

**VAJIRAM & RAVI**  
SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

**GENERAL STUDIES**  
**Full Length Test**  
**Test - 1 (GS1 CT)**

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.:

NAME:

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE:

**UPSE CSE 2025**  
**AIR - 627**

**QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS**

**Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:**

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

**Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –**

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call **9717565805** between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

I write  
thing in  
part)

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(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length)

1. 'Cave paintings are the window into the aesthetic sensitivity and creativity of ancient humans.' Discuss the statement with reference to ancient Indian cave paintings. (10 marks, 150 words)

Cave paintings were the key to understanding the social, economic, political cultures of the people of their times. It remains to be one of the oldest forms of paintings

CAVE PAINTING : AS A WINDOW OF ANCIENT HUMANS:

## Aesthetic Sensitivity

→ Use of colours and proportions of the images.

↳ Ajanta cave No : 1

→ Use of fresco and mural paintings

↳ Junagadh Caves

→ Paintings of Animals and Nature

↳ Spirital scene of Elephant at Pandurani Caves.

## Greatness of

→ 3-dimensional figures, use of minerals and natural dyes

↳ El Bhimbetka caves

→ Creative depiction of everyday activities

↳ Cost Hunting

→ Paintings not only on the walls but can be seen on the roof as well.

## Other dimensions of Cave paintings:

↓  
window into the lifestyle & economic habits

↓  
window into the political setup

→ window into Social & cultural values.

Cave paintings are the blueprints of the ancient history. Hence it is necessary to preserve them.

↳ Paintings in Ajanta and Ellora are epitome of Cave paintings in India

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

2. Evaluate the role of subsidiary alliance policy in turning 'the British Empire India' into 'the British Empire of India'.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

Subsidiary alliance is an administrative and political expansionist policy of Lord Wellesley.

## Procedure of subsidiary alliance

- 1) Befriending the Indian princes
- 2) Providing them assistance during war against other kingdoms
- 3) Stationing of British troops at the cost of the Indian kings
- 4) They were prohibited from having relations with other foreign companies
- 5) Ally

## ROLE OF SUBSIDIARY ALLIANCE IN TURNING BRITISH EMPIRE INTO BRITISH EMPIRE OF INDIA

- 1) Protected and secured the North Western

Borders:

- o By having countries such as Punjab, later on under Afghanistan under subsidiary alliance

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2) Reduced the cost of Military protection upon Britishers

As local princes would raise the army

3) Control of Company upon the External policies and relations:

Princes local kingdoms lost both external sovereignty and internal sovereignty due to regular interference.

4) Got hold of Key areas through Subsidiary Alliance:

⇒ Hyderabad, Mysore

5) Easy Mobilization of troops throughout India due to subsidiary alliance

⇒

Subsidiary alliance, along with doctrine of lapse have established control of British Empire in India but has also resulted in revolts and anguish among people.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Marks:	

3. Mass nationalism was a watershed in the Indian freedom struggle to independence. How did the Indian Business community react to it? Discuss.  
(10 marks, 150 w)

Gandhiji believed that there cannot be freedom/sovereignty without masses. His several movements in Africa and Indian Independence are a case in point for it.

## MASS NATIONALISM: INDIAN FREEDOM

### STRUGGLE:

#### 1) Key agents of freedom struggle:

↳ Swadeshi Movement, Non-Cooperation movement or the Quit India

#### 2) Built pressure and continuity of the movement:

↳ Masses contributed in the spread of the movement throughout India as well as continuity of it

#### 3) Backlash against British increase of suppression of masses through violence

↳ "Damned if we do, Damned if we don't" during Civil Disobedience.

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4) Various social groups across country could participate.

## REACTION OF INDIAN BUSINESS COMMUNITY:

1) Supported Swadeshi - As it benefitted their flourishing of their business

2) Did not support the Labour Movements:  
Unionisation of labour would reduce the profits

3) No active support during Quit India Movement

4) Active support for Independence → came up with Bombay Plan - post independence plan for planning.

Hence it cannot be said that Business community provided unconditional support, it was limited to their beneficial needs.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Marks:	

4. Do you agree that non-alignment adopted after independence formed the bedrock of Indian Foreign policy. Substantiate. (10 marks, 150 words)

Non-alignment according to Indira Gandhi stands for peace and equality. It was a central idea of Indian Foreign Policy as it aligns with the ideals of the Indian philosophy.

## NON-ALIGNMENT : KEY ROLE OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY:

1) India's stance towards world wars:

- Not joining either alliances and remaining independent
- Both USA & Russia called it opportunism

2) India's decision to form Non-alignment

association:

- Continued till today an association for Global South to come together

3) India's policy of multiple alignments with

India being part of both BRICS & QUAD

4)

4) India's support for Multipolar world Order

→ Is a continuation of the policy of Non-alignment so there are no major powers

5) India's stance during Russia-Ukraine war:

→ Did not outrightly call or abstained in all votes in UN even though remained a strategically ally of USA

6) India's decision to become a nuclear country:

→ To be independent in terms of security it's nuclear doctrine portrays peace pushing for peace & equality

7) However there are few incidences where India broke away from Non-alignment:

↳ India's friendship Treaty with Russia 1971

However isolated incidents do not portray India's stance of Non-alignment, which has been seen as a foundational principle of Indian Foreign Policy.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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5. Colonial legacy is the primary source of political instability in the African Continent. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

African countries are constantly in the news for its political instability. Ex. Protests in Kenya, coup in Congo. These are an extension of the colonial legacy.

## POLITICAL INSTABILITY AS AN EXTENSION OF COLONIAL LEGACY:

- 1) Paper partition of Africa:
  - Causing Unnatural boundaries, states are not natural rather: artificially created.
- 2) Economic condition:
  - High unemployment, low levels of industrialisation are due to the colonial disruption and using them as sinks for natural resources
- 3) Neo-col Support for Military rule rather than democratic governments.
  - Excess exploitation of resources
- 4) Agriculture remains stagnant and outdated;
  - Due to not technological advancements brought during the colonial rule

5) Existence of Extensive slave trade

Effecting the Human capital, who continued to remain in poverty, lacked social security, hence continued protests.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY - Other reasons

- 1) Strong democratic culture could not emerge.
- 2) African nations still reeling under the shadows of neo colonialism.
- 3) Continue to be hub for raw materials ~~Ex~~ Gold, ivory coasts, rather than striving for innovation.
- 4) No strong integration of African countries.   
 ~~Ex~~ African Union couldn't protect the countries from political instability.

African Continent is the new seen as the next pole of Industrialisation with huge growth potential. Political instability is what the it is held back by.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

6. Sustainable urban development needs mindful reassessment of land use pattern. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

39% of the cities in India do not have active master plan for the purposes of sustainable Urban development. Land Use pattern forms a key element of Master plans.

Why mindful reassessment of land use pattern is necessary for sustainable Urban development?

1) Mismanagement of the Urban land spaces:

- Encroachment of the lakes and Green spaces. Lake encroachment in Kochi
- Unplanned construction without making for drainage

2) Proper Management of solid waste:

- Instead of dumping of solid waste in land fills

3) Transit based developmental plans:

- Public Transport should be well developed, besides roads should provide development

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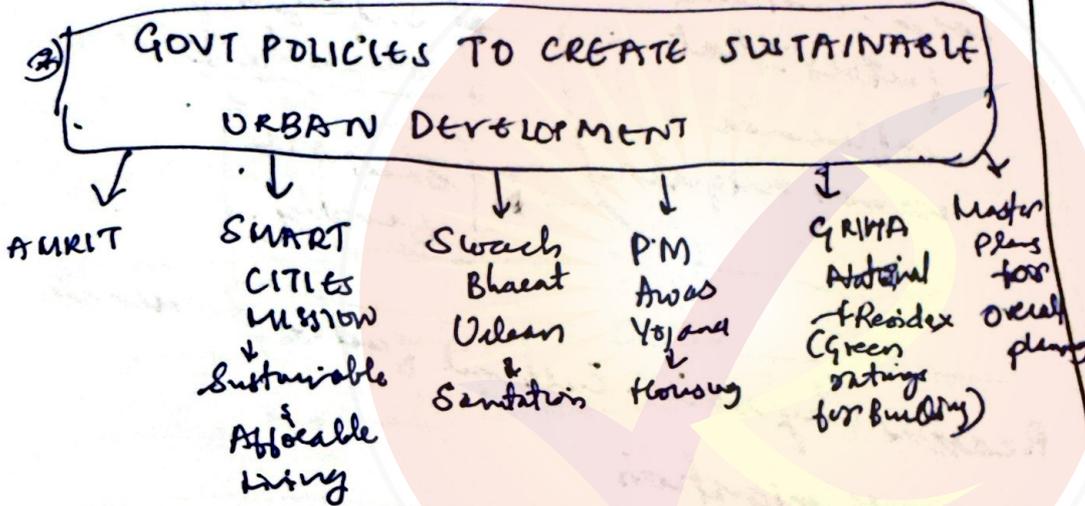
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- 4) Creation of Blue-Green infrastructure:  
 → To fight against increasing emissions in the cities  
 → Create sponge cities and urban swales to avoid Urban flooding

- 5) Disaster resilient infrastructure:

→ done

- 6) Creation of Green buildings  
 → following GRIHA ratings



None of the Indian cities have featured in the Top 50 cities in the world. India needs to balance its Urbanisation with sustainability.

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Introduction

Body

Conclusion

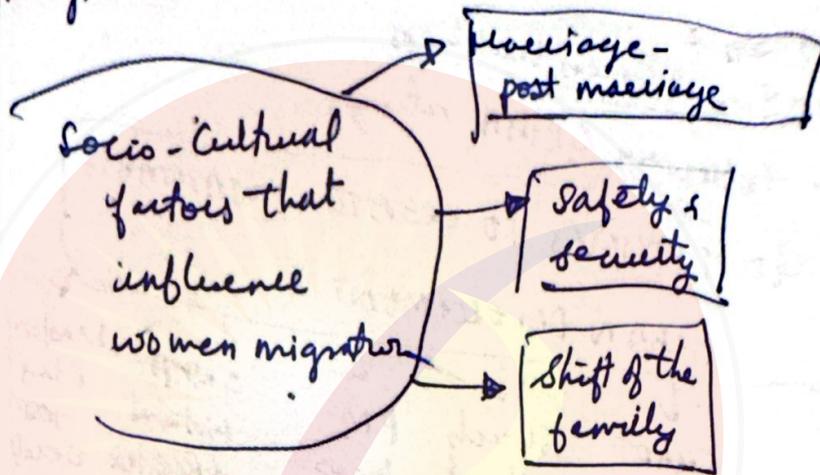
Presentation

Marks:

Suggestions:

7. Socio-cultural factors more than economic factors influence women migration patterns in India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150)

Marriage was seen as the main reason for the women's migration more dominant than for employment which is major reason for male migration.



Reasons why socio-cultural factors dominate women's migration

1) Patriarchal, and patrilineal system:

→ Women expected to migrate post marriage to Husband's location

2) Men being considered the bread earner and women being treated as care taker:

→ so they stay back and take care of the family.

3) Increasing feminisation of agriculture  
 leading to men's migration leading to, women being employed for low skilled jobs

4) low levels of education.  
Why women do not migrate for economic factors?

- 1) Lack of Support from family
- 2) fear of the safety and security in the new location
- 3) Lack of push factors - better pay, better opportunities for women.

### Schemes of Govt to bridge this

- 1) Funding for women for SHGs
- 2) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at work place act
- 3) Drove Didi

This year Budget spoke about women development to women led development which may help in influencing economic factors is Migration.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

8. Discuss the significance of the IT industries in promoting regional development in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

IT industries have given a fillip to the Indian economy and also to some extent ensure regional development in India.

## SIGNIFICANCE OF IT INDUSTRIES IN PROMOTING REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Setting up IT parks in Tier II and Tier III cities in India:  
↳ Gurgaon, Pune.
- 2) Knowledge Process Industries developed the culture of work from home - providing employment to people in urban as well as rural areas
- 3) Government policies promoting IT industries in outskirts of the cities Providing skilled employment  
↳ About 5.4 million work in IT sector.
- 4) Setting up of data centers outside cities to save up costs  
↳ Microsoft data center in outskirts of Hyderabad.

- 5) Development of associated industries post IT industry boom: ~~IT~~ materials for manufacturing of computers
- 4) Development of infrastructure - like transportation, electricity and Housing around IT corridors
- 5) Boom of associated industries  
~~IT~~ Food industry, Lodging facilities
- 6) Provides social mobility - Intends of bagging a good position in a company.
- 7) Migration - They become centers of Knowledge economy  
~~IT~~ Bangalore
- 8) Recruit into Gender Parity - Provide financial independence to women.

India has truly banked on the success of IT sector for fuelling its growth in service sector which has repercussions in economically, socially and culturally as well.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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9. Explain the formation of islands in the Indian Ocean Region with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian Ocean Region Islands include have formed due to multiple causes like volcanic activity, corals, broad rifting from the main land and emergence from sea level

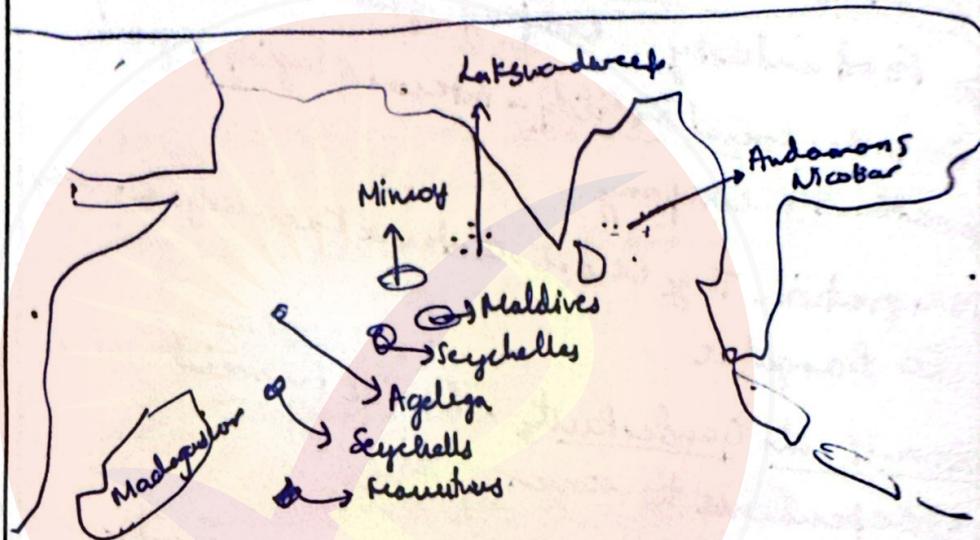


Fig: Islands in Indian Ocean

## Formation of Islands in Indian Ocean

### 1) Coral Islands:

Islands such as Lakshadweep and Maldives, Seychelles are formed due to corals. - Atolls

### 2) Volcanic Islands:

Middle Andaman has volcanic activity

## 3) Extensions of the Mountain System:

Andaman Archipelago is oceanic extension of Burmese Arkan Yoma range

## 4) Breaking away from the Mainland:

Islands such as Madagascar, Sri Lanka are broken away from sub-continents

5) Plate tectonics: Tectonic collision of Indian plate with Burma minor plate led to formation of Andaman Island.

Indian Ocean Islands are currently under the threat due to Global Climate change, Hence they form alliances such as Indian Ocean Island to fight as a collective voice.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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10. Mention the global occurrences of major tropical cyclones in 2023 and 2024. And explain their impacts on local communities. (10 marks, 150 words)

Tropical cyclones are phenomena caused due to cyclonic rotation rushing of the winds around a low pressure. They have devastating effect on the regions hit.

## GLOBAL OCCURRENCES OF MAJOR TROPICAL CYCLONES:

### 1) Indian Ocean Region:

Cyclone Biparjoy: Which hit the Bay of Bengal region majorly affected West Bengal

Cyclone Tej & Amphan: Cyclone in Bay that hit the Arabian sea affected Mumbai

Cyclone Mocha: Hit the Myanmar & Bangladesh

### 2) Pacific Region:

Cyclone Jasper: Hit and affected the Australia

## Impact of these cyclone on local communities

### 1) Displacement of people :

Due to loss of home and livelihood

↳ Bixoyoy in West Bengal

### 2) Can trigger other disasters :

↳ Jasper caused flash floods in Australia

Tsunamis

### 3) Can cause spread of water borne diseases :

### 4) Huge cost upon rebuilding and rehabilitation :

economic losses.

Cyclone preparedness : an

- ↳ Early warning systems
- ↳ Drink, rescue, rehabilitation & communication
- ↳ Ensuring Disaster Resistance infrastructure.

Tropical cyclones have become more intense hence governments should work towards mitigation and adaptation

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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11. Mahatma Gandhi described himself as a 'true disciple' of Balgangadhar Tilak despite having political differences. In this context, analyse the similarities and differences between Gandhian methods and extremism. (15 marks, 250 words)

Moderates and Extremists have laid the foundation which was then used by Gandhiji for the National Movement.

Gandhiji had many political views among whom Tilak was one, however their methods differed.

## POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GANDHI AND TILAK:

### 1) Methods of Struggle:

- Tilak believed in more aggressive methods use of passive resistance, Hindu festivals like Sharadi festival to foster unity
- Gandhi used methods such as satyagraha, non-violence. He believed in the Hindu Muslim unity

### 2) Goal of Swaraj:

→ Gandhi, Tilak as Although both aimed at Swaraj, Gandhiji wished for a Gramswaraj with

for decentralised power to village Panchayats  
at constitutional form of Govt.

## SIMILARITIES BETWEEN GANDHIAN & EXTREMISM:

### 1) Power of Masses:

Both Gandhians and Extremist involved masses in their movement, believed in their potential and capability of sacrifice

### 2) Similar methods:

Did not believe in benevolent despotism of British  
Used swadeshi and boycott

### 3) Formed Groups for mass mobilisation:

Ex) Home League, Home Rule League & Swadeshi Sabha

### 4) Goals:

Both groups ~~did not~~ wanted "Swaraj" or Complete freedom unlike the Moderates who wanted only autonomy

### 5) Received similar reactions from the British:

They were not allowed to build momentum, suppressed using laws, naked force

### 6) Shared Leaders:

Some of the Extremist leaders also went on to support Gandhian movement. Ex) Bipin Chandra Pal  
Sarojini Naidu

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## DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EXTREMIST AND GANDHIAN:

### 1) Method of Mass struggle:

- Gandhi believed in Struggle True Struggle strategy, cannot have continued mass struggle
- Extremist believed in mass struggle till goal is attained  Anti-partition movement

### 2) Use of Violence/force:

Some of the Extremist supported violence and revolutionaries  
Gandhi believed violent movements cannot sustain long

### 3) Reach of!

Gandhi was able to accommodate many social groups like women, workers, Businessmen  
→ Extremist were able to use only smaller groups like educated middle class

### 4) Use of Religion:

Gandhi aimed at Hindu-Muslim unity, however extremist unintentionally may have brought differences  
Gandhian methods success cannot be seen in isolation <sup>should</sup> ~~seen~~ <sup>with</sup> the moderates and Extremists  
Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

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12. 'Partition was a necessary evil to get rid of British rule and prevent a complete breakdown of law and order.' Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

Jawaharlal Nehru realised that since that acceptance of partition has become the inevitable reality. The roots of partition were not laid out in a single day. ~~But~~ It can be well established from 1906 separate electorates to day of partition.

## PARTITION: A NECESSARY EVIL

### 1) Communal conflicts:

Gradual escalation of communalism reached its peak, it seemed impossible to reconcile the demands of Hindus and Muslims together.

### 2) Fear Mongering and Narrative of the Muslim League:

→ Strengthened the case for partition  
→ View that Muslims would be safe in only a separate country.

### 3) Failure of other arrangements:

→ Failure of Cripps Mission, Wavell's plan and the Cabinet Mission Plan  
→ Failure of E.R. Foxwood and Desai - Liquat Plan as well.

### 4) Rigid demands by Jinnah and Muslim League:

→ left no choice but partition as ultimate solution.

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## 5) Appeasement of Muslims policy of British,

Appeasement policy to provide them separate electorates, using the policies of divide and rule, reached its climax through partition.

Why partition necessary to get rid of British rule and avoid breakdown of law and order?

- 1) Partition remained only possible solution. Hence Mountbatten appointed as Governor General.
- 2) Only self Government could avoid the violence that or manage the crisis.
- 3) British were looking for an early exit to avoid the shabby partition and its repercussions.
- 4) Both the reasons.

## Was Partition Avoidable?

Partition became inevitable by the 1940s. However it could have been avoided if the following were kept in check.

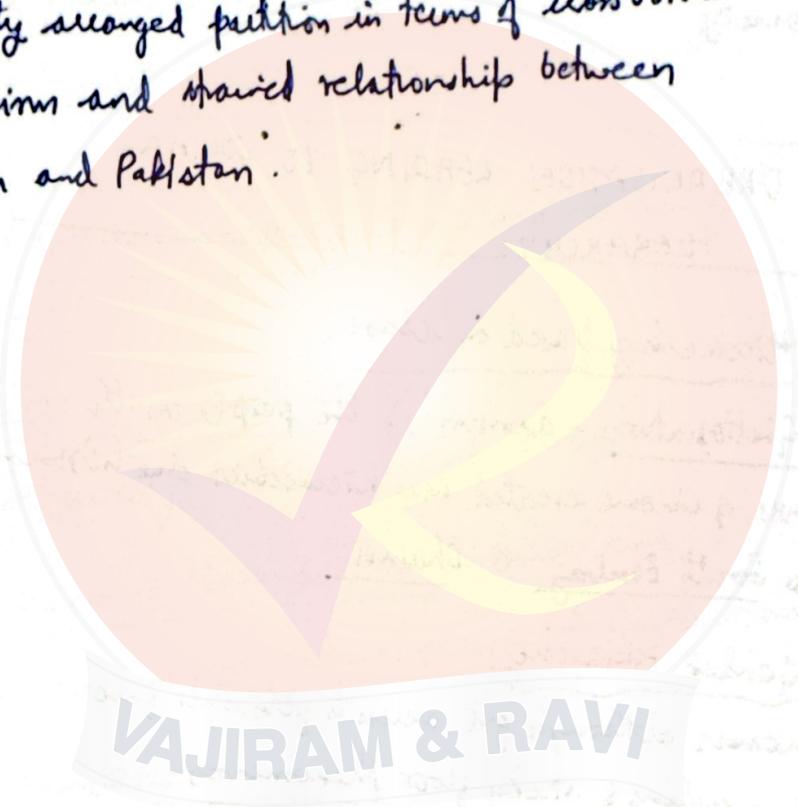
- 1) If the radicalisation on the basis of religion was controlled.

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- 2) Strengthened the Unity between Hindus and Muslims
- 3) Non-acceptance of separate electorates in the Lucknow session

However we continue to see the repercussions of the swiftly changed faction in terms of cross border terrorism and strained relationship between India and Pakistan.



Students should not write anything inside the box

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>Suggestions:</b>
<b>Body</b>	
<b>Conclusion</b>	
<b>Presentation</b>	
<b>Marks:</b>	

13. To what extent urbanisation has influenced the social hierarchy in Indian society. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

50% more of the Indian population today reside in cities which is about 36% of the population.

Urbanisation had both positive and negative effects. To some extent it created social hierarchies in the society.

## URBANISATION LEADING TO SOCIAL HIERARCHY:

### 1) Hierarchy based on class:

Ghettoisation - division of the people on the basis of income created new hierarchies due to Urbanisation

↳ South Bombay vs Dharavi

### 2) Gender Hierarchy:

- women although got access to jobs still face Glass ceiling & sticky floor phenomenon

↳ female labour force participation as low as 36%  
BFRAS PLFS-5

### 3) Migrants vs Non-Migrants:

- leading to phenomenon such as son of the soil movement  
↳ Reservation for locals bill in Karnataka

- 4) Caste identities still dominant.
- ↳ According Ministry of social Justice 97% of the sanitary workers still come from 80% Scheduled Caste
- 5) matrimonial sites using caste and class filters

## URBANISATION BRIDGING SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

- 1) Caste transcending into caste  
→ social mobility, interests of caste available with unions
- 2) Better financial independence and emancipation of women:
- 3) Concepts of Inter-caste marriages, divorces Relationships are debunking the ideas of social hierarchies
- 4) Emergence of Cosmopolitan culture and use of common recreational places & Museums, Movie Theatres
- 5) Apartment living (living in common spaces), Restaurant Dining (inter-dining) have resulted in delution of social hierarchies.

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## GOVERNMENT SCHEMES WHICH ARE DILUTING SOCIAL HIERARCHIES

- 1) PM Awas Yojana Urban - Providing Housing & better facilities for the Urban poor.
- 2) SMART cities, AMRUT programme - infrastructure overall development of cities
- 3) Bandicoots, safai Karamchahi Acts, prevention of atrocities against SC/ST Act.

It can be said Urbanisation had both positive and negative effects on social hierarchies.

However as the land of future India cities should aim Cities of India should aim at fulfilling the goal of SDG-11 with cities.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

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14. Globalisation expanded the market opportunities for goods and services beyond domestic territories. Discuss the effects of globalisation on the Indian craft industry with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Globalisation according to Anthony Giddens is the integration of the nations in terms of exchange of goods & services, capital, ideas and people.

Globalisation had mainly expanded the markets beyond the domestic territories.

## GLOBALISATION: EXPANDING MARKET OPPORTUNITIES

- 1) Providing of Market Access beyond domestic markets.  
⊠ FTAs with countries improving trade
- 2) Creating Global Value Chains across countries.  
⊠ Production of electronic chips
- 3) Exchange of advanced technology and ideas.  
⊠ India co-producing Brahmos with Russia
- 4) Exchange of the talent across globe  
⊠ Indian CEOs in ~~was~~ Western MNCs, Sudhar Pichai, Satya Nadela.

## EFFECTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDIAN CRAFTS INDUSTRY:

### Positive effects:

1) Expanded the market of Indian crafts:

↳ Wachi arts being sold on Amazon

2) GI tagged Indian crafts having better price realisation

3) ~~Helps~~ Globalization keeps the traditional arts alive saving it from extinction

↳ ~~Social Media posts~~ Instagram marketing in Indian crafts industry.

4) Investments from foreign companies on Indian crafts: providing the capital to scale the business

↳ Kashmir Pashmina shawls

### Negative effects:

1) Market flooding with the manufactured goods replacing the traditional crafts

↳ ~~Chinese~~ toys replacing Kondapalli toys

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2) Machines replacing the traditional artisans and losing employment

▶ Lucknowi Chintari Kaigars replaced by machines

3) Duplicates and cheaper copies of the traditional arts are making the original artist lose markets.

4) MNCs exploiting the artisans and not paying sharing the profits with them.

Indian Government has many <sup>initiatives</sup> schemes such as by TRIFED, Delhi Handicrafts, One District One Product Cluster Development Programme, National Textile Parks in order to help the Indian crafts grow as well as protect it from the ills of the globalisation

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

15. Rise of communalism in secular India threatens the social fabric and public order. Discuss the measures to contain the spread of communalism. (15 marks, 250 words)

Communalism is the disease that has threatened the social fabric and public order in India. Communalism refers to the idea of extreme association with one's ethnic or religious identity that they are antagonised by other religions.

RISE OF COMMUNALISM :- EFFECT ON SOCIAL FABRIC & PUBLIC ORDER:

1) Creates fissiparous tendencies:

Divisions in the society on the basis of religion  
Ex) Separation of Muslim League from Congress

2) Extreme Communalism can cause communal riots

Ex) Muzaffargarh riots, Mob lynching in Rajasthan

3) Political Mobilization on the basis of religion and ethnicities

4) Smooth functioning or Peaceful functioning can be disturbed.

Ex) Kanwar Yatra usually Muslims also participate in providing services but threatened currently

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### 3) MEASURES TO CONTAIN SPREAD OF COMMUNALISM:

#### POLITICAL Measures:

- 1) Political mobilization on the basis of communal identity should be ~~reduce~~ restricted as per the Supreme Court Guidelines
- 2) National Integration Council should be strengthened.

#### Social Measures:

- 1) Celebration of common festivals
- 2) Increased tolerance and building of brotherhood.

#### Economic Measures:

- 1) Issues of the minority communities in terms of employment, skill development, poverty to be addressed.
- 2) Empowerment of the ~~is~~ marginalised communities through quick access of credit facilities

## Administrative measures:

- Quick and effective enforcement of the laws
- Ensuring appropriate actions of the executive when necessary.

## Committee recommendations

1) Implementation of suggestions of Rangarathan

Mishra Committee

2) Implementation of Sachar Committee recommendations

District Peace Councils as recommended by the Second ARC and the case study of Hongkong in establishing Communal Peace Committees could be used in India. In order to retain the secular identity of India.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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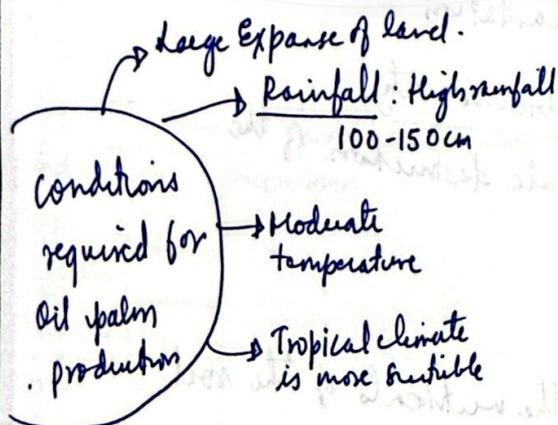
16. Describe the distribution of major palm oil producing countries. Also, indicate the major environmental issues faced by them. (15 marks, 250 words)

Oil Palm production has been controversial in the recent years due to the destruction or clearing of forest for this purposes.

### MAJOR OIL PALM PRODUCING COUNTRIES:



Fig: Oil Palm Production distribution



## Distribution of Oil Palm:

### 1) Distribution 1) Tropical rainforests

2) South-East Asian region  
South-East Asia especially the Indonesia one of the major oil palm producer in the world.

### 2) Africa:

Oil palm plantation is in Congo Basin

3) Amazon basin: another large expanse of oil palm cultivation

4) Sparsely located in Australia

## MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES FACED BY OIL PALM PLANTATION

### 1) Natural Vegetation of the region is affected:

→ Virgin forests of the Amazon are being destroyed for Palm Oil Cultivation

### 2) Threat to the local biodiversity:

→ As there is large scale destruction of the biodiversity

### 3) Soil degradation:

Oil Palm exhausts the nutrients of the soil

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leaving the soil unproductive

4) Being a cash crop it is replacing the food crops for its commercial benefits

5) slash and burn method: causing air pollution, to get the lands ready for oil palm cultivation

6) Export of oil palm causing carbon miles:

Oil palm is mostly largely exported from some region causing additional Carbon

• India imports 80% of it's oil palm needs

Hence it should be acknowledged that we need to diversify away from oil palm in terms of edible oil needs.

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Students should not write anything inside the box

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17. Discuss the importance of water as the chief architect of the earth surface.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Water makes up 70% of Earth's surface, and it is essential component of Biosphere.

## WATER AS CHIEF ARCHITECT OF EARTH SURFACE:

1) By proportion,

it makes up 70% of Earth's surface in various forms, water, ice, permafrost etc.

2) Movement of water:

- The Horizontal movement of water causes ocean currents, sometimes determining the ~~the~~ helps in distribution of temperature across earth's surface.

↳ Gulf stream

3) Precipitation

- Determines the nature of Earth's surface

↳ High rainfall high temperature → Peaty soil

↳ low rainfall high temperature → Saline soil

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(Don't write anything in this part)

4) agent of weathering and mass movement,

- Water becomes one of the chief agent of weathering by dissolution, exfoliation determining structure of the Earth's surfaces

5) Rivers form deltas depositional, erosional landforms

- Movement of water forms many depositional and landforms like Deltas, estuaries, oxbow lakes, meanders
- Erosional landforms like plunge holes, waterfalls

6) Monsoon Rainfall and biodiversity natural vegetation

- Rainfall also determine the natural vegetation

↳ Evergreen forest - ↑ rainfall.

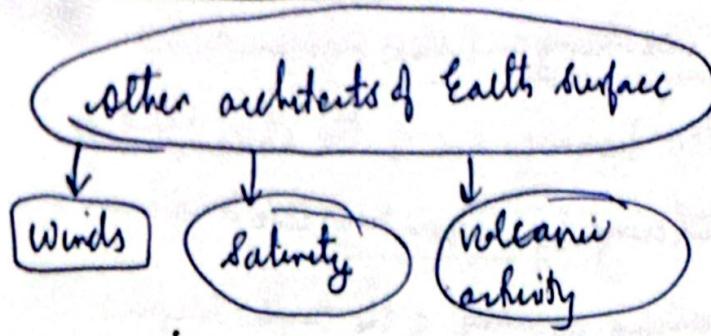
↳ Deciduous forest - Monsoonal rainfall

Deserts - scanty rainfall

- ↳ also determines adaptation of the animal species. ↳ Camels with a hump

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Kofi Annan rightly said that future wars are going to be over water. Hence it is utterly important to protect <sup>these</sup> ~~such~~ <sup>precious</sup> ~~water~~ important water.

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→ Increased carbon content in the oceans is creating a debt decreasing the carbon dissolving threshold.

### 3) Micro plastics:

Bio magnification of the microplastics is harming the marine organisms.

### 4) Rise in sea level, decrease in salinity

Coral survive in optimum salinity level, influx of fresh water could lead to stress.

### 5) Uncontrolled tourism:

Uncontrolled tourism especially in Australia is resulting in loss of corals by human interference.

### 6) Use Methods of fishing:

Such as bottom throwing and aggressive fishing methods, harming the corals.

## MEASURES TO SUSTAIN THE CORALS

### 1) Sustainable and Regulated fishing:

Especially in regions of corals.

### 2) Keeping a check on climate change:

Write in (R)

▶ Adhering to the limits of Paris Climate Agreement

3) Ensuring only treated water is released into the Oceans:

Regulations upon the waste by industries

4) Use of advanced technology

Such as Biosock technology to restore coral reefs

5) Artificial Corals

Devices to sustain the growth of corals.

International initiatives Coral Reef Initiative should work towards not just mitigation but also restoration of Corals for its immense marine benefits

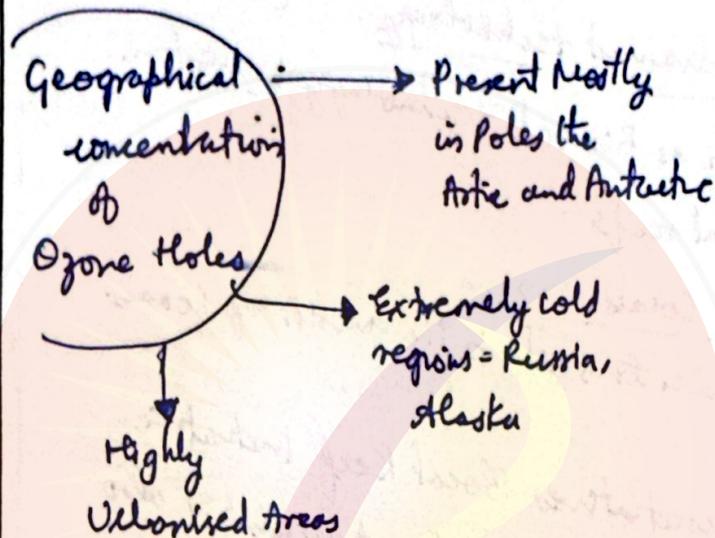
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19. Explain the reasons for geographical concentration of ozone holes. What are the remedial measures to ozone depletion? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ozone holes are thinning of the ozone present in the stratosphere. Which has become a major environmental and geographical concern.



## REASONS FOR GEOGRAPHICAL CONCENTRATION OF OZONE HOLES

1) Poles provide stratospheric clouds,

They provide the ~~per~~ perfect base

2) Presence of polar vortex

It further maintains the cold temperatures aiding the formation of polar stratospheric clouds

3) Increased emissions of Ozone Depleting substances from Urbanised areas:

causing increased risks of Ozone Holes  
Ex chlorines and Bromines

4) Sunlight during Spring in The Poles:

Provides the energy for the chemical reactions that breakdown ozone molecules.

REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR OZONE DEPLETION:

1) Ban or phasing out ozone depleting substances (ODS)

Ex Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention  
aim at phasing out Hydrofluoro Carbons

2) Finding sustainable alternatives for the CDS

such as HFCs.

3) Decreasing ~~over~~ our energy and cooling needs:

which majorly emits Ozone Depleting substances

Ex India's initiative of Cool, Action Plan.

4) Promote cleaner supplies Green cleaning

supplies: which are free from chlorine and Bromine

(Don't write anything in this part)

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Despite the ~~India~~ Government initiatives

1) Celebration of Ozone Day on September 16th

Creating awareness on Ozone depletion

2) Adhering ~~with~~ strictly to Montreal Protocol  
and India is phasing out HCFCs, etc.

Montreal protocol has resulted in phase out of ~~99%~~ 99% of ozone depleting chemicals by 1997.  
but it still isn't enough as Ozone holes continue to exist.

Students should not write anything inside the box

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Suggestions:

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20. 'Global warming increasingly contributes to extreme weather events.' Examine the statement with special focus on recent events of natural hazards in the Indian subcontinent. (15 marks, 250 words)

Global risks Index in the top 10 Global risks has given climate change as one of them showing the increasing threat of Global Warming and climate change.

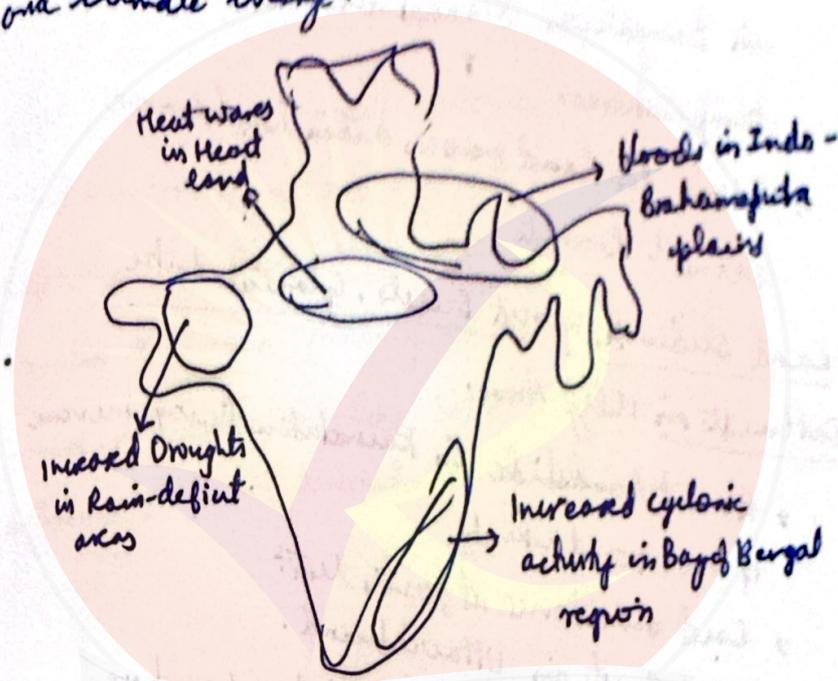
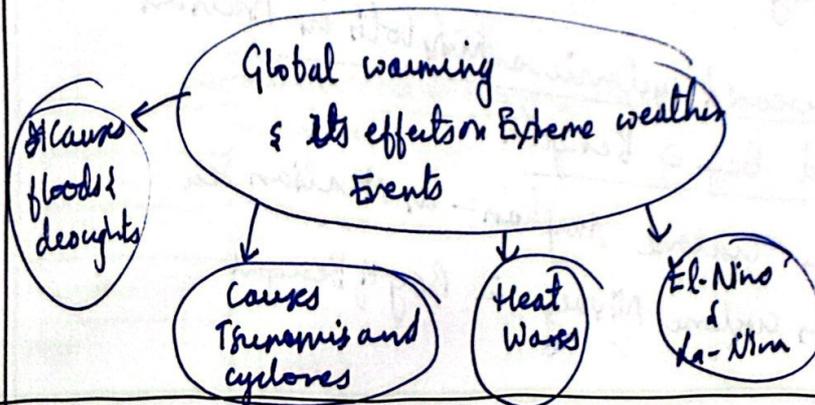


Fig: EFFECTS OF GLOBAL WARMING ON INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT



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## GLOBAL WARMING EFFECT ON INDIA (Natural Hazards):

### 1) Increased incidents of floods & drought

→ Recent floods in Assam, <sup>floods in Pakistan</sup> Urban flooding in Bangalore Chennai are due to increased temperatures.

→ 56% of the land mass in India has become prone to droughts

### 2) land slides & Cloud Bursts, Glacial Lake Outbursts in Hilly Areas.

→ Recent landslide in Karnataka during increase of monsoonal activity

→ Land subsidence at Joshi Matt

→ Cloud Bursts in Uttarakhand.

Have all been due to increased temperatures causing ~~either~~ increased glacial melting

### 3) Increased cyclonic activity both in Arabian and Bay of Bengal:

→ Cyclone Amphan - in Arabian Sea

→ Cyclone Nisarga in Bay of Bengal

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(Don't write anything in this part)

due to heating warming of Ocean surfaces

4) Increased effects of El-Nino and La-Nino:

Resulting in excessive rainfall and drought like conditions.  $\rightarrow$  El-Nino 2014-15

JW- Secretary General Antonio Guterres said that we are in a race against time to adopt rapidly climate change changing climate.

India has been putting forward its foot through initiatives like International solar Alliance, LIFE initiative

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Students should not write anything inside the box

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Marks:

Suggestions: