



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

|                   |            |                     |        |
|-------------------|------------|---------------------|--------|
| Name of Candidate | Manan Bhat | Registration Number | 718535 |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English    | Date                | 10/Nov |
| Center            | ORN.       |                     |        |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 10            |                |
| 2      | 10            |                |
| 3      | 10            |                |
| 4      | 10            |                |
| 5      | 10            |                |
| 6      | 10            |                |
| 7      | 10            |                |
| 8      | 10            |                |
| 9      | 10            |                |
| 10     | 10            |                |
| 11     | 15            |                |
| 12     | 15            |                |
| 13     | 15            |                |
| 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।

Ans:- Archaeological Survey has been established during the reign of British empire in order to take steps for the conservation of monuments. In this context, role played by ASI has been a positive one:-

- Restoration of historical monument e.g. Puri Jagannath temple, Odisha.
- Public awareness campaign for community participation initiatives
- Increase in Cultural tourism by displaying Indian art and architecture in international fairs and exhibitions.

Various challenges faced by ASI:-

- Low Budgetary support from the Govt; Budget.
- Shortage of Staff for restoration efforts.
- Public insensitivity towards historical monuments e.g. Littering, damage to exterior walls of monuments.

Measures which need to be taken to address the concerns :-

- Public need to be made aware and sensitive about our rich cultural heritage; i.e. Participatory management.
- More fiscal resources need to be allocated to the department.
- Rich & composite culture of India need to be displayed in international forum i.e. UNESCO need to roped in to fast track conservation efforts.

India needs to protect its rich and composite cultural heritage in order to make its future generations aware about the same; so as to keep India society a diverse one.

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 population in India is roughly 8%. and there is rich diversity within the composite culture of Indian tribes. e.g. Kalkelia dance; Thangka martial Art

How it can act as an economic Resource ⇒

- Tribal Art could be displayed in International Fairs and exhibitions; in order to attract foreign tourists.
- Initiatives could be taken to attract domestic consumers by making them aware about the same e.g. TRIFED.
- Measures from the govt; in order to promote entrepreneurship within the tribals for larger production e.g. Tribal Painting via STAND UP INDIA scheme.

How it could transform socio factors

- It could make people more aware about the rich tribal art; where in

isolationism between mainstream life & tribal life could be reduced.

- It could improve socio-economic indicators where in greater ~~social~~ access to health and education services could be achieved.
- It would reduce insurgency movements within the tribals e.g. NSCN in Mizoram

Various Challenges in this context :-

- Isolationism tendency between the tribal and mainstream life.
- Poor Governance measures; ~~Insensitive~~ Insensitive Administration.
- Loss of traditional Knowledge among tribals ~~are~~ in search of better economic opportunities.

Hence; we need to take measures in order to develop tribals along their own lines and in the ~~the~~ direction; "Tribal Panchsheel" could be a guiding light for inclusive development of tribals.

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।

Various legislation's brought by the colonial administration from time to time was more for the adm; Convenience rather than for aspirations of the nation. In this regard; GOI Act 1919 tried certain adm; reforms: i.e;

- Dyarchy at provinces was established with Reserved and transferred subjects.
- 1st time; concept and mention of "direct elections" was introduced.
- Separate electorates for Anglo Indians, Sikhs was introduced.

How it remained short of fulfilling aspirations

- Various conditions were put for participation

in direct election process i.e education; property etc and in this process; conditions on Muslim voters was relaxed.

- Separate electorates ensured the continuation of "Divide & Rule" Policy.
- Veto power still remained with the "governor general" in provinces
- Women were still not given any role in electoral process.

Hence; GOI 1919 brought some radical changes within the Indian polity but it was more of a "Hot and Pop" show rather than bringing any radical change within the Indian Society.

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 impact of Korean War on the society can be seen in the governmental structure's present in the country:-

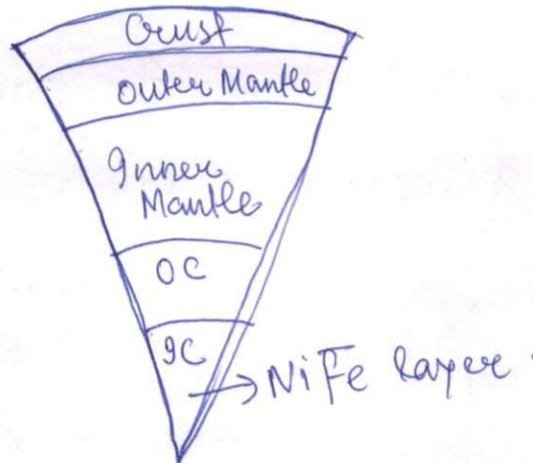
- ⇒ Absolute Dictatorship in North Korea with high regulated admin; and media.
- ⇒ Min; Global integration for N. Korea.
- ⇒ Democracy flourishing in South Korea with higher development indicators and better industrial prospects available e.g. Samsung.
- ⇒ Greater Global integration of S. Korea.
- ⇒ low develop; indicators in N. Korea; progress toward nuclearization.



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।

Ans:-



Origin of earth's magnetism can be attributed to the "core" of the earth. Due to presence of (Fe) i.e.; "Solid in Inner Core" and in "liquid form in Outer Core"; magnetic envelopes develop's around the surface of earth.

Significance of earth's magnetism :-

- It helps in <sup>proper</sup> working of magnetic compass for better navigation of ships
- It helps to keep certain particle radiation from away from earth's surface; thereby protecting the life on earth

e.g Solar winds contain harmful radioactive particles which can be damaging to the life on earth.

- It helps in determining the concept of "sea-floor spreading" where in <sup>above</sup> "Concept of Plate tectonics" came into being. i.e far away crustal material from mid-oceanic ridges have older magnetic orientation.

- It helps in understanding the internal structure of earth's core; thereby expanding research within the geology field.

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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।

Nehru considered "Dam's" to ~~the~~ be the growth engines of the nation; thereby ~~investing in~~ constructing major dams across the nation i.e. Hirakud dam, Damodar Valley Dam.

Various challenges pertaining to dam safety in India are :-

- Reservoir-induced earthquakes could bring potential danger to the ~~the~~ surrounding habitations.
- Building dams in tectonically active Himalayan ecosystem could increase vulnerability of the down-lying habitations. e.g. Uttarakhand disaster.
- Rich biodiversity could be lost ~~during~~ due to interrupted flow.
- Ecological flow of the rivers could be disturbed e.g. Ganga & its tributaries.

Various measures taken under Dam  
Rehab; and improvement project are:

- Retrofitting of dams in vulnerable parts of country.
- Proper relief and rehabilitation of the displaced population.
- Maintaining ecological flow's of the rivers at all times.  
i.e 30% in winters.  
& 50% in monsoon period.
- Proper conservation measures in order to ensure min. Biodiversity loss.

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।



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 mobility opportunities present within the social system of a nation; where in a person from lower class/caste is able to move up the ladder of social hierarchy.

How social mobility ensures equality?

- Increase in status of an individual due to better job & skill opportunity ensures greater disposable income; thereby ~~ensuring~~ ensuring change in class of an individual.
- Better social mobility opportunity ensures greater access to social capital of the society.
- Better social mobility ensures greater "Education" and "Health" services are

available to the individual ; thereby  
reducing mental distress .

### Impediments in social mobility :-

- Even though "mobility in class" ensures greater access to resources ; but certain core elements of the caste system are prevalent in society.  
e.g. a) ; Inter caste marriage.
- b) Higher Job ; opportunities for women but "double burden" of work.
- Decisive (caste-class) politics for greater political mileage among the political system impedes ~~ca~~ social mobility .
- Failure of admin ; and governance structure with inaccessible Justice system .

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।

In India ; nearly 63% of its population is in (15-59) years age bracket ; thereby ensuring greater demographic dividend available to the nation .

In contrast to this ; India is about to overtake China in terms of population size by 2030 .

These contrasting factors bring into fore the ~~new~~ debate around 2-child Policy:-

(Why needed) ⇒ It could ensures equitable distribution of resources of the lower population .

⇒ It could reduce government fiscal pressure ~~off~~ on social welfare schemes .

⇒ It could ensure greater mobility for the female section of society .

Why it's a short-sighted idea?

- ⇒ Indian society believes in liberty of thought and freedom of life.
- ⇒ Policy interventions are not enough to change societal behaviour wherein religious explanation is being justified.
- ⇒ Instead of focusing on 2-child Policy norm, we could ensure better accessibility of down trodden to social infrastructure.

What should be done?

- Investment in "health" and "education" Sector for greater female participation  
e.g. No education - 44% under age marriage  
Higher education - 2.9%, " " "
- Policy interventions and institutional delivery of pregnant mothers.
- Better availability and accessibility to contraceptive options for male & female.

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।

'Globalization' is the process of interaction and interconnectedness among the people, businesses and govt; across the globe. e.g MNC's of US setting plants in India; BPO's.

"Pace of ~~the~~ Globalization has rapidly increased from 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards due to greater Tech, develop & "cheaper transportation infrastructure".

How it is efficient?

- Greater options available for consumer's in market
- Better economic opportunities; resulting in greater disposable incomes.
- Better Tech; penetration and efficient use of available resources.
- Free flow of Idea's & people across nation.

### Lop-sided Pattern of Globalization:-

- Greater class differences within the Indian society i.e Rich are becoming richer & poor "poorer".
- Glob; has resulted in greater informalization of Indian economy where in job security is not ensured.
- "Ghettoization" within the urban centres of growth has ensured "slum" centres in city centre.
- low skill and educational Base of majority population has ensured lower opportunities are available.
- lopsided modernization of economy from agri; directly to service sector has made greater labour force redundant, without low manufacturing base.

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।

Indian society is a culturally diverse Society where in people of diverse religion, lang; caste, class etc. are living in mutual tolerance and respect of each other "cultural ethos".

In such a society; religion plays an important role and such interaction has ensured that each part of the social life is affected by the institution of "Religion". e.g;

- "Sweet Curd" before Job Interview.

In the field of art and architecture; religion also has played an important role e.g  
⇒ In Ancient India; Buddhist miniature

Paintings in the "Palas of Bengal" era -

⇒ "Panchratan" style of temple architecture based on "Advaita Philosophy" of Shankar-Charya.

⇒ Plays of "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata" are themselves based on religious theme.

⇒ Dances forms such as "Kuchi Pudi" and "Mohiniyattam" of Kerala are based on religious themes i.e. Ram-leela.

⇒ In Mughal era; architectural marvels such as Taj, Mahal, Red fort are themselves based on "no human figurine" representation of Islamic religion.

⇒ "Manuscript paintings" of the Delhi Sultanate has ensured religious has greater influence of art forms.

All these factors reflect how religion has played a decisive and constructive role in shaping the art and archi, forms of the diverse India society from ancient Indian times till present.

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।

INC was founded in 1885 with D.W.C. Bonnerjee as its 1st President. The organisation in its initial years was dominated by middle class intelligensia, ~~which~~ further developing into a broad based people's organisation by the time India achieved its Independence in 1947.

In its initial year; Congress organisational apathy was due to :-

- Restricted Social Base due to ~~the~~ lack of belief in voice of the masses.
- Methods of Constitutional Reforms included : Prayer, Petition, Protest.

- No connect to the rural society due to presence of middle class Intelligentsia.
- Belief in "good character" notion of colonial administration i.e. they're here for the betterment of the Indian society.

Such as org; structure ensured that the movement in its initial years remained aloof for the actual social conditions of the masses.

How the <sup>org;</sup> structure changed to ensure greater participation :-

- Entry of Gandhi ensured greater public participation in the nat; movement since; Gandhi in his initial years took real social problems; e.g. Champaran for farmers; Ahmedabad for workers.

⇒ Entry of Nehru & Bose ensured greater Socialist ideology is present within the INC movement ; this ensured greater worker class participation.

⇒ formation of All Indian Trade union congress in 1920 & All India Kisan Sabha in 1926 ensured greater political mobilization of the working class.

• These factors reflect how the movement for ~~Nationalist~~ "min", Constitutional reforms changed to "Independence of nation" thereby resulting in true liberalization of the Indian society.

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 was the "Viceroy of India" from 1882-84; where in he tried to bring certain reforms within the Indian political arena:-

- Known as "father of local self governments"; he tried to devolve greater administrative powers to the local-village level institutions.
- He ~~he~~ also repealed the "Vernacular Press Act of 1877" also known as the "Gagging Act" thereby giving greater freedom to the Press and newspaper; ~~for~~ for Publishing there views.

- He also tried to bring reforms within the Judicial system of the nation.
- He also made provision and policies to reduce the famines which were frequent within the country.

Even though he tried to reform the Indian society on a broader level with certain adm. measures; but he felt short :-

- The "Illbert Bill" controversy during his times reflects the conservative mindset of the colonial rule.
- ⇒ "Illbert" member of viceroy council brought a Bill in which provisions were there where in "European subjects" could have been tried by the "Indian Judge" in Indian Judicial system.

Such a step resulted in major controversy where in protests were held especially by the "women" section of colonial administration.

Hence; the bill was dropped and this step reflects the "white men's Burden" ~~core~~ believe of colonial era.

➤

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।

In Pre-independence era; the social movements mainly revolved around the concept of "empowerment" of weaker sections of the society. e.g. Bahiskrit Halakarni Sabha of Ambedkar.

- Greater participation in electoral process in order to ensure more "political mileage".
- Greater educ; & economic opportunities in order to ensure greater social mobility of the weaker sections.
- Affirmative action by the Govt; to ensure equitable representation in all sections of society.

In post Independence Era ; concept of social movement changed ; where in new characteristics of such movement were:-

⇒ Greater Awareness among the public regarding the actual status of weaker sections.

⇒ Greater "Youth mobilization" from diverse sections of the society so as to ensure greater political & social education of society.

⇒ Participatory governance measures with involvement of weaker sections of the society in order to ensure "deepening of the democratic process" in country.

⇒ Affirmative action via Constitutional Safeguards.

In this regard ; "Dalit Panther movement" of Maharashtra, 1970's ensured greater mobilisation of the weaker sections so that the India society and the public at large could be made aware of actual conditions ; thereby deepening the concept of democracy.

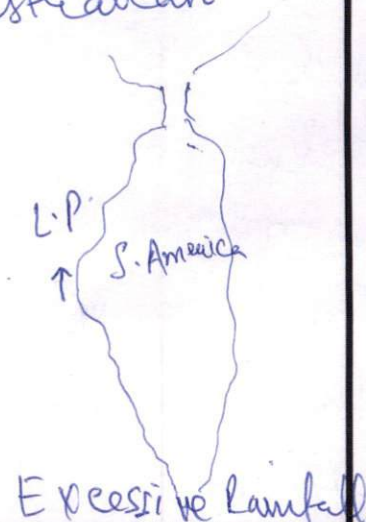
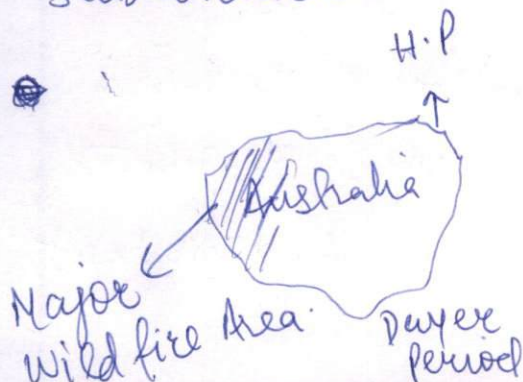
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15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. (250 words) 15
- ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य 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।

Recurrent and often catastrophic wild fires in (Australia) and (US) can be partly <sup>attributed</sup> ~~contributed~~ to climate Change and partly to human mismanagement of the natural resources.

How climate change contributes?

⇒ "unpredictably" and "variation" in the occurrence of La-Nina & El-Nino events in the Indo Pacific region has increased dry spells across the Australian Subcontinent.



⇒ "Higher global temperatures" due to climate change ensure's greater drier conditions prevail over the continent with erratic rainfall i.e. In Australia; rainfalls occurred at the end of 3-month drier spell.

⇒ ~~Global~~ "Greater toxic emissions" along with "greenhouse gases" ensure degradation and drying up of the wood stock in the forest region; thereby making the forest much prone

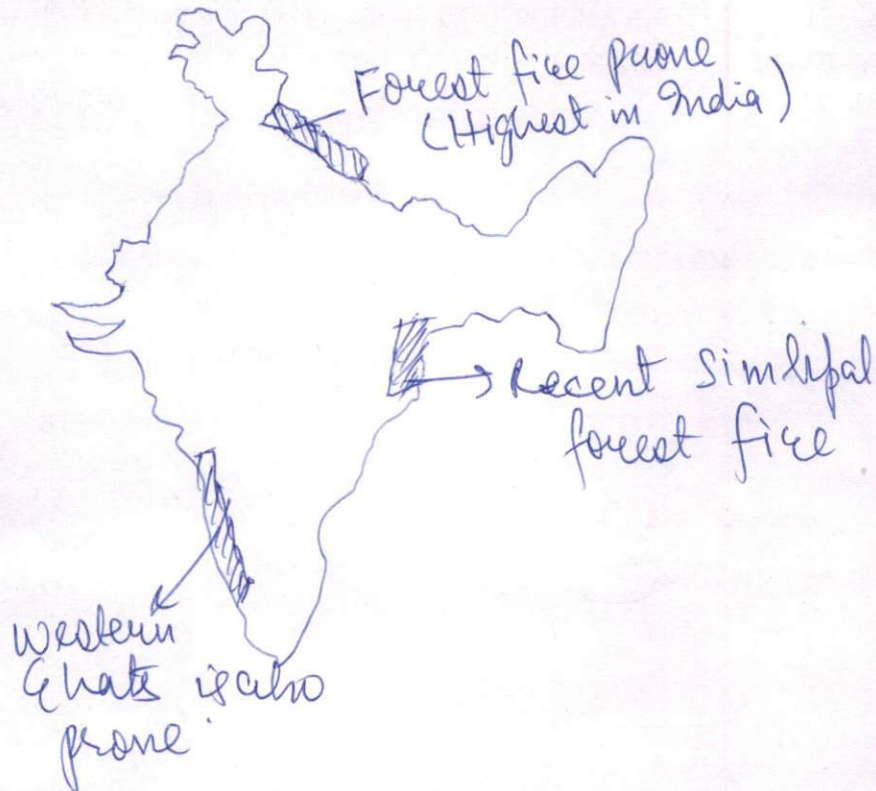
How Humans contribute ?

⇒ Mismanagement of the forest resources and irresponsible forest tourism package by the tour operators.

e.g. There's a probability of Australia fire being ~~at~~ lit by a tourist gp; activity.

⇒ Lax regulation by the forest department officials.

How India should learn?



- Constant vigil by the forest authorities.
- Evacuation and control plan by the forest dept; officials.
- Regulated wild life Tourism.
- Better protection of ecosystem by reducing forest degradation.

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।



Floods in India occur majorly on its eastern coast due to :-

- Intense cyclonic activity in Bay of Bengal
- Erratic Rain patterns due to vagaries of S-West Monsoon.

Hence; for better mitigation and adaption strategies in order to deal with floods; Cross border flood management is required which would ensure :-

- Better regional mitigation strategies across the Border; better infra development for communities of Both sides.
- Better water management and drainage structures across the Border.
- Reduce uncontrolled migration across the Border in times of natural Calamities; (↓) crime's.
- Common rehab; and relief structures to ensure "economies of scale".
- Common interventions with regard to preventing flow of excessive ocean water i.e. Joint bund structures and greater mangrove plantations.

## Issues with respect to cross Border flood management :-

- ⇒ Tussle between state govt and central govt; over flood management ensures min, cooperation with Bangladesh.
- ⇒ If porous Border having common adaptation & mitigation Structures could lead to uncontrolled migration across Border; threatening national Security.
- ⇒ Resource contribution between 2 countries is also a complex issue.

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।

India contributes 18% of world population with nearly 4% of the world's water resources.

This reflects the water stress available within the country. Depletion of these water resources can have both geo-climatic as well as anthropogenic reasons:-

Geo-climatic :-

⇒ Climate change across the globe ensures vagaries of nature with erratic pattern's of monsoon rainfall.

⇒ Rapid depletion of the glaciers across the Himalayan mountain ecosystem ensures drying up of recharge aquifers

and depleting ground water levels.

⇒ Intension of sea-level water into coastal areas ~~on~~ renders the ground-water within coastal communities unviable.

How admin; apathy and public have contri; :-

⇒ Min; regulations with regard to discharge of industrial wastes in water bodies e.g. Foam formation in Yamuna due to discharge from bleaching industry.

⇒ Un-regulated groundwater extraction by the agri; economy. In India; nearly 85-9% of ground water is extracted by farmers.

⇒ free electricity subsidy by the govt; ensures unabated water extraction with min; efficiency.

⇒ Mini, water Harvesting Structures present in Urban areas.

How Change can be brought about ?

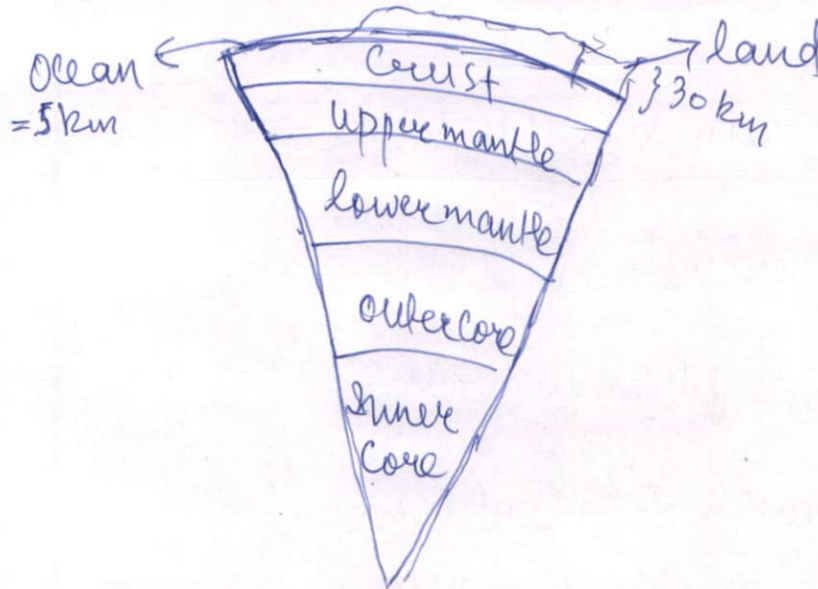
— Regulate industrial flow across the rivers e.g Namami Gange Programme.

⇒ Greater water efficient irrigation system to farmers e.g micro-precision irrigation under PMKSY

⇒ Promote water Harvesting and Conservation e.g Jal Shakti Abhiyan.

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?



(Crust + Upper mantle) is known as  
Lithosphere.

Various types are:-

- 1) Eurasian Plate = Continental Plate
- 2) Indo Australian Plate = ~~Continental~~
- 3) African Plate = Cont; Plate
- 4) Pacific Plate = Oceanic Plate
- 5) North American Plate = Continental Plate



### Movement of these Plates :-

⇒ With the lower mantle; magma is in molten form; which rises up due to radioactive decay resulting in formation of "convection currents" and these currents are the major factor behind Plate movements.

Various Plate movements :-

① Convergence → Continental-cont: Convergence  
e.g Himalayan mountain  
formation.

② Divergence ⇒ Atlantic mid-oceanic  
ridge diverge

③ Transform :- San Andres fault system,  
i.e. Parallel movement.

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।

"Secularism" in its literal sense means "no relation between State and religion". This is (-ve) concept of secularism.

In India; we follow "positive concept of secularism" where in even though State has no religion; steps can be taken to promote and reform the structure within religion to ensure ~~eqa~~ "concept of equality".

Reform's:-

⇒ Triple Talac Abolition:

⇒ Hindu Marriage Act :- to give equal property right to girls.

→ Throwing open of temples to Hindus, Jains & Buddhists.

Promotion of religion :-

- no tax on money spend on religion propagation activities.

- Equal fiscal support of each & every religion e.g. Leva Bhoj Yojana where in GST returns are given for langar services in relig; places.

These steps ensure's the ~~eq~~ for state; each & every religious community ~~eq~~ is to be promoted equally with no "favourite" to any community.

In India ; no wider gap exists between  
const ; guaranteed right to religion  
and as in actual practice ; since  
each and every religion of Indian  
society is promoted equally.

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।

India aspires to be 5 trillion economy by 2025 and currently stands 5<sup>th</sup> in terms of GDP across globe.

Such growth figures do not represent lopsided pattern of develop;

- Informalization
- missing manuf. sector
- structural employment
- No value for care economy.

Mix results in low social level indicators for society; even though ~~weak~~ nation as a whole is progressing with (↑) GDP.

~~Let~~ let take the case of care economy, -

on an average; nearly a women spends 8 hours of day in care of family where as men spend nearly 30-45 min; and further; there's no monetary value for this work. This results in :-

- low social indicators e.g Health/educ.
- low empowerment; Jobless women
- Family distress
- ~~the~~ Strengthening of Patriarchal mindset due to (i) value of women's work

~~now~~ If public investment is carried in care economy where in societal services are provided by the Govt; in ~~now~~ could result in drastic change

of the social sector:-

- Reduce children time for mother;  
greater nutritional opportunities  
e.g Mid-day meal.
- Greater Health opp; resulting in  
(↓) of stunting & wasting e.g Janani  
Surksha Yojana.
- Greater oppor; available for women  
due to (↓) family care e.g STANDUP  
India Scheme.
- Greater voice and say in  
family decisions.
- Empowerment of children due  
to greater skills available to  
women → (↑) educ; opp; for  
children.