

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

| | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------|--|
| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Vijay Raghav Goyal | | |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910089524 | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | | Date/दिनांक | 4 - Aug - 2023 |

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

| INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका | | | INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश | |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Q. No. प्र.सं. | Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। | |
| 1 | | | 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। | |
| 2 | | | 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। | |
| 3 | | | 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। | |
| 4 | | | 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें। | |
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| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | | For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु | |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक : | | | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 1:00 pm | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 4:10 pm |
| 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 : | Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
| | | | EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ | |

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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.

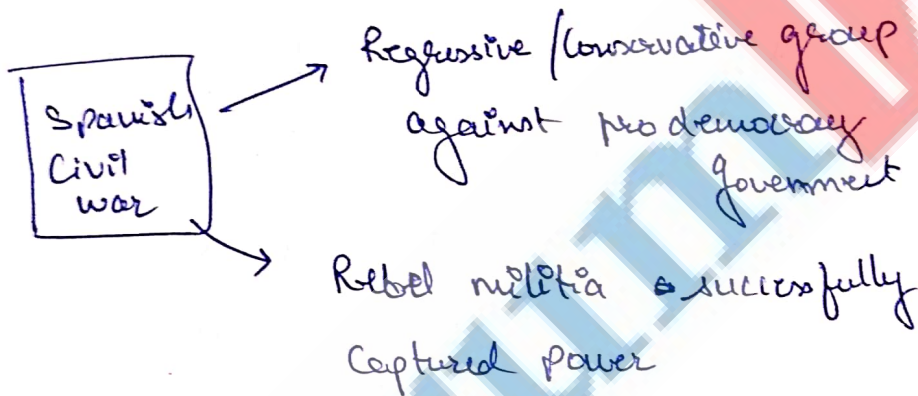
EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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 happened from 1936 to 1939, ended just couple of months before start of wwII.



It incited wwII

- ① Support to Nazism / fascist powers by Spanish Rebels.
- ② Success in civil war acted as moral boost to Axis powers.
- ③ There was an imminent fear of British / french attack on Spain, which

prompted Axis powers to strike first.

- ④ Potential ally at cross-roads of Atlantic and Mediterranean based allied powers & potential of WWII victory.

However, the Spanish civil war was not the only reason:

- ⊗ Outcome of WWI → Treaty of Versailles was not endorsed by Germany
- ⊖ Failure of League of Nations
- ⊖ Extreme nationalism in Europe creating war like situation.

Nonetheless ~~Spain~~, while Spain did not join ~~the~~ Axis powers due to dependence on USA, low capacity due to civil war and fear of losing territory, the civil war remained a trigger for WWII.

Q2.

Jainism and Buddhism are heterodox sects originated as a reform movement out of vedic-era Hinduism

Similarities in religion

- ① liberal outlook toward religion.
E: No elaborate sacrifices
- ② provided focus on equality in society
E: Gender/Caste divides were abolished
- ③ focus on moral and ethical conduct
over rituals to God.
E: focus on right conduct / right thinking
- ④ Push for art and architecture
E: Mural paintings < Ajanta, Sittanavasal.

However, both were different

Jainism

- ① stricter in nature with severe form of asceticism.
E: Santhara system
- ② Identified Jina with god (Theistic religion)
- ③ Believe in presence of soul in every matter
- ④ focus on transmigration of soul
- ⑤ Extens focus on nonviolence.
E: Still vegetarians diet

Buddhism

- ① Liberal than Jainism with more focus on 'Middle Path'
E: Mahayana Buddhism
- ② Buddha was initially not god. However, later elevated to god status
- ③ Soul concept was not extensive.
- ④ Transmigration was not in focus
- ⑤ While violence was denounced, liberty to person was given to make choice.

Both religions are cultural heritage and full of secret knowledge, enhancing civilizational diversity of India

Q3.

Non-cooperation movement (1920-1922)

was the second major movement after Swadeshi movement with aim of Swaraj.

NCM features

- Gandhi led movement
- ~~Khat~~ Khilafat question and new issues
- Pan India reach
- Satyagrah system imposed.

It demoralised the struggle

① Shift of struggle toward "Mass-movement"

Q: Earlier → Intellectual based protest
Now → Public action in focus

② The issues taken up were more linked with public demand. Q: Khilafat questions

③ The reach of movement was expanded.

Q: Swadeshi → mainly in Bengal
NCM → All major states experienced it.

④ Integration with local movements leading to democratisation.

E: NCM Integration → AP → Rampa Rebellion
→ Rajasthan → Dholera Movement

However various limitations existed

① Violence was used → satyagrah ideas were not
Pre-mature end of NCM → penetrated
E: Chauri Chaura incident (1932)

② Movement based on religious issues
2.1 → infused communal tendencies
2.2 → Set ground for two-nation theory
2.3 → Movement lost momentum with dilution of Khilafat issue

③ Swaraaj concept was vague → did not provide for concrete aims.

④ The public capacity to deliver was low

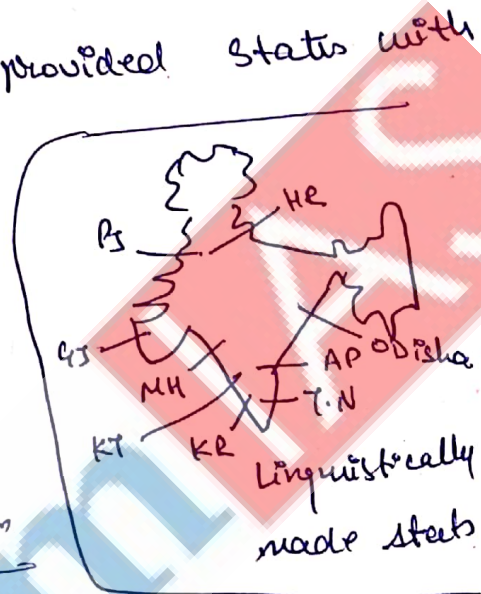
The NCM was a major event in chain to reach independence which provided nationalism to generations to come.

Q4

State reorganisation 1956 on lines of Fair-All Commission provided states with

linguistic character.

Linguistic divide in nation



(1) fear of majoritarianism existed

(2) Need of cultural determinism

(3) language → safe guard livelihood } state control was necessary
→ provide for culture }

The reorganisation addressed the divide

(1) Major state languages are preserved and flourishing even after 55 years of independence. E.g. Telugu → official language
Tamil →
Gujrati →

(2) The cooperation level among states have risen post reorganisation.

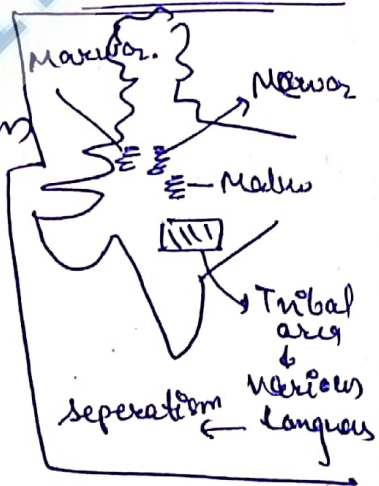
9: South India → linguistic states → most prominent in HDI score

③ Protest levels have diluted in region -

④ Migration is still high showing language is not a big barrier.
E: 2011 → 450 million migrants

However, the issues exist

① Domino effect: New states with language based separation demand.
E: 197 language list



② Opposition to Hindi as a link language exist

E: Tamil Nadu against 3 language system

③ linguistic identity is used for negative regionalism. E: Marathi for Marathi

The state needs to provide ease of living and developmental support to population to

reduce language loss fear along with push for link language in line of Ek Shabd Shrestha Bharat

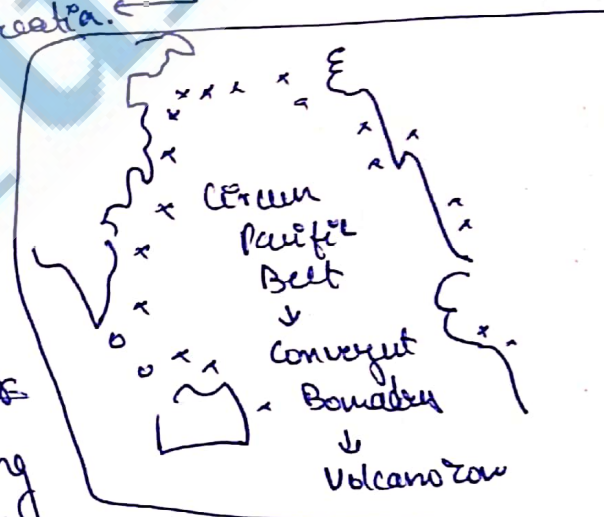
Q5

Volcanos are endogenically formed landforms with magma coming out of surface.

Plate tectonics role

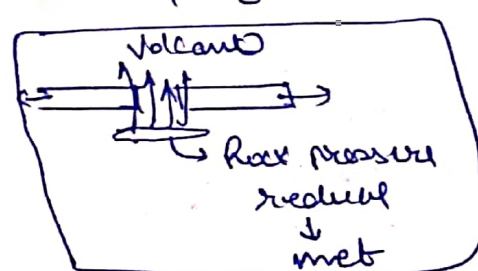
1. Volcanos located at plate boundaries.

1.1 Convergent Boundary → submergence of plate leading to melting of rock

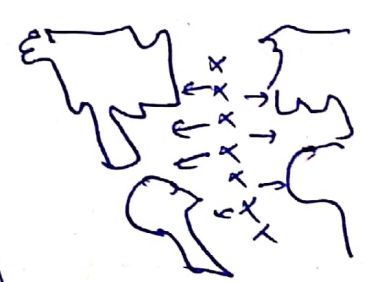


1.2 Divergent Boundary

↳ tensile action leading to lower pressure lead melting of rocks.



Ex: Mid oceanic ridge



③ Hot spot volcano → via mantle plumes in regions of high convection of magma.
E: - Reunion Island
- Hawaiian Islands

Impact of volcanoes

① Land form creation: Extrusive & Intrusive

Extrusive

Intrusive

* Lavaflooms - via
Basic lava

② Basalt plateau
E: Deccan

③ Cones of volcanoes

↳ via periodic sedimentation

↳ Volcanic land form

④ Caldera / Crater → via explosion

* Lava Pipes → Basaltic magma under the surface.

E: Indonesian region

⑤ Disaster impact → Explosion led disaster

E: Krakatoa → Tsunami

↳ Volcanic Ashes in regions

↳ Volcanic Bombs and pyroclast

The volcanoes must be identified and disaster management be done via Sendai framework



Q6.

Union Budget 2023-24 provided
Aspirational Block Program on line of
Niti Aayog's Aspirational District Program

Success of
Aspirational
District

- 90% Districts improved condition
- Poverty reduction rate faster than national average
- Health and Educational goals

The Aspirational Block can achieve twin goal

① Balanced growth:

② Investment and capacity in remote areas within district.

Ex: Barmer → Block in Marusthali get growth

③ Provide support to local economy

Ex: Improves silk textile in Bellary Blocks

④ Aid in decentralised governance

↳ local projects led growth

Ex: SHG / Food processing / land reclamation / water creation.

② Migration Control

- ↳ Opportunities in local area → reduces Push based migrations
- ↳ Migration in local region with opportunities in nearby blocks → reduce uncontrolled metropolitanization
- ↳ Provide impetus to Urban-rural migration ⇒ Destressing of urban areas.

However, the Program have challenges

- ① low capacity of Panchayats / Municipalities
- ② lack of enough funds and functionaries at block level
- ③ High State / District control → top down approach possible
- ④ low level of Infrastructure.
- ⑤ Climatic variation → sustainability is low

focus on local area development approach with

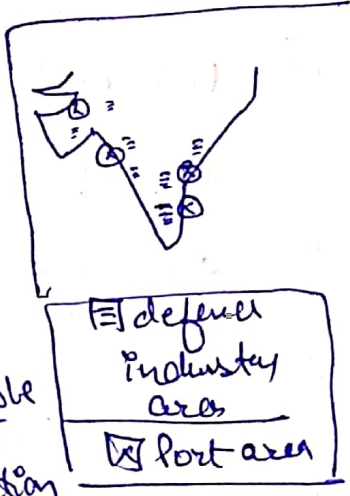
connectivity to areas of growth and capacity building will aid in success of Aspirational Blocks.

Q7. India has target of \$5 Billion defense export and reduce its import dependency aiding toward defense sector localisation analysis.

Factors in location setting

① Connectivity region → area with adequate connection
 Provides support for sourcing different materials.
 Ex: Industrial Corridors in Tamilnadu
 ↳ link to Defense Corridor

② Presence of port
 ↳ aid in export of units
 ↳ import of super speciality products.



③ skilled labour available
 ↳ Provide support for innovation and R&D. Ex: Mumbai - Pune Belt
 ↳ technology → defense sector institutes

④ Agglomeration with other industries

↳ provide for economy of scale

⑤ Presence of credit in region → financial viability.

However various challenges exist

→ Poor infra (14% logistics cost)

→ low R&D (0.7% of GDP)

→ lack of skill (25% formally skilled)

→ Credit Issue (Twin Balance sheet problem)

Measures

① Industry-academia link → for R&D

② Curriculum changes for Defense tech studies

③ Collaboration with global partners for innovation and investment

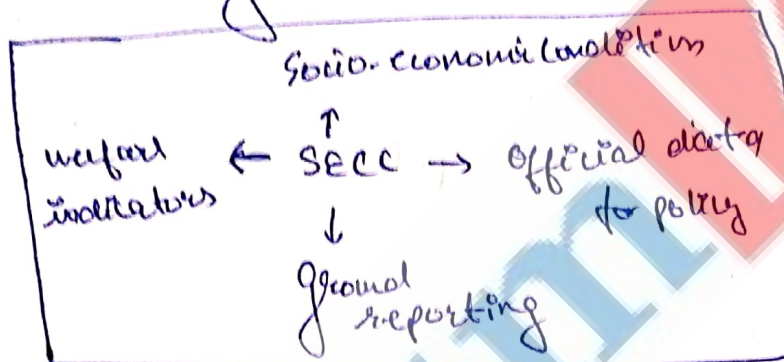
④ State government → Defense SEZs
→ provide infrastructure support

⑤ Bond market creation → funding improvement

Focus on defense industry will help in reaching strategic autonomy and \$5 trillion economy.

Q8:

Recently Bihar conducted SECC
SECC for better benefit targeting leading
it in limelight.



Current Challenges

- Inclusion/exclusion errors
- Duplication of beneficiaries
- Inable to certify program due to scarcity of resources.

SECC will aid in challenges

- ① Data based policy implement
↳ more support to region with adverse indicators.
- ② Provide feedback data about changing

Condition via ~~social~~ public investment

- ③ Subcategorization within beneficiaries as per depth of inequality
- ④ Public participation will rise with evidence based policy actions

Limitation in SECC

- ① Caste identity solidification → can be used for
e.g. regionalism based on caste number cornering benefits
- ② Possible to misuse for vota bank politics
- ③ SECC data alone cannot be criteria for welfare mapping. e.g. Poverty/Education level missing
- ④ subjectivity in questionnaire → biased results
Henceby focus on Proper question framing,
transparency in mechanism and supply making
with HDI/ MPI reports for desired outcome.

Q9.

Indian society is among most diverse society which provide a unique blend of integration and uniqueness.

Composite Texture

① Constitutionalism → providing a nationalist outlook on diversity.

↳: secularism → religious equality

② Focus on non discrimination and equality → Ar 14 → equity
→ Ar 17 → No untouchability
↳: tribes assimilate
→ Ar 19 → freedom of expression

③ Tolerance and acceptance → National holidays for all Cultural festivals
→ Celebration of festival Pan India. ↳: Pongal in North

④ Cosmopolitan outlook in Urban area.

↳: Little Indians in pockets of Regions

Various heterogeneity exist

1) Cultural solidarity and identity creation

E: linguistic identity



2) Minority culture

~~is~~ a safeguard leading to diversity in region. E: Gond culture in central India

3) Glocalisation → unique attribute in phenomena regions with mixture of values.

E: Multiple cuisines in a region

4) Personal laws as per community

E: No UCC → religion based practices.

The diversity is an asset while common values aid in unity. The mixture of values makes India a Civilisation state and best case of democracy. (Johan Blau)

Q16.

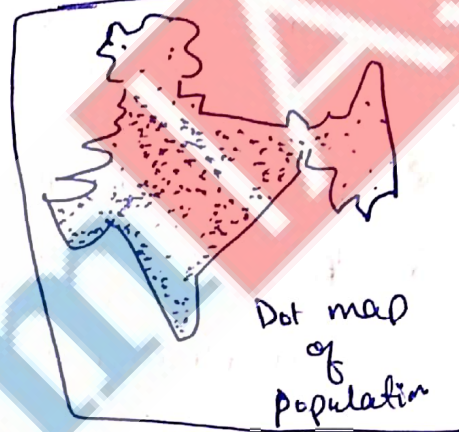
World population fund reported India as most populous nation, surpassing China with 1.4 Bn population.

Reasons of Population

① Factors leading to intercourse

→ Marriage age

→ working women condition



② Presence of fertility control

→ Presence of contraceptive

→ Availability of abortion facility

③ condition of society

↳ Religion's force & secularism level

↳ level of sexual education

↳ Individualism level and Urbanisation

↳ Family planning support

↳ Public support to Natal/Anti Natal systems

↳ type of Economy $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Agri} \rightarrow \text{High fertility} \\ \text{Industry} \rightarrow \text{low fertility} \end{array} \right.$

Need to raise marriage age

① Rise in age → lowers the fertility

① Reduces the time period for pregnancy

② More educated women → less propensity to have children

③ → family planning rises

④ Age led focus on employment → reduces instances of intercourse.

② Change in outlook of society

① Marriage age rise → more working women → urbanisation rise

↳ industrial labour participation rise

② Dominance of religious ideologies reduce

③ flow of income → contraceptive use rise
→ safe sex and abortion conditions rise

However, the marriage age should be complemented

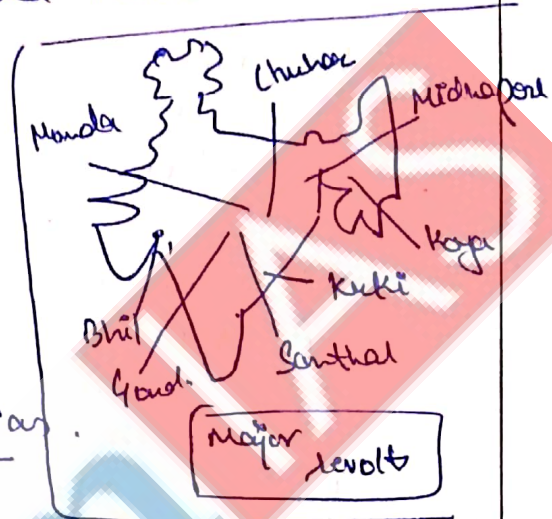
with education, health services, pension

support and sexual & health reproductive

rights for population control.

Q11.

Tribal unrest and revolts were gaining pace since mid 18th Century due to oppressive British policies and conditions.



Reasons

- ① Infiltration of moneylenders and outsiders. E: Midnapore revolt
- ② Ijara system of revenue leading to oppression. E: Gorakhpur Revolt
- ③ Displacement of tribals due to reserve forest condition. E: Gond revolt
- ④ forced labour and despotic living conditions. E: Khasi Revolt

⑤ Interference in cultural practices,

E: Marichak practice removal → Koya rebellion

⑥ Khankhatiya practice removal → Santal rebellion

⑦ High rent and debt trap conditions leading to protest.

⑧ Displacement of local ruler → tribal solidarity

E: Bhil revolt → tribals revolt to reinstate the hierarchy. loss

The revolts were ruthlessly crushed and had limited impact. Such was because:

⑨ Tribals' conditions were primitive

↳ lack of weaponry → British had modern arsenal

↳ lack of mobilisation support → British used modern transport

① Not able to take support of other
tribals in region. ∴ Isolated revolts

② Lack of leadership traits due to
low experience and training

③ British ability to infuse divisions
in tribals via Carrot & stick policy

④ Tribals motivated by mythological
powers → not able to contest against
Britishness.

⑤ Use of violence → Modern intelligentsia
Alienated revolts ← did not promote
the Tribal cause
from nationalists.

Nonetheless, the revolts were full of patriotism,

Courage and love for motherland. The

revolts served as motivation for all freedom

fighters and a legacy for current
generation to learn.

Q12.

The Indian independence was ~~the~~ secured by a "Transfer of Power" in 1947 via Independence of India Act, against the idea of Do-or-Die revolution in Quit India movement.

the transfer of power was forced because

① satyagrah ideology → against hard power usage

violence was not primary choice.

② Mass movement based on ideals of non-cooperation and disobedience against the value of revolt.

Forced expulsion of QIM did not happen as:

② The movement left leaderless by British arrests of political leaders

③ High presence of military in India averted forced change of power

④ All sections of nation did not accept C.S.M. & Muslim League did not support

Further a confluence was seen

Domestic Politics support

② Continuous push by British to woo Indians via various instruments for power sharing. &: August offer → Cripps mission
↓
Cabinet mission

③ Two-nation theory → a unified domestic political front was missing

④ INA trait → aiding in erosion of British authority.

Global events support

- ① WWII → British Capacity to hold colonies was diluted.
E: No more superpower status
- ② Global wave of decolonisation due to extensive destruction in Europe for conquest of territories
- ③ Push by USA / USSR for securing Indian support in war and in future
- ④ Renewed global focus on democracy leading to democratic values in colonies

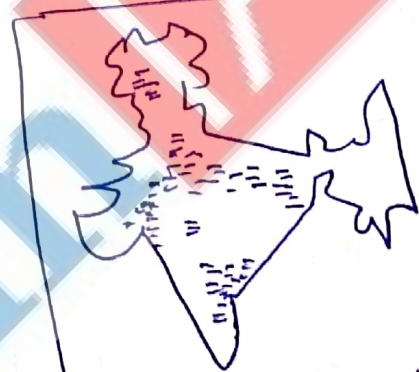
However, an overthrow of British was not any stated objective of QIM.

Rather, QIM was a part of continued freedom struggle ~~with~~ ^{which} along with other factors aided in our independence.

Q13

Sufism was introduced in India via Chisti sect during 11th Century with advent of Afghan rule in India.

It was able to deepen its roots.



Areas impacted by Sufism

① Liberal movement

↳ did not outrightly denounced any existing religion.

Ex: Bhakti - Sufi was co-existing

② Ideals of love and brotherhood

was in focus → aided in harmonious living.

Ex: Nizamuddin Auliya's ideals

③ Indian value of "Sarva Dharma Samadhi"

allows the sufism to flourish.

Eg: Hindu rulers → Respect to
in Rajputana sufism.

④ Easy way of practice of religion

allowed society to embrace sufism.

E: Qawali / Garabs for showing
affection.

⑤ Patronage by various emperors allowed
spread of sufism. E: Akbar

Further, while Islam was foreign, the
Indian Culture was not against it.

The revolts occur only if there was
imposition of religion. However, Sufi

ideals allowed a new-form of Islam
in India for public to embrace

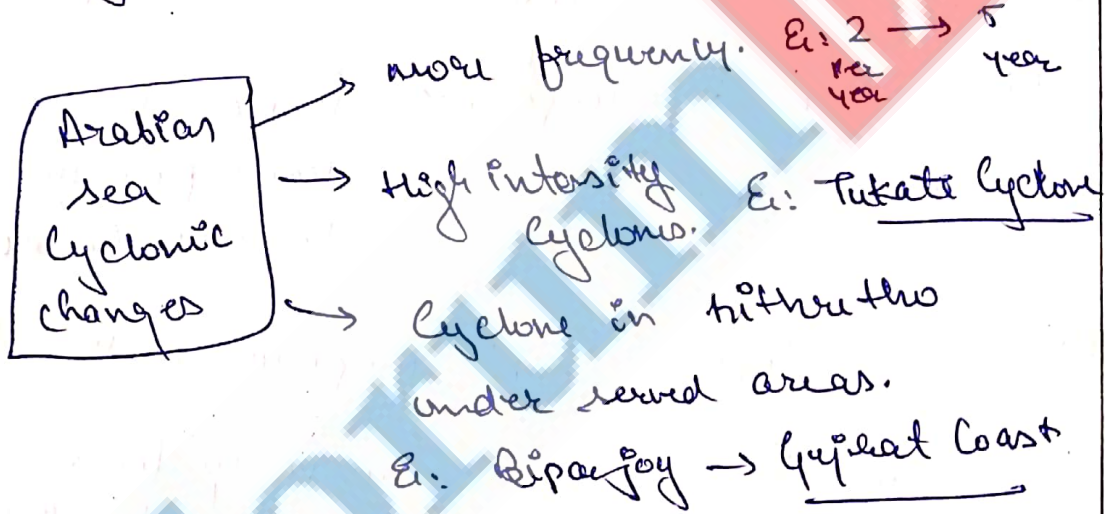
Hereby, various impacts of Sufism:

- ① New way to devote to God:
↳ Music and Dance or poems.
- ② Pir-Muridi system emerged in society
- ③ Various religious subsets emerged
↳ It led to competition among subsets → Provided more people friendly religious culture
- ④ Local language got impetus with various Sufi saints preaching in local language.
- ⑤ Value enrichment → Equality
→ Tolerance
↳ love and affection
fraternity
- ⑥ Various art/architectural monuments were made for Sufi saints improving cultural assets in nation
E.g. Tomb of Salim Chisti

The Sufism is an intangible cultural heritage for Indians to learn and cherish.

Q14.

Arabian sea has witnessed 400% rise in cyclone intensity in 2019, showing a change in cyclone pattern in subcontinent.



the reasons for such change

- ① Climate change (1.1°C rise in temperature)
 - ↳ 70% heat absorbed by oceans
 - ↳ this led to change in tropical cyclonic conditions
- ② High presence of industries in population in Arabian sea coast

leading to more emission in region.

- ③ E: Persian Gulf → Petrochemical
- Karachi → Textile hub
- Mumbai → Industrial Region.

④ More ~~issues~~ in connection of Bay of Bengal Cyclones into Arabian Sea.

E: A Recurring cyclone cycle.



④ Quasi stationary low
pressure zones in Arabian sea
aiding in cyclone formation.

⑤ Experiments shows presence of Fujiwara effect in region which can trigger cyclone movement in Arabian sea.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Such cyclones lead to destruction | → loss of life and property |
| | → urban flooding |
| | → Coastal erosion |
| | → surge tides. |

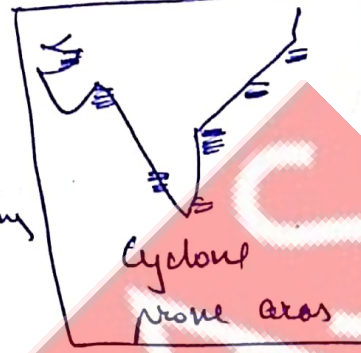
Measures to Contain the Cyclone

1. NDMA guidelines:

1. Early warning system.
E: IMD warning

2. Hotspot for cyclone be created.

E: ISRO Cyclone Atlas



3. Interagency coordination → NDRF with state police

4. Non structural measures

- ↳ Mangrove plantation
- ↳ Coral reef building

5. Structural measures → drainage system design

↳ sea wall to reduce erosion

6. Capacity building → Education & Health service

→ food security service

→ Do and don't knowledge

7. Climate change mitigation → Green energy
→ Afforestation and carbon sink

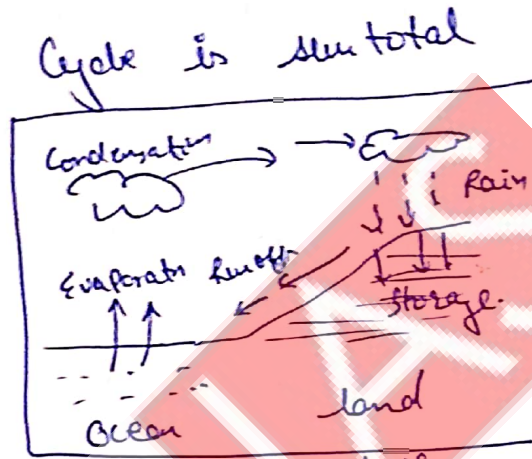
Further focus on global partnership, R&D on

cyclone modelling and sendai framework

with Build Back Better is need of the hour.

or

Hydrological Cycle is the total
of all the processes
which are involved
in shift of H₂O



from one source to other via rainfall process.

with 1.4°C change in global temperature (IPCC), the hydrological cycle is expected to change.

Impact on cycle

① Change in evaporation of H₂O :

- ↳ more intense evaporation ⇒
 - ↳ more capacity of atmosphere to store water ⇒
- more moisture levels in atmosphere.

② change in condensation level

↳ Condensation reduce as total atmospheric temperature has risen.

↳ fewer cloud formation.



3. Rainfall Condition

↳ very intense rainfall. e.g. Thunderstorm

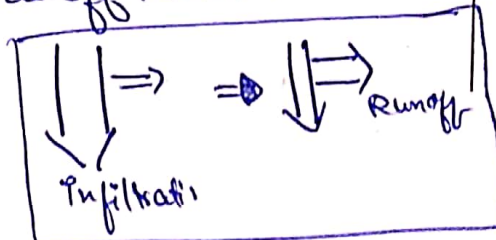
↳ Cloud burst in Orographic. e.g. Koolameth barrier zones.

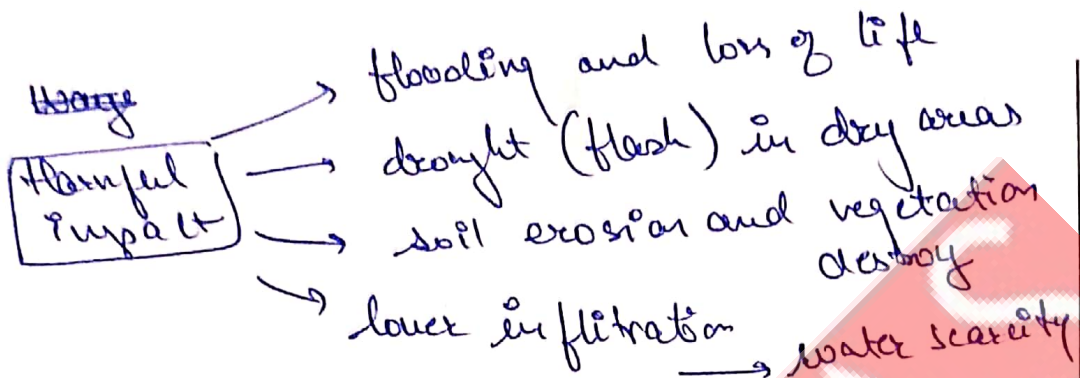
↳ frequency of rainfall reduced due to lower relative humidity.

↳ change in pressure belts → change in rainfall pattern

4. Surface runoff → runoff level rise

due to intense rainfall ⇒ lower infiltration.





Ways to mitigate and adapt

- ① Mapping of hotspots to targeted action
- ② Early warning system for flash flood/drought
E: NISAR satellite
- ③ Non Structural measures → Afforestation → rain magnet
↳ soil erosion reduced
↳ rise in infiltration
- ④ Structural measures → Traditional water harvesting structures. E: Salharas
- ⑤ Policy support → watershed management
→ dry land farming system
- ⑥ Capacity → local body support & projects
→ NDRF for emergency
- ⑦ Climate change → UNFCCC INDCs be followed

focus on water based governance and global cooperation with sendai framework will allow us to mitigate the changes.

Q16.

Continental shelf is the landmass under ocean water adjoining the coastal region, generally upto depth of 200mt Isobath.

Continental shelf features

- ⊕ low slope value (1-2° depression)
- ⊕ Formed by various terigenous deposits.



E: Brown mud
Red mud
Black mud

- ⊕ Grains in small size as go toward sea. (20µm → 2µm → 2mm)
Coast → open ocean

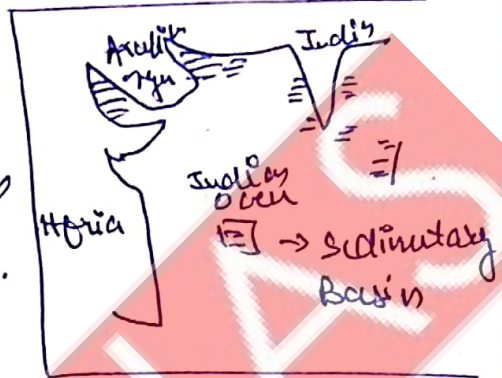
- ⊕ Can have submerged landform features
 - ↳ if sea level surface rise and inundate the coastal area
 - ↳ if Turbidity current lead to landform
E: submerged Canyon.

Further, it has high resource potential

1. Energy resources

↳ Marine life deposition bed Petroleum products.

↳ Methane hydrates → in Arctic regions with ice-development around methane molecules. E: Bering Sea region.



2. Cobalt crust region → in colder regions with cobalt precipitate.

3. Biological resources - Continental shelf with littoral / nerectic regions

- ↳ fish schools
 - ↳ coral reefs
 - ↳ herbs and seaweeds
- } → industrial potential
} → Agricultural resource

4. sand in regions → minor mineral for extraction.

Ecological significance

- ① Marine Rainforest
 - ↳ Coral reef region
 - ↳ Provides ecological services with habitat for fish species



- ② Mangrove region near Coastal area
 - ↳ supply ment nutrient enrichment
 - ↳ Coastal erosion ~~is~~ reduce
 - ↳ safeguard from storm / Tsunami

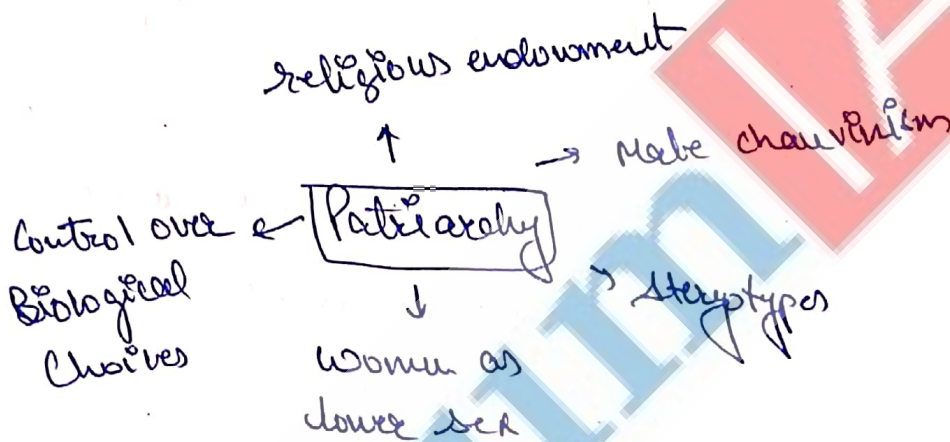
- ③ Marine high biological productivity area
 - ↳ safeguard for coastal Ecology E: upwelling zones.

- ④ Shelf Benthic area → Marine plants & are found.
Habitat for shrimps / Crab. ←

The shelf region is among most product part of marine region. Sustainable EEZ exploitation will aid in Blue Economy in region.

Q17

Global Gender Gap Index ranks India at low 140 Rank showing a rooted patriarchal setup.



The patriarchy is antithetical to social growth

① Against dignity and empowerment of 50% of society.

E.g. women → confined to home → No self confidence
subdued progress. ← cannot contribute in social growth

② Rigid society → resists reforms due to patriarchy.

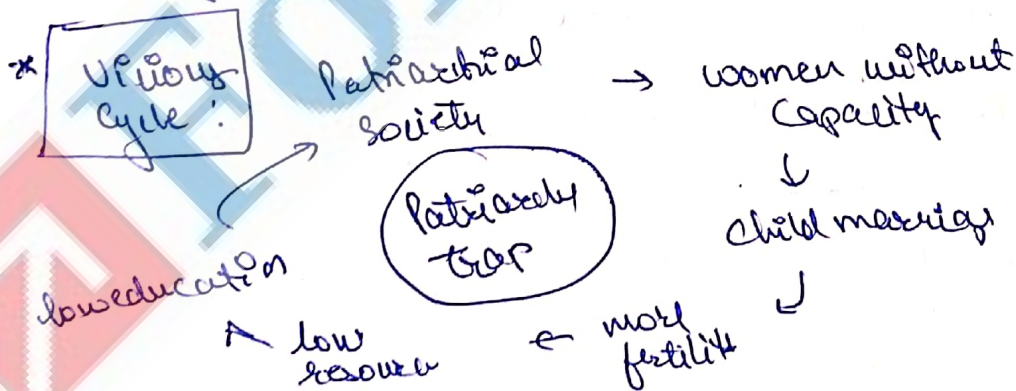
Ex: Bhavari devi case → Providing against child marriage
↓
violence by patriarchal mindset public

③ Economic growth reduce.

↳ IMF report → drop in 25% GDP growth due to unequal women participation

④ Development of Children reduce.

(Niti Aayog → Empowered women lead to Capable offspring)



⑤ Ecofeminist view → female gender gap manifest into more environment exploitation

↳ sustainability of society reduce

Ex: Empowered female → Chipko movement.

⑥ Public morality reduce

- ↳ Gender sensitization reduction
- ↳ women in political sphere reduce → diversity of ideas reduce
- ↳ Violence against women rise.
E: Delhi case

⑦ thereby various steps be taken

NCW suggestions:

- ① women specific community organisations and CSOs. E: STREE
- ② Economic empowerment. E: SHG model
- ③ One stop centres → for women in destitute
- ④ Capacity improvement → Beti Bachao Campaign

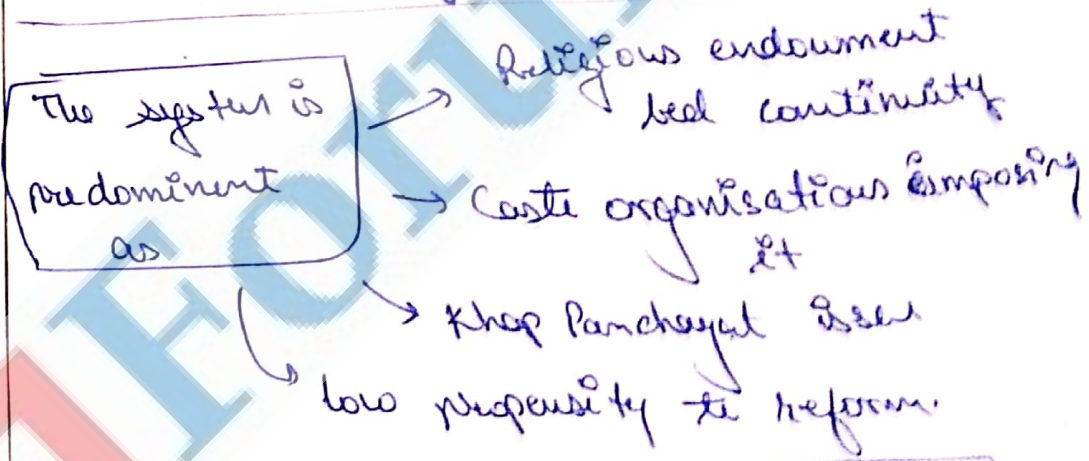
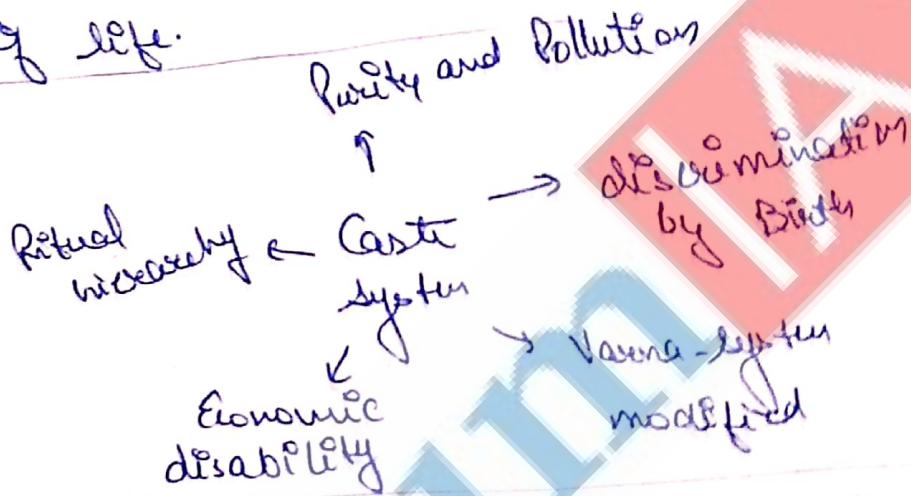
Other measures

- ① Digital empowered women → More able to garner help
- ② He 4 she movement
- ③ women reservation in Parliament

Empowerment of women is progress word of development of society.

Q18.

Caste is a salient feature of Indian society visible in every domain of life.



The predominance project in various domains

- (R) Caste endogamy in marriage (90% → caste based weddings)
- (R) Caste preferences exist in economic partnership
E: Higher caste → easy loan

→ ① Caste based dwelling. E: ghettoization

Political sphere

→ ① Higher network and money with higher Caste → more political representation

↳ ① local area bodies

→ discrimination against lower Caste members

↳ not providing voice to lower Caste

Economic domain

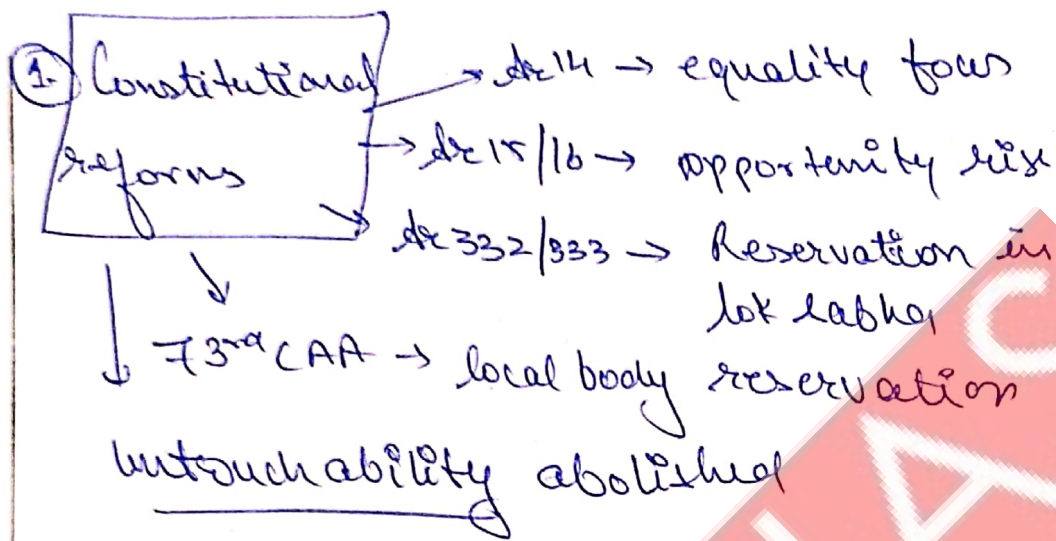
→ vicious trap of Caste & Economy



① lower wages and poor working conditions
E: Bonded labour / Modern slavery

② Informalisation of lower Caste phenomena
Eg: 95% informal → lower Caste

However, Caste system is now changing



② Legal measures for equality exist
E: Protection against atrocities

③ Changing Caste structure:

- ① Emergence of dominant Caste, E: Jats, Gujars
- ② Caste based Political Parties
- ③ Rapid Capitalism → economic growth
- ④ Class system within Caste
- ⑤ Urbanisation → dilute Caste barriers

Nonetheless, Caste issues exist. The focus is on Rangnath Committee with focus on social mobility, capacity building and proper implement of laws for Caste equality in New India.

Q19

India is a water stress nation
(1413 m³/per person) with fastly

moving into water
scarce condition.



further, NITI Aayog finds

21 cities with Day-zero conditions

approaching.

Reason for water woes

- flooding
- drought
- poor quality water.

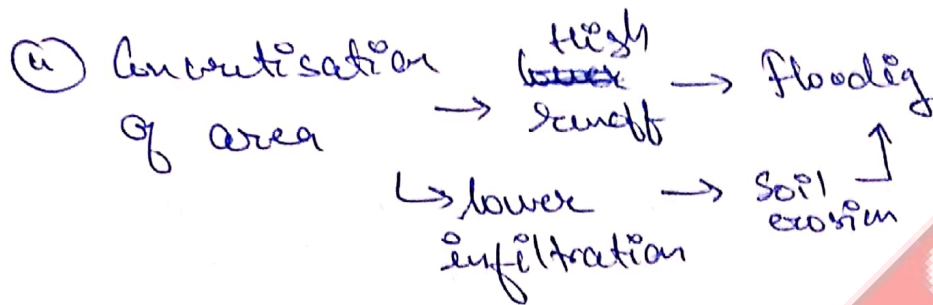
~~① Natural issues.~~

Flooding issue

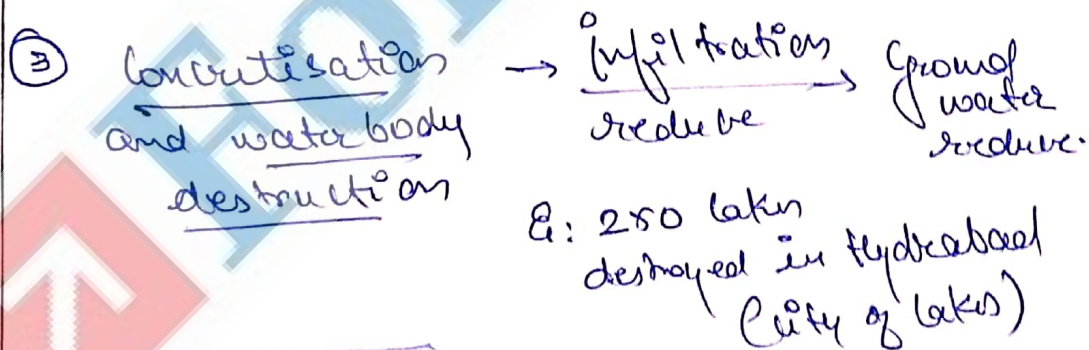
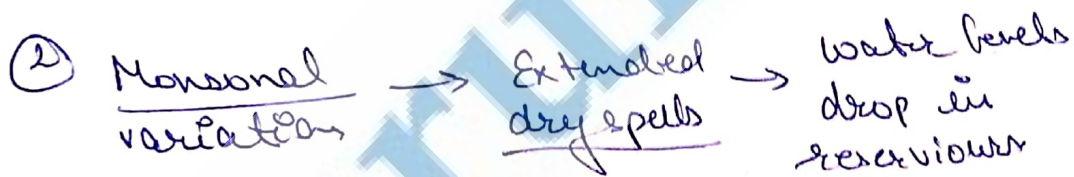
① Urban heat dome → Convective rainfall
↓
more intense rainfall.
Ex: Delhi floods 2017

② Monsoonal variation → Excess rain in region. Ex: Chennai flood 2015

③ Quasi stationary low pressure condition Ex: Mumbai floods 2020.



Drought Conditions



Water Poor quality

- ↳ mixing of sewer and drinking water pipeline
- ↳ landfill → infiltration of toxics
- ↳ Riveres dumping of sewage.
- ↳ Excess ground water extraction led pollution

Further water management implementation issues exist.

- ① ~~more~~ limited capacity of Urban local bodies
 - ↳ lack of funds and expertise
 - ↳ low control over resources
- ② Overlap of political authority with rural areas and adjoining state level water issues.
- ③ lack of proper mapping of aquifers leading to subpar planning
- ④ Uncontrolled in-migration → public support for water management missing
- ⑤ lack of coordination with overlapping jurisdictions. E.g. Blame game in flood

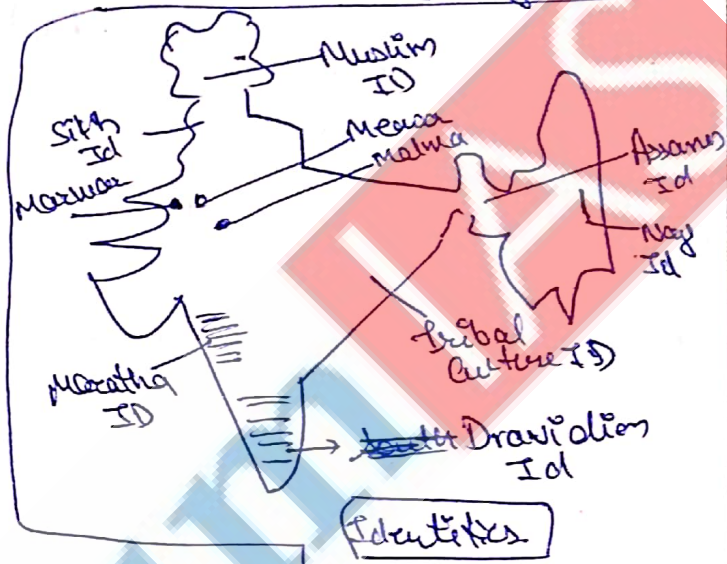
Heavily focus on Tamil Nadu model of water harvesting, Judice model of waste water management and focus on water minor bodies and sewage treatment along with Agro ecological farming is way for water solutions.

Q20.

India is a "Civilizational state"

with various diverse identity systems

with region and religion among major identities.



The identities are vital for community

Ⓐ Regional Identity Benefits

- ↳ Provide for unity in region. E: state integrity for unity
- ↳ Provide mass mobilisation for development gains. E: Telangana movement for equity in treatment
- ↳ Creation of ethnic group for cultural preservation. E: Niyangiri region → Tribal Cultural Reservation

↳ Aid in providing political support
in backward regions. Eg: North East regions
↓
Autonomous districts
Political empowerment ↪

② Religious Identity Benefit

↳ Provide Proof-of-Concept to Indian
democracy and secularism (as per Shah
Bhakt)

Eg: Various religious region → harmoniously
integrated

↳ Provide for community integration and
way of life. → dignity and Culture Reserve
Eg: Tribal region in Central India

↳ Provide for homogeneity in state
providing collective action. Eg: Progress of
Punjab state

(However, they have risk of communalism)

① ~~Religious~~ Religious issues:

① Historic reasons → Divide and rule
differences in community ↪ still in mind

Eq: Kashmiri \Rightarrow detachment from mainland.

⊗ Tussle for political power \rightarrow religious hate speech
 ↳ riots and violence.
 Ex: Delhi riots 2020

⊗ Fear of dominance exist. Ex: Nuh violence 2023

⊗ separatism based extremism. Ex: Khalistan issue

Regional issue

⊗ Violence against migrants. Ex: Son of God

⊗ Resource based violence and divide. Ex: Kaveri river issue

⊗ North-V/S - South phenomena hurting unity. Ex: Bihari attacked in Tamil Nadu

Herby push for an EK Bharat through Bharat with Cooperation among public, political will, education and opportunity to all will aid in Unity in diversity.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.