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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 CHHABRA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	AUG 15, 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 <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> , 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 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.

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## 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.

(Question No)

Q.1

Britain was the first place where Industrial Revolution began in mid 18<sup>th</sup> century (1750s)

## Role of Democracy and Rule of Law

### (A) Democracy

Values

- > Universalisation of values of freedom
- > Confidence in ability of masses
- > Enters mobility

Impact

- > Spirit of Inquiry for Inventions ← Spinning  
Steam  
Engine
- > Entrepreneurial zeal
- > Labour in cities

### (B) Rule of Law

Values

- > Lex Loci
- > Contract enforcement

Impact

- > Supreme Law encouraging order
- > Enabled ease of Doing Business

## Limited Role of Inventions

- ① Technological innovations without govt. support → FOTILE
- ② Crucial to have labour prepared to work on these technologies like Spinning Jenny

However,

- ① without inventions, mass production which are hallmark of IR would not have been possible
- ② Economic use of energy couldn't be done without steam engines
- ③ Steam engines also played important role in transportation

Industrial Revolution snowballed from Britain to other centres like Japan, Germany, USA and led to Revolution 2.0 by 1860s.

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Qn 2

Sub-altern historians like Ranajit Guha have emphasized the role of sub-altern movements like Peasant Revolts in India's nationalistic movements.

## Comparison

19 <sup>th</sup> Century	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>① Highly localized revolts</li><li>② Indigo Revolt of Bengal</li><li>② limited involvement of national leaders</li><li>③ Revolts were against immediate oppressor - Zamindar</li><li>④ Decan Revolt, 1875</li><li>④ Emergence of local</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>① Revolts spread to a regional level</li><li>② Gandhian Peasant Revolt - Champaran</li><li>② National leaders were involved</li><li>③ <u>Bardoli</u> - Patel</li><li>③ There was an element of revolt against common oppressor - <b>BRITISH</b></li><li>④ Constitution of Kisan Sabha</li></ul>

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Q.3

Leaders

(Eg) Sanyasi Revolt leader

① Didn't get echoed in Congress agenda

And emergence of Pan-India Peasant leaders

(Eg) NG Ranga, Sabajana

① Echoed in Congress - fairplay section

However similarities

① Reach was limited even in 20<sup>th</sup> century

② Peasant movement didn't find itself becoming major cause even in 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In their own ways, all revolts contributed to ending and bending the British rule in India.

Q.3

Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by Gandhi ~~day~~ in 1930 due to the failure of 1st Round Table Conference and inability of British to compromise

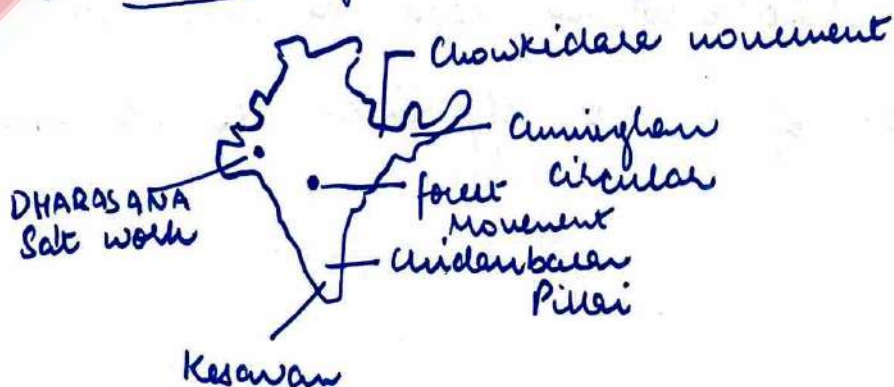
Unparalleled Reach, Extent, Zeal

### (A) Extent

- ① The movement was extensively covered by American and British press
- ② Involved non-constitutional methods
- ③ Exposed British extortionary policies at all levels - economical, social, political

### (B) Reach

- ① All corners of the country covered



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② Involvement of most sections of the society - capitalists also participated in some extent, women participated overwhelmingly

## Revolutionary Zeal

- ① Various students (Eg - Asani) resorted in violent manner
- ② Shop Picketing and Boycott movement had caught up
- ③ Young women like Rani Gaididin also resorted to revolutionism

limited Impact

- Neutralized by Gandhi - Hisin talks
- Repressive methods
- Arrest of national leaders

Civil Disobedience was a crucial plank of India's opposition to British



Q4

Vaishnavism and Shaivism originated as Ahwars and Nayanars in South India during medieval times (8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Followed local and Universal Ideals

### (A) Local Ideas

#### Shaivism

- ① Kannataka - Basavama's Shaivism followed by Veerashaiva tradition with Vachanas
- ② Unique local deities worshipped in Tamil Nadu by Appar

#### VAISHNAVISM

- ① Abhanga literature was unique to Maharashtra sect (Jnander)
- ② Vaishnavism of Shankaradev in Assam particularly included devotee caste and emphasis on musical traditions

- ③ North India's Vaishnavism was preached in local languages like Braja (9) Mira Bai

④

## UNIVERSAL IDEAS

### Shaivism

- ① Lingam worship
- ② Attribution of Power to Shiva
- ③ Nandi as Shiva's vehicle

### Vaishnavism

- ① focus on devotion and love - key theme of Sriyaprabandam & other Pan-India texts
- ② Ras-danzas popular in every culture

Thus, both elements of Great Tradition and Local Tradition co-exist with process of universalisation and parochialisation

Qus

Land Subsidence refers to a phenomenon where land subsides back into Earth's crust.

## Reasons

- ① Excessive Rainfall / Precipitation causes weakening of land surface
- ② Infrastructural Development on loose soil
- ③ Plate Tectonics causes convergence and divergence leading to land subsidence  
(e) African Rift Valley
- ④ Incomplete government auditing and impotent laws lead to anthropogenic disturbances  
↳ Joshinath Land Subsidence
- ⑤ Landslides can also cause land subsidence in hilly areas

## Measures to Avert Calamity

- ① Planned Retreat from areas vulnerable to subsidence  
↳ Save Human & Animal life
- ② Controlled Infrastructural development  
↳ MISHRA REPORT on Jashinath
- ③ Vulnerability Mapping
- ④ Use of Space Technology to detect cracks  
↳ (eg) Bhuvan (ISRO)
- ⑤ Regular auditing of Infrastructure in Hazard prone areas

Thus, with significant efforts, we'll be able to become disaster resilient as envisioned in SDG 11 and CDR 1

Qub

Monsoon refers to seasonal reversal of winds. India has a monsoon climate and receives majority of its rainfall during South West Monsoon.

Reasons behind Erratic Monsoon

- ① El-Nino - Warming of Peruvian current causes Low RAINFALL in India (Ex) 2023 is El-Nino year
- ② La-Nina - leads to greater rainfall in Indian subcontinent (Ex) Triple La Nina in last 3 years
- ③ Indian Ocean Dipole - Positive IOD brings more rainfall while Negative IOD produces less rainfall
- ④ Climate change - Increasing sea surface temperatures leads to convection within sea and winds don't reach ground.

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- ⑤ Glacial melt and changing albedo also change low pressure of Tibetan Plateau to high pressure  $\Rightarrow$  Low RAINFALL

## Possible Outcomes

- ① Agricultural Production - Deficit production  $\rightarrow$  Price hike (eg - Tomato)
- ② Affect recharge of groundwater aquifers  
 $\rightarrow$  90% of groundwater extracted by agricultural sector  $\rightarrow$  Productivity  $\downarrow$
- ③ Change climate patterns and make summer warmer
- ④ Affect forest ecosystems - Tropical Evergreen and Moist deciduous like Teak, Mahogany, Ebony etc
- ⑤ Affect drinking water availability  
 $\rightarrow$  Already only 63% village homes have FHTCs
- ⑥ Affect hydrothermal energy plants

Thus, regular monsoon is India's lifeline.

②

Indian society is witnessing 'modernisation' of its traditions' owing to advent of new technology.

### Impact of New Technology



### Impact

• Multi-pronged impact on Society

### POSITIVE

- ① Renewable Energy related technology like Green Hydrogen induces self-reliance in society.
- ② Assisted Reproductive Technology and Home assistance devices have enabled women to become mothers at later

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Age without time bombs, enabled labour  
force participation

- ③ Entrepreneurial zeal shown by  
startup ecosystem - fuelled by New Tech  
↳ 3<sup>rd</sup> largest ecosystem

## NEGATIVE

- ① Job losses due to AI/GPT

↳ 4.1% unemployment

↳ Retrenchment - BYJU'S  
- academia

- ② Deepfakes impacting trust in society  
↳ Vulnerability of women, children

- ③ Increasing cybercrimes (NCRB)

- ④ Cryptocurrency investments

↳ Highly volatile → Erosion of savings  
↓

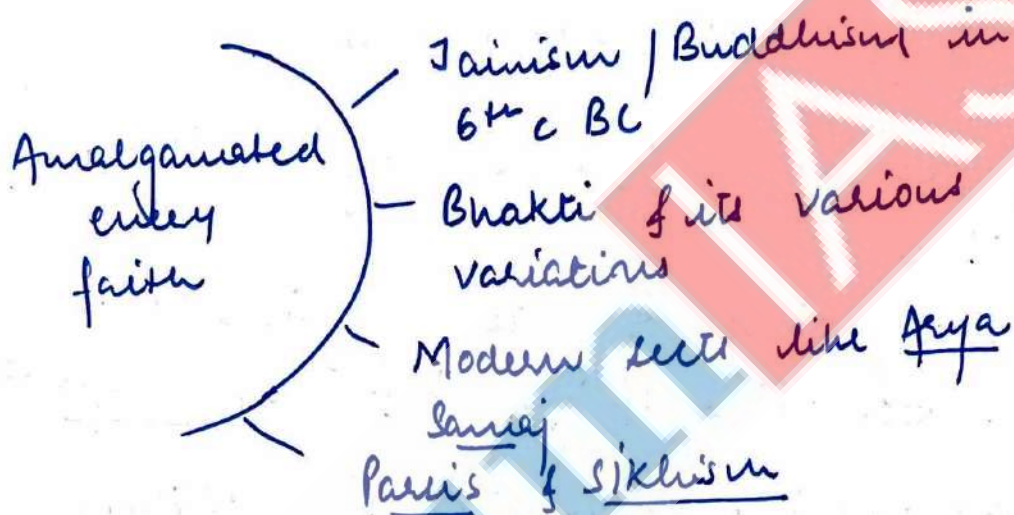
Manufacturing Poverty

Thus, 'new technology' is a double  
edged sword



Q.8

Hinduism has been called 'secular by its very nature' by various Indologists like G.S. Ghurye and modern authors like Shashi Tharoor.



### Reasons

- ① No single source of authority
  - ↳ Multiple Books — Smritis, Vedas, Vedanga
- ② Dynamic nature since Vedic times
  - ↳ Change in Rig Vedic and later Vedic texts
- ③ Existence & Acceptance of various regional variations in Hinduism
  - ↳ (e.g.) Kashmiri Pandits' allowed to eat meat

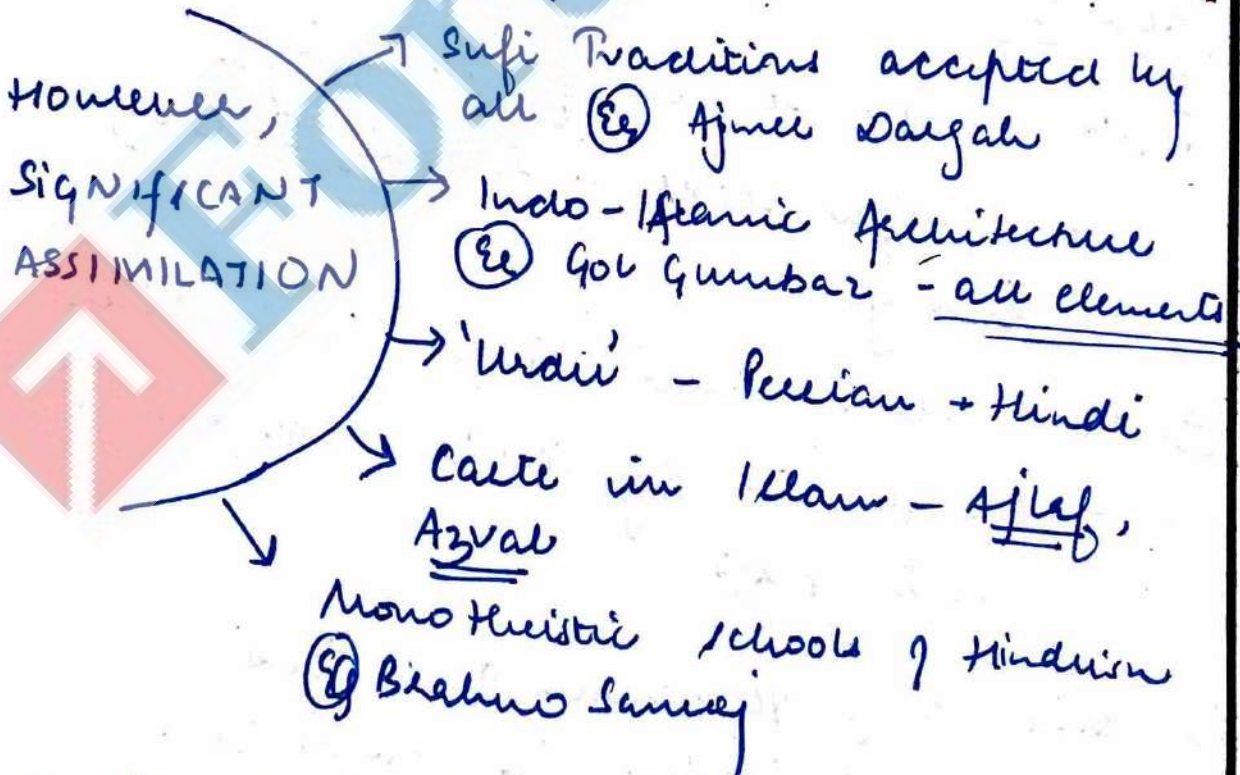
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④ Adaptability of new traditions in Hindu fold

- ↳ Jainism 'facts'
- ↳ Buddhist meditation → Yoga tradition

failed to assimilate Islam

- ① forced concessions during medieval times
- ② Antagonism due to administrative policies like Jizya, Ziniri (Quayzes etc)
- ③ Monotheism of Islam is anti thetical to polytheism of Hinduism



Despite limitations, Islam has also absorbed in Hinduism.

① Secularism refers to separation of state from religion, in its strict sense. However, this is a Eurocentric view.

Indian Secularism	Western Secularism
① <u>Principled distance</u> of state from religion	① <u>Complete separation</u> of state and religion
② Rooted in <u>Sarva Dharma Sambhava</u>	② Rooted in <u>modernity</u> values of Europe & <u>Renaissance</u>
③ Allows <u>public display</u> of religious symbols <u>except</u> when concerns with <u>public morality</u> & <u>order</u>	③ Religion is considered a <u>private</u> matter
④ <u>State intervention</u> is allowed to reform religion	④ <u>France</u> <u>Buckhe</u> <u>Bar</u>
⑤ Hindu Temple, Triple Talaq	④ State intervention is negligible

⑤ Doctrine of Essentiality is considered for deciding Religious matters  
⑥ Hijab Issue

⑤ Religion matters left to the Courts

## Susceptibility to Minority Appeasement

- ① Decisions by govt. based on public sentiments ⑥ Renewal of State Band
- ② The Doctrine of essentiality gives absolute power to state → can enable appeasement tendencies

**HOWEVER** ① unpopular decisions like opening temples to Dalits have been made for social Justice

② Helps in gender justice - Sabarwalta  
- Triple Talag

State intervention in religious matters should be limited and only for fulfilling constitutional morality.

Qn 10

Globalisation refers to increased interconnectances between different regions of the world, transforming the world into a global village.

## POSITIVE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OUTCOMES

- ① Integrated India's service sector globally  
↳ Job Generation in BPOs, ITES, Software
- ② Manufacturing sector is fuelled by global demand
  - ↳ Textiles
  - ↳ Trucks
  - ↳ Automobiles
- ③ Generalisation of liberal values of freedom, democracy
- ④ Women empowerment
  - ↳ workforce involvement
  - ↳ STEM Jobs (29%)
  - ↳ freedom for veils
  - ↳ Education (Gender Parity → 1.01)
- ⑤ Enabled exchange of ideas and collaborative research → (Eg) Vaccine  
Covishield (Oxford + SII)

## widened Gaps

- ① Increased Inequality → Oxfam - 60%  
wealth owned by 5% Richest
- ② Job Specialisation has disempowered  
non-English speaking and Rural  
population
- ③ Culture of Consumption - induced feeling  
of relative deprivation and alienation
- ④ Misplaced Govt. Priorities - Tax breaks  
for MNCs while reducing social  
service expenditure (eg - MGNREGA - Only  
60,000 cr)
- ⑤ Vulnerability to global risks
  - > financial - 2008 crisis, Asian financial  
crisis, Ukraine war etc.
  - > Biological - COVID, Zika Virus etc

makes poor more vulnerable

R

impact of

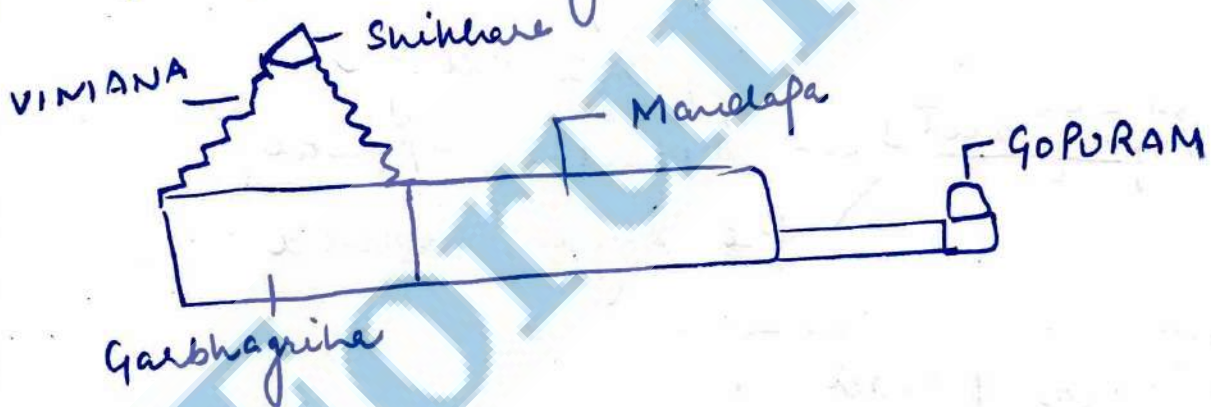
Thus, ^ globalisation has to be measured  
by its benefits <sup>to</sup> the poorer

Qn 11

Dravidian temple architecture that developed in South India during Pallava rule (7<sup>th</sup> c. AD) reached its zenith by 10<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> century under the Cholas

## Came of Age During Pallavas

- ① Evolved unique Dravidian style of temple-building



- ② Use of high end materials and sandstones in building temples was initiated

## ③ Phases of Pallava Temples

Phase 1 - Rock-cut Temples in various places began to be constructed

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Phase 2 → Monolithic Rathas, Kyrie  
Penance were hallmark  
of Pallava Art in Mamallapuram

↳ Indo-China meet between Xi  
Jinpiy and PM Modi to  
showcase intricacies

Phase 3 → Structural temples like  
Vaikuntha Permal were  
built by Pallavas

Significance — Exquisite Design  
— Aesthetic Appeal  
— Art styles evolved

## Chola Period

① Use of intricate work in temples  
of Brihadiswara by Rajaraja  
Chola

② Statue Art with Nataraja Chola  
peaked during this time



③ Other magnificent buildings like Rajarajeshwari temple show significance of Chola times

④ Patronage to Religion and Architecture was given during this time

Both Pallava and Chola temples contributed to enriching Indian art.



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③ Various economically well-off men could spare resources for propagating values of women empowerment

(eg) Malabari's Newspaper in Maharashtra

④ Educated men could become teachers and principals → admitting women to schools

(eg) Vidyasagar - Bethune School  
Jyotiba Phule

However, many women like Rakhuabai, Kanako Devi Chattopadhyay, Begum Rokeya Roussari also pioneered women cause.

## POST INDEPENDENCE

largely female-led movements

## CONTRIBUTION

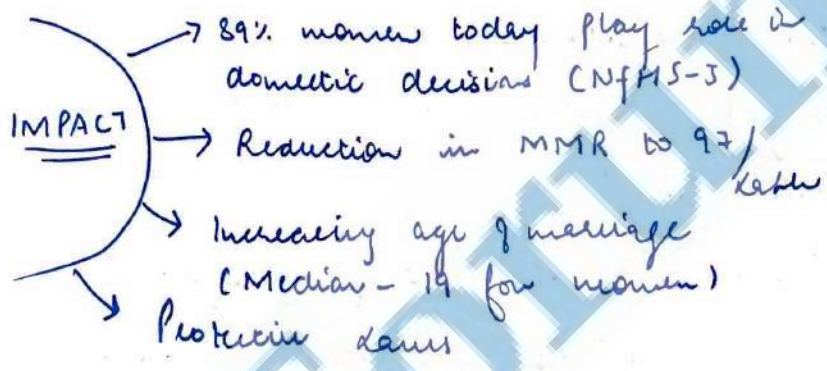
① Economic empowerment of women

↳ Organisation into SHGs - SEWA - Ela Bhatt

↳ Microfinance Availability

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- ② Anti - Harassment / Dowry movement of 50s → Dowry Prohibition Act was enacted
- ③ Safety related movements
  - ↳ Nivbhaya → 2013 legislation protects
  - ↳ Kaxmi Agawal → Acid attacks related provisions enacted
- ④ Various environmental movements like Chipko were also pioneered by women.
- ⑤ Anti - Frack, Alcohol abolition women movements → Control Private Publicly and abuse in domestic spaces



Thus, long struggle has ensued in contributing to women empowerment.

Q.13

Salinity in context in consequences being and causes for

- ① Deforestation
- ② Sand mining
- ③ Increasing year
- ④ Violation
- ⑤ Supage aquifer of salt

Consequences

- ① Affected

Q.13

Salinity ingress is a cause of concern in coastal areas and has consequences for soio-economic well-being and ecological stability.

causes for salinity ingress

- ① Deforestation of bio-shields like mangroves
- ② Sand mining in coastal areas affecting sand dunes
- ③ Increasing sea water levels every year → 4mm/year IPCC
- ④ Violation of CRZ norms
- ⑤ Seepage of saline water to ground aquifers and consequent buildup of salinity

Consequences

- ① Affects coastal ecosystem and

natural growth in the region

- ② Human lives are impacted by consumption of salt water
- ③ Agricultural productivity declines due to desertification.
- ④ Affects fishing grounds in inland areas

↳ Various fish die → FISHKILL phenomenon

- ⑤ Eutrophication of water zones affects aquatic biodiversity

## Potential Solutions

- ① Development of bio-shields like mangroves
- ② Strictly following CRL norms particularly in recreating shoreline areas

- ③ Use of modern technology to purify water / use of Renew for electricity generation
- ④ Restoration of sand dunes in coastal areas
- ⑤ Preventing seepage into groundwater by creating slopes near shorelines

efforts ) — MISHTI mission  
— Mangrove Alliance for Climate  
— CRZ Strengthening in 2019 norms

Environmental health and human health are intricately linked under 'One Health' approach.

14  
with 55% of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2050, the need for urban mass transport is crucial.

### Factors Hindering Seamless Transportation

#### ① Policy related issues

↳ Railways under Central Govt. while Buses, Motor Vehicles comply to state rules

#### ② Limited financial resources for urban centres and ULB

↳ XV FC → ULB + Rural Bodies funds was 4 lakh crore against 11 lakh crore demand

#### ③ Limited success of PPP models

↳ Issues with e-Buses in Rajasthan

#### ④ Road Infrastructure is damaged and



related with problems

↳ broken roads after monsoon

② limited expenditure on R & D of transportation < Hydrogen Vehicles  
Li-ion Batteries

↳ R & D Intensity of GDP = 0.65%

Korea = 4.5%

China = 2.5%

Measures to create Robust Paradigm

① Nationwide policy on Urban Mass Transport Integration

② Use of Green Bonds for financing clean transportation

③ Incentive based financing of state governments

↳ like XV for NERs

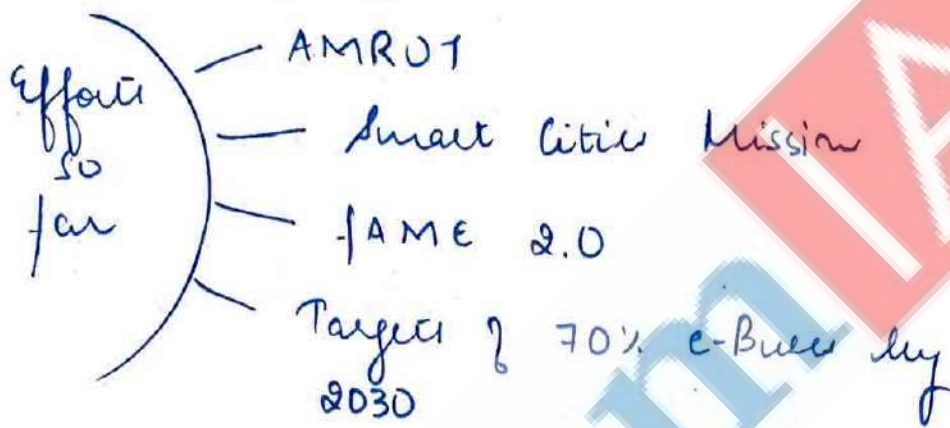
④ Urban Transportation Rankings for various states

⑤ Encourage citizen engagement

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6) Create National Body to monitor progress made

7) Integrate Inland Water Transportation to the system

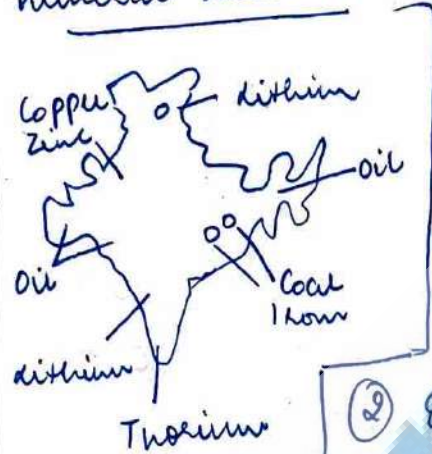


Urban mobility is key to GDP growth and must be tackled as priority train.

Q.15

India, being a part of Gondwanaland, has rich mineral wealth but extraction raises socio-economic concerns.

## Mineral Wealth



## Economic Significance

- ① Earning foreign exchange  
(eg) - UAE, Saudi, Venezuela for oil
- ② Employment in mining industries (eg) cities like Jabalpur, Bokaro.

## Strategic Significance

- ① Safeguard from Global Supply Constraints  
(eg) COVID lithium / silicon chip constraints
- ② Strategic autonomy in geopolitical decisions
- ③ Bargaining chip for future diplomatic events

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## Lithium Discovery

Recently in   
 ↙ Jammu & Kashmir  
 ↘ Karnataka  
 ↘ Parts of Assam

## Significance of LITHIUM

### Economic

- ① Help attain self sufficiency in critical minerals  
↳ currently 100% import dependency for lithium
- ② Potential to employ people of these districts
- ③ Contribute to growth of ancillary industries  
↳ Li-ion Battery, Silicon wafer, Laptops, Electrical
- ④ Augment PLI scheme's objective of local production

### Strategic

- ① Reduce reliance on Chinese imports
- ② Promote energy diplomacy with South America's 'ABC' triangle - Argentina, Bolivia, Chile

## Concerns

- ① Pollution caused by mining industry
- ② Earthquakes caused due to techniques like Hydraulic fracturing
- ③ PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions - entering bloodstreams of mining individuals
- ④ Bonded labour and Exploitation of tribals in mining industry
- ⑤ Huge displacement - (42% tribals) due to these projects
- ⑥ Water contamination by heavy metals like Cadmium
- ⑦ Affecting forest ecology of nearby areas → reducing carbon sink ability.
- ⑧ Huge expenditure on scoping and finding minerals but eventually infeasible to extract

Thus, lithium findings are promising but must be seen in light of socio-economic concerns.

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16

Earthquake refers to a violent shaking of the Earth's surface causing disturbance due to seismic waves -

## Mechanism of Earthquake Generation

### ① Tectonic Movement

- the movement of tectonic plates causes earthquakes

- Convergent Plates
  - Divergent Plates
  - Transform Plates
- All causes violent shaking of earth

- Plate movements generate Body waves at the focus < P waves & S waves

- These Body waves interact with surface waves < Love wave & Rayleigh waves

- Surface waves all the ones that cause disturbance

② Volcanic Earthquakes also take

place at some places due to emergence  
of volcanoes and subduction

- ③ Anthropogenic Quakes also result from underground explosions and tests
- ④ Sometimes landslides also result in huge stress → Earthquakes

### Vulnerable Areas



### X Ring of fire

- ↳ Vulnerability due to convergent plates & subduction
- ↳ Convergent volcanism & Earthquakes

### O Mid Atlantic Ridge

- ↳ Vulnerability due to Divergent

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Plates and creation of Ridges  
↳ Oceanic earthquakes → less harmful  
for humans

□ Continental Convergence - Himalayan Belt

↳ Vulnerability as Indo-Australian Plate  
slams into Eurasian Plate

↳ cause fold mountains to emerge

△ - African Rift Valley

↳ Vulnerability due to divergent  
continental plates

Thus, there can be various reasons for  
earthquake but preparation is key

Retrofitting

Infra  
Audi

Indigenous  
knowledge  
(Bamboo  
Houses)

Mock  
Drills

"To not prepare is to fail"



17

The alternate rising and falling of the sea leads to tides.

## Type of Tides

- ① Spring Tide } Alignment of Sun & Moon
- ② Neap tide }

## Significance of tides

- ① Generation of tidal energy can be done - immense potential due to vast masses (7500 km<sup>+</sup>)

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18  
2

Conventionally, marriage has been understood as a socially approved sexual union between an adult male and an adult female for the purpose of child-rearing.

However, this understanding is facing challenges

① Emergence of new forms of marriage

- > Same-sex Marriage
- > Double Income No Kids Families
- > Sologamy (eg - Gujarat woman).

② The sacredness associated with marriage (Vivaah as sacrament in Hinduism to enter Grihasthasram)

↳ Going down

③ Promotion of civil marriages over ritual marriages

↳ COVID - Zoom Weddings

- ④ Rising divorce rates - challenging the indissoluble nature of marriage
- ⑤ Rise in 'open marriages' with partners having other sexual partners
  - ↳ primarily due to easy availability to contraception
- ⑥ Youngsters opting out of marriage institution
  - ↳ YouGov - Mint survey - 40% of those millennials earning below 10,000 don't want to get married
- ⑦ Choice of other functional alternatives like live in relationships

## Role of State and Market

### (A) State

- ① Liberalising laws for Inter-caste / Inter-Religion marriage
  - ↳ Special Marriage Act, 1954
- ② Encouragement of Inter-caste Marriages
  - ↳ state govt - cash incentives for these marriages

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प्रश्न संख्या  
(Question No)

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इस भाग में कुछ  
न लिखें  
(Don't write anything  
in this part)

- ③ Legalisation of live-in Relationships by SC → opting out of marriage
- ④ Easing divorce process and enabling lawyer access for women (Art 39A)

## ⑤ Role of Market

① Education and Employment of women has enabled them to walk out of toxic marriage

② Promotion of transient cultures  
↳ Humans begin to view relationships as transient

③ Chasing wealth & income takes away from family time → 'organisational man'

low Divorce Rate 1%.

However,  
some  
ways  
haven't  
changed

— Same Sex Marriages Illegal

— Sexual Division of Labour Prevalent

— lavish weddings still popular

Evolution institution of marriage will impact our population & demography



- ④ Lack of effective implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- ⑤ Supreme Court considers child marriages as dissoluble but NOT VOID.
- ⑥ Ineffective Policing → Part of social fabric

### Consequences

- ① Leads to Early Pregnancy and high MMR — CSRS Data - 97/lake
- ② Difficulty in population control  
↳ More than Replacement level TFR in 5 states - Bihar, Jharkhand, UP, Meghalaya
- ③ Affects liberty of women
- ④ Leads to <sup>HIGH</sup> 'drop out' rate at secondary level  
↳ 15% Women  
↳ 17% Men (Higher at economic burden)
- ⑤ Disempowers women by restricting their labor force participation rate  
↳ 25% currently (PLFS) [Global Avg - 45%]

### Steps beyond

- ① Encouraging Co  
↳ on line of electricity
  - ② PRI institutions representatives
  - ③ Use of Nukkad
  - ④ cash incentive legal age
  - ⑤ Role Model  
use used to empower kid
  - ⑥ Use of NGOs  
Bachoo, CRP
  - ⑦ ASHA of Ang  
speak to
- Delaying age of  
empower women  
empower an

## Steps beyond Legal Realm

- ① Encouraging Community Policing  
↳ on lines of 'Uja Mitta' (Bithur) for electricity theft
- ② PRI institutions - 1.4 Million women representatives can be sensitized
- ③ Use of Nukkad Natak
- ④ Cash incentives if marriage after legal age
- ⑤ Role Model like Phogat sisters can be used to encourage parents to teach/empower kids
- ⑥ Use of NGOs and CSOs like Bachpan Bachao, CRY, SEWA
- ⑦ ASHA & Angawadi workers must speak to rural women

Delaying age of marriage will help empower women which will further empower an entire generation.

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20

Generation of regional sentiments happens due to excessive attachment to one's region.

## Regional Sentiments

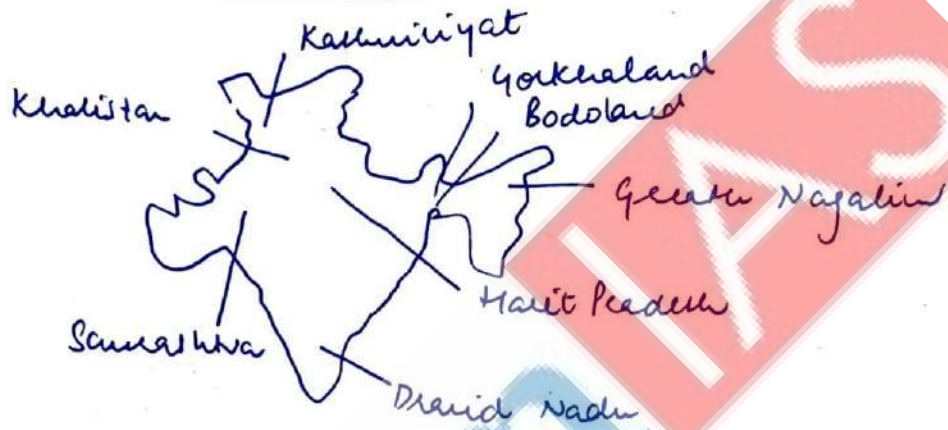


fig: Regional Sentiments in Various Areas

## Reasons

- ① Relative Deprivation and lack of Basic Services (Eg) Saurashtra
- ② Distinct cultural identity  
↳ Tribe of North East — (Eg) Bodoland
- ③ Over development — see other regions inhibiting their growth  
↳ (Eg) Khalistan, Hariit Pradesh



- ④ distinct linguistic identity
- ⑤ Dravid Nadu movement & Dravidian sentiments
- ⑥ Lack of democratic decentralisation  
↳ Naxal movements and Tribal identities
- ⑦ Religious differences
  - Khalistani } identities
  - Kashmiriyat } =

May lead to separatism

- ① Local elites encourage revolt and separatism  
↳ (eg) Bhindrawale in 1980s
- ② May lead to collective agitation  
↳ (eg) Telangana movement
- ③ Resort to militancy in some places  
↳ (eg) Nagalim movement
- ④ Demand for a separate nation may spring up  
↳ (eg) Azad Kashmir movement

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However, this is not necessary. Regional

sentiments may also lead to

- ① Regional Parties → AIADMK, Akali Dal,  
BJD, TRS that represent local interests better
- ② Emergence of smaller states that can lead to better governance
  - ④ Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh
- ③ May contribute to glorification of local heroes and recognizing Minority Heroes
- ④ ④ Shivaji (Maharashtra)

Regionalism in itself is non-problematic. Only when it contributes to discord and affects sovereignty, ~~it~~ is when it becomes cancerous