

gender based violence in India has not declined despite taking various measures.
Discuss. (10)

The recent NCRB (Crime in India Report) highlights 15.5% increase in the crime against the women.

The gender based violence in India

- ① The "patriarchal nature" of society and gender stereotypes have aggravated the crisis.
- ② The brutality of crimes has increased manifold reflecting the "deep rooted prejudices".
- ③ The lack of women representation in polity (14.4% in Parliament) and economy (19% in labourforce) results in glass ceiling effect.
- ④ Prevalence of perception of girls as an "economic burden" and "weaker sex" further

results in increase in violence.

The inadequacy of the measures
(taken in this regard)

1) Despite passing of Dowry
Prohibition Act, dowry is
still widely prevalent.

2) The MTP Act 2019, Protection of
Women from Domestic Violence
Act, Protection from Sexual
Harassment at workplace Act
has failed to address the
social prejudices

The way ahead

The need of the hour is to
adopt the SAFETY approach:

- S - sustainable inclusion
- A - Attitude / Perception change
- F - focus on capacity building
- E - Economic / Educational empowerment
- T - Transforming institutions
- Y - Youth intervention

Thus, there is the need
for realisation of the idea of
SDG-5 (gender equality).

2.

The emergence of the El Niño weather pattern has raised concerns over monsoon rainfall in 2023. In light of this, discuss the impact of El Niño on the Indian monsoon. (10)

El Niño refers to the unusual warming of the Eastern Pacific Ocean near the Peruvian coast.

Impact of El-Niño on Indian Monsoon

- ① El-Niño suppresses Indian monsoon, negatively impacting the "South-west monsoon".
- ② The decline in South-west monsoon negatively impacts the agri sector as 70% of the area is under rainfed irrigation.
- ③ It negatively impacts the climatic events even resulting in "extreme weather events".
Ex. Severe droughts.

④ El Nino impacts the frequency, intensity and duration of rainfall.

⑤ However, its impacts on Indian monsoon is offset by Madam Julian Oscillation, Rosby waves and Indian Ocean Dipole.

Measures to cope up with

El - Nino

↳ This year (2023) is predicted to be El - Nino after triple dip La-Nina.

↳ Thus Early warning systems and predictive analysis is needed.

↳ colour coded alerts
Ex Heat Index of IMD.

↳ Resilient agri by diversification Ex millets

Thus, there is the need for proactive approach to move from "risk to resilience".

3. What is uniform civil code (UCC)? Comment upon the relevance of UCC for a secular country like India. (10)

The Uniform civil code (UCC) represents the idea of having uniformity with common rules for marriage, adoption, divorce, inheritance and maintenance irrespective of religious identities.

Relevance of UCC for secular country like India

① It will strengthen the idea of secularism (Basic structure of constitution) for just, egalitarian society.

② It will provide gender justice and equal rights to all sections, especially benefitting the women.

③ It will result in the idea of having a common code i.e. "one nation, one code" forging unity.

④ It will lead to realisation of the constitutional mandate Ex. under Art. 44 (DPSP), the VCC is explicitly mentioned.

The challenges :

↳ Against the idea of "unity in diversity".

↳ may result in dilution of tribal rights and identities.

↳ concerns of "minority rights" and issues of majoritarian politics.

↳ Reluctance from the various sections.

↳ Violation of the fundamental right (Art. 25-30).

Thus, recently 22nd Law Commission sought public opinion on VCC, whereas 21st Law Commission believed that it is "neither necessary nor desirable".

4. Explain the importance of swadeshi movement in India's struggle for independence. Discuss the shortcomings of the movement. (10)

The Swadeshi Movement (1905-06) resulted in the raising of nationalistic consciousness with the idea of "swaraj, swadeshi and boycott".

Importance of the movement

- ① For the first time it offered open resistance against British policies.
Ex. as a response to Lord Curzon's Partition of Bengal (1905).
- ② It reflected the idea of national awakening.
Ex. Sivanindranath's Bharat matr painting.
- ③ It reflected the idea of moderate politics.
Ex. Dadabai Naozogi critical of economic exploitation of country.

④ It resulted in the idea of swadeshi and self sufficiency which even guides our actions today.
Ex Atmanirbhar Bharat campaign.

The Shortcomings:

↳ very limited participation i.e. the moderate elite politics.

↳ Extremists were critical of approach Ex Aurobindo Ghosh called it "intellectual bankruptcy" and there was the call for the split.

↳ It raised the communal consciousness. Ex setting up of muslim league.

However, the swadeshi Movement provided momentum for future large scale hand in mass movements.

5. Marine resources have emerged as a vital cornerstone of the economy, providing rich source of livelihoods and prosperity. Elucidate. (10)

The marine resources have led to the idea of "blue economy" with the vision of the sustainable use of the marine resources.

Marine resources as a vital cornerstone of economy

① The coastal countries have benefited from the marine resources.

Ex. India having 7517 km long coastline.

② The resources like polymetallic nodules (Cu, Mn, Fe) have helped in providing raw material to industries.

③ The marine resources like fisheries, salt (NaCl) and critical minerals have led to development of

the primary and secondary sector.

④ the ocean thermal energy has helped in transitioning towards clean energy.

Source of livelihood and prosperity

① Provided alternate source of livelihood.

Ex. diversification of agri sector with focus on fisheries.

② supported the communities in crisis like drought.

③ opportunity for investment in marine flora and fauna.

④ support to the national economy to O-SMART initiative.

Thus, there is the need for sustainable extraction of marine resources protecting eye below water (pg-14).

6. With the help of suitable examples, describe various Aeolian landforms. (10)

The landforms are shaped by various geomorphic processes, including the endogenic (internal forces) and exogenic (external forces) processes.

The Aeolian landforms

- ① They are shaped by the impact of climatic factors like water, arid climatic conditions.
- ② The running water often results in various features like valleys, trough, rivers terraces.
- ③ Even the alluvial deposits, braided channels and deltas are created.
- ④ While the groundwater

results in structures like cones, limestone pavements, seeps and lapies.

⑤ It also creates stalactites, stalagmites and pillars.

⑥ on the other hand the glaciers result in horns, cirques, trough, glacial valleys.

⑦ often drumlins, eskers, moraines are also formed.

⑧ the wind and currents also result in bars, beaches, sandunes, the playas and pediplains.

thus, the landforms are impacted by various forces outside and inside of Earth.

7. Assess the importance of footloose industries in the development of backward regions in India. (10).

The Footloose industries are those industries which are small in size, can operate on raw material sourced from any area with low pollution and environmental impact.

Role in development of the backward regions

① They do not depend on any specific raw material and can be set up anywhere.

Ex. The incense sticks, basket making industry.

② They help in rural development.
Ex. active cooperation with the SHGs in region.

③ They complement the

cooperative sector and the
small scale industries

Ex. the spare parts making
industries.

④ They help in providing
income support to vulnerable
sections.

⑤ Help in capacity building
of unskilled and semi
skilled workers in
rural areas.

⑥ Facilitate enhanced options
and avenues for the
employment to the
people.

Thus, the footloose
industries help in realisation
of gandhian vision of
"decentralised development".

8. Discuss the reasons that led to the October Revolution in Russia bringing a new form of government in Russia. (10)

The October Revolution in Russia in 1917 was a "big development" leading to the end of "Tsarist regime" with the emergence of the "Soviet Union" (USSR)

Reasons leading to October Revolution:

- ① the exploitative policies of Tsarist regime.
- ② The poor condition of the agrarian workers and peasants in Russia.
- ③ Emergence of communist leaders like V.I. Lenin being influenced by Marxism.
- ④ The emerging discontent

against the regime, rising inequalities leading to the idea of Bolsheviks and Proletariat movement.

Bringing new form of government

- ① End of Tsar rule and beginning of Communist rule under Lenin.
- ② Establishment of Comintern for promotion of the Communism.
- ③ Nationalisation of the sectors especially the agri sectors
Ex. Communes, kolkhoz collective farming.
- ④ Emergence of USSR as superpower
thus, the October Revolution changed the nature of regime in Russia.

9.

Highlight the contribution of Rashtrakutas in enriching the architecture and culture of India. (10)

Rashtrakuta dynasty was founded by Rantidurga and the dynasty ruled over the regions of Karnataka.

Contribution in architecture and culture :

① Focused on the "Vesara style of architecture"
Ex Krishna I constructed Kailash temple.

② with the influence of Chalukyas and Hoysala various temples emerged
Ex Bad Khan temple,
Durga temple at
Sihole

③ Shriva, Govinda were the prominent rulers

patronizing various temples
with hybrid structures.

④ Amoghavarsha compiled
the first Kannada text
i.e. Kavirajamarga.

⑤ they led huge emphasis
on royal patronage
for literature and
architecture.

⑥ Badami, Vengi, emerged
as the cultural centres
during the period
of Rashtrakuta.

However, they were
often engaged in the
tripartite struggle with
Palas and Pratiharas.

10. How did the essence of the Indian liberation struggle evolve as a result of the Gandhian political philosophy? (10)

The essence of Indian liberation struggle emerged as collective "mass movement" under the Gandhian philosophy.

The Gandhian political philosophy (and the struggle)

① Believed in the idea of struggle - Truth - Struggle
Ex calling off the NCM after Chauri Chaura.

② Believed in the potential of the masses
Ex leading the civil disobedience

③ called for participation of sections like

women, peasants, students,
↳ Champanan satyagraha.

③ Raised the consciousness
of the masses.

④ the slogan of "do or die"
↳ the AIM (1942)

⑤ the non-violent satyagraha

⑥ focus on active
resistance

thus, it helped
in widening of the
base of mass movement

11.

Describe the factors that contribute to the continuity and change in Indian Society. (15)

The Indian society reflects the mosaic of diverse culture, customs, traditions and beliefs reflecting "unity in diversity".

Factors contributing to continuity in Indian society

① There has been continuity of the caste system because of the social hierarchies and "politicisation of caste".

② the religious identities continue to influence the social behaviours even leading to "identity politics" and communalism.

③ The gender hierarchies still persist due to "patriarchal nature" of Indian society and deep rooted gender

Stereotypes

- ④ the idea of language, ethnicity regionalism still reflects the continuity in Indian Society.
- ⑤ the idea of tolerance, mutual respect and recognition of diverse perspectives reflects the continuity.
- ⑥ the idea of "collective living" in the form of "vasudhaiva kutumbakam" reflects the Indian legacy.

Factors contributing to change in Indian society

- ① the post 1991 period with LPG Reforms has altered the social dynamics.
- ② Enhanced "social mobility" i.e.

vertical, horizontal and diagonal
mobility in the society.

③ Dilution of caste identities,
especially in urban areas
reflecting "cosmopolitan identity".

④ Slow but steady change in
gender norms because of
governmental and non
governmental initiatives.
Ex. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao,
Mission Shakti, etc.

⑤ The change is also evident
in the form of upliftment
of the deprived sections
like the LGBTQ+, the
elderly, etc. because of
change in social relations.

Thus, the Indian society
reflects both continuity and
change, the biggest continuity
being the "collective, unified
national identity".

12.

Foreign accounts as a source of ancient Indian history has both advantages and shortcomings. Examine this statement with appropriate examples. (15)

The ancient Indian history can be interpreted and reconstructed through various such sources of foreign accounts as India emerged as the most "attractive civilization" for foreign travellers.

The advantages of foreign accounts

① Help in understanding the political scenario, details of administrative setup.
Ex. Megasthenese's Indica depicts details of Mauryan administration.

② Help in reconstructing the nature of society.
Ex. Fa Hien's "Record of Buddhist Kingdoms".

③ Useful to understand the culture, tradition and beliefs of the given time period.

Ex. Fa Hien's account reflect deteriorating condition of women and shudras in Gupta period.

④ Make the analysis of ancient times easier with a comparative approach.

Ex. Similarity of various ideas in Hien Tsang and I-Tsing works.

⑤ Provide vivid insights of the local and foreign practices. Ex. select Nikator accounts.

The Shortcomings of the foreign accounts

① May provide extra polated and exaggerated accounts.

Ex. Megasthenese India mentions about lakhs of troopers.

- ② May reflect the praise of king,
court due to political
patronage.
Ex. Hiuen Tsang Si-Yu-ki during
Harsha reign.
- ③ The language barrier for the
foreign travellers.
- ④ Lack of in depth understanding
of the Indian society and
its dynamics. Ex. challenges
faced by H. Biriuni.
- ⑤ The personal prejudices and
interests of the foreign
travellers impacting their
work.
- ⑥ The question of authenticity
of their works.

Thus, there should be
careful and comparative analysis
of the works of foreign travellers
in sync with the other local
accounts like Buddhist texts.

13. "Climate warming and unsustainable groundwater extraction are likely to amplify the challenges related to groundwater sustainability." In light of the above statement discuss various reasons for groundwater depletion and highlight government initiatives to address the challenges. (15)

India is the country with highest groundwater extraction rate i.e. one-fourth (25%) of the global groundwater reserves (UNESCO World Water Report).

Reasons for groundwater depletion

① The agri practices accounting for 89% of groundwater use (MoJS Dynamic Groundwater Assessment Report 2022).

② Prevalance of Rice-wheat system especially in "Green Revolution belts"
Ex. In Punjab, Haryana.

③ The irregular erratic nature

of Indian monsoon adds to the problem of drought and water depletion.

④ the water divide and nature of river system in India.

Ex. Peninsular rivers are seasonal in nature.

⑤ Pollution of the river stretches due to industrial activities

(Ex. Ganga river) increases dependence on groundwater.

⑥ use of groundwater even for industrial purposes. Ex. In fertile northern India.

⑦ Inefficient and non-judicious use of water for domestic consumption.

⑧ Increasing pollution and population (largest in the world i.e. 17.1% of global population) results in stress on 4% of

global water resources i.e. the demand-supply mismatch.

The governmental Initiatives

- ① Atal Bhujal Yojana (ABY) with focus on "one water Approach".
- ② National water Mission and Jal Shakti Abhiyan promoting rainwater harvesting.
- ③ water Stewardship with initiatives like "Jal Jeevan Mission" i.e. Har Ghar Jal.
- ④ water metering and "Bharat Tap rating system for water use efficiency".
- ⑤ National Aquifer Mission (NAQM) DRIP initiative and promotion of water efficient crops. Go Millets.

Thus, there is the need to ensure the idea of SDG 6 (Clean water and sanitation for all).

Folk art entails a world of culture and tradition passed down from generations. However, the skill which goes into their making is adopted by a very less number of youths due to lack of livelihood opportunities. Suggest measures to integrate economy and folk art to preserve the rich Indian culture and heritage. (15)

The Indian folk art is diverse, vivid and vast reflecting its historical, traditional and cultural heritage.

The reasons for lack of youth interest in the folk art

- ① Lack of understanding of the importance of India's rich cultural legacy.
- ② Most important reason is the lack of employment and livelihood opportunities.
- ③ The decrease in demand for traditional art forms like

the dokra bronze metal art from Bengal) because of the cheap alternatives, the lack of market.

④ Huge price and expensiveness of the traditional art forms
Ex Rogan oil painting from Gujarat.

⑤ Neo liberal globalisation has also diluted the traditional identities and interests in the folk arts.

⑥ As a result the McDonaldisation has resulted in copying of dominant western way of life undermining the interest in the folk arts.

The measures needed to integrate the art with economy

↳ Initiatives like "One District one Product" (ODOP) promoting local folk art. Ex the

Success story from increased
income of artisans in Uttar
Pradesh.

↳ Promoting the folk arts
like USTAAD, Nai Manzil
initiative.

↳ Interventions like "Meri
Dharohar, Meri Pehchan"
to protect the declining
art forms.

↳ Initiatives like easy credit
via PLI and ECLYS to
promote traditional art
forms.

↳ Recognition via the "GI
tags" like Madhubani
paintings from Bihar.

↳ Easy marketing options
like GEM postal, e-SARAS app.

Thus, the need of the hour
is to protect the rich heritage
of country's composite culture
[Article 51A (f)].

15.

What are the challenges in tribal health care system in India? How should healthcare delivery and human resources be organized in tribal health? (15)

The tribals constitute about 8.6% of the population (census 2011) and contribute significantly to the nation's growth and prosperity.

The tribal healthcare system

↳ The tribals lack efficient coverage under the health programmes like PM-JAY.

↳ The erosion of tribal identities results in challenges for better public service delivery and increased "trust deficit".

Challenges:

① About 90% of tribal women in rural far flung areas are out of government security coverage and

initiatives like SUMAN, Janani
Suraksha Yojana (JSY).

- ② The prevalence of anaemia
and various NCDs like
HIV-AIDS aggravates the
crisis.
- ③ Even during the COVID-19
pandemic, lack of awareness
resulted in "vacine hesitancy"
among the tribals.
- ④ Lack of proper database for
tribal health prospects and
outcomes.
- ⑤ High maternal mortality rates
among the tribal women
is also a cause of concern.
- ⑥ The children suffer ferom
"hidden hunger" i.e. malnutrition
deficiency, stunting and
wasting.

Organising healthcare delivery systems and human resources

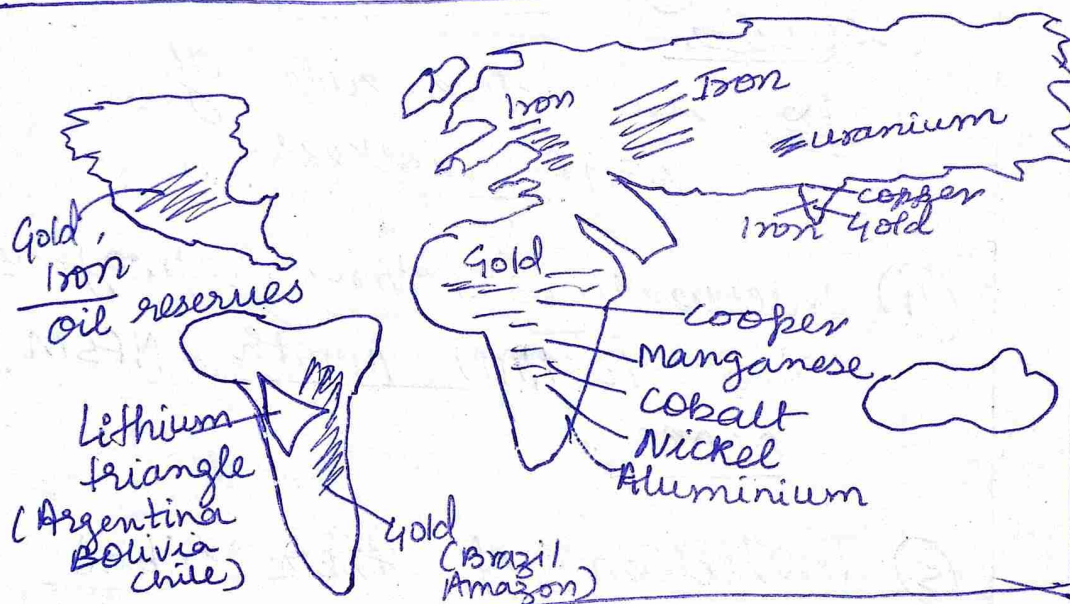
- ① Tribal health initiatives like Anamaya needs to be promoted further.
- ② Expansion of the PM-ABJAY, NDHM, e-sanjeevani to the tribals.
- ③ Extension of the Primary, secondary and tertiary health services.
Ex. via active role of ASHA workers.
- ④ Interventions through projects like POSTAN Month, NFSM, ONORC.
- ⑤ Protection of their tribal rights i.e. Jal, Jungle, Jameen (Tribal Panchsheel).

Thus, there is the need for realisation of the vision of "Health for all".

16. Assess the multidimensional implications of uneven distribution of minerals & resources in the world. (15)

The minerals refers to the critical earth elements which may occur in free state (like gold, silver) or in combination of various elements (ex. Quartz, feldspar, olivine, Amphibole, etc.)

Uneven distribution of mineral resources in the world



⇒ The African continent accounts for 60% of the critical metallic minerals.

⇒ The Middle East region, USA,

Oceanic regions are rich source of crude petroleum and the polymetallic nodules.

⇒ The minerals are spatially distributed across continents and oceans.

The multidimensional Implications

Social:

↳ It results in prosperity of the region Ex Kolar gold mines in Karnataka.

↳ However, it even results in the "resource curse" Ex Africa suffering from social ethnic conflicts, poverty despite the resources.

Economic:

↳ Facilitates the country's economy. Ex China is a leader in Rare Earth Elements (REE)

↳ Adds to economic potential Ex USA with largest gold reserve.

↳ However it even leads to "drain of wealth"
Ex from Africa, Latin America.

Political:

↳ Results in political tensions and conflicts
Ex ⇒ US-China trade war,
⇒ China banning export of REE like Gallium,
Germanium.

Environmental:

↳ leads to exploitation beyond carrying capacity.
Ex. Himalayan region in India

↳ Threatens livelihoods of the local inhabitants, flora, fauna.
Ex. issue of blood gold and Yanomami tribe (Amazon).

Thus, there is the need for sustainable and wise use of these resources for collective development and better inclusive innovation.

17.

The caste system in India acts as a catalyst for other social issues which hinder the development of Indian society. Do you agree with the view? (15)

The caste system in India is represented by hierarchical, endogamous social division prevalent from the ancient times.

caste system as a catalyst for other social issues:

① The caste system is highly interlinked with the social relations.

Ex. caste intersection with patriarchy leading to gender discrimination.

② Acts as a catalyst shaping the political dynamics whereby "people in India do not cast their vote, but vote their caste" (Rajni Kothari)

③ the politicisation of caste and

"casteisation of the politics" in
Indian context
Ex. caste coalitions for
electoral gains.

④ the catalyst for economic opportunities and avenues
because the ancient caste structure also shapes the
profession.

⑤ acts as a catalyst for socio economic and overall
development of a community.

Hindering the development of
Indian society

① It results in perpetuation of
the caste hierarchies
Ex. Recent debates around SECC
in Bihar

② It impacts the "social mobility"
of the people, especially

the women.

③ It results in "vote bank" and "identity politics" hindering the vision of development.

④ creates social frictions and tensions.

Ex. The reservation policies and 50% ceiling (Indra Sawhney case 1992).

⑤ It negatively impacts the democratic process and outcomes, hindering human capital formation.

However, the caste also acts as the facilitator for the increasing demand for "social justice" by checking the exploitation. It even acts as an identity forging unity among communities.

Thus, there is the need for more open, inclusive approach to address these challenges for being "welfare state".

18.

In light of the recently occurred cyclone Biparjoy that struck the Saurashtra and Kutch region of Gujarat, discuss the features and process of formation of tropical cyclone and the change in the nature of cyclones in the Indian Ocean. (15)

Tropical cyclones are the low pressure regions with high wind velocity being influenced by the Coriolis force of the Earth. Ex. cyclone Amphan, Vayu.

The Process of formation of tropical cyclones

⇒ They are formed in the tropical regions of the Earth with 5 necessary conditions:

- Sea surface temperature $\uparrow 27^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Large sea surface area and presence of Coriolis force.
- An already existing weak low pressure area.

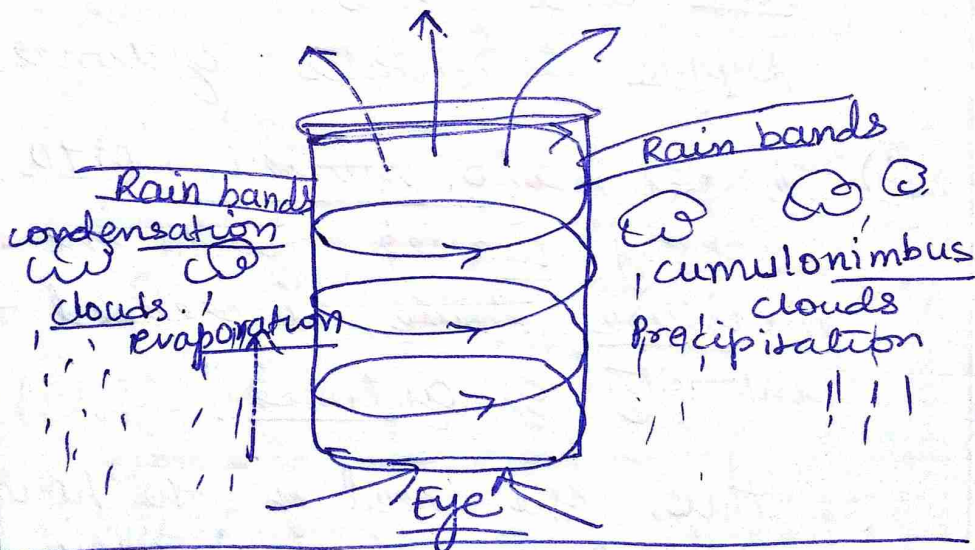
- Minimum variation in vertical wind speed.
- Upper divergence above the sea level system.

Features of tropical cyclones

↳ cover large sea surface area with high wind velocity.

↳ develop near low pressure area and frontal system is absent unlike extra tropical cyclones.

Tropical cyclone Eye (calm area)



↳ they generally develop near tropics moving from East to west in North.

Changing nature in the Indian Ocean

- ① Earlier Bay of Bengal used to experience 6-8 annual cyclones, whereas only 1-2 cyclones in Arabic sea.
- ② But due to global warming, climate change the cyclones in Arabic sea have increased.
Ex vayu, Nisarga, Taukate, Beparjoy.
- ③ the warming of Arabic sea and the Indian ocean dipole facilitates cyclones.
- ④ the El nino modiki, MJO, Rossby waves with increased moisture have increased the intensity of cyclones.

thus, the need of the hour is to have better early warning systems in the Indian Ocean region.

Critically examine the nature of the revolt of 1857 and explain how it affected the British policy in India in later years? (15)

the revolt of 1857 emerged as the "first war of Indian Independence" challenging the exploitative colonial policies.

Nature of the Revolt of 1857

① It was mainly led by the sepoys (sepoymutiny).

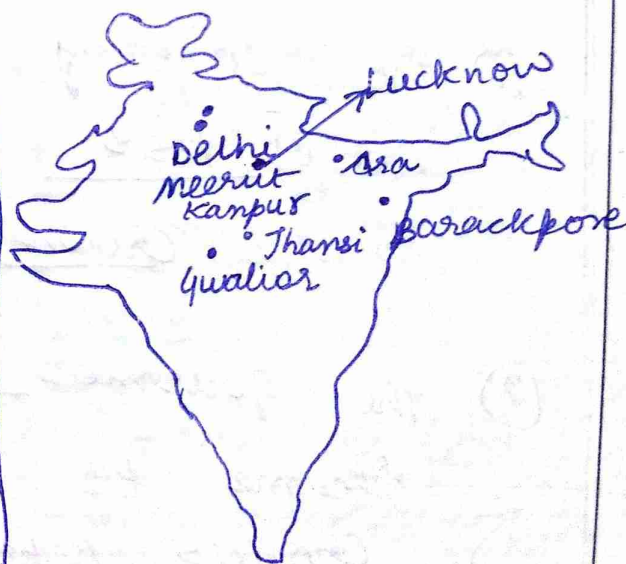
② The regional support was also extended to the

revolt

Ex. Rani
Lakshmi
Bai (Jhansi),
Kunwar
Singh (Mira).

③ It aimed at the revival of the earlier ideas of governance. Ex. The

Fig: Centres of Revolt



Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah
Zafar was chosen as the
"symbolic head"

④ It was the first such large
scale challenge to the
British rule.

⑤ However, it largely remained
limited to few northern
parts with participation of
the masses lacking to a
large extent.

The effect on British Policy
in India in later years

① the company rule ended and
Act of 1858 shifted power
to the Crown.

② the governor general of India
became the viceroy i.e.
Crown's Representative and
Lord Canning was first viceroy.

③ secretary of state for India was appointed.

④ In long run the number of Indian soldiers in British army was reduced.

⑤ British avoid the intervention in the Indian society directly. Ex. sati abolition, widow remarriage also led to the rise of dissent against British during 1850s.

⑥ The dispossessed landlords zamindars were restored with their rights.

⑦ the British started the policy of "carrot and stick" to hide the real nature of exploitation.

Thus, the revolt of 1857 played a key role in raising the nationalist consciousness for the future mass movements.

20.

How do the cultural, linguistic and religious diversity in India influence the social fabric of the country and shape its identity? (15)

The social fabric of India is diverse, distinct and vast with "plural and multicultural identities" reflecting "unity in diversity".

The social fabric and the
shaping of the identity

I. Cultural diversity:

↳ The cultural customs traditions shape the social fabric and collective identity

Ex the festivals like Holi, Sivalli, Eid, Christmas shape the identities,

↳ The cultural practices, folk arts, paintings forge solidarity. Ex the

continuity between Hindustani
and Carnatic music

↳ The architecture, literature
philosophy shape the social
fabric.
Ex Vesara style reflecting
fusion of Nagara and
Dravidian.

II. Linguistic diversity =

↳ India is the land with
diverse language and
dialects.

Ex 22 schedule languages
(8th schedule) and
thousands of regional
dialects.

↳ However, at times it also
creates challenges.

Ex Demand for linguistic
reorganisation of
States ⇒ Tulunadu.

↳ It even leads to the
idea of regionalism,
separatism and 'sons of
soil movement'.

III. The religious diversity :

↳ There are about six minority communities and diverse religious practices.

Ex Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism, etc.

↳ It forges the identity of "collectiveness".

↳ However, it also threatens the social fabric with the "identity politics" and "communalisation of politics".

↳ Its interaction with society, politics, economy results in both cooperation and contestation.

Thus, the need of the hour is to pursue mutual respect, acknowledgment, tolerance and accommodation as "united we stand, divided we fall".

