

# 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 1 8 0 1 1 6 7

NAME: Avinash

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SUBMISSION DATE: 18/09/2024

UPSC IFS 2024

**AIR-40**

### 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.

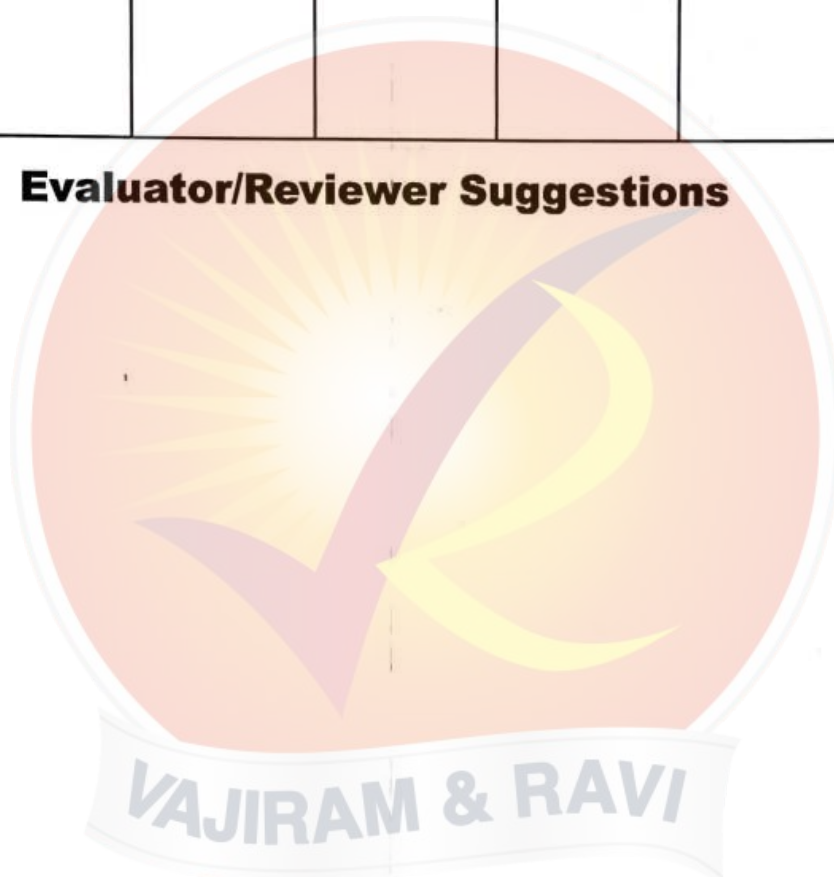
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

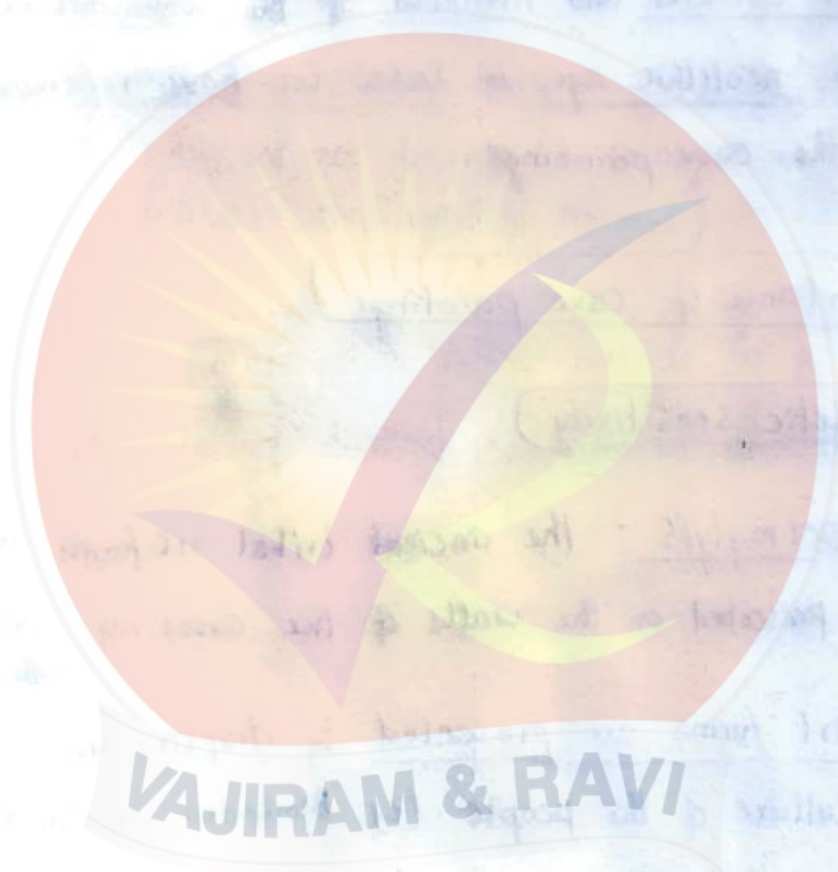
### Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

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 creativeness of ancient humans.' Discuss the statement with reference to ancient Indian cave paintings. (10 marks, 150 words)

Cave paintings are the key source of evaluating the tribal cultures and livelihood of the communities. Since, neolithic age, in India we have references of the cave paintings.

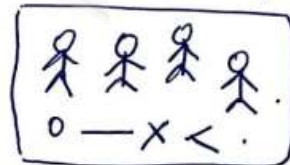
Importance of cave paintings

Aesthetic sensitivity

① petroglyphs: The ancient tribal art forms presented on the walls of the caves (eg: Lakhudiyae hills caves)

② Art forms are presented to display the culture of the people. (eg: Bimbedka cave paintings)

③ use of geometric lines & figures to make paintings look aesthetic.



④ Scenarios of various day-to-day activities like community dances, rituals, hunting scenes, etc. provide value to historical aestheticity.

## Creativeness

- ① Techniques of painting - which are still secured in the caves (eg: Ajanta cave paintings)
- ② Use of colours (eg: lepakshi cave paintings present different colour usage)
- ③ Naturalistic painting, with blend of modification.  
(eg: humans are decorated & enlarged while animals displayed in normal)

Thus, cave paintings in India provide for a walk into the life of dwelling communities and their Creativity.

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 in India' into 'the British Empire of India'.  
(10 marks, 150 words)

Subsidiary alliance policy was introduced by British India during Lord Wellesley Governor general in 1799 to capture local powers sovereignty.

Role of Subsidiary Alliance policy to turn "British Empire in India into "British Empire of India".

- ① Acceptance of British paramourty is the importance clause in it for the local Kingdoms.
- ② British India will become the military supporter both exteenally and internally for the Kingdom. (and local rulers had to pay their charges, and also cannot maintain own Army).
- ③ British India will resolve disputes and conclude peace between two native Kingdoms conflict.  
[This treats British as the main subject of the Government]

④ Native Rulers cannot employ other Europeans except British in their kingdom.

[Displays, British as sole paramount power].

⑤ Some powers were forced to join and others were joined out of helplessness..

(eg: Hyderabad (1798), Mysore (1799) - forcefully, ...)

Most of these Kingdoms became princely states under the Crown Administration of British India, thus providing for non-conventional Federal setup with British as head.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

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)

Mass nationalism refers to larger public having displaying extreme attachment towards the land and people, culture of the nation.

Mass Nationalism was watershed in Indian Freedom Struggle.

- ① It is a product of "Indian Renaissance" during 19<sup>th</sup> century. (cultural awareness provided for Cultural Nationalism).
- ② Questioning the "Drain of wealth" from India (Economic nationalism)
- ③ Role of communication and Education helped in rising awareness in Middle class Intelligentsia.
- ④ Role of Indian National Congress in promoting Mass Nationalism to ground level - Artisans, peasants, workers, students, women, etc.

Reaction of Indian Business Community was mixed.

- ① Initially, they feared for loss of Revenue by the movements and also British were true protector of <sup>their</sup> interests. Also, frequent strikes from the workers due to <sup>Freedom</sup> struggle, caused their fear of loss of profits & work.
- ② But over the period, they realised importance of Nationalism, by understanding discrimination of British on them. Later helped in providing support to movement (eg: since Swadeshi Movement) until Quit India, RIN Mutiny).

However, the role of Business Community in bringing the Freedom and then shaping the nation further was indispensable.

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

Non-Alignment Movement was mastered by India in 1960's, with the like minded countries (egs Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Egypt..), to persue non-allignment to either power blocks during cold war period.

Why Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) is called as 'Bedrock of Indian Foreign policy ::)

- ① This was an independent and sovereign Foreign policy truly aimed at protecting the self interests of the nation.
- ② Emergence of Third world countries (which are developing and need support from both the power blocks)
- ③ Internal issues regarding unde-development, Economic backwardness are merged to have foreign policy interests independent to global power masters wishes.

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④ Escaped from the cold-war politics and the Arms race that associated with it.

⑤ India received support from both the blocks-  
(USA gave food grains during crisis and ~~Russia~~  
USSR helped in defence equipments)

NAM was unique ideology during cold war  
period, and currently "All alignment policy" of India's  
foreign diplomacy is an extended version of NAM

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

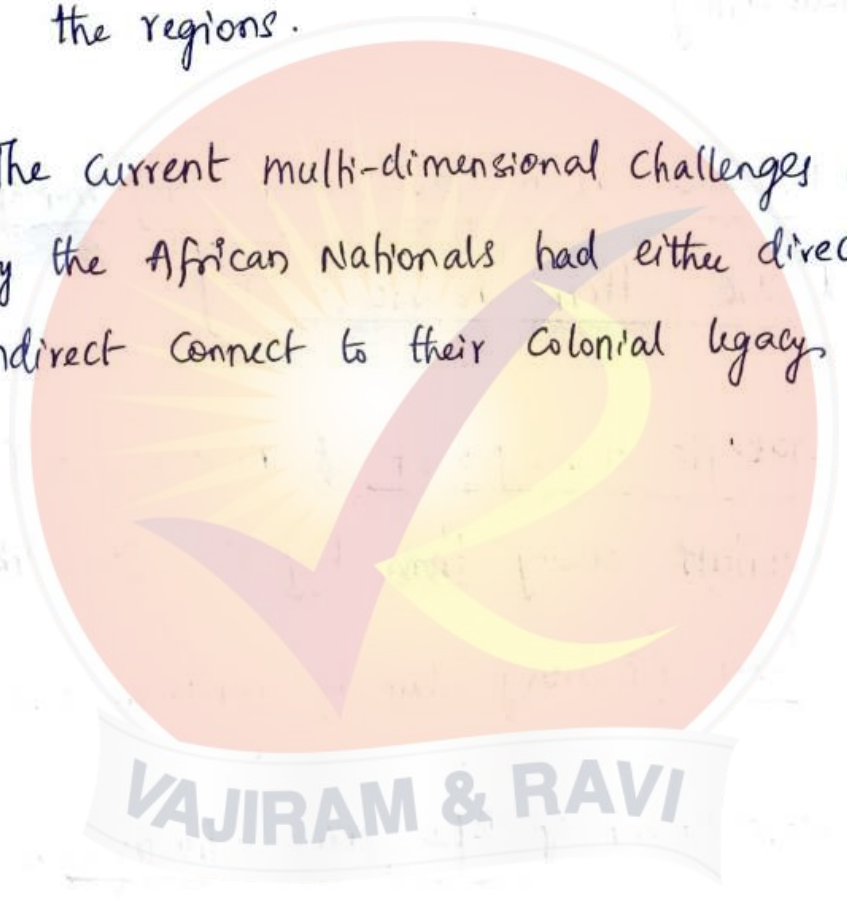
At peak, 90% of African continent was colonised by European powers (French, British, Dutch, Germans.) This led to complete disturbance of structure. (incl. political, cultural, Economic, Geographic, etc.).

Colonial Legacy is primary source of political instability in African continent:

- ① Untidy Departures : This led to powerful Armed forces fighting civilian political entities leading to civil wars. (Military races).
- ② Boundaries : unscientific boundaries led to border disputes and breakaways (eg: Ghana, Nigeria-Niger)
- ③ Demographic changes : Slave trade and great migration of cultures led to internal conflicts (eg: Apartheid Regime (Racial Conflict) in South Africa).

- ④ Economic Backwardness by plunder of Colonial masters led to further instability in the region
- ⑤ Side effects of Mass Nationalism, emerged against colonial powers, later continued within the regions.

The current multi-dimensional challenges faced by the African Nationals had either direct or indirect connect to their Colonial legacy.



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

Urban planning is one of the key pillars of enabling urban governance and establishing sustainability

Sustainable urban development - by mindful land use pattern reassessment

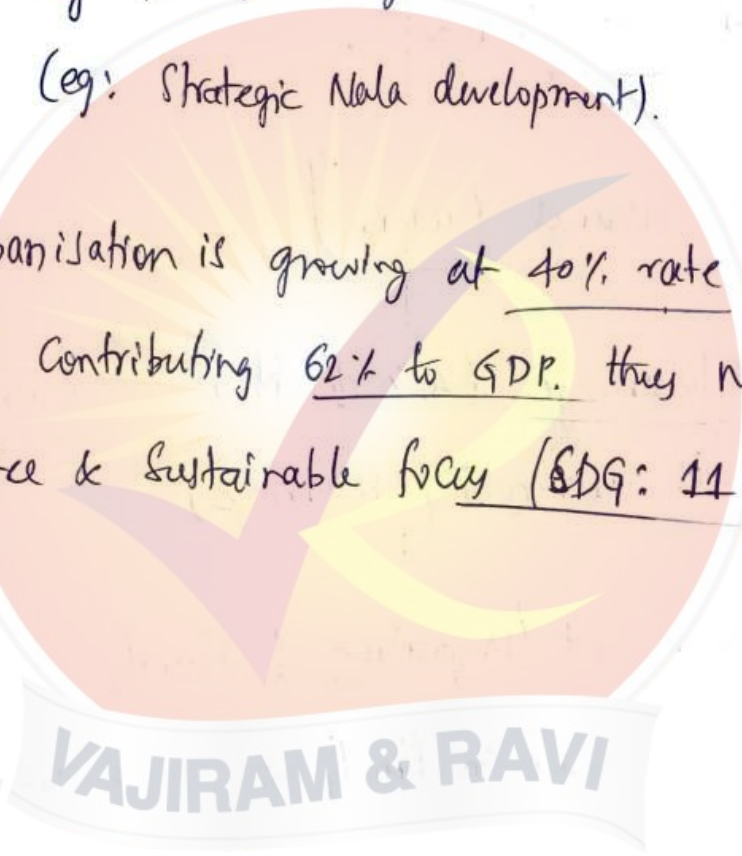
① Strategic development of housing and habitats away from key ecosystems like lakes (Reducing Slum-by Strategic development)

② Development of Blue-green infrastructure to contain the impact of urban heat island and associated environmental impacts (eg: lake rejuvenation)

③ Urban Forestry - aids the precipitation and balanced water cycle.

④ Sustainable waste management is also key for planning land use in urban (eg: Strategic Nala development).

Urbanisation is growing at 40% rate in India and contributing 62% to GDP. They need better & sustainable focus (SDG: 11 Goal).



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Introduction	Suggestions:	8
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7. Socio-cultural factors more than economic factors influence women migration patterns in India. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Women migration is mainly driven by social cultural factors, than economic factors in India.

Socio-cultural Factors

① Marriage (40% of women migration is driven by marriage)

② Movement/migration of family  
(dependence on family, so migrate accordingly)

③ Escaping cultural problems  
(Urban migration - for better cultural & social life)

Not Economic factors

- ① Job is criteria for women migration in India for only (13%)
- ② Education and employment contribute less in women migration.



Students should not write anything inside the box

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

- India's IT sector is one of the largest in the world, with India being net-exporter of services (IT).
- It contributes significantly to India's GDP.

## Role of IT sector in Regional development

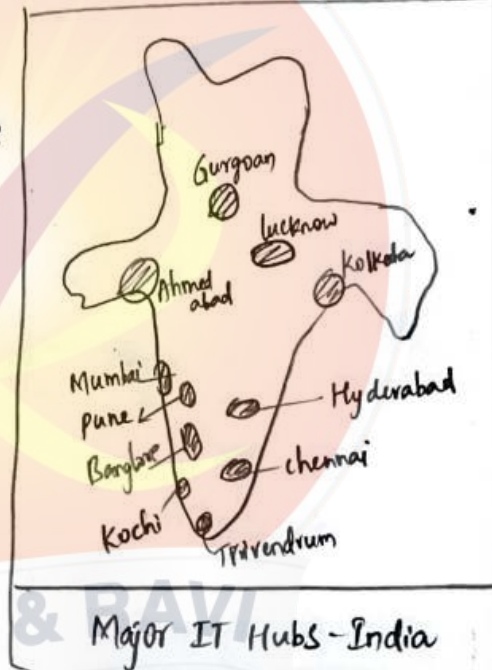
① Regional Balancing:  
Across India, as prerequisite of industries is not needed

② per-capita Income  
high in IT-enabled regions (eg: Telangana).

③ Inflow of Capital & Investments: FDI's and company establishment aids by multiplier effect (eg: Bangalore developed since Independence)

④ Growing Startups

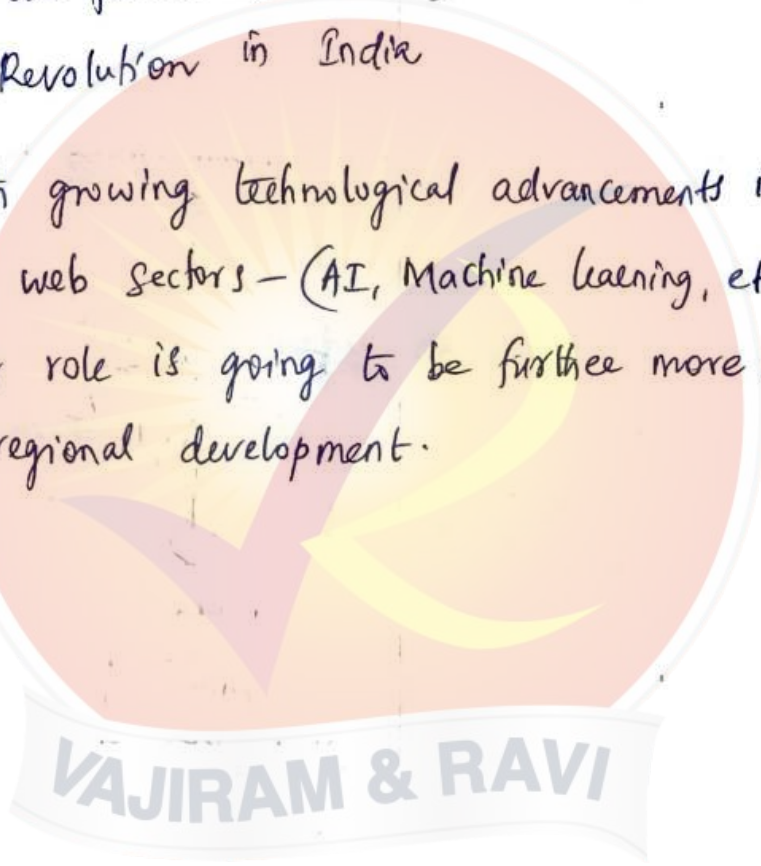
10% of 1.4 lakh startups in India are in IT sector, with 50% of it in Tier-II & III cities.



⑤ Multiplier Effect: promotes employment, good standards of living, urbanisation and reducing inequalities

⑥ positive externalities: Education and Technology are promoted indirectly to aid the IT Revolution in India

With growing technological advancements in IT and web sectors - (AI, Machine Learning, etc), their role is going to be further more significant in regional development.



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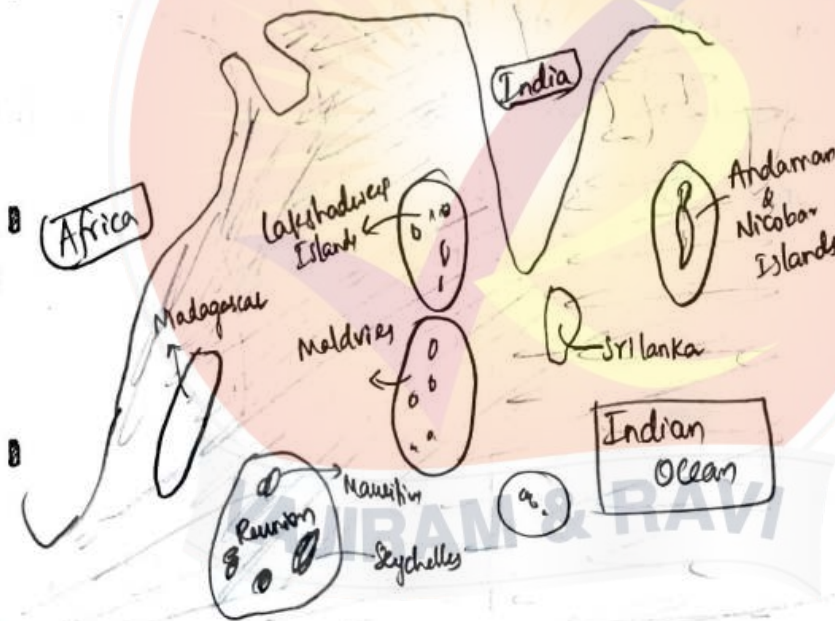
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9. Explain the formation of islands in the Indian Ocean Region with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

Indian ocean Region consists of many Islands and Archeipelagos made up of corals and also of volcanic origin.

## Distribution of Islands in Indian Ocean Region (IOR)



- ① Tectonic Origin: due to movement of the Indo-Australian plate towards Eurasian plate, Islands formed. (eg: Reunion Islands)

② Volcanic Origin : Due to Subduction, Volcanoes formed and later developed into Archipelago (eg: Reunion group of Islands)

③ Coral Formation : By Atoll formation, Succession happens and aesthetic group of Islands emerged in IOR (eg: Maldives group of Islands)

These Islands are important in providing security, protecting marine resources and aiding trade and also act as direct & indirect service providers to other nations.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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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 refer to high velocity winds formed over a low pressure area in seas and have landfall creating heavy rains & destruction.

### Global Occurrences of Major tropical cyclones - 2023 & 2024

- ① Cyclone Biparjhoi: hit countries like India, UAE, Saudi, Pakistan. Formed in Arabian sea
- ② Cyclone Michuung: Formed in Bay of Bengal and impacted India, Bangladesh, Myanmar (severe cyclone).
- ③ Japan was hit by Typhoons on the Eastern coasts. (including impact on Taiwan).

### Impact of cyclones on local communities

- ① Loss of livelihood - fishing communities get most affected by cyclones,

- ② Loss of property & life : Storm surges can cause extreme flooding in the coastal areas, also by strong winds.
- ③ Humanitarian crisis : Food, shelter challenges especially for children, old & women, becomes hard.
- ④ Challenges in Recovery & Reconstruction : post-disaster becomes tough due to the losses.
- ⑤ Environmental Damage - Impacts the Mangroves and other bio life in the region.

Coastal communities hold significance in Nation's development. Thus, their vulnerability reduction is important vis-à-vis growing incidents of Tropical cyclones - (both intensity & frequency)

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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)

Despite having different paths towards the same goal of Indian Independence, Both Gandhiji and

B.G. Tilak maintained mutual respect for each other

## Similarities between Gandhi & Tilak

- ① Believed in Mass Nationalism and a tool for Indian Freedom Struggle.
- ② Youth of the nation - as the driving force for the development of all.
- ③ Believed in "Swaraj" as the only possible outcome against ↓ atrocities of british fighting
- ④ Members of "Indian National Congress"
- ⑤ Education of the masses is considered by both the leaders in different times.

## Differences between Gandhi & Tilak Methods.

<u>Gandhi Approach</u>	<u>Tilak Approach</u>
① <u>Non-violence</u> as the most important tool in getting freedom	① Took <u>Extremist path</u> , which may lead to violence also
② " <u>End doesn't justify Means</u> ."	② " <u>Ends justify Means</u> " Approach
③ preached ' <u>Satyagraha</u> ' (Non-violent civil disobedience)	③ preached radical <u>Mass protests</u> to overthrow British
④ Didn't believe in the <u>providential Mission Theory</u> about British.	④ Believed in <u>providential Mission Theory</u>
⑤ <u>secular in Nature</u> (respected all religions & involved) eg: Khilafat - Non Cooperation Movement	⑤ <u>Communal in Nature</u> (eg: Ganesh pandals used for mobilising people, opposing Khilafat issue in National movement).

(Don't write anything in this part)

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Despite these differences, the contributions of both great leaders and values preached by them remain valid till date. They both, though worked in slightly different time periods, had gone according to the test of time and continued the wheels of freedom movement.



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Introduction	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)

The deadlock between Congress and Muslim League in 1940's and then, both sides wishing for partition made it an inevitable by 1946 to get rid of British Rule.

## (Reasons for partition)

- ① The Divide and Rule policy of the British (by segregating parties based on Religion to separate electorates for Muslims).
- ② Communal Nationalism — as a by product of the Indian freedom struggle.  
(eg: V.D. Savarkar believed in Hindu nation, M.A. Jinnah wanted Muslim nation).
- ③ Historical Significance and Demographic changes led to people demanding partition along with the leaders.

Why partition was inevitable by 1946 ??

To get rid of British

① Failure of Rajaji's Formula, Desai-Liaquat pact negotiations & deadlock continued between league & congress.

② British kept on delaying dominion status on the grounds of "minority issue".

③ Growing demand from the leaders of both sides, to divide nation on the religious lines for quick transfer of power. (ie, congress and Muslim league)

To maintain law and order.

① Violence is increasing in the regions/provinces seeking partition (eg: Bengal, North West Frontier province)

② Mass protests are being witnessed throughout British India

③ Control over bureaucracy also being lost due to communalisation

④ Religion based, domicile based Military battallions also divided forces on partition issue

By partition, however we only achieved transfer of power from British quickly but breakdown of law & order by partition holocaust & Refugee Crisis was not averted.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

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

Urbanisation was one big driving force of the change in societal structure of India. Cosmopolitisation, Industrialisation, Modernisation, etc. are aided in the process.

Influence of Urbanisation on the social hierarchy in Indian society ::

(positive)

① Disruption of caste hierarchy :: This helped caste to become a homogeneous group separated but not subdued ( 

Caste A
Caste B
Caste C

 ↓ order to 

A	B	C
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 )

② Empowerment of women ::

From being "wife to husband", women became "partner to spouse"



③ Hybridisation of culture: Inclusion of various cultural aspects of minorities into the majority, Spread like a jam on slice of bread.

④ Fragmentation of the Familial Order to further make Nuclear families grow, for betterment of decision making, care and promote development of child.

## (Negative)

① Class-based hierarchy: Income became new criteria for the segregation of the society

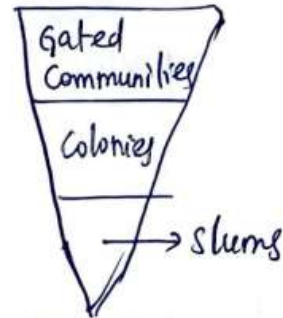


② Distinctions based on Employment

Type of work also made the dimension in discrimination and



③ place of Residence: Acted as another segregated tool for dividing society



④ Divide between "urban - Rural" enlarged (eg: empowered urban women top over Rural women).

To an extent urbanisation helped overcome the existed social hierarchical issues, but in the process created new forms of segregation, left to be tackled by next innovation.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Presentation	
Marks:	

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 integration of nations at various different levels (eg: Government, business, Companies, culture and people-to-people)

Role of Globalisation in expanding Market opportunities for goods and services:

- ① Establishing "Global Supply chains" across nations.
- ② Creating Manufacturing Hubs and connecting with relevant Markets.
- ③ Role of technology (eg: e-commerce) in establishing new markets.
- ④ Distinguishing between Domestic & Foreign market based on demand & supply.
- ⑤ unification of Economies & thus the Markets

In India, Globalisation is promoted extensively post 1991- Economic Reforms. The impact of it on the Indian Craft Industries is mixed, as mentioned below,,

## (Positive Impact)

- ①. promoting the Indian crafts in foreign markets, by increasing the reach.  
(eg: By Buyee-sellae connect).
- ② Big Role played by e-commerce and Technology in branding the products.  
(eg: Reach of Amazon is beyond boundaries)
- ③ Encouraged Mass production by pooling in Foreign investments, for the products which are high demand.  
(eg: Hand woven clothes - demand in Europe).
- ④ More Government support than earlier  
(eg: National Bamboo Mission helps Artifacts, etc)

## Negative Impact

- ① Heavy competition by influx of cheap imported toys. (eg: Cheap toys from china dumped in India effected Traditional Nirmal Toys, etc).
- ② Role of Technology: increased access to mobiles, internet, etc reduced interest in
- ③ 'lacked behind in innovation'. as the emerged toys based on contemporary items (eg: Truck dolls over traditional dolls).
- ④ Loss of Skill to various growing employment opportunities in other sectors (eg: weavers started working in factories)

Thus, Globalisation created new challenges to already struggling craft industries, which government is trying to address currently.

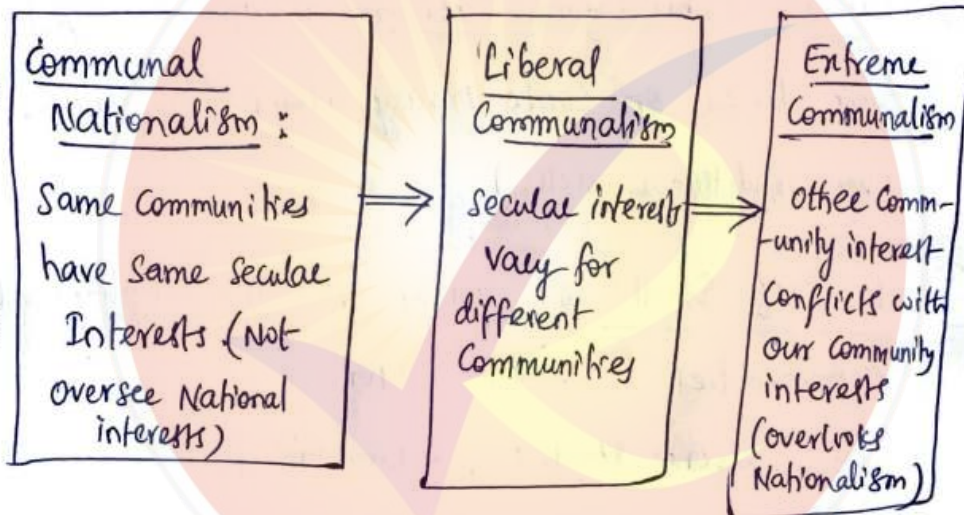
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15. Rise of communalism in secular India threatens the social fabric and public order. Discuss the measures to contain the spread of communalism. (15 marks, 250 words)

Communalism refers to the belief that persons belonging to one community (either Religion, caste, etc) will have similar secular demands & needs.

## Rise of communalism in secular India



## Threat to social fabric and public order.

- ① Communalisation of society will result in fragmentation & segregation.
- ② Impacts the unity & diversity of the Indian Society

- ③ Conflicts and violent acts on religious lines create law & order issues.
- ④ political parties using communalism can create constitutional crisis.

## Measures to contain spread of Communalism

- ① proper implementation of the constitutional provisions. (eg: Right to Freedom of Religions Article - 25 to 27)
- ② proper adherence to 'Secularism' and state shouldn't engage in providing special benefits to one particular community.
- ③ Justice need to be served, and also it needs to be appeared to be served  
(eg: to satisfy minorities, that it was not dominated by majority),
- ④ peace Committees can be set up in vulnerable areas (with participation from all communities)

⑤ Role of Bureaucracy: effective training to public servants in handling sensitive Communal issues

⑥ Codification of the laws impacting Communalism.  
(eg: Riots, Blasphemy, Hate speech, etc)

⑦ Role of Media: Helps in sensitizing the public by proper promotion of harmony of Communities

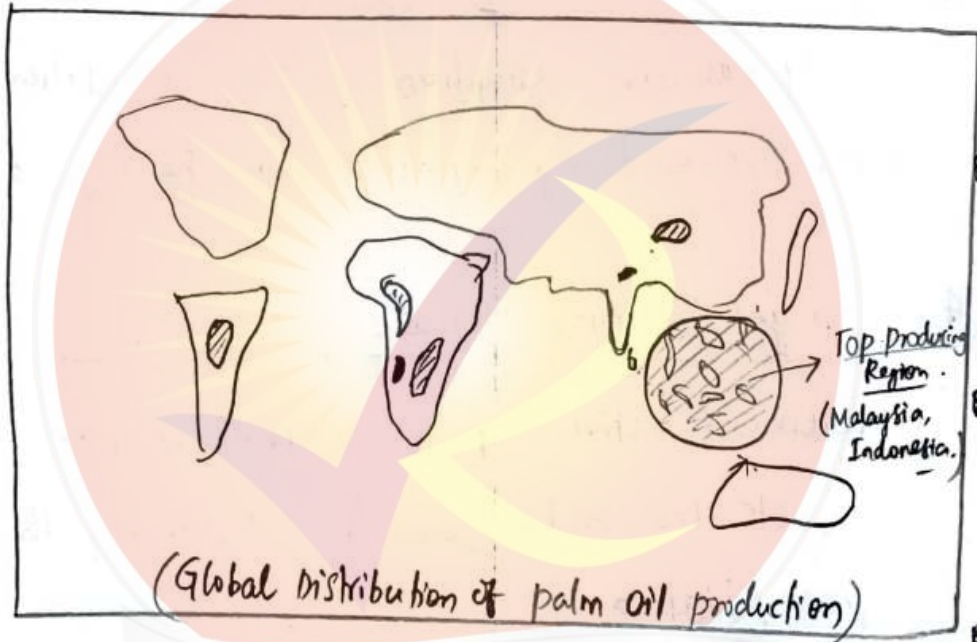
Communalism can be a great threat to entire government machinery and society of India, if not addressed at earliest. It is also being led to radicalisation & terror activities.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

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 the vegetable oil and one of the most imported and consumed among vegetable oils in India. [Demand: 25 Million Tonnes in 2021-22 in India]



Major Environmental challenges in production of palm oil

① Deforestation & Biodiversity Degradation

(eg: Indonesia undergone cutting down of forest, to promote palm oil cultivation)

② Degradation of Land: loss of fertility of soil by excess absorption from nutrients.  
(eg: Malaysian oil palm farms becoming infertile for production)

③ Loss of Biodiversity:  
By excessive absorption of palm plantations, native species losing significance in the regions.

④ Changes to Micro Climate of the Regions  
Decreased activity of evapo-transpiration impacts the water cycle, thus disturbing the precipitation.

⑤ Forest fires: increased incidents of forest fires in palm cultivation due to ground biomass.

⑥ Soil loosening and exposure of subsurface soil by continued palm cultivation

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India is considering of mass production of oil palm (By National mission on edible oil), particularly in Andaman & Nicobae Islands, North East Region, Various environmentalists argue the negative impact it can have the region in long term, the government need to evaluate the impact on environment grounds and promote carbon farming Mechanism with Nature based solutions in the region

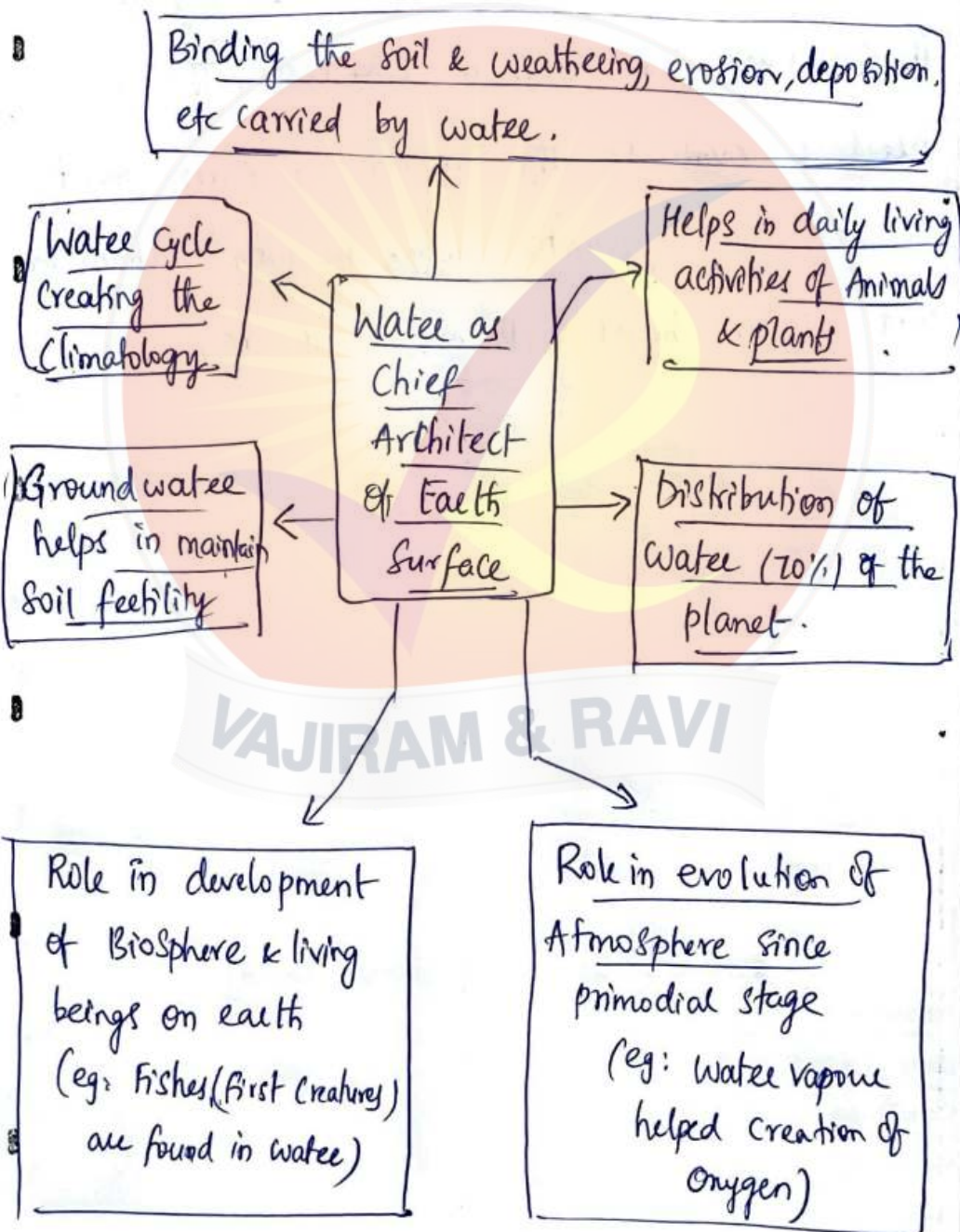
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Q. Discuss the importance of water as the chief architect of the earth surface.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Water is important factor for Biosphere, lithosphere, Atmosphere and climatology. It is the source of life on Earth.



## Importance of water

- ① For Growth of plants - Important source of nutrient for the plant growth.
- ② To feed Animals & plants - Daily needs are met by drinking water, cooking food, etc.
- ③ To meet primary activities like Agriculture - helps in food security & water is need for the irrigation of crops.
- ④ Growth of Technology & thus aid Innovation (By supply of water, Industries run and then develop the modern sciences)
- ⑤ provide significant resources - like Minerals from ocean, salts from seas, fisheries, medicinal plants, etc.
- ⑥ Balancing the Earth stability in the solar system and Revolution (by presence of oceans)

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Degradation of ground water and pollution of water bodies with misutilisation of fresh water is creating water stress which will have multiplied impact on the all dimensions mentioned above.

The water conference held in Newyork recently promotes making the rights reality by enhancing supply & conservation of water resources.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

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)

Corals are referred as "Tropical Rainforests of the Oceans". They promote immense ecosystem services. (provisioning, Regulatory, Supporting & Cultural)

Threat of Existence to Tropical Rainforests

- ① Mass bleaching: coral bleaching happening at large scale - (recently in 2021-22).  
[Average time between Mass bleaching: 20-25 years, but in last decade itself - 2 Mass bleaching events]
- ② pollution & Micro plastics - impacting the functioning of corals (eg: Great barrier reef is under threat)
- ③ Waste Management: Dumping of solid waste into oceans is significant threat to corals.

④ Unscientific Tourism: excessive water sports activities like snorkelling, scuba diving, beyond Coping Capacity

⑤ Bio piracy and Exploitation of resources for medicinal purposes.

⑥ Global Warming and impact on oceans (ocean acidification, ocean sea level rise, etc)

Measures to Rejuvenate these critical ecosystems

① Concrete Conservation plans with tangible Outcomes — By Area based approach & Creating protected areas

② Tackling marine pollution, especially focussed on plastic inflow to oceans (By plastic facts)

③ Sustainable Shipping (eg: Green Shipping, reducing oil accidents, etc)

- ④ Regulation of Tourism and mining marine resources of Corals . [(EcoTourism activities can be promoted) & Regulate Mining of Corals]
- ⑤ Global action on climate change Mitigation will benefit Corals extensively .
- ⑥ Nature based Solutions - to natural growth & reduced interference of the human activities in Corals.

Corals hold significant important as they are Keystone Species, Foundation Species and also Indicator Species of ocean ecosystem.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Presentation	
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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 refers to the depletion of layer of ozone due to increasing long-term radiation from the earth by ozone depleted gases :

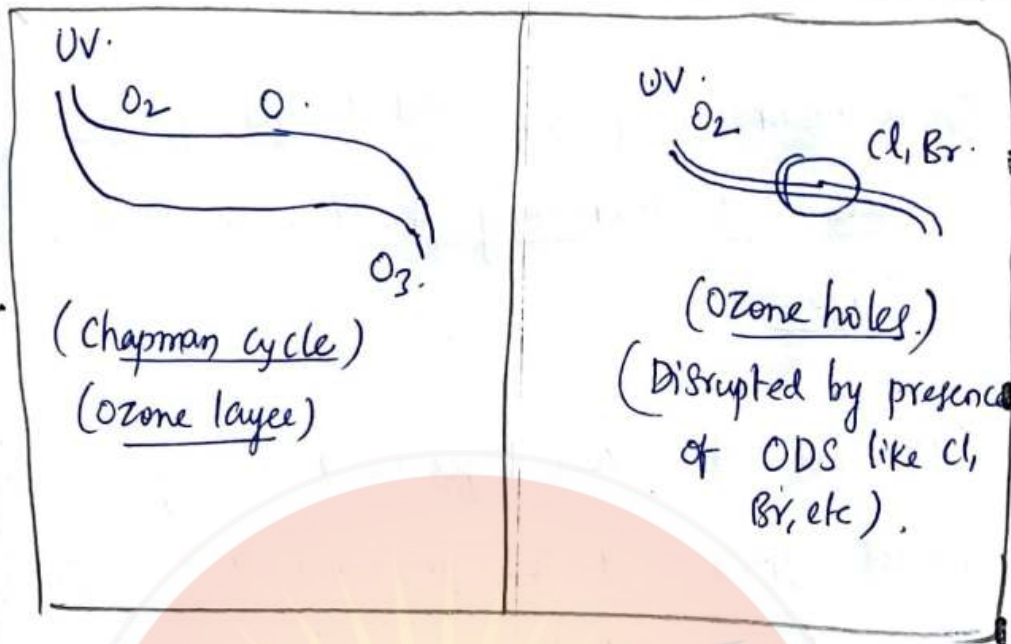
Geographic concentration of ozone holes and Reasons for it :

① Northern hemisphere :

\* Due to excessive presence of land and thus more radiation.

\* Due to high anthropogenic activities generated ozone depleting substances into atmosphere.

② Antarctica : excessive temperature difference in winters ( $-78^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) causing polae stratospheric cloud formation & intensified by jet streams & Polae Vortex, later leads to chemical reactions causing ozone holes.



## Remedial Measures to ozone depletion

- ① Reduced anthropogenic emission by controlling human activities & Industries from emitting ODS substances.
- ② Vienna Convention & Montreal protocol  
Global Governance helping in eradicating emission of ODS into atmosphere.  
(es: Methyl Bromide eliminated & currently HFC's are targeted under Kigali Amendment)

③ Maintenance of the Heat Budget of the Earth and increasing the Albedo of the Surface.

Currently, the Ozone layer is recovering by the global efforts, but the problem is not completely gone, if the efforts not continue in the same manner.



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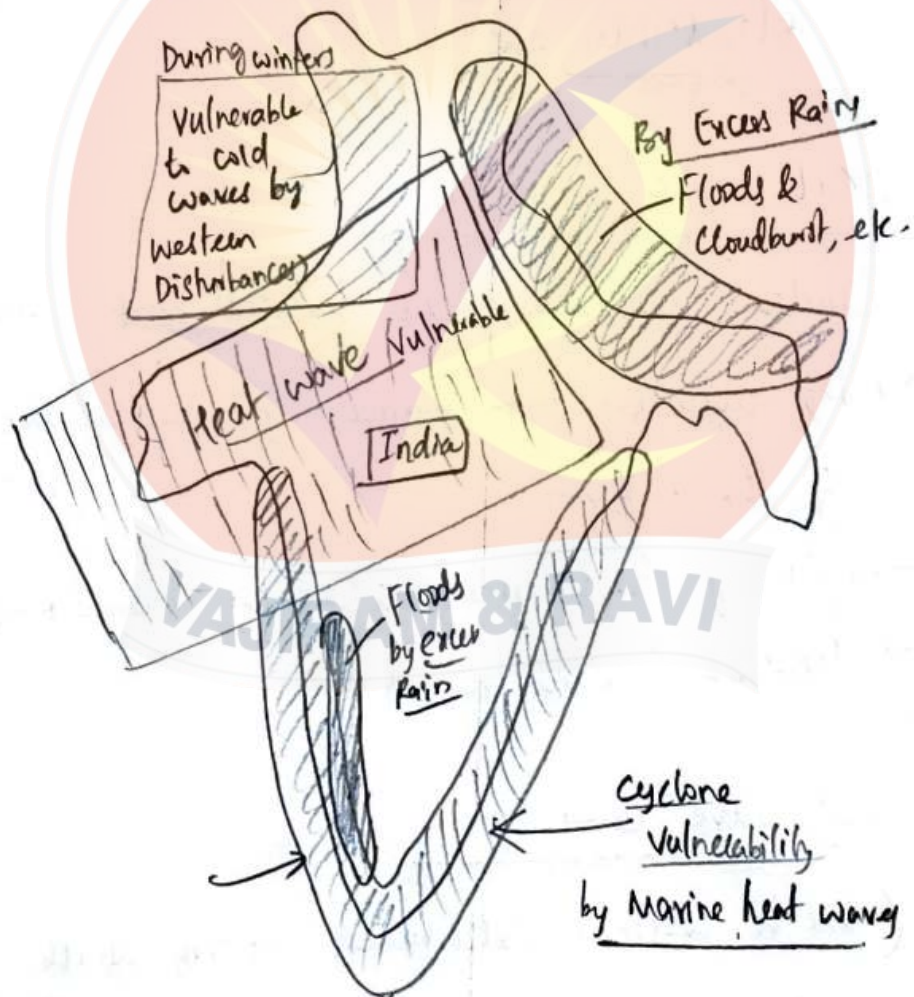
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Introduction	Suggestions:
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20. 'Global warming increasingly contributes to extreme weather events.' Examine the statement with special focus on recent events of natural hazards in the Indian subcontinent.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Global warming causing by green house gas emissions, creating climate change and its impacts are extremely damaging & visible now.



(India - vulnerability by extreme weather events)

## Increasing Extreme weather events in Indian Subcontinent.

### ① Excessive Rainfall :

- (Increased intensity & reduced frequency)
- ↳ leads to cloudburst (eg: Sikkim, Wayanad, 2024) & landslides, etc

### ② Heat wave Conditions :

- (India: 2021, 2022, 2023 declared heat waves)
- ↳ ie, deviation from Normal high temperature of the region.
- ↳ causing forest fires (eg: BRT Fires, Karnataka).
- ↳ Droughts (India - 2023)

### ③ Cold wave Conditions :

- (Due to western disturbances, entire North West region, led to cold wave prone in 2023)

④ Marine heat waves -

Increasing the intensity of the cyclones generated & thus impact is high

(eg: Cyclone Michaung devastated eastern coast in 2023)

⑤ Melting of Glaciers & further disasters

induced in the himalayan region by Excess Rainfall.

(eg: GLOF, Cloudburst, landslides in Uttarakhand, himachal pradesh in 2022, 2023)

Global warming impact is visible, and the vulnerability increases with each growing event of extreme weather events, which is needed to be addressed more holistically than ever.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

# Space for Rough Work

