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Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Saloni		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Chhatra		Medium/माध्यम English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	Sep 6, 2023	

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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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			3 hr 5 mins	
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 :	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

Spanish Civil War - fought between the Republicans and the Nationalists was seen by some as the opening act of WW-II

Reasons

- ① Timeline - of the civil war was 1934-1939. Within a few months of the end of the civil war, the Second World War began.
- ② Parties Involved - The Nationalists trying to bring down Republican government were supported by Germany and Italy.
- ③ Use of weaponry - Many German weapons were first tested in the Spanish Civil War.
- ④ Failure of League of Nations to subvert the uprising was visible in Spanish War.

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⑤ Failure of 'Appeasement Policy' of the
British and the French that led
to the World War became apparent
during the Spanish Civil War

⑥ Collapsing of democracy and Peace
of fascism → eventually led to false
beliefs of Hitler who prompted a
2-sided war between Russia and France
soon after.

later → WW-II triggered due to the
Killing of Ferdinand

→ But, a few of factors and
a series of miscalculations
were responsible

Thus, in some sense, although limited
in scope its reach, it's said to be
the opening ground of WW-II.

Qⁿ 2

Jainism and Buddhism grew in Indian subcontinent in 6th c. BC during the Pre-Mauryan times.

Similarities

- ① Both were a break from Brahminical traditions & from orthodoxy
- ② Both valued asceticism and simple living
- ③ Both were largely free of caste

Different fates

• While Buddhism was taken to all corners of the world (Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Tibet etc), Jainism had remained limited to India

• In numeric terms, Jain population in India has been on a decline in terms of proportion of total population

Reasons

↓
Buddhism
flourished

↓
Jainism
didn't

- ① Patronised by Kings like Ashoka, Kanishka
- ② Adapted to different contexts with schools like Vajrayana, Nalayana
- ③ Laid less emphasis on monastic living
- ① Less Patronised
- ② Was rigid in its principles of Ahimsa
- ③ Laid more emphasis on monastic living for enlightenment

Thus, the two met different faiths. Yet, both religions signify the syncretism of the land they were born in.

Q. 2

Non Cooperation Movement started in 1919 against the British exploitative rule in India (Rowlatt Act) and their adventures abroad (Ottoman Empire deposition)

Democratized the struggle

- ① Brought Muslims into the national struggle → on Khilafat Question
- ② First true mass based Gandhian movement
↳ Swadeshi was limited in extent
- ③ Active role played by women in picketing shops etc
↳ (4) Home Rule of Annie Besant
- ④ Various classes (except the capitalist class) participated on a large scale
↳ Middle class / farmers

⑤ Covered by media and underground organisations distributed pamphlet despite new Time Restrictions

Weakness

① Communist Indian Politics

↳ Pitak was against the program being launched in sync with Khilafat Question

② Turned Violent and Un-Gandhian
↳ Called off after Chauri-Chaura incidents

③ Was accompanied by labour strikes and protests
↳ capitalist class got alienated

despite limitations, the movement was a crucial stepping stone to India's independence

Q. 4

The demands for linguistic reorganisation of states were first taken to in 1953 with the declaration of Andhra Pradesh as a separate linguistic province state (after Potti Svaraneni's protest)

Efficacy in addressing reasons for divide

Efficient

Reasons for divide

Efficiency

① Sense of alienation based on language in a state

② Maha-Gujarat

③ Lack of political participation of particular linguistic groups

① Gave a sense of ownership and enabled new states to promote the language in question

② Increased the participation of these groups in new states

However,

Unaddressed Issue

- ① Issue of relative deprivation which led to ethnicisation of deprivation was unaddressed
- ② due to various Border-water disputes.
 - ▷ Punjab - Haryana over Satlej - Yamuna link
- ③ An issue for national integrity
 - ▷ JVP Committee and Drax Commission had opposed
- ④ Issue pertaining to national language prevail.
 - ▷ 3-language in NEP

Language is an integral part of identity, therefore, the constitution recognises linguistic minorities (Art 29-30) and appoints a Special Officer.

Ans

Plate Tectonics theory point that the lithosphere is broken into a number of plates and the interaction of these plates is what causes a range of geomorphological phenomenon

Explaining Volcanoes

found where :-

① Continent - Ocean Convergence



→ As the oceanic plate subducts under the continental plate, the

hot magma builds up and leads to volcano creation

▷ Ring of Fire region witnesses the interaction of various plates like Nazca Plate, South America Plate leading to volcano.

- ② Ocean-Ocean Convergence
leads to subduction of lighter plate
and causes volcanoes as magma rises
▷ Mid Oceanic Ridges in Atlantic

Multifarious Impacts

Negative ① loss of life and property

- ② Mini Ice-Age due to release of
aerosols by Vol. Pinatubo affected
temperatures by 0.5°C

- ③ Pollutants and Hazy Vision in nearby
areas

POSITIVE ① Enriches soil with minerals

- ② Source of Geothermal energy

- ③ Helps encourage eco-tourism in the
region.

Volcanoes are a natural occurrence
but human life must be protected

Q. No 6

Aspirational Districts Program of NITI
Aayog covers 112 districts of the country
which lag in various parameters for
development

Aspirational Blocks Programme - Balanced Growth

① Addresses the problems at a larger
micro-level

↳ Day to day water availability issues

② Helps enable better grievance redressal

③ Makes governance more participative
in nature

④ Can ^{supplement} encourage govt. initiatives like
One District, One Product & Unity Halls
through Block level interventions

⑤ Better address health & education
concerns

↳ Teacher Absence / Block level
Immunisation

Checking Stress Migration

- ① It can take a 'Rurbanisation' strategy to growth
- ② Better earning opportunities will reduce stress migration
↳ ODDP, MSME Promotion
- ③ Holistic growth will address other pull-factors like sanitation
- ④ will help build social capital as poverty alleviation development leads to capacity less migration ↳ Beas network

While Aspirational Districts Program has shown considerable progress in reducing Multi Dimensional Poverty but a continuously evolving policy approach will help achieve VIKAT BHARAT.

Qn 7

Defense industries refer to those industries that design, manufacture and market defense related industrial goods

Factors for location

① Security of the industrial region is a primary concern to safeguard sovereignty

② Availability of Transportation Networks to fulfil logistical needs
↳ Heavy Tanks etc.

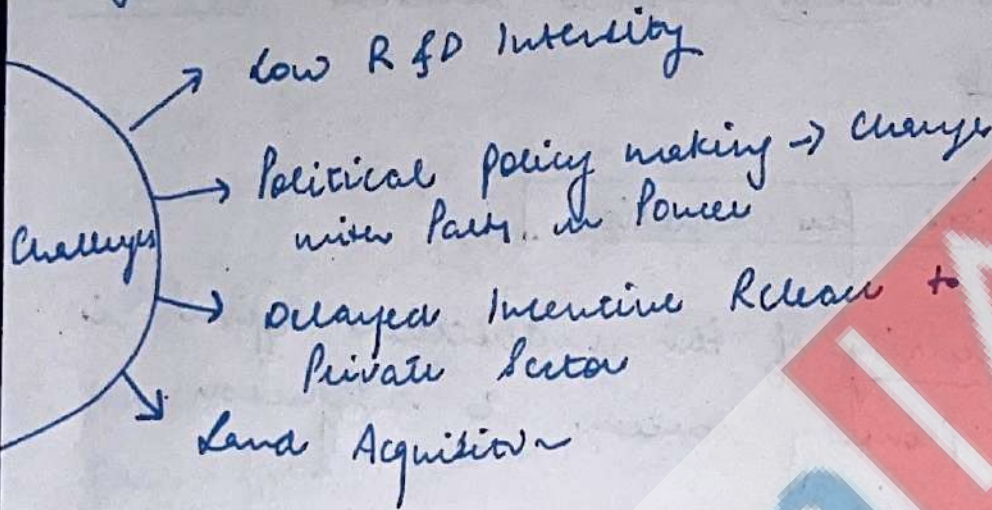
③ Conducive Environmental Conditions
↳ To avoid environment related disasters of fissile materials

④ State Policies

↳ Defense Corridors in UP & Punjab
Nadu

③ Incentives to Private Sector

eg) 74% Automatic FDI / PLI Scheme



Measures to Overcome

- ① National Level Policy for Defense Industries
- ② Financial Incentives extension under PLI/DLI
- ③ Reduce Logistical Costs (under National Logistics Mission) for Export Intensity
- ④ Enable Joint Ventures for Tech Transfer
eg) Indo-US / Indo-French - Scorpene Submarine

Defense Industries are critical for
a Sahakar Bharat

⑧

SECC was carried out in 2011
to identify overlapping and inter-sectional
deprivations

Role in Achieving Targeted Welfare &
Equitable Resource Allocation

- ① Identify inter-sectional deprivations
faced by individuals
(a) Caste - Class - Gender - Dalit Women
- ② Crucial for sub-categorisation of
OBCs and other reserved castes for
affirmative action programs.
↳ Supplement J. Rohini Commission Report
- ③ Will help re-categorise various
beneficiaries under PDS
- ④ Will help identify the most deprived
regions / blocks of the country

⑤ Can make a case for extending
caste based reservation to Dalit of
Islam / Christian Religion

However, limitations

① Can cause sharp division or
caste lines

② It can lead to mobilisations of
agitations by various interest
groups

③ Difficult to update beneficiaries &
remove avert beneficiaries
↳ Politicisation

An informed decision or a fresh SECC
will help re-orient our policy landscape

Q.9

Indian Society is characterised by Unity in Diversity and is a Mosaic of various cultures.

Common Values

- ① Collective Orientation of all regions, religions
- ② Family first attitude → translates into low Divorce Rate (1%)
- ③ Belief in God — 97%. Indians believe in God (Pew, 2021)
- ④ Celebration of festivals are valued
 - ① Eid, Pongal, Diwali
- ⑤ Pilgrimage is common to all religions
 - ① 4- Dham, Haj
- ⑥ Values of Pluralism & Co-existence
 - ▷ Sawa-Dhama Sambhar

⑦ Value of Charity

↳ 'Daan' in Hinduism / Kangar in
Sikhism

DIVERSE PRACTICES

① Different kinship relations and zones

② Preferential marriages between cross-
cousins in South while Kogam in
North

② Matriarchal societies (eg Nairs (Kerala))
against common patriarchy

③ Diverse Tribal Practices

④ familial relations with wild animals
like Maldhari - pictic lion

Despite differences, the society is bound
together by thread of love and
constitutional morality

Qn 10

As per UN PFA, India has become the most populous country with a population of 142 Bn +

Factors influencing Population Growth

① Cultural factors

↳ Period of Abstinence / Religious sanctions on women's sexuality

② Women's education level

↳ More educated women have less kids on average (NFHS)

③ Life Expectancy and Infant Mortality Rate → In societies with higher IMR

parents have more kids, to ensure survival

④ Women's LFPR

High - Low Population
(eg - Korea)

Low - High Population
(eg - India)

⑤ Age of marriage

↳ Greater reproduction window → High TFR

⑥ Stage of Industrialisation

↳ Very slow in late industrialisation.

Relevance of Need for Raising Minimum Age for Population

① Better Education - more decision making

② Lower Fertility window if needed late

③ Development of employable skills →

Not dependent on Husband & Independent decision making on Contracepting

Issues

① leads to greater control on women's sexuality

② difficult to enforce without awareness generating

③

▷ 25% Child Marriages already

TFR is already at 2.0 (less than fertility rate)

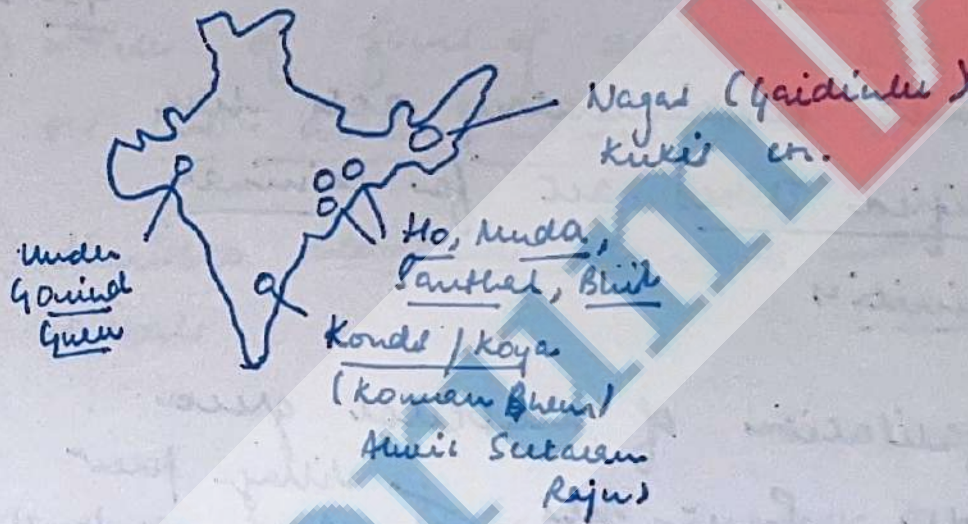
The bill to raise must be referred to a Parliamentary Committee for detailed scrutiny.

Qn 11

British policies of economic and ecological imperialism led to tribal unrest in British India.

Reasons

Tribal Unrest in



- ① Protest against 'dikus' or outsiders like money lenders
- ② Elimination from own places due to imposition of regulations
- ③ Khonds - Blood sacrifice - Know under Chaker Bishoi

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(Question No)

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न लिखें
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in this part)

- ③ forceful displacement from forests & land
(e) Jangali Santal protests
- ④ To express a sense of pride in own culture
(e) Murdes under Billa Murda (Divi-God)
- ⑤ Against discriminatory acts like Notified Tribes act for criminal activities
- ⑥ Legalisation of imperial greed under Forest Acts $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Village forest} \\ \text{Protected forest} \\ \text{Reserved forest} \end{array} \right.$
x No Rights to tribals

Reasons for limited success

- ① Primitive technology - easily crushed by British forces

- ② Narrow ethos / goals - lack of alignment with national movements
- ③ British Policy of Carrot & Stick
 - ④ Using Mundes against Santals
- ④ Lack of focus of national leadership on sub-ethnic movements
- ⑤ limited economic resources with the tribals

However, many insurrections led to various concessions by the British like Santal insurrection led to Santals Pargana creation.

Qn 12

India's independence on 15th Aug., 1947
came in the backdrop of a
confluence of domestic and global
circumstances

Domestic Politics

- ① RIN Mutiny had turned out to be
a death-knell for British control
of armed force
- ② Role of national leaders in negotiating
a peaceful transfer. - Gandhi, Nehru,
Patel
- ③ Inability of the British to control
various regional movements merged
with Peasant Cause (e) Telangana /
Tebhaga

④ low Revenue Generation from a
famine-hit India → difficult to
administer

Global

- ① Pressure by allied forces on Britain
to extend concessions to India
- ② Imminent threat of communism in
India - granted concessions to keep
the block in tact
- ③ Pyrrhic Victory of Britain left it
bankrupt → Had to focus more on
domestic politics
- ④ Change of government in Britain - Labour
Government was more sympathetic to
the Indian cause

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(Question No)

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न लिखें
अन्य भाग में लिखें
in this part

However, Relevance Movement like
Quit India had a role :-

① widening of social base - Role of
women (Usha Mehta), capitalists (Tatas)
and farmers

② Sealed of Negotiations - Various
negotiations were done after such
movements to control masses

③ Cripps Mission / Gandhi - Mission
after CDM

④ Emergence of local leaders - (eg) C. Rajagopal
-achari / Kisan etc.

⑤ British debts were compounded - Men of
Money terms

Thus, Indian Independence was a hard-
fought victory that got hastened due to
global politics

Q.13

Sufism as a mystic, socio-reformist movement got popular in India during medieval ages

Reasons behind Popularity

- ① Message of love and tolerance by Pirs
- ② Adoption of musical melodies to appeal to the masses
- ③ Chishti Order, Madr Galandais
- ④ gave social mobility to lower rings in a caste-ridden society
- ⑤ Conversion of Darzi, Julaha castes
- ⑥ Patronage by various Kings like Akbar, Shah Jahan, Shangir, Alauddin who constructed monuments
- ⑦ Gulab mines for Gulabuddin Faki

- ⑤ Use of vernacular language to pass on message of love
- ⑥ Adoption of Uda in place of Puritan.

- ⑥ Emphasis on monotheism and one God
↳ easy to appeal to all religions

Impact on Indian society

- ① Emergence of various monotheistic strands in Hinduism
 - ⑥ Advaita of Shankaracharya
- ② Cultural enrichment through various new methods / instruments
 - ⑥ Banawali
- ③ Development of various new languages as a response

④ Inspired Bhakti movement in South India which travelled to entire country

④ Abhangas in Maharashtra, Saktiya in Assam

⑤ caste-rigidity was challenged and gave significant mobility to lower caste

⑥ HOWEVER

① Not very gender inclusive

② stereic lifestyle couldn't attract many people

③ Various strands (Bekhar Vs Bahara) divided the movement

Mytical movements were crucial in challenging the orthodoxy of Indian society & religions

July

Cyclones refer to a low-pressure area surrounded by high-pressure area accompanied by strong winds.

Reasons behind rising intensity & frequency
in Arabian Sea

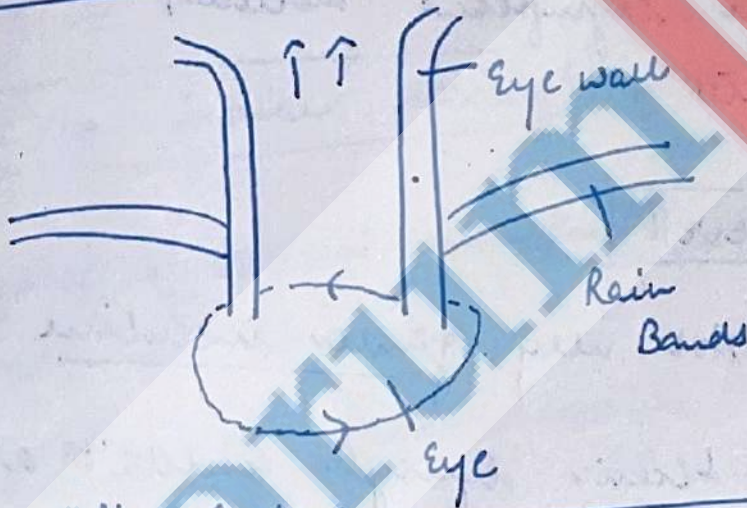


fig: Cyclone

① Increasing water temperature due to global warming - can't reach 27°C temperature

② Increasing sedimentation on Arabian Sea coast leads to increased

Shallowness of the sea. Thus, the sea gets easily heated for creating ideal conditions for cyclone.

③ Role of Ocean Currents & in warming the Arabian Sea.

④ Highly pronounced during displacement weather and low vertical wind shear.

Measures to check impact

Preparatory Measures

① Use Bio Shields like mangroves

② Prevent illegal sand mining to prevent sand-dunes as line of defense

③ Set up Early Warning Systems in all coastal regions

④ Use satellite technology for prediction & planning (e.g. - ISRO - Bhuvan)

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- ⑤ follow CRZ Norms in vulnerable regions
- ⑥ Community Preparedness and Aapda Nika for rescue, awareness

Measures to check - DURING CYCLONE

- ① Use UAV (Drones) for monitoring rescue operations
- ② Set up shelter houses near the cyclone hit areas
- ③ Resource Mobilisation - NDMA funds monetary requirements

As seen in Odisha, with active government support, disasters can be averted.

Qn/15

Climate change, fuelled by global warming has had wide-ranging impacts on geochemical cycles

Impact on Hydrological cycle

- ① Weakens various processes of the cycle like precipitation / evaporation → leads to extremities
- ② Inadequate albedo → layer picking up of moisture due to intense heat
- ③ Role of positive feedback mechanism in reducing the regularity of hydrological cycles.

Suezia

A MITIGATION

① Use Geo-engineering to streamline hydrological cycle

④ Cloud seeding

② Switch to Renewable energy to reduce GHG emissions

↳ 18% by Power sector (Green Switch Report)

③ Construct green spaces, sponge cities, vegetative swales to recharge aquifers and ground water

④ Adoption of cleaner fuels like ethanol blended petrol → Reduced emissions & Black Carbon

B Sustainable Agricultural Practices

④ ZBNF / mulching

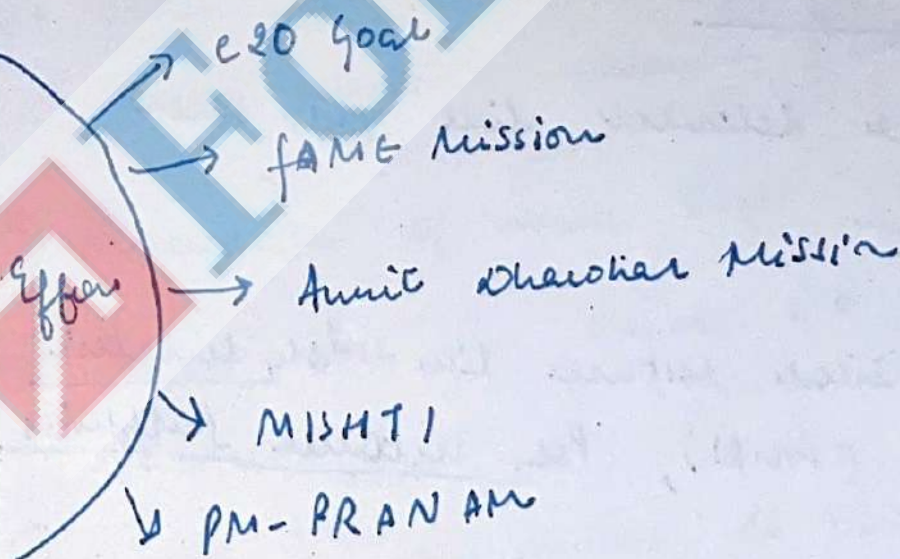
③ Adaptation Strategies

① Minimize resilient crops like millets

② Proper drainage systems in cities
to avoid urban flooding

③ Water conservation through Tanks,
Indigenous Methods like Baolis, Buddhis

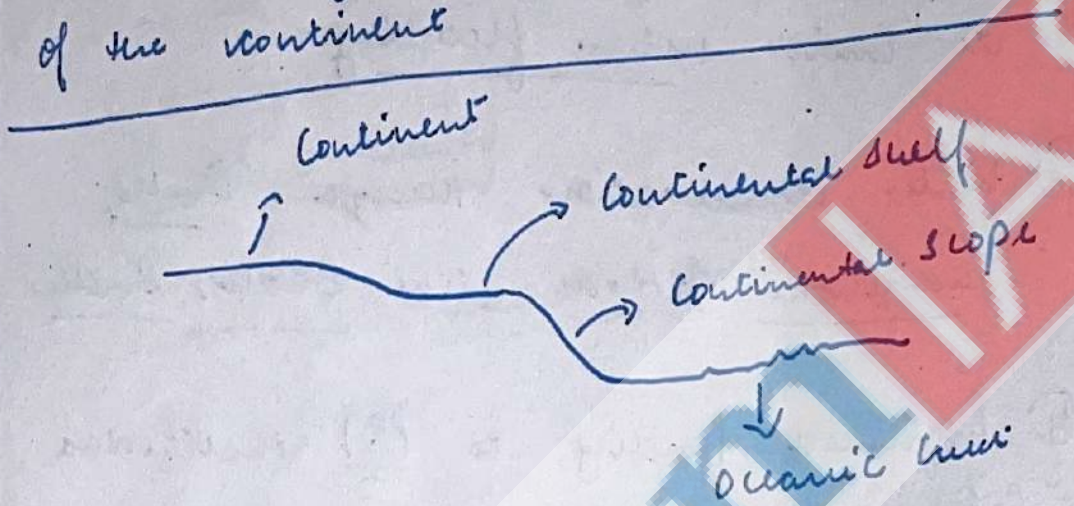
④ Increased funding to PRIs Incumbents
for better policy implementation &
water body restoration



Though collaborative effort, hydrological
cycle can be restored

Qn 16

Continental Shelf is the area that lies at the edge of a continent. It is contiguous with land area of the continent.



Resource Potential

- ① Mineral Resources like Gas and Petroleum
- ② Other critical resources like Poly metallic Nodules (PMN), Poly metallic Sulphides, Cobalt

- ③ Potential for fishing - Aquaculture
- ④ Potential for Hydrological Resources
& Hydro energy
(4) Tidal Energy
- ⑤ How does coral reefs

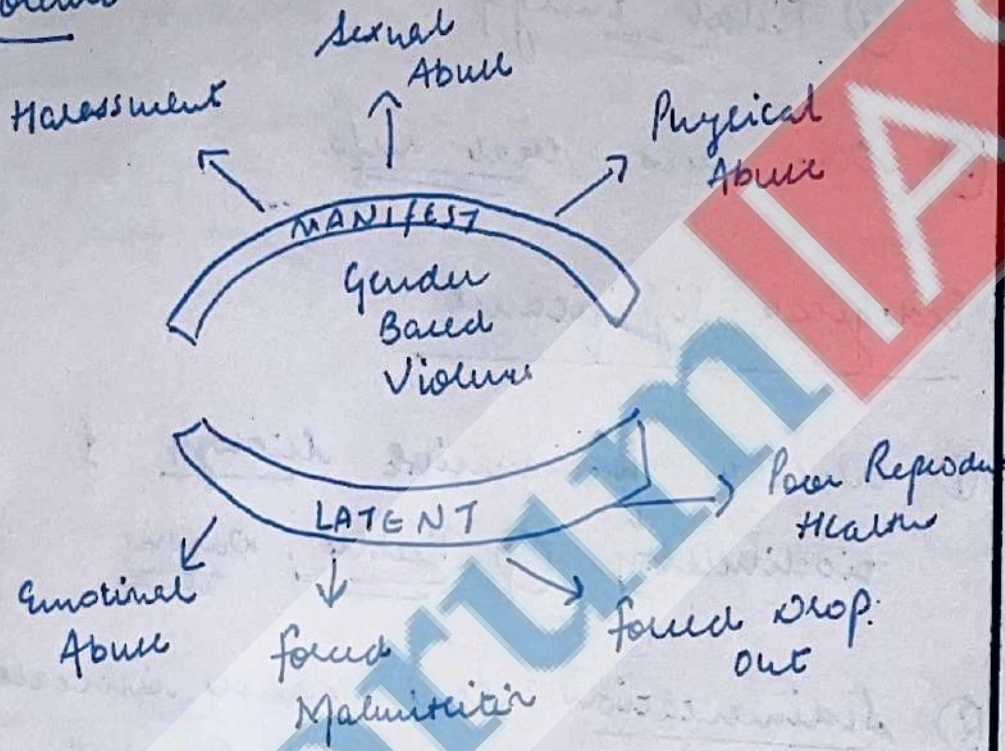
Ecological Significance

- ① Crucial for marine biology & biodiversity (4) Turtles, Dugong
- ② Seimentation can cause increased tidal/cyclonic intensity & height
- ③ Preservation of coral Reefs
- ④ Crucial role in land-sea breeze

Thus, it is imperative to obtain precise Bathymetric data for better ecological management

Qn 7

As per NFHS-5, about 32% of women have reported domestic violence & about 6% have reported sexual violence



Antithetical to Social Growth

① Disempowers women from wakeful participation

▷ LFPR = 25% (PLFS)

② Breakdown of family solidarity with domestic violence.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

- ③ Adverse impact on children as they witness domestic violence (CRY study)
- ④ Affects cognitive development of women due to multi-physical abuse
- ⑤ Sexual violence affects reproductive choices → women's population growth is affected
- ⑥ Manifests in poor health outcomes for women
↳ 57% have anaemia in Reproductive Age
- ⑦ Pushes women into child labour (10 mn. children) & prone to future abuse (a) Orissa Pilot Cell
- ⑧ Affects society's collective conscience
(a) Nirbhaya Cell
- ⑨ Leads to safety issues — Reducing

mobility of women.

Ways to Tackle

- ① Empower NCH by making Constitutional Body
- ② Establish SheThames, SheParks → safe Public spaces
- ③ Sensitize women about their rights
- ④ Constitute a 24x7 Helpline for women in distress
- ⑤ Increase representation in Parliament (14%) through women Reservation Bills
- ⑥ Use CSO organisations like SEWA to organise women for economic empowerment in SHGs

On Nari Shakti lies the development of our Amit Kaal.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

एक पान में कुछ
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in this part)

18

Caste is an ascriptive system of social stratification based on caste purity dichotomy

Predominance

(A) Social Domain

(1) Caste Based violence has increased in the last decade (NCRB-2001-2017)

(2) Lower caste women face inter-caste deprivation → Rape as show of power (e) Budhon / Una

(3) Practice of untouchability is prevalent in 80% villages (2020 study)

(4) Lower caste students face discrimination in Institutes

(e) Rohith Verma / IIT-Bombay suicide

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(B) Political Domain

① Caecitisation of Politics and Politicisation of caste

② Caste Based Parties (eg) BSP

③ Caste Associations supporting Political candidates

(eg) Jat Sabha / Thakur Sangh

④ Revoking Invoking caste allegiance in election species

↳ failure of MCC / RAA, 1951 Provision

(C) Economic Domain

① Abuse of lower caste labour by targeted clustering

(eg) 97% names scavengers are Dalits

② Role of caste association in economic

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(Question No)

- Placement of members
- ④ Marwadi community / JITO for Jains etc.
 - ③ Inter-caste associations among caste through
 - ④ Poverty amongst lower castes
↳ 33% in Dalits (Average - 22%)

However, caste has also weakened

- ① Urbanisation → class dominance
- ② Public Transport → Segregation not possible
- ③ Inter Caste Marriages → 5% (NCAER)
- ④ Reservation → Mobility of caste like Yadavs

Thus, caste as an identity has weakened strengthened, but as a system has weakened

Qn 19

By 2030, India's water demand will outstrip its water supply by 2 times.

Factors contributing to water woes

- ① Uncontrolled water pollution due to industrial effluent release
- ② Yamuna → in UP/Haryana
Ganga

③ Unsustainable agricultural practices

↳ Rice-wheat cultivation due to price incentives

↳ Water guzzling crops like sugar in water stressed areas like UP

③ Agricultural runoff leading to eutrophication

④ Lack of rain water harvesting

⑤ Uncontrolled subsidies for water extraction → Agriculture level extract

90% of all groundwater due to their
subsidies

⑥ Increased concretisation → cause of
recharge of natural aquifers

⑦ failed inter-linking programs for
rivers

⑧ Lack of functional Household Tap
Connection in slums / villages

↳ JJM data → 61% have FHTCs

Complexities in Implementing Water Plan

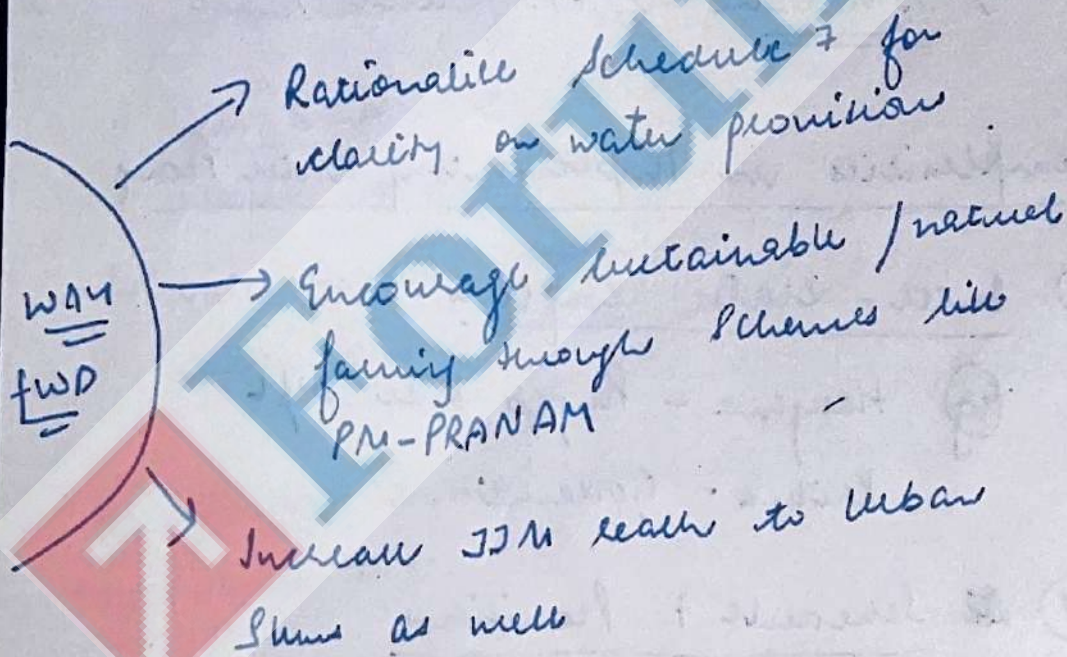
① Inter-state conflicts

(eg) Haryana - Punjab over SYL
Kishna - Godavari

② Schedule 7 Provisions

↳ water related subjects are distributed
across the 3 lists — difficult to
negotiate

- ③ Lack of technical expertise for Inter-River Linking
- ④ frequent flouting of EIA norms leading to lower compliance of Water Pollution Act, EPA, 1986
- ⑤ Lack of community involvement through indigenous water conservation methods



If unresolved, 2-3% of our GDP will be at risk by 2050.

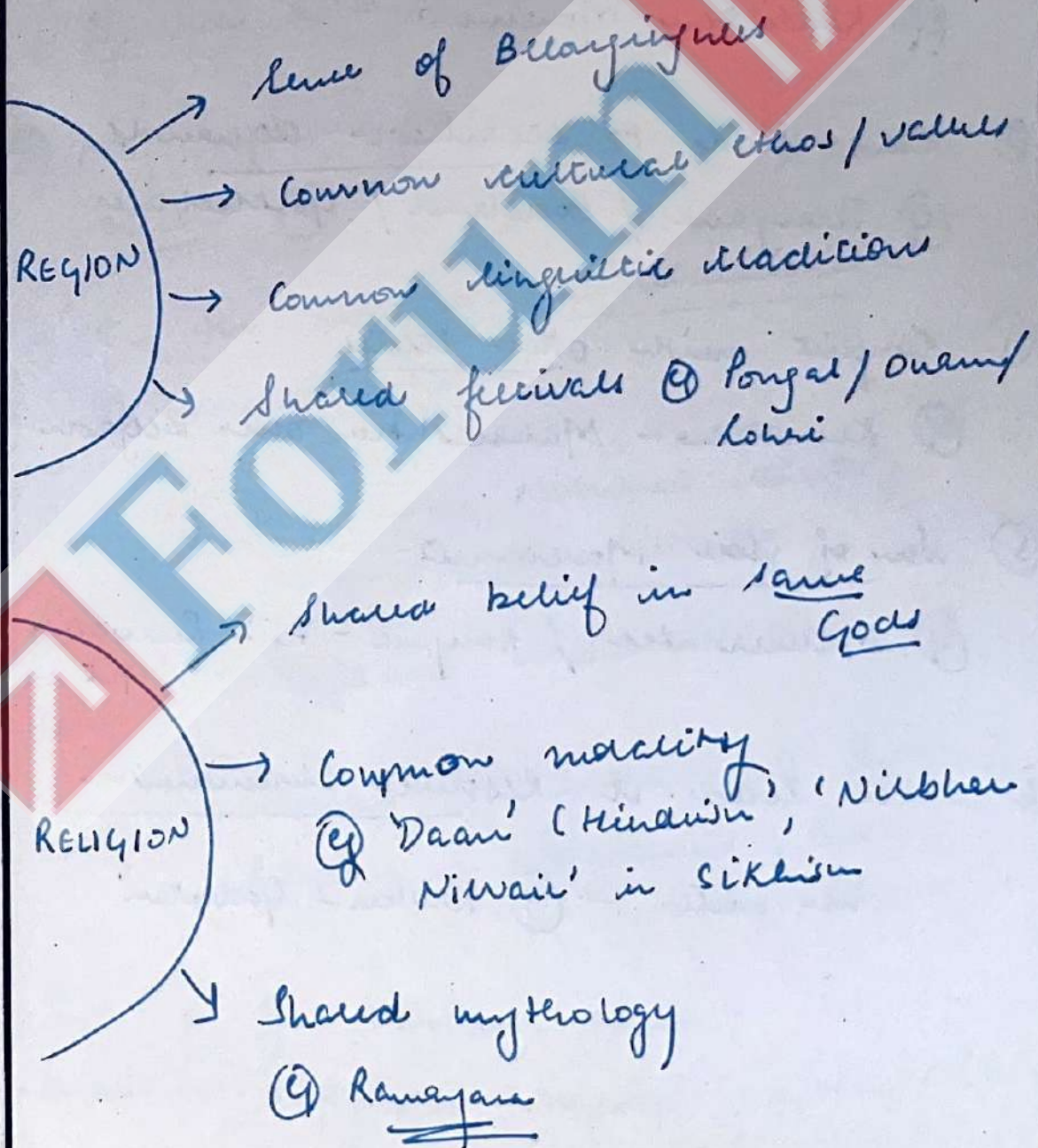
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No)

9

Religion and Regional identities are protected under Constitutional provisions like Article 25-28 and Article 371 respectively.

Important elements of Group Identity



Risks of Communal Changes

(A) Region

- ① Can spark regionalism - excessive loyalty and attachment to region
- ② Run the risk of secessionist ^{movements}
- ③ Khalistan Movement
- ④ Can lead to statehood demands
⑤ Telangana / Bodoland / Gorkhaland
- ④ Conflict with other states
⑤ Karnataka - Maharashtra over Belgaon
- ③ Law of Soil Movement
④ Maharashtra / Haryana - 75% Reservation Act
- ⑥ Can lead to Resource Chauvinism
↳ over water - ④ Krishna - Godavari

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③ Religion

① Spark demands for separate state /

② nation

④ demands for Azad Kashmir

③ May lead to Rioting

④ New Riots 2023

③ May spark protests for affirmative action ④ Sachar Committee Report

④ Run the risk of majoritarianism or minoritarianism

WAY

FORWARD

→ Emphasize National Identity along with other identity

→ Effective decentralisation

→ Increase Representation of Regions / Religions in Parliament / Public Jobs

Thus, a fine balance needs to be drawn to safeguard national identity