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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Khushhali Solanki		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1214161
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		
2	10		
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7	10		
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

1.	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)।
2.	There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3.	All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4.	The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5.	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।
6.	Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7.	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.

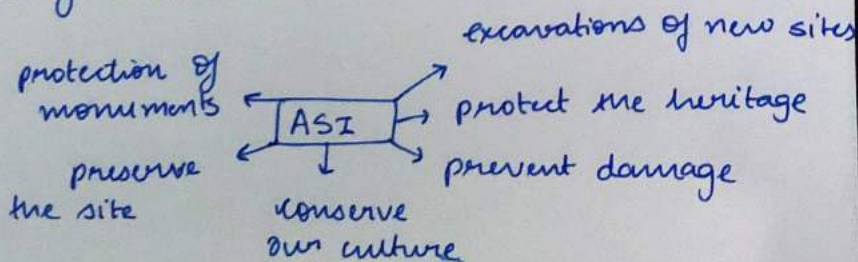
1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

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।

Answer: The Directive principles (Article 49) calls for protection of monuments and heritage sites. ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) under ministry of culture is formed to fulfil the same purpose.

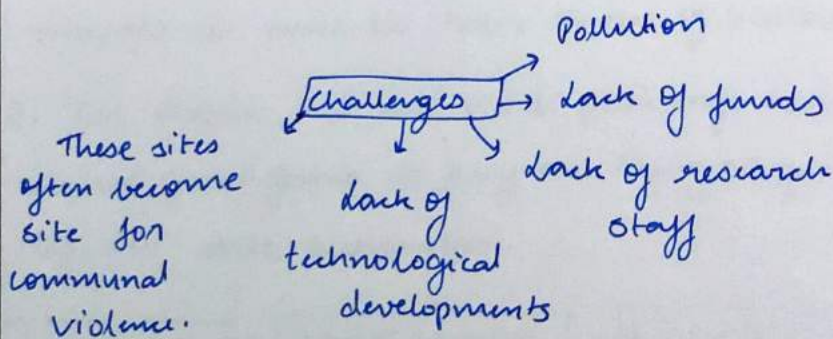
The role of ASI includes -

1. Discovery of new sites and excavation.
For eg - Bargarh site in Odisha. It then focuses our attention to conserve the same.
2. It co-ordinates with UNESCO from India's side. The world heritage status sites are then required to be protected, preserved and being conserved.



However, it faces certain challenges that requires urgent adressed such as -

1. Pollution (Air, Water, Noise) - The smog thus formed results into acid rains. This has even destroyed the shine of Taj Mahal's marble.
2. The recently discovered site in Andhra Pradesh - 'Erra Matti Sivalu' is not paid enough attention by the authorities. It continues to lose its value.

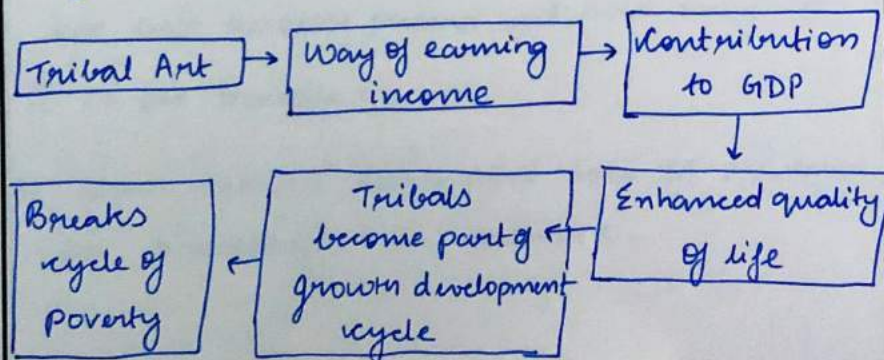


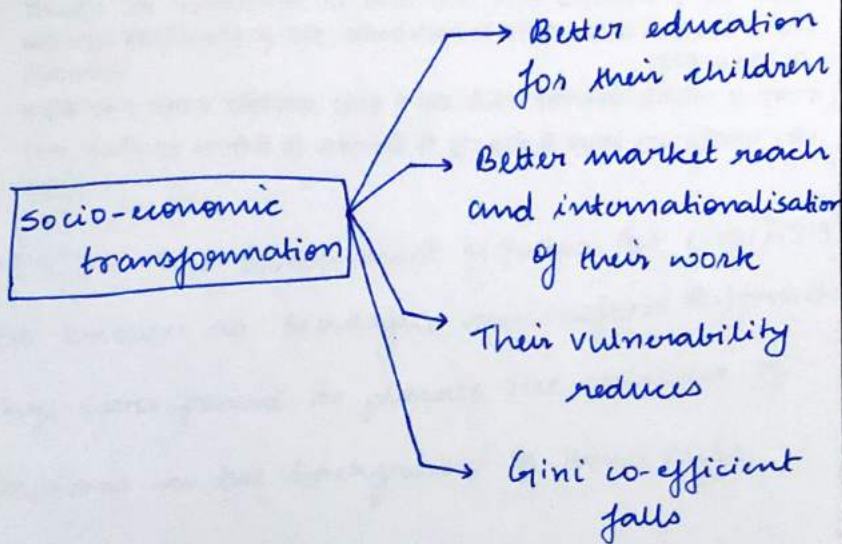
2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. (150 words) 10

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।

Answer : Recently, the government of Jharkhand has renovated its airports with help of 'Sohrai Kovar' paintings. This has earned them a great recognition as it provides livelihood to tribes of Jharkhand.

1. Tribal art in forms of paintings, rock cut architecture, leaf designs, rice paints, murals etc serve as their source of livelihood.
2. The Ragam Art and Warli paintings have earned great fame as they are being recognised by state authorities.





The challenges faced in this regard :-

1. Lack of recognition to their artwork - It is often found that they are not given enough attention to their artwork.
2. Less price realisation - The Monpa papers made by Tribes of Arunachal Pradesh are the best quality papers yet sold only at ₹ 60 per bundle.
3. Lesser market reach and lack of avenues for branding their artwork.

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।

Answer : The Government of India Act (GOI) 1919 also known as Montague Chelmsford Reforms. They were passed to placate the miseries of Indians in the background of Home Rule movement.

The radical administrative changes proposed are -

1. It provided for increased reservation to minorities - Sikhs, Anglo Indians, Christians.
2. It expanded the members in both provincial and central assemblies. It gave more representation to Indians.
3. It advocated for reserved list and transferred list subjects. The Indian members can now make laws on transferred subjects.
4. However, they did not fulfill the Indian aspirations, because -

1. The Governor was vested with ultimate powers and he can impose his rule during breakdown of administrative machinery.
2. Indians were still not allowed to vote on budgetary provisions and also those concerning foreign affairs or communication.
3. Even when the bureaucracy was now required to work with politicians, but on ground reality it did not occur.
4. It increased the fissures in Indian society and propagated the 'divide and rule policy' further.

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।

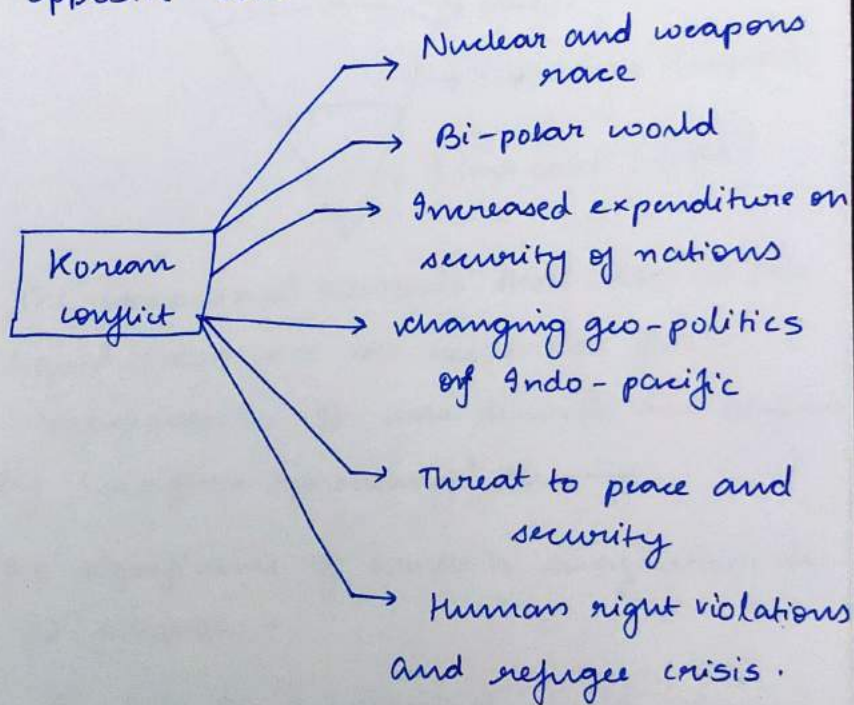
Answer : The Korean war was fought in 1950's between what is now recognised as North and South Korea.

It is pertinent to note that the war has not yet stopped officially but is on a pause as per the treaty signed. That's why it is deemed as forgotten conflict.

1. India played an important role along with USA in temporarily stopping the conflict.
2. North Korea, already in Black List of FATF (Financial Action Task force) is ^{now} engaging in making supersonic missiles. This has re-started the nuclear arms race.
3. The nuclear arms race has led to strengthening of relations between South Korea, USA and Japan. They have GSOMIA (General Security and Military Information Exchange Agreement).

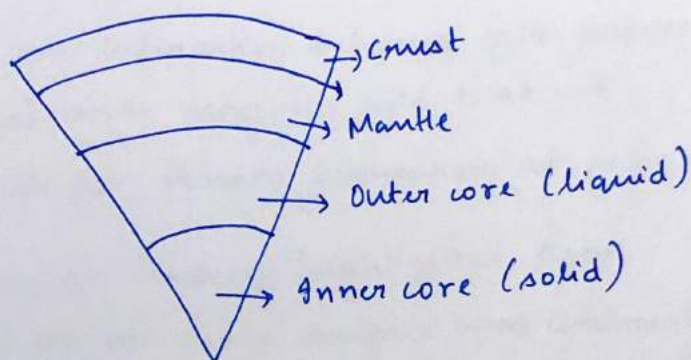
4. The world is now getting divided into 2 blocks marked by Pakistan, China, North Korea on one hand and QUAD on other. (QUAD = USA, India, Japan, Vietnam, South Korea, Australia).

This has no doubt increased threat for India as it's neighbours stand on opposite end.



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।

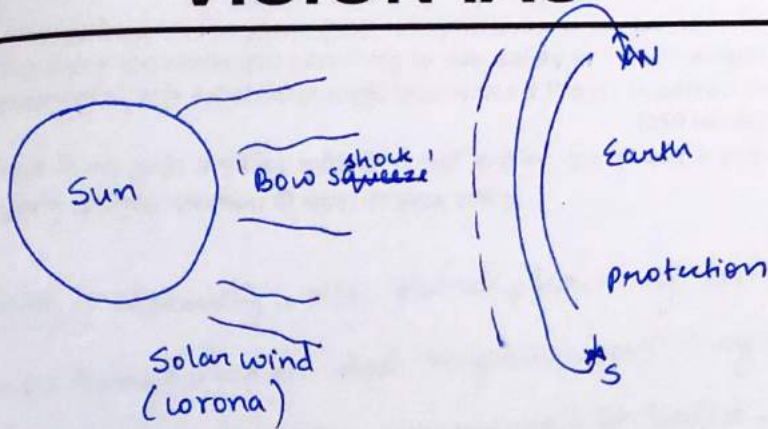
Answer: Earth's magnetism is caused due to liquid outer core being in continuous motion around solid inner core.



The convectional currents that rise in the liquid outer core are responsible for magnetism. It was discovered and confirmed by 'sea floor spreading' theory.

The significance of Earth's magnetism is as follows -

1. It acts as a protective shield against solar winds which otherwise has potential to disturb electronic signals on earth.



2. It is the interaction between solar particles (photons) with magnetic field that is responsible for Aurora formation at poles.

3. The recent discovery highlighted that sunspot on the sun's surface was continuously growing in size and was expelling huge magnetic waves towards Earth. This would have destroyed the radio signals and electricity, network etc.

Also, the magnetic field has created a protective layer which otherwise, if absent, could make life impossible to last on Earth due to entry of disastrous UV rays.

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

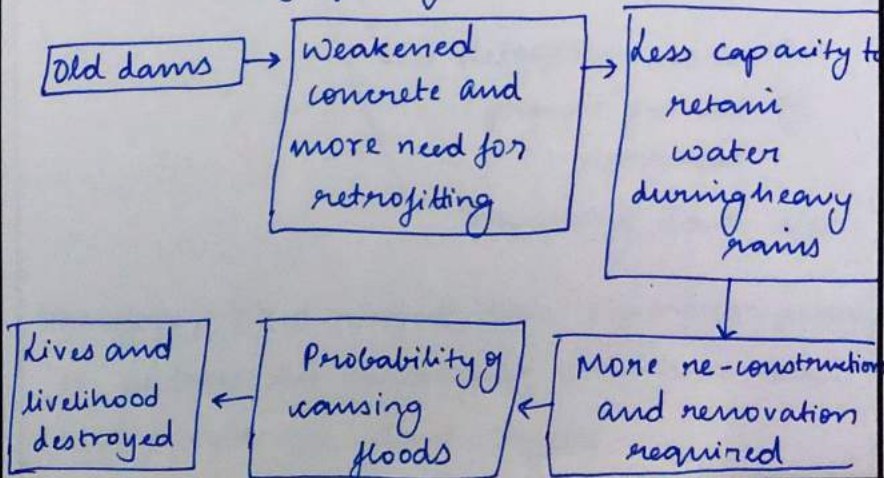
(150 words) 10

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।

Answer: Recently, the third phase of DRIP (Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Program) was launched by the government of India.

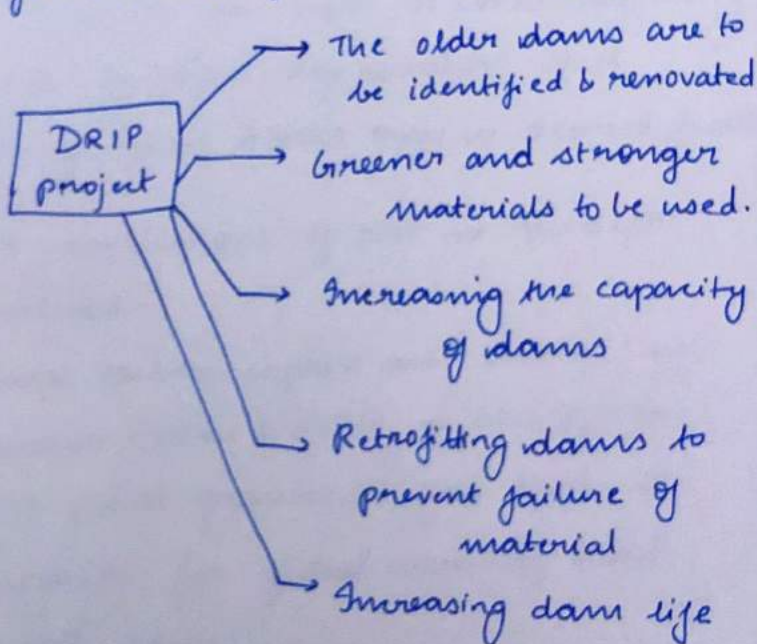
This has once again diverted our attention to dam safety in India, given that we have 3rd largest number of dams in world.

1. As per the new report, most of the dams in India are now more than 100 years old. Thereby, their capacity to retain water is drastically getting reduced.



2. Since, the dams are responsible for emitting methane (a Greenhouse gas), it has the potential to increase global warming and exacerbate climate change issues.
3. Failure of dams and spilling of river water ~~is~~ may prove to be dangerous for people and biodiversity inhabiting the area.

Therefore, DRIP project assumes significance



Therefore, DRIP project has immense potential to address the underlying structural issues and provide for dam safety.

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।

Answer: Carbon compensation depth represents the difference in the amount of carbon released by anthropogenic causes and that absorbed by forests.

However, this depth is continuously rising because of rapid deforestation and declining forest stocks even in deemed forests.

The implications of rise in this depth includes -

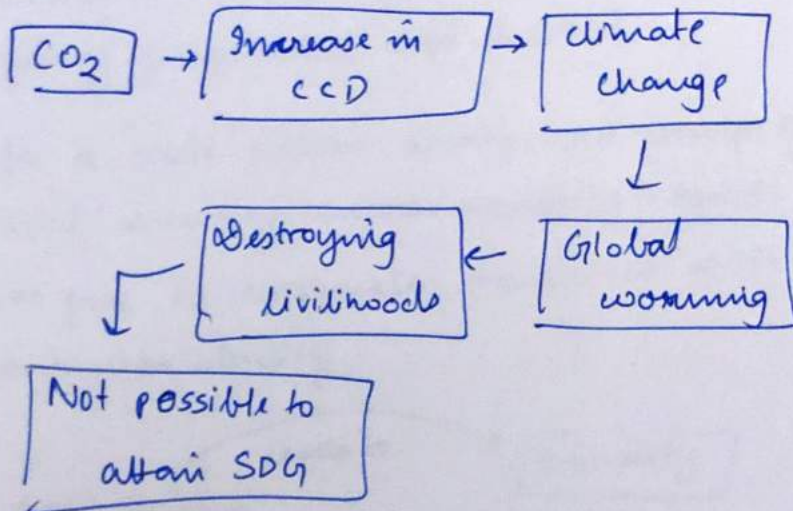
1. Lesser carbon capture and storage will increase carbon dioxide in atmosphere.

This is a potent greenhouse gas that is responsible for global warming and climate crisis.

2. Even the increased exploitation of oceans due to anthropogenic reasons is decreasing the blue carbon stocks and releasing it in

atmosphere.

3. As per the recent report, world will not be able to meet the Paris Agreement if the current emissions continue.

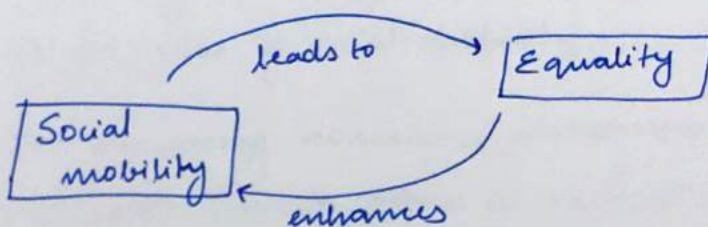


8. Explaining the concept of social mobility and its relationship with equality, mention the impediments in ensuring it. (150 words) 10

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

Answer: 'Social mobility' implies the progressive movement in a society that otherwise is getting fragmented and divided.

1. In a caste ridden society, the concept of social mobility ensures equality. People are free to unshackle themselves with a particular identity.



2. It helps that last person standing in social order to come at the fore front. Thereby enhancing the feeling of DHANA (India as a family where no-one is left behind).

The impediments in achieving social mobility are as follows -

1. Some closed the doors and others found it closed against themselves (Dr BR Ambedkar). This highlights the grim situation whereby there still exists social discrimination based on caste. This endangers equality.
2. Increasing regionalism - The sons of soil politics being played by the political parties is creating an ideological and geographical rift in idea of social mobility.
3. The increasing communal disharmony in Bangladesh (due to attack on minorities) and in Jammu and Kashmir is creating fissures. This degrades social mobility and enhances social confinement.

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।

Answer: India is currently under the phase 3 of demographic cycle. Our population is still increasing and our death rates have halted substantially.

Need of a 2 child policy -

1. Due to increasing population, it has overburdened the already depleted resources.
2. The agricultural land is unable to accommodate the disguised employment.
3. It will exacerbate the female infanticide due to son preference.

Since, our fertility rate is around 2.2 in 2018, so I think we don't need a 2 child policy as of now.

Instead, we need to empower women and make them an equal partner in the family planning process.

Other schemes introduced by govt. are more beneficial in this regard -

1. Santhusthi scheme - It calls for sterilisation after 2 children.
2. Purna strategy - It ^{increases} reduces the gap between 2 children.

Anything forced from a top-down approach will result into failure and thereby the involvement of people in policy making regarding this issue needs to be considered.

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।

Answer: Globalisation envisages to make the world interconnected in terms of culture, economy, polity, and social issues. It acts as a double edged sword which is incredibly efficient by also unjust for developing countries like India.

1. Greater connectivity with the world - This has led to increase in foreign direct investments in India enhancing job creation.
2. India has ^{been} made a part of supply chain Resilience initiative. This will diversify our supply chains and reduce the risks.
3. Less labour cost and of raw materials in India - The large MNC's have shifted their bases in India leading to job creation but also increasing emissions.

However it has also been unjust as-

1. Increased over reliance on china - The pandemic induced weaponisation of supply chains halted the production of even basic amenities in India.
2. Homogenisation of culture - India, being a diverse nation is susceptible to increasing homogenisation of cultures caused by globalisation.
3. The issues of terrorism elsewhere in the world poses a direct threat to our internal security.

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।

Answer: In India, art is religion and religion is art goes right since ancient times.

1. The Ajivika sect and Buddhism/Jainism called for relieving the sufferings of the masses. They did not favour idol worship and therefore the the Buddhist stupa artwork reflected the same. Even the Anda represents energy concentration in a stupa.
2. The ideals of Jainism - Right faith, right knowledge, right conduct is effectively reflected in the Jain temples.
3. The Hindu ideology says that energy is concentrated in the God and thereby God is placed in the Garbhagriha. The panchayatana style of temples represent belief in avatars of Gods.

4. Even in the South Indian temples, the Gopurams (gateway) are kept taller so that people can see it from the distance and forget all the evil thoughts and work for upliftment of the poor.

The water pool at the entrance calls for cleansing one self from all the vices.

5. Even in the medieval architecture, the ideas of Charbagh, Chattri, Taj Mahal, water body, all are inspired from teachings of Sufism. The use of domes represents the mental connect with God.

Therefore,

6. Even the paintings that were made represent the ideology of the religion. For example Jahangir started the portrait style of paintings.

7. The watta images of Buddha in Gandhara and Mathura school of art depicts the emergence of Mahayana form of Buddhism.

Therefore, the religion has a considerable impact upon the artwork in 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।

Answer: The Indian Congress, since its inception in 1885 was seen as a elite member body. The people found it difficult to join congress due to its high fees.

The working class was apathetic from congress ~~beca~~ because -

1. The party was ultimately being funded by capitalists. The obvious structural conflict between capitalism and socialism (proletariat) surfaced here.
2. There were trust issues between the workers and congress that got heightened after communist revolution.
3. The workers saw congress as an elite member body and an alien party.

Despite the existing fissures, the workers participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement because -

1. The Congress later started working for socialist causes also. The Indian National Social Conference was set up in 1934.
2. It was under leadership of Gandhi that various regional issues also were taken up now. The fees was drastically reduced and Pradesh congress committees were made. This made it more inclusive.
3. It was the thread of nationalism and the spirited leadership which binded everyone against the British exploitation.
4. The revolutionary leaders from Congress also supported the communist parties that worked for workers miseries.
5. Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah pact talked about reducing the taxes on peasants.

Therefore, it was the joint effort from both the Congress and the proletariat class that bind them together in the national movement.

Netaji Subhash chandra Bose's Indian National Army contained soldiers from every class thereby increasing nationalism.

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 हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Answer: Lord Ripon is known as the father of Indian local self government. He introduced measures to make a representative govt. at the lower levels (panchayat and municipality).

1. Adequate funds were to be transferred for their functioning.
2. Representation of people increased.
3. The power was to be devolved to lower levels of govt. instead of merely delegating it.

However, even after significant reform measures, it did not bring change in the mindset of conservative bureaucracy -

1. They were required to work under the politicians. However it was rarely practiced on ground.

2. They continued to remain mai-baap in the eyes of poor people. They were always seen as administration responsible for sucking the blood of poor people by taking away their income.

3. Bureaucrats did not represented the people, but the government working at the top most level. Neither it was open for Indians. Therefore, they overshadowed the elected representatives and worked as per their wish.

4. They created fear psychosis in the eyes of poor people so much so that even their car was saluted. Their conservative mind continued to look upon Indians as 'white man's burden'.

Therefore, even after evolving a representative govt. at local level, the administration clogged the way for effective representation of people's choices.

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।

Answer: The new social movements in India deepened the notion of democracy in India. As ^{BR Ambedkar} ~~Nehru~~ rightly said - that at the base of political democracy lies the social, cultural and economic democracy.

The injustices facing India post independence includes -

1. Increasing caste rigidities
2. communal disharmony
3. Rising Gini coefficient and increasing inequalities.
4. Increasing regionalism etc.

Due to continued efforts of leaders like Sardar Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramaia, Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, Indira Gandhi etc, there began a new social awakening in the society.

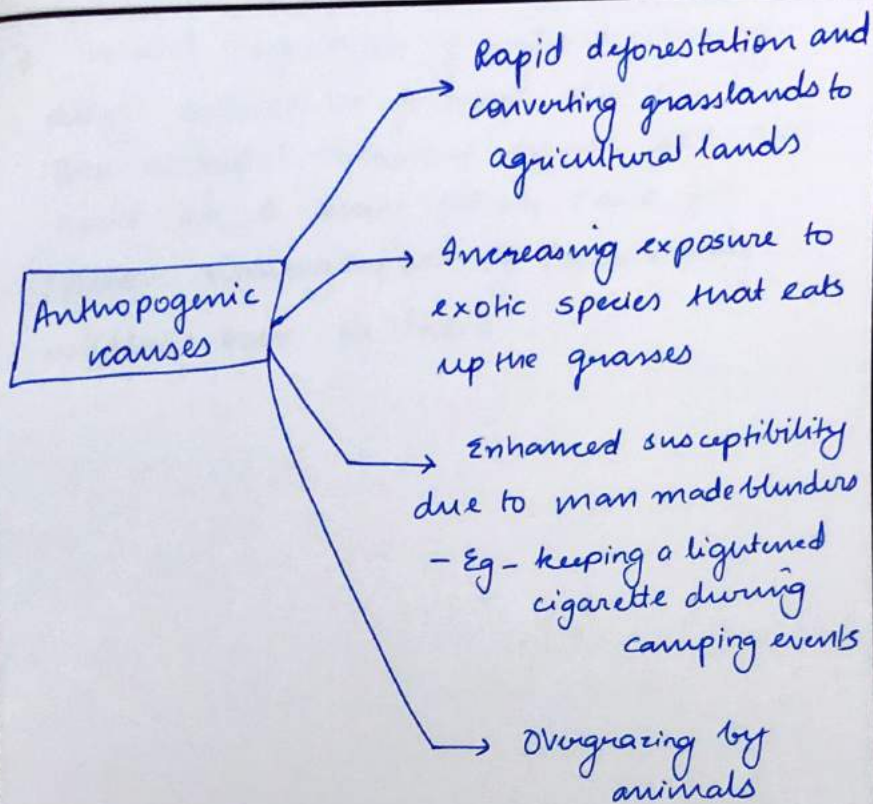
1. The credit of united India goes to VPMenon and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. They expressed what people wanted - i.e. democracy and representation of themselves instead of a monarchical form of government.
2. The Southern states saw imposition of a common language as an attack to their cultural identity. It led to more exclusion than inclusion and therefore Indira Gandhi continued English to be used in administration.
3. Dr APJ Abdul Kalam, despite being the 'first man' of India, never hesitated to sit down with poor people on roadside. He worked all his life to reduce the inequalities and fight poverty.
4. The mass movements against child marriage, widow remarriage, infanticide by our youth has caused enhanced social mobility in the society. This has reduced the patriarchal mindset and helped in empowering the women.

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।

Answer: The year 2019 was named as 'black nam' year by Australian government due to increased wild fire in the Bushes. Similarly, the Californian forests were on fire in 2020.

Reasons for catastrophic wildfires -

1. Climate change events: The weakening of polar storm over Antarctica caused sudden stratospheric warming. This pushed the westerlies towards the equator thereby lack of rain bearing winds in Australia leading to droughts.
2. Increased El-Nino events: Their frequency has increased due to global warming.
3. Other reasons include over grazing by cattles, and some anthropogenic causes -



Yes, definitely there are many lessons that India could learn by comparative analysis.

1. We need to evolve a comprehensive roadmap that will involve all stakeholders along with people inhabiting forests to make a policy dealing with wild fires.
2. Installation of early warning systems and regenerating grasslands.

3. strict regulation of introduction of alien species in forested area.

The Simlipal Biosphere reserve fire also serve as a lesson which calls for effective management of increasing wildfires even in India.

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।

Answer: Assam and Bihar faced their worst floods in 2020 amid already burning pandemic crisis. Rivers Ganga (Kosi) and Brahmaputra both being cross border rivers therefore requires cross border flood management mechanism.

1. Even the Ganga Tista river that originates from Sikkim flows via Bengal (upper riparian State) to Bangladesh (lower riparian State)
2. The Indus river system acts as lifeline for both the people of Pakistan and of India.
3. Brahmaputra originates from China and serves as lifeline for our North East.

Therefore, cross border flood management is required in an integrated manner.

Major problems faced -

1. Para diplomacy: Till date, there cannot be any Tista water sharing agreement due

to increase in *pari passu* diplomacy (wherein the individual state - Bengal - deals with the issue with Bangladesh).

2. Construction of large dams by upper riparian states. For example, China is building dams on Brahmaputra river and the process remains opaque. Due to lack of co-operation among countries, the issue exacerbates the flood management problems.

3. Pakistan continuously blames India for violating the Indus water Treaty. Even though it is Pakistan which remains absent in the meetings.

Remedial measures in this context -

1. Installation of early warning systems and enhanced communication between the countries.

2. Sharing the details of dams being constructed by upper riparian states.

3. Fast-tracking the process for signing up Tista river agreement and Ganga water sharing agreement.

4. All the concerned stakeholders must be involved together and a minimum level of flow should be maintained in the rivers.

The cross-border flood management will only be successful if nation states work in a well co-ordinated, integrated and co-operative manner. Use of technology (AI, IoT) needs to be promoted.

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।

Answer: The recent report published by CEEW (Centre for energy, environment and water) throws light on acute water crisis facing India. NITI has already said that 20 cities in India have completely depleted their ground water sources by 2020.

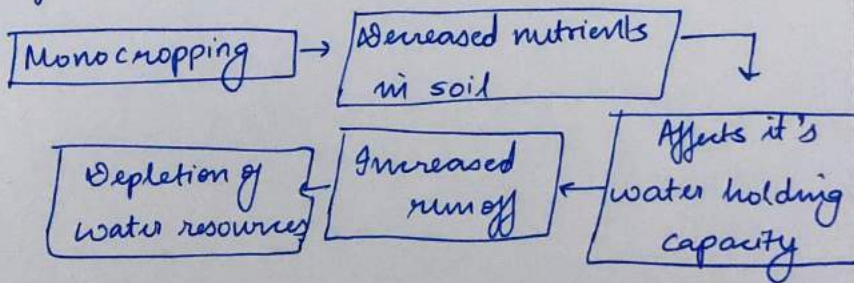
Depletion of water resources as a geo-climatic phenomenon -

1. Monsoonal vagaries: The enhanced period of droughts in the continent due to events like El-Nino has depleted water availability.
2. Geomorphological reasons: The presence of mica layer in Jaisalmer (Rajasthan) has made soil impermeable to water absorption. This increases the runoff from the soil layer and depletion of water stock in the ground.
3. Climate change and global warming events has ~~no~~ eroded soil capacity depleting ground water storage.

Depletion of water resources due to short sighted govt. policies -

1. Increased focus on irrigation - Though done with good intent, farmers often over-utilise the ground water using bore-wells and canals.
2. Minimum support price is offered to rice and wheat - This has increased the tendency of farmers to focus only upon rice and wheat which are water intensive crops.

This has further increased the mono-cropping activities which reduces the yield expected from soil.



3. Enhanced focus on hydroelectricity generation - In a bid to move towards renewable energy sources, we end up building huge dams on rivers which bifurcate the flows. Even the minimum water flow is not maintained that makes rivers dry.

Therefore, in my opinion a combined, co-ordinated and well developed model of 'water governance' needs to be created. This will act as a platform for all the affected parties and will help India emerge out of the water crisis (attaining SDG 1, 2, 3) -

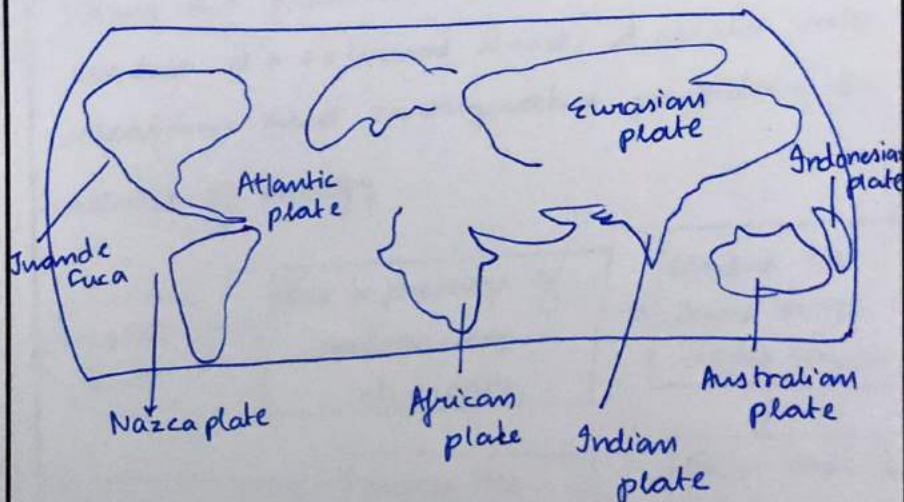
18. What are the major lithospheric plates? How and why do these plates move? (250 words) 15

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

Answer: The geologist ~~A~~ Alfred Wegener gave the idea of existence of lithospheric plates. The Earth is divided into 9 major and many minor lithospheric plates.

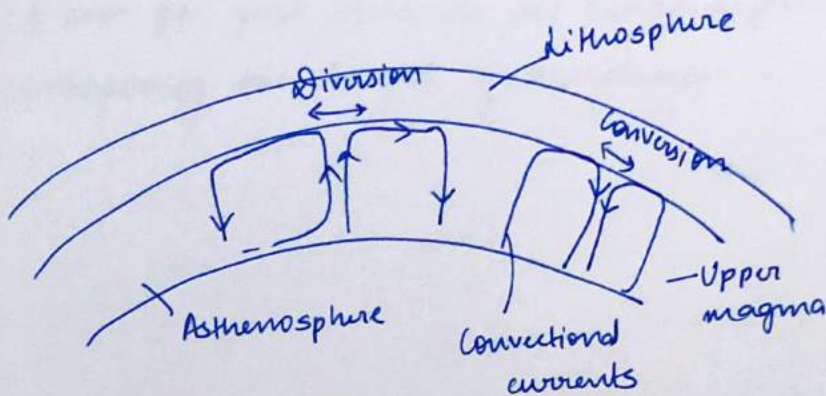
Some of the major plates includes —

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Nazca plate. | 4. Pacific plate |
| 2. Indo-Australian plate | 5. North American plate |
| 3. Eurasian plate | 6. Juan de Fuca |

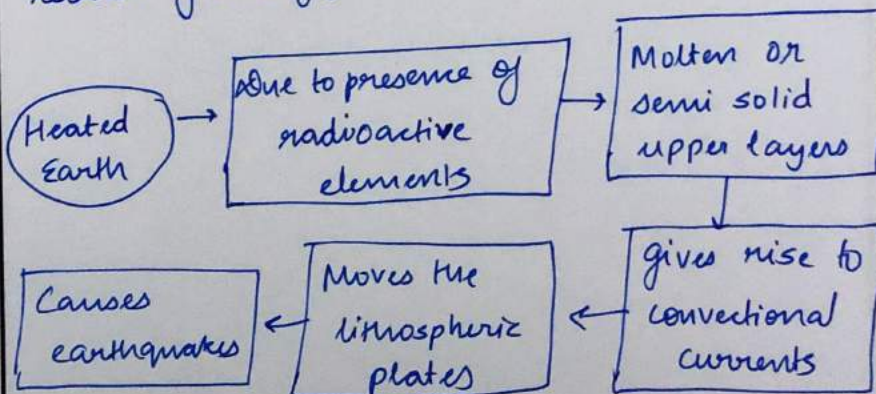


Since the asthenosphere (upper magma) comprises of liquid (semi solid molten) material. It is responsible for rise of convectional currents.

These convectional currents are responsible for movement of lithospheric plates which lie above asthenosphere.



When the pressure in the asthenosphere reaches it's external limit, it results into volcanism and earthquakes providing for release of energy.



It is substantiated by the fact that height of Himalayas is increasing continuously. The Indian plate is moving 1 mm per year towards the Eurasian plate increasing the height of Himalayas -

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।

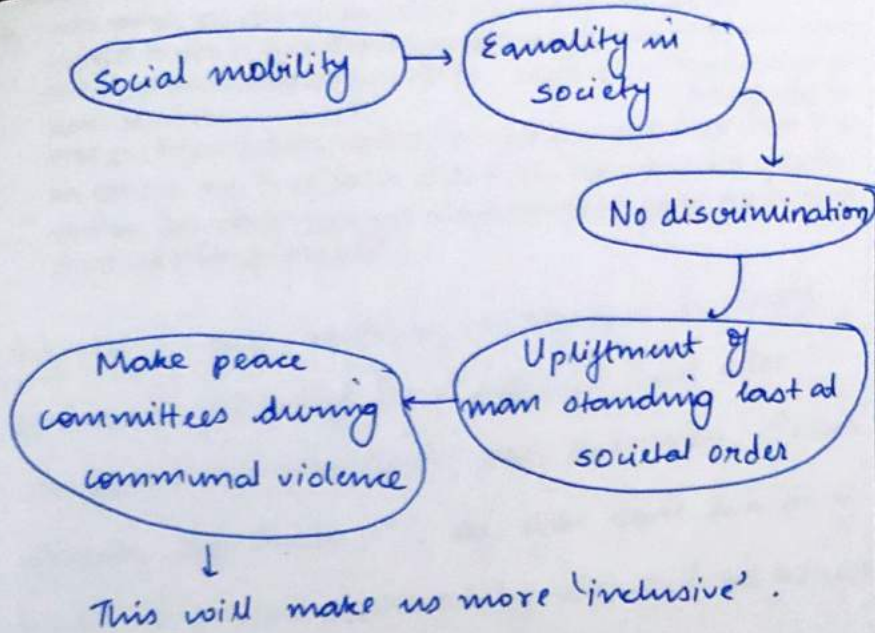
Answer: The preamble of India reads "to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic". It professes that India is a secular state that does not entirely separates itself from religion, but also does not favour one over the other.

1. The Apex court by using Article 143 of Constitution ensured complete justice by granting the land to build a mosque in Ayodhya - Babri Masjid case.
2. The state mobilised civil societies and NGO's in the wake of attack on minorities in Kashmir valley. They are continuously engaging the citizens and ensuring peace and harmony. Therefore, state has not distanced itself from religion but is proactively engaging in becoming a united India.

3. The intent behind Citizenship Amendment Act was to prevent the illegal migrants, who otherwise are responsible for creating law and order citiz situations.
4. Our constitution has given rights to linguistic and religious minorities to establish and administer their own institutions. The state has not interfered in their functioning.
5. If government is enthusiastically ~~brutal~~ supporting Ayodhya Mandir, then at same time it is building airports (at Jaipur) for easy travel to Haj travellers.

Therefore, secularism do exists in both letter and spirit in India and there is no gap between what is prescribed by constitution and what happens in real.

However, I am ^{also} of the opinion that Indian government along with state govts and civil society needs to create more social mobility.



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।

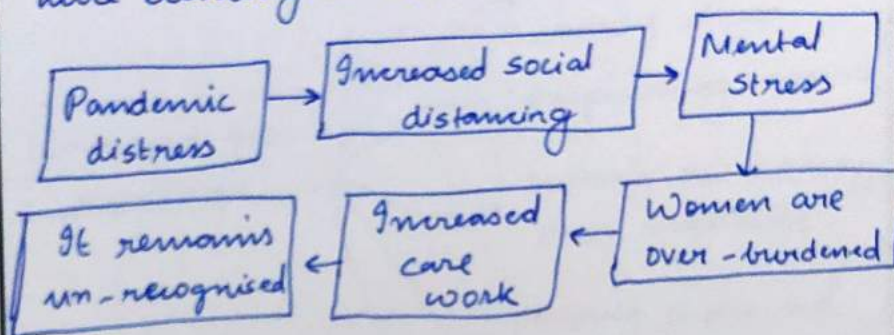
Answer: Care economy comprises in itself the silver economy (for elderly) and also includes the children and destitutes. India spends less than 1% on this care economy which is disproportionately skewed towards women workers.

The increased public investment in care economy will lead to meeting of multiple objectives as -

1. It promotes mental health of patients - when any patient (elderly) finds a companion to talk to and share their problems, it results into ^{improved} increased health both mentally and physically.
2. The workforce for care economy comprises of 90% women workers. They remain informal participants.

Formalising the care work will result into increased earnings for women and leading to lesser dependence on man. This will empower the women.

3. Amid the pandemic, the demand for care economy is on an increase.



4. The ASHA workers are not paid on a regular basis even when they are the main force behind removing vaccine hesitancy among people (in rural areas).

5. Care work is considered a pink collar job and therefore its benefits remain ~~un~~covered and hidden from society.

