

TEST CODE 6 1 1 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – GS Paper 1\_FLT #1

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

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Sheik Mohamed Nishath M		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910097629	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	-	Date/दिनांक	21/8/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<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 :	
			9:00 am	12:00 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUM IAS

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

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

Q.1) 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 प्रारम्भिक कारण था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Spanish civil war was against  
the oppressive regime provided a  
catalyst to the already simmering  
potential for world war WWII

Spanish civil war. act as opening act as

- ① People's opposition against the  
oppressive regime of the ruler
- ② Garnered the support of the  
major countries such as UK,  
USA, etc
- ③ Loss of legitimacy of the authority

Other contributing factors

- ① Nazi invasion of Poland threatened the UK and France
- ② Armed Germany and Expansionist tendency created new alliances.
- ③ Economic exploitation of the poorest forces reduced public support for regime
- ④ ~~Great~~ Promotion of ideals of democracy, liberty & fraternity

Among multitude of the factors, civil war in Spain too contributed to the rise of world war II

**Feedback**  
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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 as heterodox religion having its origin in 5th century BC led by Gautama Buddha and Mahavira respectively

- Slew of similarities in two religions:
- ① Anti vedantic in approach
  - ② Opposition to blind rituals and practices
  - ③ Received patronage from ruling kings :- Ashoka, Chandragupta Maurya
  - ④ Kshatriya origin of founders

Different fates

Buddhism	Jainism
① No clarity on existence of God	① God exists by Jins & superior

② Followed a middle path (Madhyam) in approach. Mode is attractive

③ Spread across the world. Eg Japan, China, Sri Lanka

④ Adopted and changed form based on changing circumstances. Eg Vasubandhu, Chandrakirti

① Practised strong asceticism. Eg Sarikara, made it less attractive

③ Lost patronage even in India. Eg 0.321. In the Jain population now in India

④ Content in his approach and practice

Despite difference both Jainism

and Buddhism contributed to cultural heritage of India

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)	(P)
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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	
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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 started in early 1920s led by Mahatma Gandhi in opposition to Punjab Jallianwala bagh & <sup>mesars</sup> Khalifat wrongs in Turkey

- Democratized Freedom struggle:
- ① Participation of women in picketing & processions.
  - ② Territorial reach :- till south India. Eg Swadeshi Jection by Bhorade
  - ③ Significant participation from the peasant class
  - ④ Hindu-Muslim unity.

Inherent Limitation:

① Limited interest from the middle

Class & intellectuals

② No solid goals like the Purna Swaraj is  
CDM.

③ Quick withdrawal after Chauri-Chaura  
Incident.

④ After the religious reforms in Turkey  
the question of Khalifa became irrelevant.

⑤ No significant achievements & split  
in congress as Swaraajites & No changes  
post the withdrawal.

Despite limitations, Non-cooperation  
movement united the community  
against the Common struggle for independence  
and formed the base for future  
movements such as Civil disobedience and  
Quit India movement.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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 has  
effectuated in Indian through the legislation  
States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Effective in addressing linguistic divides in  
post independent India.

- ① Provided autonomy for linguistically  
varied regions. ~~eg~~ Kerala
- ② Regional development and cultural  
promotion of languages. ~~eg~~ Kannada in  
Karnataka.
- ③ Development of regional parties with linguistic  
a ethnic identities & decentralisation of

democracy. Eg: Dravidian parties in Tamil Nadu

④ Suppression of protest agitation. Eg: Andhra movement

Ineffective in addressing linguistic divides

① Anti-Hindi agitation in southern states continued. Eg: 1965 riots in Tamil Nadu

② Not completely based on the language affected the interest objective

Eg: Tulu region added to Karnataka

The promise of Nagpur to provide linguistic state has been achieved however it remains a

Unfinished agenda.

**Feedback**  
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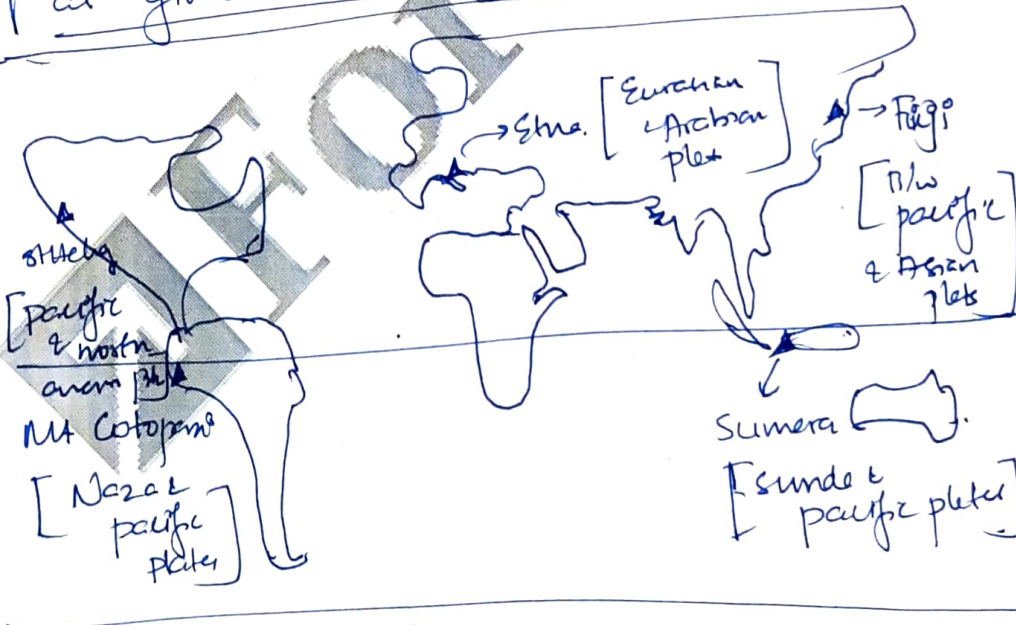
#	①	②	③	④
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.				
TOTAL MARKS				

Q.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 समझने 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 Tectonic theory states that the earth's lithosphere is formed as connected floating plates on a liquid magma of asthenosphere.

Volcanoes are formed in plate boundaries as given below:



In the plate boundaries the plate under goes destruction and convergence leading to volcanos

Multifarious impact of volcanoes

I Positive → creates landmass, Islands  
 Ex. Kilauea Volcano  
 → Provides fertile soil for agriculture  
 → Releases water vapour and brings rainfall.

II Negative → Destruction of property and livelihood  
 Ex. all reservoir eruption in Italy  
 → Causes air pollution

Volcanoes are significant as they are architects of world :- 80% of earth's landforms are created by volcanoes

**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	
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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.

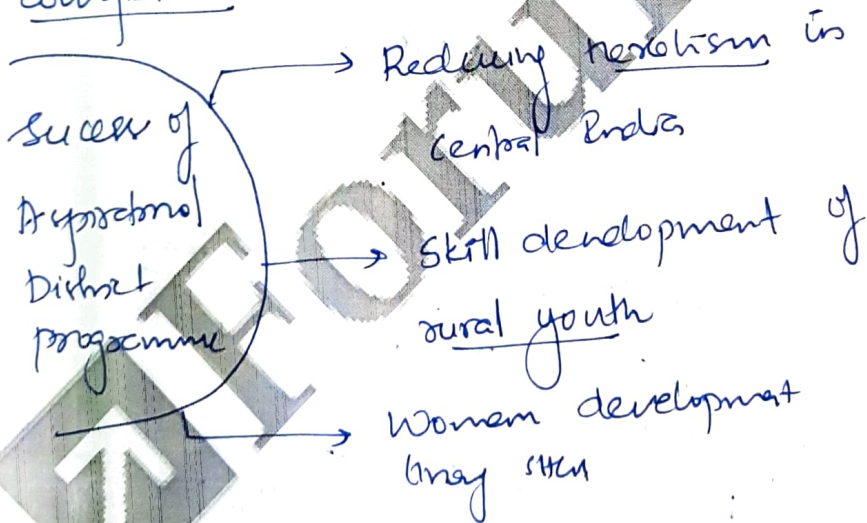
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

is a scheme for identification and development of human development indicators in specific blocks ~~under~~ through competitive method.



Aspirational block achieves :- Balanced growth & checking stress migration

① Specific focus on ground level issues

➤ Drought in <sup>North</sup> South Eastern Tamil Nadu

- ② Create scope for participative governance at the block level
- ③ Enable skill development specific to the block (eg) shrimp farming in a coastal block
- ④ Engagement with the panchayats and block development committees
- ⑤ Localised project development and transferring through social audit mechanisms

Issues → ~~By poor~~ Lack of expertise in skill development  
 Bureaucratic apathy among subordinate officers

➤ If properly implemented apartment district Programme will prove to be a success

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Defense industries focus on the development of the weapons, armoury and gadgets required for safety & security of the nation.

Critical factors for location of defense industries

① Availability of raw materials :- location close to steel industries such as Jamshedpur, Bhilai preferred

② Skilled human resource & technological knowledge.. Eg Aerospace industries, Hindustan Aeronautics in Bengaluru

③ Geographical factor..

① Coastal regions post availability for ship, submarine building

(ii) Long testing range for missile industry

Ex. Brahmos in Tiruvandrum

④ Safety & security of the region.

Naturally ~~fast~~ <sup>protected</sup> regions preferred

Aradi in Khenkai

Measure to overcome challenges

① Development of startups in key cities

② Decentralisation of production

③ ~~Product~~ Infrastructural development = Roads & Ports for quick transfer of materials

Strong defense industry is

necessary for ensuring strategic autonomy & reduction of import dependence of arms.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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.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

refers to data collection of overcome all population on the basis of human development indicators in respect to caste & socio economic criteria

SECC promotes equitable resource distribution & targeted welfare

① Promotes data based policy making. :-

Indira Sushree Care necessitates

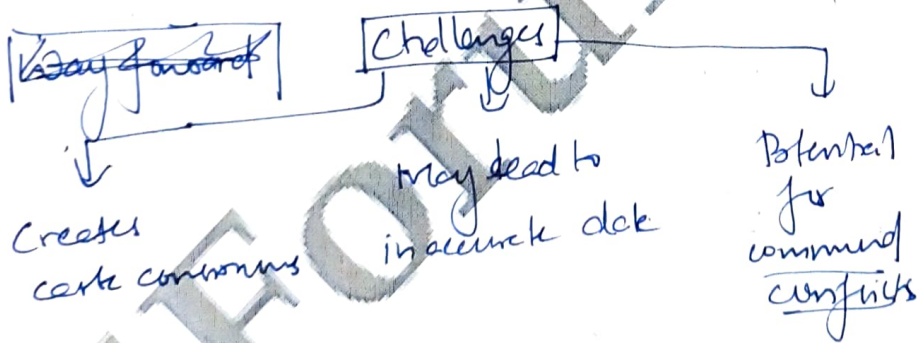
periodic analysis of welfare programmes

\* research for backward & debt class

② Reduce skewed distributed distribution of resources towards centeris castes

within the delimitation backward class as remarked by Rohini Commission

- ③ Effective implementation of creamy layer criteria
- ④ Positive feedback mechanism for welfare schemes. Eg. Nai Rozgar, MUDRA schemes



SECE must be conducted but the data has to used only for policy making & secrecy can be maintained if it proves to be determinant for peaceful living

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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	
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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)

India is home to multitude

of religions, languages, tribes, ethnic

community, etc., within the diversity

unity to them due to common  
values

Common Values that promote diversity  
& deepens heterogeneity.

① Tolerance: Promotes coexistence of  
opposing beliefs. E.g. Idolatry is  
sacred in Hinduism & sin in Islam but  
church & mosque coexist in some  
countries.

- ② Assimilation: Religion such as Sikhism adopted ideas from Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism etc
- ③ Mutual respect: - Holidays are given for all religions
- ④ Common political identity domestic ethnic identities such as dravidian, aryan etc
- ⑤ Promotion of multilingualism  
 In that context, the growth of fundamentalism, anti-outside syndrome, patriarchy - collectivism creates a dent in the secular, accommodative fabric of Indian nation

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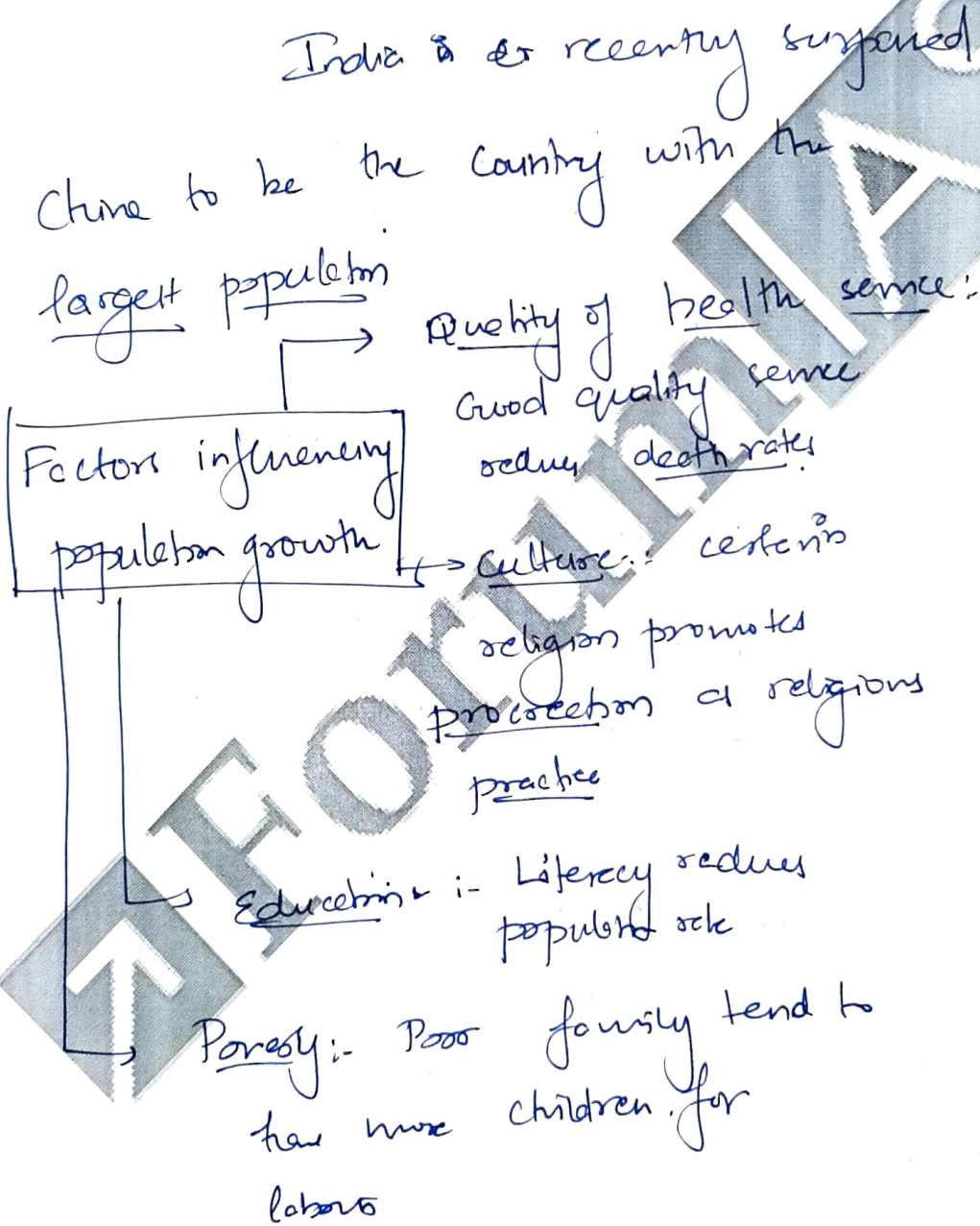
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)



Necessity of raising marriage age

Reduces the Reproductive window

Education opportunity increases & creates informed population about reproductive health

Mental & physical development thus reduces IMR, MMR

Challenges

Limited enforcement

Crack against cultural practices of certain tribals

Proper multistakeholder

analysis must be done prior to

implementation of increasing minimum age of marriage

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.		
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)

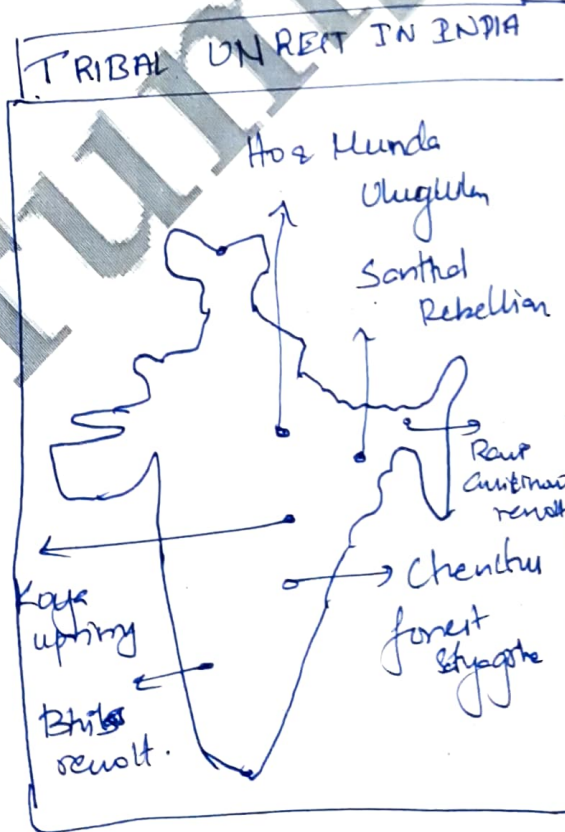
ब्रिटिश भारत में जनजातीय अशांति के पीछे के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारणों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Tribal unrest in India is reflected in riots - social banditry and guerrilla attacks against the British oppressive rule.

Reasons behind tribal uprising.

① Oppressive forest regulations limited the traditional livelihood activities

eg Forest Act 1926.



- ② Ban of shifting agriculture affected  
Economic survival of the tribes
- ③ Cultural reasons:- Incoming of Christian  
missionaries and proselyting activities  
affected tribal culture
- ④ Entry of outsiders for buying land  
& money lending created debility
- ⑤ Oppressive land revenue systems &  
taxation

### Reasons for limited success

- ① Localized & narrow demands and lack of  
broad objectives.

② Not directly against the Colonialism or British rule

③ Charismatic leader centric ~~eg~~ Bhisma Kunwar hence fall of leader leads to fall of movement

④ Weapon usage such as bow & arrow did not last long in front of mighty Britons ~~eg~~ Patarayis submission

⑤ Easy suppressed when demands are met. ~~eg~~ Senthal rebellion

Therefore tribal feel multitude of limitations but they were significant to the Indian opposition to British rule in India.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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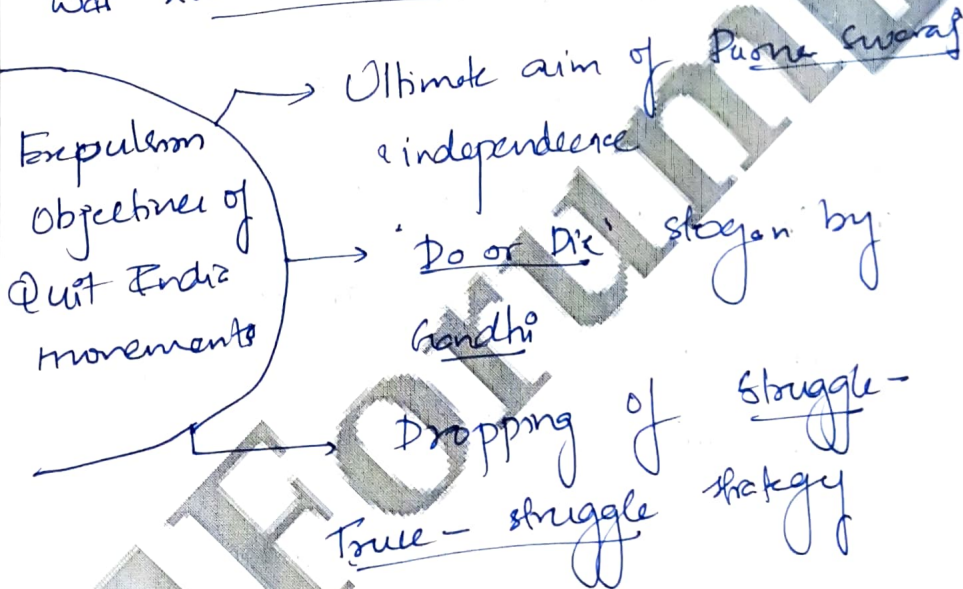


Q.12) The independence of India was not a result of a forced expulsion of the Empire, as desired by the Quit India Movement; it was rather a confluence of domestic politics and global circumstances. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

On August 15, 1947 India achieved independence and Quit India movement was last movement in that direction



Domestic politics

① Government run by the political parties proved success & gained public support

- ② Uprisings raised against Indian INA troops all over the country.
- ③ strong call for the separate state of Pakistan after Prager committee declaration
- ④ Royal Indian Navy revolt threatened the army strong hold of the British in India
- ⑤ Lessening cooperation from Government employees in running the state

### Global circumstances

- ① Global decolonisation by the other Colonies in Asia & Africa added pressure on British post war
- ② USA emerged as a major power

centre and advocated the ideal of  
democracy

③ Wartime losses administratively weakened  
the British in running the colonies

④ Change of government in Britain and  
new cabinet had sympathies for  
the independence

⑤ Britain had promised more power  
delegation post the world war

Hence multitude of external  
forces along with the ideals of  
Quit movement culminated in a  
situation where the running of state in  
India made almost impossible leading to  
independence.

**Feedback**

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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 a neo-religious movement in the medieval which focused on personal connect with the God through devotion and mysticism.

Despite being foreign religion, deepen its roots in following ways:

- 1) Parallel development of Bhakti movement that impressed the ideal of devotion & love of God.
- 2) Patronage of rulers. Eg. Nizamuddin Auliya had support of Delhi Sultan.

③ Liberal attitude of Indian Kings.  
 Eg → Ibadat khane by Akbar as opposed  
 to concretism in the middle east

④ Less rigid practices and aversion to  
rituals attracted people towards  
religion

⑤ Charismatic leaders and benovolent  
attitude → Khawaja Moideen  
Chishti in Ajmer

### Impact of Sufism in India.

① Contributed to alternate religious  
movement and enriched heritage  
 of Indian nation.

② Cultural contributions in the form of ghazals, qawwalis, still used by the hollywood songs.

③ New pilgrimage sites. Eg: Ajmer shrif, Haji Ali Dargah in Mumbai.

④ Spread the ideal of tolerance and cooperative living of multitude of communities

⑤ Promoted values of charity and devotion

Sufism although declined as a religious sect today, its essence and ideals are still relevant.

**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)

Cyclones are swirling circular  
bearing storms with a low  
pressure centre called eye. IISER Bhopal  
reports says ~~there~~ doubling of frequency  
of cyclones in Arabian sea in last one  
decade

Reasons behind increasing intensity &  
frequency

① Rising sea level temperature  
due to global warming in Arabian  
sea, which reached above 23°C

- ② Changing local wind patterns. The  
cyclone originated in Bay of Bengal but  
reached Arabian coast
- ③ Jet stream intensification of sub-tropical  
Jetstream & southern jetstream pushes  
the cyclone towards the Indian coast
- ④ Impact of global weather phenomenon  
such as El-nino, Indian Ocean Dipole  
and Madden Julian oscillation

Measures to check adverse impact  
of cyclones with reference to NDMA guidelines

- ① Early warning system in case of  
low pressure zone or depression  
formation

② Structural measures

① Development cyclone shelters and ensuring provisions for food, water & shelter

② Widening of storm drainage to prevent water logging in case of cyclone

③ Technology:- Application of SMS technology to inform public regarding the hazard

④ Post-cyclone measures: delogging and disinfecting stagnant water to prevent communicable diseases such as Cholera.

Rising intensity & frequency calls for preparedness & adaptation for cyclones to save life and property

**Feedback**  
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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)

IPCC reports says that with the present severity of climate change, the  $2^{\circ}\text{C}$  barrier of Paris Agreement will be crossed before 2050 itself. The climate change affects Hydrological cycle also.

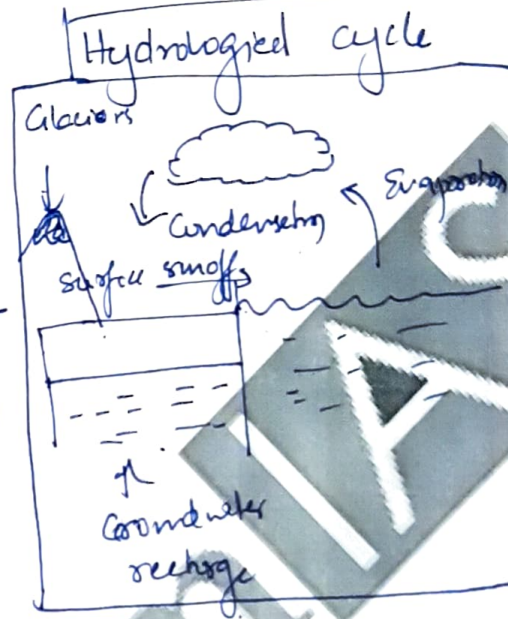
Impacts of climate change on hydrological cycle

① Loss of cryosphere reserves :-  
Antarctic, Arctic poles & Hindu Kush-Himalayas  
Cibara due to abnormal melting.

② Excessive evaporation and droughts :- leads to loss of moisture in the air and

③ Increase in sea surface temperature leading to cyclones & excessive downpour in un-susceptible region

↳ cloud burst in Kedarnath



④ Increase in disasters ↳ Floods in Assam & Cyclone Bijapur in Gujarat

Mitigation strategies

- ① Reduce dependence of fossil fuels and attain carbon neutrality by:
  - ① LIFE is mission life style
  - ② Renewable energy

② Protection of global ecosystem.  
 Ex. strengthening implementation of National mission for sustainable Himalayan Ecosystem.

③ Early warning system for cyclones & floods. Ex. Doppler weather prediction radar for cloud burst.

Adaptation strategies

① Green Revolution 2.0 towards sustainable agriculture to overcome droughts  
 Ex. Planting millet, system of Rice intensification

② Channelising of rivers into river prevent floods  
 connectives to

Being a water stressed nation, it is imperative that Andhra take concrete steps to strengthening hydrological cycle.

**Feedback**

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

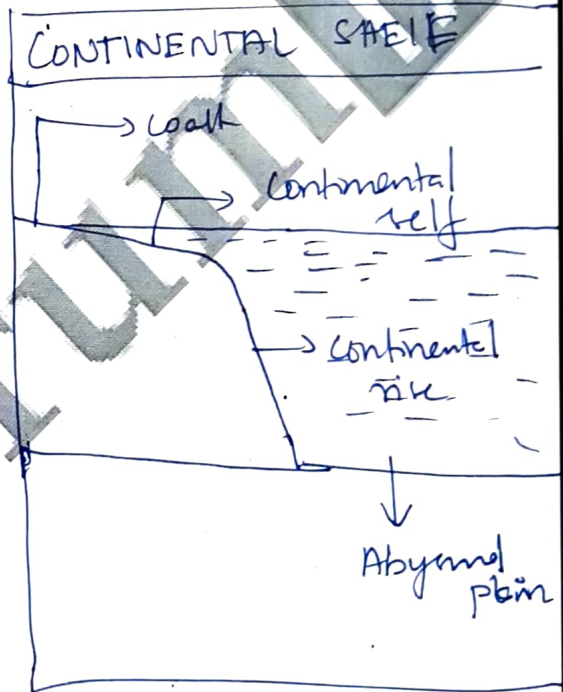
महाद्वीपीय मग्नतट को परिभाषित करते हुए इसकी संसाधन क्षमता और पारिस्थितिक महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Continental shelf refers to land under water landmass extension beyond the coastline of continent.

Resource potential

① Provides an opportunity for fishing grounds

→ Labrador coast in Canada ;  
Peruvian coast



② Presence of energy minerals such as petroleum and shelf stone gas

↳ Coast of Gulf of Mexico, Mumbai  
High in Arabian sea

③ Deep continental shelves are suitable for  
~~coast~~ port building. ↳ Mangalore  
port, Ratnagiri

④ Kerala - backwaters and adjoining the  
continental shelves are suitable for  
agriculture. ↳ Pookali agriculture  
in Kerala

### Ecological significance

① Suitable for coral reef building.  
1% of coral areas occupying area  
provide habitat for 25% of marine  
habitats

② Suitable habitat for ~~the~~ fauna  
flora.  $\Rightarrow$  see goats, Mangroves,

Turtles & coals

③ In the estuary region, provide  
scope for growth of mangroves  
 $\Rightarrow$  Pictorocarpus in channels

④ shallow cyclonic continental shelf  
are conducive for cyclone formation

$\&$  Continental shelf are  
therefore significant geographical  
structure both ecologically and  
economically

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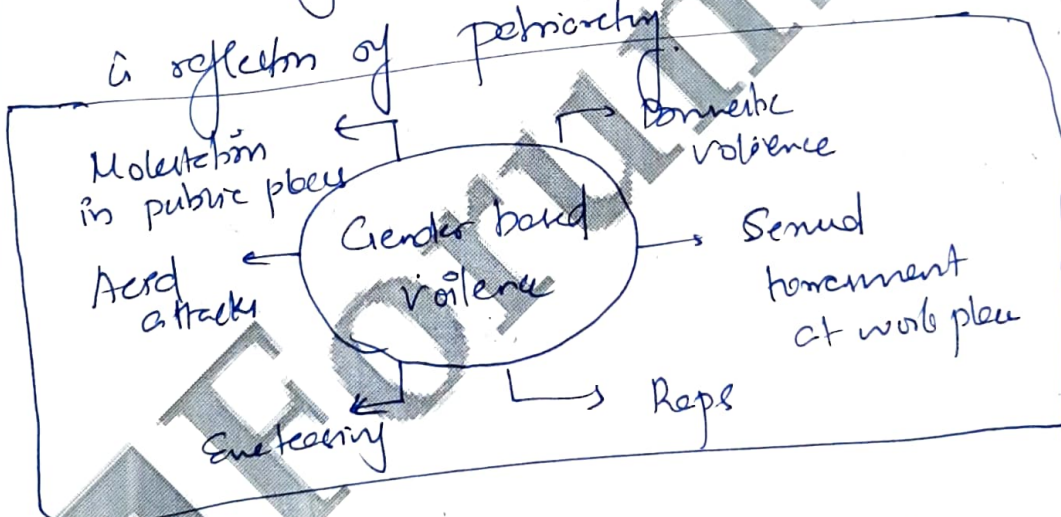
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Q.17) Rooted in patriarchal values, gender-based violence, in all its manifestations, is antithetical to societal growth. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Patriarchy is a social system and practice in which the men dominate and oppress women. Violence against women & other gender



Gender based violence is antithetical to societal growth in following ways:

- 1) Create a sense of submission and

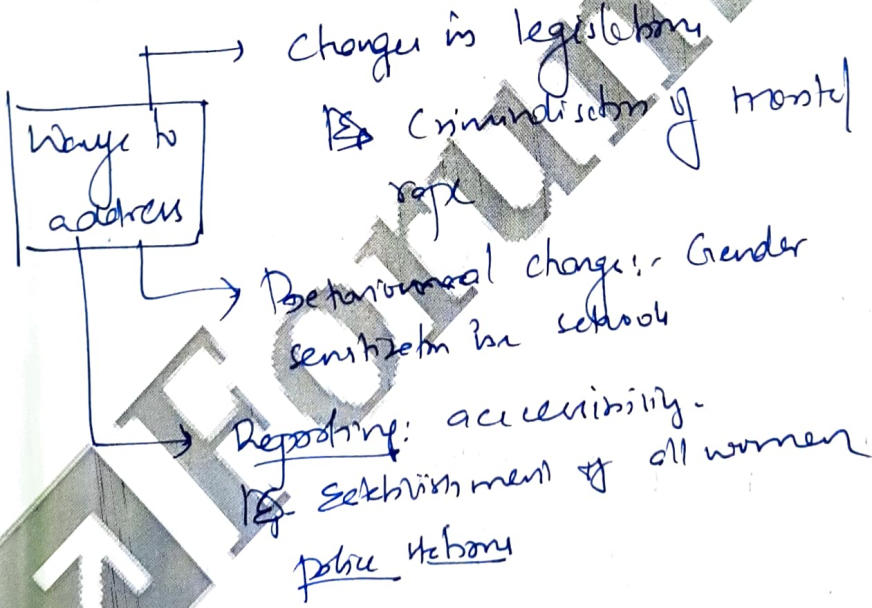
Oppression and affect the SDG  
goal & constitutional ideal of gender  
equality

- ② Affects Education, due to ragging &  
eviction of girls & trans LPRA  
community in educational institutions  
~~TEP~~ Payal Tachi suicide
- ③ Affects labour force participation :- due to  
threat of molestation in office spaces  
~~TEP~~ ↳ already women LFPR stands at  
23%
- ④ Promotion of social evils such as  
dowry & ostracization of widows
- ⑤ Affect the development indicators of

health and education due to neglect of women's, girl children nutrition.

Ex: Anemia incidence stands at 57% today among women.

⑥ Reduce accessibility of women to public places and mobility



Need of the hour is to eradicate gender based violence for inclusive 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 system is grouping  
of society based on birth in specific  
caste groups and social practices of  
imposing social prohibitions such as  
untouchability, caste endogamy etc

Predominance of caste calculus in Indian society

(i) Political

① Caste based vote bank creation

⇒ Behnagen Sen formed Party by  
caste

② Caste based division of party tickets

⇒ Nadars & Vellars community  
tickets in Tamil Nadu

(ii) Social:-

(i) Inter-castes: 95% of marriages  
are inter-caste & growth of  
caste based matrimonial sites such as  
matrimony.com

(ii) Caste in private sphere: Separate cutlery for dalits Maintaining  
kitchen in the

(iii) Economic

(i) Occupational division: 98% of IIT  
profession are upper castes & ~~100%~~ 99%  
of ~~most~~ manual scavengers in  
Tamil Nadu belong to dalit caste  
such as Arundhatiyars.

(ii) Caste based reservation in public  
employment

## Reducing incidence of caste dominance

- ① Government recognition of intercaste marriages: ~~Ex~~ Special marriage Act
  - ② Reducing practice of blatant untouchability  
 Ex → Art 17 prohibits this practice.
  - ③ Growth of other modern identities such as education and employment status
  - ④ Mentorship in the private sector reduces the casteism
- Caste system although broke down as a structure in the modern society, it continues to exist as an "identity"

**Feedback**

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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)

Central Water Commission  
report says several cities such as  
Bangalore, Chennai are moving towards  
'Day zero', the days when the available  
water resources get exhausted.

Factors contributing to water woes by Indian cities

① Urbanization and migration puts pressure  
on limited ground water resources :-  
India uses 23% of ground water.

② Concreteisation of surfaces through  
road pavements and footpaths affects  
the water percolation & ground water

recharge

- ③ Deforestation for the infrastructural development affects the natural green cover & leads to urban heat island <sup>destruction</sup>

▶ Aarey forest for Mumbai

metro

- ④ Limited use of catchment facilities such as Roof top water harvesting systems.

- ⑤ Poor ground water management. Only 12.2% of sewage is treated

Complexities in implementing water management Plans:

- ① Encroachment of natural wetlands. ▶

Pallikarai, Kottur lake in Chennai.

② Water pollution due to industries.  
 ↳ Foaming of Yamuna river.

③ Institutional mismanagement due to multiplicity of department. ↳ PWD, Irrigation department & lack of collaboration

④ Capital intensive water harvesting & treatment facility

Ways to address challenges

↳ Municipal boards / Green boards for development of water harvesting tech

② "Catch the rain" campaign implementations through NGOs & civil society

③ Protection of natural wetland

50% of population is expected to live in cities by 2050 hence a comprehensive water management plan is need of the hour

**Feedback**

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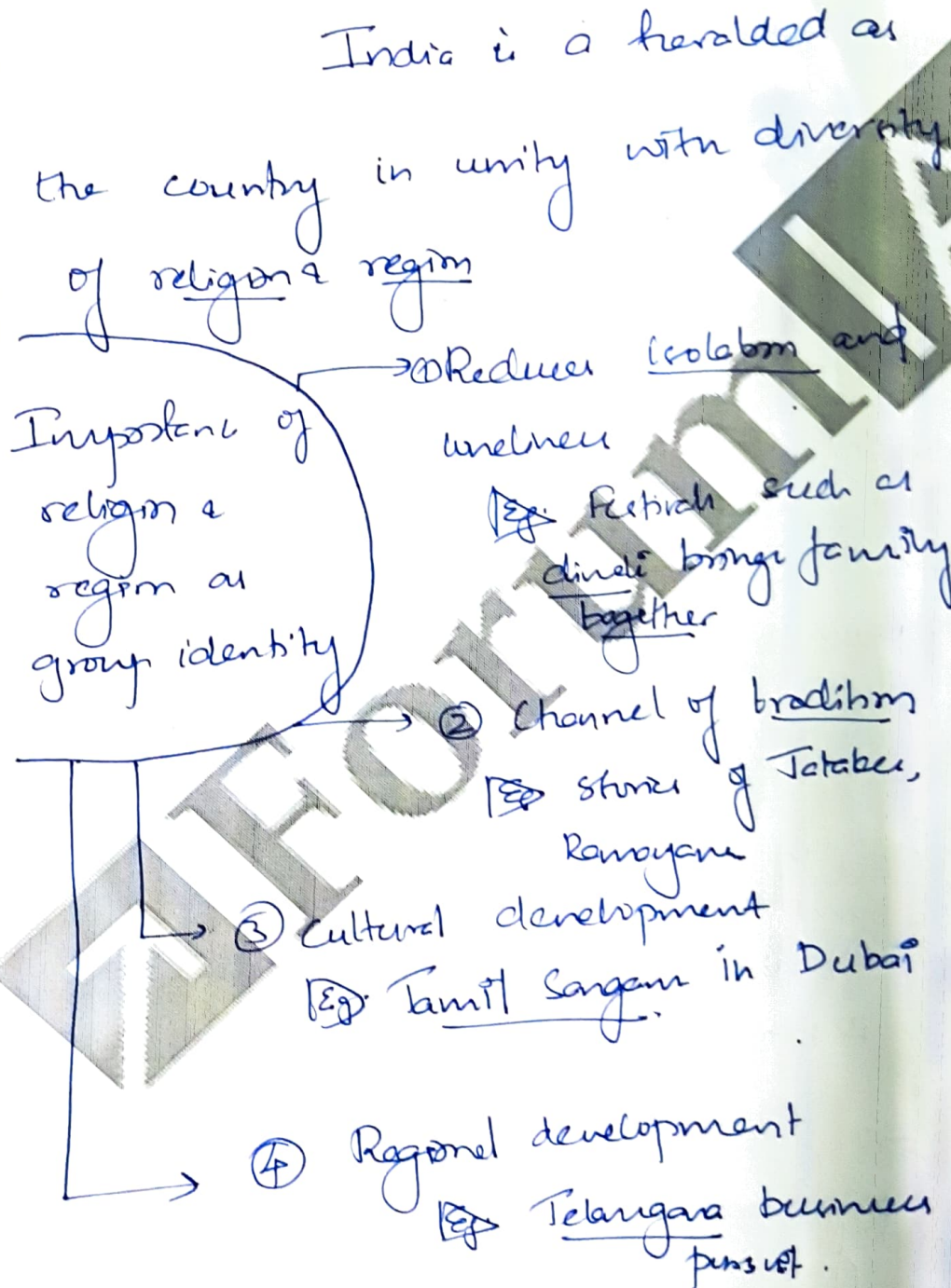
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Q.20) Though important elements of group identity, religion and region also run the risk of deepening communal cleavages. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)





## Risk of deepening communal cleavage.

### (i) Religion


- ① Rise of fundamentalism:  Eg Christ church attack in New Zealand
- ② Oppression of minority:  Eg  
Law vigilantism, Islamophobia
- ③ Communal politics:  Eg Hate speech  
in Dharma sabha sangad in  
Haryana.
- ④ Affects individual choices & decisions  
 Eg. Love jihad and honour killings

### (ii) Region


- ① Inter state disputes:  Eg Tamil Nadu  
& Karnataka over canary.

② Sore of soft syndrome. 

Attack against north Indian college  
students in Bangalore

③ Secessionist tendencies :- 

Khalistan movement in Punjab

④ Rise of ethnic conflicts  Manipur

Conflicts between - Kukis, Mitnis

⑤ Affects co-operative federalism:-

 NEET rejection by Tamil Nadu

Development of national identity

over religion and regional identity is

necessary for peace & harmony in

the society.

### Feedback

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