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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	324683
Center	online	Date	15/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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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।

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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।

~~Arch~~ ASI is legally mandated to protect the monuments of 'National Importance' like Tajmahal, Qutub Minar, Amer Fort etc

Role

- scientific upkeep of monuments as the dilapidate & degrade with time
- Preventing encroachments & harm by locals like in Nalanda University — its excavation
- Remodelling & raising finance & even conducting scientific research on these monuments

Challenges Faced

- ① Lack of capability & knowledge ~~due~~ due to lack of proper

research

- ② Lack of manpower to maintain & explore more hidden monuments like Ropar civilisation excavation
- ③ Poor financial autonomy & mostly depends on government
- ④ Poor awareness among people to preserve these heritages & thus we see sketches on walls or vandalization too

measures taken

- ① Collaboration with state govts to ensure better protection
- ② Innovative schemes like own a heritage for raising funds from people
- ③ Leasing of monuments like Red Fort to private players like Dalmia group

Preserving the ancient heritage is must as it is the key to our past & future as well.

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।

Tribals & their diverse cultures in India engage in paintings which depict their religious beliefs, surroundings & mundane activities performed with locally available materials like rice powder etc

Huge Potential

- Platforms like Amazon etc have provided international markets for these coreted arts eg: warli paintings
- source of livelihood for tribals eg: manganiyars in Rajasthan earn through music
- Also spreads the tribals culture & sensitize people towards them

Challenges

- ① Poor awareness among tribals of their potentials & market availability
- ② Easily exploited by middlemen due to poor literacy
- ③ Institutional support from govt. is lacking
- ④ Lack of proper platform for marketing & certifying the originality of their art

Government with help of Trifed, online shopping platforms & e-Tribes should promote these 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।

GoI Act, 1919, also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reformed was brought in backdrop of world war I, Home Rule league movement

Objectives

- Gradual self-governance
- Integrate Indians in every arm of administration

Provisions

- ① It separated provincial & central functions & budget for the 1st time
- ② Dyarchy :- was introduced with some transferred subjects like Health, education give to elected ministers.

③ It introduced direct elections for the 1st time

④ Bicameralism was introduced at the center

Short of fulfilling aspirations

- It extended the separate electorate to even sikhs & anglo Indians thus institutionalising communalism
- ~~only~~ subject like finance, law & order were still reserved & kept with governor
- Governor could veto Bill or dismiss the government
- Central govt. could still meddle in provincial & thus no full autonomy
- changes at provincial level but not at central level

This was followed by NCM by Gandhi as it did not meet aspirations of Indians

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, a still
ongoing war started in backdrop
of world war 2 as a proxy war
between capitalist USA & Communist
USSR.

It is a war between the
Communist & backed by USSR,
North Korea & more liberal &
backed by USA, South Korea

Far Reaching Implications

- It marked the first of events
in the period of cold war &
ensuing proxy wars
- China boasts of repelling the
mighty USA forces thus it
brings China's ambitions into
play.

- ③ It divided the world on future course of action & polarisation followed eg:- India supported a peaceful resolution
- ④ Highlights failure of UN to create a peaceful environment & resolve conflicts
- ⑤ This war is seen as war of values where invariably the Communist model has lost to the liberal, progress capitalist model
- ⑥ It has led to nuclearisation of North Korea a threat to disarmament & world peace

Cooperation between the two Koreas & assurance of non-aggression towards N. Korea are must to ensure its disarmament

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।

Earth's magnetic field
is a continuously developed &
is dynamic in nature

Origin

→ Geo-Dynamo
theory postulates
the field's
genesis from the
molten radioactive
materials in
the outer core

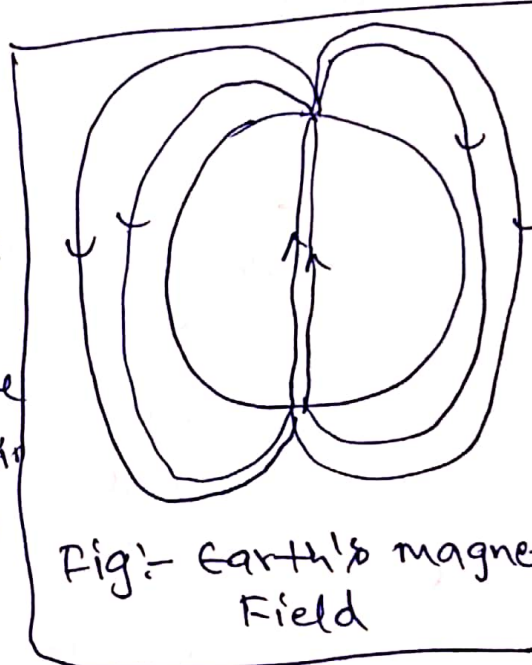


Fig:- Earth's magnetic Field

- Convectional currents in outer core,
causes charge particles to move
thus causing magnetic field
- Primordial heat & radioactivity are
responsible for these convectional
currents.
- Currently the magnetic north pole
is moving from Canada to Russia

Significance

- ① Interaction with solar particles:-
like solar flares & coronal mass ejections, this field prevents them from entering earth's atmosphere thus protecting our livable atmosphere, all other planets lost their atmosphere
→ occasional breach by these particles cause Auroras on the poles
- ② Prevent grid failure of electricity by solar storms
- ③ make earth a hospitable planet
- ④ Important for navigation for humans & as well animals like migratory birds

change in solar cycle of hotspots can have devastating impact thus missions like Aditya-L1 must study sun's magnetic field & its impact on earth's magnetic field

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।

India has more than 5000 major dams, third highest in world after china & us, some being even a century old

Challenges to dam safety

- ① dilapidated due to old age & not being decommissioned like mullaperiyar dam
- ② Lack of a national authority to frame uniform guidelines
- ③ Poor financial resources to under-take renovation & upgradation works & poor technology
- ④ Conflicts between states like Kerala & Tamil Nadu
- ⑤ Negligence in operation & greed to store more water causing

floods eg:- Kerala floods (2018)

Potential of Dam Rehabilitation

- ① structural integrity of the dam will be strengthened with retrofitting
- ② more innovative technology & best practices can be adopted
- ③ Review of the highest water levels permitted & actions according to it can be taken
- ④ world Bank has offered both financial & technical help in strengthening dam governance

The new Dam safety Bill must ensure the federal principles as well as the safety & security of dams & people

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

कार्बनेट 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।

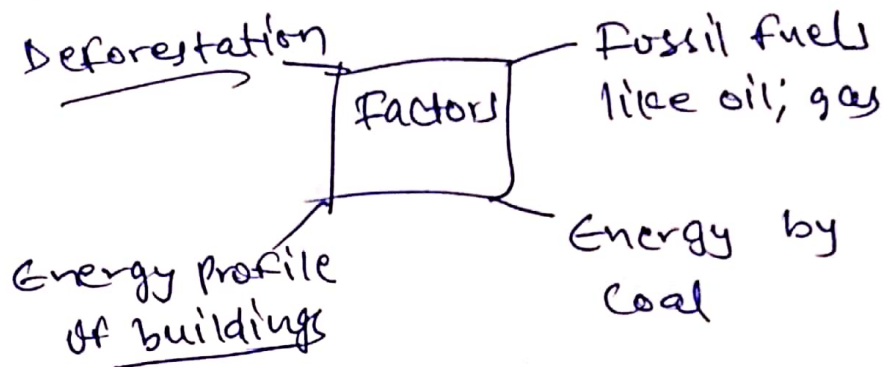
Carbon Compensation Depth

(CCD) refers to the amount of natural resources like forest, ocean etc we will need to compensate or remove the carbon in atmosphere

[CCD]

- It has been rising with more & more emissions
- The ability of oceans to compensate also decreases with rising emissions
- more depth will lead to more intense & long term consequences
- frequent events of cyclones, ~~is~~ torrential rains etc rises
- Ability of nation reduces further

According to IPCC, humans are responsible 91% of present climate Change



Measures

- Electric vehicles
- Renewable energy
- Lifestyle changes
- shifting from meat to plant based diet
- sustainable agricultural practices

• Rich nations must meet their \$100bn target to reduce CO₂ under Paris agreement

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~~ ability of a person to live a life better than his parents, it is to climb the ~~ladder~~ ladders of hierarchy in terms of religious, political & society dominance

Relation with Equality

- ① more open societies like Europe have more equality due to social mobility
- ② Ascriptive societies like India with caste & gender hierarchy are most unequal
- ③ social mobility provides a person with freedom, opportunity & capability to achieve his true potential & thus become equal

Impediments

- ① Rigid hierarchies :- based on birth in certain caste, one's occupation is fixed impeding mobility
- ② Patriarchal mindset prevents women from achieving true potential & only limited to housewife & mothering
- ③ Poverty :- worst form of violence (Gandhiji) which prevents capability development
- ④ Corruption & apathy of government can lead to the benefits of schemes not reaching people
- ⑤ Internalisation of this inequality by those in lower hierarchy

~~Cap~~ Capability approach of Amartya Sen can be a guiding light to achieve social mobility
SDG 5, SDG 10

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।

The recent NFHS-5
pegs India's Total Fertility rate
~~at~~ at 2.

Recent demographic change

- ① population boom in 1970-80s-90s
- ② will overtake China by 2027 to become most populated (UN)
- ③ Young population (50% less than 25 years) leading to huge women - fun going forward

Need for Two-child policy :-

- ① will ensure less pressure on scarce natural resources like ~~the~~ water, forest etc
- ② will allay malthusian fear of food scarcity & ensuing civil wars

- ③ Better governance of country
- ④ Improved HDI indicator like health, education etc

Recently UP govt. has enacted such law while maharashtra was 1st in 1970s to implement such laws

Points against it

- ① Cairo declaration of UN (1993), India is a party & it opposes coercive measures
- ② sex distortions as son-meta preference
- ③ Demography distortion, share of old will rise in future
- ④ violation of Art. 21 of Right to life
- ⑤ further marginalisation of already peripheral groups

we need a voluntary & informed choice on reproduction facilitated by capability building by health & education

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 a process which integrates the culture, ideas, economies & nations by a network of trade, communication & ICT.

Incredibly efficient

- ① Competitiveness has risen & thus more cost effectiveness
- ② more choices to people like Dell, HP, Apple laptops
- ③ Advancements in technologies like Industrial Revolution 4.0, AI, Big data etc

Incredibly Unjust

→ Consumerism has led to

environment degradation affecting
wild animals & forest dwellers &
tribes

- ② It has pushed women to more
casual & informal jobs
- ③ Reduced power of trade union
due to ~~the~~ non-organised & contrac-
tual jobs ~~leading~~
- ④ more developed states like Gujarat
benefitting while Jharkhand strugg-
les (Regional imbalances)
- ⑤ Increased inequality (1% owns
51% wealth in India, Oxfam (2019))
in wealth & income

Globalisation is a double
edged sword, gort. policy must
direct it to benefit all to
ensure sabka sath, sabka vikas

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।

From Harappan Civilisation till today, art in India has been predominantly influenced by the religious beliefs, traditions & practices of people

Impact of Religions on ART

① Buddhism

→ stupas like sanchi, Barhut etc highlights the mahaparinirvana pose/state of Buddha

→ paintings in Ajanta highlights the Bodhisatra belief of Mahayana buddhism & other life stories of Buddha from Jataka

→ Caves like Ajanta, ~~Ellora~~ Ellora etc host buddhist chaityas

& viharas

→ sculptures from mathura,
bandhara, sarnath & Amravati
school are depiction of Buddha
& his teachings

② Hinduism:-

→ Harappa:- Ritual tank at Mohenjodaro, figurines of proto shiva, mother earth are hindu beliefs

→ Temples:- be it Nagara like Khajuraho or dravidian like the majestic Brihadeswara Temple & even vesara style in Hoysaleswara are idol worshipping practice of hindus

→ Bronze sculptures especially during Cholas of Nataraja shows the form of shiva

③ Jainism:-

→ Temples like by solanki rulers in mount Abu

- caves at Badami, Udaygiri & Khandagiri (by Kharavela) are strong Jain practices
- Manastambhas in front of temples highlight the ~~effort~~ tirthankaras

[Islam]

- Tombs as belief in after life have led to marvellous structures like Taj mahal, ~~the~~ Humayun Tomb
- Calligraphy, Tali work, pietra dura & minarets as they do not depict human figures

Thus India has been a melting pot of many religions & even fusion of arts making even more beautiful arts

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।

working class in
India grew in many phases
of pre-swadeshi movement, 1905-
1920 & then post 1920

Organisational Apathy of INC

- ① INC being dominated by Zamindars & Capitalists in Initial years did not pay attention to the plight of workers or farmers
- ② INC was against passive resistance like Bandhs, strikes by workers thus did not support them

- ③ they never asked for reforms
in working conditions of
workers by the Progress Factory
Acts (on lobbying of British Capital)
-ists
- ④ There was no organisational
framework, wing or cell in INC
to look after the worker's demand

Despite these they took
part in freedom struggle for
improving their pittiable conditions,
low wages, long working hours &
no rest or holidays & also to
secure a free India

Participation

- ① strikes in railways, port offices
& plantations were organised
by workers during swadeshi
movements

- ② Revolution in USSR gave boost to the workers leading to demand for formation of trade unions & better negotiating powers
- ③ Meerut Conspiracy Case is case in point of the efforts of Communists & working class
- ④ Socialism in INC by J.L. Nehru, S.C. Bose, Ram Manohar Lohia led to their further participation in CDM & quit India
- ⑤ RIN mutiny was heavily supported by workers in Bombay textiles or railways etc

workers are the backbone of Indian economy & society thus reform in labour laws must be compassionate to their needs

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. (250 words) 15

Comment.
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 Governor-General & viceroy of India from (1880-84) ~~was~~ creating an image of liberal & pro-India administrator

Early measures

① Local self-government :-

- he delineated their funds, functions and secured more autonomy in their functioning
- This showed his faith in abilities of Indians to self govern eg:- Calcutta municipality
- He is father of local self government

② Efforts to introduce Ilbert Bill:-

→ this would bring Indians & British people on same footing in eyes of law & their trial in courts

③ Factory Bill of 1881:-

→ This banned childrens less than 7 years from employment

→ Holidays & fixed hours for children above 7 years

④ He withdrew the unprincipled & unethical Afghan Campaign of Lord Lytton

⑤ Undo the work of Lord Lytton:-

→ he removed barriers from vernacular press

→ Increased the age of civil services in India

→ Integrated more Indians in Administration & reduced

military expenditure

However these changes were shortlived & no real change occurred

- ① Lord Curzon by Calcutta Municipal Act curbed the autonomy of local self-governments
- ② corruption remained rampant in bureaucracy & judiciary
- ③ Protests led to redrafting of Ilbert Bill thus inequality persisted between British & Indians
- ④ Plight of workers in industries especially of adults was dictated by interest of British capitalists

Though Lord Ripon made some pro-Indian changes, the full authority to Indian masses could only be achieved after Independence

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।

India's independence brought liberty to masses & now they strived for achieving equality and Justice for them in post independence period by means of 'New social movements'.

New social movements

① JP movement :- (1975)

- against the excesses by the Congress government at the center
- led to political mobilisation & socialisation of masses
- alternate govt.s were seen in many states like Gujarat, Bihar deepening democratic spirit

- ② Anti-arrack movement :- in Andhra fought against the evils of liquor thus got it banned & was a victory towards gender justice
- ③ Against Domestic violence :- by women finally culminating in Amendment to dowry prohibition Act in 1985
- ④ Anti-caste movements :- even resorting to violence like the Salit Panthers in Maharashtra
- ⑤ Rise & proliferation of civil society organisation in 1970-80s leading to voice to minorities (Naz found. ation for LGBTQ) & awareness among citizens of their rights
- ⑥ Chipko movement & Appiko movement also led to asserting dependence

of women in jungles & thus
strengthening democracy

- ⑦ Protests for conservation of one's
Culture, language & religion like
by Angami Phizo for Nagas,
southern states against Hindi
(3 language formula & official
language issue) led to formation
of Autonomous district councils

Current movement like
India against Corruption, Nirbhaya
march have led to more number
of people joining these protest thus
achieving Justice: social, Political &
Economic as per our Constitution

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।

2020 & 2021 have
seen massive wildfires across
globe like Bushfire in Australia,
fires in California or even Siberia

Reasons

① Climatic:-

→ Indian ocean dipole in 2019
led to extreme dry temperatures
in Australia causing Bushfires

→ Climate changing causing
extreme heatwaves throughout
globe

→ Recent phenomenon of Heat
Dome caused by an array

of factors like El-nino, Jetstream

→ longer duration of dry weather
making forest leaves & ~~treat~~
trees dry & prone to fire

② Governance:-

→ poor implementation fire safety
measures like trenches etc

→ inability to douse fire early
for many countries

③ Anthropogenic emissions of aerosols,
GHG leading to global warming

④ Thunderstorms & lightening during
heavy rainfall

⑤ Jhum cultivation & fire by locals
gone wrong

Lessons for India

India sees thousands of forest
fires in the ~~the~~ central India,
North east especially

- ① Promote Research on obscure phenomena of El-nino, IOD, etc to understand their impact on weather
- ② capability building of forest officials to be able to take early measures by help of helicopter survey
- ③ Preventing Jhum cultivation practices by tribes & enabling more sustainable agricultural practices for them
- ④ ~~the~~ Technological intervention with satellite mapping of vulnerable areas & real time monitoring of fires to equip officials for more scientific actions

Awareness of locals,
Professional competence of forest
officials & following best global
practices on forest management is
needed

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 shares land border of 15000km with seven countries & thus also many cross-border rivers like Brahmaputra with china, Teesta with Bangladesh etc

Need for
Cross border
Flood managem
ent

→ A lot of
Cross boundary
rivers

→ Effective
manangement & planning by sharing
of hydrological data of the river basin

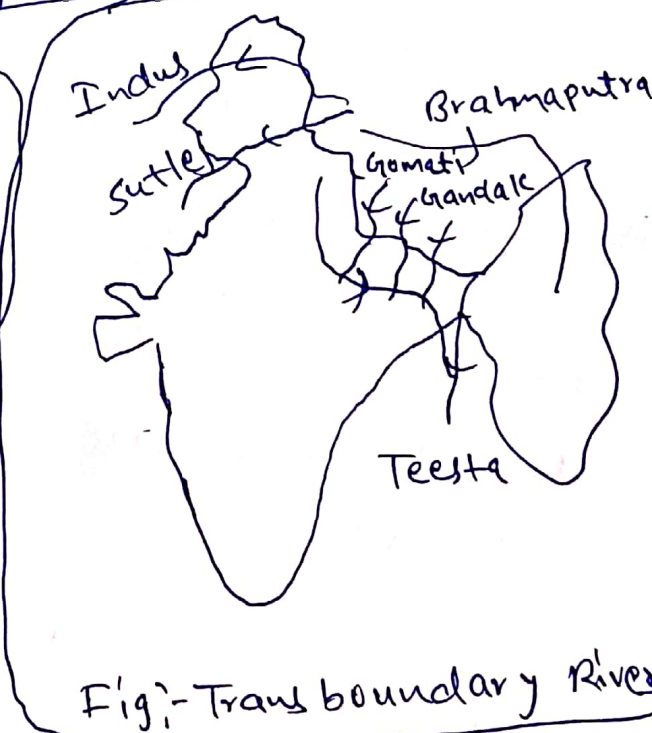


Fig:- Trans boundary Rivers

→ To prevent loss of life & property
eg:- Bihar witnessed floods due
rivers originating in Nepal every
year

Major Issues

- ① Hostile neighbours:- like China
are unwilling to cooperate &
provide data
- ② Poor capabilities of countries like
Nepal in gathering & collecting
data
- ③ water scarcity among all nations
forcing all to guard their water
resources
- ④ Dam building & pressure technique
by China over Brahmaputra to
arm twist India

(Remedial measures)

- ① ~~the~~ signing Agreements of data sharing & cooperation as done in case of Nepal
- ② Allaying fears of small nations like Nepal to shun the perception of interference in internal affairs
- ③ Developing technological prowess with help of ISRO to monitor precipitation & real time water levels with help of satellites
- ④ Building flood preventing infrastruc-tures like Dam on the border to regulate sudden release by upstream riparian state

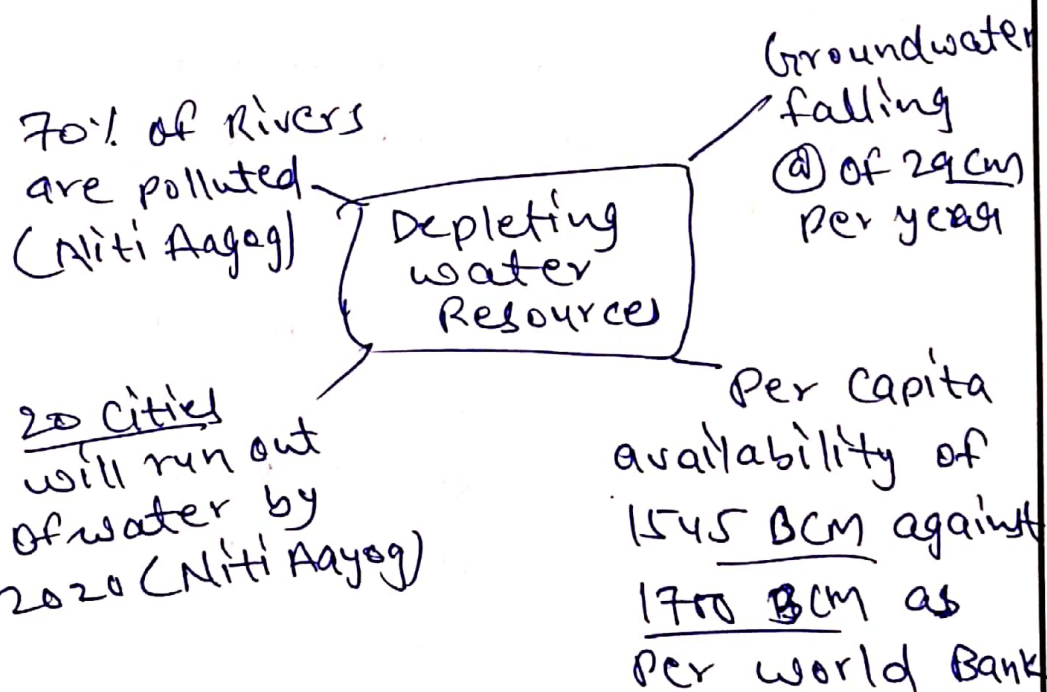
Early warning systems, community training & drills are steps to prevent loss of life & property from floods

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 receives 4% of
global precipitation while it hosts
17% of global population



Geo-climatic phenomenon

- ① Monsoonal Type of Climate :-
→ rain is not throughout the year

→ highly volatile & uncertainty
in precipitation received

② Terrain :- Rainshadow areas of
western Ghats (Rayalseema etc)
& desert areas of Rajasthan
(Thar) receive less rainfall

③ Geography :- due to high slopes
water in North east despite
good rain runs off causing
droughts

④ Hard rocks of peninsular India
do not allow water to percolate
& thus more run-off in oceans
(around 75% of precipitation)

Short-sighted Government Policies

① Green Revolution :- aiming and
maximizing & not sustainability
led to ground water depletion
eg :- 70 cm/yr decline in Punjab

- ② Electricity Subsidies on farm motor leading to overexploitation of ground water
- ③ Implementation Deficit:- of norms of sewage treatment from industries & urban areas
- ④ Distorted use & promotion of urea by govt. causing algal blooms, eutrophication & blue baby syndrome
- ⑤ water wars between states & negligence to preserving water structures like cauvery dispute
- ⑥ Lack of planned urbanisation causing land use change & destruction of green cover & local water bodies like lake, wetlands etc

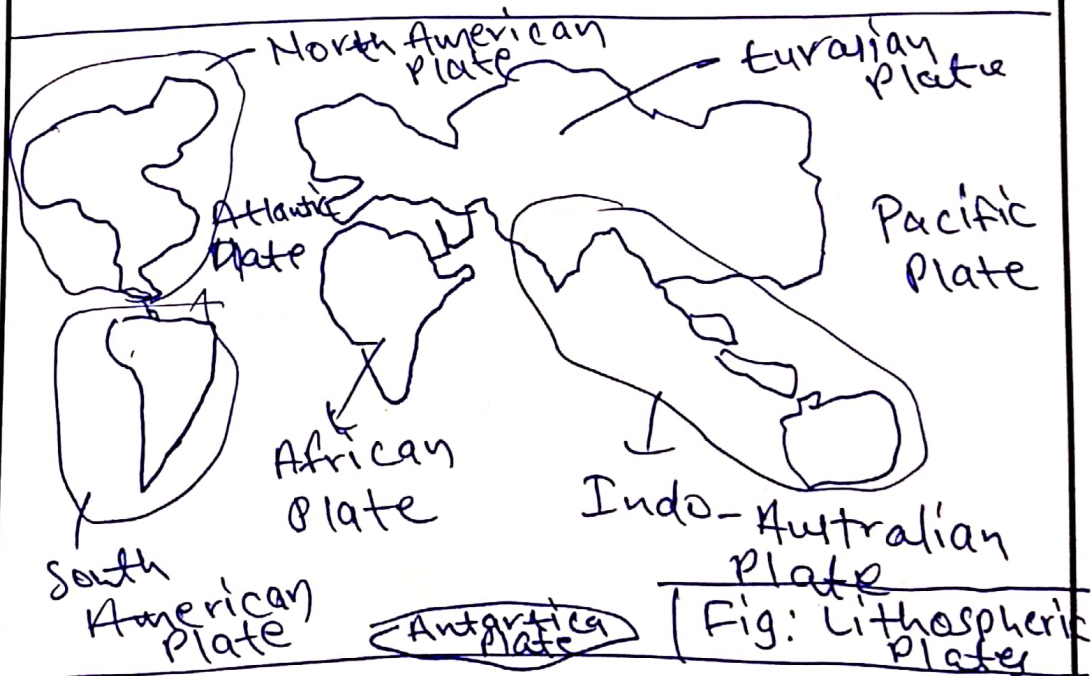
Recommendation of Mihir Shaw Committee on setting up National water Commission & Community Participation are must for water governance & SDG 7

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?

Lithospheric plates are massive irregular slabs of hard rocks formed by crust and upper mantle.

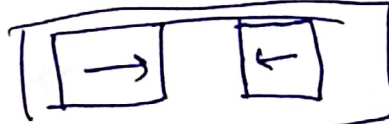
• There are 7 major lithospheric plates



How the plates move① Convergent boundary movement:-

these are destructive in nature
as they consume crust, & leads
to formation of trenches
(Mariana trench), volcanic
Arches (Japanese islands),
Earthquakes & fold mountains

eg:- Andes

② Divergent boundary movement:-

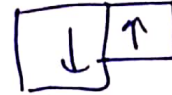
plates move away from each
other, ~~construct~~ constructing

new crust eg:- ocean floor

spreading & also leads to
formation of mid oceanic ~~sea~~
ridges (Atlantic mid ocean
ridge)



- ⑧ Transform boundary movement :-
→ plates slide past each
other eg:- North American
& California plate



Why these move :- Plate Tectonic Theory

- ① Asthenosphere :- a plastic layer
below lithospheric plates leading
2-5 cm/yr deformation
- ② Convectional currents :- in the
areas of hot magma plumes
forcing movement
- ③ Gravity :- it pulls the heavier
plate (oceanic) below lighter
ones (continental plates)

Earth's history has been
a history of realignment of these
lithospheric plates as advocate
by plate Tectonic Theory & Tuzo
Wilson

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 is an ideology which separates religion from state & treats religion as a personal & private affair

(Constitutionally Professed Secularism)

- ① Preamble declares India a secular Country (42nd CAA)
- ② Art. 25 of Constitution bestows right to practice, profess & propagate one's religion subject to public health, morality etc
- ③ Art. 29 :- gives minority right to preserve their language & Culture as well as to majority

④ Art. 30:- Minorities can establish educational institutes & have property as their fundamental right

Practice in India:-

① state interventions :-

- Banning child marriages
- Criminalising Triple Talaq etc

② educational institutes like madrasas are regulated & ~~are~~ encroached by states

③ Judiciary like Supreme Court is passing progressive judgements like Sabarimala case threatening ~~their~~ the religious beliefs

④ Intolerance among sections of citizens leading to riots

eg:- recent issue of namaz in
open in Gurgaon

However, there is not a
wide gap between Constitution
& practice because:-

① Indian secularism is different
from western model, here state
has right to intervene for

④ if practices violate fundamental
human rights eg:- child marriage

⑤ if a religion is losing its
significance

② Art. 25 itself imposes restrictions
on ~~rig~~ freedom of religion by
public health, morality, decency
& other fundamental rights

India secularism is an
apt model to ensure freedom of
religion as well as room to state
to weed out harmful practices

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 infrastru-
-cture refers to old age homes,
geriatrics, public health facilities
etc.

India's status :-

- ① Around 0.5 % of GDP on Care infrastructure (Budget 2021)
- ② only 1% ~~of~~ of GDP on mental health issues, which requires Care & forms 8-9% of disease burden
- ③ still lacking on old age care as highlighted by Economic

survey 2020

Meeting multiple policy objective :-

- ① Inclusive & equitable society will be ensured (sabka sath sabka vikas objective)
- ② Article 41 :- care for sick, old age and disabled will be fulfilled
- ③ Better demography and human development indicators leading to human capital & economic development
- ④ Able to tackle unforeseen emergencies like covid-19
- ⑤ will be integral to achieve SDG by 2030 like Reduced

Inequality (SDG 10), Good Health
& well being (SDG 3)

Measures needed

- Increased public health expenditure to 2.5% (National Health policy Target)
- Collaborating with NGOs like Old age India for shelter homes & old age homes
- Better training & recruitment of more nurses
- Strengthening capabilities of ICDS, Aanganwadis by technological interventions

Investment in care infrastructure will lead to Justice for all as stated in Preamble of our Constitution