

**GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 1 PAPER - I**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.</li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

96½

online

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Umoharathi N

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_



## REMARKS

**GS SCORE**  
MTS-1701



Section - A

Q1. "Mauryan pillars were the prototype of Achaemenian pillars, therefore were imitation rather than innovation". Critically Analyse.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

*Introduction  
can be improved  
by mentioning  
presence of such pillars*

The Mauryan practise of erecting pillars  
was inspired from Achaemenian pillars through  
Indo-Persian contact in 300 Bc.

The idea was  
Achaemenian

Inscribing  
pillars is also  
borrowed trait

Mauryan pillars  
were prototype of  
Achaemenian

Both for  
administrative  
purposes

*motifs  
inspired on  
public places*

Both pillars are  
made of stone.

But Mauryan pillars were not mere imitation  
but great innovation

*Also provide  
more  
explanation*

Achaemenian pillar	Mauryan pillar
① unpolished crude stone	highly polished workmanship

Remarks



② Multiple stones assembled

Monolithic pillars - greater skill needed

③ cylindrical in shape

Taper towards top for better balance

④ Part of an elaborate structure

Free standing pillars  
eg. Sarnath Lion capital

⑤ administrative purpose - eg. inscription

Also for cultural purpose  
eg. Archak's Chamma

⑥ Limited geographical presence

Found far & wide in the Indian subcontinent

Thus Mauryan pillars were culturally & politically significant. Today Indian emblem is adopted from the Lion Capital of Sarnath pillar.

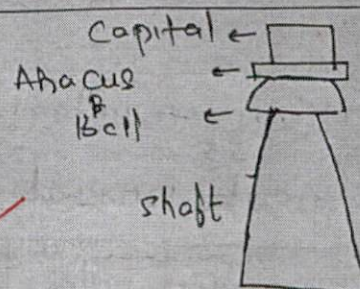


Fig: Mauryan pillar

Remarks



Q2. Lytton pursued reactionary and anti-Indian policies in order to save British authority and swiftly went on the offensive, while Lord Ripon sought to harness the abilities of the educated classes in order to enhance British power. Discuss.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Lytton was the Viceroy of British colonial India between 1876 and 1880. He was followed by Rippon (1880-1884).

Intro is valid

Reactionary & anti-Indian policies of Lytton

Age of civil services  
Not discussed why  
its being considered  
as reactionary policy

① Vernacular arms act that discriminated Indians in right to bear arms. As an act to control revolutionary nationalism

② vernacular press act 1878 - to curb freedom of speech of Indian nationalists.

③ Reduced maximum age of civil service to 19 to reduce indianization of administration.

linked to the Q2

Remarks



→ Delhi Durbar in the middle of a famine to assert British colonial power.

Rippon harnessing educated Indians to enhance British power

Considers be father of local govt.

- ① Repeal of vernacular press act gaining trust
- ② Factory act, 1880 to improve the working conditions in industries
- ③ encouraging the formation of INC, which materialised in 1885

3 1/2

Do include the masses/

- ④ Financial decentralisation to give more power to province
- ⑤ Improvement in education (Hunter Commission proposal) for masses.

well connected

Thus while Lytton acted as a trigger, Rippon acted as a catalyst in solidifying emerging nationalism which took form of INC in 1885

Conclusion can be substantiated by mentioning both local contributions

Remarks



Q3. Mahatma Gandhi called Subash Chandra Bose as "Prince of all Patriot" while Bose called Gandhi as "father of the Nation". In this context, explain how Mahatma Gandhi and Bose represented two different ideologies of freedom struggle and enriched Indian Nationalism. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Mahatma Gandhi and S.C Bose were two tall leaders of Indian national movement from 1910 onwards.

### Ideologies of Freedom Struggle

Gandhi	S.C. Bose
① Non-violent satyagraha eg. NCM, CDM, 1930	Military action Formation of INA in Singapore
② Indian model of socialism	Inspired by Marxian Communism
③ Utilised cultural symbols in movement	Entirely secular struggle.
④ Not to take advantage of British weakness eg. Individual satyagraha	Attack the British at their weakest eg. INA joined hands with Hitler for Axis power

Remarks



⑤ socio-economic upliftment of polib, women integral to struggle

Military struggle followed by social justice in independent India.

Their role in enriching the Indian Nationalism

Gandhiji

Sci. Bose

① Mass based struggle

Military phase of Nationalism

② Nationalism to rural areas eg: kheda satyagraha

Attracted youth in India & abroad

③ Ideological/moral values to nationalism eg: satyagraha, social justice

Socialistic underpinning, courage & commitment to modern Indian nation

④ voice of peasants, women

⑤ unity in nationalism.

Our Constitution is inspired by values of both the leaders best captured in DPSPs of part III

Remarks

Should mention differences in ideological

3 1/2

covered points are valid but need explanation

Should discuss to separate secessionism as well

give proper detail.



Q4. Analyze events in the Freedom Struggle leading to India's independence along with the key international events that rattled the British monarchy.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

India's independence was culmination of over 100 years of resistance to colonial rule in India.

Events leading to  
Events in Freedom  
Struggle

leading to India's  
Independence

① August offer and its  
rejection in 1940

clear No to the  
Dominion status.

② Failure of cripps  
mission, 1942

Quit India movement  
with 'Do or Die'  
slogan

③ Failure of Wavell's  
plan, 1945

Emphasis on united  
India with immediate  
transfer of power

④ Royal Indian Navy mutiny  
→ INA trials in 1945

Nationalism in loyal  
sections - armed forces  
"last nail in the  
coffin" - J. Nehru

Remarks



⑤ Cabinet Mission plan - non-working 1946

inevitability of partition for independence

⑥ Direct action day by Muslim day

Enormous communal violence - set stage for partition

⑦ Mountbatten plan based on findings of Boundary Commission

partition + independence of India, with communal violence

### International events

① World War II - Although a victor, it weakened British.

② Bipolar world - USSR + USA as hegemon - both supported independence of colonies

③ Labour party to power in Britain - opposed colonial hegemony of Britain

④ Anti-colonial struggles everywhere - e.g. Africa

The lessons learnt during independence made constitutional makers draft a constitution for united

Remarks: socially just India.

Should mention Gandhian struggles as well

Covered well

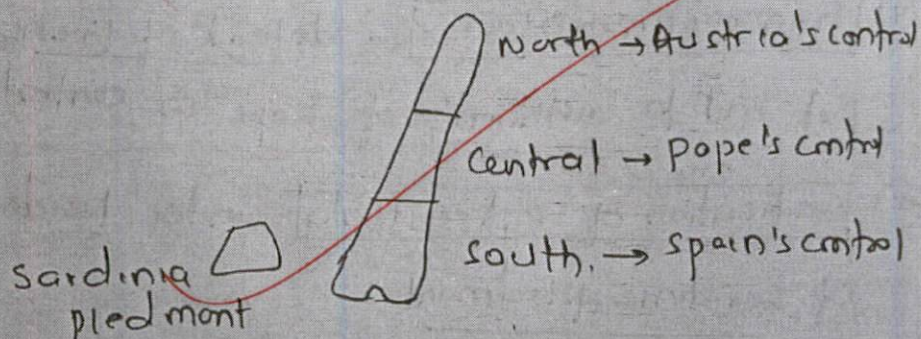
Do include missed points



Q5. Trace the course of the movement for Italian Unification from 1848 with special reference to the contribution of Mazzini (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Italian unification was one of the major events in the history of Europe in 19th Century

Italy before unification



Italian unification movement

- ① Giuseppe Mazzini - formation of secret societies, revolutionary ideas, ideological stirring.

However Mazzini failed to unite Italy.

- ② Kingdom of Sardinia took forth the movement

Remarks



eg. drive out Austria with the help of France → United Northern Italy

③ Giuseppe Garibaldi - drove out Spanish rulers from south with help of Militia struggle

④ France-prussian war - defeat of France put end to authority of Pope in central Italy

⑤ unification of entire Italy under leadership of Sardinia Piedmont

on one hand it was inspired by German unification, on other hand it inspired nationalist movements across the world including in India.

Remarks

not discuss the maxims in detail

3

understand the key demand and attempt all possible concepts



Q6. Indian secularism has survived due to elite preference rather than acceptance by the masses. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer with a suitable example.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

secularism is an ideology that calls for separation of state from religion. indian preamble declares india as secular state.

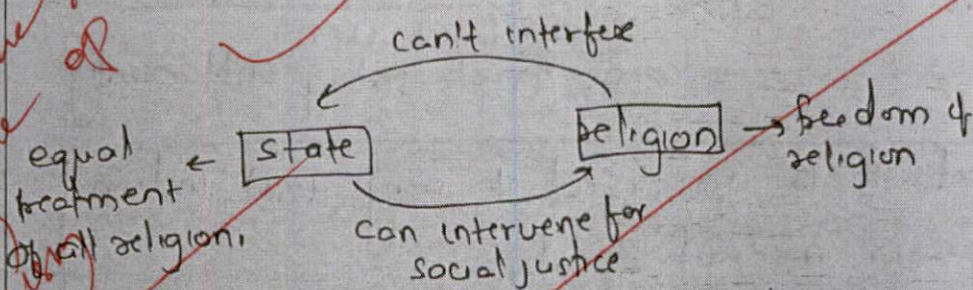


fig. indian model of secularism

lack of acceptance of secularism by masses

top to bottom  
imposition  
we can see

- elite phenomena - imposed from top through constitution → lower  
eg: Art-25-28 ; IPC 295A
- communal clashes - eg: recent udaipur + maharashtra lalbing
- intolerance to other faiths -  
eg: Hate speech on social media -  
Sulli deals case
- Communal politics

Remarks

Indication in constitution and so on



eg: Appeasement, communal speeches in campaigns

→ wide prevalence of personal laws (not UCC)  
eg: Triple Talac, until recently

But it is incorrect to say that Indian masses are not secular

① India has always been a pluralist + multicultural nation ('Melting pot of cultures')

② Assimilative tendencies leading to fusion

eg: Indo-Islamic culture

③ societal assistance to communal ideologies

eg: Muslim youth formed human chain around temple in Bengaluru

④ Acceptance of safeguards to minorities - eg: Art 29, 30

As CJI Ramana mentioned we need to promote intercultural dialogue to revive and revive our secular ethos of 'Sarva Dharma Sama Bhava' in modern

Remarks democracy

Real discussed now it is as elite remains preference

3 1/2

No attempt all possible contexts

Conclusion, is valid only



Q7. How climate change is making heat waves worse in the form of heat domes in a few parts of the world? Throw light on this phenomenon. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

In recent times several European nations experienced the problem of heat domes, which is an intensified heat wave.

### Heat domes



Hot air forms dome like phenomenon trapping the heat

High pressure

Setting of heat wave

Intensification

Formation of Heat dome

Trapping of heat

### Role of Climate change in worsening heat waves

① Global warming and higher heat wave peaks

1.09°C rise in surface temperature → Delhi in

May 2022 → reached 49°C in summer

Remarks

Can mention the context of North America and Australia to improve intro

Explanation?

From diagram it's sometime difficult to understand the concept



② Altered wind patterns - difficulty in dissipating heat domes

③ Marine heatwaves and weakening of sea breeze

partially addressed the key demand of the question

deforestation

Encroachment of wetlands in cities that act as buffer

Other factors at play

→ urban heat islands due to city emissions

↓  
poor disaster management

3

no further explain and  
Heat wave  
Heat dome  
can heat

in this regard, strong heat wave action plans and greening of landscapes is necessary.

IPCC AR6 report praised Ahmedabad Heat action plan for its proactiveness to counter heatwaves.

Remarks



Q8. Stimulating woman entrepreneurship can go a long way in empowering women. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

As per WEF data, women's share in Indian labour income is just 18%, which shows the gender gap in economic sphere.

Women entrepreneurship to empower women

- Income generation to fight poverty
- Employment for more women  
eg. Lizet papered employ 45000 women
- Financial independence paves way for voice in family decisions
- political voice + participation  
eg. 65% of female PRI members in Kerala are from kudumbashree SHG network
- Create role models for young girls.

Remarks

Identified points are correct but can detail



eg: Kiran Mazumdar Shah,  
Indira Nooyi, Falguni Nayyar  
(Nykaa founder)

→ trigger social change by  
countering stereotypes &  
eg: pink collaring jobs

not discussed  
the challenges

Initiatives taken in this regard

- ① SHG-Bank linkage programs to ensure micro finance.
- ② National rural livelihood program with SHG model
- ③ Women focus under Start up India  
(eg: stand up india)
- ④ Skill training programs in collaboration with private sector eg: Facebook she means business

The Telangana government's 'WLE-HUB' initiative that creates incubators for female entrepreneurship is a good practice that can be emulated

Remarks

3 1/2  
you understand  
on core theme  
is valid  
But try  
all possible  
concepts

Conclusion  
is valid



Q9. How does the distribution of natural vegetation affect the location of timber industries around the world? Give suitable examples. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Timber industry is a 'weight losing industry' as per Weber's principles. This means the location of raw material (natural vegetation) plays key role in location of the industry.

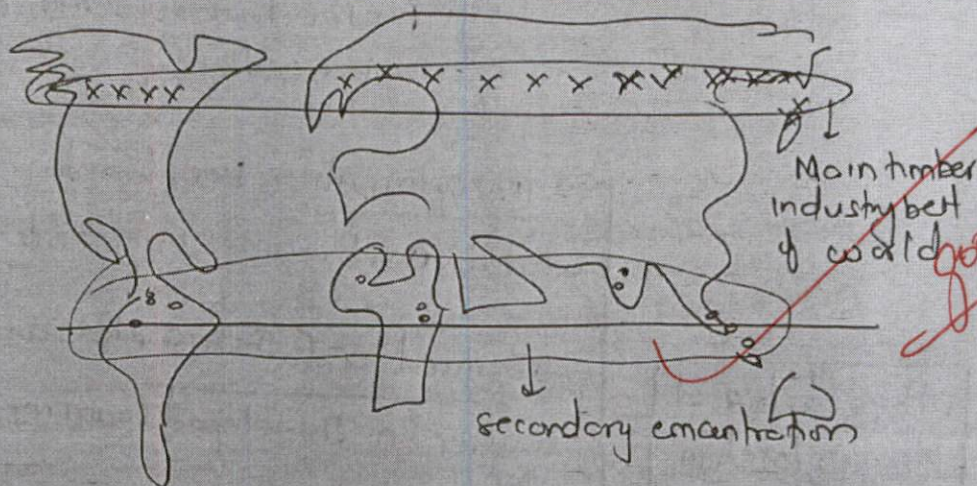


Fig: Concentration of timber industry

① Temperate forest. → single species, less dense, wood easier to work with.

well developed timber industry in Global North  
eg: Great Lakes industrial region of USA

Remarks



② Tropical forest.

→ high diversity, dense forest, hardwood

↓  
 difficulty in commercial exploitation.  
 eg: under developed indian timber industry

Other factors that play in location

→ Investments - Developed Global north more investments

→ Demand for furniture etc - higher in Developed countries

→ Transportation - eg: in Siberia rivers facilitate transport of logs

→ Custody of forest - eg: in India tribal centric forest management

The World forest report, 2022 calls for scientific & community centric management of forest to curb deforestation & ensure sustainability of timber industry.

Remarks

monies  
 Raw material  
 Energy  
 Govt. policy  
 etc  
 can be included

4  
 you touched most key contents  
 can be included  
 the suggested points



Q10. Discuss the hazardous effects of geomagnetic storms. Also, analyze how they are associated with the sunspots activity. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Geomagnetic storms are concentrated beams of electromagnetic radiation released from the sun & other stars.

*Explains further*

Hazardous  
effects of  
Geo-magnetic  
storms

- Health problems such as cancer due to exposure to harmful radiation.
- Biodiversity loss due to high intensity magnetism  
eg: sensitive species like corals
- Disruption in communication due to damage to satellites.
- power outages due to signal interference in grid network
- Damage of space assets → infrastructure.

*Good identification of points*

Remarks



Sunspot activity - sunspot are areas of intense magnetism on the surface of sun. They follow a cyclic pattern roughly 11 years periodicity.

not clearly established the link between sun spot and geomagnetic storm

sunspot activity

High

Higher chances of geomagnetic storms

Can trigger coronal mass ejections (CME)

Low

- Lower ~~chances~~ chances of storms

- less likely

In this context projects such as parker solar probe (NASA), Aditya L1 (ISRO) can help better study the phenomena and take mitigation measures.

Conclusion is valid only

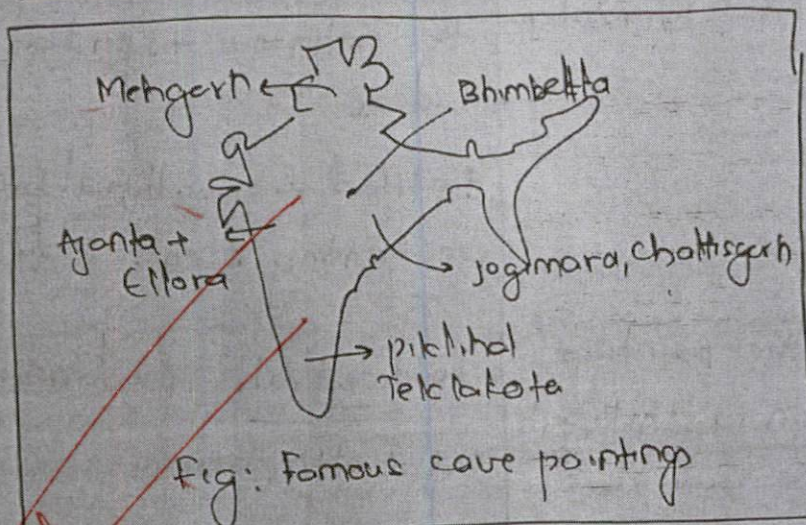
Remarks



## Section - B

Q11. Enumerate the significance of the cave paintings in reconstruction of early History. Also, assess the role of climate change in speeding up the degradation of ancient rock art and cave Painting.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

India has a rich legacy of cave paintings going back to the prehistoric cave paintings at Bhimbetka.



Cave painting	Reconstruction of early history
① Paintings at Bhimbetka (Upper Paleolithic)	Hunting → gathering as way of life.
② Mesolithic paintings at Bhimbetka	Small game hunting

Remarks



Beginning of social life  
eg: painting of family scenes, burials

③ Neolithic paintings  
at pirkhal, karnataka

Abstract symbols point  
to religious + spiritual  
ideas

Settled agricultural life  
as hunting scenes reduced

④ Chalcolithic paintings  
at Jogimera, Chhattisgarh

political life - predominance  
of battle scenes

⑤ Ajanta cave paintings  
eg: padmapani  
Bodhisattva

Buddhism as major  
religion.

emphasis on art for  
religious values propagation

⑥ Ellora paintings

coexistence of different  
religions

For eg: paintings of Hinduism,  
Jainism + Buddhism

Remarks

Paints mentioned  
are linked  
to the Qs  
only



② Bagh paintings of Gupta period

Rise of Hinduism & Bhagvatsm. from images of Vishnu

③ Badami cave painting

The rule of Chalukyas, palace scenes, Shiva & Vishnu worship.

Climate change impact on deterioration of paintings

→ extreme rainfall & washing away of paint

→ Moistness degrading the natural colors.

→ increasing temperature affecting the original shade & color. (eg: paintings at Bhimbetka)

→ structural damage due to disasters.

In this regard, the paintings must be protected as a part of our cultural heritage. site specific protection plans involving locals is key to preservation

Remarks



Q12. Discuss the main forms of cultural resistance developed by early Indian intellectuals against colonial cultural hegemony. In what ways the early cultural-ideological resistance was related to nationalism? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Exposed to modern ideas on one hand and humiliated by colonial cultural hegemony on other, early Indian intellectuals initiated cultural resistance movement.

Main forms of cultural resistance

↓  
 - Sati  
 - English education  
 - racial discrimination  
 - etc

→ religious reform  
 eg. Aranya Sabha by Raja Ram Mohan Roy to fight religious orthodoxy

→ Fighting caste based stratification + injustice

eg. Balharshadk samaj by Jyothiba phule

→ Improving status of women

eg. Isvar chandra vidyasagar on widow remarriage

Remarks

Can also mention



- reinterpretation of india's past  
eg. Aryasamaj - go back to vedic period egalitarianism
- organisation to resist christian missionary activities  
eg: Ramabhartha mission to protect Hinduism against forced conversion
- Expounding greatness of indian culture  
eg: Vivekananda's Chicago lecture 1893 on Hinduism

Should give further info

Cultural resistance ⇒ Nationalism

Identifying and recognizing past history

- ① Fought internal division dividing India  
eg: caste, religion, gender etc
- ② Generated pride in Indian culture, sowing seeds of Nationalism
- ③ linked spirituality to unity & brotherhood

Remarks



eg: swarnivivekananda.

④ Trained next generation of nationalist leaders

eg: Tilak, Bipin chandra pal

⑤ Allowed indians to evaluate the colonial rule than accept 'white man's burden theory'

⑥ Extremist leaders such as Tilak utilised

Cultural symbols to mobilise people

eg: Shivaji festival, Ganapati festival

Thus the cultural resistance sowed seeds of Nationalism and helped in emergence of organised National movement in the form of Indian National Congress in 1885

Remarks



Q13. Why is the Quit India Movement characterized as a 'Spontaneous Revolution'? Did it accelerate the process of Indian independence? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Congress working committee announced Quit India movement in August 1942, from Gandhi's Tank in Bombay, with Gandhi's slogan of "Do or Die" - the ultimate struggle for independence.

Quit India movement (QIM)  
a spontaneous struggle

- large participation of all sections of people in short span
- Temporary unity among different political groups
- sudden decision upon failure of Cripps mission, 1942
- Leaderless people's movement due to arrest of leaders by British

Remarks



gave points mentioned are valid but needs to be explained

- Attacks on symbols of public authority on large scale
- loyal sections of British - police, army joined spontaneously

However QIM had several limitations

- ① Non participation of many groups - eg: CPI, Muslim League, Justice party
- ② Leaderless + disorganised movement
- ③ Movement suppressed brutally by wartime rules + regulations
- ④ short lived movement without any immediate outcome.

Remarks



But it certainly accelerated the process of independence. Because

- ① Timing - came at a time British was already weak due to WWII
- ② Participation of loyal sections of British - police, army etc
- ③ The movement continued underground, making it impossible to manage.
- ④ Made it clear to British that it can no longer hold control on India.
- ⑤ change in political power in British - Labour party in favour of Indian struggle

Rightly called as 'August Revolution', it accelerated the process of independence, with India gaining independence within 5 years on August 1947.

Remarks



Q14. After independence, the integration of tribal people was to be done while preserving their rich cultural heritage. Analyze the above statement in the light of the problems faced & various approaches adopted in the integration of tribal people.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

*Storke Reasoning*

'Tribal panchsheel' of J. Nehru promises that the integration of tribals into mainstream would occur gradually, along their own 'cultural genius'.

Yet today Tribals are facing several problems

Tribal  
problems

- Land alienation due to industrialization  
 eg: Bhilai steel plant + Land loss of Maria + Muria tribes
- Displacement from original lands  
 eg: Tribals 50% of displaced population of India
- Forest access cut off due to Conservation programs

Remarks



eg: Baiga tribe, puta pushed out of Achankamer Tiger reserve.

→ very low literacy due to poor facilities

eg: higher education  $< 5\%$ , dropouts at X class  $= 80\%$ .

→ ill health + malnutrition

eg: Tribals account for 50% of all malaria deaths.

: 60% of Tribal women anemic

→ cultural loss due to forced cultural assimilation.

eg: extinction of Bo, Majhi tribal language.

Various approaches adopted in integration of tribal people

① cultural safeguards - eg: Fundamental right to conserve culture (Art 29, 30)

Remarks



these govt on one policy approaches

1. tribal population left isolation
2. assimilation
3. integration

prefer cultural traditional identity

② Schedule 5 & 6 - to provide self governance along own cultural values.

③ PESA - Taking panchayat institutions to tribal areas to empower gramshbas

④ livelihood support - through schemes such as vandhan

⑤ education + health programmes - eg: Shiksha schools, Tribal women pregnant hostels (A.P)

⑥ political aspirations met - eg: Jharkhand as separate state; Art 371A special provisions for tribal states.

5 1/2

As B.D Sharma (IAS Gandhi) suggested there is need for bottom up indigenous model of development and respect for cultures to usher in true tribal development

Remarks

Do include the key points as well

concluded well



Q15. Himalayas are young fold mountains and they are still rising. Are they sinking too? Discuss. Also, explain the principle that can tell about the equilibrium of such massive mountains.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Himalayas are the young fold mountains formed as the result of Eurasian and Indian lithospheric plates convergence.

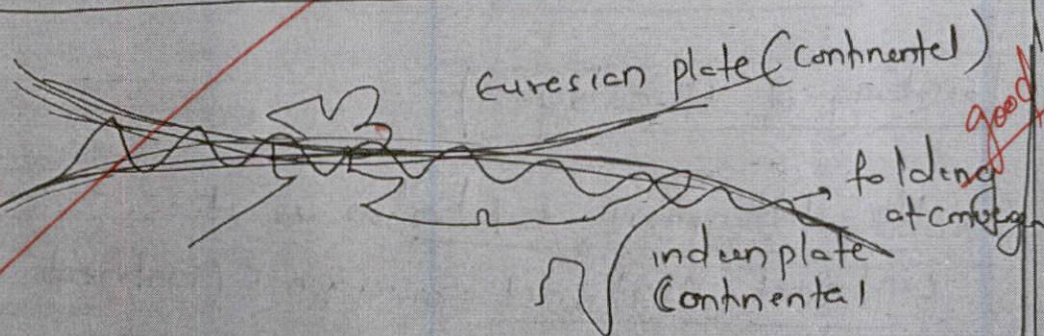


Fig: Himalayan plate tectonics

Himalayas are still rising

- ① Active plate movements on either side
- ② Active seismicity - e.g., Himalayas in zone IV Earthquake area.

Remarks



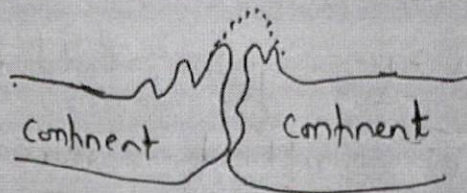


Fig: continent-continent  
convergence

### sinking of Himalayas

- ① No lithospheric subduction as it is continent-continent convergence (continents are buoyant)
- ② Active erosion of Himalayan sediment due to work of rivers, winds, glaciers etc.
- ③ Developmental activities → cutting down of Mountain slopes  
eg. Chardham project
- ④ Melting of glaciers and decline in peak height  
eg. 15% decline in Hindukush Himalayan glacier

Remarks

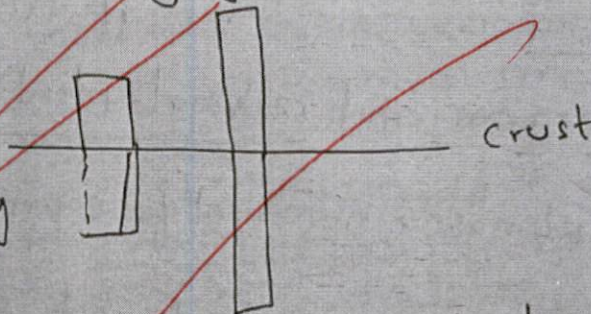
*Explain this  
both sinking and  
while explaining  
formation of  
Himalayas*



Isostasy - principle of equilibrium in mantle maintains

- ① every unit of elevation over earth's surface has a underlying 'root' to balance it

on surface



- ② This ensures that the centre of gravity is stable → structure is balanced.

- ③ can be at mountain level or regional level

today the unchecked developmental model is threatening equilibrium increasing seismicity & disasters. There is need for ecocentric development and community centric disaster management.

Remarks

Conclude up is valid only

This isostasy concept is not properly connected with Himalayas

5 1/2

you not understand the demand of the question



Q16. Regionalism in India has enriched our body politic rather than weakening it. Do you agree? Substantiate your arguments with relevant examples. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Regionalism can be understood as love for one's region, some times at the cost of other regions and national identity,

eg. Telangana movement for separate state.

Basic info on Regionalism is valid

Regionalism  
enriching body  
politic

→ Natural unit for federal polity

eg. linguistic reorganisation of states

→ Democratizing parliamentary politics

eg. regional parties such as Bsp, AIADMK etc at parliament

→ people's participation in politics

eg. mobilization in Telangana movement

Remarks



Should mention - regionalism is associated with federalism and ensures cultural and traditional diversity

→ adequate powersharing ensued  
eg: special provisions for Mizos  
Nagas self governance under 371

→ Democratic Decentralization - 73rd, 74th  
Constitutional amendment to address  
regional developmental need.

Regionalism has also weakened Indian polity

- ① separate state movements continue.  
eg: demand for Haryana in UP.
- ② Demands for greater autonomy of units  
within states  
eg: Gorkha regionalism in West Bengal
- ③ separatist movements leveraging regionalism.  
eg: Nagaland Country from Naga inhabited areas
- ④ insurgency and extremism  
eg: Bodo insurgency demanding separate state.

Good identification of points

Remarks



### ⑤ Hindering National integration

eg. Samajwadi movement - Maharashtra  
Anti Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu

### ⑥ Administrative difficulties due to multiple

languages & state barriers.

eg. translator need in government organisation.

Implement constitutional  
safeguards to culture (29, 30)

Movement  
specific solutions  
 eg. Bodo deal.

Measures to  
 deal with the  
 above

Empowering  
→ local government  
for grass root  
development

Regionalism is ultimately a cry for cultural  
respect and equitable development. therefore  
it must be addressed through bottom up  
development and spirit of tolerance

Remarks

largely covered most  
 but also include  
 the suggestion

7

concluded  
 well



Q17. Inadequate social and physical infrastructure coupled with high population density have proved to be the undoing of many big urban spaces in recent times. In this context discuss the strategy for more habitable, community-connected and climate resilient urban spaces. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

World bank data shows that 17-35% of India's urban population is living in deplorable slums. This is reflective of inadequate infrastructure - social + physical.

problems faced in India's urban spaces

→ congestion resulting in traffic problems & creation of slums

→ High pollution due to high population density  
eg. 4 of world's 20 polluted cities are in India

→ Urban heat islands and heat waves

→ social inequality - For eg: slums + gated townships side by side

Remarks

line from question itself you can identify



→ increasing disaster vulnerability  
 eg: Hyderabad floods 2020  
 Chennai flood 2015

India's urban population is set to reach 40% by 2030, and we need a strategy for sustainable cities.

More habitable cities

① Affordable housing project.

eg: JAGA mission of odisha - in situ  
 rehabilitation of slum dwellers

② Decentralised urbanisation, by planning

+ developing tier II, III towns

eg: AMRUT mission.

③ Basic service delivery to all by empowering local government

Remarks

Should mention population density and area



### Community connected cities

- ① protecting community spaces such as parks, and other public spaces
- ② involvement of people in governance  
eg. SMART city project → local suggestions

### Climate resilient cities

- ① Electrified public transportation to cut emissions  
eg: Train network of Brazilian cities.
- ② Urban forestry eg: Miyawaki model in Hyderabad (A Tree City of world)
- ③ compact walkable cities be developed as suggested by IPCC AR6 report
- ④ sponge city model of China to catch every drop of water → avoid disasters.

Thus the 'new urban agenda' of Habitat III conference if implemented in letter & spirit can help achieve SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities) soon.

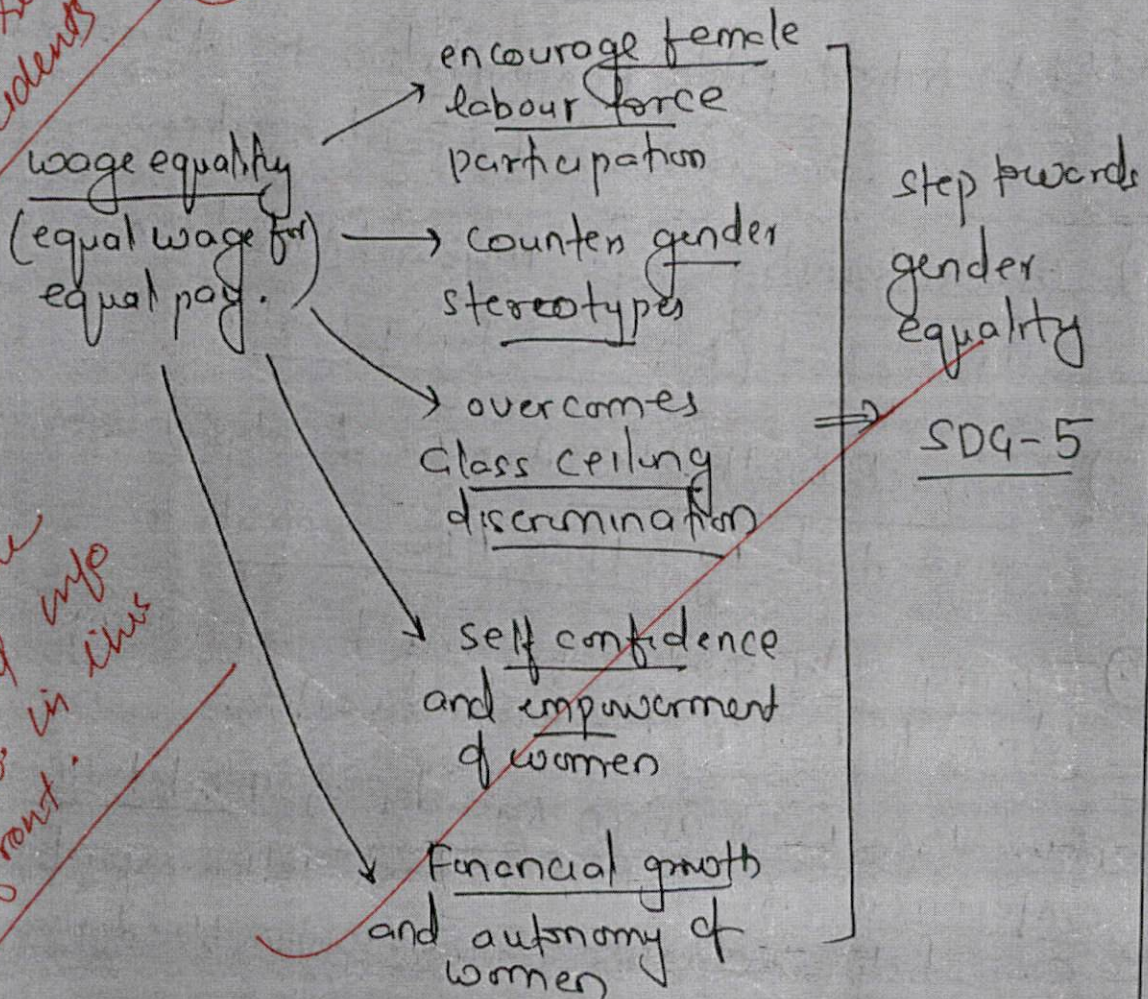
Remarks

Conclusion is valid only



Q18. "Increasing wage equality is one of the measures to promote gender equality at the workplace". In this context, what are the various judicial, legal, and executive measures undertaken that have an impact on enhancing gender equality at the workplace.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Female share in India's labour income is just 18%, which highlights the lack of wage equality.



Remarks



## Measures for gender equality

### Judicial measures

- ① Vishaka guidelines to prevent + punish sexual harassment at work place.
- ② Leading by example - Rajasthan, Telangana reservation for women in judiciary.
- ③ Land mark judgement -

### Legal measures

- ① Equal remuneration act that punishes discrimination.
- ② Sexual harassment at work place act, covering all women.
- ③ Maternity benefit act to counter problem of (Mother hood penalty)

Remarks

4



Q19. Will National Interlinking of Rivers Authority (NIRA) solve the longstanding issues and challenges in the implementation of the river interlinking projects in India keeping in view their multidimensional benefits? Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

National interlinking of water rivers authority (NIRA) has been formed as a centralised body with the responsibility to take national river water interlinking project ahead.

NIRA and the long standing issues in river water interlinking

① problem of synchronising of drought + flood eg. Monsoon - floods in all rivers - so transfer of water not feasible.

② federal river sharing disputes - unlikely to be solved by centralised body.

③ high environmental cost and opposition thereof eg: Ken-Betwa river link - submerged part of Panna Tiger reserve

Remarks

Introduction is valid

Not given a basic

on water's inter-linking issues its background

not included institutional set up as well (briefly)



④ High social cost - due to land acquisition  
→ displacement -

eg: 50000 tribals at risk due to polarvarem  
project

⑤ Technical issues unresolved - eg: power  
needed to lift water from Ganga  
plain to peninsula.

But, river linking  
has multidimensional  
benefits

→ increasing the irrigation  
coverage from current  
40%.

→ Hydro power generation  
& energy security of all  
regions

→ Inland water ways through  
canal development - Brings  
currently high logistics  
cost down (13-14% of GDP)

Remarks



→ Better disaster management  
 eg. ~~draw~~  
 Godavari (flood prone) → Krishna (drought prone)

In the light of the benefits

Usefulness of NIRA

Need for Improvement

① A dedicated body

① involving states as equal partners

② can generate interstate consensus as a impartial central body

② Emphasise on social + environmental impact assessment

③ cut red tape + delay in clearances  
 eg. Environmental clearance takes 105 days now.

③ preference to intra basin small links to generate trust.

NIRA should emulate project such as 'Kosi-Mechi river link' which was completely green and done with support of local government.

Remarks

You should focus on the OP the demand question

5 1/2

Do include suggestions made in previous page



Q20. El-Nino Southern Oscillation always affects Indian Ocean dipole adversely causing socio-economic problems in the sub-continent. Analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

El-Nino southern oscillation is a ocean-atmospheric phenomena that takes place across pacific & indian oceans. Indian ocean dipole refers to temperature & pressure differences between eastern & western indian ocean.

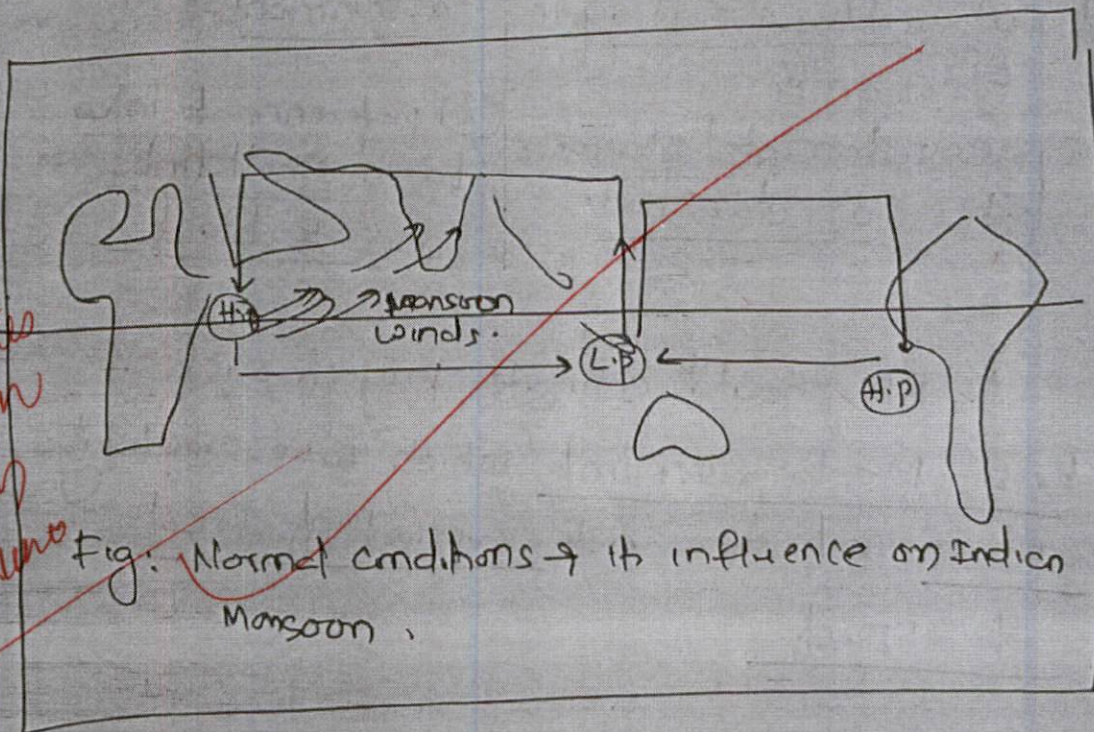


Fig: Normal conditions & its influence on Indian Monsoon.

Remarks



Elnino → Indian ocean dipole → socio-economic problem

- ① Elnino weakens the Mascarene high turning it into low pressure system.
- ② Mascarene low attracts monsoon winds towards itself rather than Indian subcontinent
- ③ Thus Elnino overpowers a 'true' (positive) Indian ocean dipole (IOD) which can bring rain to India.
- ④ The result is failed monsoon + high temperatures
  - ↙ agricultural distress
  - ↓ drought.
  - ↘ heatwaves

However it is not always the case

Remarks



① A strong positive IOD can overcome El Niño effect on monsoon

eg. 1998 → Strong El Niño → But even stronger IOD → normal monsoon

② Madden Julian oscillation if in rain bearing phase over India can counter El Niño impact

③ Global teleconnections - Monsoon is determined by a number of global factors.

④ Disaster management - eg. drought proofing villages can counter impact

Climate change is complicating the already complex monsoon system. In this regard IMD needs to study each of these phenomena (El Niño, IOD, MJO) to improve its predictions & thereby minimise negative impact on India.

Remarks

Good towards most Key Concepts

7

Do include the suggestion as well

Concluded reasonably



Handwritten notes in red ink, possibly a date or reference number, located in the upper right quadrant.



Handwritten notes in red ink, possibly a date or reference number, located in the lower right quadrant.

Handwritten signature or initials in red ink, located in the bottom right corner.