

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.: 1 9 V R 1 9 0 6 0

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MOBILE NO.:

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SUBMISSION DATE: 22/08/24

UPSC IFS 2024
AIR-11

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.

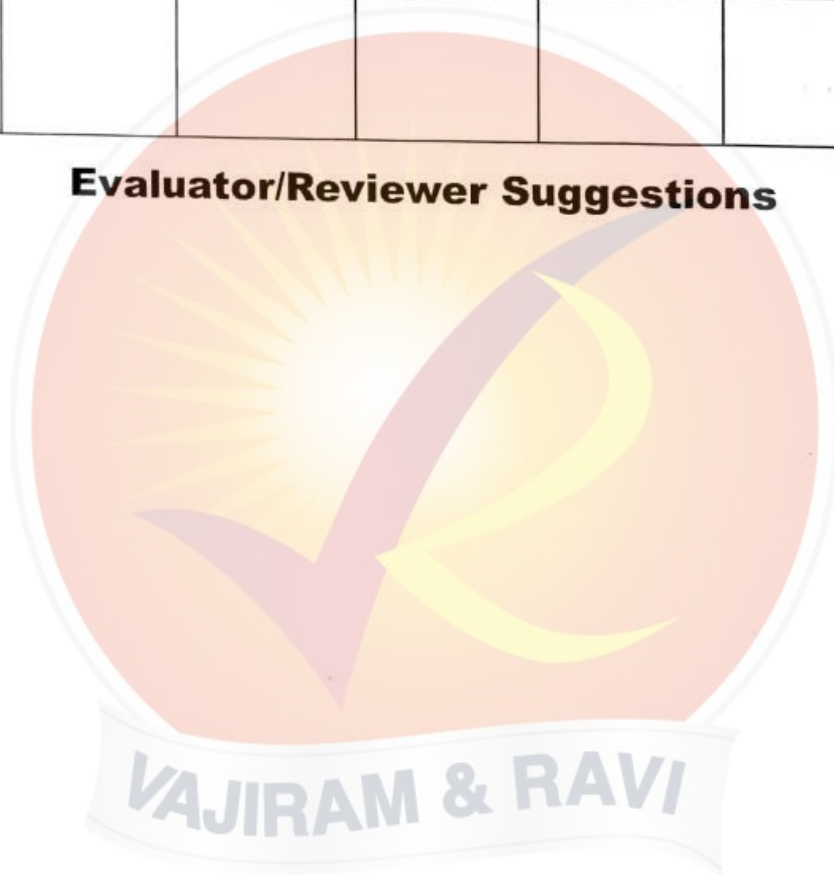
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

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.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in 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 are the visualistic art that depicts the society, culture, religion of the ancient humans.

Cave Paintings — Aesthetic sensitivity and Creativity:

- 1) Different colours are used to represent difference between persons

Ex: Bhimbetka-Cave paintings

- Red — Hunters
- Green — Dancing

- 2) It shows the creativity of humans as they have used the local available materials as colours.

- 3) Fresco painting system was a creative invention of humans and it had survived ages.

Ex: Bagh Cave paintings

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- 4) The paintings are done at top to have a view from longer distance
- 5) Light Colours were used mostly which are pleasant to see. It signifies aesthetic creativity
- 6) Cave Paintings included all religions. It shows tolerance towards all religions.

Ex: ~~Elora~~ Bagh cave paintings - Hindu
Sittanavasal - Jain
Ajanta cave paintings - Buddhism

Cave paintings along with inscriptions, books, coins had thrown a greater light into ancient history of India

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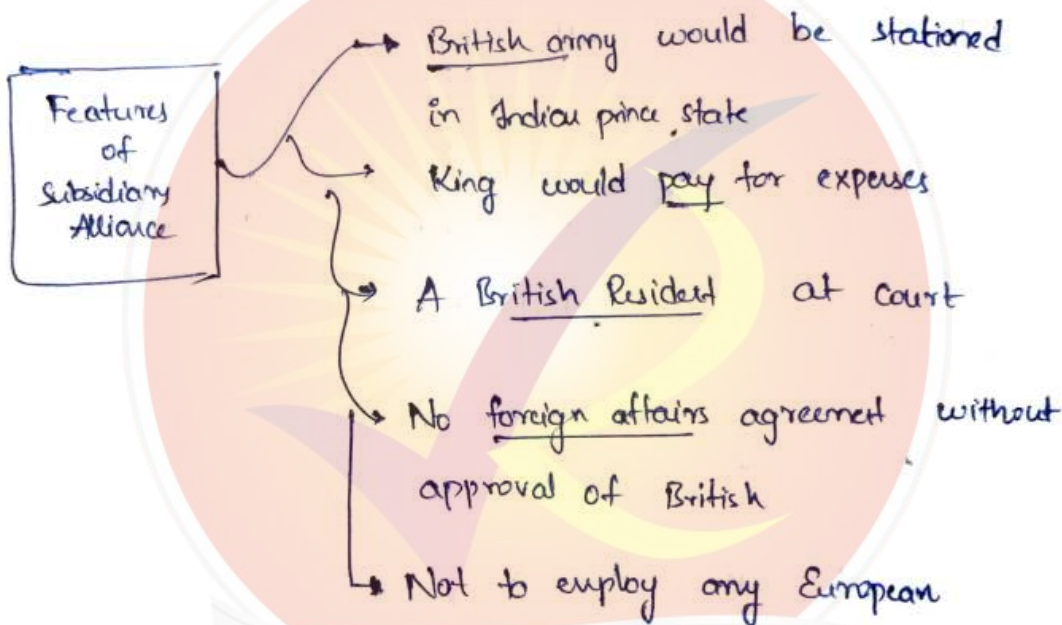
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Suggestions:

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

Subsidiary alliance was started by Lord Wellesley in India in the face of Napoleon threat to India

Ex: Hyderabad (1798) entered into subsidiary alliance



"British Empire in India" → "British Empire of India"

- 1) Defence of state would be in hands of British army, which made Indian King, a pawn in hands of British
- 2) Huge amount of money for Army is not easy to pay and would turn into debt-trap

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3) British Resident at court - would ensure that ~~so~~ decisions are taken in favour of British.

4) Subsidiary Alliance had kept other Europeans away, ensuring that British had monopoly in the India

5) Foreign policy in the hands of British had made Indian state ~~into~~ a vassal indirectly.

Subsidiary Alliance ~~also~~ followed by Doctrine of Lapse (Peltick) had confirmed / transformed into British Empire of India

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3. Mass nationalism was a watershed in the Indian freedom struggle towards independence. How did the Indian Business community react to it? Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Gandhiji had turned Independence struggle into Mass national struggle by including farmers, workers, women, students.

Indian Business Community had reacted both positively and negatively to mass nationalism.

Support:

- 1) Swadeshi Movement and NCM were supported by few industrialists, as it had the idea of Swadeshi goods, which would profit Indians.
- 2) Established Swadeshi Companies to promote Industries.
Ex: Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- 3) Many industrialists had funded the Independence movements
Ex: IRD Tata

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4) Bombay Plan (1945) was created by industrialists to create a development path for India.

Oppose

1) Anti-NCM Movement was started by few industrialists such as Punahottandas Thakur Das.

2) Industrialists feared the labour strikes, as it would hinder the production.

3) Industrialists favoured capitalism, while many Congress leaders supported socialism, which are at logger heads.

Though there are few exceptions, largely the Business community supported Independence struggle to gain self-rule.

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Suggestions:

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

India had chosen Non-alignment policy after independence, when the world was seeing cold war and 2-power blocs.

Yes, the non-alignment policy had formed the bed-rock of India foreign policy.

- 1) Self-determination — Non-alignment policy gave India freedom to choose its own path, without force of any major power.
- 2) Non-violence & diplomacy — India didn't join any power bloc, ensuring it is not drawn into wars of others.
- 3) Peace & Equality — India as a founder of NAM emphasised the world peace, rule of law. It also envisaged all nations are equal, irrespective of economic and military power.

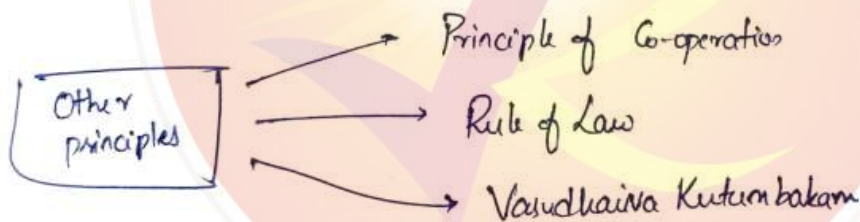
4) Moral High Ground → Following and advocating

peace had given moral authority to India

Ex: India led UN-Committee on Korea

5) Economic Growth → India had extensive trade partnerships with all countries due to non-alignment

6) Defence deterrence → India with help of Russia & USA had built its defence equipment to protect its sovereignty.



The policy of Non-alignment chosen in wake of Cold war, had become a major tool for the rising middle power.

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Introduction
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Suggestions:

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



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

Urban population has been rapidly increasing after the LPG reforms of 1991.

Urban population is around 37%

Uncontrolled migration had led to Change in land-use pattern

1) Extensive deforestation in urban areas to build housing and other infrastructure

2) Destruction of wetlands and illegal occupation is leading to urban floods

Ex: Bangalore, Hyderabad floods → Osman sagor lake

3) Concretisation of lands leading to heat trap and heat waves in urban areas

Ex: Delhi heat wave - 2024

4) Frequent floodings occur due to obstruction of watershed and negligent management

Ex: Chennai floods.

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Sustainable Urban development is possible with rational land-use patterns:

- 1) Strict implementation of Wetland Rules, 2017 to ensure they are not disturbed
Ex. Wetlands prevent floods.
- 2) Establish green zones, which are not to be disturbed. Ensure this by passing by laws.
- 3) Increasing green spaces and increase green cover
Ex. Space Making → create gardens under flyovers
- 4) Promote Transit-oriented Development to ensure high productivity of land usage

Urban population rising and migration can't

be stopped, but only can be planned by following

rational land-use patterns

Students should not write anything inside the box

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

Migration is defined as moving from one place to another due to many reasons such as work, business, marriage etc.

Economic factors - Migration

Reason

- 1) ~~Work~~ Education in cities and other states.
- 2) Work and business-related migration.

Study

Less in women, as they are not encouraged for higher studies.

It is comparatively less, as women's safety is perceived to be under threat in urban areas.

Socio-cultural factors outweigh the economic factors in women migration.

outweigh the economic

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- 1) Marriage: women is forced to migrate from home after marriage
- 2) Family Responsibilities: Women is burdened with family duties and is expected to take care, while men move out to work
Ex: feminisation of agriculture
- 3) Patriarchy: women are subjugated in the family and treated low in hierarchy. This affected the migration of women out of home
- 4) Many groups, castes in society correlate safety of women with respect of family. Hence, they were not allowed to go out.

It is the duty of every citizen to create a safe space and environment for women to migrate out

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
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Suggestions:

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

IT industries had seen a significant growth after ~~1990~~ 2000 due to internet boom.

IT industries — Regional development

- 1) Performance of IT industries would enhance the economic growth of regions.
- 2) The option of Work from Home would be flexible for workers to work from Rural areas, which would help rural areas.
- 3) Safety of women is ensured to a great extent in IT industries, promoting women employment.
- 4) In IT & Knowledge economy, merit is promoted and social evils like untouchability, caste system would reduce.

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5) Promotion of auxiliary industries

Ex: Service sector — Restaurants, mall, entertainment
Infrastructure — houses, roads, offices

6) Installation of Technology in every sector

would reduce corruption and build trust

Ex: DBT payments

⊙ However, there are issues which are to be

addressed

- Low literacy among lower castes
- Inflation in land prices
- Glass-ceiling for women
- Urban — uncontrolled migration

State has to identify the concerns of issues, to extract the benefits out of IT industries by taking steps at proper time

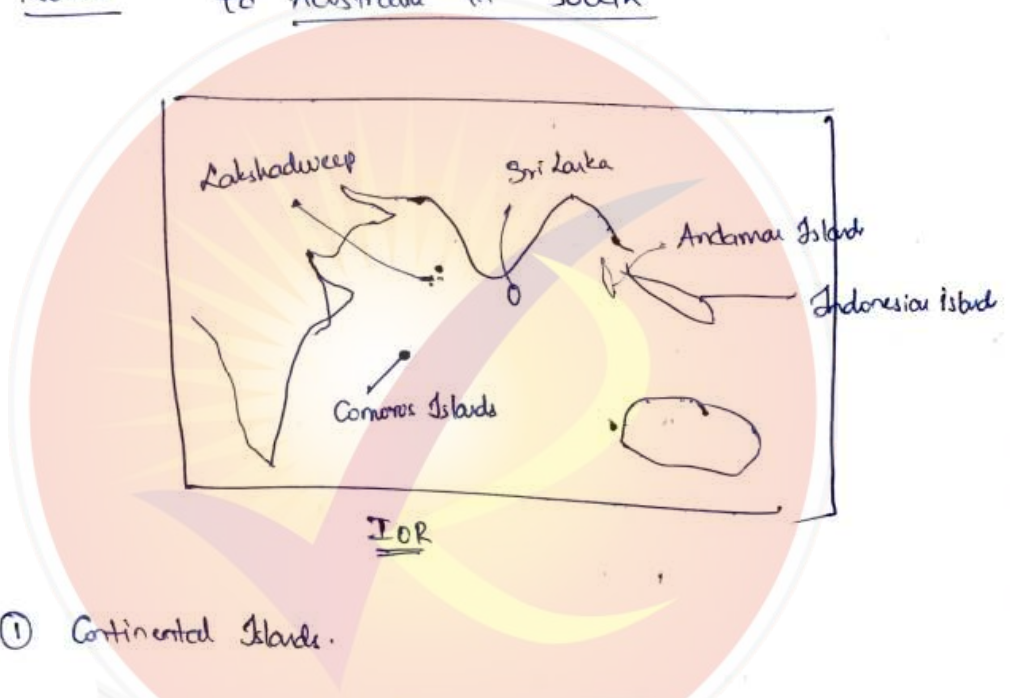
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Suggestions:

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

Indian Ocean Region is extended from Africa in West to Indonesia in East and India in North to Australia in South.



① Continental Islands.

a) These are formed due to large masses of land separated from continent.

Ex: Sri Lanka

② Islands formed due to hotspots

a) Hotspots are weak zones in Earth's crust where mantle magma effuses out onto

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Earth and form a landmass

Ex: Comoros, Reunion Islands

Arc-trench Islands

- 1) These Islands are formed due to subduction of one plate under other
- 2) During subduction, a landmass would upheave on one side, which forms Islands.

Ex: Andaman Islands, Indonesia — Javan Islands

Coral reef Islands

- 1) Coral reefs formation around a small landmass would form Islands

Ex: Lakshadweep Islands

Formation of Islands show the complex interplay of Earth's internal processes with surface formations.

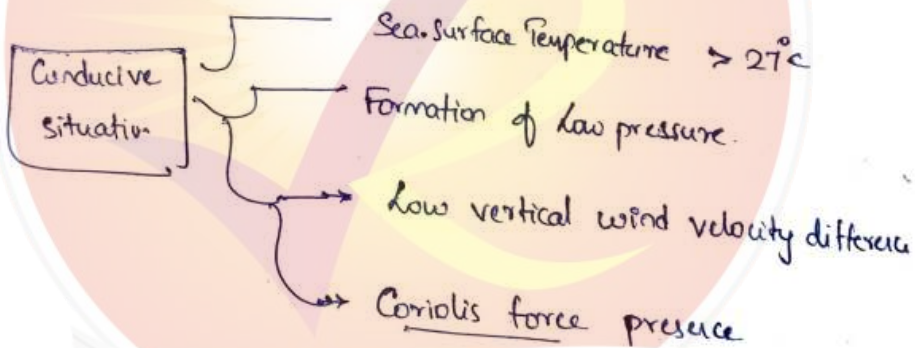
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10. Mention the global occurrences of major tropical cyclones in 2023 and 2024. Also, explain their impacts on local communities. (10 marks, 150 words)

Tropical Cyclones are circulating winds around low pressure zones, which are formed in oceans and bring huge amount of moisture.

- Ex: 2023 - Cyclone Mocha in Bay of Bengal
Cyclone Biparjoy
2024 - Cyclone Shahid in Arabian Sea

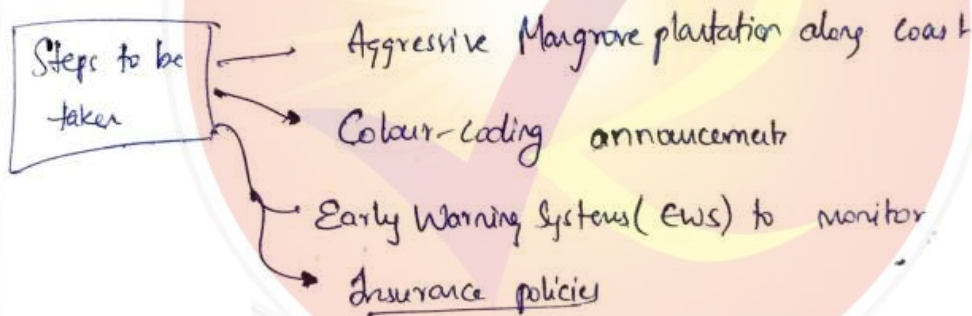


Cyclones have a devastating impact on local communities.

- 1) Infrastructure like homes, roads are destroyed due to huge wind speeds of cyclone which may reach upto 200 kmph.

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- 2) Cyclones may lead to Human deaths, if ~~it~~ early plans are not made
- 3) Destruction of Crops: Cyclones formed in November, in Bay of Bengal, would destroy Rabi crops
- 4) Salt water incursion into coastal areas
- 5) Soil erosion due to huge wind speeds
- 6) Obstruction of fishing activities would destroy the livelihood of fishing community.



Cyclone is a hazard which we can't control, Humans can only plan well to prevent it from becoming a disaster

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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)

Extremist leaders like B.G. Tilak had spearheaded movements like Swadeshi movement, later on Gandhi had taken the leadership of the Indian Independence Struggle

Similarities:

- 1) Both had the same goal of self-rule and independence to India
- 2) Inclusion of Masses - Both extremists and Gandhi included masses in struggle, which moderates didn't do
- 3) Both believed that Independence is to be wrested from hands of British, they were not going to give by themselves
- 4) Both had supported Extra-constitutional means of struggle
- 5) Swadeshi: Both had promoted the idea of swadeshi

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and to boycott foreign goods

However, there are differences between Gandhi and Extremists:

Gandhi	Extremists
1) Gandhi followed <u>non-violent</u> struggle	1) They were <u>open to violence</u>
2) Gandhi believed in <u>Struggle-peace-Struggle</u> and limited power of masses	2) Extremists emphasised <u>continuous struggle</u> Ex: Many extremists not happy with NCM discontinued after Chauri-Chaura
3) Gandhi had used struggle to <u>reform the caste system</u>	3) There is <u>no caste reform</u> goal for extremists.
4) Gandhi had included all the religions in mass struggle Ex: Gandhi led <u>Khilafat Satyagrah</u>	4) Tilak & extremist leaders used <u>Ganesh festivals</u> in their struggle, which had made <u>Muslims stay away</u> .

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- | | |
|---|--|
| 5) Gandhi followed <u>Spiritual ideas</u> , ethics in struggle | 5) Extremists take ideas from <u>Nihilists, Marxists</u> |
| 6) <u>Idea of Courage</u> for Gandhi is in <u>Satyagraha</u> & non-violence against British | 6) <u>Idea of Courage</u> for extremists is to attack by <u>Bullet</u> and if not sacrifice their life |
| 7) Gandhi promoted idea of <u>Village Swarnaj</u> & <u>cottage industries</u> | 7) Extremists (socialists) supported <u>central authority</u> & <u>big industries</u> |
- Gandhi and Extremists had influenced each other in independence struggle. Gandhi call for Telak Swarnaj Fund had garnered lot of donations

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Suggestions:

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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)

~~Partition~~ Congress had accepted Partition of India to get rid of British rule and prevent a complete breakdown of law & order.

British Rule - An evil

- 1) British which fought world war-2 for upholding democracy, didn't grant independence to India.
- 2) British had used India money to fight its wars.
- 3) No Responsible government was established in India and Governor General can take unilateral decision.
- 4) People were facing negative outcomes of war in form of inflation, food security.
- 5) Commercialisation of Agriculture had threatened the self-sufficiency of Indian Villages.

6) Low literacy levels of Indians due to negligence of British Indian government. Only Indian, Responsible government would negate this.

7) Low level of industrialisation due to exploitative policies of British.

Protect law & Order

8) Idea of Muslim state & partition led to huge clashes

Ex. ~~Communal~~ Great Calcutta killings

2) British was not ready to control the clashes

- Atlee had told Lord Mountbatten to give independence as soon as possible

3) Only a partition could solve this Communal clashes

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Efforts were made by many leaders to reconcile, but partition was the only last step to prevent communal clashes.



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Suggestions:

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

Urbanisation refers to process of changing residence from rural area to urban area.

Post-1991 reforms, urbanisation has been at a rapid pace.

Urbanisation has influenced social hierarchy both ~~in~~ positively and negatively:

Positive Influence

- 1) Knowledge economy promotes meritocracy and hierarchy created by caste system is reducing
ex: No caste was promoted in software companies
- 2) The advantage of anonymity had reduced the untouchability in urban areas.
- 3) Inter-caste marriages were more in urban areas, symbolising no hierarchy
- 4) Women education was promoted in urban areas

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However, negative influences were still exist in urban areas:

- 1) Manual scavenging still prevalent in urban areas, which is job of low caste
- 2) Matrimonial advertisements along caste lines show the unchanged nature
- 3) Caste Associations were rising in urban ^{areas} and started whatsapp and Telegram groups to promote unity
- 4) Income Inequality was rising
Ex: No ST/SC member in Top-100 richest persons
- 5) Class hierarchy was observed in urban areas
Ex: Poor persons are new low caste in urban areas
- 6) Gender Inequality → women was seen to be work in house & take care of family and no employment was promoted
Ex: Low Female Labour Force Participation

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→ Increasing slums in Urban areas

Ex: 20% of urban populations live in slums

Way forward

- Promote education to gain opportunities
 - ↳ Delhi mode of education
 - Urban employment schemes, entrepreneurship opportunities to poor persons
 - Affordable housing to poor — PM Awas Yojana
- Social hierarchy was a evil in itself, it has to be eradicated.

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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 refers to enhanced interconnection between countries in terms of finance, human, goods movement across nations. This was favoured by the growth of technology and capitalism.

Positive effects on Indian craft industry

- 1) Globalisation enhanced access to global market via trade
Ex: Indian art sale in London
- 2) E-Commerces- Technological innovation of e-commerce had made the transport of goods easier
Ex: Amazon & Flipkart
- 3) Low cost of advertisements and greater reach via facebook & Instagram.
- 4) Access to investments in terms of FDI
Ex: Japan investing in National Bamboo mission

b) GI tags protection to arts & crafts after TRIPS ~~convention~~ program of WTO
Ex: GI Tag to Teliya Pural of Telangana

c) Financial Inclusion due to technology had made the payments faster
Ex: UPI payments accepted in 18 countries

d) Global exhibitions of India's craft industry where they will be promoted

e) The idea of sustainability in recent times is positively effecting traditional crafts.

Ex: Bamboo products are environmentally green

However, certain negative influences are also present:

1) Changing tastes:- The promotion of videogames had destroyed the traditional toy industry

2) Exploitation of smaller artists by big MNCs

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- 3) Trade dumping: Cheap goods of China are being dumped into India threatening Indian crafts
- 4) Fake Products: Globalisation had made way for creating fake products without standards
- 5) ~~Deindustrialization~~ Deglobalisation by certain nations is affecting Indian crafts
- Ex: Huge Customs duty by USA on Indian crafts

Way forward

- Embassies to promote Indian craft
- One District - One Export to promote export
- Cooperatives, SHGs to enhance bargaining power
- Digital literacy of artists
- Skill enhancement under PM-Vishwakarma Scheme

The traditions and culture are to be protected, to preserve cultural heritage of country.

Students should not write anything inside the box

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Suggestions:

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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 refers to aggressive chauvinism between two communities due to conflict of interests. The main reasons are less development, limited resources of country.

Communalism threatens social fabric & public order

- 1) Communalism leads to clashes between groups and disturbs the peaceful coexistence.
Ex: Muzaffarnagar riots in 2014
- 2) It destroys the relations between communities and thus social capital diminishes.
- 3) The minority community lives in anxiety.
Ex: Cow Vigilantism by Hindu groups
- 4) Communalism disrupts the economic activities growth and hinders regional economic development leading to Poverty.

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- 5) Investment in security-related expenditures would reduce the developmental expenditure.
- 6) It may lead to temporary migration of affected communities

Ex: Muslims migrated after Haldwari riots

Measures to contain Communalism

- 1) Sensitivity training to police officials to diffuse communal tensions
- 2) Take help of religious leaders to pacify religious conflicts
- 3) Focus on development would enhance standard of living of communities & reduce conflict of interest
- 4) Monitor social media to prevent fake news and misinformation which fuel communal clashes.

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5) Inter-community meetings to promote cooperation between them

Ex: Hyderabad police conducts inter-religious meetings to ensure peaceful festival celebrations

6) Media regulations to avoid sensationalism by news channels

Communalism threatens the religious pluralism and cultural diversity. Effective measures to be taken to promote unity in diversity

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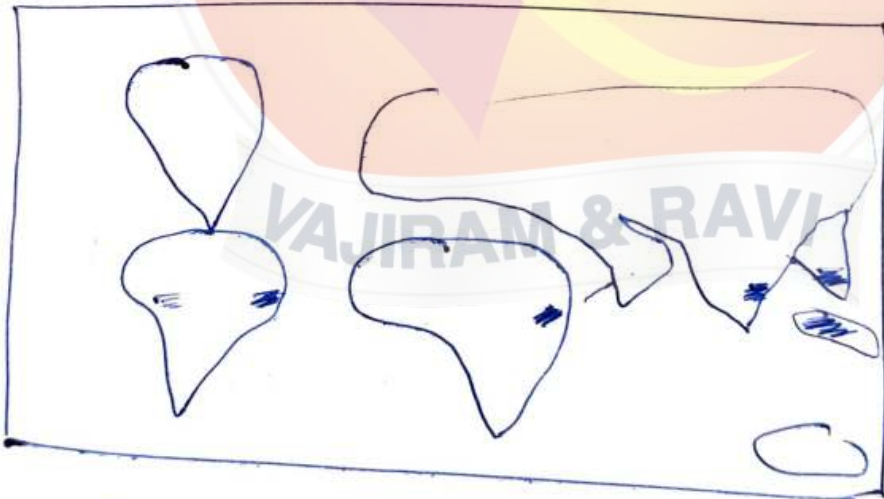
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16. Describe the distribution of major palm oil producing countries. Also, indicate the major environmental issues faced by them. (15 marks, 250 words)

Palm oil is a tropical plantation crop which is grown in countries of Indonesia, Malaysia mostly

Climatic requirements

- 1) Temperature : 20°C - 30°C
- 2) Rainfall : 150 cm - 200 cm
- 3) Soils : loamy soils with good drainage



Palm oil distribution Map

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Distribution

- 1) It is grown in tropical areas between latitudes $25^{\circ}N - 25^{\circ}S$
- 2) It is generally grown under high rainfall areas
- 3) It is endemic to Africa
- 4) Indonesia & Malaysia are top producers of palm oil

Major environmental Issues:

- 1) Plantation of oil palm leads to destruction of natural forests.
Ex: Deforestation in Indonesia
- 2) It threatens natural habitat of endemic species
Ex: Orangutans habitat was destroyed
- 3) Soil fertility is declined due to soil erosion
- 4) It threatens the natural biodiversity
Ex: Oil Palm is exotic to Indonesia

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e) High water requirement would destroy the groundwater potential

f) Huge extraction of ground water may cause land deformation due to -vacuum created

Steps by India

National Mission on Oil Palm (NMOP)

Interest & capital subsidy to farmers

With the environmental hazards of oil Palm, India should rationalise its demands and focus on other oils like Soyabean, Rice bran oil.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Water covers 75% of earth's surface

Chief architects

- 1) Water causes erosion of rocks and forms soil structure
- 2) Alluvial soils are formed by deposition brought by water
Ex: Ganga plains
- 3) Water Vapour in Air helps in Greenhouse effect maintaining temperature of earth
- 4) Water is a main constituent of photosynthesis has an important role in forest generation
- 5) Ocean currents
 - water transports the heat from tropics to polar areas maintaining heat balance

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18. 'Tropical rainforests of the ocean are under serious threat of existence.' Discuss. Also, suggest measures to rejuvenate these critical ecosystems.

(15 marks, 250 words)



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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)



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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)

