

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 1_FLT #5

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

RITIKA RATHI

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910132211

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1900

Date/दिनांक

10.08.2023

*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
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- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल
अंक

250

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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/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन ☒Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आकड़ों या समय 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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

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Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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)

The Spanish civil war, fought between 1936-39 was the first indication of a brewing cold war world war II.

Spanish civil war as opening act of WWII

① The war was fought between nationalists and republicans which later was reflected in WWII as fascists vs democracies

② The intervention of Germany & Italy and Russia paved way for greater involvement of foreign states in domestic politics

③ At the same time, the silence of France & UK aggravated the matters and

encouraged fascists.

④ Victory of nationalists boosted the
courage & strength of fascists — Hitler
Italy

⑤ It was a precursor to the use of new
modern warfare tactics like carpet bombing,
tank warfare, aerial bombing,
Blitzkrieg etc.

How ^{ever} it was different as

- ① It was limited to Spain
- ② No major power participated directly
- ③ Did not kill as many lives as WW II
- ④ Was not the immediate cause of WW II

Spanish civil war with its victory of
nationalists inspired fascists to attempt
global domination.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 प्रारम्भ की व्याख्या कैसे करेंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Buddhism and Jainism are two atheistic and heterodox Indian philosophical systems and religions.

Both originated in India around 6th century BCE during the Mahajanapada period.

→ emphasis on 5 cardinal values

→ emphasis on non-violence as a virtue

Both do not believe in a God who is the creator, operator and destroyer of the universe

Similarities between the two

→ Both emphasized on the importance of conduct and behaviour

→ Both Buddha & Mahavira set up monasteries and order of monks.

→ Both reject the authority of vedas

Different fates of Buddhism and Jainism

① It is often said that Buddhism spread around the world especially to South East Asia but lost prominence in India while Jainism did not spread outside but remained prominent in India.

② A reason for spread of Buddhism is that it propounds "madhyam marg" which is easy to follow for lay people unlike the strict code of conduct in Jainism.

③ Moreover, Buddhist monks often travelled outside to spread Buddhism
 Ex → Magasena
 → Ashoka sent Shrangamitra to Sri Lanka.

④ Jainism was adopted primarily by the trading community as its values were congruent to it while the farming class did not adopt Jainism as it forbade killing of land.
 Thus, it is due to the nature of the religion that it met different fates.

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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)

The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi to fulfill 3 primary demands —

- fair treatment of Islamic Khalifa
- against wrongs of Jallianwala Bagh
- for swaraj

NCM democratized India's freedom struggle

- ① It saw the highest muslim participation than any other movement of the Indian Freedom Struggle.
- ② It saw participation from a wide section of the Indian society including peasants students etc.
- ③ The movement was characterised by a feeling of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The NCM thus democratised the freedom struggle by expanding the participation, bringing muslims in and forging hindu-muslim unity.

Inherent limitations in NCM

- ① It had violent streaks at some places
- ② The withdrawal of the movement antagonised the muslims
- ③ It did not see wide scale participation of zamindars, women, princely states etc.
- ④ Though many students left government institutions, this could not be sustained for long.

causing greater violence. triggered by the Chauri-Chaura incident, Gandhiji recalled the movement after 2 years in 1922.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Post-Independent situation in India was characterised by greater popular demands for Indian reorganisation based on language. Based on various committees & commissions like Dhar Commission, JVP Committee & Fazl Ali Commission, the Indian government agreed to reorganise India to account for these demands.

Advantages of linguistic reorganisation

- ① It fulfilled popular demand for such a reorganisation.
Ex - Andhra movement by Potti
Sriramulu
- ② It allowed for greater regional affinity and increased the feeling of national unity.

③ It provided an avenue for preserving India's rich diversity.

Ex — demand for a separate state of
Punjab, Telangana, Chhattisgarh.

Disadvantages of linguistic reorganisation

① It has led to parochialism in certain instances

Ex — Khalistan extremism

② It has further fragmented the Indian polity and geography.

③ It has fuelled insurgency, terrorism and naaxalism in certain states

Ex → Naga extremism
→ "Red Corridor" in India

The demand for linguistic reorganisation must be achieved while keeping in mind the need to preserve the unity, integrity & sovereignty of India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Plate tectonics is a scientific theory which explains the origin & formation of volcanoes based on the movement of tectonic plates.

Role of plate tectonics theory in explaining location of volcanoes

① Convergent boundaries lead to plate formation of volcanoes

Ex - Barren island, India
Mt. Fuji, Japan

② Divergent boundaries lead to formation of volcanoes

Ex - Mt Helena in mid oceanic ridge

③ Transform boundaries do not form volcanoes but lead to earthquakes

Multifarious impact of volcanoes

① Volcanic eruptions destroy economic and social infrastructure and cause wide spread deaths.

Ex - Volcano eruption in Pompeii
White volcano, 2019

② Cause pollution through emission of CO_2 , SO_2 and also cool the atmosphere

③ lead to formation of volcanic fertile soil

Ex - Deccan traps in India

④ lead to formation of landforms

Ex - Volcanic islands.

Though plate tectonics is the most modern theory it is yet to explain the formation of intra plate volcanic activities like those in Hawaii and Iceland.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The Aspirational District Programme was launched with the aim of transforming the 112 most backward districts of India by improving governance systems.

The Aspirational Blocks Programme is a step further in transforming blocks.

ABP and balanced growth

- ① ABP by focusing on the most underdeveloped and underperforming blocks, seeks to bring them at par with the developed parts of a state.
- ② This ensures equitable and balanced growth which benefits the worse off.

③ Additionally, it seeks to replicate the successes of developed blocks in the underdeveloped blocks.

ABP and stress migration

① By improving the conditions of low-perfor-
-ming blocks, it seeks to check stress
migration.

② Most people migrate due to lack of
employment and educational opportunities
in their area of residence.

③ ABP by stimulating growth of identified
blocks seeks to provide better job,
educational and health opportunities in the
block itself.

Thus ABP seeks to achieve the twin objectives
of balanced growth & reducing stress migration.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Defence industries refer to those industries which are associated with production of defence equipment.

Critical factors for location of defense industries

- ① Availability of large parcels of land.
- ② Availability of skilled humanforce.
- ③ Defence industries prefer locations which are away from heavily populated cities.
- ④ Good connecting infrastructure in terms of roads, railways etc.
- ⑤ Good source of FDI for research.

⑥ Location close to MSMEs which can
low cost parts.

Measures to overcome challenges

- ① Better infrastructure construction plans
- ② Proper policy planning to find suitable locations
- ③ Implementing "Land parcels" programme to gain large areas of land with proper rehabilitation & compensation.
- ④ Skilling labour by setting up institutions and upskilling MSMEs.
- ⑤ Promoting PPP, FDI and defence sector startups

A robust defence sector is key to attaining internal & external security

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

A socio-economic caste census is a census carried out to determine the social and economic conditions of castes in India.

Benefits of SECC $\leftrightarrow$ equitable resource allocation & targeted welfare

- ① It helps identify the most vulnerable and then streamline efforts.
- ② It helps to remove 'creamy layer' as mandated by SC in India Sawhney Case
- ③ It helps to promote evidence-backed policy making as highlighted by SC in M-Nagaraj Case.

④ It helps monitor the progress and failures of targetted welfare schemes

⑤ SECC can streamline double efforts and help identify hitherto ignored sections

Ex-SECC collected data on transgender

However, certain challenges remain —

① Difficulty of getting accurate data due to complex nature of caste.

② It can lead to politicisation of caste
Ex- demand for reservations for Marathas, Jats.

③ It can be misused for targetting certain castes.

SECC 2011 was the first digital caste census & it is pertinent that the data is used sensitively and for public welfare

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 different cultures, languages and religions held together by unity and historical values.

Common values $\leftrightarrow$ composite texture

- ① Common human values like love, brotherhood, tolerance etc.
- ② Respect and pride in social ties and relationships and family values
Ex - respecting elders
- ③ Common elements in different religions
Ex - roza and Zakat in Islam
Vrat and daan in Hinduism
- ④ Respect for diversity and acceptance of

traditions of other religions.

⑤ Patriarchy is a negative common feature of all religions

Ex- triple talaq, no women entry in Sabramala.

Diverse practices

① Diversity in culture including art and architecture

Ex → Margha
→ Dravida
→ Indo-Saracenic

② Diverse performing arts like music & dance

Ex Chhau, Chakri, Bihu, Vithu patlu etc.

③ Diversity in languages — more than 19500 languages in India

Thus, India is a true representation of diversity held together by unity.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.10) 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। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per the UNFPA's State of the World Population Report 2023, India's population is estimated to be 143 crores.

Factors influencing population growth

- ① Access to contraceptives and other family planning measures
- ② Economic compulsions to have more children for more labour wage earnings
- ③ Social pressure to have children early and many
- ④ Rising cost of living → fewer children born.
- ⑤ Social status of having more children → represents access to more resources
- ⑥ International influence Ex- foreign couples have one child

All these factor work together to determine population growth.

The need of increasing marriage age for girls is gaining importance in the context of growing population & health of females.

Advantages of increasing age

- ① Greater autonomy to females in health matters
- ② Improved education levels
- ③ Inclusive economy - greater female LFR from current 32.8%
- ④ Inclusive development.
- ⑤ Better MMR & LMR & healthier children born.

Disadvantages of increasing age

- ① Law Commission 2018 → better to reduce age for boys to 18.
- ② Discrepancy with other acts like POCSO, voting etc.
- ③ Odisha SCPCR stated that female foeticide might rise
- ④ Denies freedom of choice
- ⑤ Does not address real problem

The decision to increase marriage age must be complemented with strict implementation of RTE & health schemes.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The British policies in India were characteri-
sed by a systematic destruction of tribal
life, livelihood and culture

As a result, many tribals revolted.

Reasons behind the tribal unrest

- ① British forest policies like the Indian
Charter for Forests (1855), Act of 1865
and Forest Act of 1927 restricted tribal
access to forest land which was crucial
for their lifestyle
- ② The advent and expansion of railways
in 1853 forced many tribals to relocate
and led to large scale destruction/defores-
tation of their forests

- ③ The British government preferred a settled population which could be easily monitored and taxed. As a result, many tribals were either killed or forcibly converted into agriculturalists

Ex - $\begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Paikas} \\ \rightarrow \text{Santhals} \end{array}$

- ④ The British also interfered with tribal culture and way of life leading to unrests

Ex - Ulgulan by Birsa Munda

- ⑤ In many instances The British refused to acknowledge the rights of tribals & did not do much to check their exploitation by money lenders or dikhus

Ex - Santhal revolt for demand of a separate pargana.

However, such revolts and uprisings were often short-lived and unsuccessful as—

→ Most of the revolts were sporadic and not well-organised.

→ They were very leader centric — once the leader was captured it fell apart. Ex- Bissa manda revolt.

Reasons for limited success

→ Tribals mostly fought with primitive arms which were no match for superior English arms.

↓
The uprisings clear goal or ideology as to being violent what would be done if it could be easily succeeded.
crushed by the British.

In spite of the limited success, the uprisings were useful in inspiring tribals to revolt & establish their ideal rule.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The independence of India was a culmination of long and historic fight against colonialism and imperialism.

The Quit India Movement (QIM) sought to expel British from India through mass mobilisation and peaceful satyagrahas.

Independence of India as a confluence of domestic and global circumstances

Domestic politics

① The massive participation observed in the QIM signalled the end of British control over India

② The QIM saw participation of civil servants and soldiers — the two main pillars of British empire in

India

- ③ It was proving difficult to constantly use force against a peaceful movement

Global circumstances

- ① The second world war had just ended and it had led to severe blow of on British finances
- ② There was mounting international pressure especially from the USA and other allied powers to grant freedom to India.
- ③ The British found it difficult ^{on moral grounds} to not give India freedom when it had itself declared a war against colonialism of Eastern Europe by Germany.
- ④ Additionally, it wanted to maintain good relations with the new country and this

influenced it to expediating the process.

However, some point out that it was more
a result of forced expulsion.

→ The British could have still continued
to rule India but the participation
of its administrative structures & officers
in BIM forced it to leave.

Indian Independence as a
result of forced expulsion

→ British did continue ruling over other
colonies like South Africa though it
left India. This shows that Indian
movement forcefully expelled it.

Thus, the Indian freedom struggle was a
fusion of domestic politics, internationally
favourable circumstances and Indian mass
effort which ultimately forced the British
out.

Feedback

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Poor.TOTAL
MARKS

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 refers to a reformist offshoot of orthodox Islam which espoused closeness to God through spiritual immersion and mysticism.

Reasons for it being able to deepen its roots in the Indian sub-continent

- ① Sufism received state patronage from Mughal rulers especially Akbar who later in his life grew closer to it.
- ② Sufism stressed on universal values of love, brotherhood and faith in God which was similar to the Bhakti movement in India which allowed for its greater acceptance.

- ③ The Indian subcontinent was often described as a "melting pot" of various religions. — this was conducive for its growth.
- ④ The Sufi saints, especially the chishtis, adopted austerity preferring to spend the money received on immediate essentials — this increased their acceptance.
- ⑤ Some Sufi orders like Suhrawadis accepted official positions which led to deepening of its roots.
- ⑥ Use of music like sama & Qawalis

Impact of Sufism on Indian Society

- ① It impacted the development of a new genre of music — Sufi music became extremely popular.

② Its stress on universal values brought people even of two different religions together.

Ex - many Hindus visit Sufi dargahs

③ It led to an emphasis on austerity and minimalism.

④ It emphasized on the mystical experience in order to know God. This inspired many Indians to move away from orthodoxy and superstitions.

⑤ Sufi hospices were open to everyone - this promoted unity and religious harmony.

Thus, Sufism enriched Indian culture & traditions through its contribution to music and emphasis on universal unity.

Feedback

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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)

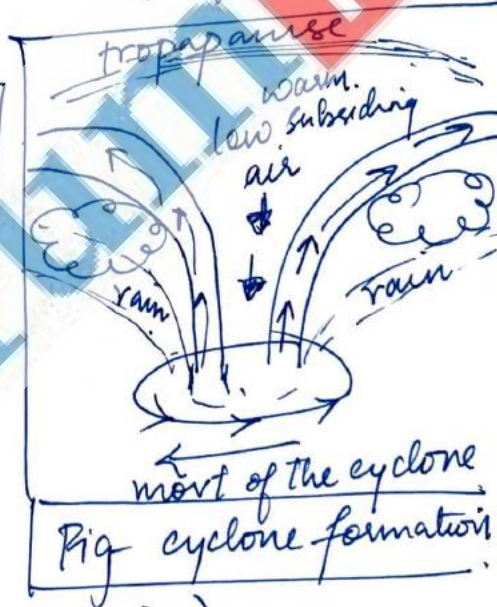
The Arabian sea has been experiencing increasing number of cyclones, 57% of which are severe as compared to 34% of those in the Bay of Bengal.

Reasons behind rising intensity & frequency of cyclones

- ① Rising sea surface temperatures which provide moisture to the cyclone (due to global warming)

Ex - INMCM estimated that temperature in Arabian sea have risen by 1.2 to 1.4°C

- ② Madden or Indian Decadal Oscillation which redirect cyclone genesis to the



Arabian sea due to its easterly flow

- ③ Shifting of cyclones from Bay of Bengal to Arabian sea due to wind direction (High level easterlies)

Ex- cyclone Okhi.

- ④ Indian ocean dipole is strengthening which creates favourable conditions for cyclone genesis

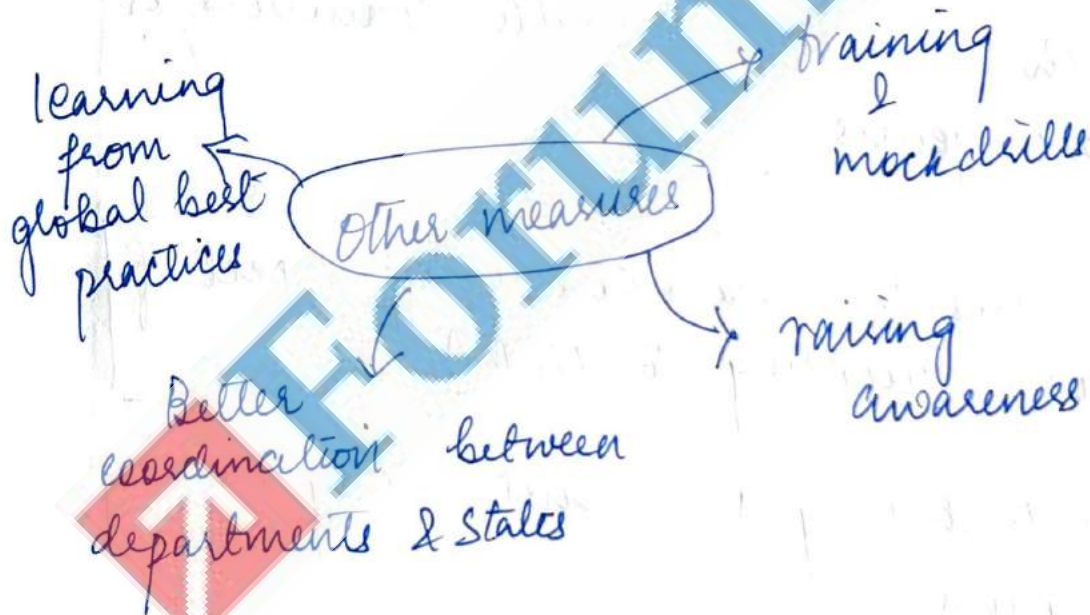
Measures to check adverse off impact of cyclones according to NDMA

- ① Establishing a robust early warning system
- ② Setting up of national Disaster infrastructure (NDI) for better communication to NDMA

③ Establishing structural cyclone resilient infrastructure like cyclone shelters.

④ Implementation of National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project

⑤ Set up National Cyclone ^{Disaster} Risk Management Institute



An efficient and effective cyclone management strategy is key to reducing the impact of natural disasters.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 the circulation of water in the form of rain, water vapour, snow through the earth's atmosphere & lithosphere.

It plays an essential role in regulating biological life and ecosystems.

Impacts of climate change on the hydrological cycle

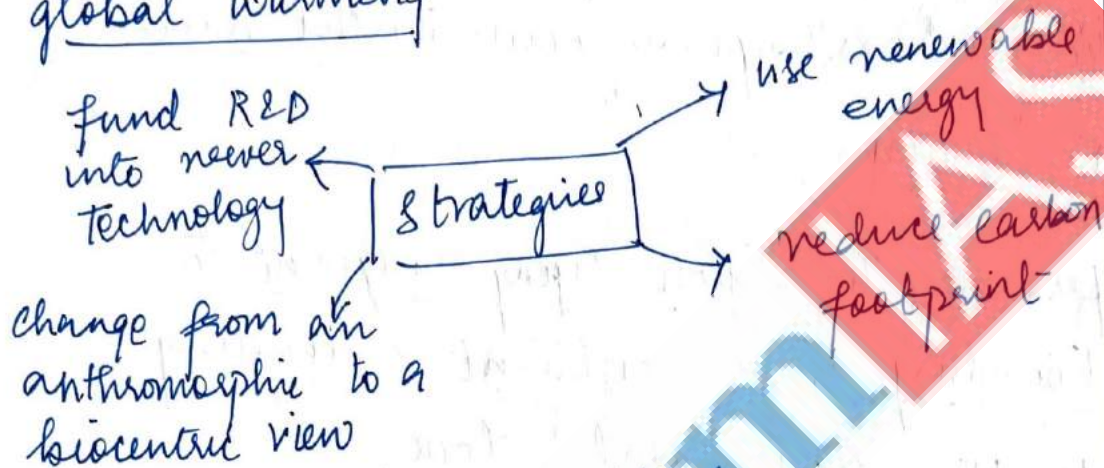
① It increases the vagaries of rainfall.
Ex - recent extreme rainfall in Delhi during monsoon

② Global warming leads to rising temperatures and mixed with water vapour/moisture leads to wet-bulb effect.

- ③ Climate change leads to irregular monsoons. This forces farmers to pump out groundwater for irrigation which has impact on the hydrological cycle.
- ④ Excess rainfall and melting of glaciers leads to rise in sea water levels.
- ⑤ Climate change affects global atmospheric events like El Nino and La Nino which disturb the usual hydrological cycle.
- ⑥ The hydrological cycle maintains an equilibrium between evaporation and precipitation rate which is disrupted due to climate change.

Mitigation and adaptation strategies

① There is a need to control and reduce global warming



② Build disaster ^{resilient} infrastructure
Ex - CDR1

③ Practice rainwater harvesting methods

④ Adopt sustainable development strategies
like green growth

⑤ Regulate extraction of groundwater

Thus, human collective action is required to deal with the effects of climate change on hydrological cycles.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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 shelves occupy about 7.5%
of the world's oceanic landmass.

Definition

Continental shelf is a
seaward extension of
The continental plate
and is a link to the
continental slope.



The length of the continental shelf ~~to~~
varies
Ex- longest → Siberian shelf.

Continental shelf ⇒ resource potential

- ① It is a rich source of fishing
resource due its nutrient richness.
(~~potter~~ nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium etc).

- ② It houses 70% of world's oil and natural gas reserves
Ex - Mumbai high
- ③ It is source of rare earth metals - 6% of the world's resources found here.
- ④ Important source of thorium for India - 10% of thorium found here.
- ⑤ Good place for maritime coastal shipping
Ex - India - Bangladesh.
- ⑥ Reservoir of polymetallic nodules.
- Continental shelves $\Rightarrow$ ecological significance
- ① Rich biodiversity hotspot
Ex - Central Mexico continental shelf.

South China sea shelf

② By being a good source of nutrients,
it supports planktons, crustaceans etc
thereby supporting food chains

③ Houses coral species — ↑ diversity of ecology
Ex - Australian shelf

④ Contains marine migration routes
and preservation sites
Ex - Gulf of Mannar area houses
Dugong

⑤ Contains warm water which is
important for certain fish species

The continental shelf is a storehouse
of minerals and ecological resources
and its preservation is key to achieving
SDG-14 (Life under water).

Feedback

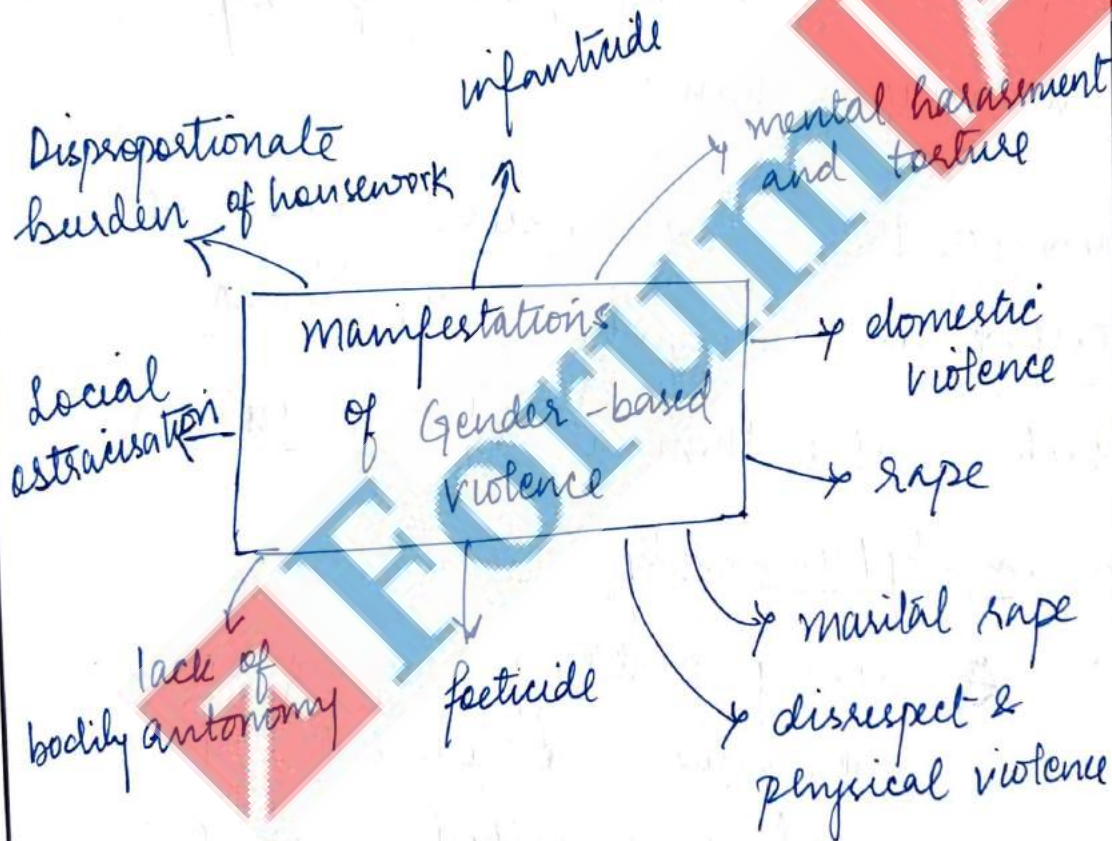
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 is a result of a combination of socio-religious and historical factors, the root of which is patriarchy



Gender-based violence rooted in Patriarchal values

① Patriarchy refers to a belief system which emphasises on or accords priority to

males over females.

- ② It is based on the notion that women being the "weaker sex" need to guided and controlled.
- ③ It treats women as objects *thereby* de-humanising them.
- ④ Moreover, there is an excess importance attached to the dignity of the women which makes them a target to dishonour the family/community.
Ex - during partition, women of other communities were attacked and raped as a method of revenge.
- ⑤ Patriarchy views women lower than men and thus, considers them subordinate → leads to greater violence.

Gender-based violence as anti-thetical to societal growth

- ① Gender-based violence reduces woman's autonomy → makes it difficult for her to decide her life.
- ② As a result, there is less participation of women in education and health.
- ③ Societal growth demands equitable & inclusive growth which requires the upliftment & participation of women.
- ④ Physical & violence also retards a woman's growth and mental development which is anti-thetical for societal growth.

Thus, it is imperative to fight patriarchy so as to fulfill the SDG-5 (gender equality) & boost societal growth.

Feedback

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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 is a socio-religious institution which discriminates between people based on their Birth.

While Article 17 of the Indian Constitution banned untouchability, caste discrimination still continues to be practised in subtle forms in all spheres.

Caste Calculus $\Rightarrow$ social domain

① Marriages in India are still governed by Caste preferences.

Caste calculus
plays out in
3 ways

① rituals of different castes are different

Ex- use of horse.

② inter-caste marriage resisted in society

③ Notion of "purity" continues in inter-caste marriages

② People continue to identify certain surnames with certain castes.

③ Notions of "pollution" still prohibits many from accessing public infrastructure.

④ Caste continues to govern social status.

Caste Calculus ⇌ political

① Caste identity is often exploited by political parties and politicians for vote-bank politics.

② Though reservations have helped in uplifting many SCs, complimentary efforts to eradicate caste discrimination have not been taken.

③ There is rise of puppet leaders who are not a true representative of SC electorate.

Caste calculus $\leftrightarrow$ economic domains

- ① Caste to a large extent still determines the type of occupation adopted by an individual. Ex- manual scavenging still done by "lower" castes.
- ② lower castes have very low ownership of assets.
- ③ Social prestige attached to intellectual labour performed by high caste.

Caste continues to stay dominant by adapting to new circumstances—

(i) Subtle caste indications in the form of slurs need.

(ii) caste bias in hiring processes.

However, due to rising modernisation & growth of cities, caste lines have become blurred and There is greater emphasis on merit.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Indian cities are characterised by increasing shortage of water supply to meet even basic needs.

Factors contributing to water woes

① Inefficient water management system leading to wastage

② Lack of water treatment plants to reuse water

Ex - newer Technologies, especially in Japan, are able to treat toilet water to drinkable purity levels.

③ Lack of rainwater harvesting measures

Ex - only Tamil Nadu has made rooftop rainwater harvesting structures compulsory.

- ④ Climate change has affected availability of surface and ground water.
- ⑤ Water scarcity has also been accentuated with greater amount being directed to industrial use.
- ⑥ Rising population has exerted pressure on water availability leading to water use.
- ⑦ Lack of inter-state cooperation making inter-linking projects difficult to implement.

Complexities in implementing a comprehensive water management plan

- ① It requires an overall of infrastructure which might lead to financial burdens and budgetary pressures.

- ② It requires a behaviour change in people's attitude which is often difficult to achieve
- ③ It requires balancing multiple and often conflicting interests of industries, consumers and farmers
- ④ It requires inter-state cooperation in case of river linking projects
- ⑤ It requires ^{incorporation of} sustainable management practices which needs further research and adaptation to local circumstances
- ⑥ It needs technologies to calculate the existing water resources accurately

Water scarcity is a leading problem of the 21st century and needs to be addressed urgently.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Religion and region are integral part of a person's social identity

- Bind people together through common cultural practices and traditions
- Foster cooperation and collaboration

Religion & region as important elements of group identity

- reduces internal differences for overall commonality

- leads to social solidarity & unity
- shapes common morality & ethics
- Helps during crisis management

However, improper use of religion and region can lead to communal cleavages.

Religion and communal cleavages

- ① Excessive identification with one's religion can lead to religious extremism and fundamentalism.
- ② It fosters a feeling "us vs. they" which is the first step towards segregation and social discrimination.
- ③ It prompts followers to ignore differences within one religion in favour of unity while discounting differences similarities with other religions.
- ④ Ultimately it leads to communal violence and is a threat to peace.

Ex $\begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{ISIS} \\ \searrow \text{Al Qaeda} \end{matrix}$

Region and communal cleavages

- ① Regionalism in the negative sense heightens differences based on location
- ② This has serious repercussions for peace if regions ~~cannot~~ coincide with religion
- ③ Excessive regionalism leads to a mix of cultural identity and religion which deepens communalism

Ex- Khalistan movement fuses political demand for a separate state with religious identity

Communalism is a threat to ^{the} Indian fabric of diversity and tolerance & must be dealt with strongly to realise the motto of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam".

Feedback

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