

TEST CODE 8 1 1 5 2 8

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DEEPANSHU JINDAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910161403	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	

*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 Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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- 1) Middle Gangetic plain refers to the floodplains of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar which remain relatively underdeveloped

Reasons for underdevelopment

- ① High population pressure
↳ fertility rates > 2.5 for both states
- ② Poor grassroots governance
↳ leading to crimes & vicious cycle of poverty
- ③ Lack of industrialisation
↳ due to agricultural economy
- ④ Colonial Hangover
↳ Heavily taxed agriculture
↳ Impoverished generations
- ⑤ Failure of land reforms → Handwritten size lands

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6) Stencord Green Revolution

↳ Benefits to western states like Punjab & Haryana only

7) Vulnerability to disasters

↳ Ganga, Kosi flooding
↳ low infrastructure per person

Development through use of water, fertile soil & demography: —

① Agricultural & Allied activities

eg) one distt one product
Gokul Mission

② Hydropower, Waterways development

↳ Waterway - 1 m Ganga
↳ Ganga Grams & Tourism

③ Demography → Upskilling in AI, ML

to become skill exporter

Inclusion Growth of middle Ganga plain.
will lead to Sabka Prayas, Sabka Vitas.

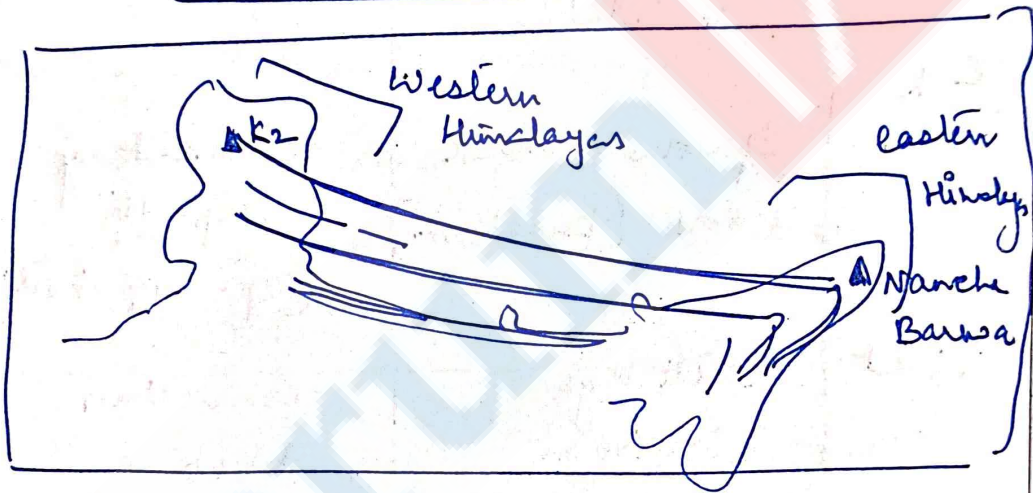
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2. Himalayas, though formed at once due to collision of Indian & Eurasian plates, exhibit vast differences across its 2500 km length.



Differences in eastern & Western ranges

Basis	Eastern	Western
Ranges	<u>All three</u> - Great Himalayas Middle & Shivalik	<u>Shivalik</u> is Absent
Unique formation	<u>Duns</u> & <u>Karewas</u> ↓ ↓ Dehradun Jhelum	<u>Dhars</u> instead of Shivalik

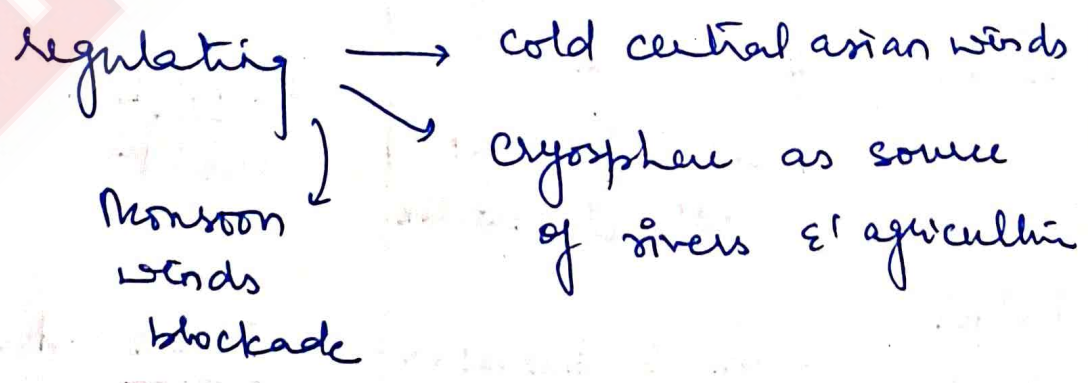
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Basis	Eastern Western	Western Eastern
Vegetation	Alpine Meadows Temperate	Successive vegetation Sub tropical also
Rainfall	Very scarce ↳ Ladakh	Heavy rainfall
Rock System	Igneous - Black rock (Karakoram)	Sedimentary deposits (eg. Digboi oil)
Height	Quite High > 6000 m	Lesser than Western

Despite these differences, Himalayas unify India as a whole by



Thus, Himalayas are true reflection of Unity in Diversity.

3.

Local winds are those wind patterns which blow for limited time and for limited area (eg) loos in north India in May.

Impact of local winds on different regions of world

- ① Blossom showers in Karnataka
↳ early monsoon showers helping in ripening of cherry & mango
- ② Chinook of North American Rockies
↳ Adiabatic wind, help thaw ice & agricultural significance
- ③ Pampers of South America, Berg of South Africa : critical local weather changes

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④ Loos of North India in early may
↳ leads to Heatwave losses
(57% loss according to RBI)

⑤ Harmattan & Siroom in North
Africa, Middle east region
↳ cold temperatures → respite from
Hot weather

⑥ Bardoli Cheerha : Norwester winds
bringing in essential rain &
thunder → cooling temperature

⑦ Valley Winds : Updraft leading
to rise in cloudburst risk
Down draft leading to inversion
(eg) California fires, Mumbai cloudburst

local winds thus affect the economy
society & lifestyle of people in the
regions → (eg) Cooling Action Plan for loo

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② El Niño Impact : Warming of Peruvian Coast → less rainfall over India

③ Sea Surface Temperature : affects Indian ocean Dipole → variable rain

eg) Garbage patch → ↓ albedo → ↑ sea temp.

④ Urban Heat dome & Heat Island

↳ concentration of low pressure
↳ High rainfall over cities

⑤ Mining of Aravalli → less deflection of winds carrying moisture
↳ less orographic rainfall.

Remedial Measures → Invest in local Doppler radars to track clouds
↳ Interventions like afforestation & green belts (Aravalli)

Arrest global warming ($< 1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Monsoon is thread which binds all of India, we must protect its functions. regions → eg) Cooling Action Plan for low

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5.

CAH recently reported that more than 85% of homestays in mountain states are illegal & dangerously made leading to landslide & disasters

↳ Relevance of Green tourism for sustainable development of mountain areas

① Balance ecology & economy

eg Himachal limits the total no. of tourists per site

② Generate revenues for development of social infrastructure (eg) Safaris

in sustainable manner → development of local area population

③ Responsible tourism : No single

use plastic → ban by Uttarakhand

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- ④ Infrastructural pressure would reduce if four laning of roads due to tourist influx can be prevented
- ⑤ Protection from Disasters: eg land subsidence in Joshimath due to unregulated building construction
- ⑥ Green tourism brings more revenues than conventional tourism due to aesthetic & unique value proposition
- (eg) Agro tourism in Kashmir's Saffron fields.

Govt of India is actively promoting green tourism through recent Budget 2025's skilling & Mudra financing initiatives.

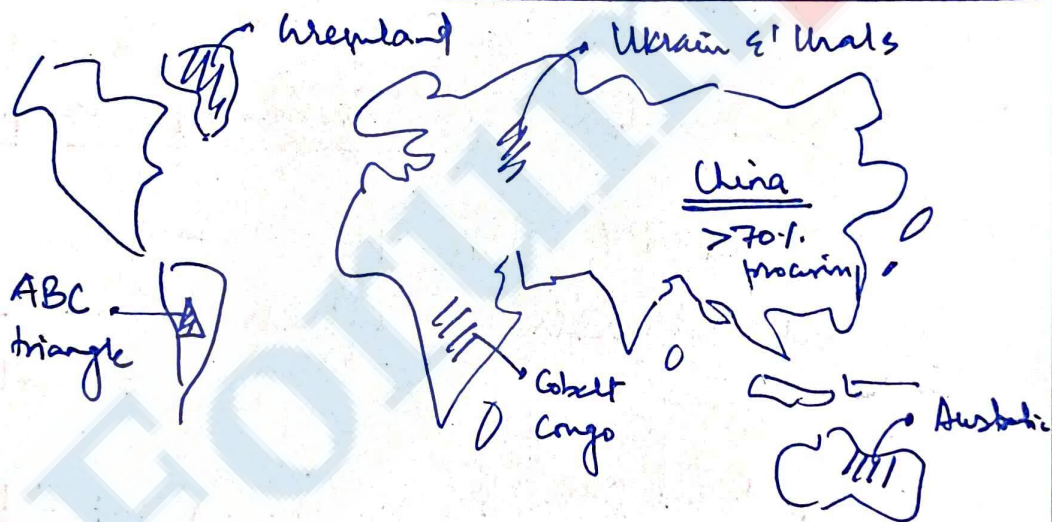
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6. Recently, China blocked the exports of Neodymium Iron magnets upsetting the automakers' value chain.

Uneven distribution of Rare earths :-



Wide ranging implications due to uneven distribution :-

- ① Strategic autonomy hampered
↳ dependent on China as sole processor of Rare earths ($>2/3$ rd of world)
- ② Foreign outgo is huge due to import bills

③ Security Implications

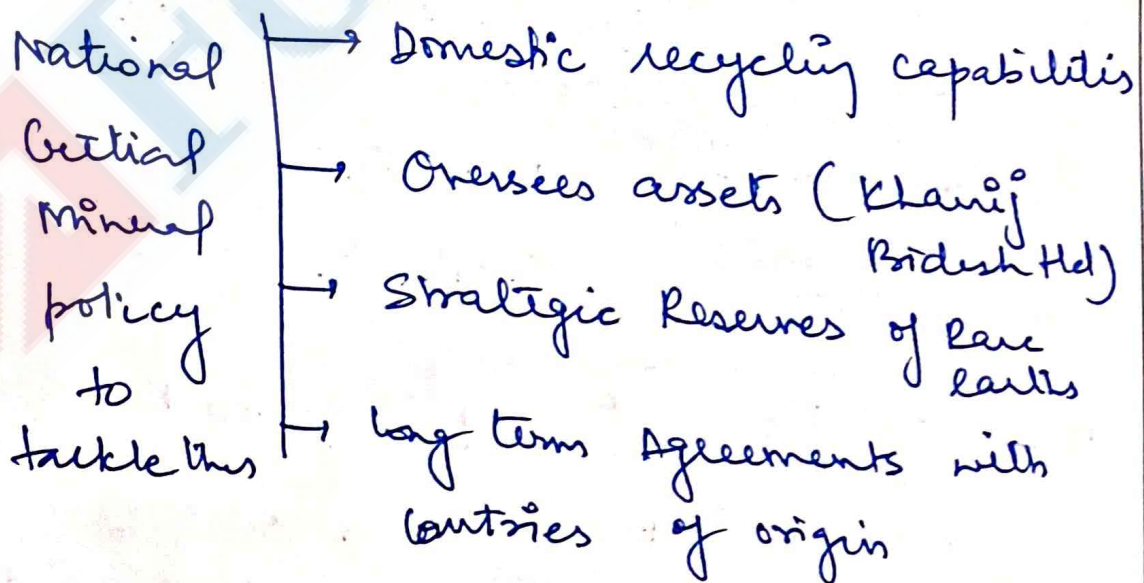
↳ Rare earths are key materials for drones, missiles & aircrafts

④ Arm-twisting by Monopoly producers

↳ China - US trade war affecting whole world.

⑤ Critical for Climate Change targets

↳ Solar PV cells, Gas turbines, Wind mills affecting clean energy targets



Rare earths form the lifeblood of any economy in world of AI & IT.

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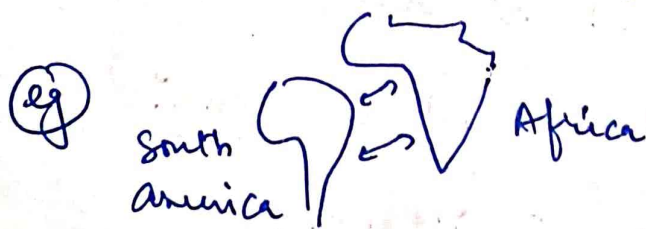
Alfred Wegner gave continental drift theory to explain the movement of tectonic plates forming continental shapes

forces on which theory is based

- ① Tidal forces of Sun & Moon
- ② Primordial energy inside earth
- ③ Gravitational forces in earth &

evidence of theory

- ① Jig saw puzzle shape of continents



- ② Fossil evidence eg Mesosaurus found

on coast of Brazil & Africa but shallow water animal

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- ③ Placer deposits of gold found in Guinea coast but veins in Amazonian forests.
- ④ Glacial tillite of Chhota Nagpur region
- ⑤ Type of rocks on both sides of continents
↳ India - Australia, Canada - Kiruna Coast

Limitations of theory

- ① Herman Hess criticized the forces behind the theory → Sea floor spreading advocate
- ② Jig saw fit can be ascribed to other reasons as well
- ③ Failed to capture oceanic landforms
(eg) MOR in Atlantic

Despite limitations, continental drift theory was foundational in our understanding

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8.

Inter-caste marriages in India have increased due to :-

- ① Caste mobility because of less geographical isolation of low castes.
- ② Urbanisation → dissolving of caste identities into class identities.
- ③ Political dispensation : equal rights despite any caste or creed
- ④ Relative similarity of customs in various castes → within Hindu religion overall
- ⑤ Economic parity is focussed due to nuclearisation of family → Independence (less role of social barriers of joint family systems)

However, it is less true for interreligious marriages :-

- ① Religious identities are deeply ingrained in individuals
- ② Threat from conservative sections
 - eg Honour killing
- ③ Failure of state to protect such marriages → Ban on interreligious marriages in some states
- ④ Communal politics : increasing distrust between different religions
 - eg love jihad controversies.

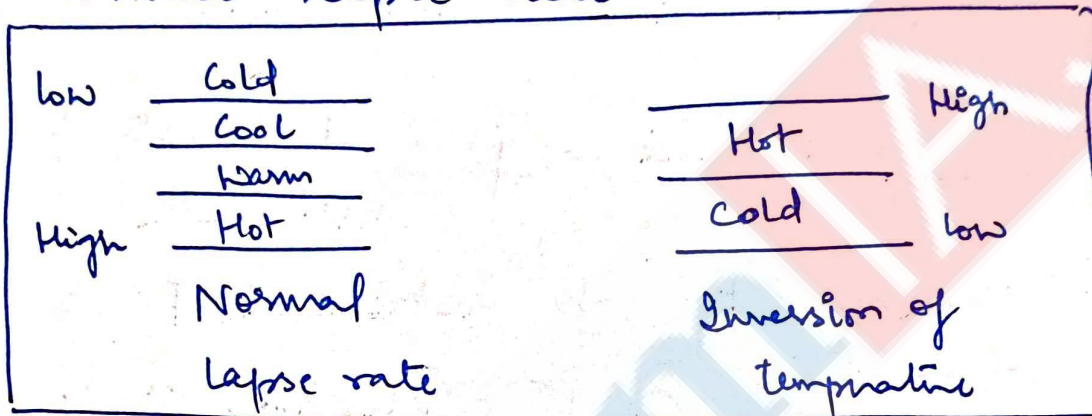
Way forward is to develop scientific temper as per fundamental duty S1(A)(e) and encourage spirit of brotherhood as enshrined in One World
One Family.

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9. Temperature inversion means reversal of normal lapse rate



Conditions for occurrence

- ① long winter night
- ② clear cloudless skies
- ③ early morning sun time
- ④ less windy condition → stability
- ⑤ High pressure areas.

Concept

long winter night cools down earth surface which radiates day heat to upper air belt, by early morning, land is cooler than air above.

How inversion affects weather :-

- ① leads to development of fog in inversion prone areas
- ② Micro climate (eg) cloud forests of South India
- ③ Development of photochemical smog (eg) Los Angeles type smog.

How it affects inhabitants :-

- ① valley inversion : cold wave leading to frost bite & health losses
- ② frontal inversion : brings rain & respite from hot weather (eg) western disturbances.

Temperature inversions are local weather phenomenon which affect day to day life of people.

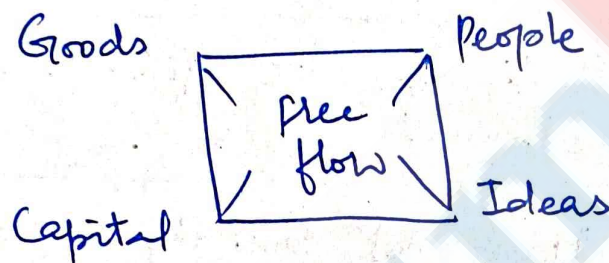
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10

As per Giddens, globalisation is the integration, interdependence & inter-connectedness of world through :-



Influx of global brands & MNCs affecting consumer behaviour

Significant Attenuation :

- ① Westernization of consumer behaviour
eg burger, pizza as goto snacks
- ② Threaten local culture eg Costly Handicrafts and paintings of Tribal Haats

- ③ Music brands like one direction as opposed to sounds of Sitar
- ④ Sports footwear like Nike / Adidas instead of leather chappals (eg) Boada Kolhapuri chappal
- ⑤ Trust on Western imports (eg) Medicine vs generic pharma brands

However, it is not entirely true :-

- ① Local revivalism eg fab India, Khadi India
- ② Hybridization eg Kurta - Jeans
- ③ Globalisation by MNCs eg Meharaja, Mac by McDonalds
- ④ Greater assertiveness eg Millet foods instead of refined flour biscuits / pizzas.

Indian brands like Tata Steel, Haldirams Namkeen are also famous in

West reflecting two way mutual integration

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11.

Mackenzie & MacCannan advocated

Plate tectonics theory i.e. massive irregular shaped landmass floating above the mantle of earth



Fig. Various Major Plates

Types of plate boundaries

① Convergent plate boundaries

when two or more plates come toward each other

(eg) Himalayas boundary
(Indian - Eurasian convergence)

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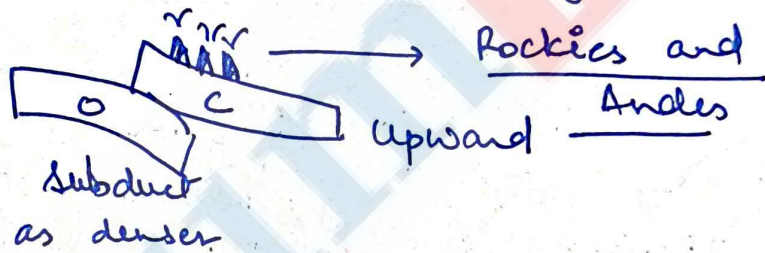
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Various Sub types

a) Ocean - Ocean convergence
leading to formation of Submarine mountains

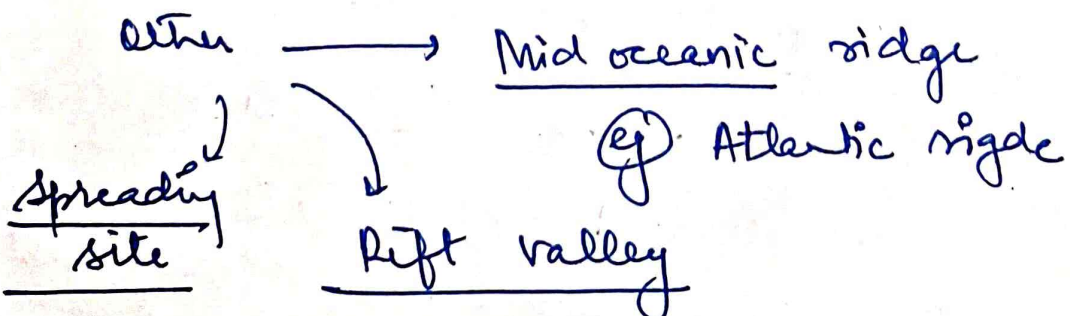
b) Ocean - continent convergence



c) Continent - Continent convergence
like Anatolian fault in Turkey

2. Divergent boundary

two plates move away from each other



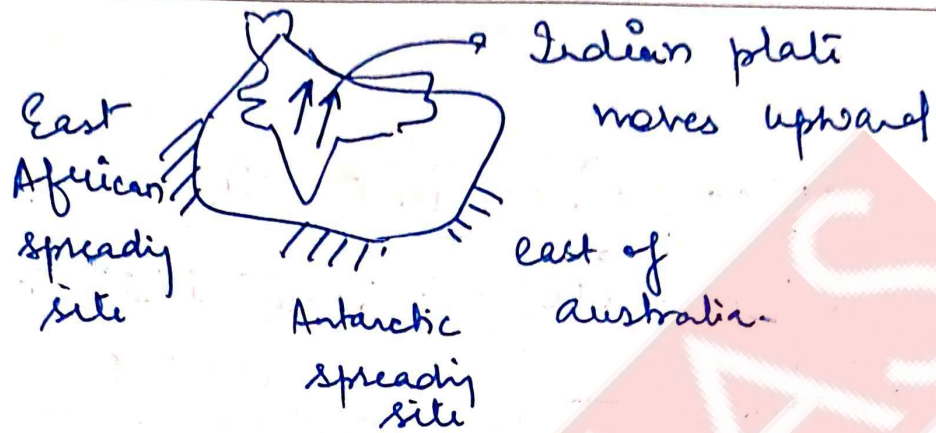
New plates.

(e.g.) East African Rift valley

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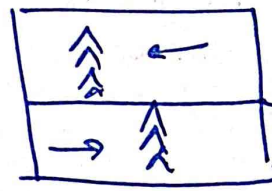


③ Transform boundary

Two plates moves across each other, perpendicular to Mid Oceanic Ridges (MOR)



Before MOR



Afterward MOR

Transform boundary

Plate tectonics gave us fair understanding of movement of plates leading to development of various landforms from Himalayas Mts to Volcanic ranges of Andes.

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12.

Geomorphic agents like wind, water, ice create various distinct landforms like : —

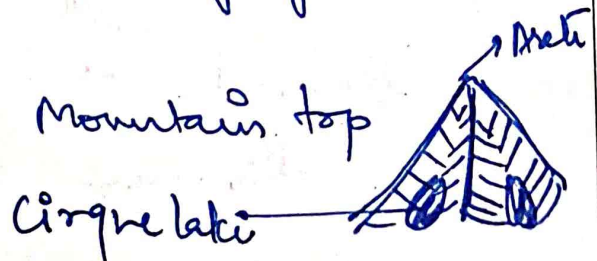
Wind Action → (eg) Thar desert, Australian desert
→ pediplain, Mushroom rocks
→ Sand dunes : Barchans

Water Action → River : Meander, Oxbow lakes
→ Karst topography (sink holes, Uvalas)
(eg) Kentucky limestone caves

Various landforms created by glacial action

① Cirque lakes : Hollowing out of side of mountain of glacier

② Arête : Distinct Mountain top

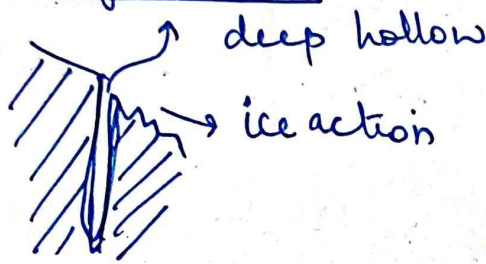


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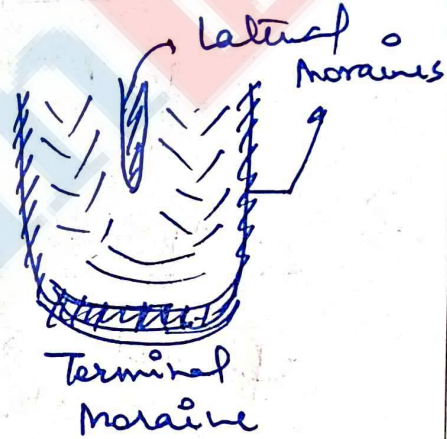
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③ Hanging valleys of glaciers

④ Bergschrund



⑤ Glacial Deposits
(Moraines)



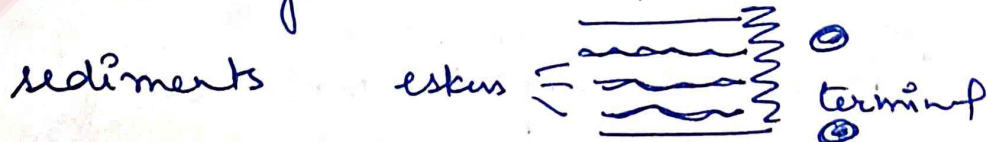
⑥ Outwash plains

↳ stratified deposits

of rocks & sand in terminal moraine

⑦ Eskers : underground flow of water

beneath glacier → deposits rocks & sediments



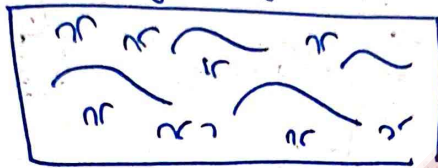
⑧ Kettle lakes : In outwash plains,

hollows get filled with water melt from snow

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9 Drumlins : egg shaped deposits made by glaciers

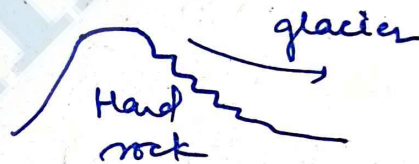


found in England

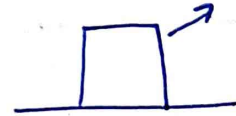
10 Tillite Deposits : Unstratified
↳ good for agriculture

11 Craig & tail

eg) Castle rock
Scotland



12 Eselberg : lone standing rock left behind by glacier in eselberg



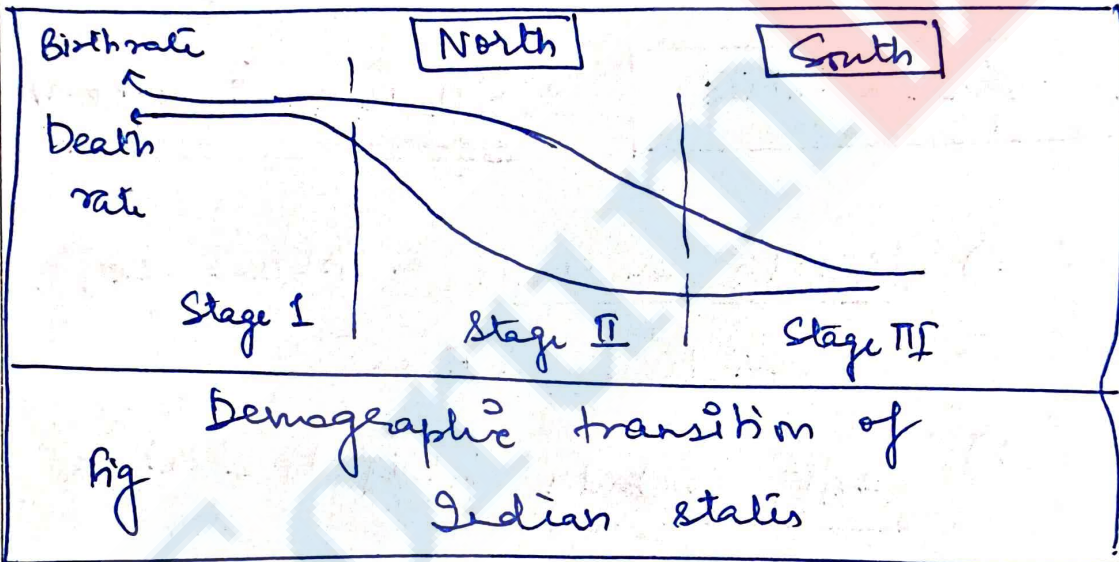
Various geomorphic processes give rise to various landforms helping in economical activities but also posing risks like Glacial outburst flood

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13.

Recently Chief Ministers of Southern States gave call to increase fertility rates to prevent ageing of population



Impact on economic growth

① Challenges

- a) Reduced consumption due to lower child population growth
- b) Ageing population → save more than spend

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c) Unique needs: pension assets, health expenditure

d) Reduced innovation: stable product development

② Opportunities

SILVER ECONOMY

a) Health products - insurance, assistive devices

b) SAGE portal: fillip to startups

c) longevity dividend: experience of old people to guide young

Affect in social welfare policies

① Increased budget expenditure on tertiary & quaternary care

② Provision of safety services: protect

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against crime (eg) Biji Arrest

③ Provision of social security is

(eg) PM Vayavandana Yojana
NSAP pension, Atal Yojana.

④ Less sources of revenue

↳ less tax revenue to support
welfare interventions

⑤ Reversal of Development gains

↳ parochial pro Nativist policy

↳ asking women to have more
children (less autonomy)

⑥ fear of migration induced cultural

change (eg) language issues.

The demographic transition can be
eased through skill export from
other states & having a hellistic perspective
for development

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14.

Ocean salinity is the presence of dissolved salts measured in parts per million of water (ppm)

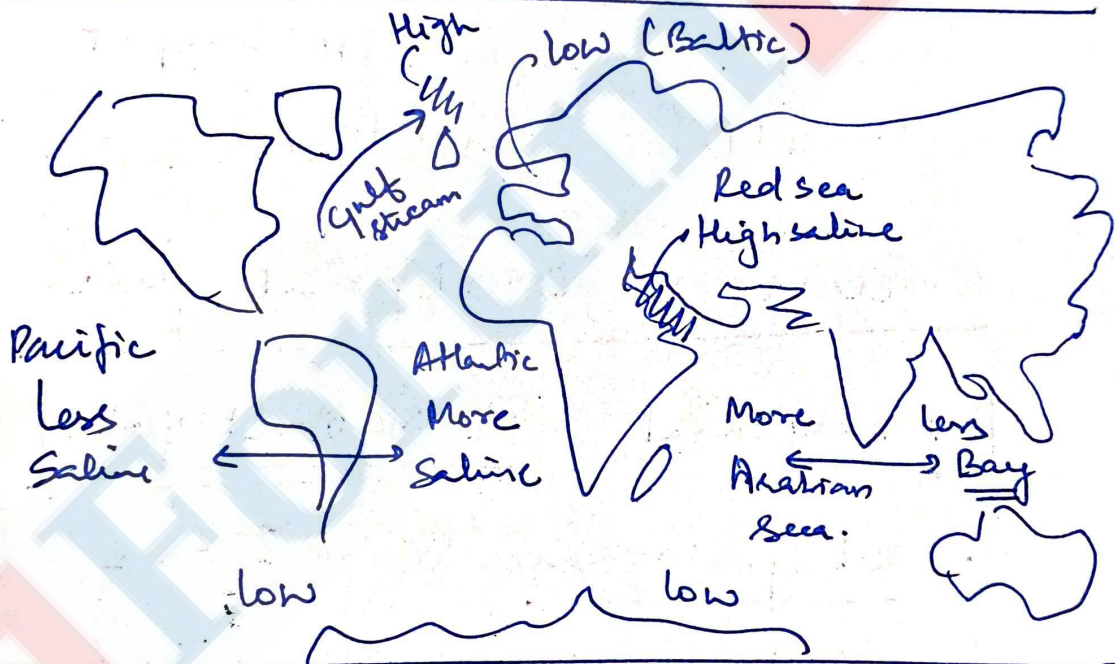


Fig. Distribution of Salinity

Factors responsible :-

- ① Influx of freshwater river discharge
↳ low salinity of Bay of Bengal (Ganga - Brahmaputra)

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2. Ice melt : \uparrow freshwater \downarrow saline
(eg) Arctic melt (Greenland)

3. Evaporation : \uparrow salinity in tropics

4. Ocean currents : transfer salts

(eg) Gulf stream \Rightarrow Saline
North Atlantic Drift \Rightarrow Norwegian sea

5. Landmass : Red sea, Mediterranean
more saline due to covered by
landmass

6. Effluent discharge : Industrial
waste carrying salts pollution

Multidimensional Impacts :-

① Affects sea ice formation

\hookrightarrow More salt \rightarrow slow ice formation

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② Affects life of oceans

- ↳ fishes hatch eggs in particular salinity
- ↳ Migration patterns of turtles

③ Stress on plant life like

Kemp forests & mangroves.

④ Affects economy : Salt pans works of Middle east

⑤ Density of water changes \Rightarrow directions of ocean current due to salts

Thus, various factors cause & change ocean salinity which in turn has multidimensional impact on both :-

SDG 14 : life below water

& SDG 15 : life on land

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15.

Jute is a tropical crop grown in high temperature, high rainfall regions.

Golden fibre

- Strength of fibre : Ropes
- Color : Brown-golden
- Versatile : gunny bags for storage



Fig. Major Jute producing states

In other parts of world : —

South east asia is also known for jute production

Causes of Decline of Jute Mill Industry in India

① Alternative textiles crops

↳ Nylon instead of Jute

↳ Stronger
↳ long lasting

② Partition problem : Major jute

producing area went to Bangladesh
(then Pakistan)

③ Water juzzling crop

↳ High rainfall → limits regional production

↳ Water wastage in cleaning & drying

} climate change perspective

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④ Competition from food crops

eg Rice in West Bengal

⑤ low remunerative price : Unsustainable economic value
↳ low MSP procurement

Govt Initiatives to revive Jute Industry

↓
MSP
High

↓
Compulsory
transport of
Rice & wheat
in Jute bags

↓
Promote
Jute bags
& carry
bags

Mission life leading to behavioural

change from plastic economy

(Single use bags) can help revive

jute industry which provides

employment & balanced growth

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16. Tide refers to vertical movement of water due to the gravitational pull of Moon (Major) & Sun (Minor)

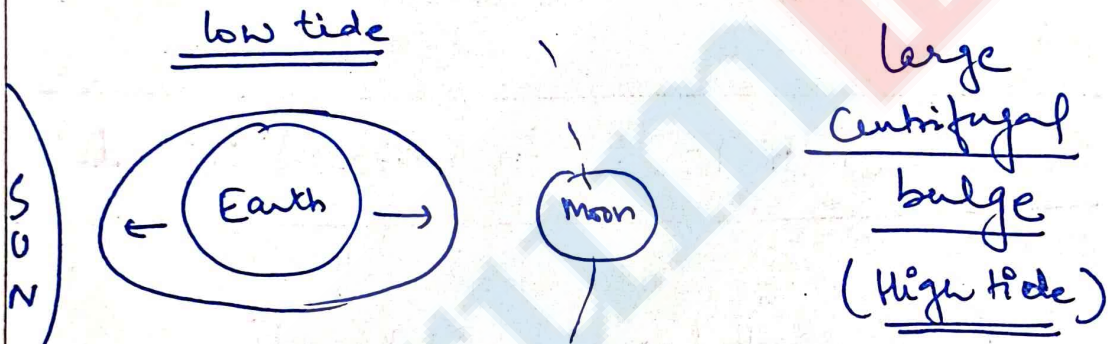


Fig Spring tide

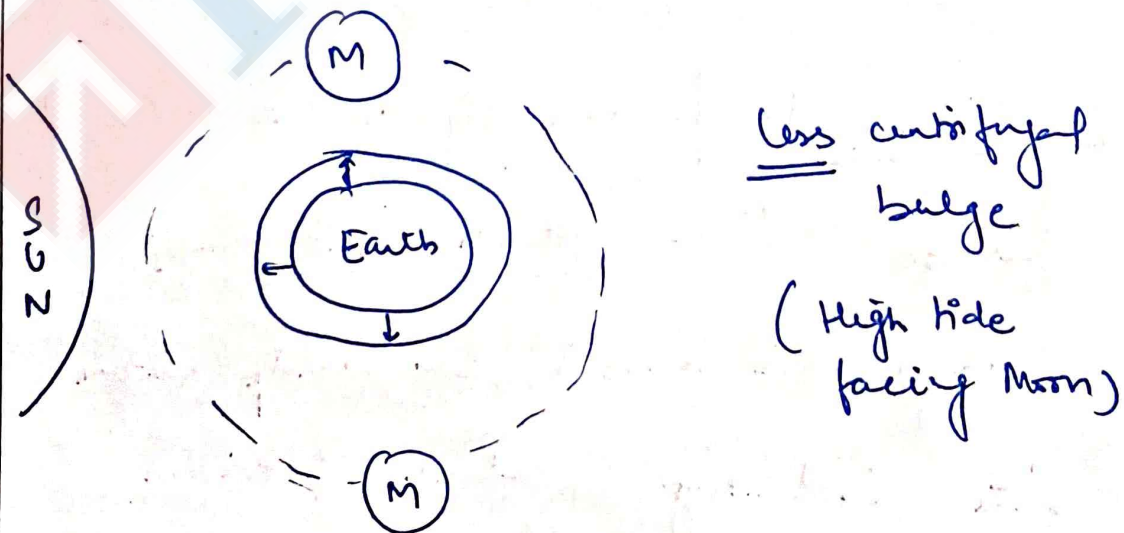


Fig Neap tides

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Process

- ① Moon & Sun exert gravitational pull on earth
↓
- ② Water being freely floating, is attracted towards Sun & Moon
↓
- ③ Earth's gravity again pulls tide back

High tide → Flow
Low tide → ebb

eg Bay of Pundly
@ Canada's east margin

Difference between tide & waves

Basis	Tides	Waves
Direction of movement	Both towards & away from coast	Towards Coast

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Basin	Tides	Waves
Destructive potential	less destructive	Very destructive if tsunami wave
Height	low - few meters	Huge (30 meters even)
Regularity	Quite Regular (Moon cycle)	Irregular (earthquake induced or wind induced.)

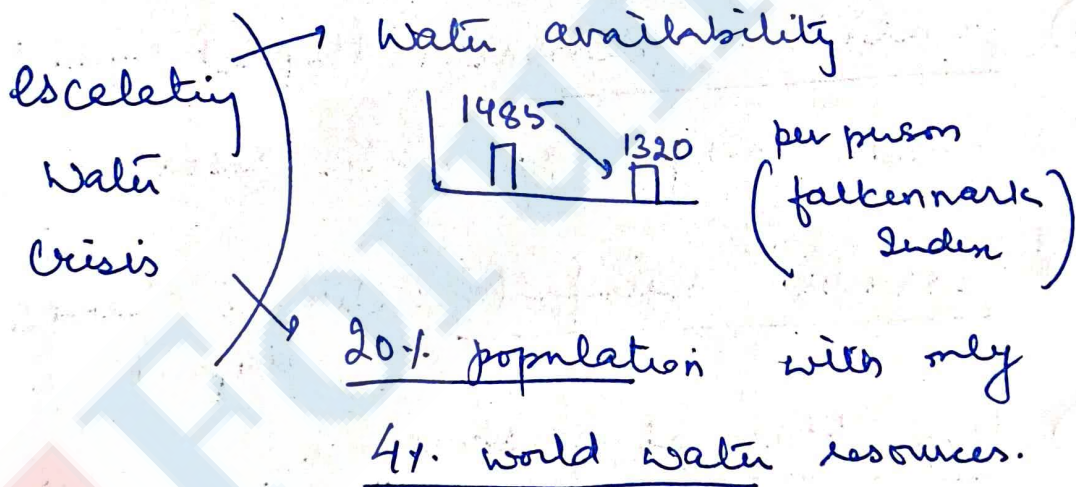
Both tides & waves serve as economic lifeline to coastal communities by helping bring ~~from~~ fishes to coast & help in navigation ease.

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17

According to Composite Water Management Index of NITI Aayog, by 2030 India's water demand will be twice the available supply.



Factors behind water crisis

- ① Agricultural practices : overuse of water (25% of groundwater of whole world extracted by India)

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- ② Misuse of Water : Behavioural issue : running taps in homes
- ③ Water pollution : makes available water unfit for consumption
(eg) Karapur Industrial corridor
↳ Ganga pollution
- ④ Population pressure : Highest population but only 4% water resources
- ⑤ Erratic rainfall : Climate change impact
- ⑥ Less Harvesting structures
(eg) Non implementation of National Building Codes

Remedial Measures suggested

- ① Agricultural productivity
 - ↳ GM crops, low water use
 - ↳ Sprinkler irrigation

② Crop diversification

Millets instead of Rice

③ Behavioural change @ school

↳ close taps of running water

④ Traditional Water Harvesting systems

(eg) Kuls in Himachal
Johads in Maharashtra

⑤ Compulsory rainwater harvesting systems
in public & large buildings

(eg) Compulsory in Tamil Nadu

⑥ Grey water use (Model: ISRAEL)

⑦ Sewage & effluent treatment

before discharge

Intensification of rains, Krishi Sindhaye

Yojana, Watershed development are

key Govt initiatives to ensure Har Ghar Jal.

18.

El Niño Southern Oscillation is the combination of two weather phenomenon: —

- ① El Niño : Warm current in peruvian coast
- ② Southern Oscillation : Pressure difference between Tahiti & Darwin

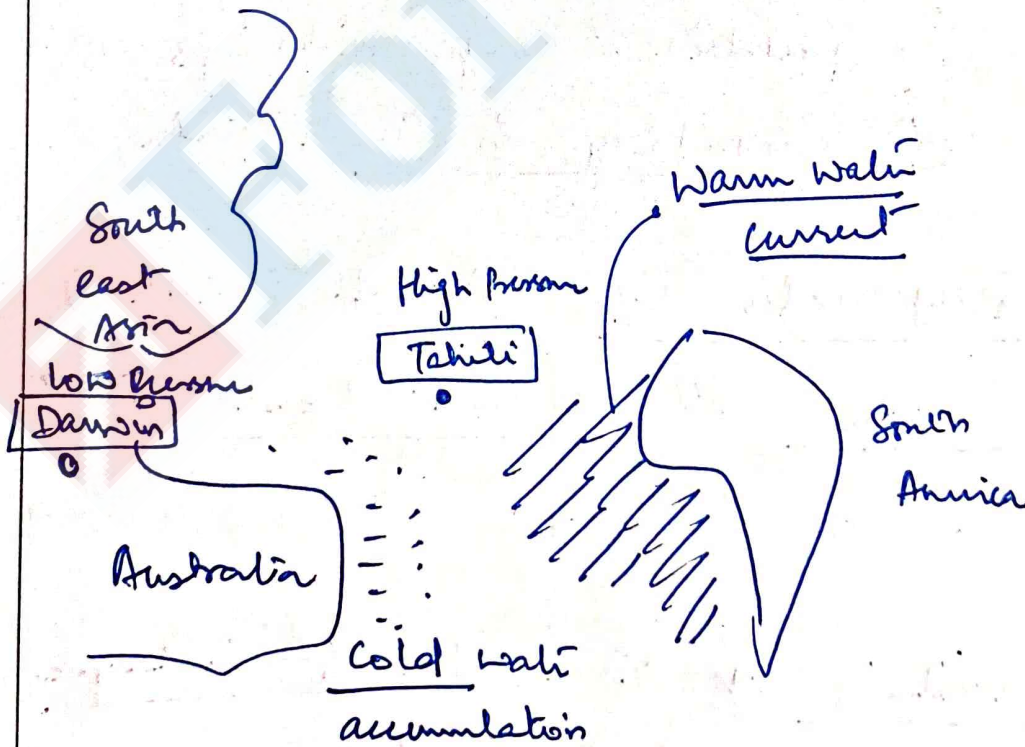


Fig : El Niño & Southern Oscillation

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Climatic impacts of ENSO

- ① Droughts in Australia due to cold water accumulation & less moisture
- ② Heavy rainfall & floods in South America - Peru, Ecuador
- ③ Monsoon Winds slow & less rainfall in India
- ④ Typhoons exacerbated in Pacific

Societal Impacts of ENSO

- ① Disrupting fishing industry of Peruvian economy

2. Global Coral bleaching
 - ↳ affects tourism
3. Fertilizer industry disrupt
 - ↳ Guano deposits in South America don't get mined due to flooding
4. Monsoon disruption
 - ↳ Droughts over central India
 - ↳ Agriculture affected → Hunger
 - ↳ Rural Poverty - 45% ravaged

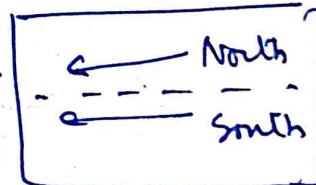
Thus, there is a need to understand ENSO and better predict its occurrence to invest in protection of vulnerable & economy from its adverse impacts.

19. Ocean current is an regular flow of water in a defined direction throughout the year

Factors that influence ocean currents

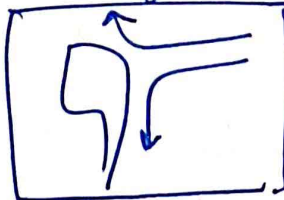
① Trade Winds : directly impact direction of ocean current flow

(eg) Equatorial current



② Landmass presence : blocks current flow

(eg) Brazilian shield



③ Temperature difference

: Warm currents flow on surface towards poles

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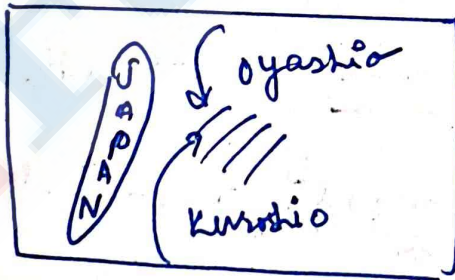
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cold currents flow from poles to equator and are deep seated.

- ④ Salinity differences : More saline water is dense, thus flows beneath surface

Impact on fishing Industry

- ① Meeting of Warm & Cold currents
↳ Best fishing grounds



- ② Nutrient cycling : Upwelling of cold current in peruvian coast
eg) Humboldt current

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③ Oxygen balance : Currents mix oxygen in various strata
↳ better fishing population

④ Current induced Migration of fishes
↳ transport fish resources evenly throughout world.

Besides, this, ocean currents impact coastal weather i.e.

Cold current → deserts,	} leading
Warm current → rainfall	

↳ unique adaptation by communities
e.g. wildlife -

20.

Regionalism refers to giving preference to one's own region instead of national perspective

(eg) Greater Nagalim demand.

Regionalism : Double edged sword

Tool for empowerment & representation

① Assert culture of region

↳ Marathi language agitation

② Oppose. Imposed Unity

↳ special provisions for states in Article 371 of constitution

③ Autonomy in federalism

↳ Development of region

(eg) Jharkhand separate state

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④ Economic growth : jobs & industry eg Chhattisgarh

Challenges to National Unity & coherence

① Separatism demand

eg Khalistan referendum

② violence & protests

↳ hamper social capital

③ law & order costs

↳ Bodoland Agitation

④ International challenge

↳ Create Nagaland demands areas of Myanmar too

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⑤ Sons of soil theory

↳ Job reservation → Unconstitutional

⑥ Oppose necessary reforms

↳ eg Uniform civil code (Art 44)

Opposed by tribal majority states in North east

⑦ Affects Trade & jobs

(Language Chauvinism → Kannada agitation)

We must realize that:

Viksit Kshetra	leads to	Viksit Bharat
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and thus balance regional aspirations with 2047 dream.