

218941 611202 1910084469 (2023-08-17 15:08:39)

EST CODE 6 1 1 2 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 - Sectional Test #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate रीक्षार्थी का नाम	Haresh hodha.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910084469.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	02/08/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250			
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय:	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9.00 am	12.00 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Forum Learning Centre : Delhi - 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19 Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Patna - 2nd floor, AG Palace, E Boring Canal Road, Patna, Bihar 800001 | Hyderabad - 1st & 2nd Floor, SM Plaza, RTC X Rd, Indira Park Road, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500020
9311740400, 9311740900 | <https://academy.forumias.com> | admissions@forumias.academy | helpdesk@forumias.academy

Q.1) What do you understand from land subsidence? Explaining various reasons behind land subsidence, recommend measures to arrest the calamity. (10 marks, 150 words)

भू-स्खलन से आप क्या समझते हैं? भू-स्खलन के पीछे के विभिन्न कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, आपदा को रोकने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Land subsidence means downward movement of land that can be due to various natural and anthro reasons which can lead to landslides and resultant heavy losses.

Ex. Land subsidence in Himachal Pradesh

Reasons

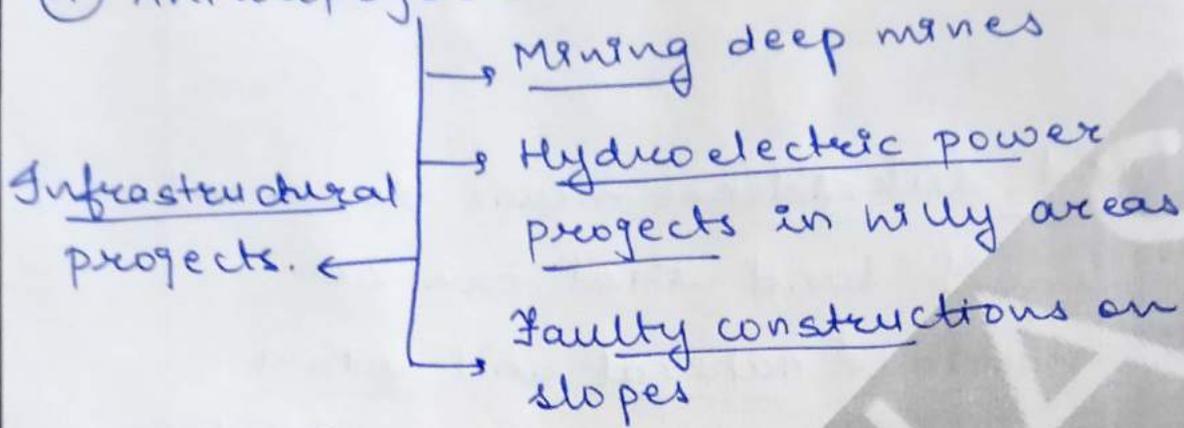
① Natural

Diastrophics
sudden
movements.

Loose soil
on mountain
slopes.

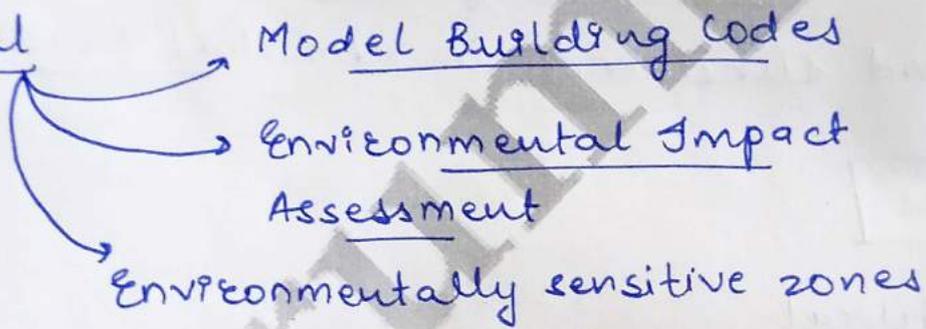
- Earthquakes due to tectonic movements (Turkey)
- Landslides (Himachal)
- Flooding by river (Pennar in Karnataka)
- Tectonic movements (convergence or divergence)

② Anthropogenic

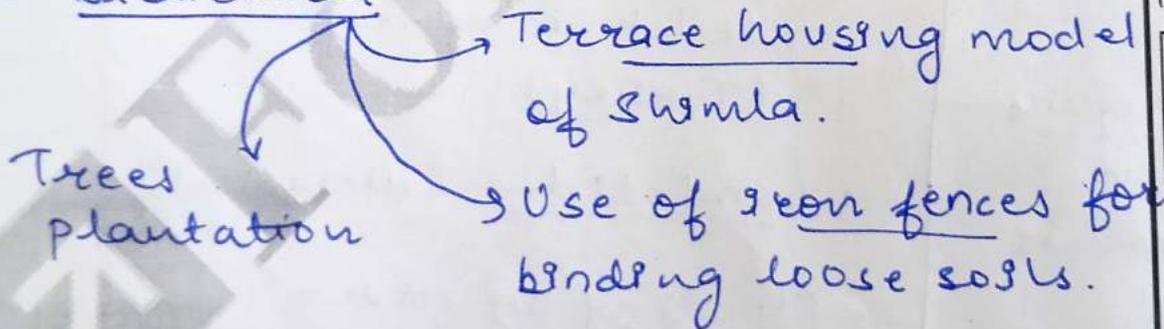


Measures

① Legal



② Structural



③ Others

→ Avoid deforestation (reduces soil erosion)

land subsidence can lead to heavy costs and affect livelihood so need mitigation.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.3) What are the suitable conditions for the formation of a tropical cyclone? Also, bring out differences between a tropical and an extra-tropical cyclone. (10 marks, 150 words)

उष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवात के निर्माण के लिए उपयुक्त दशाएं क्या हैं? इसके साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय और शीतोष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात के बीच अंतर को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Tropical Cyclones are the low pressure circular movements of winds in the tropics that cause rainfall, etc. in the region.

Ex. Recent tropical cyclone Bipoujoy.

Suitable conditions

- ① In the tropical region (5° - 20°) but can go upto 30° too.
- ② Coriolis force for circular wind movement (reason why not from 0° - 5°)
- ③ Presence of temporary disturbances like clouds, low pressure, etc.
- ④ Formation of low pressure centre is thus mostly near ITCZ region
- ⑤ low vertical wind shear

⑥ Supply of moisture and thus dissipates on land.

Q.4) Elucidate do you agree ty appeaseme

धर्मनिरपेक्षता व कि धर्मनिरपेक्षत

Different from extratropical

Dikes

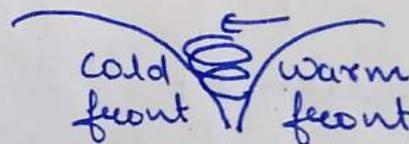
and just

En.

Dist

①

Tropical	extratropical
① Wind convergence at low pressure	① Frontogenesis at low pressure.
② V shaped	② Inverted V shaped
③ Heavy rains but short period	③ Low but continuous rains.
④ Dissipate on land	④ go upto thousands of kilometers on land
⑤ Form only in water	⑤ Form on land and water
⑥ In tropical region	⑥ In temperates.



Cyclones cause disaster and can be mitigated through mangroves, etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

②

Q.4) Elucidate the differences between Western and Indian model of secularism. To what extent do you agree with the criticism that Indian model of secularism is susceptible to promoting minority appeasement? (10 marks, 150 words)

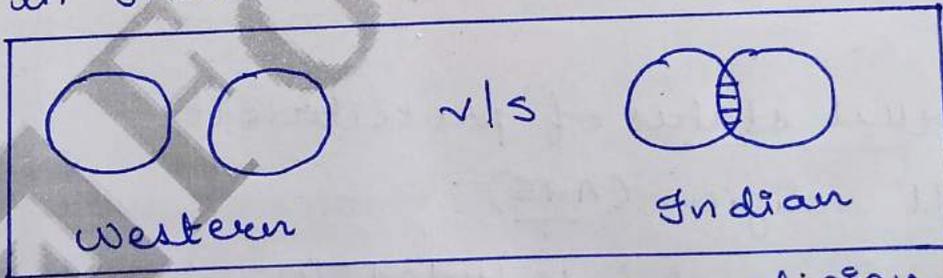
धर्मनिरपेक्षता के पश्चिमी और भारतीय मॉडल के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए। आप इस आलोचना से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि धर्मनिरपेक्षता का भारतीय मॉडल अल्पसंख्यक तुष्टीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Secularism as per Prabha
Dikshit is the separation of state
and religion from one another's
jurisdiction.

Ex. Secularism in Indian Preamble (42nd CAA)

Difference in Indian & Western form

① strict separation in Western Model
as against collaborative approach
in India.



② Western model provides religion
autonomy to decide its practises
and principles
↳ In India, reasonable restriction

in form of 'Doctrine of Essentiality'
(Triple Talaq, etc.)

Minority appeasement in Indian Model

① Yes,

① Minority educational institutions (A30)

② Provisions for preservation of cultural and linguistic minorities (A29)

③ Creation of special tools for minority appeasement

(Reservation, National Commission on Minorities, etc.)

② No,

① Equal status of protection to all religion (A25)

② Majority also included in protection (A29)

Indian Model of Secularism created as per the needs of our society.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थल पर कुछ न लिखें)

218941_611202_1910084469_(2023-08-17 15:08:39)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थल पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.5) Discuss the multi-dimensional implications of uneven distribution of semiconductor industry in the world. (10 marks, 150 words)

विश्व में अर्धचालक उद्योग के असमान वितरण के बहुआयामी प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Semiconductors are the metals that have controlled conductivity and have huge application in smartphone industry, etc. suggesting their importance.

Uneven distribution

- ① China holds monopoly over the semiconductor supply chain with over 40% of raw material supply.
- ② Taiwan emerged as leader in semiconductor chips manufacturing and supplies 90% of global needs.
- ③ India imports 95% of its semiconductor needs despite various incentives like SEMICON, etc.
- ④ South Korea also leading country with regards to semiconductor industry.

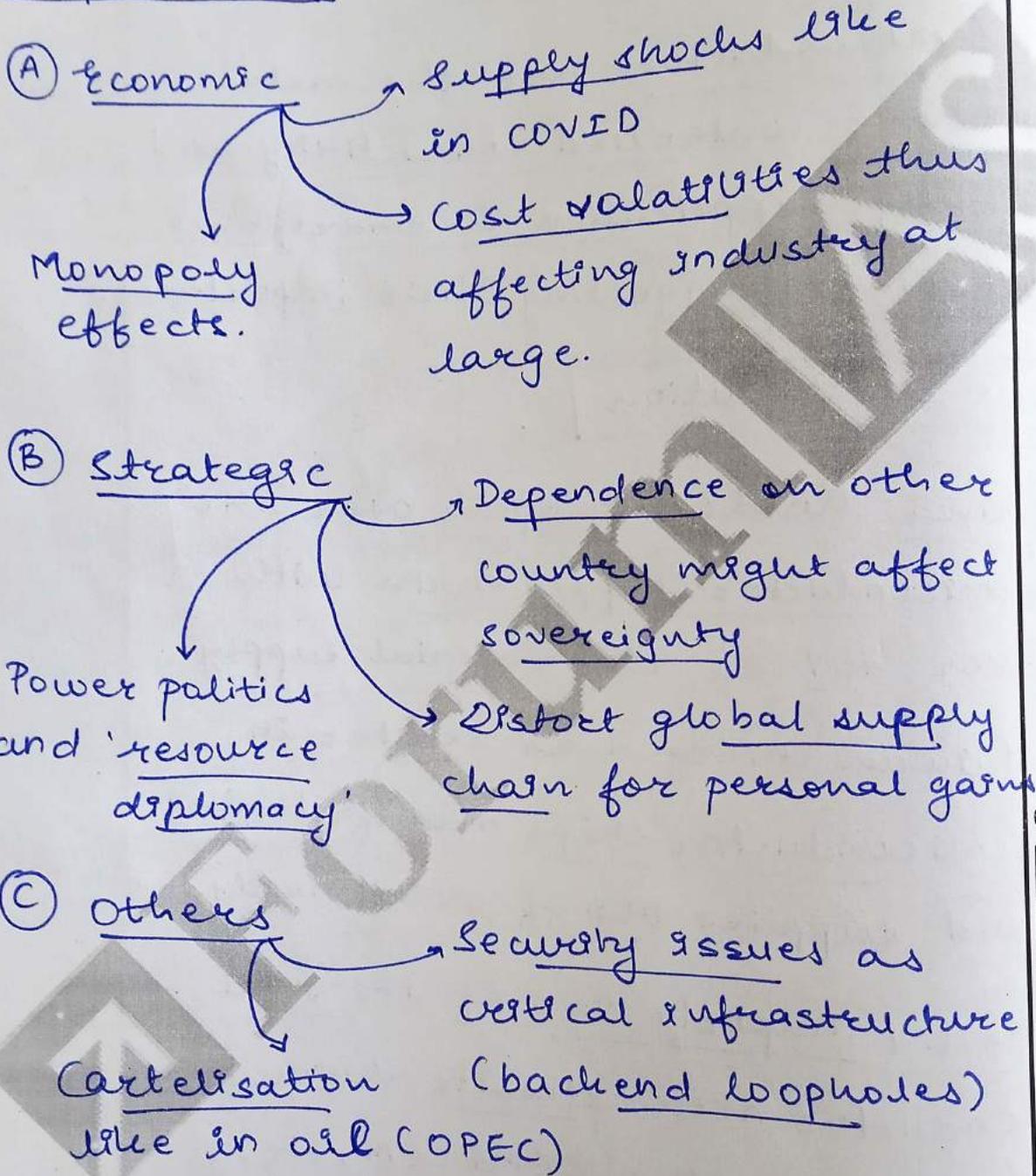
Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

Implications



Thus need of the hour is self-subsistence where Atma Nirbhar Bharat step in right direction.

(Don't Worry in this Area)

Q.6) Examin...
same.
अनिश्चित मानस

revenue
Area
earn

Reason

1) A

2

3

4

Feedb
(For OFFIC
Structure
Presentation
Question
Interpretation
Content
Value
Addition
Total

Q.6) Examining the reasons behind erratic Monsoon, highlight the possible outcomes of the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनिश्चित मानसून के कारणों की जांच करते हुए इसके संभावित परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Monsoon is the seasonal reversal of winds and comes from Arabic word 'Mausim'. It causes rains in India, etc.

Reasons for erratic monsoon

- ① Affected by too many factors
↳ Tibetan plateau, walker cycle, Indian Ocean Dipole, etc.
- ② Recent changes in the Madden Julian Oscillation
- ③ Climate change and global warming changing flow of ocean currents.
(Atlantic Meridional Ocean Current)
- ④ Changes in walker cycle
(La Nina after 10 years).

⑤ extremes in land-sea heating differential leading to floods or droughts

Outcomes

- ① Disasters like floods (Chennai, Mumbai) or droughts.
- ② Affect trust of people in weather prediction systems.
- ③ Affect agriculture sector and thus food security (SDG 2)
- ④ Heavy fiscal burden on government (loan waivers, etc.)
- ⑤ Affect fisheries industry on coast.
- ⑥ Social impact on school, healthcare

Need to ensure efforts for reducing global warming and climate change and LIFE initiative good step.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) Why is Antarctic becoming an area of renewed human interest? Examine the significance of Antarctic bill, 2022 in protecting India's interest in the region. (10 marks, 150 words)

अंटार्कटिक नए सिरे से मानव हित का क्षेत्र क्यों बनता जा रहा है? इस क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों की रक्षा में अंटार्कटिक विधेयक, 2022 के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Antarctica is 5th largest continent on earth and is covered by ice (95%) due to which no form of human habitation till recent times.

Renewed Interest as

- ① Resource rich region
(Natural gas, mineral oil, poly metallic nodules)
- ② Research purposes
(Bharati of India to understand Antarctica for better understanding of Himalayas).
- ③ Strategic competitiveness
(expeditions from China in the region pressurising others to follow)
- ④ Recent events like melting of

biggest glaciers in Weddel sea, etc.

Importance of Antarctic Bill 2022

- ① Ratification of Antarctic Treaty in spirit.
- ② Registration of every Indian expedition to Antarctic.
- ③ Indian jurisdiction over any miscreants on Indian Antarctic project for secrecy.
- ④ Specific activities like research, etc. encouraged through protection and funding. and global collabs.
- ⑤ Private research also allowed.

Thus, Antarctica has been seeing renewed global interest although its ecological stability must be ensured.

Q.8) How does
coast?

भारत का पूर्वी तट

bound

differ

coast

Differ

① w

w

② N

w

f

s

③ e

s

b

o

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.8) How does the Eastern coast of India differ in its geographical features from the western coast? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत का पूर्वी तट अपनी भौगोलिक विशेषताओं में पश्चिमी तट से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has a large coastal boundary of 7517 km with geographical difference in its eastern and western coast owing to its geological history.

Difference

- ① Western coast is submergent coast whereas eastern coast is emergent.
- ② No deltas on western coast whereas eastern coast has delta formation like lawvery delta, Sunderbans delta, etc.
- ③ Eastern coast is regular and smooth so unfit for making ports but western coast undulating and indented so natural harbours.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

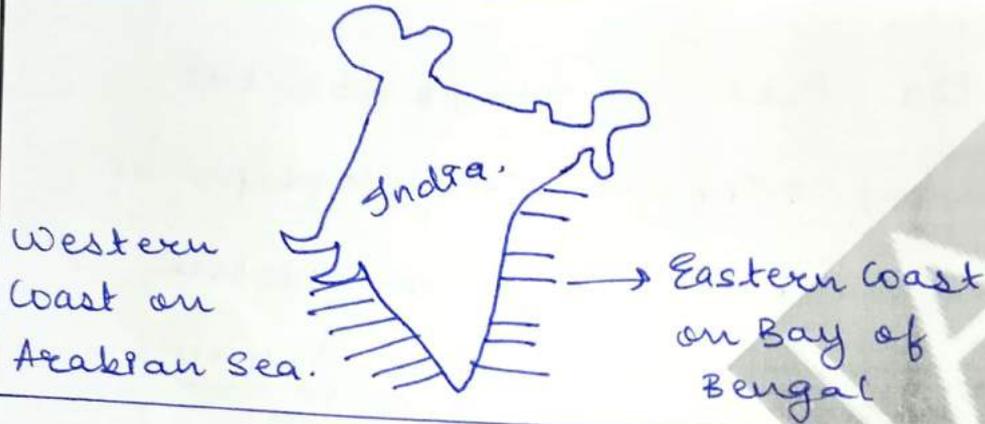
Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

④ Locational difference



⑤ Tslt on western coast due to convergence of Indo-Australian and Eurasian plate.

⑥ Eastern Coast broad whereas western is narrow (80km vs 60km)

⑦ Feature of Western Coast is backwaters whereas that of Eastern coast is lagoons.

⑧ Alluvial soil in Eastern coast so developed agriculture.

Need to ensure that lowest coastal erosion due to man-made reason

(Don't W...
 in this Age
 पर कु...)

Q.9) Explain
 a) Rainstorm
 b) Thunder
 c) Duststorm

रंग-कूटबद्ध मी
 a) तूफानी वर्षा
 b) तडित झंझा
 c) धूल भरी अ

ratio

awa

spec

en.

Rain

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use)

Structure/
 Presentation

Question
 Interpretation

Content

Value
 Addition

Total

①

②

③

Th

④

Call us
 Blog :

Q.9) Explain the meaning of colour-coded weather warnings for: (10 marks, 150 words)

- Rainstorms
- Thunderstorms
- Duststorms

रंग-कूटबद्ध मौसम चेतावनियों का अर्थ समझाएं :

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

- तूफानी वर्षा
- तड़ित झड़ावत
- घूल भरी आंधी

Colour coded warnings are rationalized so as to make citizens aware of the extent of effect on specific disaster.
 Ex. Red means 'danger', etc.

Rainstorms

- Yellow \Rightarrow Normal heavy rains
- Orange \Rightarrow Possibility of cyclonic rainfall or cloudburst.
- Red \Rightarrow Possible thunderstorm.

Thunderstorm

- Yellow \rightarrow stage 1 of thunderstorm formation (cumulus clouds)

- ② Red ⇒ stage 2 of thunderstorm formation (active stage)
- ③ white ⇒ stage 3 i.e. dissipation of thunderstorm.

Duststorm

- ① Creation / formation stage where details of areas that can be affected given
- ② Active stage where real time advisories disseminated.
- ③ Dissipation stage where communication of going back to normal life.

This colour coding best use case for inclusive disaster planning.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.10) How has globalization and urbanization impacted the Indian family system?
(10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्वीकरण और शहरीकरण ने भारतीय परिवार व्यवस्था को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation is 'countries without boundaries and people without borders' as per John Bylles.

Urbanisation is transition of any society from rural to urban setting

Impact on family system

Globalisation

- ① Nuclear families on the lines of western model (77% in 2011 census from 13% in 1981)
- ② Increased cases of domestic violence, family murders, etc.
(loss of family values)
- ③ Reduced interaction within family members due to sedentary life
(loss of cultural knowledge).

(Don't Write in this Area)

④ Live-in relationships affecting institution of marriage.

⑤ Cases of adultery, affairs (extra-marital), etc.

Urbanisation

① Migration of children to urban cities for better education, etc.

② Earners moving to urban areas as better opportunity so nuclearisation.

③ Lack of ethical and value education in children as lose touch of grandparents

Increased repatriation

Better livelihoods

Some positives

Women empowerment

Democratic decision among families

Thus need to ensure that positives maintained but family system intact.

Q.11) Coral reef
ence is threa

प्रवाल भित्तियों
कारणों की अरि

as

ocea

and

En.

Epic

①

②

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Call u
Blog

(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.11) Coral reefs are considered to be at the epicentre of marine ecology; however, their existence is threatened due to a plethora of anthropogenic and natural causes. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रवाल भित्तियों को समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी के केंद्र में माना जाता है; हालांकि, उनके अस्तित्व को मानवजनित और प्राकृतिक कारणों की अधिकता के कारण खतरा है। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local reefs are also known as the 'tropical rainforests of the oceans' due to their huge diversity and productivity.

Ex. local reef in Australia. (Great Barrier Reef).

Epicentre of marine ecology

① Highly productive
↳ more than tropical rainforest.

② Huge biodiversity.
↳ zooplanktons, exotic fish species, etc.

③ Ecosystem recharge by exhaling oxygen thus reducing ocean acidification.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

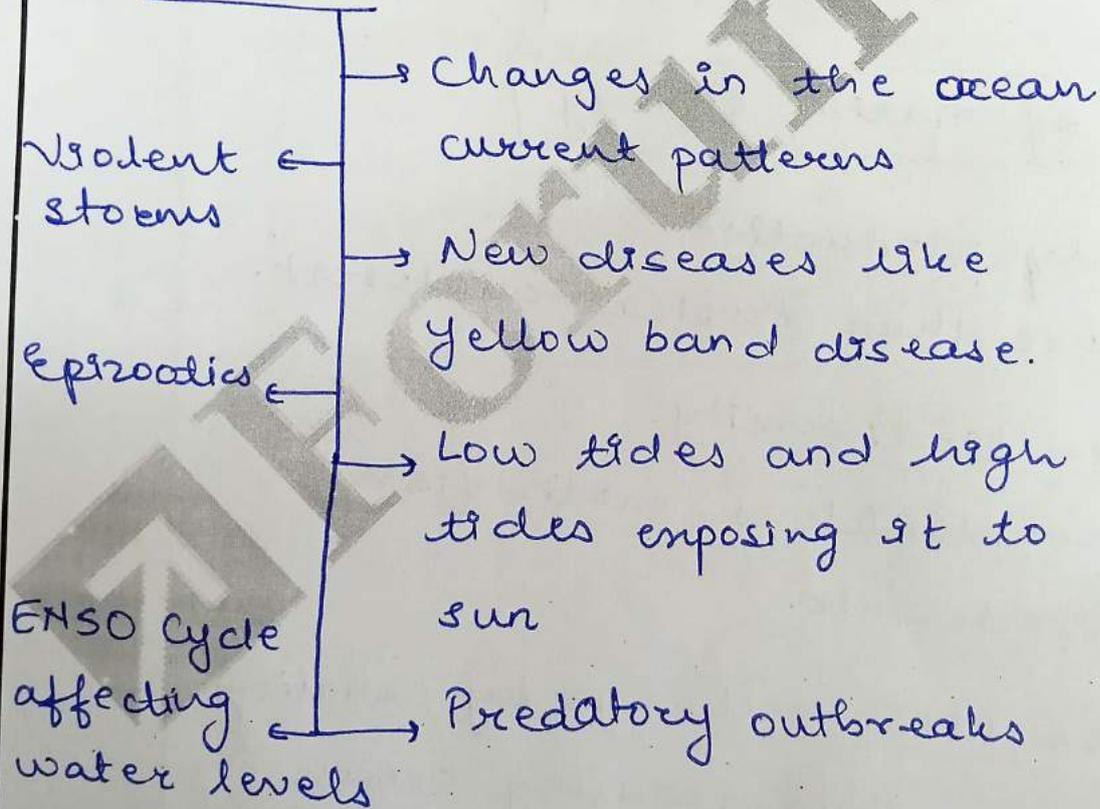
Value Addition

Total

- (4) Local polyps (calcium sch) and thus mitigate impact of ocean warming and marine heat waves.
- (5) Source of food for fish species thus symbiotic relationship.

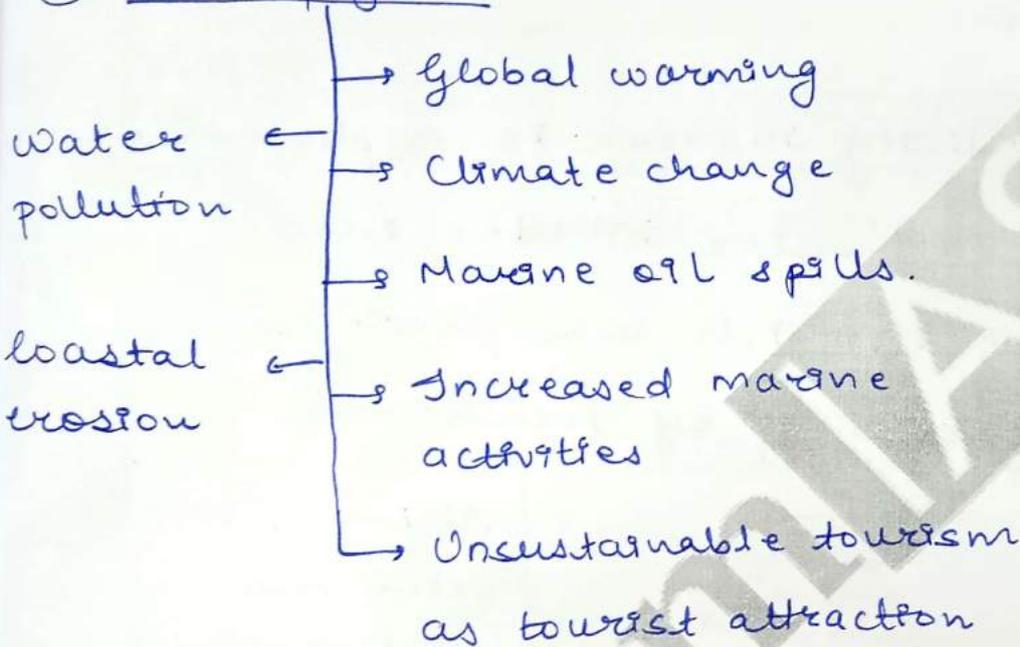
Threats to coral reefs

(A) Natural



Although coral bleaching heightened by

③ Anthropogenic



Government Measures

- ① Real time surveillance by INCOFS.
- ② Coral Reef Global Conservation Initiative
- ③ Collaboration with reef watch, NAO
- ④ Coastal Regulation Zone Notification

locals are lifeline of marine ecosystem and need effective protection measures.

Feedback

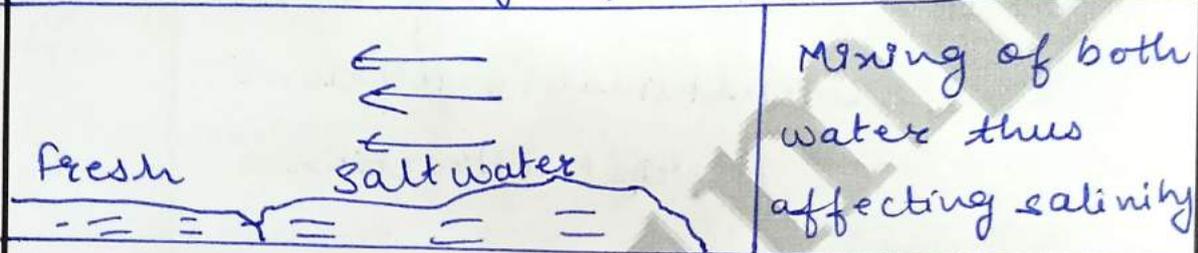
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.12) Discuss the causes for salinity ingress along with its various consequences and potential solutions. (15 marks, 250 words)

लवणता अंतःप्रवेश के कारणों के साथ-साथ इसके विभिन्न परिणामों और संभावित समाधानों पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Salinity ingress is a phenomenon where salt water swades into any area which was previously inundated only by freshwater.



Causes

- ① Rise in sea levels due to global warming
(1 mt rise by 2100)
- ② Melting of glaciers of Arctic and Antarctic region.
- ③ Structural deficiencies and intensive constructions near coast leading

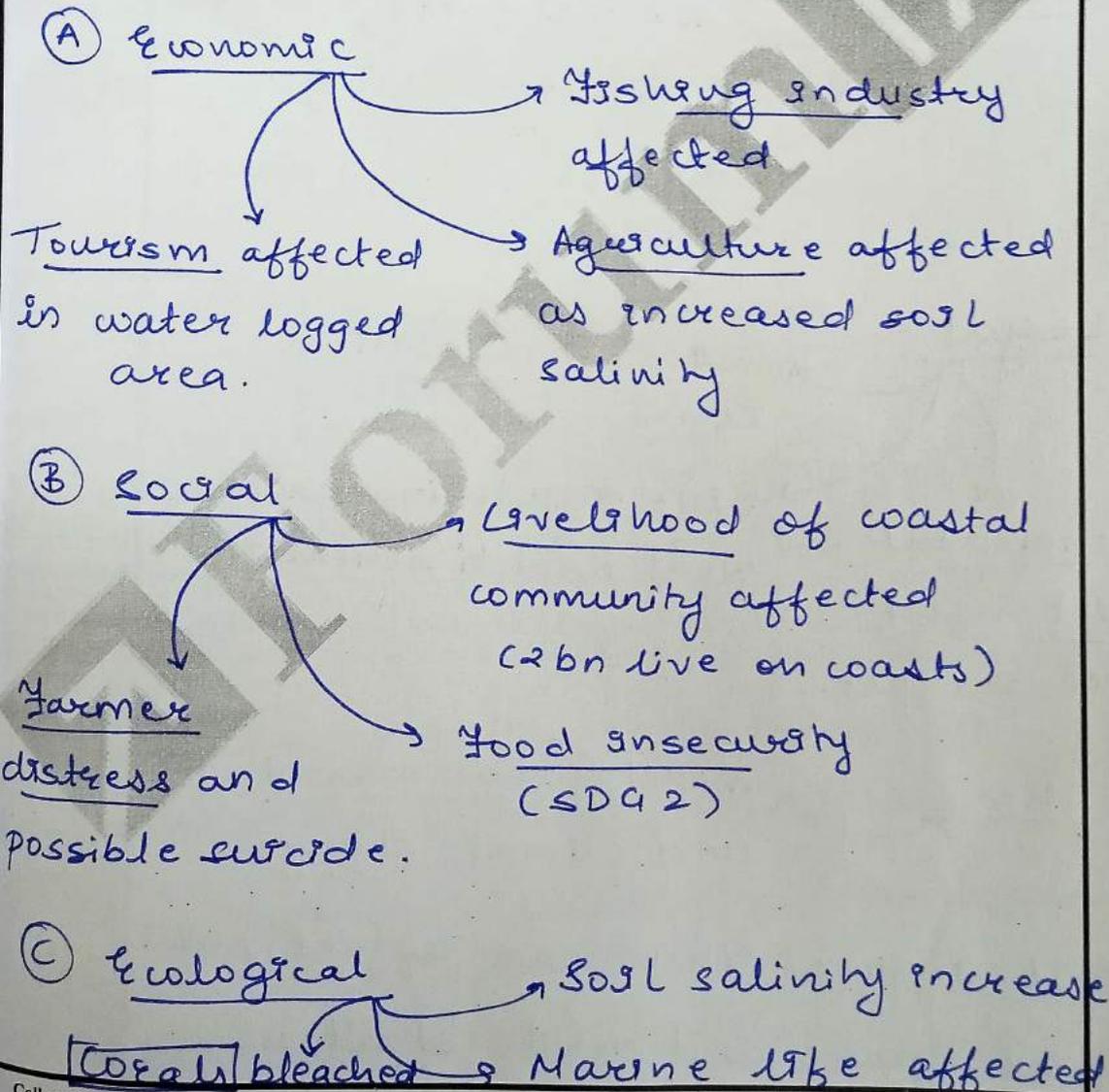
(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें)

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थल पर कुछ न लिखें)

to sea water intrusion.

- ④ Natural reasons like Tsunamis, cyclones, etc.
- ⑤ extreme high and low tides.

Consequences



(D) Others → Fiscal burden on the government
 → Change in soil structure affecting real estate sector.

Potential solutions

(A) Structural → Dams, river banks and embankments
 → Levees, check dams and bunds.

(B) Legal → Coastal regulation zones
 → Blue Revolution and Kheer Kranti schemes

Environmental Impact Assmt. before project.

(C) Others → Avoid global warming and climate change.

Soil ingress thus can affect public life at large and needs strategic tackling.

(Don't write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.13) The tifying th

एक निव शहरी जन

to
ea
ur
che
0

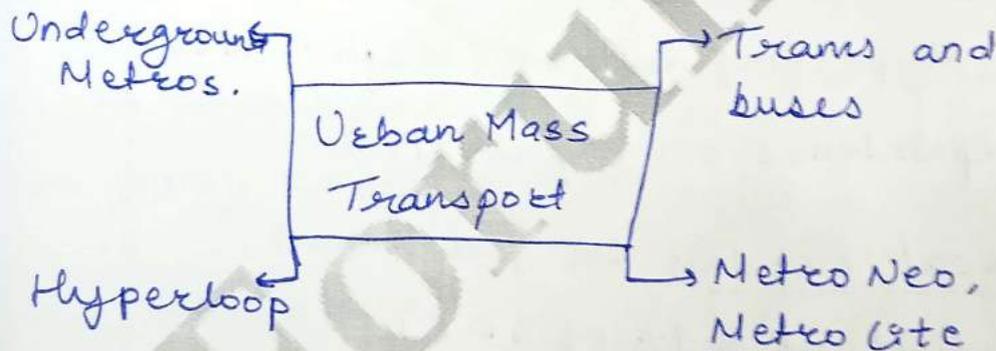
Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.13) The actualization of a seamless urban mass transport is hobbled by a slew of factors. Identifying these factors, recommend measures to create a robust paradigm for urban mass transport. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक निबंध शहरी जन परिवहन की वास्तविकता कई कारकों से प्रभावित होता है। इन कारकों की पहचान करते हुए शहरी जन परिवहन के लिए एक मजबूत प्रतिमान बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Urban Mass Transport refers to form of transport that can ease mobility of huge population in urban areas thus reducing traffic challenges faced with urbanisation.



Factors affecting actualisation

① High economic costs of some urban mass transit systems.

Ex. Hyperloop cost 50000 crore approx.

② Issues in land acquisition for

Some cases

Ex. Pune Metro stalled for 3 years due to same.

③ Environment vs Development debate

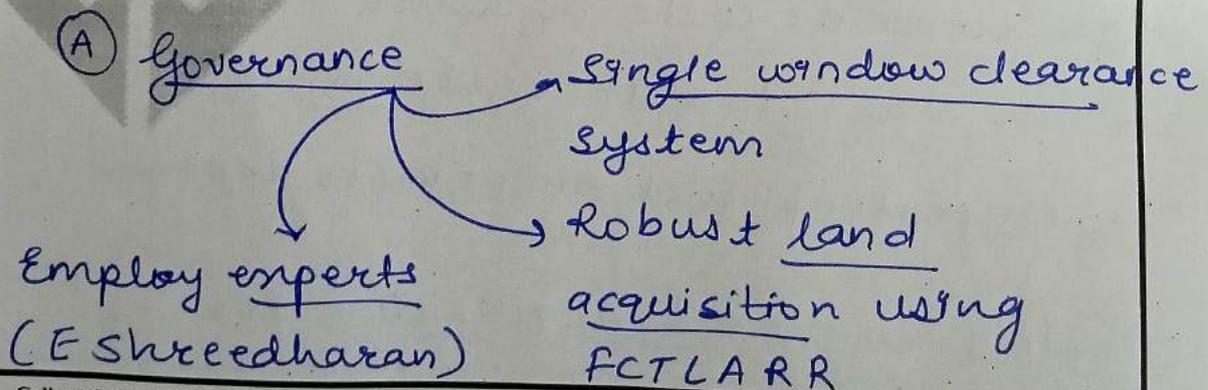
Ex. Aarey forest case.

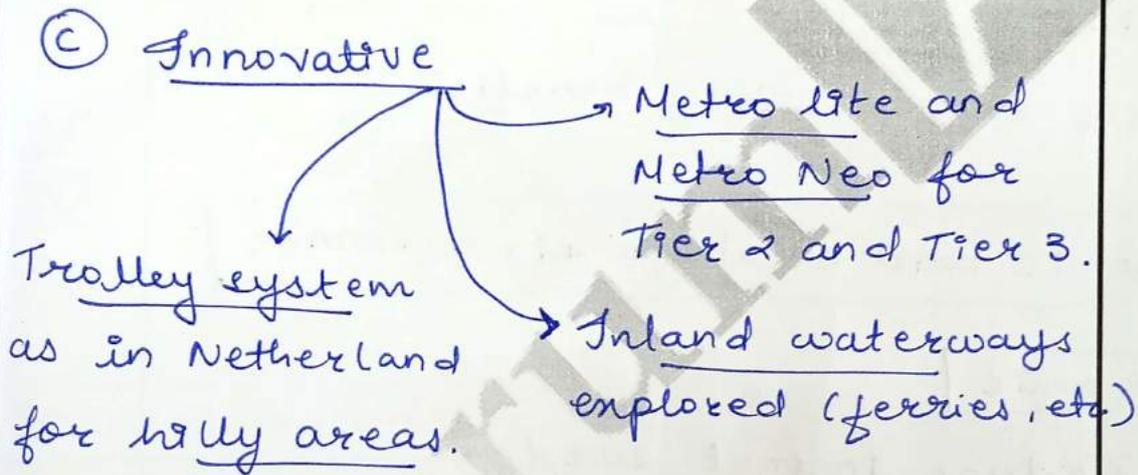
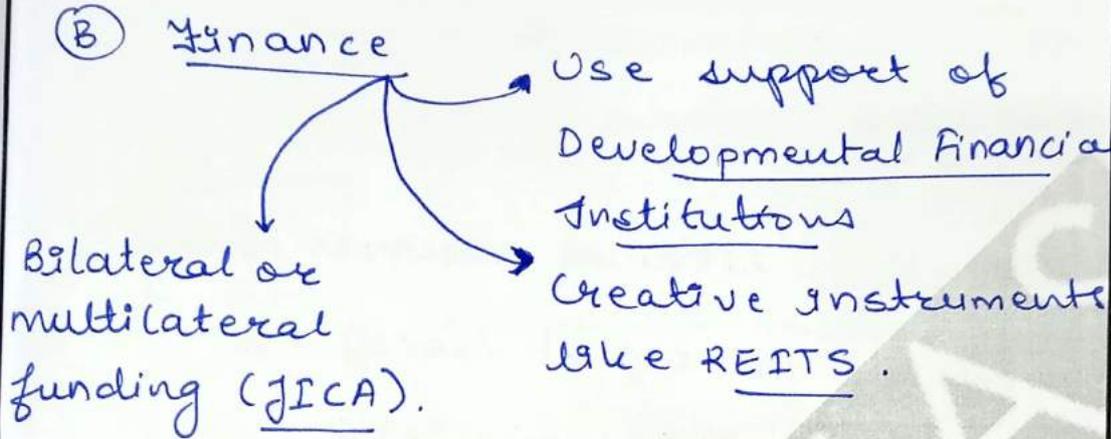
④ Red tapism in bureaucracy and excessive corruption.

⑤ Technological issues with regards to Hyperloop system, Maglev, etc. (dependence on Japan, etc.)

⑥ Fiscal burden on government (deficit at 5.9% of GDP).

Suggested Measures





Govt. steps

- ① National Infrastructure Pipeline
- ② Bharatmala Pariyojana.
- ③ Gati Shakti Portal.

Urban Mass Transport need of the hour with 60% population in urban areas by 2050.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.14) The economic and strategic significance of mineral wealth of a country cannot be seen in isolation from the associated socio-ecological impacts of their extraction. Discuss in light of the newfound lithium reserves in Northern India. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी देश की खनिज संपदा के आर्थिक और रणनीतिक महत्व को उनके निष्कर्षण से जुड़े सामाजिक-पारिस्थितिक प्रभावों से अलग करके नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उत्तरी भारत में खोजे गए नवीनतम लिथियम भंडार के प्रकाश में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, lithium reserves were discovered by geological survey of India in Jammu & Kashmir region which can be very beneficial.

Economic and strategic significance

Economic

- ① Reduce import burden
(almost 100% presently)
- ② Avoid cost exigencies as monopoly
in reserves
(90% in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile
triangle).
- ③ Boost to solar manufacturing
sector of India.

- ④ Stability to lithium supply chain
as dependence avoided (COVID-19)

Strategic

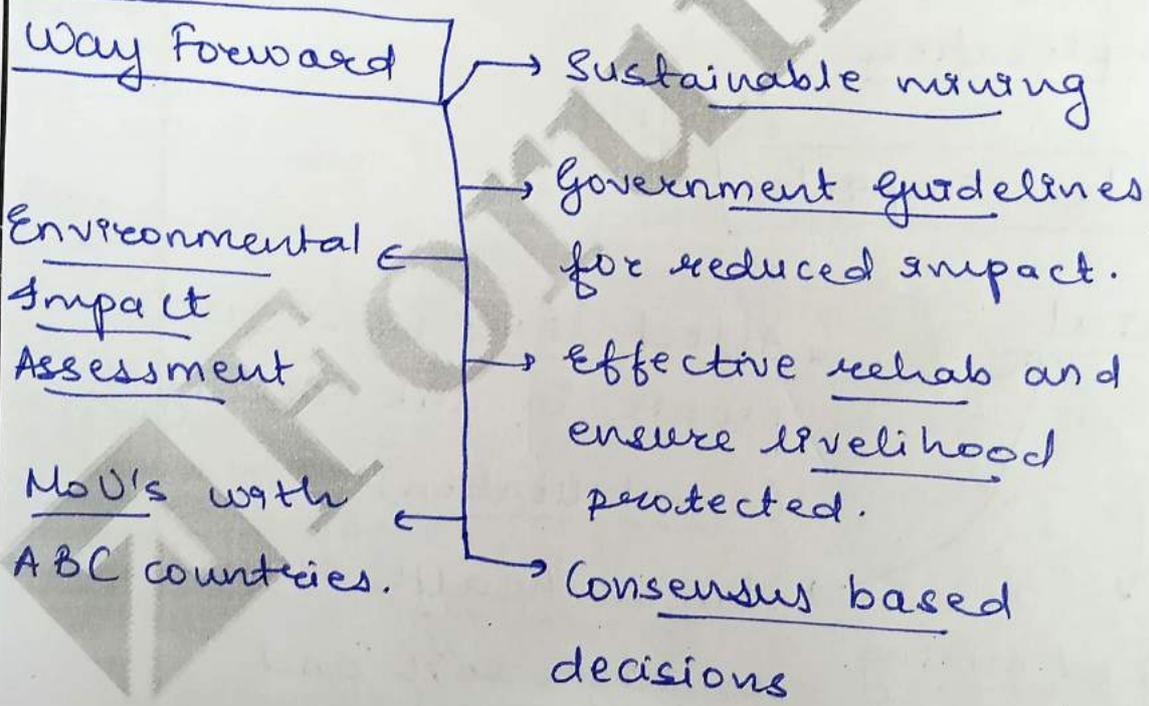
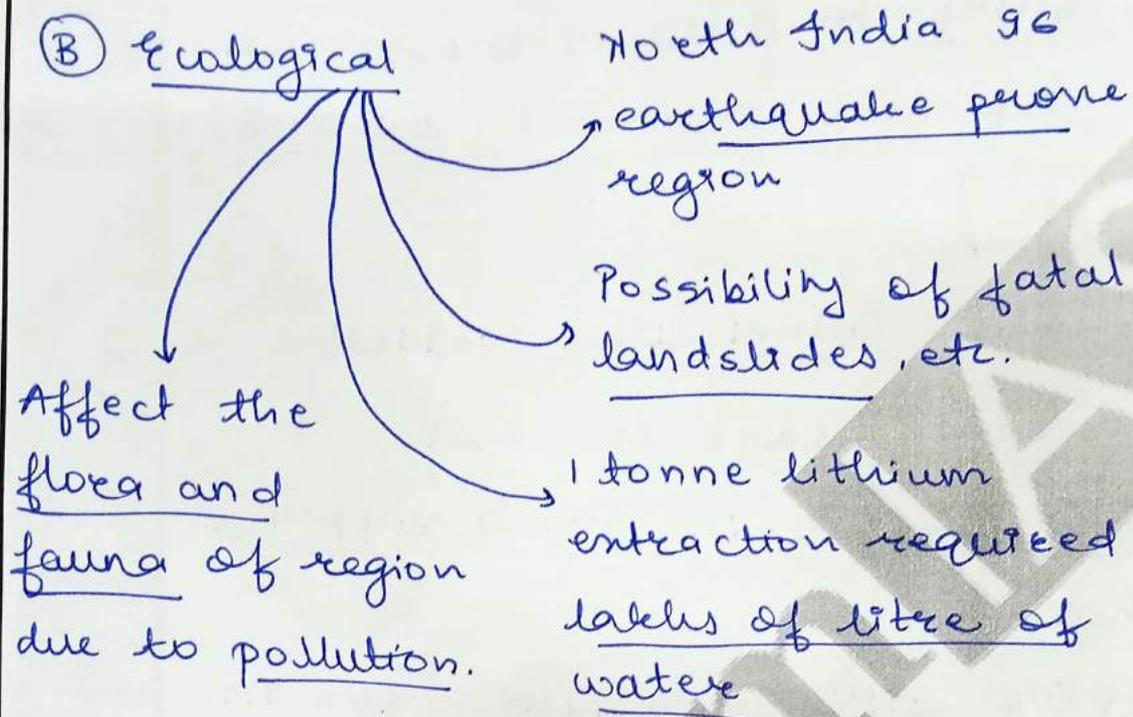
- ① Economic Colonialism avoided
- ② Strategic usage to create
dominance in its global supply
chain.
- ③ MoU's with other nations for its
exploitation

Associated impacts

- ① Social → Affect lives of
people in the vicinity
(rehabilitation)

Humanised mining
can affect safety
and security
without social protection.
→ Human health issues
as high soil and
water pollution

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)



Lithium reserve discovery boon for India but must ensure sustainable exploitation of such.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)
Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.15) Examine the reasons behind generation of regional sentiments? Do you agree that regional sentiments and cultural assertiveness may lead to the issue of separatism? (15 marks, 250 words)

क्षेत्रीय भावनाओं के उत्पन्न होने के पीछे के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि क्षेत्रीय भावनाएँ और सांस्कृतिक मुखरता अलगाववाद के मुद्दे को जन्म दे सकती हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regionalism is the social phenomenon where people associate themselves with region than other associational factors like language, etc.
Ex. Dravidian, Khalistan movements.

Reasons for generation

- ① Cultural similarities and differences from other region
Ex. North-East India.
- ② Historical factors like different language, society, values, etc.
Ex. North vs South
- ③ Regional disparities affecting growth of a region
Ex. Vidarbha in Maharashtra

④ Son of soil theory

Ex. Bahari workers discriminated against in South.

⑤ Linguistic regionalism

Ex. Recent cases of Kannada extremism.

⑥ Secessionist tendencies for want of power or autonomy.

Ex. Khalistani movement, Greater Nagalim.

Lead to seperatism?

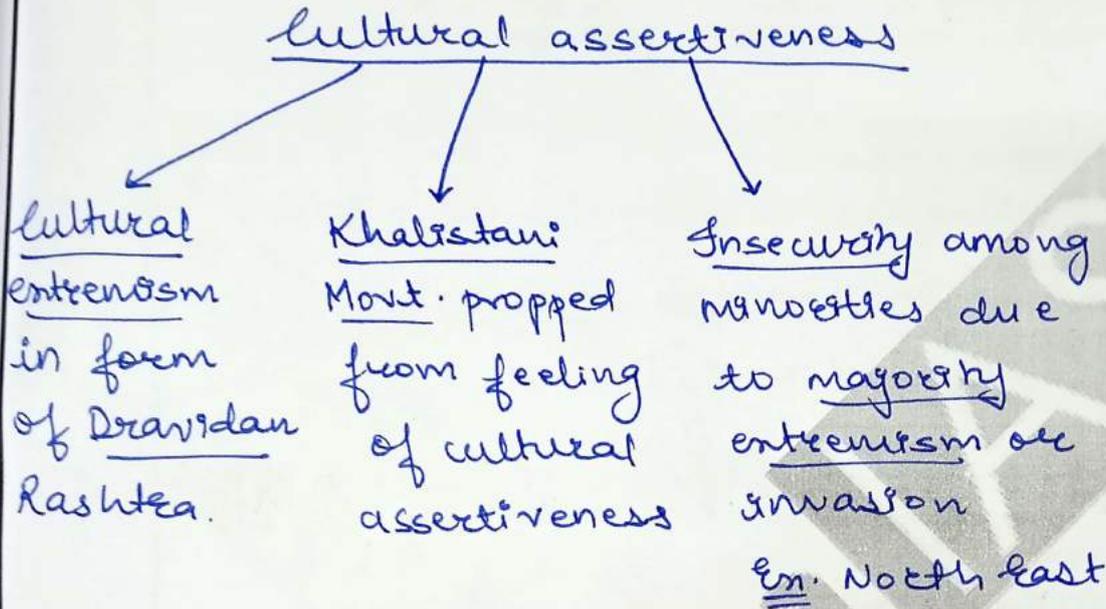
Yes;

Regional Sentiments

Telangana seperated from Andhra as different regional sentiments

Demand for seperate Vidharbha region due to same.

want autonomy and self control over region for better governance
Ex. North East.



No, can have positive impacts

- ① Competitive federalism and thus better service delivery to people.
- ② Safeguard diverse cultures, customs and traditions.
- ③ Positive regionalism advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.
- ④ Minority interest secured.

Thus need of the hour is to ensure nurturing the feeling of 'One India' and 'Unity in Diversity'!

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) Explain the mechanism and occurrence of earthquake. With the help of map given below, throw light upon the vulnerability of regions affected by earthquake and earthquake related disasters. (15 marks, 250 words)

भूकंप की क्रियाविधि और घटना को समझाइए। नीचे दिए गए मानचित्र की सहायता से भूकंप और भूकंप संबंधी आपदाओं से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की संवेदनशीलता पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



(A) Pacific Ring of Fire

↳ Due to tectonic plate movements, hot spot region for earthquake and resultant tsunamis, volcanoes, etc.

↳ 85% of world volcanism in this region.

↳ Great Chilean earthquake of

9.6 richter scale (biggest)

⑧ Himalayas

- ↳ 10 lakh earthquakes annually as convergence region of Indo-Australian and turasian plate.
- ↳ Related disasters like landslide in Himachal, etc. but no volcanoes.
- ↳ Recent earthquake in Delhi.

⑨ Turkey - Syrian region

- ↳ Anatolian fault and transform movement leading to earthquakes
- ↳ Recent in Turkey killing thousands.

⑩ Indian Ocean Region

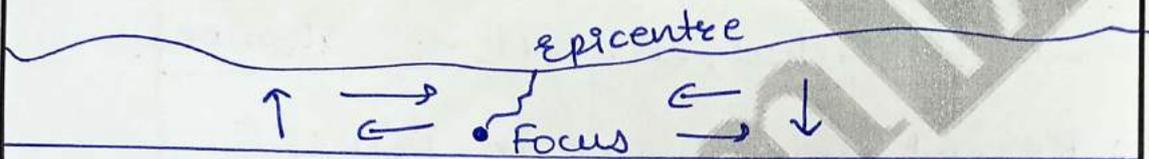
- ↳ Tsunamis like in Sumatra & Indonesia in 2004-05.

Mechanism

forms due to tectonic plate movements

- (A) Convergent plate movement
 - (B) Divergent plate movement
 - (C) Transform plate movement.
- } energy released at once which is suppressed

Diagram of earthquake.



can also occur due to anthropogenic reasons :

- (1) Mining activities
- (2) Heavy construction.
- (3) High resolution music (recent in California due to concert).

Thus earthquakes are fatal disaster which affect human life and property and its effect can be mitigate strategically.

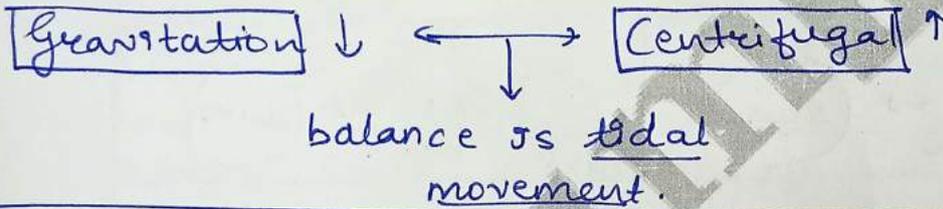
Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) Enumerating different types of tides highlight their significance. Also, explain how tides are different from waves. (15 marks, 250 words)

विभिन्न प्रकार के ज्वारों की गणना उनके महत्व को उजागर करती है। यह भी समझाइए कि ज्वार-भाटा तरंगों से किस प्रकार भिन्न होते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tides are the structured water movements that change due to the gravitation pull of moon, sun and centrifugal force of earth.



Types of tides

A) Based on frequency

i) Semi-diurnal

↳ 2 high and 2 low tides in one day

ii) Diurnal

↳ one high and low tide a day.

iii) Mixed

↳ Variations in heights as

Feedback (For OFFICE use)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

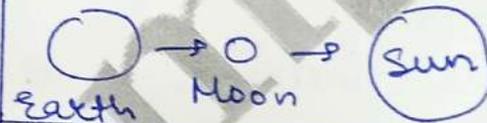
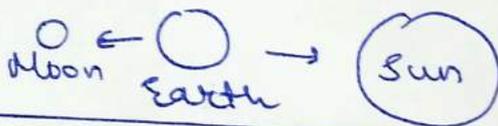
seen in N. Pacific Ocean.

(B) Based on position.

(i) Spring tide

↳ Sun, earth and moon in straight line

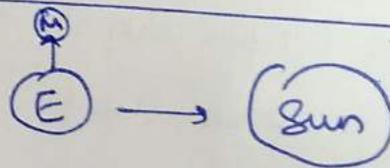
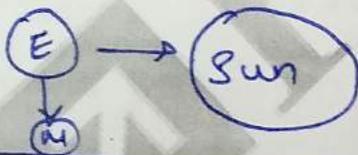
↳ Twice a month and higher tides.



(ii) Neap tide

↳ Perpendicular position thus balancing 2 forces

↳ Twice a month and lower tides.



Significance of tides

(1) Help in shipping scheduling.

(2) Predict sun, moon positioning

well in advance.

- ③ High tide helps in fishing activities
- ④ Helpful in desilting sediments and removing polluted water
- ⑤ Used to generate electricity (Tidal power plants, OTEC).

Tides

- ① generate in deep areas
- ② seen in oceans
- ③ Occur twice a day
- ④ Vertical motion
- ⑤ gravitational pull

Waves

- ① generate in shallow areas
- ② seen in any water body.
- ③ Occur many times a day.
- ④ Horizontal motion
- ⑤ Ocean currents

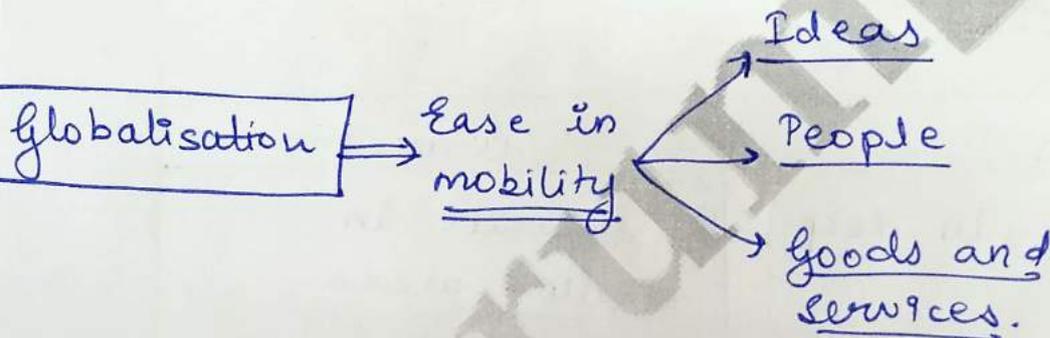
Tides are thus pivotal oceanographic phenomenon.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.18) With special reference to India, elucidate how globalisation-a multifaceted phenomenon- has had positive socio-economic outcomes on one hand and widened the gaps between the haves and have nots on the other? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में, यह स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे वैश्वीकरण - एक बहुआयामी घटना - के एक तरफ सकारात्मक सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिणाम हुए हैं और दूसरी तरफ अमीर और गरीब के बीच की खाई को चौड़ा किया है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Globalisation is 'countries without boundaries and people without borders' as per John Bryles. It converted world into global village.



Positive socio-economic outcomes

(A) Economic

(1) economies of scale made feasible as whole world became market
ex. Service exports by India

(2) Rise in GDP to unexpected levels
ex. Double digit growth in India.

③ Formation of Multi-National Corps providing employment, better std. of living thus reducing poverty.

Ex. BPL population from 58% in 1981 to 21% today.

④ Newer opportunities, tech transfers, funding accessibility → startup boom
Ex. 100 unicorns in India (3rd largest)

B Social

① Women empowerment as work from home.

② Better employment opportunities and thus avoid 'vicious cycle of poverty'.

③ Knowledge economy, urbanisation reducing religious & caste based discrimination (Melting Pot Theory)

Widened gap

① Increasing inequalities

Ex. As per Oxfam report, 1% top have 58% wealth.

② Capitalistic tendencies and materialism increasing

Ex. Elon Musk wealth during COVID increased by 80bn\$ whereas 820mn slept hungry.

③ Lack of government interventions

Ex. Crony Capitalism.

④ Lack of value education and thus 'greed' in society.

Ex. 'Business without ethics' in → Yes Bank, Kingfisher.

⑤ Jobless growth

Ex. Highest unemployment in 45 years

⑥ Tax evasions by round tripping.

Ex. Digital companies.

PM Modi recently gave 'Alter globalisation' as need of hour

Q.19) What makes India one of the most vulnerable regions to climate change? Discuss the role of governments, citizens, and businesses in building climate resilience. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या-क्या चीजें भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन के लिए सबसे संवेदनशील क्षेत्रों में से एक बनाती हैं? जलवायु नम्यता के निर्माण में सरकारों, नागरिकों और व्यवसायों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Climate Change has affected the entire globe and India's Rank in Climate Vulnerability Index (7th) suggests its high exposure to it.

Reasons for vulnerability

① Peninsular region thus surrounded by coast from 3 sides
 ↳ rise in sea level, salinity ingress, cyclone vulnerability, tsunamis, etc.

② Himalayan region is highly tectonic and glaciated
 ↳ global warming lead to melting of glaciers affecting river flows & thus flooding.

③ Heavy dependence of agriculture on monsoon (45% rainfall).

↳ erratic monsoon and thus hamper food security (SDG 2)

④ Developing country → high emission economy 'needed' for growth →

fiscal burden for green energy

transition

⑤ Desertification ⇒ Thar Desert.

Role in climate resilience

① Governments

→ Climate smart infra

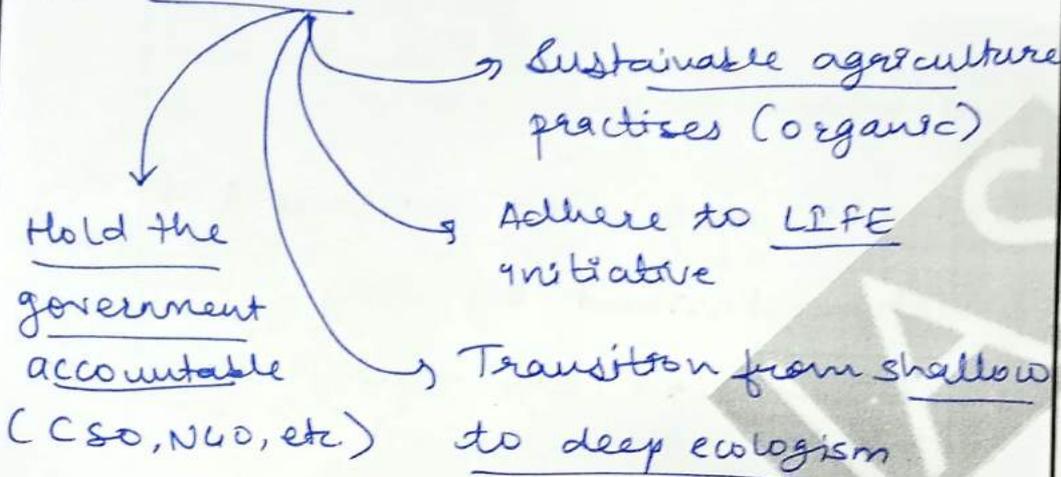
→ Environmentally sensitive legislation

→ Sustainable development focus in government policies

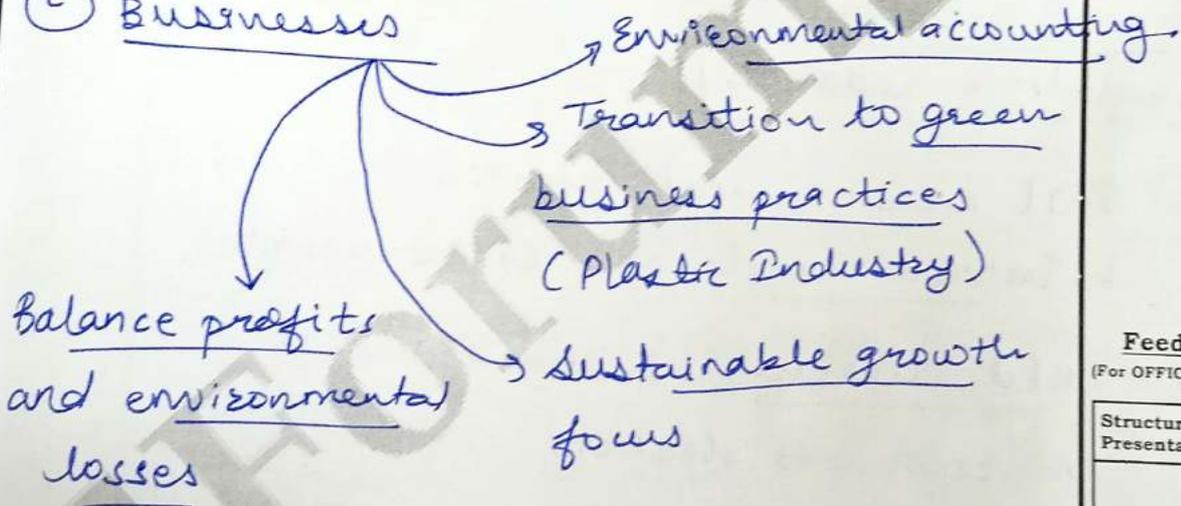
→ Transition to green growth (Budget 23-24)

→ Environmental Impact Assmt, Afforestation, etc.

(B) Citizens



(C) Businesses



Thus, climate change needs to be mitigated by collaborative approach.

"Future is either green or black?"

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.20) All deserts are rain deficit, but are formed due to different reasons. Discuss. Also, analyse various adaptations in the flora and fauna to survive the water deficit conditions. (15 marks, 250 words)

सभी मरुस्थल वर्षा के अभाव वाले हैं, लेकिन इसका निर्माण विभिन्न कारणों से होता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, जल की अभाव की स्थिति से बचने के लिए वनस्पतियों और जीवों में विभिन्न अनुकूलन का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Deserts are the geographical regions characterised by dry, humid climate and are rain deficient regions.

Formation reasons

- ① Soil erosion and infertility
↳ barren lands and later deserts
- ② Cold currents → low rainfall in region → deserts
↳ Atacama desert, Sahara desert, etc (Benignala) (canary)
- ③ Rain shadow regions
↳ Thar Desert.
- ④ Cold deserts formed due to

dry conditions leading to absence
of cloud formation
in Gobi & Taklamakan desert.

Adaptations to survive

(A) Flora

- (i) Pointed leaves and thus low
water loss
(Cactus)
- (ii) Deep stomata and hard covering
to avoid transpiration
- (iii) Deep roots for search of water
- (iv) Taproots also seen.

(B) Fauna

- (i) Long legs to avoid body
heating
(Camel)

- (i) Nocturnal in nature to avoid high temperatures.
- (ii) Drink huge amount of water in one time and good retention capacity
- (Camels drink thousands of litres in one go).
- (iv) Kangaroo rats never drink water.

Thus, deserts which form 7% of our total area of earth are unique & floral & fauna have adapted to its climate conditions showing 'Adaption' mechanism of Darwin

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total