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21 DEC 2021

NO.
03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Kenti Joshi	Registration Number	731399
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	21/12/21
Center	ORR		

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।

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।

Monuments are the mirror to the rich heritage and culture of India and many are protected under ASI.

Role of Archaeological Survey of India

- ① Helps in protection of monuments.
- ② Overlooks Development process around it and if any project damages the monuments are restricted.
- ③ Provides monetary support for the upkeep of monument.
- ④ Promotion of monument and its significance.

Challenges faced by ASI

- ① Poor infrastructural Assessment
and less consultation by ASI
- ② less monetary discretion
and lack of funds;
- ③ Mandate and powers
not very clear
- ④ Bureaucratic and political hurdles.

Measures :

- ① clear mandate and objectives.
- ② more discretions and powers.
- ③ Increasing funds allocation
- ④ Increase cooperation with
bureaucracy, local bodies and
spread awareness.

Conclusion

ASI is crucial for increasing
Soft power of India by showcasing Rich heritage.

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

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

Tribal art such as Warli painting showcase the rich vibrant Tribal culture.

As Economic Resource:

① These can be professionally practiced and its sale can improve finances.

② Training centres, education in these art can help earn money.

eg. Paper making art of Arunachal Pradesh for Buddhist scripture writing is costly and serve as income to people.

eg. Recent tribal art on mask during covid times.

Social-Economic transformation

- ① This can help in development of society by better vocational training.
 - ② It will increase prestige
 - ③ This can influence other tribes to cherish their culture
 - ④ Training can improve it to get Nationally and Internationally recognised
 - ⑤ Will empower and uplift women and children.
- e.g. Recognition of art such as 'Manti Art' on walls of UPSC Bhavan inspires tribes to enhance skills.

Conclusion

Tribal culture have such goodness and richness which needs support and protection

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।

Government of India, 1919 by Montague - Chemsford efforts led to some unsatisfactory provision.

Provision of Government of India Act, 1919

- ① It introduced bicameralism at the centre.
- ② Divided subjects between Centre and Provinces.
- ③ Included 3 members to the Governor General Executive Council.
- ④ Introduced Dyarchy at Provincial level dividing subject to reserved and transferred.
- ⑤ Separate electorate extended to Anglo Indians, Sikh and Europeans.

Indians Aspirations Unfulfilled

- ① Governor Council members still had British majority and Indian member not democratically elected
- ② The dyarchy had inbuilt flaws
 - 2.1 Irrigation in Reserved but Agriculture in Transferred
 - 2.2 Lack of finances.
 - 2.3 Council of Minister not collective responsibility easily removed.
 - 2.4 Bureaucracy dominant.
 - 2.5 Veto powers of Governor General
- ③ Separate Electorate further empowered divide and rule policy.

Conclusion

Alexander Mordiman Committee ¹⁹²⁴ was constituted along with Simon Commission (1927-1928) to review the limitations of Act

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 led to the emboldening of cold war and repercussions that followed.

Korean War:

- ① This was an implication of the policy of Communism vs Capitalism.
- ② U.S. support to the democratic elements to contain Communism supported by USSR.
- ③ This war led to division of Korea into 2 halves North led by communist leaders, South being democratic.
- ④ Though seen as just division of a country into two but it changed many things.

Far Reaching Implication

- ① This led to taking strong policies and containment measures by US in thing and Vietnam war
- ② The Vietnam war ended in 1976 after 30 long years of violence and bloodshed and loss of US side.
- ③ It led to strengthening of military alliances such as NATO.
- ④ All these constant struggle lead to finally disintegration of USSR.
- ⑤ Now today, North Korean policies are a threat to world such as Nuclear, Human Rights Violations in the country.

Conclusion

Korean war still continue to affect world politics such as FATF sanctions of North Korea.

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 magnetism is the property to attract and repel
surrounding certain radiation.

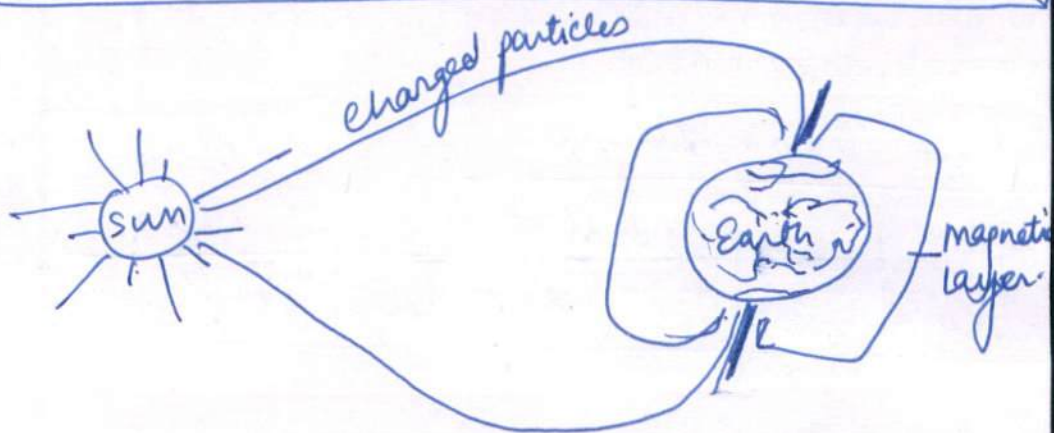
Origin of Earth's Magnetism

With evolution of earth
4.5 Bn years ago, slowly
the heavy particles settled
down forming core of
Earth with Iron and Nickel
majority

This provides for magnetic
behaviour of earth.

The magnetic poles are
constantly moving and
there is also complete
reversal of magnetic character

Interaction with solar particles



The magnetism of earth forms a protective layer repelling the solar radiation and providing living environment

But in North and South poles this layer weakens at times and some charged particles enter surface forming Northern lights Borealis and southern lights Australis.

Conclusion

Climate change is affecting this protective layer and needs to be tackled at all cost.

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।

Dams are built to control the flow of rivers, hydroelectricity potential etc.

Challenges to Dam Safety

- ① Recent Uttarakhand disasters highlighted Need of Dam Safety.
- ② Earthquakes, glaciers outbursts, floods with powerful water flow are potential threat.
- ③ Poor Environment Impact assessment, leading to land slides at dam sites.
- ④ Construction material, poor engineering, corruption.

⑤ Old dams, not properly repaired.

Potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project

- ① Safe distance of people in case of disaster
- ② Protect fauna and flora.
- ③ Protect against collapses
- ④ Protect Environment.
- ⑤ Improve hydroelectricity potential.
- ⑥ Provide livelihood and employment opportunity
- ⑦ Overall Regional development by increasing tourism, safety, resource management, water sustainability.

Conclusion

This is essential to have Sustainable Development taking all stakeholders in confidence.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Carbon Compensation Depth is the depth required to neutralise the ill effects caused by carbon emission.

Implication of Rise in Depth

- ① It will lead to increased green house gases emission and creased global warming.
- ② More resources and measures will be required to compensate for increased depth.
- ③ Leads to Ocean Acidification; marine

life getting deteriorated.

① It's leading to carbon sink acting as carbon source.

Anthropogenic warming :

are adding fuel to the fire.

① Coal use, pollution of land, water, air, deforestation, faulty agricultural practices, industrial practices all is leading to need of further carbon compensation.

② Global ignorance and petty measures, that race to modernisation is further increasing the menace.

Conclusion

Need of Sustainable Development, Circular Economy, prevention, protection, preservation is needed.

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 is moving up and down the ladder of socially ascertained vertical and horizontal division.

Social mobility can be in caste upliftment, varna system, change of religion, getting at par in gender.

Social Mobility with Equality

① Sanseritization and Brahminisation of caste is lower caste people living like upper caste. This help in mental empowerment

and dilution of social difference hence equality.

② Horizontal social mobility
Ensure equal rights to
men, and women and other
gender.

③ Leads to dilution of Untouchability
and upliftment.

Impediments in Mobility

① Prevalance of caste
consciousness such as in
marriages, rituals and
ceremonies.

② Patriarchal mindset,
Orthodoxy.

③ Discrimination against
schedule caste and atrocities

Conclusion

An egalitarian outlook is
required for harmony and progress

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।

Demography is the population number, characteristics and its potential.

Demographic Changes

- ① India presently having Demographic Dividend which will peak by 2045.
- ② By end of century there will be 35% elderly population dependent on other.
- ③ This increased population can cause a lot of unsustainable burden on India and environment.

Two Child policy

Favour Debates]:

- Population control for better health, education, development.
- Environment carrying capacity already near exhaustion.

Against Debate

- Already ^{near} replacement rate in many states
- Democracy provides right of self determination
- More population, more workforce
- failure of China's 1 child policy
- Can increase female foeticide. abandoning of child.

Conclusion

Both policies have pros and cons and detailed, rational policy is required such as education, awareness

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 process of
increase interdependency
on countries on international
sphere.

Efficiency :

- ① Better market
- ② Better quality and prices
- ③ Economies of scale
- ④ Balancing of Resources
- ⑤ Cultural enrichment
- ⑥ Scientific progress such
as Nuclear fission reactor
development in France.
- ⑦ United collaboration in
environment, Disaster.

Globalisation : Unjust for Developing countries

- ① Make economy subservient
- ② Import dependency
- ③ Domination by stronger economies.
- ④ Policies dictation, such as domination of western countries in WTO, World Bank, IMF, UNSC.
- ⑤ Exploitation of resources such as Africa, Central Asia.
- ⑥ Affect environment such as transfer of hazardous waste

Conclusion

Over dependency on globalised world need to be restrained and a balanced, independent policy is crucial.

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।

India has been a land of unity in diversity and host largest number of religions. also a birthplace to many like Hinduism, Sikhism etc.

[Impact of religions on art]

① In the pre Vedic society, Indus Valley civilisation, there are seals, sculpture found.

This art form having Proto Shiva 'Pashupati', Mother Goddess having plants out of her navel, animals etc on seal show their beliefs system and worship

- ② In Mauryan period, the stupas inspired from Buddhism
- ③ Ajanta cave paintings about previous births of Buddha and other Buddhism inspiration
- ④ Ellora caves painting having Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism inspiration
- ⑤ Elephanta cave paintings Hinduism and Jainism
- ⑥ Gupta period temples, Satavahana patronage to religious art.
- ⑦ South India temples, dance, paintings, pillar having sculptures of God,

eg Brihadeshwar temple of Chola
in Thanjavur and Gangakonda
Cholapuram

⑧ Classical dances such as
Manipuri, Sattriya dance,
Kathakali all dedicated to God.

⑨ Music such as Carnatic, Ragas
dedicated to Gods.

⑩ The building of Mosque,
not human paintings in it as
per Islam such as Jama
Masjid etc.

Conclusion

Hence, most were religious but
secular were also present, paintings
of kings, queen, dance for
entertainment, secular music
seen in Hindustani style.

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।

Formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 by help of A.O. Hume, an English officer raised question in hearts of many.

Organisational apathy from INC in initial years

① Due to English support, thought to be a safety valve for English rule.

② the Western ^{educated} dominated leadership such as Dadabhai Naoroji, G.K. Gokhale, Peroz Shah Mehta.

③ The elitist nature, believe in
Protest, Prayer, Petition in
constitutional manner not
believing in efficacy of
mass struggle.

④ Believe in British system
of fairness and justice, true
colonial character not known

Working Class participation:

① With the coming of
extremist in politics in
1905, their participation
increased.

② The ^{partition} participation of Bengal
in 1905, then swaraj
movement accompanying

Boycott led to mass participation

② With coming of 'gandhiji' in frame in 1915, working class got involved in Champaran Satyagrah, Ahmedabad Mill Strike and Kheda Satyagrah

③ Finally the 1st mass movement of Gandhian style, Non-cooperation movement inspired many.

④ Civil Disobedience Movement saw participation of working class as well as business man.

⑤ Leftist Movement such as Socialist and communist saw involvement
1920 - All India Trade Union under President: Lala Lajpat Rai.

Conclusion

Quit India Movement, that give final blow to British Rule saw participation that was all round up and down.

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

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

Lord Ripon's tenure (1780-1784)
was a liberal one but
led to rise of Nationalism
against British colonial rule.

Lord Ripon Measures

- ① He restored freedom of press curtailed by Lord Lytton.
- ② He worked towards non expansionist policies
- ③ He worked towards better governance, famine

relief, education
measures, making Indians
more involved in
administrative, business

③ He tried bringing
justice more equitable by
allowing Europeans to be
tried by Indian courts
by introduction of Albert
Bill

No change in colonial
bureaucracy mindset

① Despite his efforts,
Albert Bill saw a
widespread distress in
European bureaucrats

and was opposed. Finally its provisions had to be changed with exposed colonial rule evils to the people.

② The corruption in relief measure led to famines in 1890's which killed more than 20 lakh people.

③ Indians were not given enough room of participation and Indian Council Act 1892 was ~~not~~ admired.

Conclusion

The subsequent Governor General further worked against Nationalist aspiration led to forming of Congress and long freedom struggle.

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

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

Post Independence India
had its own struggle to
form a strong foundation
and make it a India we
see today

[New Social Movements]

① The Development process
led to large cutting of
trees, especially in hills of
Gharwal region of Uttarakhand
led to Chipko Movement
later, Karnataka's Apiko
Movement was inspired by
this to protect Environment.

② The political movements
led by Dr B. R. Ambedkar
against Untouchability
through All India Backward
Class Federation.

③ The tribal movements
against their exploitation,
encroachments especially
in North East even led to
violence and secessionist
tendency. but led to understanding
their need and forming of
"tribal Panchshet"

④ The Communist Movement
for land reforms, rights
which led to many

Constitutional Amendments,
rules and regulation.

⑤ Dalit Panther Movement
to prevent atrocities against
Schedule Castes led to
passing of laws such as
Untouchability (Prevention) Act,
1955 strengthening democratic
fabric.

⑥ Movements by Students,
workers against employment
led to forming 'Temples of New
India' in form of education
institute like IIT, BARC for
research

⑦ farmers movement led to
green Revolution.

[Conclusion]

every social movement led to
deepening of roots of
Democracy and a stronger nation.

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।

Wildfires are unprecedented,
unpredicted sudden large
scale fire damaging forest
and wildlife etc.

Reason of Recurrent and
catastrophic Wildfire

- ① The most important reason is delay of monsoon and rainfall.
- ② Due to climate change,
global warming, pollution,
deforestation, the rate

of evaporation changes
leading to erratic
rainfall.

③ Sometimes, the fire
is sparked by the
wires and connection
overheated by sun.

④ The presence of Dry
leaves, dry woods, leads
to more rapid fire
transfer.

⑤ The waste disposal, garbage
collection in forest may
lead to such fires since
not monitored.

Lessons ^{to be} learnt by India

- ① India too can learn lesson as recent forest fire in Kumdaon hills of Almora (Uttarakhand), Crissa was witnessed.
- ② The acidic nature of soil, due to invasive cheer (pine) tree introduced during colonial times, lead to fires.
- ③ Better indigenous flora, afforestation, fire protection centers and relief, fire alarm, garbage management, tackle overheating of land.
- ④ Climate awareness, reduce global warming, solar panels.

Conclusion

An all around holistic approach can help tackle menace of forest fire.

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।

Rivers are both a boon and Bane for mankind
Management can help in enjoying the fruits of this valuable resource.

Needs of Cross Border flood Management

- ① Water — Uses as drinking, irrigation, hydroelectricity
- ② To protect damage to infrastructure, flora, fauna, humans.
- ③ Sustainable livelihood and agriculture

Major Issues① Lack of coordination

China - India : no treaty,
Only Memorandum of Understanding
Expert level Mechanism

Nepal - India, Bangladesh - India
also face similar problem.

② Hydrological Data not shared:
lead to not knowing quality and
quantity of water

③ Upper Riparian states having
discretion:
leads to more water down
the dams when want leading
to floods in low riparian
states

④ Dams → Geological factors & earthquake
leads to floods due to
climate change, erratic rainfall.

Remedial Measures

- ① Data Sharing
- ② Multilateral Coordination
Such as China-India-
Bangladesh for Brahmaputra.
- ③ Tackling climate change
- ④ Considering Environment
Impact Assessment, tribal
people Consensus for dams
and all stakeholders need
to be taken care.
- ⑤ Responsible behaviour of
Upper Riparian state.

Conclusion

Keeping differences aside, unity
and coordination is essential
to deal with such disaster

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 is facing a water stress due to depletion of water resources and soon will enter to scarcity if current rate of exploitation continues.

Geo Climatic Phenomenon

- ① The erratic rainfall due to climate change, deforestation, greenhouse gas emission, global warming
- ② The drying up of rivers, melting of Himalayan glacier
- ③ ground water depletion due to geological process.

Short sighted government policies

① The ground water depletion is tackled by giving ^{No objection certificate} NOCs for use or by charging money for violation but this doesnot underline the problem of over use.

② Agriculture uses 90% of groundwater is kept out of the NOC requisiment

③ The excessive construction of dams, hydroelectricity lead to geological change leading to missing rivers.

- ④ Irrigation methods leads to lot of water wastage, soil erosion.
- ⑤ Industrial pollution, thermal, atomic (nuclear), agricultural pollution leads to further depletion. Ganga pollution, Yamuna pollution.
- ⑥ Mining Wetland for Urbanisation leads to further decline of ground water.
- ⑦ Developmental projects near glaciers, lack of climate policies, pollution adds to melting.
- ⑧ Household water wastages with no proper management is huge concern.

Conclusion

Water is the basics of life on Earth and needs to be protected at all cost and Now is the time to prevent, protect than to Repent, Repair.

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?

The Plate tectonics theory by Parker divides lithosphere into 7 major and 20 minor plates

Major lithospheric plates are

- ~~North~~ American plate
- South American plate
- African plate
- European plate
- Indo-Australian Plate
- Pacific Plate
- Antarctic plate.

How these plate moves :

① These plate moves in 3 ways :

1.1 Divergent Plate boundary

The two plate
move away
from each other by tensile
divergent force forming
mid oceanic ridges, African
rift valley



1.2 Convergent Plate boundaries

The plates moves
towards each other



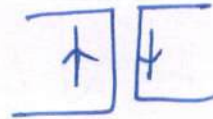
- Oceanic-Oceanic Convergence
- eg Himalayan formation (Thetysia)
- Oceanic - Continent convergence

eg : Chile Peru Trench
formation

- Continent - Continent
Convergence
mountain forming process.

③ Transform Plate Movement

Two plates rub
each other can
cause earthquakes



Why these plates move:

- ① Due to sub surface
asthenosphere which is
weak and semi solid.
- ② Due to volcano and
earthquake.

Conclusion

this is a continuous, ongoing
process as seen by less age
of oceanic crust than continental
African rift valley enlargement
and increase in 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।

Secularism in India is the culmination of wide number of religions such as Hinduism, Parsi, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Jain, other.

Constitutionally professed Secularism

- ① It is a positive secularism in which state has no religion
- ② State provides for balancing act for all religion, promote all religion equally
- ③ A 25 talks about individual practice, profession, propagation of religion

④ A-26 : Allow religious denominations to practice their religious belief and rituals.

⑤ A-29, A-30 → allows minorities to protect their culture and educational institutions run.

Secularism practice in India

① Religions often lead to violence against each other leading to communalism against constitutional ideals of fraternity and harmony
eg Godhara Riots, Hindu-Sikh Riots after assassination of Indira Gandhi. etc.

② Religions through their orthodox culture and traditional superstition lead to discrimination among genders.

eg ~~sex~~ women entry ban due to menstruation (Sabarimala Case).

Triple Talag practice that now a criminal offence.

③ These often lead to inhuman practice & brutal killing of animals.

eg cow slaughter and vigilantism

Conclusion

Although there is some deflection but with affirmative action of State and Judiciary it help guide people back to the constitutionally professed secularism and equality, peace and unity

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 Work Infrastructure provides Inclusiveness to vulnerable groups like children, women, elderly, person with disabilities

Public Investment in Care Economy ripple effect to policy objectives

① Children: Care system, look after care, proper nutrition lead to better development, tackle stunting, wasting, undernourishment, child mortality and better

demographic Dividend.

② Women: Best place for menstrual cycles, pregnancy times, hospitals, AASHA training. Lead to increased contribution in workforce, better health, maternal mortality reduce. Care infrastructure can lead to better job opportunities and women play crucial roles as care givers.

③ Elderly: Better inputs, empowerment as they and work, earn and share their valuable experience with the society. It will reduce social schemes burden and elderly will age well.

④ Person with Disability :

Infrastructure with make it more Accessible for them to have different jobs, empower them make them financially and mentally independent. Help government in policy target of Right based approach, Accessible India, participation in education and jobs.

⑤ This will overall create more employment, more FDI, Increase India's soft power and global image.

Conclusion

India's Ideals forever supported Care work and Inclusiveness

An affirmative action in this direction is need of the work to reap benefits of Demographic Dividend.