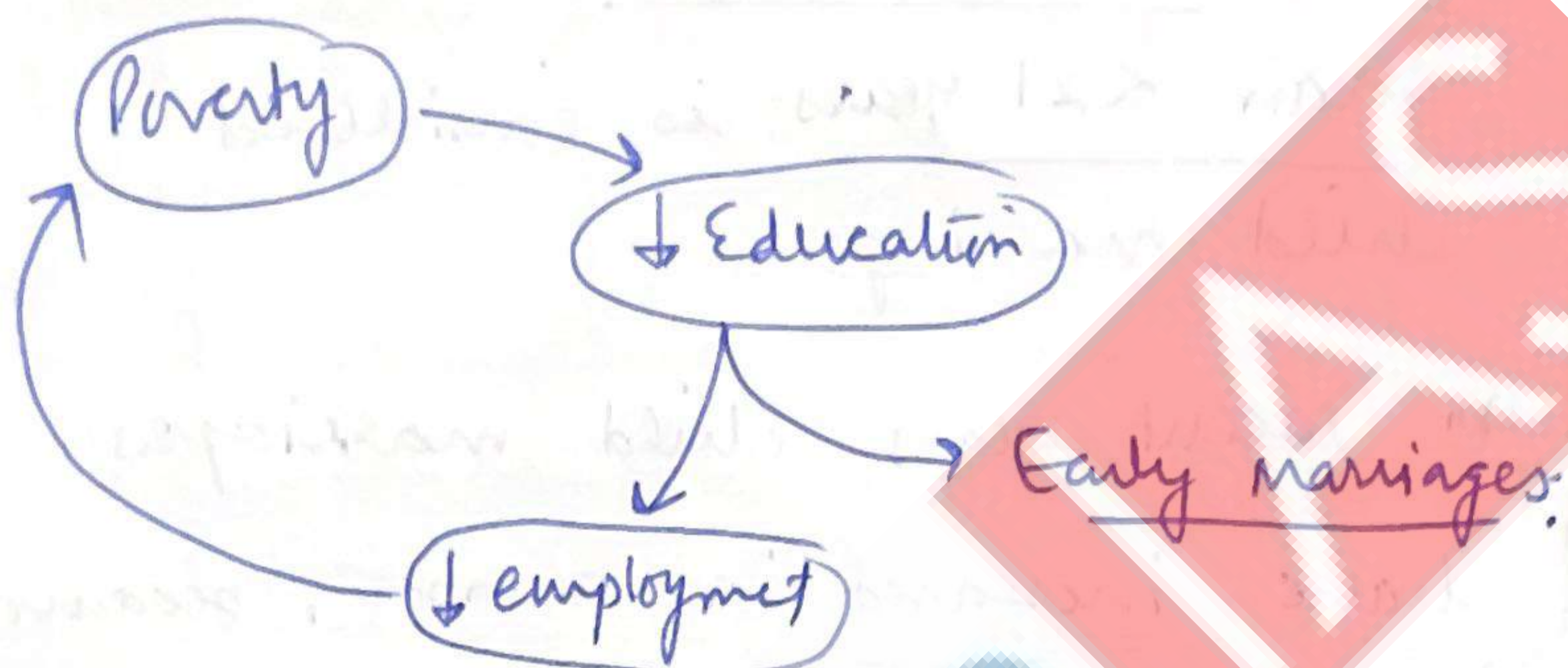
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Economic Issues

① females education and employment are limited due to economic crunch.



Legislative reasons

→ Discrepancy in legal age of marriage in males and females.

Thus few men end up marrying early.

Cultural → few tribal cultures of marrying girls just after attaining puberty.

Increased culture of love-marriages

↳ At teenage only.

Consequences of Early marriage

On females → early marriage → Early child bearing

Dependence

- Economic
- decision making

Anemia and other health problems.

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Early childbearing → Not matured enough to take care of children

Poor health, Education

↓ Human capital

↓ Vicious cycle of poverty

↓ Economic growth

Lack of social mobility →

Inequalities

For males →

↑ Burden to raise family

→ Mental stress.

As Swami ^{Dayanand} ~~Prakashanand~~ once said →

Indian Race is → Children of children

Solutions -

① Strict legal implementation

② Behavioural change - Education (with NGO, CSO help) → Awareness.

③ Incentivisation → eg Odisha govt giving monetary incentivisation to tribals who don't practice child marriages.

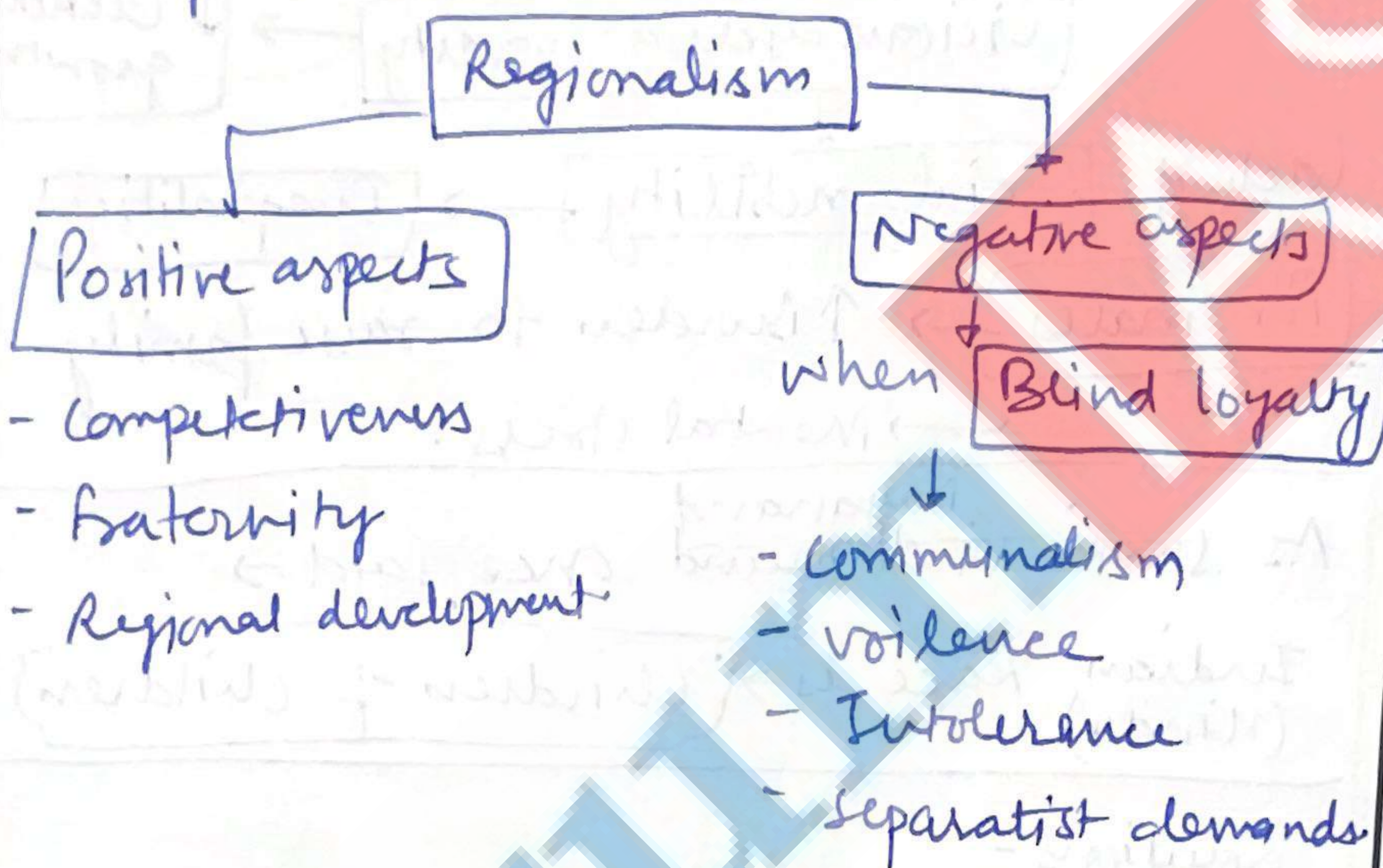
④ Women empowerment → ↑ Education
 ↓ employment opportunities. (↓ wage gaps)
 ↑ Safety → Posh Act.

⑤ Gendered norms dilution.

Early marriage → Robbing women of opportunities.

Ans - (20)

Regional Sentiments generation is defined as one's loyalty to his/her region, race, sex or religion.



Recent Manipur clash / ethnic clash is an example of blind loyalty towards region.

Reasons behind regional sentiments

CULTURAL →

① Cultural essentialism -

fear of dilution of culture due to other people invasion.

↓
Cultural anxiety

OR

Otherisation

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② ECONOMIC

Resource distribution injustice.

eg- Hill area Valley area

- less development

- Developed

↓
Perceived Idea
of neglect

↓
Infrastructure,
Healthcare,
Education.

③ Political → ungoverned spaces.
→ Son of soil policy.

eg- Reservation for locals in jobs.

④ Internal colonialism

↓
feeling of exploitation by some
dominated groups/region.

eg- led to separation of Chattisgarh,
Jharkhand states.

Regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness
can lead to sepratism issues.

For example -

① Manipur → Kuki vs Meity violence

↓
wants a separate Kukiland

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.