

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

|                                         |                |               |                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name Of Candidate<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Abhinav Sharma |               |                                                                            |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     | 1910098705     | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              | ONLINE         | Date/दिनांक   | 12/ 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.<br>प्र.सं.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | <p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br/>कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b>, all questions are compulsory.<br/>उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.<br/>प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।</p> <p>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.<br/>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।</p> <p>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.<br/>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।</p> |                                                                                              |
| Total/कुल अंक                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | 250                      |                              | <b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                              |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                          |                              | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :                                                                |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                          |                              | Mode Of Examination/<br>परीक्षा की विधि :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <p>*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.<br/>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 इसकी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।</p> |                          |                              | <b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                              |
| ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                          |                              | EG/ईजी :                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि :                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                          |                              | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |                                                                                              |

**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days. Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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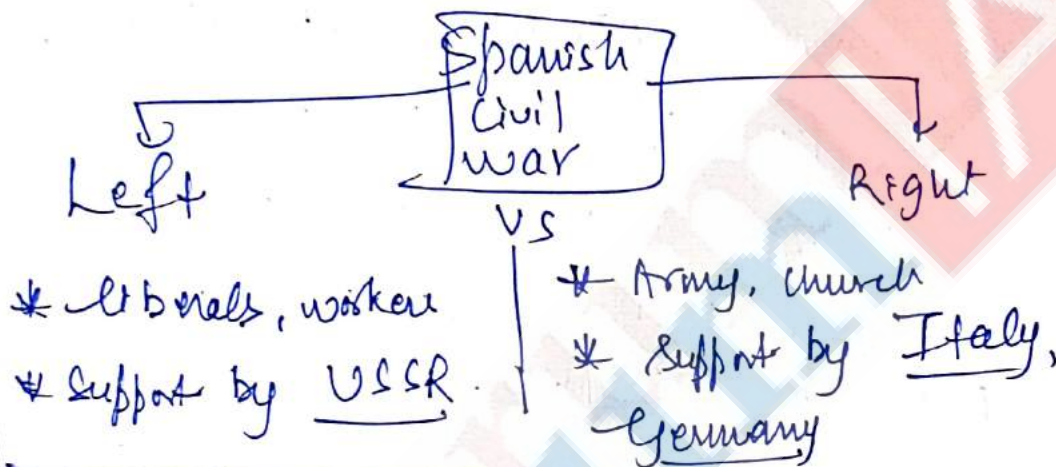
Q.1) In many ways, the Spanish civil war was the opening act of WWII. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कई मायनों में, स्पेनिश गृहयुद्ध द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का प्रारंभिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was fought in 1936 - between rightist (led by General Franco) & leftist in Spain.



⇒ opening act of WWII.

- 1) USSR, Britain from allied power were confronting axis powers (Italy, Germany).
- 2) Hitler was supporting Fascism in this war too, & WWII was also around Fascism in Europe &

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its impact.

3) Hitler bombed on evilians in Spanish war, thus Britain initiated Policy of appeasement which was major factor for WW II.

4) Events in Spanish war made Hitler more ambitious thus culminating into Munich agreement & Poland invasion.

However, its not completely true at.

1) Franco was not a true fascist & didn't participate in WW II.

2) Franco later conducted General elections & not ided Hitler.

3) opening act of WW II was Poland invasion.

Thus, Spanish war was one of the important proceeding event of WW II, but latter has its own distinct trajectory too.

## Feedback

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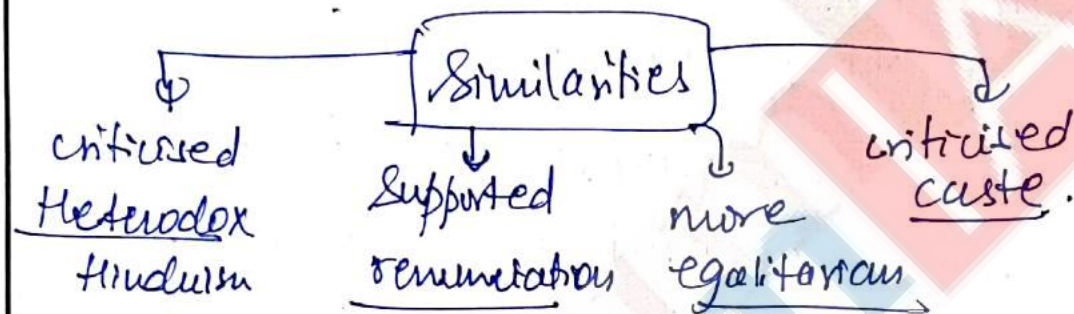
| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.2) How will you explain the different fates of Buddhism and Jainism despite a slew of similarities in the two religions? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म में समानता के बावजूद दोनों धर्मों के अलग-अलग प्रारब्ध की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism & Jainism, were Shraman Heterodox religion that gained prominence in 6th century BCE.



Buddhism got wiped for a millennium.

Different fates

Buddhism to day is more widespread

⇒ Reasons for different fates.

a) Jainism centric reasons:

1) more difficult to follow. eg thus Due to absolute non-violence farmers couldn't practise.

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2) Accommodative of local culture.

(eg) Jain literature in Kannada,  
Tamil, ~~or~~ Sanskrit etc.

3) Internal squabbles - eg - Shvetambar  
& Digambar.

4) ~~or the~~ contradictions - (eg) didn't believe  
in God, but in Soul.

5) Buddhist centre reasons -

1) Persecution by Huns, Rajputs thus  
disappeared.

2) Became more flexible (eg) Mahayana  
(or Hinayana - orthodox)

3) Successful in patronage over Jainism

4) Revival by Ambedkar as Narayana

5) After 4th Buddhist council adopted  
Sanskrit

6) adopted by Hinduism (eg Buddha  
deified as avatar)

Thus further Bhakti  
movement also influenced fates of  
Both these regions.

## Feedback

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| #                                                                                        | C | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.3) Non-Cooperation Movement democratized India's freedom struggle but suffered from inherent limitations. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

असहयोग आंदोलन ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का लोकतंत्रीकरण किया लेकिन अंतर्निहित सीमाओं से पीड़ित था। चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non cooperation movement was undertaken in 1920-22, to avenge Khilafat issue & Jallawala massacre by British against Britishers.

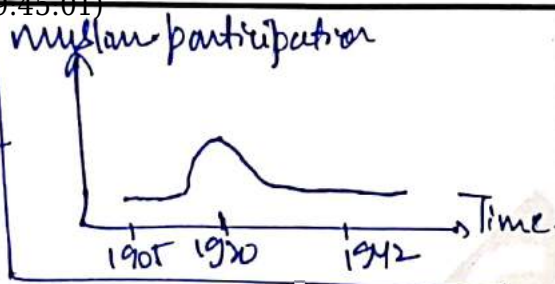
⇒ Democratizing Freedom Struggle.

- 1) Mass based politics - Till 1905 (of moderate period) masses were largely ignored in movement unlike now.
- 2) decentralised leadership - Gandhiji took lead at centre and issued guidelines followed by Satyagrah and every person had a role to play, especially local leaders.
- 3) Participation of women - i.e. Picketing of liquor shops.
- 4) Mass muslim participation - unlike 1905

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movement

5) Youth Participation  
Student participation



was even more than during civil disobedience

6) customised movement - every region participated in tailor made fashion eg - Eka movement, Mappila movement etc  
Thus very flexible.

masses' limited understanding of non-violence.  
eg - Chauri Chaura

inherent weaknesses / limitation

→ Topic of movement was not secular - religious in nature - Khilafat

→ internal squabbles - eg Tikak was opposed to using Khilafat as topic

→ moderates were against complete boycott

→ Hindu-Muslim unity was surface eg Mappila revolt

→ middle class was hesitant -

→ inherent constraints of masses having less ability to suffer.

## Feedback

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|                                                                                          | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Thus Yes, Non-cooperation

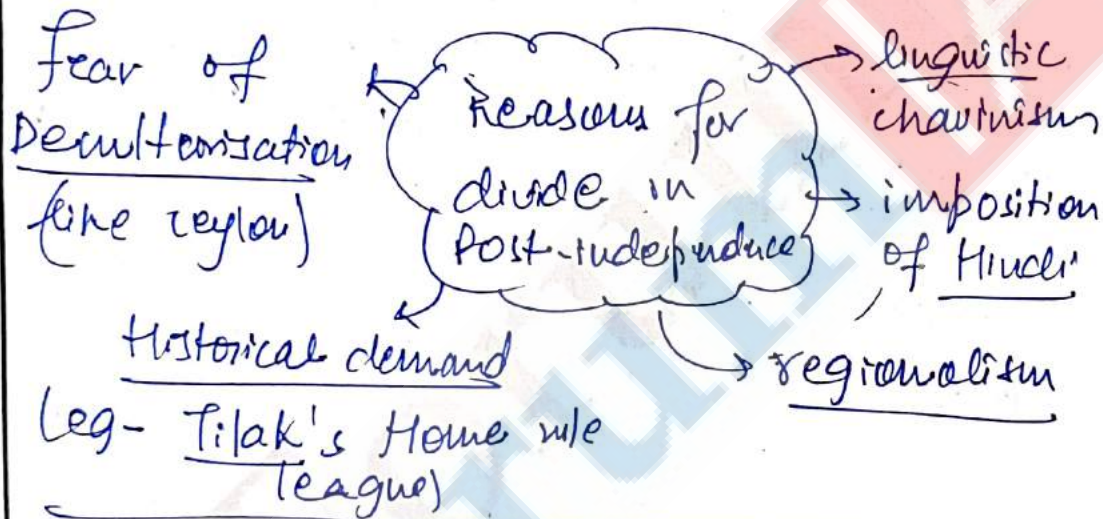
movement was important in ushering into new stage of movement.

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

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

Linguistic reorganisation of state  
was completed by State reorganis-  
-ation act 1956, after Fazl Ali  
commission report.



⇒ Reorganisation as being successful in addressing these:

- 1) Diluted linguistic chauvinism today.
- 2) Safeguards to vernaculars - as Gandhi envisaged. vernacular got fillip.
- 3) Removed fear of Hindi imposition -

Since official language act 1967.

- 4) No Statehood demand on linguistic lines. eg Jharkhand, on development. Uttarakhand
- 5) cultural integration - allayed fear of alienation of linguistic identity.
- 6) Political decentralisation from English speaking states eg Lok Sabha.
- 7) Prevented social clash like Ceylon.

Issues remaining

→ Recently Tulu language speaker demanding separate status.

→ 18% people don't speak language of their state.

→ resistance to 3 language formula eg Revent by Tamil Nadu against WP 2000

Overall, it has been a great step, but India needs further linguistic integration by developing vernacular

## Feedback

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|                                                                                       | G | A | P |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                               |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                 |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                 |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                           |   |   |   |

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Q.5) Briefly discuss the role of plate tectonics theory in explaining the location of volcanoes. Also, explain the multifarious impacts of volcanoes on the surrounding regions.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Tectonic plates, refers to massive irregular slabs floating on aesthenosphere. Theory was propounded by McKenzie.

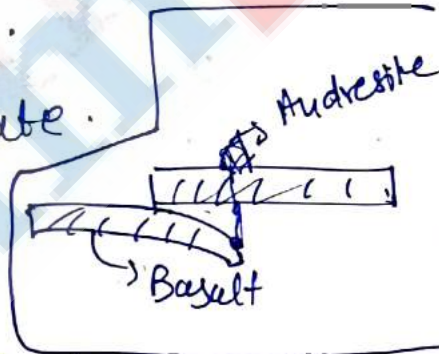
→ Plate tectonics explaining volcanoes location.

1) convergent Boundary.

→ ocean-ocean to plate.

Basalt transforms into Andresite & forms.

Island arc volcanoes eg- Hawaii.



→ ocean-continent - at Boundaries of continent. (eg) At Rockies, Andes, as ocean plate subside.

2) Divergent boundary.

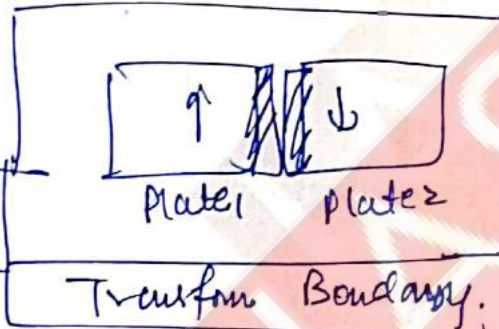
→ Ocean bonday - (eg) Mid-ocean ridge.

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→ Continental plate - eg volcanoes  
at East Africa due to Rift valley

3) Transform Boundary eg at San-andreas  
fault volcanoes

→ Multifarious Impacts



1) Ecological - increases aerosols.  
→ decreases Temperature due to  
albedo of aerosols. eg Tonga volcano  
→ disaster eg recent Hawaiian wildfire  
→ Threat to Biodiversity & Habitat.

2) Economic - loss of Human & Property.  
eg Mount Sinabung caused destruction

3) social - large scale migration.

4) Pollution - in air, water.

Thus volcano

have multi affected impacts, so  
must be handled by structural &  
non-structural measures.

## Feedback

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|                                                                                          | ⊙ | Ⓐ | Ⓟ |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम की सफलता को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, आकांक्षी ब्लॉक संतुलित विकास और संकट रोधी प्रवासन के नियंत्रण के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में मदद कर सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Aspirational Blocks programme was first announced in Budget 2022-23 & recently again announced in Budget 23-24 about more than 500 Aspirational Blocks.

Finance minister said more than 90% districts have shown significant change in Human development.

Success of Aspirational Districts.

Dhanekamal (Odisha) saw children immunization from 60% to more than 90%.

⇒ Twin objectives

Balanced growth

Niti aayog has identified several key parameter indicators. (Just like Aspirational district programme).

- KPI will range from education, Health, skilling etc.
- to convergence of central & State ongoing schemes.
- Horizontal applicability - best solutions from one to other.
- Periodic ranking to ensure no Block is too far.

checking cross migration

→ Maximum Blocks are in UP, then Bihar. These states contribute to more than 39% migrants.

→ tackle push factors (eg - unemployment)

→ Focus on utilisation of local skills within.

→ Provide opportunities at place of origin.

Thus it is a great step and can help India to achieve SDG 1, 2, etc.

## Feedback

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|                                                                                          | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.7) Describe the critical factors for location of defense industries and suggest measures to overcome the challenges.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

रक्षा उद्योगों के अवस्थिति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए और चुनौतियों पर काबू पाने के उपाय सुझाइए।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defense industries, refers to industrial complexes ~~are~~ engaged in production and maintenance of goods to be used in defense sector. eg Tanks, guns, missiles. etc.

⇒ Critical factors for location.

1) labour - as its labour intensive sector eg UP defense corridor. due to cheap labour available.

2) Transportation - as needs many raw material to be imported. eg Tamil Nadu having india defense industrial corridor due to ports.

3) state policies eg Aravali missile being developed in Lucknow due to favourable state policies.

- 4) Skilled employee - as it needs Highly Skilled Human resource
- 5) Raw material - eg) needs iron (being Basic industry)
- 6) Energy intensive eg) South India favorable due to Hydel energy.

## Measures to overcome challenges

- 1) Technology transfer - By collaborating to foreign partners.
- 2) International collaborations eg) France, US (giving engine for LCA Tejas)
- 3) Spending on R&D (currently only 0.75% of GDP)
- 4) PPP model - attract Private players

5) Enabling infrastructure eg) connectivity.

6) Secrecy - around critical technology

India's last year defense export was 1.5 bn \$, thus India needs to tap onto its defense industry sector

### Feedback

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|                                                                                          | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.8) To what extent can Socio-Economic-Caste Census (SECC) address the challenges in achieving equitable resource allocation and targeted welfare? (10 marks, 150 words)

सामाजिक-आर्थिक-जाति जनगणना किस हद तक समान संसाधन आवंटन और लक्षित कल्याण प्राप्त करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान कर सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Socio-economic caste census was conducted in 2011 by MOTHA, to aid the policy formulation & delivery in welfare state.

⇒ Addressing challenges in equitable allocation & targeted welfare.

- 1) Identifies beneficiaries facing both social & economic deprivation.
- 2) Holistic coverage - It has 3 lists - some are automatically covered (e.g. most destitute), some are automatically excluded (affluents) & some on conditional basis (on 10 questions).
- 3) Scrutiny - By gram Sabha to check any inclusion - exclusion error.

- 4) Incorporated in schemes like:
- PM Jan Arogya Yojana - owing to which 50 cr people are covered.
  - PM Awas Yojana - To eliminate homelessness.

⇒ Limitations.

- Data is not public - so less public engagement
- Still inclusion-exclusion error.
- Recently, CAG audit found 7.5 cr beneficiaries of PNJAY have same mobile number.
- Caste census component is difficult to utilise owing to its complexity

Overall it's a good step but further can be improved by complementing with caste census & new National census.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

|                                                                                          | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.9) Indian society is premised on some common values that give it a composite texture as well as some diverse practices that deepen its heterogeneity. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय समाज कुछ सामान्य मूल्यों पर आधारित है जो इसे एक समग्र संघटन प्रदान करते हैं और साथ ही कुछ विविध प्रथाएं भी हैं जो इसकी विविधता को गहन करती हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian society is a mosaic of multiple cultures, imparting it a unique blend of composite as well as heterogeneous nature.

→ common values giving composite texture.

- 1) Strong collectivism over individualism.  
eg) Joint family system across India.
- 2) Preference for arranged & semi-arranged marriage system.
- 3) Respect to Elders.
- 4) Importance to extended kinship.
- 5) Deeply religious impregnation.
- 6) unity in calamity. eg) During Kerala floods mobilization of resources across region.
- 7) Similar social structure - eg) caste - even in non-Hindu religions

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8) Same social practices. (eg) Patrarchy, Endogamy - (only 1% interfaith & 5% intercaste marriage).

→ Diverse practices deepening heterogeneity

1) Family - Kerala Maris have - Marumakka - thayam family - having no husband wife relation.

2) Descent - Matrilineal in Khans.

3) Matriarchal society of Kannadka tribes - Hakki Pakki.

4) Linguistic tradition - only 10 There are over 121 languages (-2011 census)

5) Westernisation - adopting western practices in hyper urban centres (eg) Live-in relations.

Thus, as R. Tagore rightly said India's unity has always been & will always be of Unity in Diversity.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

|                                                                                          | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.16) What are the factors that influence population growth in the country? In this perspective, examine the relevance and need of raising the minimum marriageable age of women for population development. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में जनसंख्या वृद्धि को प्रभावित करने वाले कारक क्या हैं? इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, जनसंख्या विकास के लिए महिलाओं की न्यूनतम विवाह योग्य आयु बढ़ाने की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता की परीक्षण कीजिए।

As per NFHS-5, <sup>(TFR)</sup> Total fertility rate of India is around 2.0, thus our population growth rate is on declining trend. (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

⇒ Factors influencing

- 1) Education - NFHS found women with atleast 12 year of schooling have TFR of 1.7.
- 2) Class - NFHS found affluent section had TFR of 1.5.
- 3) religion - NFHS-4 found Hindus having TFR of 2.2 & Muslims - 2.6
- 4) Rural-urban divide - eg NFHS-5 found TFR in urban area 1.6 & rural as 2.1.
- 5) socio-cultural eg Except Buddhism all other religions ~~to~~ ~~are~~ ~~for~~ have some mandate to populate

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- 6) Migration - eg Delhi, Mumbai high growth due to immigration.
- 7) Death rate - eg Malthusian Hypothesis found it will control growth rate.
- 8) Demographic factors eg IMR, MMR etc.

→ Need to increase minimum marriageable age of women for population.

| YES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | NO                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <u>Justice Jayprakash Narayan</u> suggested it is necessary.</li> <li>* <u>late marriages</u> will decrease <u>TFR</u>.</li> <li>* reduce <u>birth rate</u></li> <li>* <u>gender empowerment</u></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Most of countries have <u>16</u> as age, yet stable population eg <u>Russia</u>.</li> <li>* <u>Law commission</u>, earlier suggested to make <u>16</u> for both man &amp; woman</li> <li>* late marriage can cause <u>complexity</u> in pregnancy.</li> </ul> |

age of marriage should be increased, but must be accompanied by other steps too. eg Health, Education empowerment.

## Feedback

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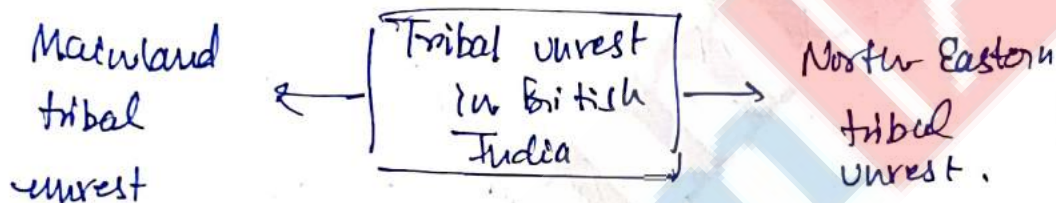
|                                                                                          | ⊙ | Ⓐ | Ⓟ |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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

ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal unrest refers to organised and unorganised resistance by Tribals shown in colonial India. (eg) Kuki revolt, Santal uprising etc.



⇒ Reasons behind unrest

a) Mainland tribal unrest:

1) colonial administrative policies:-

→ D. Verrier Elwin suggested an extensive network of laws were set against tribes.

→ (eg) Criminal Tribes Act.

2) Reformative acts by christian missionaries  
• - Forced Proselytizing. (eg) Brisq

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## Munda movement.

3) Forest policies - Dalhousie declared 'leak' as state's property.

→ forests were categorised into:

Protected forest      village forest      reserved forest.

→ 'Gudgil & Guha' called it 'Ecological Imperialism'

4) land alienation - (eg) Santals uprising

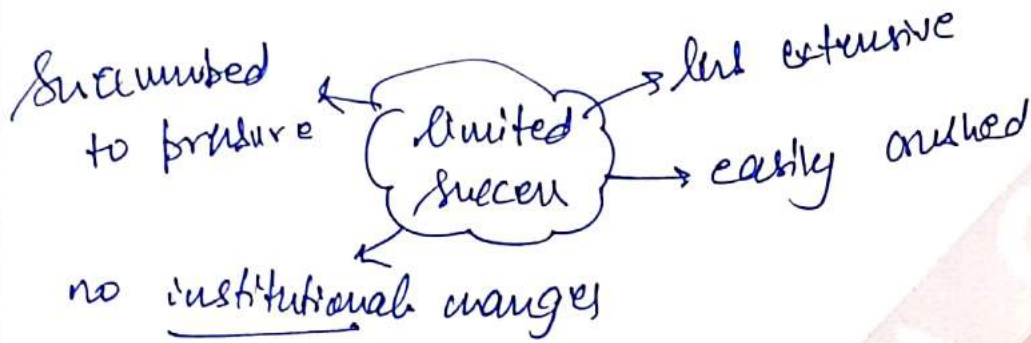
5) invasion of cultural practices - (eg) Bhil uprising.

b) North East unrest - localised reasons.

1) Singpho rebellion - killing of local administrator.

2) Khasi revolt - against incursions into Garo, & Jaintia Hills.

3) Seceded from larger national movement - (eg) Hakka movement - led by Bani Haidin.



## Reasons for limited Success

- Ethnic mobilization - largely only dependent on ethnic identities.
  - alienation of other groups - (eg) due to inter-tribe conflicts.
  - lack of resources.
  - lack of sustained participation
  - overdependence of on leadership (eg) Baka Munda revolt.
  - Primitival weapons
  - isolated from larger national movement.
- Yet, some of the tribal movement were successful to bring real changes (eg) Santal rebellion.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #                                                                                        | C | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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

भारत की स्वतंत्रता साम्राज्य के बलपूर्वक निष्कासन का परिणाम नहीं थी, जैसा कि भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन की इच्छा थी; यह घरेलू राजनीति और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों का संगम था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Quit India movement was launched in 1942 with slogan 'do or die' to remove Britishers & attain <sup>Purna</sup> Swaraj.

However, independence was not solely due to forced expulsion of Quit India, rather due to:

a) Global circumstances

- 1) World war 2 - It led to unprecedented depletion of Britain.
- 2) Decline of Britain as global power in post-war period.
- 3) Emergence of US-USSR as new superpower & both supported right to self determination to India.
- 4) Erosion of colonial hegemony by in war.

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eg) Japan defeating in South East Asia,  
England going bankrupt

5) INA (Indian National Army) being  
sponsored by Axis power.

6) Wavell said - an irreversible decline  
of British has happened in India.

b) Domestic politics

1) Sustained movement - despite arrest of  
all leader masses showed exceptional  
resistance.

2) Labour party was in power in 1945  
and it was always sympathetic to  
Indian cause.

3) wanted India to join commonwealth

4) Importance of India as strategic  
partner was realised in domestic  
politics.

5) unified Independent India would be

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good for Britain's diplomacy's status.

6) Post war revival - Thus India was seen important as market.

7) To get goodwill of US after war

However, Quit India movement too had its role; as:

- Fiercy masses. - (eg) Sholapur revolt
- establishment of parallel governments (eg) at Balga by chittu pandey
- underground activities by Usha mehta, J.P.
- leadership by Anna Asaf Ali
- R.I.N revolt showed erosion of Steel frame i.e. Bureaucracy.

Thus owing to cumulative effect of all these factors led the expulsion of Britishers in 1947.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

|                                                                                          | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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**Q.13)** Explain why Sufism, a liberal reform movement in Islam could deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent, despite Islam being a foreign religion? Also, bring out the impacts of Sufism on Indian society.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

बताएं कि इस्लाम में एक उदारवादी सुधार आंदोलन, सूफीवाद, एक विदेशी धर्म होने के बावजूद, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में अपनी जड़ें क्यों गहरी कर सका? साथ ही, भारतीय समाज पर सूफीवाद के प्रभावों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sufism, ~~is~~ also known as Tasawwuf,  
is a liberal arm of Islam, which  
started in 10th century in India. &  
evolved in 3 stages (Khanqa, ~~tarika~~,  
tarife)

origin is ← Islam as foreign religion → Different from Indian religion.  
Arabs in 7th Century  
root in Abrahamic religion

⇒ Reason of Sufism deeping roots in Indian subcontinent.

Wist. Shattari ← Sufism in Subcontinent → Narsabandi  
Qadri

1) adopting to local traditions. eg.  
Sufi saints singing in local vernacular

- 2) connect to masses.. (eg) use of Drakni, (under variant of Deewan) & Hindawi (in North India).
- 3) attractive means.. (eg) Sama, Ramkali by chisti.
- 4) Patronisation by rulers.. (eg) Nagshah - andi by Mughals.
- 5) masses oriented.. (eg) chisti silsilah  
(organised open community kitchen to all)  
→ once people fearing mongol invasion went to seek exile in the chisti order in Yamuna.
- 6) liberal & secular - does not differentiate among masses & open to all.
- 7) proximity to local culture.. (eg) Sufism similarity with vedanta.
- 8) Diffuse Extensive reach.. (eg) different chisti scholars opened their khanqah at different places.

1) Association with populars eg - Amir Khusro, Zauq ul din Barani all linked to them.

⇒ Impact on Indian society.

1) Coordinated with Shakti movement eg - Kabir was disciple of Sheikh Tagi.

2) Dr. Tarachand suggested Shankaracharya too was influenced by Sufism.

3) Tolerance - Imparted tolerance in society. eg wahadat ul wajood.

4) culture - eg Munir by Sama, Qawali.

5) coexistence - eg Islam was accommodated to Indian subcontinent.

6) Architecture - eg Sufi silsilah & Khanqah like at Ajmer.

7) literature - eg writings of Baba-gang-i-Shakhar.

Thus Sufism contributed greatly to Indian society imparting its every aspect.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

|                                                                                       | G | A | P |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                               |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                 |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                 |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                           |   |   |   |

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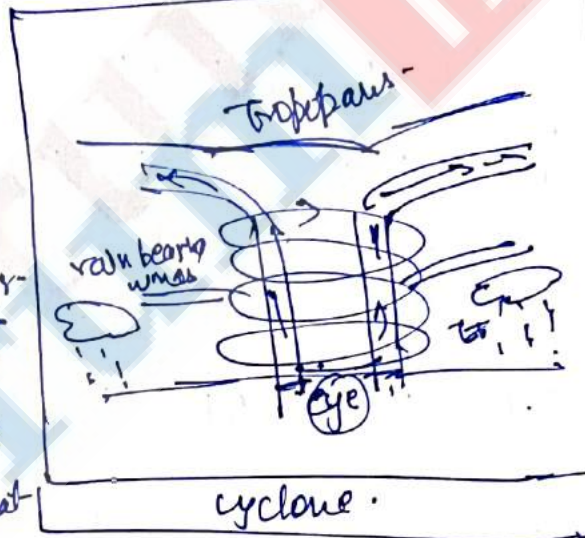
Q.14) Enumerate the reasons behind rising intensity and frequency of cyclones in the Arabian Sea in recent years. Giving special reference to NDMA guidelines, recommend measures to check the adverse impacts of cyclones. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में अरब सागर में चक्रवातों की बढ़ती तीव्रता के कारणों को गणना कीजिए। NDMA दिशानिर्देशों का विशेष संदर्भ देते हुए चक्रवातों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को रोकने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per IMD, in last 4 years,  
cyclone intensity increased by 400%  
in Arabian Sea & decreased by 8% in  
Bay of Bengal. (eg) Biparjoy, vaayu,  
Nisarga etc.

→ Reasons for this increase.

1) increase in sea surface temper-  
ature. - IMD  
found an increase  
in average temperat-  
ure upto 25-27°C.



2) Indian ocean dipole - due to this in  
one phase temperature increases in  
western Indian ocean.  
3) Stability of vertical shear of

wind forces, which earlier dissipated  
cyclone.

4) Rise of industrial centres at western  
coast (eg) Mumbai, Surat.

5) Increase in Anthropogenic activities  
(eg) rise in trade via Suez canal  
in western Indian ocean.

6) oil spills, marine pollution too  
lead to rise in ocean's sea surface  
temperature.

⇒ Measures by NDMA



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dissipation eg By doppler radars,  
Tele cellular networks.

→ Bio green ~~the~~ shelter belts eg -  
planting mangroves.

Non-structural  
measures

→ Information collection &  
timely dissemination.

→ improve community  
participation.

→ conducting mock drills  
periodically.

→ impact based assessment.

→ Primary role to local government  
modernization

→ hazard & vulnerability mapping

→ International collaboration eg  
United Nations centre of InCIES.

Thus, cyclone  
preparedness should be holistic  
as per above guidelines.

## Feedback

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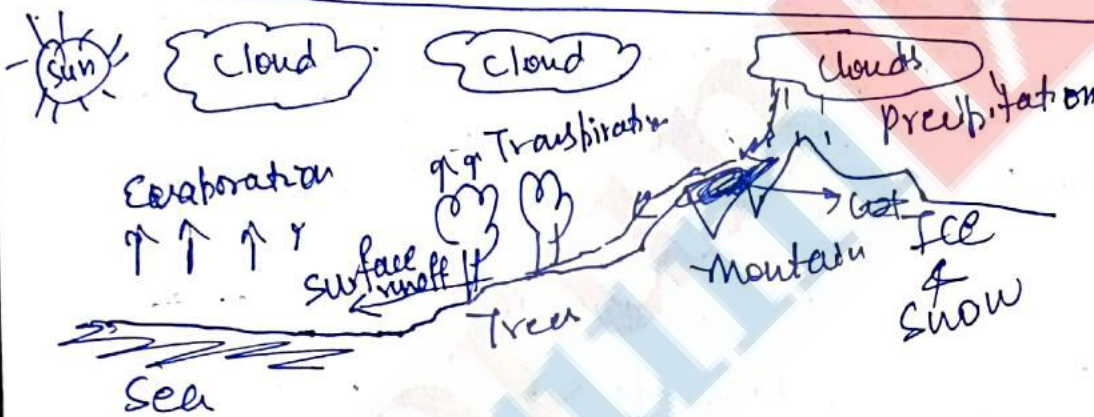
| *                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.15) Examine the impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle and suggest suitable mitigation and adaptation strategies to contain the harmful implications. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाइड्रोलॉजिकल चक्र पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव की जांच कीजिए और हानिकारक प्रभावों को रोकने के लिए उपयुक्त शमन और अनुकूलन रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Hydrological cycle, refers to circulation of water in its every form from surface of earth to atmosphere in one life cycle.



Hydrological cycle.

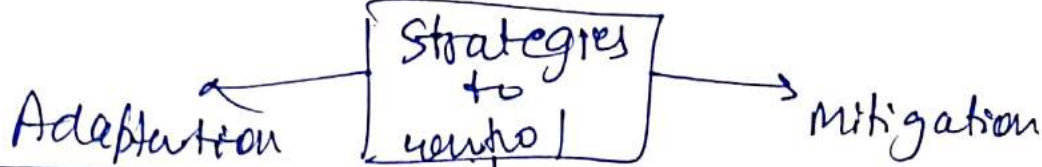
⇒ Impacts of climate change.

i) Differential Heating:

→ increase in evaporation at some places due to ~~the~~ extreme events like - Heat wave, Heat dome

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- & decrease in surface temperature at some places. thus reducing evaporation. (eg) western Rajasthan (- IPCC)
- 2) condensation - change in hygroscopic nuclei content proportion. (eg) - rising due to volcano.
- 3) Precipitation - IPCC in 6th report found variability in rainfall increased due to climate change.
- 4) Snow melting - IPCC found Himalayas will melt by 50% by 2045. It decreases albedo, thus increase melting.
- 5) Surface runoff - It has increased due to many sources combined (eg - Thawing of Permafrost).
- 6) Sea surface level - Increased by 18-20 mm in past century.



- 1) correct skewed fund (IPCC found less fund to adaptation currently)
- 2) Resilient infrastructure - eg Blue-Green infrastructure as per Mihir Shah's suggestion.
- 3) With aapng suggests Amphibian Houses
- 4) Dam, Dykes, underground canal system
- 5) robust drainage

- 1) Afforestation - To (absorb more moisture) → to add more carbon sinks.
- 2) decrease carbon sources
  - de-carbonise economy
  - Adopt Life movement
- 3) carbon sequestration
- 4) ~~eg~~ Geoengineering
  - cloud seeding
  - mirrors in space
  - Fake trees

IPCC found Hydro-logical cycle has been disequilibrium and cumulative international equitable effort as way forward.

## Feedback

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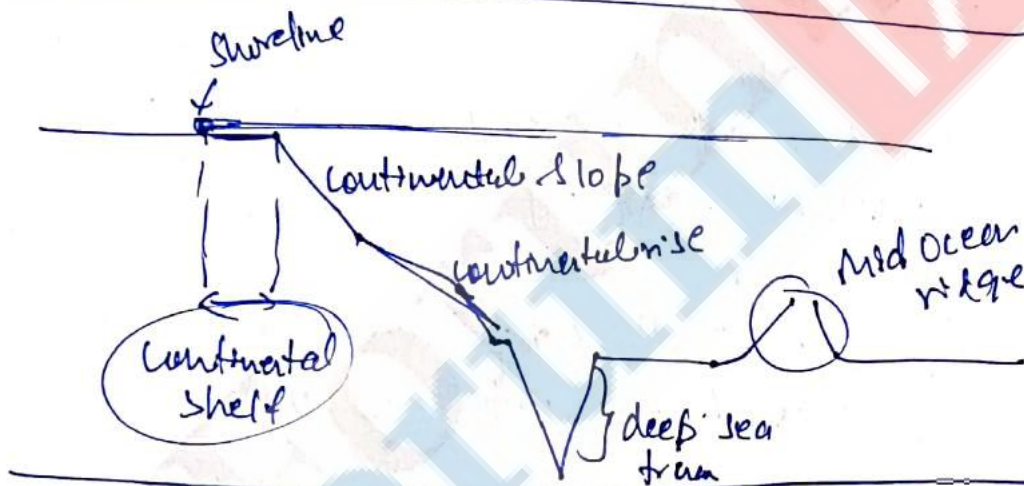
| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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Q.16) Defining continental shelf, highlight its resource potential and ecological significance.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

continental shelf, refers to the broad elongated geological structures at the margins of continent-sea interface. Its shallowest part of ocean. Its average width is around 30-50 km.



→ Resource potential

- 1) It lies in photo zone - Thus huge potential of fisheries, mariculture etc.
- 2) oil reserves - eg Persian gulf continental shelves.

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- 3) Gold - eg At Alaska continental shelf
- 4) Sulphur deposits - eg at Gulf of Mexico's shelf.
- 5) Thorium deposits at Kerala coast.
- 6) Natural gas reserves found at Bay of Bengal shelf eg Godavari, Krishna Basin.
- 7) Polymagnetic nodules - eg at Kara Sea, Indian Ocean shelf.

⇒ Ecological significance.

- 1) Habitat to marine organisms (eg) Fishes, crabs, shrimps.
- 2) coral ecosystem - dwells in and around continental shelf - as they need photic zones for symbiotic zooxanthellae to prepare food - eg Great Barrier reef.

- 3) carbon sequestration - eg at mangroves in continental shelf.
- 4) Estuaries - world's most productive ecosystems present at continental shelf.
- 5) Nutrient recycling - eg during upwelling nutrients arrive at western coast of Kerala every monsoon.
- 6) Dilutes land runoff - as very low gradient thus prevents eutrophication.
- 7) important structures (eg sandbars, coral reef region - protecting coastal ecosystem from cyclones.
- 8) important role in ocean surface ocean currents (eg california, Labrador etc).

Thus : they are an important feature of coastal ecosystem & more will be known about them after Deep Ocean mission.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

|                                                                                          | C | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

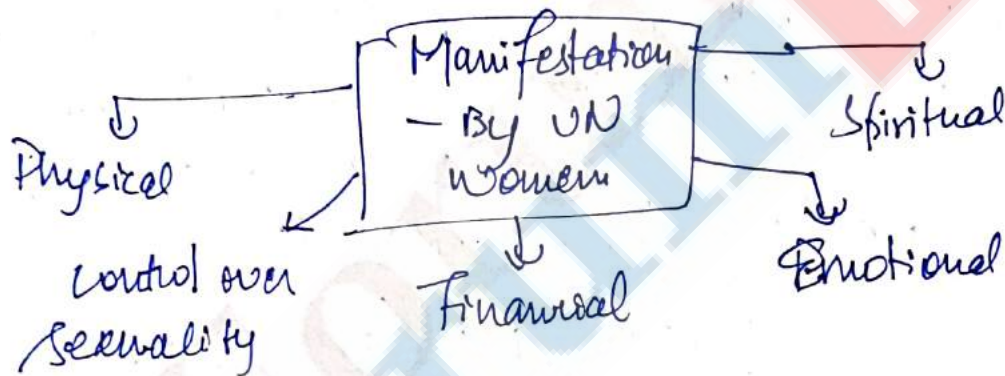


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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

पितृसत्तात्मक मूल्यों में निहित, लिंग आधारित हिंसा, अपनी सभी अभिव्यक्तियों में, सामाजिक विकास के प्रतिकूल है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Gender based violence, refers to inflicting physical, emotional, mental or sexual torture on any person solely on account of their gender. eg NCRB found every 3rd woman faces it in India.



⇒ Antithetical to societal growth.

1) Economy - WEF Sejchelle conducted a Study and found Economic cost of violence against women is around 4-6.5% of GDP.

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- Hinders : labour force participation  
eg only 23% in India (while 80%  
in Nepal)
- Keeps a large amount of workforce  
unproductive.

## 2) Political growth :

- Esther Duflo found Panchayats with  
female head performing better in  
human development indices.
- ~~not~~ In Bihar - a women sarpanch  
ayat was killed on unfurling  
flag on independence day.
- less political participation prevents  
concern reaching at top level.

## 3) Human development :

- violence against gender minorities  
eg LGBTQ & alienates them.
- Violation of human rights : eg

NHRC found 99% of Transgenders felt sexual harassment at least once

→ more gender progressive countries perform better at HDI eg Nordic countries.

4) soft power - violence against gender minorities reduces stake of being open society.

5) Stability in society -

→ consistent violation leads to deviant behaviour (eg) Gulab gang, school shooting by oppressed Transgenders in USA.

Think as Swami Vivekananda said A bird can't fly with one wing, we need to come together as society eg criminalise marital rape, MAVA campaign etc.

**Feedback**

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| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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

भारतीय समाज में जातिगत गणना प्रमुख बनी हुई है और सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक क्षेत्रों पर अपनी छाया डालती रहती है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर को प्रमाणित कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

caste, comes from portuguese word - casta, is a dimension of social stratification based on ritual purity & ascriptive identities.

→ Predominant & continuing

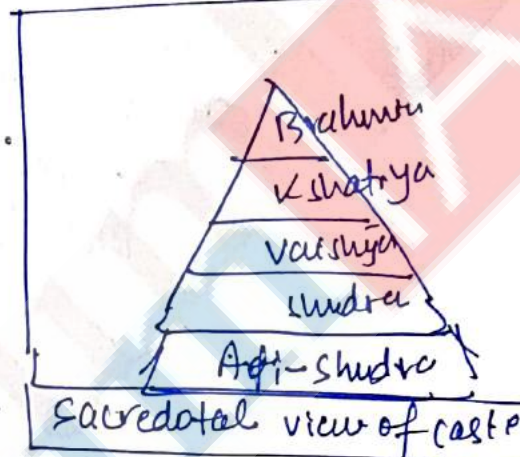
a) Political sphere

1) caste based politics

Rajni Kothari found mobilisation of people by political parties on caste line.

2) forming parties on caste lines (eg) Bahujan Samajwadi party.

3) Giving tickets on caste based calculations (eg) western UP is considered as Jat dominant so giving tickets to Jats.



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4) caste based Pressure groups & interest groups. (eg) All India Banyan association

b) Economic domain

1) D. Kumar conducted a study of top 1000 companies in India & found 90% boardroom filled by only Brahmins & vaishyas.

2) caste clustering (eg) in factory at lower level employment on caste lines

3) government jobs (eg) In UP during SP government allegations made that only 'yadavs' are being preferred.

c) Social domain

1) untouchability - (eg) Kurians trust conducted a study & found 28% households openly accepted following

2) marriage - NCAER found only 5%

Inter-caste marriage.

- 3) Violence - NCRB found in every 15 minutes a crime against dalit is conducted.
- 4) Gender - eg - Hathras rape case on caste lines.
- 5) Education eg - Darshan Solanki case on caste oppression.

However there are some changes too due to..

- 1) constitutional safeguards eg Art. 17 (No untouchability)
- 2) legal safeguards eg SC/ST act.
- 3) increase sway on political system eg Mayawati as CM.

However, still India is a long way to remove caste, as Beitele said - 'caste has cracked but not collapsed'.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

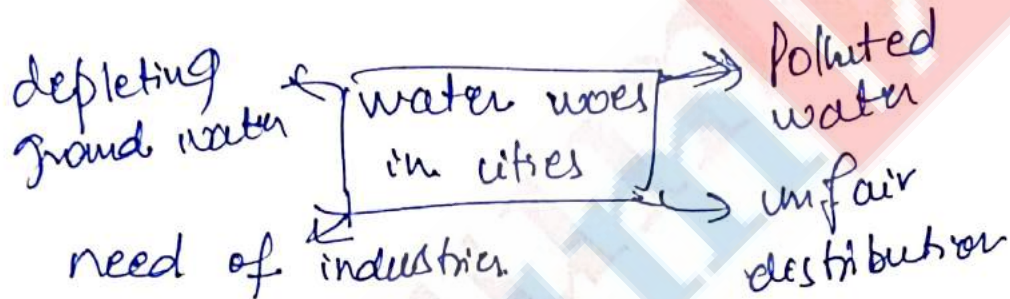
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Q.19) Discuss various factors contributing to the water woes faced by Indian cities. Also, explain complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय शहरों में जल की समस्या में योगदान देने वाले विभिन्न कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, एक व्यापक जल प्रबंधन योजना को लागू करने में आने वाली जटिलताओं की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has world's 18% population yet only 4% water resources. Problem is more severe in cities like - Delhi, Chennai etc.



⇒ Factors contributing

a) Anthropological:

1) overpopulation - Due to large immigration eg Delhi so huge pressure.

2) rising urbanisation - By 2055, 58% India will be urbanised (- world cities report). But proliferation of water is not on same line.

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- 3) waste management - very poor. (eg) dumping of waste in Yamuna.
- 4) Poor limited governance capabilities (eg) 70% of water is contaminated as per Niti aayog, yet no action.
- 5) Rising inequalities (eg) Niti found every year 2 lakh people dying due to inaccess to clean water.
- 6) Haphazard urban designing - (eg) Kanpur, - Thus, poor water distribution network.
- 7) Need of heavy industries. (eg) Automobile industry of Chennai.
- 8) Poor infrastructure - (eg) rise in urban floods due to inadequate blue-green infrastructure (eg) Bangalore.
- b) Natural reasons:-  
 → Extreme weather events (eg) Heat wave increases need.

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→ cloud bursts, flash floods, flash drought

→ complexities in implementing comprehensive water management plan.

1) Geographical → many cities are on encroached flood plains, thus periodic flooding.

→ lack of space (eg) Mumbai

2) Administrative → limited technical & human resources of local bodies.

3) Technical → unscientific planning - (eg) Bangalore - instead of grid pattern grown into circular pattern (more prone to blockage)

4) Social → presence of slums

→ congestion in places  
→ lack of awareness.

Recently, UN water

conference was held & talked about water cities, it could be merged with sponge cities mission as way out.

## Feedback

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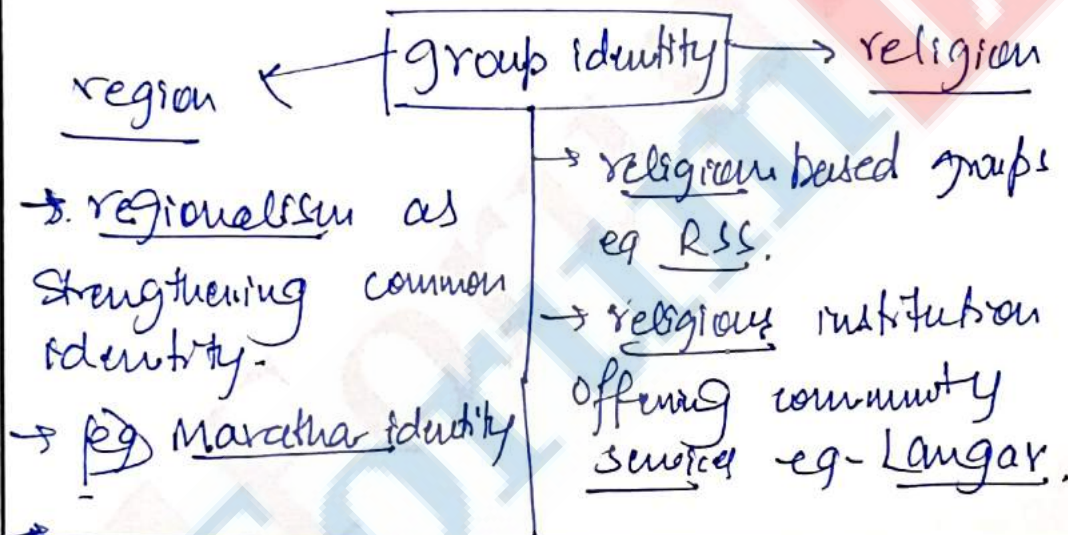
| #                                                                                        | G | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |

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

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

Group identity, refers to a group of people sharing a sense of oneness, belongingness and attachment towards each other due to shared elements of culture eg- Religion, region.



⇒ Risk of deepening communal cleavage

a) Religion:

1) Role in politics - to eg communalism which is more about politics of us

about religion.

- 2) Mobilising secular interest of religious communities on lines of religious affairs.
- 3) Promoting divisive issues. eg cow killing.
- 4) ~~to~~ Religion based discrimination eg Justice Sachar committee found Muslim being systematically discriminated.
- 5) communal warfare. eg Recent Muh violence on religious lines.
- 6) State sponsored pogroms eg Anti-Sikh riots 1984.
- 7) Mob lynching. eg In Manipur 2 lynched on account of cow killing
- b) Region identities
  - 1) San of soil theory eg Anti-Maharashtra for marathi slogans. ~~ago~~

- 2) Otherisation - 'us vs them' - fostered on regional linkages.
- 3) Secessionist tendencies - eg Nagaland movement, Dardradu movement.
- 4) competition for scarce resources eg Delhi CM blaming Bihari & UP migrants for lack of Health facilities to natives.
- 5) Crimes & Hate speech eg Recently news about Bihari migrants being oppressed in Tamil Nadu.
- 6) Confictual federalism - eg Assam vs Bihar on Barami refinery.
- 7) Parochial politics - eg -

These But religious & region are not necessarily inimal to national interest & INCARC suggest interfaith commission formation would be way forward.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

|                                                                                          | C | A | P |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| AWIS                                                                                     |   |   |   |
| CD & VA                                                                                  |   |   |   |
| S & F                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| P & R                                                                                    |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL MARKS                                                                              |   |   |   |