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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	331234
Center	offline Karol Bagh	Date	22/11/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. (150 words) 10

स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Archaeological survey of India was established under The Alexander Cunningham to protect the Indian heritage during British era.

Role of (ASI)

- 1) Implementation of Ancient monument and preservation act
- 2) Identifies areas of rich Indian heritage and recommends it for protection
- 3) Takes up retrofitting and refurbishment measures
- 4) Ensures no encroachment over such common heritage
- 5) Preservation of Artefacts, coins, valuables
- 6) Regular inspection of sites, museums.
- 7) Instrumental in adopt a heritage foundation and ensuring development works.

Challenges faced by ASI

- 1) Budgetary constraints - due to time and cost overruns for preservation
- 2) Lack of power of punitive action for even cognizable offences of destruction of monument.
- 3) Lack of Experts for digitization of records, assessment, dating and research
- 4) Archaeological research not taken up and undue importance to maintenance only.

Efforts and steps taken

- 1) Digital museums of 'Hampi'
- 2) Adopt a heritage mission to boost private participation in preservation
- 3) Technology like Carbon, Argon dating for excavation sites
- 4) Revenue generation based on tourism and maintenance.

Our heritage is our voice to the world,
ASI should be strengthened to ensure
its preservation.

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. (150 words) 10

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Indian tribal art has huge diversity, and reflective of Indian culture and heritage with economic upside.

(A) Economic resource

1) Tribal museum at Chittanagpur displaying tribe culture, history, reels and artefacts.

2) Tribal tourism
under ecotourism model of Pochampally village recognised by UNWTO

3) Tribal handicrafts
eg. Assamese dyamcha, Ikats saree have huge traction in west due to sustainable fabrics, rich designs

4) Tribal art - eg. wooden crafts, soma paintings, shola designs are being used even international fashion. (Indo-western wear)

5) Cultural shows

- eg. Mallakhamb performed at international stage

⑤ Socio economic transformation

- 1) Preservation of culture by frequent use and stop dying of arts due to economic unsustainability.
- 2) Income generation for tribals and diversify living opportunities
- 3) drive of village economy and local development
- 4) Government investment would give tribals agency in continuing their crafts while preserving culture
- 5) Can access other benefits → healthcare, education due to increased income

Challenges

- 1) obsolete technology.
- 2) Products face stiff 'price' competition with mass produced goods
- 3) Market avenues are limited of Product use
- 4) Lack of 'traditional' knowledge database and ~~the~~ benefit sharing
- 5) Cultural appropriation violating their rights.

On Tags, tribal tourism circuits, product Innovation (fusion clothes, paintings) should be invested to make them economically viable.

3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Chelmsford - Montague reforms of 1919 made a huge constitutional and administrative reforms.

Half fulfilled Aspirations

- 1) Dyarchy introduced for Provinces creating transferred subject for provincial governments.
- 2) Expansion of viceroys executive council and seats for non officials - non officials now in majority.
- 3) Could now vote on budget and ask Supplementaries.
- 4) Voting right extended to women.
- 5) Separate electorates for sikhs, marathas.
- 6) Home charges abolished for secretary of State.
- 7) Civil service reforms under Lee Commission increase party to 50% of Indians.
- 8) Lindbergh commission for Agriculture.

Still short of fulfilling aspirations

- 1) Dominion Status not granted as advocated by Home Rule League
- 2) Governor general still held veto, ordinance power
eg. Veto on Public safety bill
- 3) Universal Adult franchise not guaranteed (only 14% right to vote)
- 4) Still [30%] budget unvotable
- 5) Indian purse still funded European wars eg. world war I.
- 6) Church and rule perpetuated by extending separate electorates to other minorities.
- 5) presence of reserved subjects denied autonomy
- 6) No parity in civil services, military, judiciary higher posts.

This Gandhi himself rejected the 1919 Act and was labelled as Benign despotism by Congress.

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Korean war ended with
peaceful agreement over the 38th
parallel but had both local and
global repercussions.

Local

- 1) Division of the Korean peninsula
though both sides wanted a
reunification.
- 2) Two contrasting worlds one democratic,
other authoritarian, one capitalism
and free economy, other in abject
poverty.
- 3) Rogue nation development in north
Korea, huge poverty, unemployment,
famine.
- 4) Japanese intervention shaped
Korean culture, food, practices

Global

- 1) Triggered the Cold war
between US and USSR

- 2) Proliferation of new war to other nations and domino effect eg Vietnam war
- 3) Encirclement of communism policy of USA was shaped and present day influence seen on
US - Strategic ports in Indian ocean
- 4) End of war, triggered decolonisation processes in Africa, Middle East

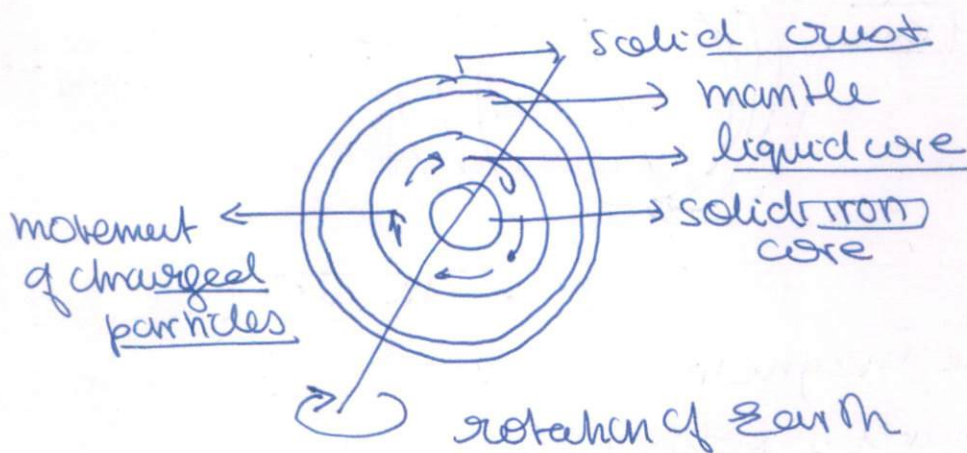
✍
The demilitarised zone separating North and South Korea still remains the most heavily militarised area of the world.

5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10

पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The Earth has a magnetic field caused due to geodynamo movements, internal structure of Earth and Electromagnetism.

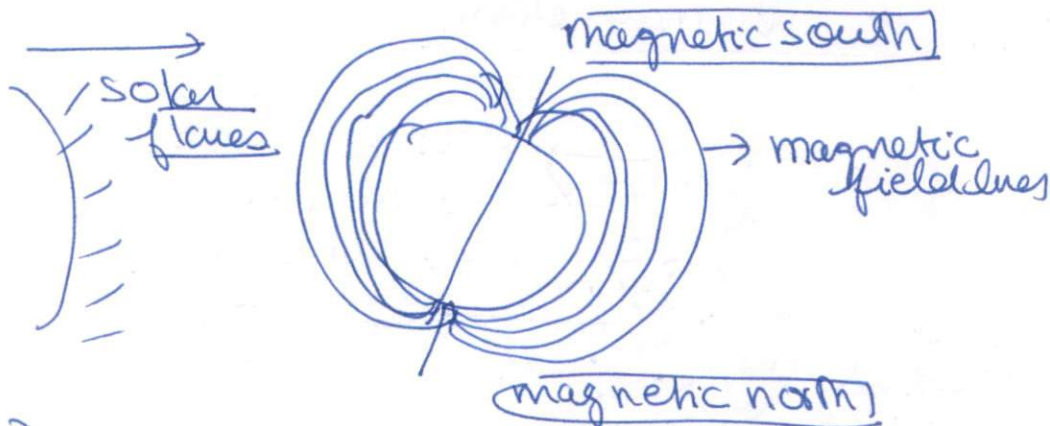
Origin of Earth's magnetism



- ① The liquid core generates currents of charged particles around the solid iron core due to Earth's rotation on its axis causing it to form a Electromagnet.

- 2) This Electromagnet induces a magnetic field over earth.
- 3). plate incursions in the mantle can also alter the flow of such currents and lead to flipping of magnetic poles

Interaction with solar particles



- 1) The magnetic field around Earth ward of solar flares and mass ejections
 - ↳ preserving atmosphere
 - ↳ harmful radiation avoided
- 2) where magnetic field is weakened near poles, interaction of solar flares excites gases in the atmosphere forming Auroras
- 3) Can help study sun spot cycles, expansion of universe.

6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently, Dam failure at Rongli glacier lead to glacial lake outburst floods and flash floods in Uttarakhand.

Challenges of dam safety

1) Old and aging dams

- eg Mullapenyar dam (> 100 years) reached brink capacity, made of wooden & stone material

2) Dam induced seismicity

eg Koyna dam earthquake can again cause dam failure

3) Multipurpose dams required to be filled over capacity for agriculture, power and can cause huge flash floods in case of breach.

4) Moraine dams made of unconsolidated material can cause breakage with slight external influence

5) Lack of dredging, increased siltation

can reduce capacity and cause
leakage

Potential of Dam Rehabilitation and
Improvement Project of World Bank

- 1) Retrofittting of aged dams
- 2) Relook water dimension, discharge
values taking into account changed
rainfall, groundwater, use.
- 3) Seismic proof building material
- 4) Install Early warning system
for quick response and recovery
- 5) DHARMA portal for holistic
management, keeping in mind local
needs.
- 6) Decommissioning of dams that are
hazardous can save huge life
- 7) Water level monitoring at all
times to regulate discharge and
reduce downstream floods.

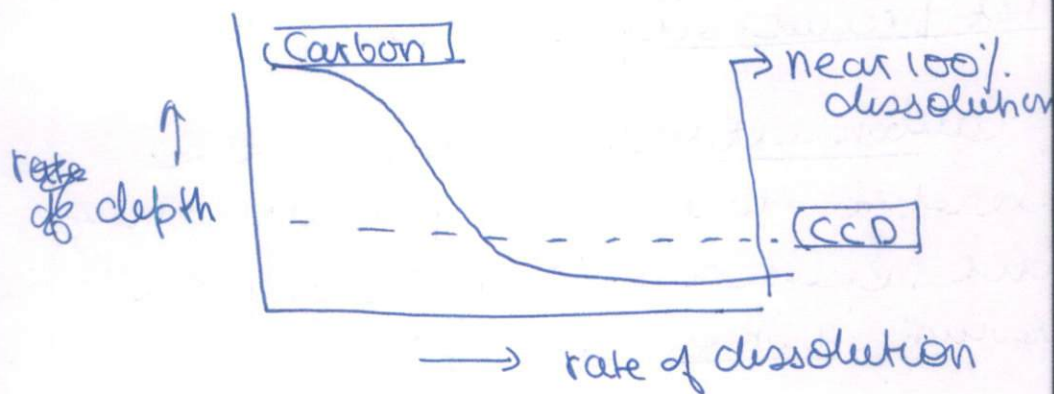
DRIP scheme This can help in flood
control management -

7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well.

(150 words) 10

कार्बोनेट क्षतिपूर्ति गहराई या कार्बन कंपनसेशन डेप्थ (CCD) से क्या अभिप्राय है? साथ ही, मानवजनित तापन (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon Compensation Depth is the depth at which Carbonate materials will dissolve readily without external force



Rise in depth due to anthropogenic warming

- 1) Due to increasing temperatures there is increasing levels of acidification and reduction in pH causing faster dissolution
- 2) Rising temperatures & rate of dissolution.
- 3) Changes salinity further effects depth

Impact

- 1) Threat to corals and mass coral bleaching due to dissolving of calcium carbonate structures
- 2) Threat to other marine biota of foraminifera having carbon skeletons
- 3) Shifting of macroalgal ecosystems towards the temperate reducing net productivity of tropics.
- 4) Carbon saturation could also lead to reduced oxygen availability and increased biological oxygen demand risky biological deserts
- 5) Shift in mangrove ecotones due to increased salinity levels near surface
- 6) Reduced capacity of blue carbon and can exacerbate global warming causing a self enforcing cycle

Studying (CCD) can give us insights on levels of global warming and track efforts to combat climate change

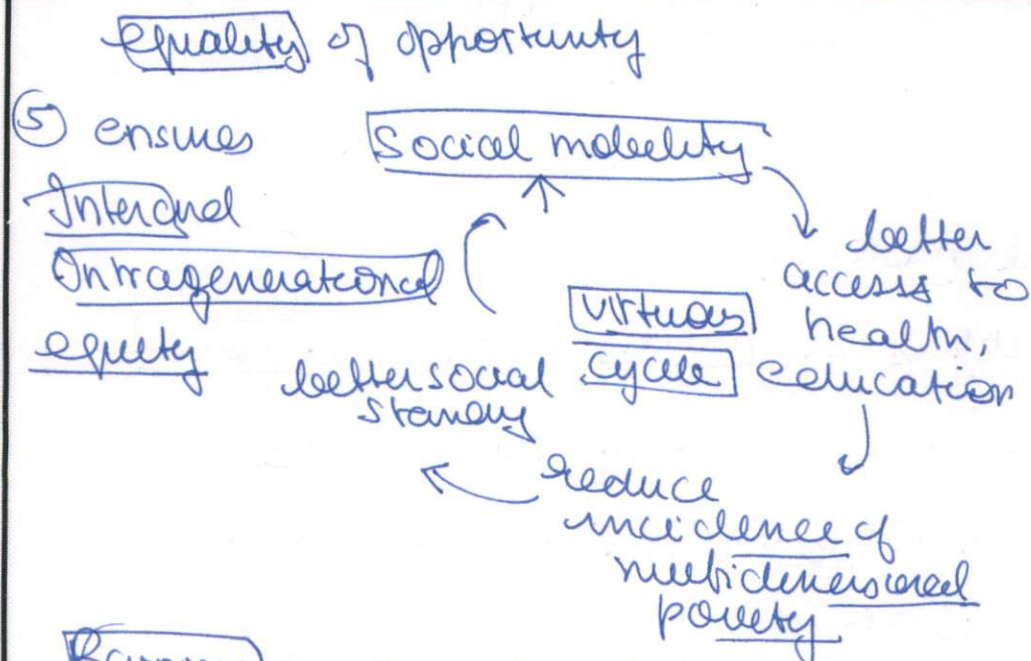
8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility refers to the ability of a person born in a lower caste/class improve its standing within his lifetime for better socio economic conditions.

Relationship with Equality

- 1) [Social mobility] ensures equal opportunity of development and full capability of ensuring one's potential
eg. [Caste hurdles] like untouchability, poverty reduce chances of improving their quality of life
- 2) Ensures [Equity]
eg. Reservations and rehabilitative justice can help in mobility
- 3) Improved [mobility] ensures escaping vicious circle of poverty
- 4) Can induce decisions based only on Merit thus ensuring



Barriers to social mobility

- ① Attitudinal
 - eg. Patriarchal norms of son preference
 - monification of Caste
- ② Historical injustice has linked social mobility with poverty caused to be trapped in vicious circle eg higher incidence of poverty in SC
- ③ Laws - only address symptomatic conditions eg abolition of untouchability but lack of empowerment of jobs
- ④ Inaccessibility eg. digital divide, financial literacy divide
- ⑤ Neglect by those not facing it
(Kaushik Basu)

9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. (150 words) 10

हाल के दशकों में जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों को देखते हुए, क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत में दो-बच्चों की नीति (टू चाइल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently India's Total fertility rate dropped to 2.2 with some pocket showing TFR < replacement rate of Kerala - 1.07.

Need for two child policy

- 1) Overpopulation and resource pressure
 - India added 131 million people last decade
 - causing poverty, resource exploitation, urban pressure
- 2) lead to better health outcomes
 - reduce Maternal mortality, child mortality.
 - affordable health, education, child care.
- 3) Replacement level and stabilisation not achieved yet.

Arguments Against

1. Negative social effects
 - Son preference

India home to largest 'missing girls'

2) reducing family ties : abandonment seen where 2 child norms enforced.

3) Threat of pushing female children to slavery, trafficking

4) Replacement rate already < 2.1 in some states causing political problems eg 15M finance commission - grants, delimitation issues

5) Once TFR declines, difficult to reverse as seen in Japan, West

- problems of aging population
- increasing dependency ratio

6) Coerce cannot be the solution
- all effects of Emergency and forced sterilisation.

Demographic transition is part and parcel of socio economic transformation, population stabilisation would be achieved with better healthcare, access to contraceptive, delayed marriage.

10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust.
Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the growing
interdependence and interconnectedness
due to cross border flow of ideas,
goods and people.

Incredibly efficient

1) Economic

- boosted per capita incomes
- 4th largest forex reserves
- 3rd highest GDP per capita

2) Social

- increased westernization of
dressing, food (modernisation)
- changing family ties (nuclear families,
love marriages)
- social acceptance - interfaith marriage,
LGBTQ+

3) Technological

- affordable healthcare, increased
literacy, digital increased
banking.

Historically unjust

- 1) Economic → India's dependence on China for strategic materials
- loss of traditional industries
 - increasing economic inequality
(gini → 1% more than 50% wealth)

2) Social

- sanitization of caste even to tribals.
- loss of culture e.g. dying tribal art forms.
- unequal access to vulnerable (e.g. digital divide)

3) Political/International

- Neocolonialism & debt trap diplomacy
 - dollar sovereignty
 - unequal status at global high table of UNSC
- ← WTO dominates against Indian agriculture and food security

Globalisation has increased inequalities in all spheres, exacerbated by COVID19 and now world is witnessing 'De-globalisation'.

11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

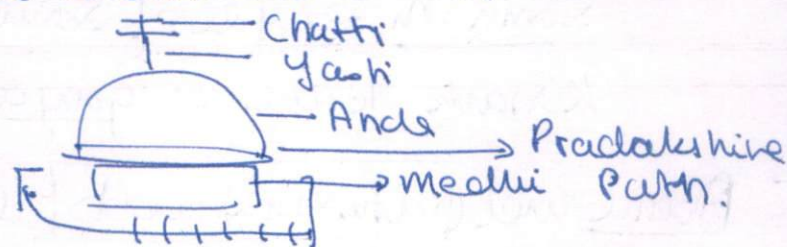
"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Religious art in India has flourished through royal patronage, missionary influence and culture of existing times.

Impact of religion on art

①. Buddhism

- Development of chaityas and viharas
eg. Lomas Rishi caves
- Dhamma rock edicts of Ashoka
- Stupa architecture at Sanchi



- Mauryan capitals with wheel of Dhamma symbolising 'PATTADACCA samup' eg. lion capital of sarnath
- Sculptures of Gandhara and Mathura
- Cave sculptures of Amravati with Jataka stories.

② Buddhism

- Sculpture art of Bhambur at Shravambelagola
- Cave architecture of Udaygiri and Khandagiri Grottoes
- Temples at Deonath, Jhamsi of Parasvanath, Mahavira
- Ellora paintings of Sain monks

③ Hinduism

- temple architecture of Dravida, Nagara and Vesara style
eg. Vijaynagar temple at Hampi
Somnath temple of Somnathi
Konark temple of Ganga dynasty
- Dance and performing art like
music, Netty, Theatre
eg. Bharatnatyam of claudesi
tradition
Vedic chanting under intangible
heritage.
- Visual arts paintings at Ellora of
Ravan palachi, Ashoka's Perane

4) Sikhism → gurdwaras and
langars, community Kitchens

5) Islam → development of Charbagh

Gardens
→ double dome, mosques,

madrasas

→ Karnak with Persian influence

→ lynazzals

However there is abundance of secular
art also

1) Ancient → great barn of IVC
→ graves, burials
(@ burgham)

→ Port → chulays and houses
at Dholavira

2) Medieval

→ Abdullah mosque of Vijaynagar

→ Palaces of Tipu Sultan's
palace at Mysore

3) Modern

→ Planned cities at
Charbagh

→ Parliamentary building

→ India Gate as war memorial

Thus art has dominance of religion in
India however, it more noticeably
displays the culture of the time.

12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The initial phase of INC when it was formed in 1885 was dominated by Moderate influence. That did not count a mass movement.

Organisational Apathy in initial years

- 1) Moderates rejected participation of working class and wanted to keep it an intelligentsia movement.
- 2) Demands not taken up in the 1st century before Swadeshi movement.
- 3) Workers' movements remain sporadic and individual effort
eg. Sapcoffe Bamerfee Organsing
cotton mill workers

4) Communist parties developed
separately eg. NM Joshi

at Tashkent.
5) Swadeshi movement and boycott ^{didn't} ^{voice rights}
However, they participated overwhelmingly
later

1) Non cooperation movement

- Railway strikes led by JM Sengupta
- tea and plantation strikes under INC fold

2) Gandhian politics

- wanted to be inclusive and mass based This addressed demands of working class
eg Ahmedabad mill strike

3) Raised voices

- Trade disputes act was tabled and only rejected by Veto under 28 month Congress rules

4) Trade union under INC fold

- AITUC formed and reached

by Lala Lajpat Rai

5) Civil disobedience movement was supported by mull workers and leaders led these movements themselves eg Dhansu salt workers led by Sardar Naichu

6) Quit India movement
- They led single strikes, picketing in textile mills, tea plantations.

7) Agrarian reforms taken up eg Pabna Agrarian League and mill owners of wheat, cotton.

Thus. The national movement brought into its fold the working class demands and participation.

13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy.
Comment. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्बहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon's tenure was more
benign as compared to his
earlier successors.

Early measures restoring faith in liberal
traditions

1) Liberator of Indian press : repealed
the Vernacular press act instituted
by Lord Lytton.

- removed criteria of saving
2 newspapers for official
perusal
- registration and censorship.

2) Ilbert bill introduced

- Allowing non Indians to be tried
by Indian judges under the same law

3) First factories act

- Improve working conditions of labourers
- reduce working hours for

Children and Women

- 4) Decentralisation and Panchayati
Raj institutions set up
 — gave direction for financial
decentralisation, mandate for
education, local development
works.
- 5) Education under 3rd tier and
 rejected the theory of trickle down

However he was not able to bring
a change in the conservative mindset.

- 1) Gillbert bill controversy - The bill
 was defeated and was never passed.
- 2) Worst features of Vernacular press
 act were removed under
Newspaper Incitement to offences act
Seditious meeting act 124A crpc
- 3) Decentralisation remained on paper
 and there wasn't effective devolution
 of fund, functions and functionaries

- 4) labour laws continued to be coercive and did not apply to plantation workers.
- 5) Education was again centralised under Curzon's rule and post Saddler committee
- women's education remained neglected

Britishers continued to operate with ideology of 'The white man's burden'. Curzon himself said "Not one man is worthy of holding the post of higher officials in civil services or military".

14. The New Social Movements in post-independence period made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices and deepened the very notion of democracy in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में नए सामाजिक आंदोलनों ने अन्याय के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शुरुआत की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को सुदृढ़ किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Post independence many social-economic-political reforms emerged that shaped the present discourse of democracy.

I. Social reforms deepening democracy

1) Religious reforms

Ⓐ Prohibition of dowry by All India women's congress.

Ⓑ Right to inheritance of property

Ⓒ Special marriages Act brought under protection inter-religious marriages.

2) Socio-political movements

a). Demand for constitutionalisation of 'Panchayati Raj' and passing of 73rd & 74th amendment leading to grassroots democracy

3) Kisan Mazdoor Samahar movement for transparency and passing of RTI Act, 2005 creating a creed of openness.

4) Anna Hazare's movement for anti corruption and passing of Lokpal and Lokayukta act to oversee and curtail corruption

3) socio economic

a) (Bhoodan movement) led to land reforms and ceiling on agricultural land giving rights to farmers

b) Labour movement
- fixing of minimum wages under minimum wages act

c) recent farm protest and withdrawal of farm bills assuaging fear of farmers.

d) other social movements

- PUL movement for decriminalisation

of section 377 IPC bringing historical
justice to LGBTQ+

2) Narmada Bachao Andolan

recognising rights of indigenous
communities and passing of
EIA act 2006

3) tribal protests leading to FRA act,
2006.

Social movements have been part
and parcel of Indian democracy and
have now gained further traction
by use of legal means, PIL's, pressure
groups to bring social justice.

15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. (250 words) 15
ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Australian Bushfires recently led to massive degradation and reported loss of 1 million animals.

reasons for recurrent and Catastrophic wildfires

Local

I Natural

1) Temperate vegetation more susceptible

- Dry coniferous trees
- scelophytes with inflammable oil

2) less rainfall as compared to tropical evergreen forests

3) Jet streams causing a lid of high pressure over an area causing temperatures to rise enormously
eg wildfires in USA exacerbated due to 'Omega blockage' of Jet stream

II Anthropogenic causes

1) Climate change

a) rising temperatures increasing
potential evapotranspiration
and dried leaves easier to
catch fire

b) Scanty rainfall causing reduced
soil moisture.

2) Deforestation and overgrazing

a) Due to timbering activities
huge swatches of forest cut down.

b) Commercial agriculture has
converted forested land into
grazing fields and farm lands

eg Prairies of North America
Downs of Australia

3) Mining and clearance of forests

eg. resource rich region of
Australia (east coast)

— Rapid urbanisation and encroachment

of air

4) Wildfires caused by Invasive Species
Eg Propolis juliflora

5) Human activities

↳ Smoking
↳ lighting on fire deliberately
for illegal smuggling and wildlife
trade

III Exacerbated by Global Events

- 1) ~~the~~ positive phase of ENSO
and reducing cycle causing
droughts in Australia
- 2) Polar vortex moving downwards
causing chilling effect over
USA.

Reasons for India

- 1) Efforts for combating Climate Change
to be ramped up
- 2) Invasive species, Habitat
fragmentation — can also have
impact on food security
- 3) Biodiversity less difficult to recover
- 4) Afforestation and shrimp protected
areas.

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Recently, there was downstream flooding in Dinang river due to ~~the~~ higher discharge in (Siam) river in China.

Need for cross border flood management

- ① Most perennial himalayan rivers are antecedent in India.
eg Indus, Satluj, Brahmaputra
- ② building Dams upstream could alter discharge patterns causing floods downstream
- ③ Torrential rainfall upstream could affect lower riparian state with floods, excessive sedimentation
- ④ ~~up~~ India being upper riparian state next Bangladesh could have geostrategic implications on

water sharing

- 5) Critical for country's water needs, food security, industrialisation.
eg (50% area still rainfed)

Major issues1) Monitoring and communication

eg. China unilaterally withdrew from water information sharing of Brahmaputra post Doklam

2) Riparian conflicts

- Consensus on water sharing
eg Farraka agreement between India and Bangladesh protested by West Bengal

3) Geostrategic sovereignty

- eg. can be used to cause flash floods and flood droughts downstream.

4) Difficult to monitor developments across border

- eg China's plan to build for HEP in Tibet region on Brahmaputra.

Remedial measures

- 1) Treaties : one lines of successful mechanisms of Indian water treaty.
- 2) Self disclosure norms and information sharing. eg. use of Indian fusion center extended to regime changes
- 3) Cross border inspection treaties for tab on development activities
- 4) Regional blocs and collective good of Mekong-Lancang cooperation
- 5) Participatory development of local bodies and people of Afforestation, breakers, rehabilitation outside flood prone area
- 6) Monitoring and IRC systems of use of community radio, SMS

Cross border floods have to be successfully controlled through greater cooperation to reduce risk of life & property under (Sendai framework)

17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

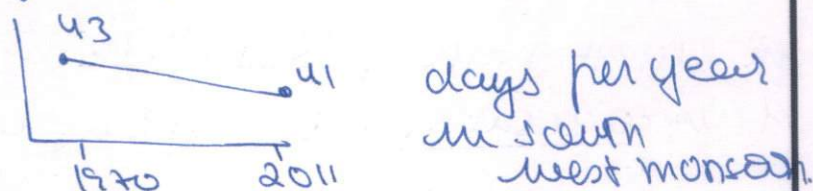
भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Water resources and per capita availability of water has reduced from 4700 cubes to 1123 cubes per person from 1950's to present.

Geoclimatic phenomenon

①. Changing rainfall patterns

- due to climate change, average days of rainfall have decreased



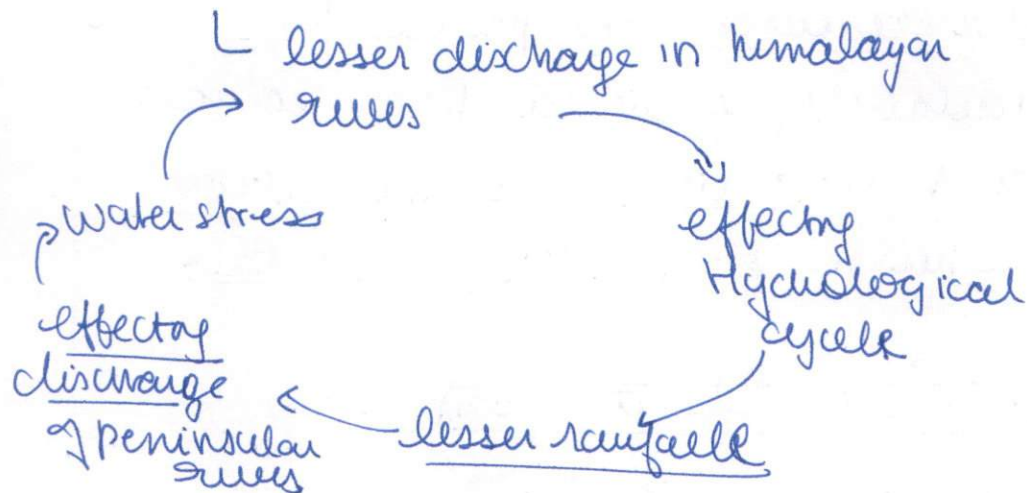
②. Higher temperatures

- increased evapotranspiration reducing soil moistures

③. reduced recharge of groundwater moistures due to topographical constraints

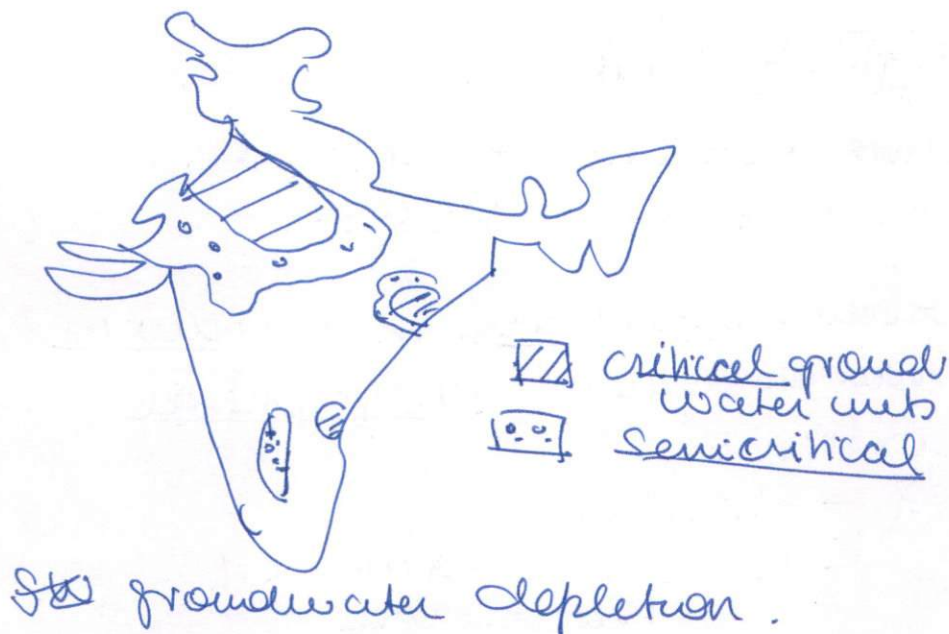
eg - Himalayas
 ↳ Hard Lava Plateau of Maharashtra

④ Shrinking of glaciers reducing
freshwater availability and drying
up of several streams.



II faulty government policies

1) Canal irrigation and Green revolution
in desert state of Rajasthan instead
of agroecological cropping of millets



- 2) Power subsidy and proliferation of tubewells
— presence of groundwater resources
act depleting ground water tables
- 3) Cross subsidisation of water used in
agriculture with domestic use
(90% use of groundwater, 89% surface water)
- 4) Virtual water export of meat,
water intensive crops — sugarcane
- 5) Lax industrial effluents discharge
and river water pollution of Mithi
river in Mumbai, Yamuna in Delhi
- 6) Encroachment of lakes for urbanisation
eg. 300 lakes vanished in Hyderabad

Steps to be taken

- 1) Drought and desert area development
through 'Integrated watershed
approach'
- 2) Roof top rainwater harvesting
- 3) greywater recycling (currently 30%)
- 4) EIA for projects near rivers
- 5) participatory management of irrigation

Holistic approach required to avoid
'day zero' situations.

18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? (250 words) 15

प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

Plate tectonics theory has suggested that the formation of endogenetic landforms like fold mountains through movement of lithospheric plates.



major plates

1. North American
2. South American
3. African
4. Eurasian
5. Indo Australian
11. Pacific

(minor)

2. Cocos
12. Nazcas
13. San de fuen
14. Arabian
6. Phillipenes

movement of plates

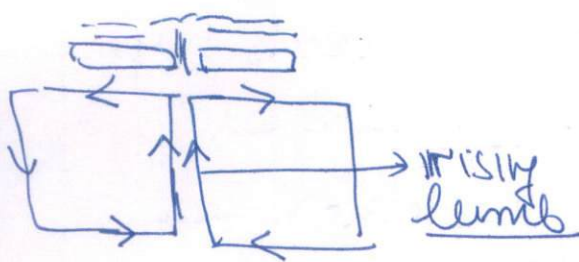
1) The lithospheric plates are floating over a thin layer of asthenosphere.

and are able to move
with conveying or diverging
limbs of magma.

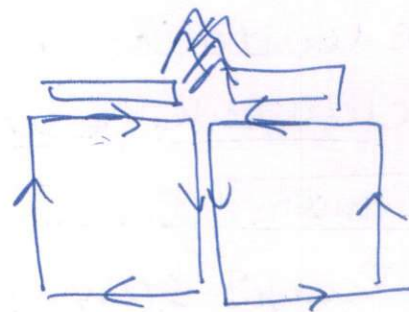
2) The magma near core of earth
gets heated and starts rising
giving rise to convective cells.

3) As it reaches the surface it
begins to cool and descend
thus making a complete cell.

4) There are numerous cells in
the atmosphere giving rise to
various macro & micro plates



diverging
plate boundary



converging
plate boundary

These plate movements create various landforms on the surface.

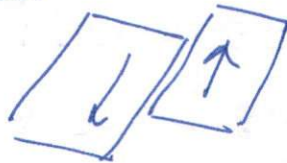
diverging

- 1) fissure volcanoes
- 2) mid oceanic ridges.
- 3) geysers
- 4) Dykes, sills

converging

- 1) fold mountains
- 2) island arcs
- 3) accretionary wedges

transverse



transverse movements of plates can also occur.

Plate boundaries and movements help us delineate earthquake and volcanism zones of the earth & Pacific ring of fire

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Indian Preamble declares India to be a 'secular' republic and fundamental rights for freedom of religion under Article 25-28 guarantee constitutional secularism.

Gap between ~~prof~~ constitutional secularism and practice

1) Anti conversion laws by some state governments
eg UP, while freedom to profess and practice is declared a right (Article 25).

2) Religious reform movements
eg → Abolition of Triple Talac practice
→ Women temple entry judgement
eg Sabarimala case

3) Government facilitated religious practices
eg. Kumbh Mela

- lighting Diyas at Ayodhya
- allowing married women to travel for Hajj without Parmaur.
- 4) Minority based schemes and welfare
eg. Jan Suraksha Karyakram
National Commission on minorities
violating equality
- Nari Roshni scheme
- 5) Allowed use of Religious symbols
as opposed to Secularism of western countries
- eg wearing of dupkha
carryng of Kirtan
- 6) Daily practices in public offices
eg. 'Naryal puja' at inauguration of public buildings
sarn of 'Bhagwad' liter
- 7) Disparity in personal laws
eg. Hindu Marriage act
- 8) Boards to manage religious properties
eg Waqf council
SCPC for churches.

However Indian secularism is
widely in its connotation and doesn't
violate the constitution.

- (1) Reasonable restrictions of public
order, health, morality
- (2) No strict separation of Religion
and state, but equal respect for
all religions
- (3) Necessary to accommodate 'Unity
in diversity'
- (4) Religion is intermixed with day to
day life of people and thus
difficult to separate its public view
and not feasible nor advisable
for a uniform civil code (Law Commission)
- (5) Due process of law and DPSP allowing
for religious reforms by government
and judiciary.
- (6) Collective rights under Article 26

Thus Indian secularism doesn't violate
but remains in congruence with constitutional
secularism

20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

The out of pocket Expenditure on healthcare has soared to 66% (Economic survey 2019). due to reduced budgetary spending.

Increased public investment in care economy can achieve multiple objectives

1) Better health outcomes

- reduced prevalence of tropical and preventable diseases
eg Malaria, Tuberculosis
- healthcare for lifestyle diseases can reduce disability adjusted lifestyle
eg diabetes

2) Better demographic objectives

- reduce IMR to 25 by 2025
and MMR to 100 by 2030

- achieve population stabilisation goal of 2045 due to better reach of contraceptives, family planning

3) Nutritional Objectives

- 1) reduced prevalence of nutritional insecurity,
- 2) - anemia - 6x6x6 targets
- 3) increased prevalence of Breastfeeding

4) Reemployment

- reduce demographic pressure by creating jobs for technicians, nurses, paramedics

5) Boost Economy

- India can remain as a emerging hotspot for medical and wellness tourism (20% currently)
- boost private and foreign investment ramping up: GDP, forex
- emerging research in pharmaceutical API strengthening production.

⑥. Regional development

- currently huge divide in rural areas (only 30% doctors posted)

⑦ Social objectives

- reduce burden on women on unpaid care and lead to empowerment (spend 5x times more on unpaid care)

way forward

- Care economy plan under National infrastructure pipeline
- PPP based models in backward area
- bridge courses for Ayush practitioners
- focus on geriatrics care
- involvement of ASHA's in primary care centers (Alma Ata declaration)

Investment in care economy could be critical in achieving SDG-3 (Universal healthcare).