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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	577067
Center	Online	Date	31 Jan '21

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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.

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।

Archeological Survey of India was established by Alexander Cunningham to discover the past heritage and to understand the Indian culture.

Role: ASI's role has been evolved over the years.

- ① Discovery of new sites by excavating in a scientific manner
eg. Harappa was discovered in 1920.

- ② Understanding the culture by interpretation through the evidences found

③ fire altars at kalibangan means importance to rituals.

④ preserving the existing sites to protect the culture and promote tourism.

⑤ Restoration of sites for their long term sustainability.

Challenges faced:-

↓
lacking new technology so that sites do not get affected.
↳ lack of skilled staff
↳ lack of funds for excavation and research purposes

Measures taken:-

↓
promoting tourism through swadesh darshan
↳ Adopted a formed Ministry of culture & tourism
Heritage scheme

AsI is instrumental in reconstructing the glorious history of India,

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।

Tribal art refers the art possessed by specific tribes which are unique and represent traits of their culture.

Potential

① As an economic source:

- By propagation of such arts in tribal fairs.

(eg) Hunar Haats.

- performing arts in global function

(eg) Recently a Tripura's dance featured in UAE.

- By establishing GI tags for their produce.

② Socio-economic transformation:

- Building up their confidence in their own art.
- Better trust and assimilation.
- less poverty and unemployment

Challenges:

- ① Lack of awareness in how to utilise the art for economic gains.
- ② Declining arts: A majority of them are moving away from their culture. (Effect of globalisation).
- ③ poverty and isolation due to rugged terrain.
- ④ Lack of channels to propagate. Govt. conduct "Adi Mahotsav" from time to time to promote tribal arts.

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।

~~British~~ • British govt. in 1920s
faced various pressure both
internally and in Britain to bring
Constitution changes in India. In this
backdrop August declaration of
1919 paved the way for Govt. of
India act 1919.

Govt Act 1919 : radical changes :

- ① Bicameralism at center.
- ② expanded the separate
electorate to Sikh, European,
Anglo Indians.
- ③ It introduced dyarchy at the
~~level~~ provinces to give them
more freedom.

④ It increased the number of
Indians in the executive council
from 1 to 3.

However it remained short on
the demands!

→ the goal of self governance/rule
remained a far sighted.

→ Civil services age and representation
was an issue.

→ The effective veto was still under
viceroy.

→ Indians were not given important
posts.

→ further acts like Rowlatt act and
Jallawala Bagh further created resentment.

The resentment due to the act caused
Indians to launch Non-cooperation
movement under Gandhiji.

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।

Korean war took place between (1952-53) after Japan lost its supremacy over Korea and it was divided between North and South Korea on 38th parallel.

Forgotten conflict:

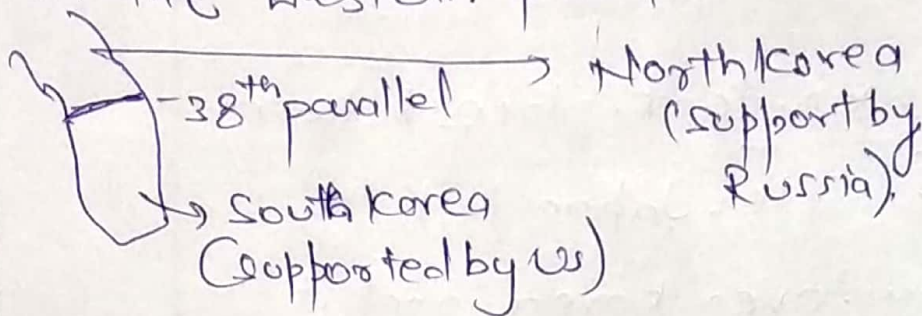
→ After the status quo which was established after the war, the things have not changed much in the last 60 years.

→ No Bilateral agreement to unify Korea was initiated from either side.

However it had far-reaching implications:

① It became a ground for cold war

In the western Pacific.



② The dictatorship in North Korea has led to its nuclearisation, creating terror specially for Japan.

③ It also became a tussle ground for ideologies - communism in North Korea & Capitalism in South Korea.

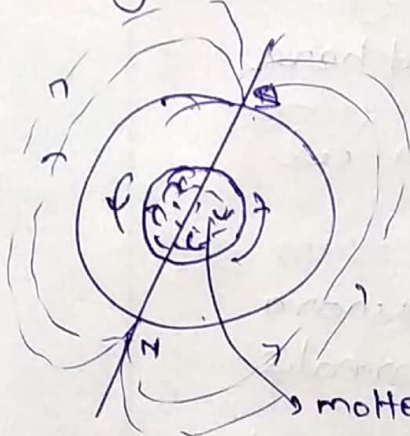
India mediated b/w them in 1953 to maintain the status quo, It can do the same now to diffuse the tension given its global reputation.

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।

Our earth behaves as a magnet with its own magnetic field that helps in protection of life around the planet.

Origin

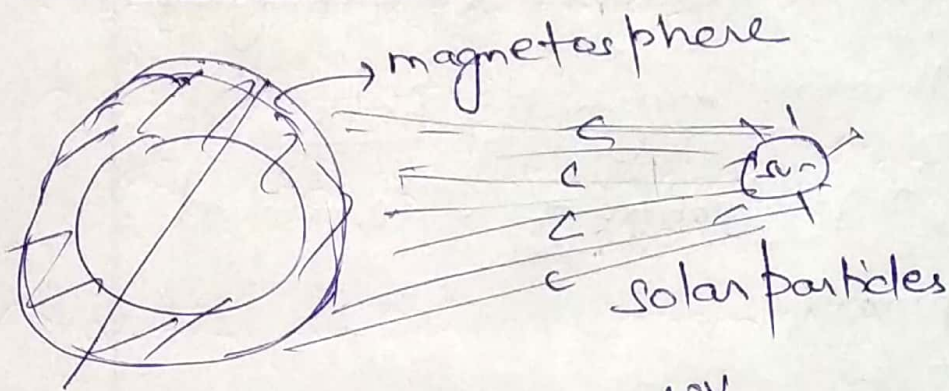


Earlier theories suggested a presence of strong magnet at core but given its high temp. it was discarded.

Latest evidence suggest that core is in molten state with metals like Iron, due to which it has free electrons which circulates inside it and create a magnetic field through electro-

magnetic induction.

Interaction with solar particles!



→ solar particles and ^{UV} rays often interact with magnetosphere around to create colourful patterns in poles

← Aurora Australis Aurora Borealis →

→ it also protects us from harmful particles that can cause skin burns and are carcinogenic.

Magnetosphere plays a crucial role in sustaining life on the earth.

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 पुनर्बास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has around 20 major rivers creating a huge water network with irrigation and hydroelectric potential.

A various network of dams are created to utilise this potential

[eg] Indira Sagar - Narmada.
Rihand dam - Mahanadi
Nagarjunsagar - Krishna.

challenges pertaining to dam safety:

Recent conflict between Kerala and Tamil Nadu over mullaperiyar dam has brought this issue to limelight.

Issues of dam safety:

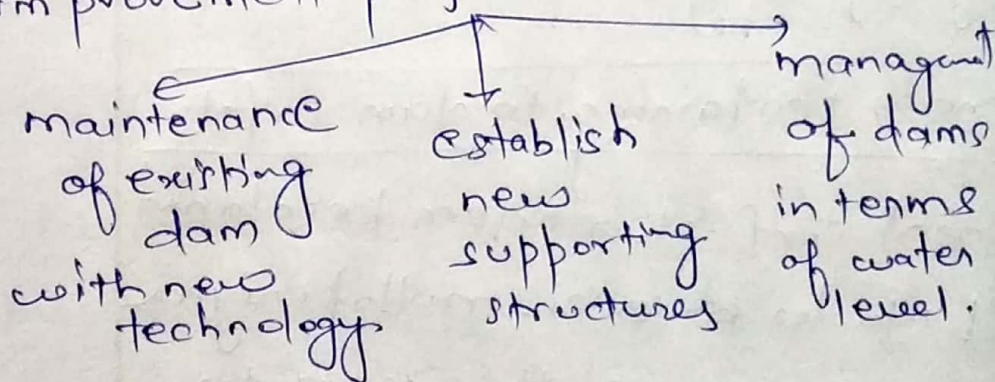
① Some dams are very old and large whose collapse can cause large scale flooding

(eg) Seen in Uttarakhand floods 2021.

② Reservoir induced seismicity that can cause small earthquakes destabilising the region.

③ Emissions caused by old dams.

DRIP project - Dam rehabilitation and improvement project.



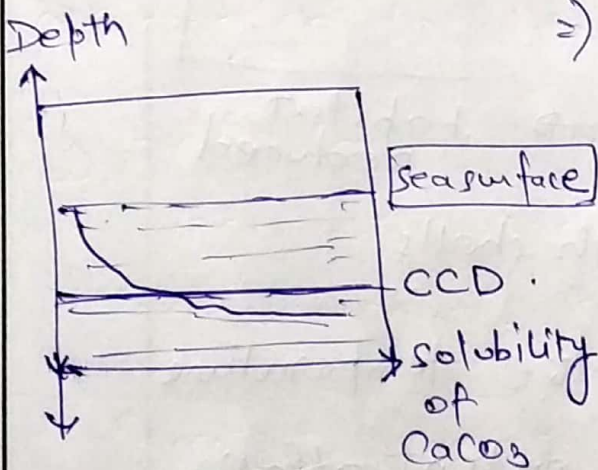
Dam management and safety is crucial to maintain the disaster resilience and generate energy.

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

कॉर्बनेट 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 in the sea below which CO_2 concentration increases due to dissolution of CaCO_3 (high pressure cold water).

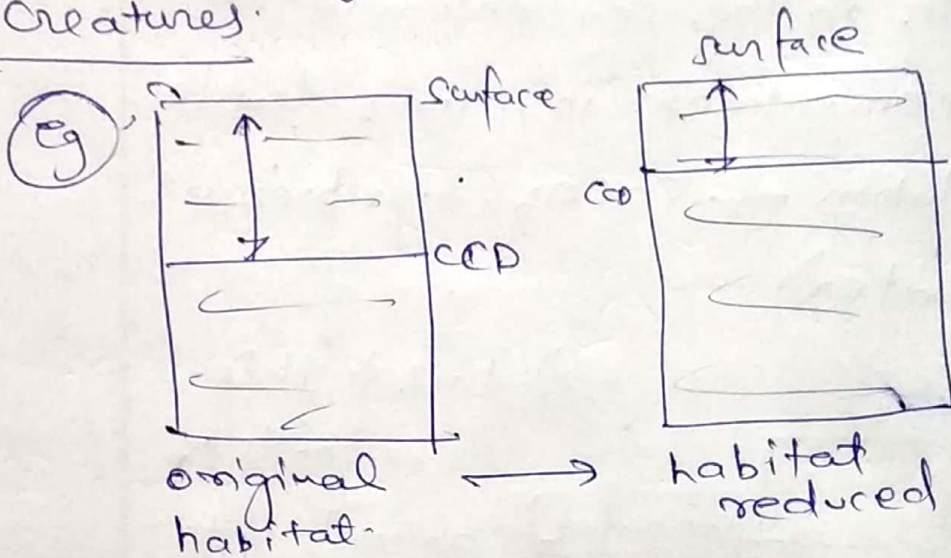


⇒ Due to this the shells of animals gets dissolved.

Anthropogenic warming has led to increase in CO_2 concentration in sea due to which CCD has risen upwards.

Implications:-

- ① Increasing acidity of the sea.
- ② Affecting the habitat of creatures.



→ for creatures with shells.

- ③ Can also increase the temperature of oceans to some extent affecting the marine ecosystem.

Global community should limit itself to the targets established by COP26 UNFCCC Glasgow summit.

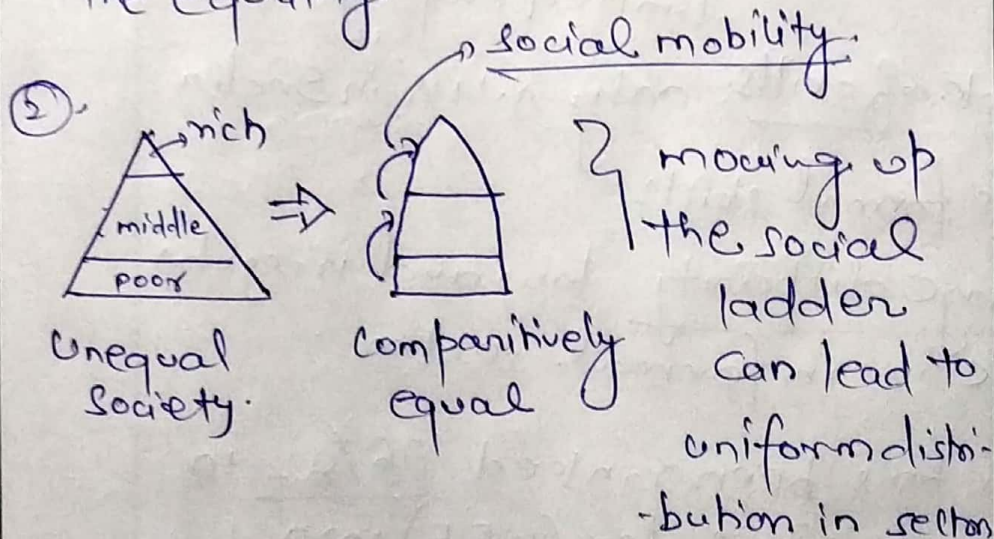
8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10

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 the next generation to move up the socio-economic ladder and improve the standards of living.

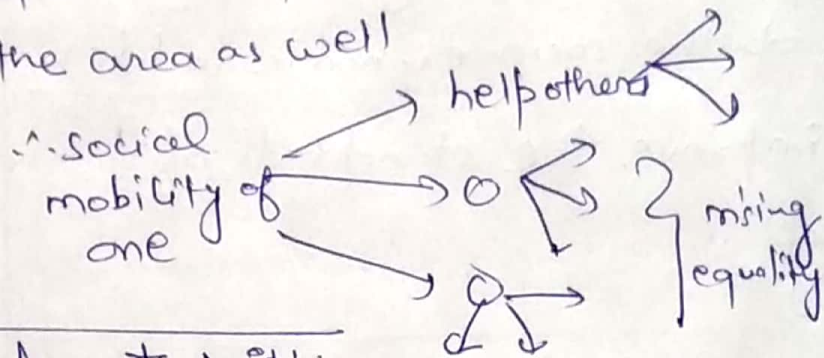
Relationship with equality:

- ④ Directly related with equality.
Better the social mobility more is the equality.



③ Social mobility has a cascading impact.

(eg) when one member of poor family uplifts him self, he can help others in the area as well



Impediments to it:

① poor human resource in terms of health → less productivity
& education → poor education with limited employment

② Lack of skills: only 5.4% in India has formal skills.

③ Wage disparity: low and irregular wage in informal sector.

India has been ranked 76/82 in Social mobility index (WEF) 2020 showing the inequality trend in the country.

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।

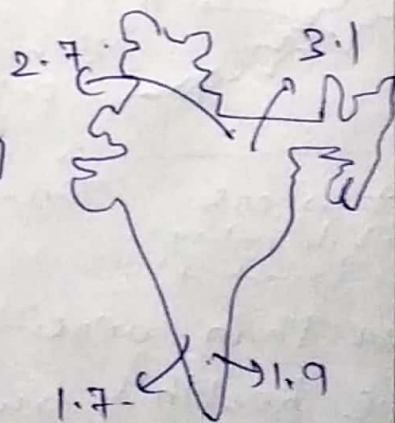
Recent finding of NIFHS-5 suggests that India has reached fertility rate of 2.0 that is below replacement rate showing signs of stabilisation.

Two child policy: norms limiting the family size to 2 children only with an aim to stabilise population.

Arguments in favour:

① Skewed fertility rate: Though

overall rate is low but still Bihar & UP have high fertility rate which can be curbed through this policy.



② Faster stabilisation compared to the present trend ∴ stability in resources can be achieved.

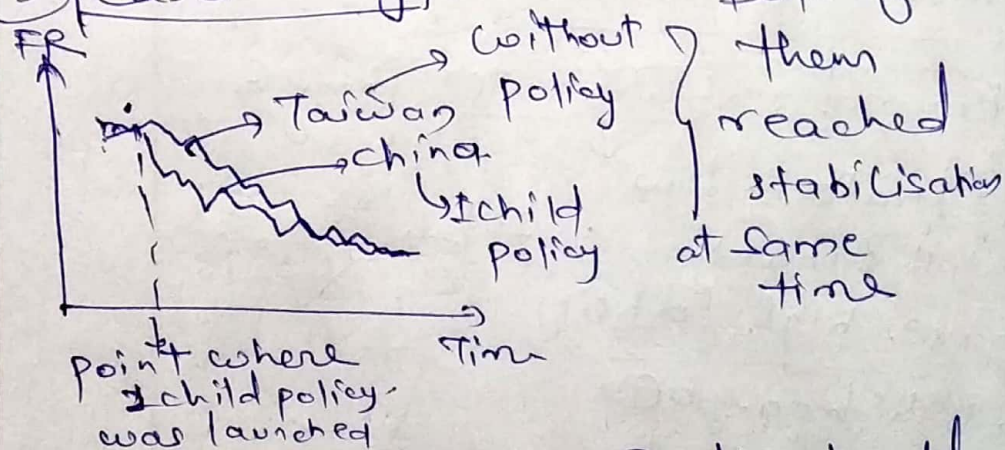
③ less pressure on working population.

Arguments against:-

① Goes against a person's right to choice.

② May hurt religious sentiments as procreation is considered an important part.

③ Case study :-



Rather than coercing, India should improve health & awareness to limit the family size.

10. Globalization is incredibly ^①efficient but has so far been incredibly ^②unjust. 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 interconnectedness of a country's economy, culture and trends with the rest of the world,

India opened its economy to the outside world in 1991.

Globalisation is efficient:

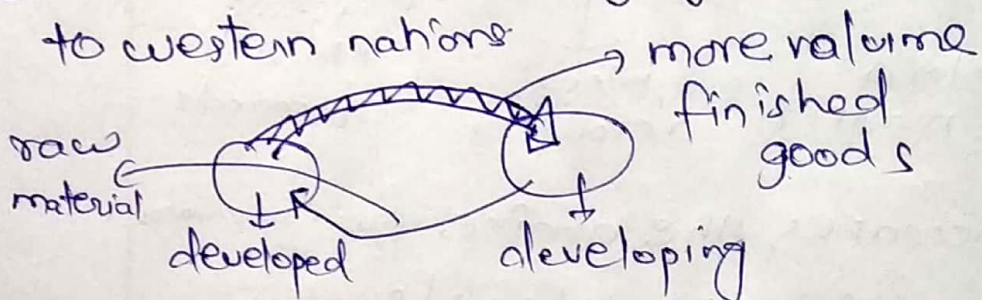
- ① provide new trade avenues.
 ↙ ↓ ↘
 New market New resources New demands.
- ② increases the choice for consumers in cuisines, Apparels etc.
- ③ Can help in propagation of art forms throughout the globe.
- ④ help in take note of comparitive advantage ⑤ Labour in case of India.

⑤ Can lead to introduction of new technology and research for development

However it has been unjust for developing countries:-

① ~~Neo~~ Homogenisation and losing the cultural identity due to imitation of west.

② Trade has been largely beneficial to western nations



③ Issue of debt trap and Neo-imperialism. (eg) Hambantota port to china.

Globalisation is a double edged sword which should be used effectively as per the country's advantage.

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।

In India, religion is considered as a way of life - due to which it is intertwined with the lifestyle and hence reflected in the art forms.

Impact of religion on artforms:

- ① Dance: Many dance forms are associated with the religious themes.

eg Bharatnatyam - shows devdasi dedication.

- Kuchipudi
 - Manipuri
- } shows vaishnav tradition

• Mohiniattam depicts the tale of Lord Krishna taking form of Mohini to defeat Asurs.

② Paintings: Many paintings are related with religious themes and are believed to ward off evils.

(eg) Use of Swastika (卐) in various religions.

③ Sculpture: The sculpture art is also based on religious themes.

(eg) Bearded priest - IVc.
Natrajan sculpture - chola.

④ Architecture:

→ Depiction of creatures on the temple walls.

(eg) Jataka tales in Sanchi stupa.

• Sculptures on Khajuraho wall.

• Ajanta caves in Maharashtra shows paintings of Bodhisattva.

o Ellora caves illustrate all 3 religions
- buddhism, jainism, Hinduism.

→ use of vastushastra which con-
-structing monuments and homes.

→ use of arch dome in islamic
architecture → an important feature
of mosque.

Thus art forms are instrumental
in reconstructing the religious
history as well as cultural aspects
of ancient India.

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।

India's National movement was a culmination of various events and ideologies among which the working class also played a crucial role.

Initial organisational apathy from INC:

Initial phase of congress was dominated by Moderates whose aim was self rule under British empire.

- methods were PPP - petition, prayers & propaganda.

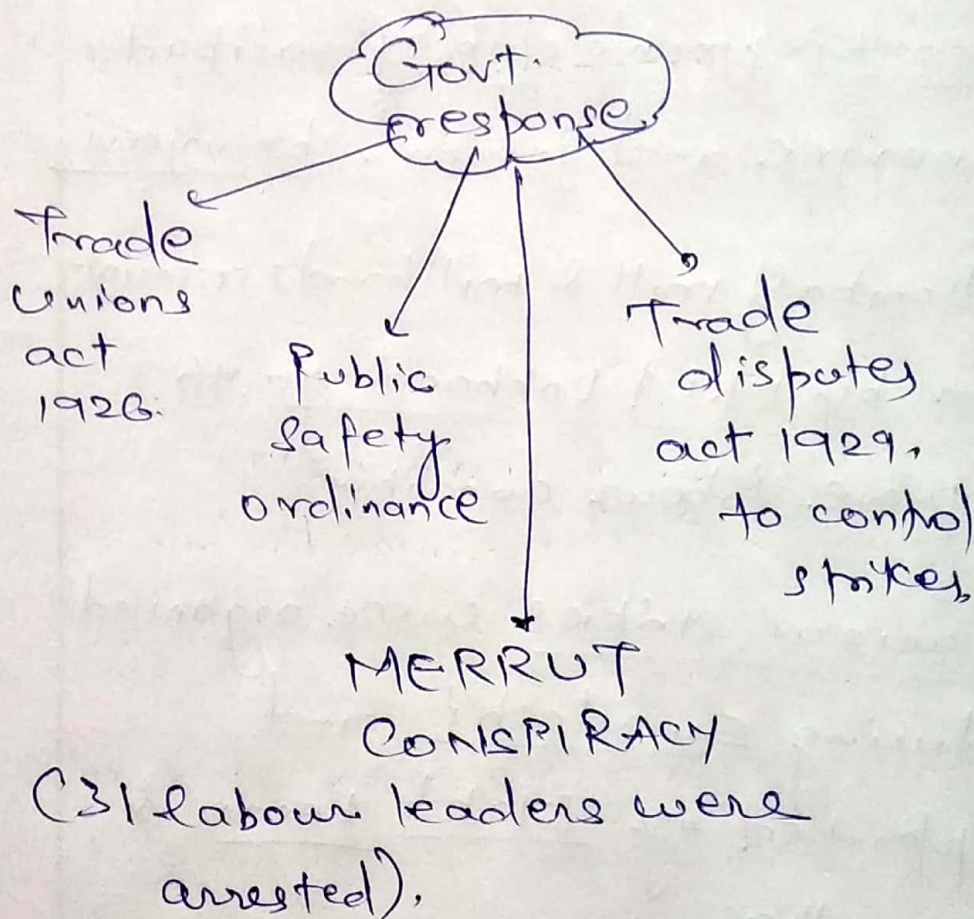
- Their apathy is manifested in the facts that they did nothing to

Support or reform the Indian factories act 1882, 1947.

Despite this working class participation was seen on various instances:

- ① Workingmen's club by Sasipada Banerjee and journal shramjeevi
- ② Bombay mill & millhands association by M.M. Lokhanday to improve labour condition
- ③ Various strikes were organised during Swadeshi and supported by Tilak's Kesari & Maratha
- ④ It got a new push during formation of ILO in 1919 post world war I.

⑤ formation of All India trade union congress (1920) under
presidentship of Lala Lajpat
Rai.



labour movements gave a push
to the National movement both
in ideology and support.

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 हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was the viceroy of India from 1880-1884 during which he initiated various reforms.

Reforms initiated:

- Repeal of vernacular press act 1878 to give more freedom of press.
- Indian factories act 1882 - to improve the condition of labour in the factories and limiting work hours.
- Ilbert Bill controversy - where

he opposed the discriminatory provision of Europeans not tried by a brown judge.

- He is regarded as the father of local self governance in India that laid the foundation of grass root democracy.

→ His short tenure did bring some faith in the Indians but did not make a dent on the colonial bureaucracy.

- The discriminatory provisions of civil services still continued.

eg) Age-19,
conducted in England

- Policy of divide and rule

which was seen in partition of Bengal.

- Limit the education avenues for Indians [eg] Indian university act 1909 making higher education difficult to access.

- Indians were still not allowed higher posts in Army.

[eg] highest post - subedar.

- Legislative powers were very limited.

ie- Official majority

- no power to discuss budget and vote.

- No representation in executive council till 1909.

Due to such rigid attitudes, the formation of INC (Indian national Congress) became inevitable in 1885.

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 period saw a variety of movements given the new dynamics and changing nature of demands after independence.

New social movements :- awakening in the society :-

① Gender based movements :- To fight against injustice to women and demand equality and better conditions.

[eg] • Anti rape movement
• Anti Dowry movement
• Anti-arrack movement against alcohol that leads to domestic violence

→ In modern times it is also extended to # me too.

② Environment movements: to protect the exploitation and felling of trees.
[eg] Chipko movement under Sunderlal Bahuguna.

③ Dalit movements - Like Dalit Panther movements to fight against injustice and gain political powers.

④ Child protection movements -
to prevent the menace of child labour.

[eg] Bachpan Bachao andolan.

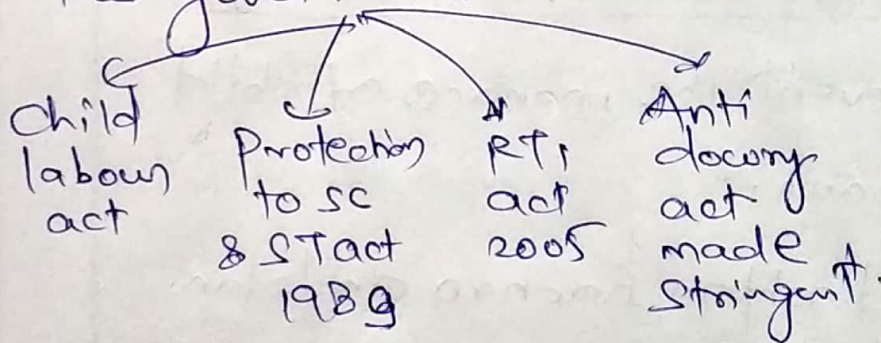
⑤ Caste based movements to support the other backward sections

[eg] Mandal report granting 27% reservation.

- ⑥ Governance movements: to reform the process [eg] Anti corruption movement (2014).
[eg] MKSS Jan Sunwai - lead to RTI act 2005.

- ⑦ Tribal movements - of livelihood and rehabilitation.
[eg] Narmada Bachao andolan.

Due to these movements various acts were passed by the government.



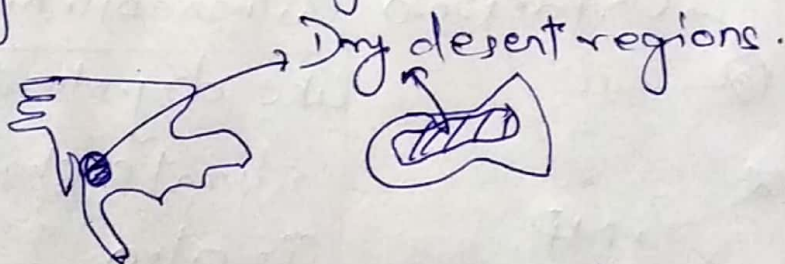
New social movements were able to bring reforms showing the power of public participation.

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।

January 2020 saw one of the most devastating wildfires in Australia. killing over 2 lakh animals.

Reasons for these wildfires in Australia and US:

- ① Dry regions coupled with climate change leads to ignition.



- ② climatic aberrations due to events like El-nino in 2020.

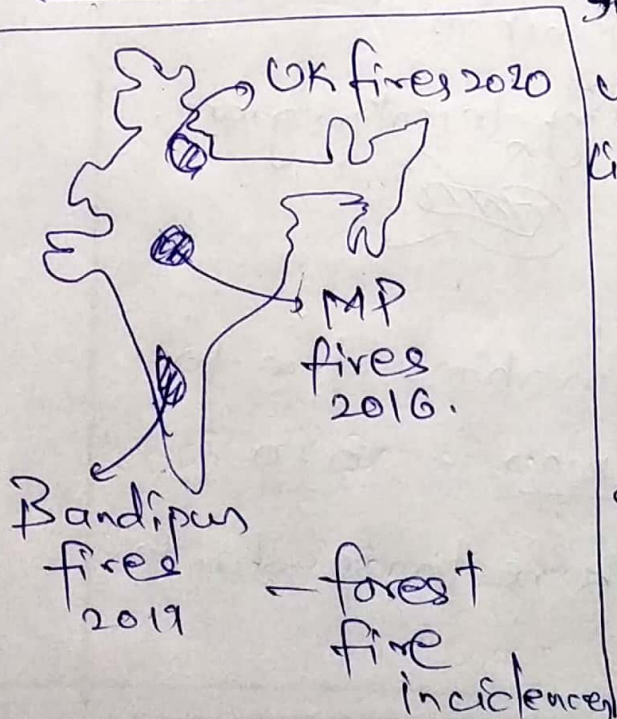
- ③ Lack of quick response due to

isolated, not habitable areas
which escalated fire.

④ Human errors! Such as electric
sparks, cigarettes, often lead to
small ignition which catches
quick fire.

⑤ proper plan of action to deal
with fire as calamity.

India!



India given
vulnerabilities
like dry climate,
climate change
is also
vulnerable
and should
look.

Lessons that should be learned:

- ① climate change adaptation, through measures like green cover increase, mulching, litter collection,
- ② Take the local community into account and train them accordingly
- ③ 2019 - Bandipur fires
locals were the first to report
- ④ Hazard mapping to fires and real time surveillance with drones, satellites.
- ⑤ A proper action plan under NDMA 2005 to deal specifically with fires.

By taking following course of action, resilience can be build against the disaster.

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।

India share many transboundary rivers with other nations
which makes the cooperation necessary to deal with floods and water issues.

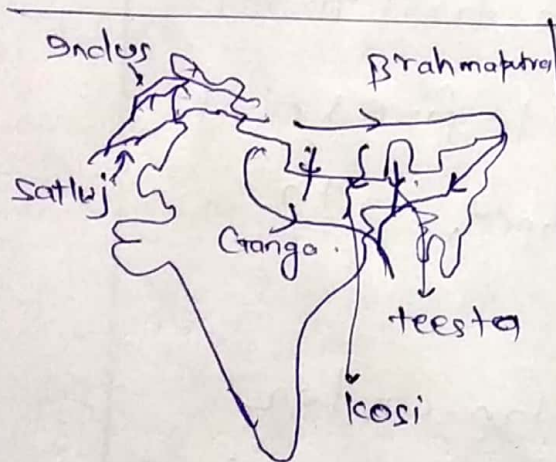


Fig Some transboundary rivers

Need for cross border flood management

① Flooding
by trans boundary rivers in areas like:-

- Kosi - "Sorrow of Bihar"
- Brahmaputra - flooding in Assam since (2018).

② Mismanagement of dams on the upper riparian nations can cause flash-floods.

[eg] China constructing dam on tributary of Brahmaputra, which can make the water control at will of china.

③ Timely info. can help in better preparedness and evacuation.

Issues!!

- lack of proper treaties.

[eg] we have no treaty with china only info sharing agreement

- Issues with existing treaties

[eg] Indus water treaty 1960.

Both sides [↑] voicing concerns.

- Lack of proper communication

channel between nations-

- No standard guidelines regarding water sharing
- Lack of capacities of small nations like Nepal to monitor and report.

Remedial measures

- ① A multilateral water sharing agreement and grouping can be devised.
- ② India can help neighbours in Capacity building.
- ③ Negotiation with countries like China on international forums like SCO.
- ④ Hazard mapping for flooding areas.

A better water sharing agreement can help in optimum utilisation of water resources.

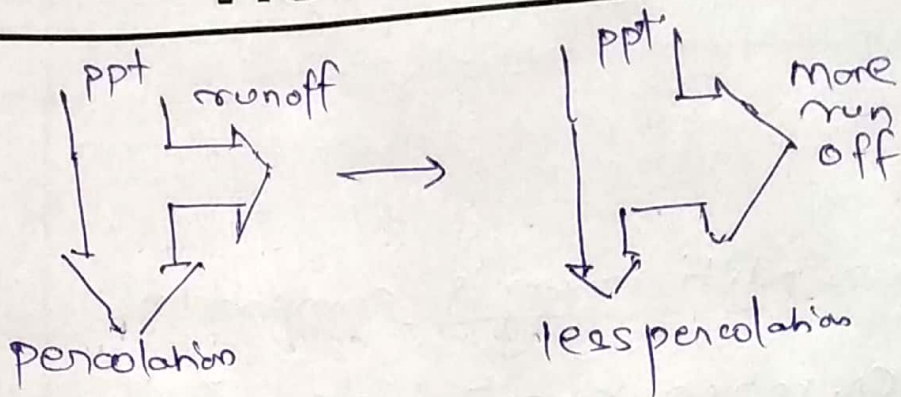
17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result of some short-sighted government policies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

As per Niti Aayog's composite water management index 40% of India will face water stress by 2030.

This shows depletion of water resources. due to rising demands which is a result of :-

- (i) Geo-climatic phenomenon :-
- (ii) Climate change - leading to more evaporative losses.
- (iii) Concentration of rainfall in time and space. leads to heavy flow and less percolation.



(iii) Desertification that affects the storing capacity of water by soil.

(iv) Destruction of aquifers due to landslides in mountainous region.

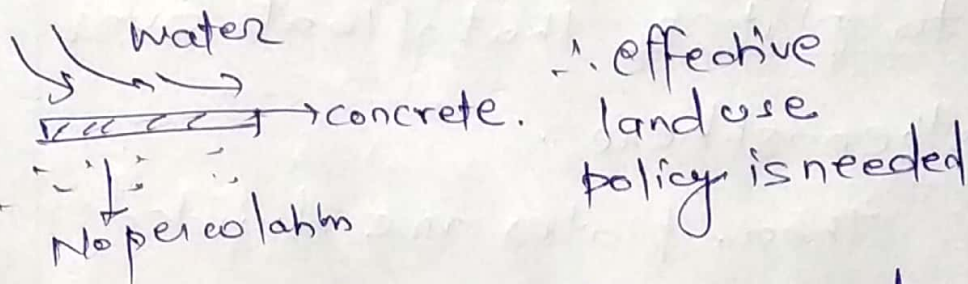
short sighted govt. policy:

(A) 89% of groundwater is used for irrigation.

- govt. supplies free electricity to feeders and no regulation on borewell digging in farms.

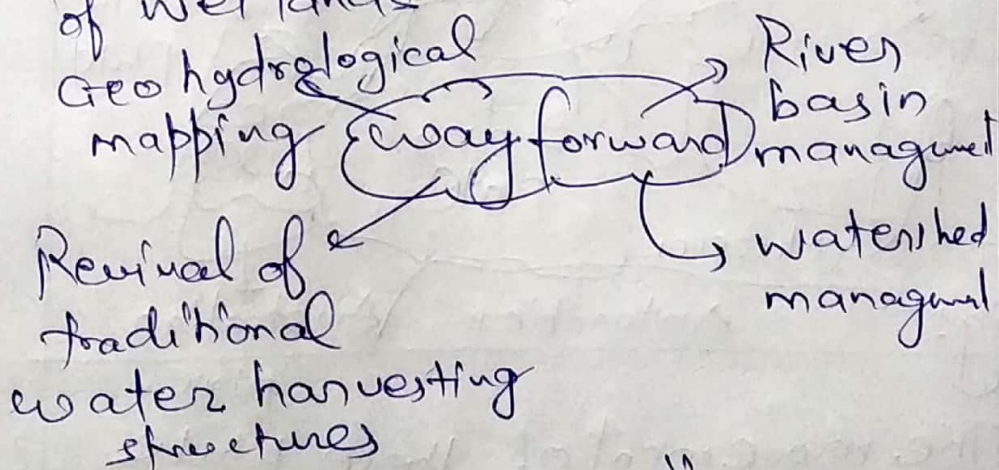
leading to irrational use of water. - overirrigation,

① Overconstruction leading to concretisation hence less percolation



② No ground water fee charged, due to which irrational use of water is done.

④ Construction and encroachment of wetlands.



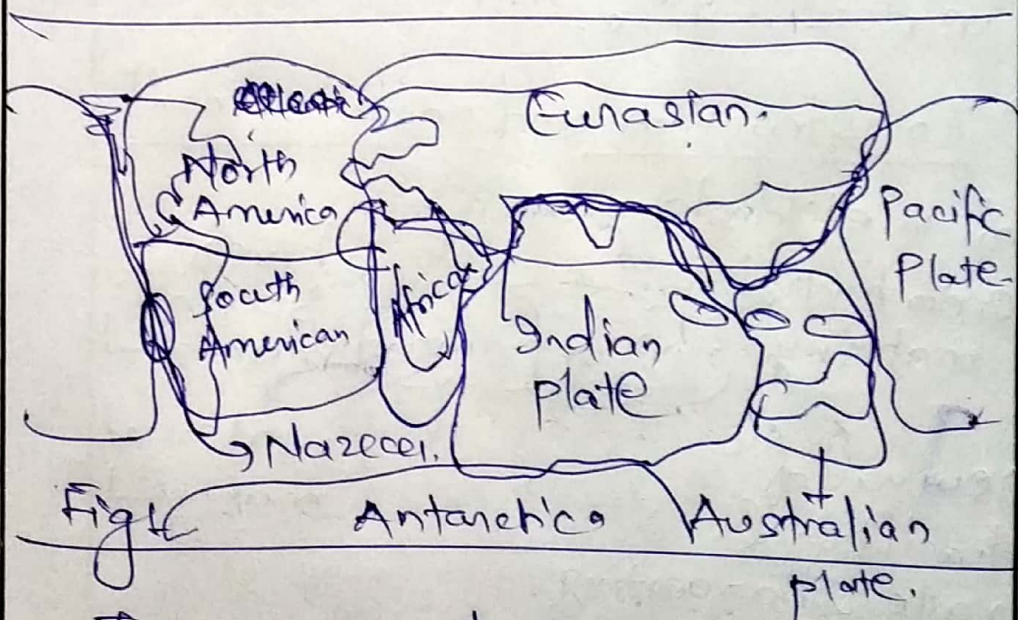
Govt. has also launched "PM Kishu Sanchai" yojana to enhance water use efficiency.

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?

As per plate tectonics theory our lithosphere is divided into plates that float over asthenosphere.

These plates are divided into → major plates
→ minor plates



→ The movement of these plate determine the distribution of continents and oceans

How does they move?

The plates moves over asthenosphere and interact with each other

Continent
- continent

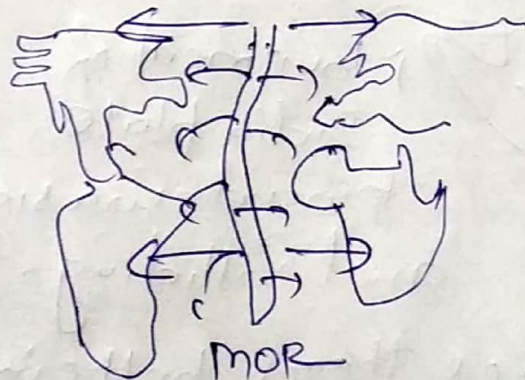
Continent -
Ocean

Ocean -
Ocean

These 3 are responsible for features like fold mountains, earthquake, volcanos -

They move according to the direction of mantle plumes underneath

(eg)

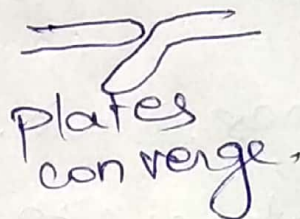
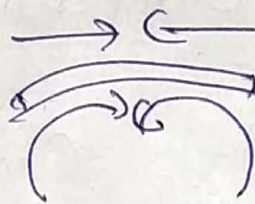
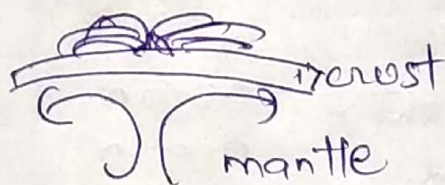


Mid-ocean
ridge of
Atlantic
moves
the plates
away.

Why do they move?

The reason behind the movement

of plates is the direction of
mantle plumes.



→ This is responsible for the
movement of plates giving shape
to the world

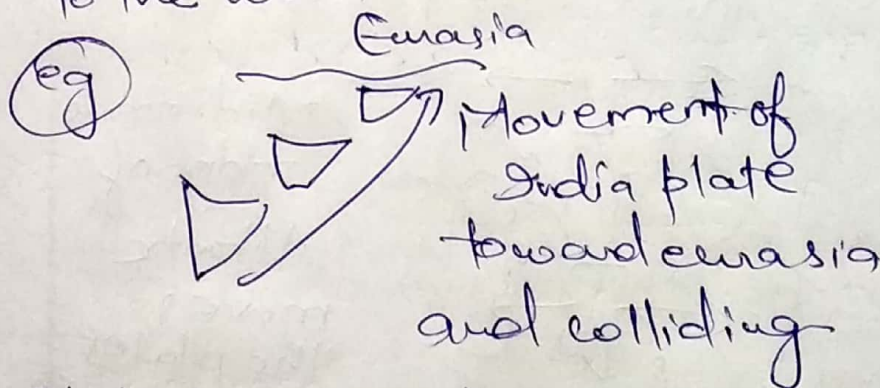


Plate tectonics theory helps in
successfully explaining many
features and process on earth.

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।

SC in SR Bommai vs Union of India termed secularism as one of the basic structure of the constitution.

Constitution of India has professed secularism through various provisions

① Article 25-28 provides for right to practise, profess and propagate religion

- Prevent state to support any particular religion.

- provisions for religious education in educational institutes.

② The World Secularism way

explicitly added in preamble
after 42nd CA 1996.

- ③ Under Article 15 - No person
shall be discriminated solely on
grounds of religion.

However there are various issues
seen in practice.

- ① Religious intolerance among
groups leading to -
- Riots (eg) 2002 Godhara
riots.

- ② Issue of mob justice on
pretext of hurting religious
sentiments

- (eg) Sacrilege issue in Punjab -
- Mob lynching.
- Blasphemy issues in Punjab.

③ Political mobilisation in the name of religion, with targeting a particular group for vote bank.

④ Ghettoisation of particular community leading to economic impoverishment.

⑤ However, these incidents are exceptions and used by anti-social elements to create instability. There are various instances of co-operation between state and religion to foster peace.

As per Karl Marx, Religion is half brother of administration hence should be used to foster peace rather than inciting violence.

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।

Care Economy Infrastructure
refers to the work done to take
care of children, sick, elderly
etc.

Issues with Care Economy Infrastructure

↳ largely informal with
majority constituting^{as} housewives.

→ unpaid work - Care work
over 90% is unpaid and is
highly skewed towards
females -

→ lack of proper recognition
in the formal economy

→ policy imperatives are not
sufficient to support care work,
(eg) insufficient allocation.

Increase in public investment -

can help in meeting multiple targets:

- ① Gender justice: with care work
being recognised and formalised
- ② Increase in female labour force
participation rate (presently 23.3%)
- ③ Reduction in poverty due to
employment prospects.
- ④ Development of human resource
(eg) proper elderly care can give
boost to silver economy and
2nd demographic dividend

→ proper child care can lead to better cognitive development

⑤ Contribution to the economy:

- more formalisation
- revenue generation
- increased consumption expenditure

⑥ Reduces stress and dependency
of population leading to less
suicides and better mental health.

Thus, recognition and development of care economy can help in contributing to India's target of 5 trillion \$ economy by 2025.