

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 7 3 0 0 1 4 6

NAME:

KSHITIJ ADITYA SHARMA

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION
DATE:

21-JULY-2024

Start at: 9:00 AM

End: 12:10 PM

UPSC CSE 2024

AIR-58

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.

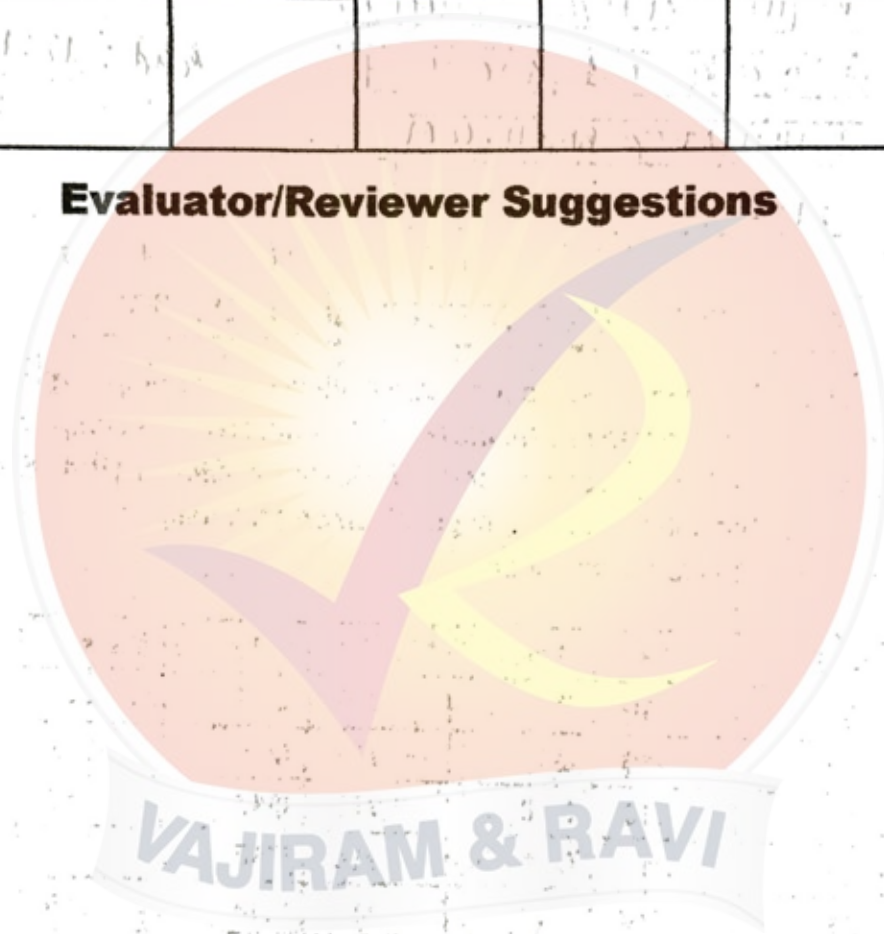
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

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



(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

(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)

Right from the discovery of the first cave paintings in India by Archibald Carlyle at Sonaghat they have been crucial to our attempts to appreciate prehistoric culture.

Window to prehistoric art & culture

① Depiction of everyday life of the cavemen. Eg At Bhimbetka

② development of painting techniques, with the use of various colours like red, ochre, green, purple etc. during mesolithic era

③ celebration of festivals, mourning & other social events are depicted.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ④ Connection to nature & surroundings is revealed
- ⑤ Spirituality and cultural beliefs can also be seen. ~~149~~ At Jogimara caves in Chhattisgarh.
- ⑥ Bhimbetka caves are also a window into artistic improvisations as several layers of painting can be seen.
- ⑦ Shift from larger & more colourful to smaller and more simple paintings during neolithic era

Thus, cave paintings are crucial to our reconstruction of our own artistic sensibilities and ingenuity of expression.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

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)

The subsidiary Alliance was introduced by Lord Wellesley as a means of control over princely states, with Hyderabad being the first to accept it in 1798.

Role in empire building in India

- ① Mitigation of threat to the local territories from the states that accept it.
- ② Manage the Napoleonic danger that was looming over the Raj in the early 18th century.
- ③ Steady source of finance for its military present in India.
- ④ Reducing allies to vassalage through grant of security.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ⑤ weakening any anti-British coalition even before it came to exist
- ⑥ military support for own campaigns.
- ⑦ system of resident allowed the British to gain crucial intelligence.
- ⑧ stepping stone to the doctrine of subordinate isolation.
- ⑨ ensured that the political landscape remain fractured to their advantage
- ⑩ edging out European competition.

Thus the subsidiary alliance helped the British control over India through a stable army, resilient alliances and feudalism among Indian states.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

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)

The doors of mass nationalism were opened by the Swadeshi movement in 1905 by exploring new forms of resistance.

Significance of Mass National Movements

- ① Awakening among the masses of the true nature of the Raj.
- ② went beyond political mendacity adopted by the moderates.
- ③ Proliferation of economic critiques such as drain theory by Nasirji.
- ④ impetus to local production and Swadeshi goods.
- ⑤ Beginning of reversal of the trend of deindustrialisation through local initiative.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Reaction of Indian Businessmen

- ① Before 1905, they were wary of freedom movements.
- ② During swadeshi & after:
 - ↳ V. V. Chidambaram → shipbuilding co.
 - ↳ Jamsheji Tata → TISCO (1907)
- ③ They were encouraged by the spirit of swadeshi movement.
- ④ During the non-cooperation movement, open support was given by businesses.
- ⑤ Businessmen like Birlas and Kirloskars donated to the freedom cause.

Thus businessmen also shed their reservations gradually and joined the masses in the quest for swarajya.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

The Non-Alignment Policy adopted at the Bandung conference 1955 has become an abiding principle of our foreign policy.

Significance of NAM

- ① Resisting neocolonial pressures as a young democracy.
- ② Gaining support from all sides - US, USSR, Germany, Japan contributed equally during Nehru era.
- ③ Avoiding cold war involvement by pressure from blocs.
- ④ Gave necessary stability to foreign policy so we could focus internally.
- ⑤ Reputation as a global voice for peace was built.
Key role during apartheid movement.



Thus, NAM continues to shape our foreign policy through strategic autonomy learnt in the past even as we move closer to our growth partners today.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

The current lack of development, authoritarianism and frequent coups in Africa can be traced back to European colonial & imperialist policies.

Harmful consequences of colonialism

- ① scramble for Africa led to division of existing polities and erosion of administrative structures.
- ② The Berlin conference created irrational boundaries that ran across tribal lands creating divisions.
- ③ Neocolonial policies & ne imperialism continues to persist
- ④ Resource exploitation created a scarcity leading to conflicts.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ⑤ culture of authoritarianism and rights abuses is a colonial legacy.
- ⑥ governmental interference is a reality even today.
- ⑦ African franc as a means to control economy of West African nations.
- ⑧ Lack of reparations & aid has allowed the situation to persist.
- ⑨ low voice at global bodies like the UN.
- ⑩ divide & rule policies to create inter-tribal conflict.

Thus, the contemporary political challenges of Africa can only be resolved by the end of neocolonialism & giving due reparations.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Indian cities regularly feature very low on global liveability indices indicating a lack of quality of living despite economic growth.

Challenges of urban development

- ① Lack of proper planning.
Eg Bhopal Municipal Plan pending for 20 years.
- ② Uncontrolled immigration from rural areas.
- ③ Lack of coordination between public works conducted
- ④ encroachment & land-grabbing, even on water bodies.
- ⑤ shrinking natural resources like urban forests & community spaces.
- ⑥ slum sprawl & illegal colonies.

Solutions for sustainable urban development

- ① Proper planning, with a focus on city amenities.
- ② Allowing vertical growth to reduce land constraint.
- ③ Remonetisation of unused government land eg Railway properties near stations.
- ④ Focussing on rural & peri-urban growth to stem uncontrolled migration eg schemes like Rurban Mission & Aspirational districts Programme.
- ⑤ strict enforcement of anti-encroachment laws.

Thus, SDG-11 (Sustainable cities) requires proper planning & implementation while also focussing on non-urban development.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Traditionally, in India, male migration has been shaped by search for jobs and economic reasons whereas female migration reflects social realities that govern migration across regions.

Traditional socio-cultural factors

- ① Marriage is the biggest reason for female migration as per census 2011.
- ② Displacement & eviction of tribals is also a cause for migration.
- ③ Increasingly, education is also a crucial reason for migration.
- ④ Security concerns & crimes also govern the movement of women.
- ⑤ Shifting/transfer of spouse or children is also a leading cause.

However, with increasing female autonomy new patterns & reasons of migration are emerging, such as:

- ↳ Search for jobs & employment
- ↳ Pursuit of highes education
- ↳ Better quality of living & socioeconomic aspirations
- ↳ Promotions & career growth

Thus, the increasing female LFPR, better education & changing gender roles are moulding the pattern of female migration towards more individualistic choices & freedom to choose.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

After the LPG reforms of 1991, India has emerged as a leading global IT powerhouse contributing to 4% of global service exports.

Significance of IT sector to regional development

- ① Low infrastructural constraints allow them to be set up across the country.
- ② Dependence on local resources of a material nature is low.
- ③ Can have a positive impact on local education & skilling
- ④ Creating an agglomeration effect for other industries that rely on IT.
- ⑤ Relatively low manpower requirements helps decentralise IT sector.

Government has developed Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) all over the nation to allow equal regional development.



Thus, the IT sector can be a crucial pillar of geographically even development if we can raise our human capital & adopt friendly policies

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

The Indian ocean is replete with islands territories of varying geological origins shaped by local diastrophic factors.

Formations of Indian ocean islands

① Lakshadweep & Maldives Islands



Fig. Formation of coral atolls

- These islands are of coral origin formed by gradual growth of corals reaching sea surface
- They are low-lying islands & all prone to coral decay & sea surges.

② Andaman & Nicobar Islands

→ Formed along a convergent boundary as a volcanic arc due to subduction of a tectonic plate below another. [Indian - Eurasian]

→ They are a part of the Indonesian island arc

→ Barren Island is the only active volcano now.

③ Some islands may be formed by mantle plumes & hotspots like the Reunion Islands.

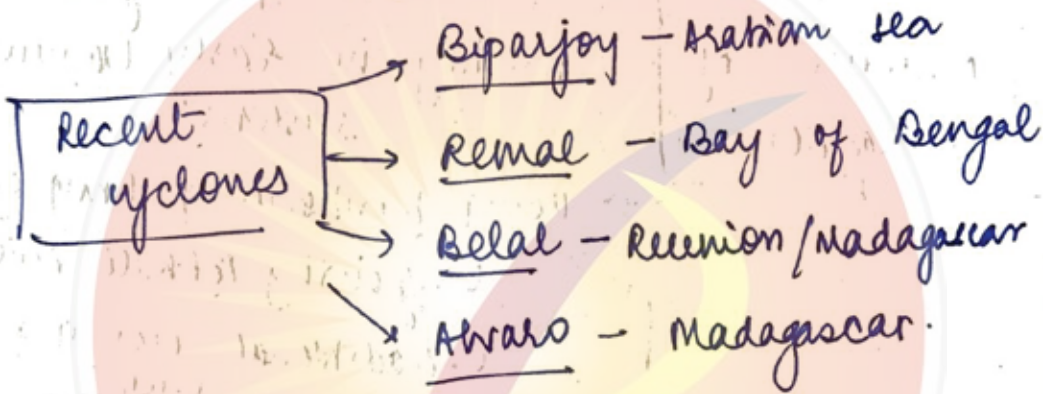
Thus, the current geography of the Indian Ocean is shaped by a series of varying geomorphic events.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

In recent years, tropical cyclones are becoming increasingly frequent due to global warming, and the consequences are already visible.



Impact on local communities

- ① loss of lives & livelihoods along coastal regions.
- ② Disruption of fishing and other economic activities.
- ③ Water ingress into coastal water tables harming agriculture & access to drinking water.

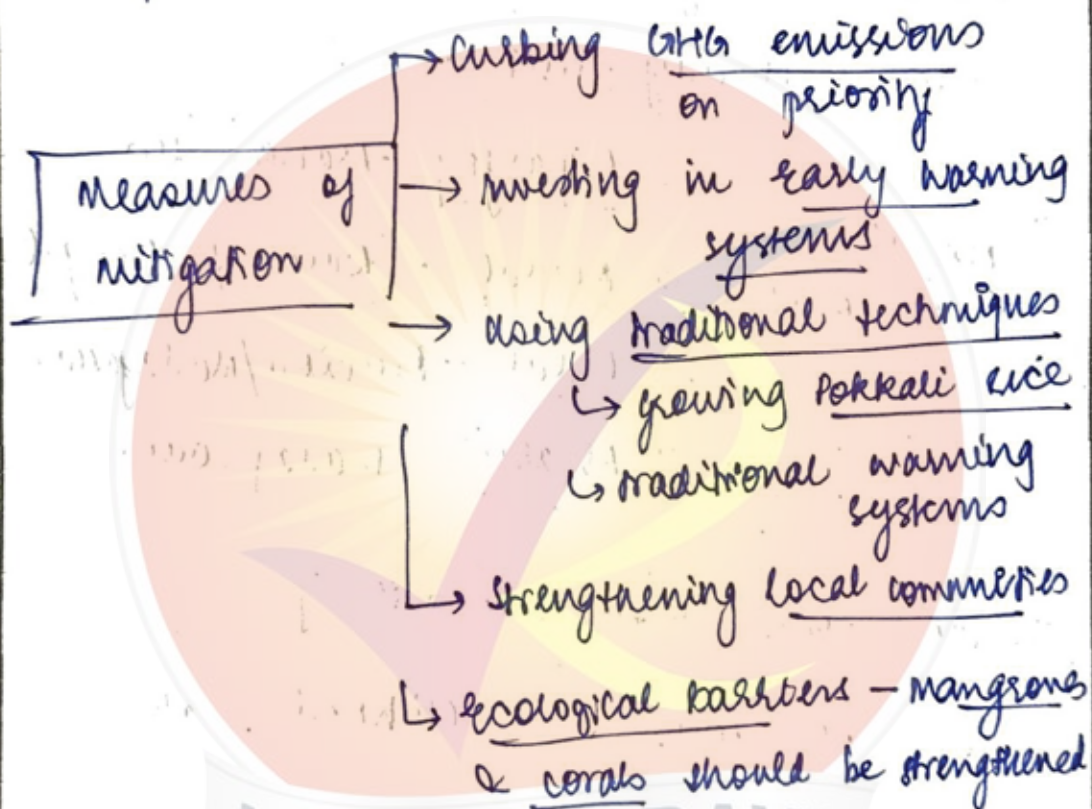
(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

④ Destruction of corals & mangroves exacerbating economic impact.

⑤ Out migration from coastal areas further hampering development



Thus, increasing cyclones is an inevitability. We need to focus on building resilience & adapt to minimise harm.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

Gandhi's methods of agitation drew a lot from Tilak's pioneering efforts as a leader of the extremist faction of the Congress and a true champion of mass agitation.

Gandhi's learnings from Tilak:

- ① Building confidence of the masses to take initiative.
Teg goal of Tilak's gandhi & shiraji melas
- ② Focus on Swadeshi and development of local economy.
- ③ emphasising on linguistic & cultural diversity.
- ④ Gandhi also followed into Tilak's Home Rule League and renamed it as Swarajya Sabha.

⑤ challenging the ideological domination & colonial conquest of the native mind through a cultural awakening.

Differences in Gandhian approach & extremism

Gandhiji	Extremists
① His politics did not have any <u>overt religious colour</u>	often had overt religious colour. Eg. Tilak's initiatives
② <u>Complete non-violence</u> without exception	did not dwell as strongly on it.
③ <u>Social mission of Harijan upliftment</u> was integral	Not a crucial element of their agitation.
④ Used fasting as a means of resistance	Not explored by them earlier

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

⑤ Active efforts to promote female participation.

systematic efforts were not there - only sporadic.

⑥ adopted a conciliatory approach with all congress factions.

Tended to have an ideological clash

~~the~~ Swarajist controversy ~~the~~ great split.

Thus, Gandhiji took forward the mission & vision of Tilak and further developed non-cooperation & disobedience as means of resistance.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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 partition of India turned the freedom into a pyrrhic victory by dismembering the young nation right at birth.

Inevitability of partition

- ① British divide & rule policies were tearing apart our social harmony.
- ② Muslim League had become irreconcilable.
- ③ Failure of Congress to build confidence among Muslims.
- ④ Nehru's declaration on the Cabinet Mission plan angered the League - launched Direct Action campaign.
- ⑤ The British had earlier planned to balkanise the country to make it weaker.

Necessity of partition

- ① Control mob violence after the direct action proclamation
- ② To control British designs to balkanise the country.
- ③ Urgent need for transfer of power to control the volatile situation.
- ④ To control the reciprocal tendencies of princely states.
- ⑤ Gandhi had already accepted the demand for self-determination among Muslims made by the League.

Steps taken to curb violence

- ① Nehru Liaquat pact was signed to protect minorities.
- ② The Congress took active efforts for shelter & rehabilitation.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ③ Gandhi's efforts to control the violence at Noakhali
- ④ Sardar Patel's active diplomacy to ensure swift integration.
- ⑤ Lord Mountbatten also played a role in stabilising the young dominion.

Thus, after half a century of growing apart, the partition had become unavoidable. Only thing left to do was mitigate violence & protect law & order.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

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

Estimates suggest that by 2050, more than 50% of India's population would be urbanised. This is bound to influence our existing social hierarchies.

Influence of urbanisation on social hierarchies - Positive aspects

- ① Casteist mindset is challenged by better educational opportunities.
- ② Greater interdependence reduces the rigidity of hierarchies.
- ③ Salience of traditional identities becomes weaker in urban areas due to exposure to new values.
- ④ Government policies like cooperative housing can also aid this process.

⑤ gender hierarchy is also weakened through greater opportunities & freedom for women.

⑥ domestic parity is more common in urban areas as well.

New hierarchies may come up.

① social & economic inequality is rather common.

② access to material resources is itself hierarchical.

Fig some areas may not get clean drinking water or electricity.

③ ghettoisation may also occur, further creating spatial divisions.

④ minorities may face social & political disenfranchisement.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Way forward

- ① ensuring equal & fair access to civic amenities.
- ② Building social capital by focussing on shared forms of identity.
- ③ schooling & regular interaction as a bridge to break social hierarchies.

Case study: Singapore's ethnic integration Programme at schools to develop inclusive, tolerant & respectful attitudes.

Thus, urbanisation should be a vehicle to promote one fundamental duty ^[Article 51A(h)] to build humanism and a scientific temper to remove hierarchies.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
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 has reduced distances and constraints to global trade, created a greater global awareness and can add wind to the sails of our local industry.

Positive impact of globalisation on craft industry

- ① Large global market for goods & wider reach.
- ② Internet & social media have helped raise awareness for these art forms & crafts.
- ③ greater sources of funding such as crowdfunding are available.
- ④ global fashion & cultural events allow showcasing.
Eg Rajasthani prints debuted at Paris Fashion Week

- ⑤ Diaspora as cultural ambassadors also play a key role.
Eg Indian handicrafts and paintings gaining popularity in the west.

Potential drawbacks

- ① Violation of GI tags and traditional knowledge through piracy.
- ② Close competition from mass production in China & Vietnam.
- ③ Cultural appropriation and denial of due credit.
- ④ Dumping and flooding of goods from outside can shrink the local market. Eg local toys industry.
- ⑤ Potential of labour export exploitation by large corporates.

Way forward

- ① strict enforcement of IPR norms & regulation
- ② conducting global trade fairs & festivals to increase visibility.
- ③ Promoting modernisation of production methods to create competitiveness.
- ④ Leveraging online fora to cater to a global audience
- ⑤ enforcement of adequate protection measures at the local level.

Thus, globalisation can help reinvigorate our crafts industry as we seek to regain our place as a manufacturing power.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Communalism refers to a political ideology that espouses greater significance to one's religious identity at the cost of other forms of association.

Threats of communalism

- ① endangers constitutional morality
- Articles 25-28 & secularism (Preamble)
- ② Creates law & order problems that undermine social security.
eg Delhi riots.
- ③ Social inequalities are created along religious lines.
- ④ causes ghettoisation and hampers social integration.
- ⑤ Harms our diplomatic relations.
eg Nupur sharma controversy.

- ⑦ Hurts Investment & Tourism through instability in society.
- ⑧ Undermines free & fair elections through vote bank politics.
- ⑨ Political alienation of minorities
- ⑩ Harms the progressive agenda of the government to introduce new policies.
eg debate around VCC (Article 44)
- ⑪ Radicalisation of youth & erosion of social capital.
- ⑫ Destruction of public property.

Measures to control spread

- ① Sachar Commission recommendation of equal opportunities commission.
- ② National Integration Council should be leveraged.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ④ Responsible role of media should be promoted.
- ④ Strict enforcement of Model code of conduct during elections
- ⑤ Sensitisation training to police & other public servants.
- ⑥ Creating a Uniform civil code through broad consensus & consultations.

Thus, there is a need to promote the spirit of Sarva Shiksha Samithi and realise Gandhian secularism not only in principle, but in practice.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

The global use of palm oil is rising astronomically due to the high yield of the plant, low cost and low pungency.

Distribution of palm oil production

- ① The palm oil tree is native to West & Central Africa.
- ② It is primarily grown in countries around the equator & the tropical belt.
- ③ Malaysia & Indonesia are the largest producers of palm oil.
- ④ However, it is a plantation crop and is spread across the entire tropical belt.

- (a) In Asia → South East Asian nations like Indonesia & Malaysia & Central
- (b) In Africa → Primarily West African nations like Ghana, Cameroon & Gabon
- (c) In Americas → Central American nations → some plantations exist in South America also

Environmental challenges

- ① Rampant deforestation to clear land for plantations.
- ② Fragmentation of habitat for several species of local animals.
- ③ Risk of infectious diseases to crop due to monoculture
- ④ Groundwater depletion due to high water consumption.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

- ⑤ Displacement of local tribes due to land encroachment.
- ⑥ Soil degradation due to nutrient loss and use of additives.
- ⑦ Rainforests destruction also harms climate security & alters rainfall patterns.

Thus, palm oil plantations need to be made more sustainable to reduce new vulnerabilities. This is crucial to our own policy - NMEO - oil palm to increase production in a responsible manner.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

Water in its various forms like running water, waves, groundwater & glaciers is a potent exogenic agent of geomorphism.

Running water as an architect

- ① Depositional features → natural levees
→ point bars
→ meanders
→ oxbow lakes
→ deltas.
- ② Erosional features → valleys & gorges
→ plunge pools
→ river terraces

Here, abrasion of rock materials by rivers & water channels creates new landforms at the site of erosion as well as deposition.

3) glaciers

They exert great force on the land adjacent and cause plucking of rocks of various sizes.

Erosional features → Arêtes, cols & Cirques.
→ glacial valleys.

Depositional features → Moraines
→ Eskers & drumlins.

even Fjords have a major contribution of glaciers to their topography.

Waves & currents

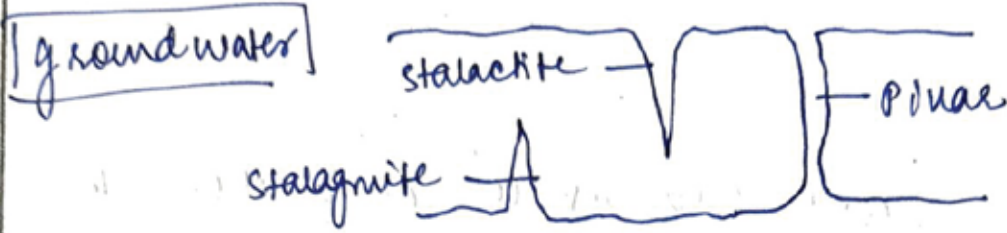
Over time, they create several landforms through abrasion & undercutting of coastlines.

→ Features like terraces, caves, stacks and bars, spits, lagoons, ~~etc~~ shingle beaches can be seen.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)



- In Karst Topography, the water dissolves the soluble rock to create several features like sink holes, urulas, lapils, etc.
- these are very common in parts of Italy & Greece.

Thus water is a fundamental force of geomorphism and gives various places in the world their unique topography, tourism potential and even influences sociocultural practices.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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)

The recent Brazzaville declaration for three tropical ecosystems (Amazon, Congo & SE Asia) shows the criticality of climate action to protect our rainforests & oceans.

Threats to tropical rainforests

- ① Deforestation for timber use and plantations. Fig Major threat in Brazil.
- ② Invasive species spreading across forests globally.
- ③ Increased risk of forest fires due to global warming.
- ④ Hunting & poaching disturbing ecological balance
- ⑤ Land quality degradation harming their existence.

Threats to oceans

- ① Increased acidification due to CO_2 emissions.
- ② Creation of hypoxic dead zones threatening marine life.
- ③ Coral bleaching harming the rainforests of the ocean.
- ④ Rising sea temperatures and sea levels.
- ⑤ Illegal & unregulated fishing in developing nations in particular.

Measures for rejuvenation

- ① Rainforests → strengthen role of tribal communities
 - Promoting sericulture in a sustainable manner
 - In situ efforts to protect fauna
 - Reducing use stress on rainforests.

- ① Oceans → Global compact on safe fishing
- controlling the release of waste into oceans
- Redoubling our emission reduction goal efforts.
- Using Biorock technology to protect corals.

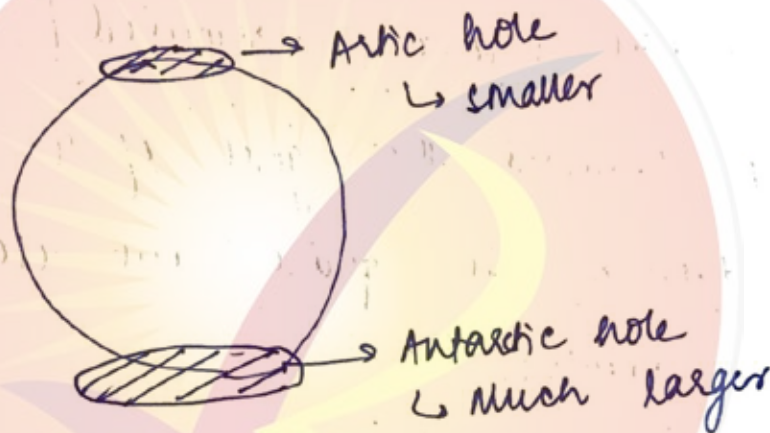
Thus, our rainforests & oceans are crucial tipping points that if pushed beyond limit, will set off an uncontrollable chain of events permanently threatening life on earth.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Ozone holes are regions of the earth where the thickness of the ozone layer, measured in sonson units, is shrinking in size.



Reasons for concentration of ozone holes

- ① lower elevation of tropopause at the poles.
- ② formation of polar stratospheric clouds at these locations.
- ③ rotation created by the polar vortex trapping CFCs there.

Thus, when polar vortices weaken (like a few years back), they reduce the effect ~~to~~ of Polar stratospheric clouds in causing the depletion of the ozone layer.

Remedial measures required

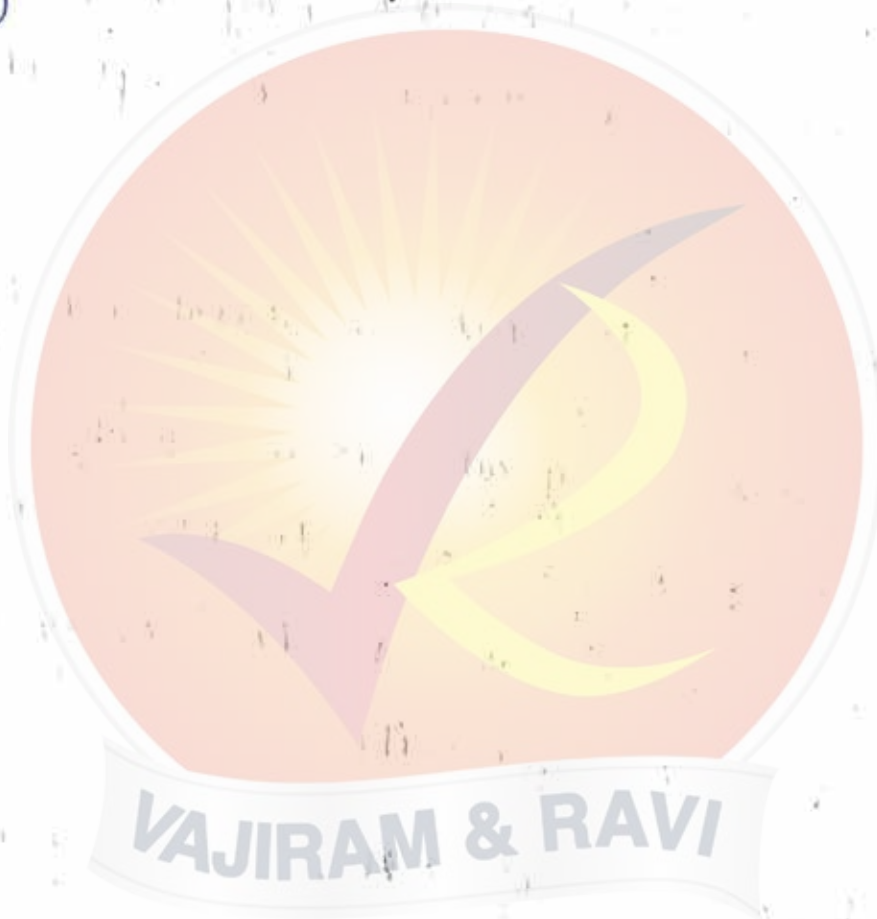
- ① Accelerating the goals of the Montreal Protocol to phase out CFCs globally.
- ② Using modern means of air conditioning that doesn't use CFCs as coolants.
- ③ Minimising use of petrol vehicles and using sustainable alternatives.
- ④ Using eco-friendly products such as halon-free fire extinguishers.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

These measures have actually helped as the ozone holes are said to be recovering and may heal fully by the end of the century.



Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

The IPCC synthesis report suggests that if we fail to meet our Paris agreement goals, global warming may become irreversible & threaten our planetary existence.

Contribution to extreme global events

① Cyclones → greater ocean water temperatures are leading to a rise in the number of cyclones & their intensity

→ Frequency of Arctic sea cyclones

is also rapidly increasing, reversing natural trends.

eg cyclones Biparjoy (2023) & Tauktae (2021)

② Forest fires → exacerbated by human activities locally, global warming is causing frequent forest fires especially during dry seasons

Ex Uttarakhand forest fire recently.

③ Floods → Rapid glacial melt
→ unpredictable monsoon
→ low retention capacity of montane forests.

Ex Annual Assam floods

④ Drought → whether meteorological (low rainfall), hydrological (drying sources) or agricultural (drying soil moisture)

Ex Persistent drought like conditions in North West India

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

⑤ GLOFs → glacial lake outburst floods due to excess glacial melt, threatening human lives. land bursts also contribute to them.

eg Chamoli GLOF (2021)
Sikkim GLOF (2023)

Thus, recent natural hazards show the need for urgent climate action through a combination of adaptation & mitigation to promote sustainable development & socioeconomic stability.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	