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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	205231
Center	ONLINE	Date	13/11/2021

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	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

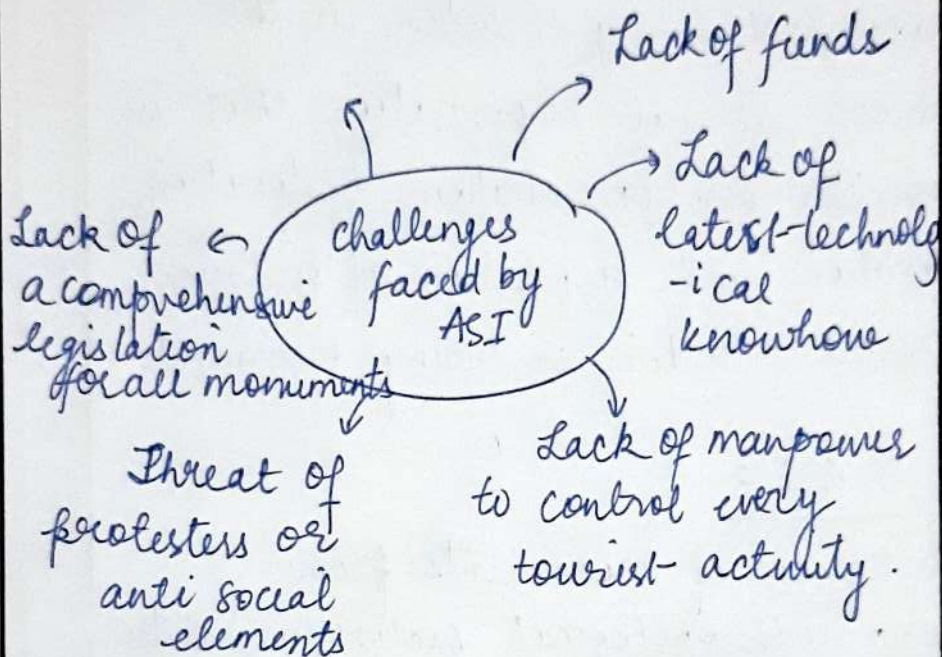
स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Archaeological Survey of India is the foremost national organisation that is responsible for preservation, restoration, excavation and regulation of historical artefacts of India, including monuments.

Role of ASI :

1. Protection of monuments from ~~an~~ anthropological factors/degradation and tourism related damage
- Eg: Graffiti on monuments is prohibited.
2. To preserve the cultural value of monument → Eg restoration work at Taj Mahal.
3. To invest in international recognition and tourism to enhance the cultural value of monuments.

4. excavation related work.
5. Protection from urbanisation, pollution to sensitive monuments.



Monuments are a cultural treasure and to protect them government has taken measures like Incredible India Campaign, Swachh Bharat, Signing of the Geneva Convention. It should be a collective duty of everyone to protect them.

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।

India has a very rich tribal culture that is part of preserved ancient tradition. Some arts like warli paintings, Chhau dance and so on are part of it.

Potential for acting as an economic resource —

- (i) Attract Tourism and be benefitted by tourism → selling local toys, painting, performances.
- (ii) Branding of tribal art → steps being taken by TRIFED.
- (iii) Online enlistment.
- (iv) GI tag for authenticity.
- (v) Encourage tribal entrepreneurship.
- (vi) Out of debt trap and local money lender's trap.

Potential for socio economic transformation

- ↳ Increase in income will help come out of poverty.
- ↳ Educational ~~&~~ and health indicators rise due to increase in awareness.
- ↳ ~~&~~ Increasing acceptability of tribal tradition in society, decrease in alienation.
- ↳ Social integration, self sufficiency.

Challenges :

1. Lack of education and awareness.
2. Deprivation institutionalised by separatism, naxalism etc.
3. No economies of scale & small scale production.

Tribal art is a collection of a gamut of traditions which is an asset for India and its potential needs to be realised.

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।

The Government of India Act, 1919, also called the Montague-Chelmsford reforms came on the eve of the first world war and proposed administrative and few legislative changes in India.

Changes/Provisions :

1. Increase in legislative representation to Indians but official majority retained.
2. Increased representation in Viceroy's Council of Indians.
3. Dyarchy at the provinces →
 Transferred and Reserved Subjects.
 ↓
 legislature responsible ↓
 Veto of
 Governors &
 Viceroy.

4. Right to discuss budget.

Shortcomings :

1. No promise of Dominion status or Swaraj or self representation.
2. Budget could not be voted upon.
3. Dyarchy at provinces only transferred subjects of responsibility, no transfer of powers.
4. No responsible government at centre.
5. Official majority retained, only discussing allowed by non official members.

After the August Declaration of 1917 and Indians playing a major role in world war I, the GOA Act 1919 was a stab in the back for 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।

The Korean war was one of the many cold war era wars that manifested the rivalry between the USSR and the US resulting in the ^{twice} 38th parallel line ~~and~~ partitioning north and South Korea.

Far reaching Implications :

1. Socio-economic ruin of Korea.
2. Economic dependency increased.
3. Loss of lives.
4. An ongoing Korean rivalry across the 38th parallel.
5. Fuelled other cold war era problems like in Afghanistan, Vietnam.
6. Global isolation of North Korea.
7. Establishment of Dictatorship in N. Korea having security.

implications till now.

8. High level of ~~infrastructural~~ and cultural damage and enmity between north and south Koreans.

9. Farther division of the cold war era on democratic U/S communist units.

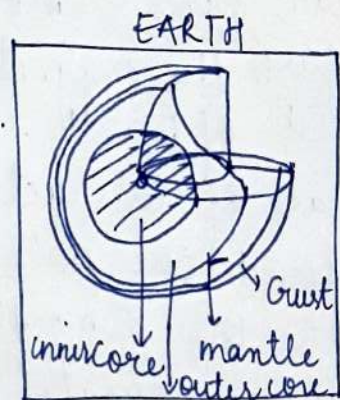
Even though, today Korean war is forgotten by many, its shadow looms of the futures of the two countries and its linked to global security as well.

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।

The earth is a stratified globe with crust, mantle and core defining various geomorphic phenomena as well as interaction with other solar system particles.

ORIGIN OF EARTH'S MAGNETISM:

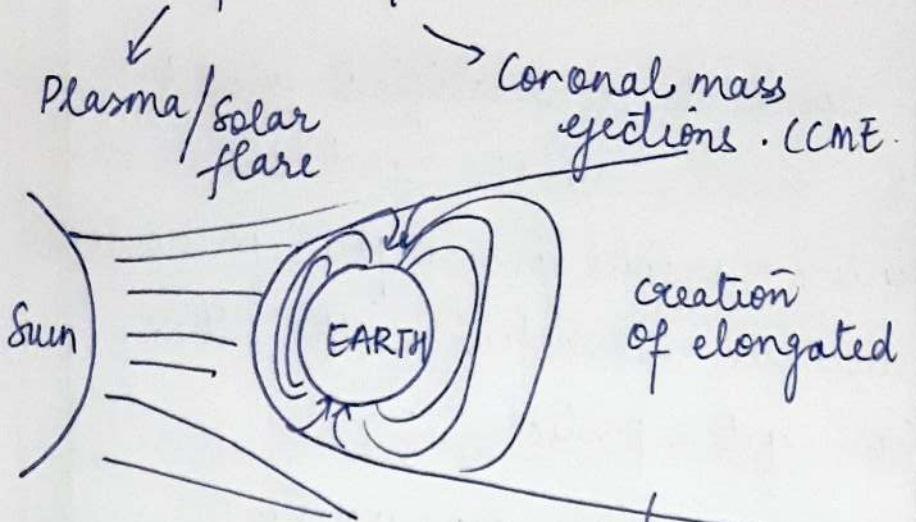
Earth's core is made up of nickel and iron. The outer core is liquid and inner core is solid.



Radioactivity in the core and movement of metallic liquid/circulation results in magnetism of Earth. Due to this, the poles of earth also changes few thousand years.

Interaction with solar particles:

2 kinds of solar particles



- Solar flares & CME disturb the magnetic field of Earth.
- Increase of interaction and free spaces around the poles these interact with the atmosphere to create aurorae.
- These can create interactions with electric and communication lines.

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।

Dam safety is linked to various other phenomenon and it can be helpful to prevent potential flooding, sedimentation and mishappenings.

The Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project I (DRIP I) started in 2012 with world Bank's assistance. DRIP III is on its way after success of DRIP I & DRIP II.

Challenges to Dam Safety :

1. Inter State river water conflict - Eg Mullaperiyar dam is old but conflict keeps it from safety.
2. Lack of funds and technological knowhow.

3. Resistance of locals as safety / construction work will inhibit their water security.
4. Politics around dams.
5. Environmental concerns.
6. Lack of regular checks - Eg Kedarnath floods.

Potential of DRIP —

- (i) Rehabilitation of small dams will create a precedence for acceptance for bigger ones.
- (ii) Increase in technology to monitor water level to prevent flooding.
- (iii) Maintenance of aquatic life and structural strength.
- (iv) Creation of employment.

Dams are a very important source for water security for agriculture as well as industries and DRIP will assist India in becoming ^{a country with} a safe and secure dam infrastructure.

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 (CCD) refers to the extent of available opportunities to mend the gap of carbon emissions.

Implications of rise in CCD :

- 1) Climate change leading to variability in rain, winds and local weather phenomenon.
- 2) ~~Ex~~ Increasing chance of decrease in biological diversity and extinction.
- 3) Rise in sea level → problem for small Island nations.

It is important to stick to Paris goals and Glasgow declaration of COP26 to help the further rise of sea level.

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 ^{ease of} ability of a society, community, individual to rise up on the socio economic ladder. Example - a low social mobility will force a farmer's son to be a farmer due to lack of avenues, skill, education etc.

Relationship of social mobility with Equality —

a high social mobility is an enabler of equality as it creates equality of opportunity for one to attain its ^{create} potential. An unequal society ~~hampers~~ a socially immobile population where there is high gap in wealth and opportunities. It also creates a dissatisfied youth.

Impediments in ensuring social mobility:

1. High level of economic inequality - 1% of population has 92% wealth in India.
2. Poverty and multidimensional deprivation in the form of hunger, malnutrition, illiteracy.
3. A pure market driven economy with no welfare efforts.
4. Unemployment, jobless growth.
- Disguised unemployment in agriculture.
5. Lack of avenues for creativity -
Eg a communist society discourages entrepreneurship.

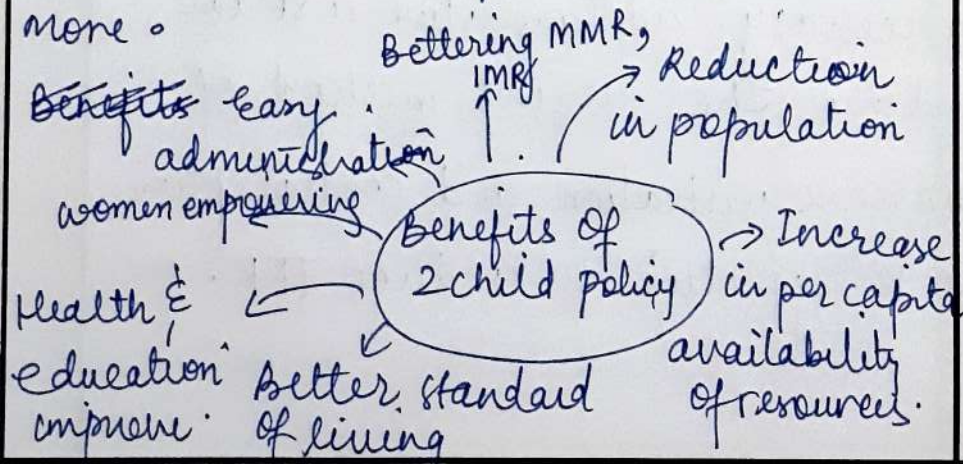
To ensure a socially mobile population a robust legislative as well as social structure is needed. Initiatives like Kaurshal Vikas yojana, National security, Jan Sarogya yojana are commendable steps in the direction

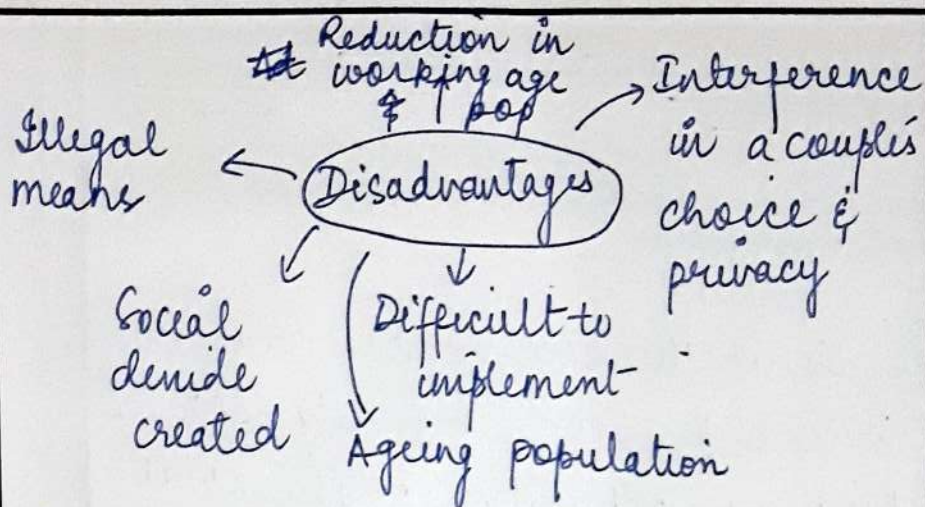
9. In view of demographic changes in recent decades, do you think India needs a two-child policy? Discuss in light of various strands of the debate surrounding this issue. (150 words) 10

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।

India is at the eve of the era where it is blessed with a majority (60%) of working age population. The total fertility rates (TFR) in India has come down to 2.2 and is regionally variant with some states having TFR less than replacement level of 2.1.

A two child policy is an administrative step that incentivises couples who have less than or equal to two children and disincentivises/punishes of have more.





One child policy of China has created more problems than advantages. With an increase in health and educational indicators in India, most states have already achieved 2.1 TFR and states like UP, Bihar are projected to plateau by 2040. In such a scenario a two child policy will be an unnecessary administrative & social burden. The current method of awareness generation and contraception use is effective to reduce TFR.

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 refers to the process of blurring of international boundaries with respect to trade, culture, services and so on.

Efficiency of Globalisation :

1. availability of goods and services without ~~trade~~ restrictions.
2. Availability of multiple opportunities
3. Cultural integration and viability.

However developing countries have not reaped equivalent benefits of Globalisation because —

- (i) Restrictions on trade and labour movement by the developed world via trade and labour barriers — Eg phytosanitary barriers

(ii) Multinationals have made disproportionate profits as compared to employment generation in developing world.

(iii) There has been cultural homogenization in diverse countries like India through western influences.

However developing world has also gained universal acceptance of goods and services, but there remains a lot of headroom for equitable globalisation.

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 is a diverse country with thousands of art forms and houses people of almost all religious denominations. Art and religion in India share a complementary relationship.

Impact of various religions on art in India :

I Buddhism : The beginning of idol worship started from Buddha's image. This influenced other religions & art.

↳ Stupa architecture → Bharhut, Sanchi

↳ Viharas, Chaityas

↳ Universities like Nalanda & Vikramshila

↳ Pillar edicts → Ashoka Chakra, Sarnath

↳ Sculpture art → Mathura, Amravati styles

II Hinduism : Major contribution is in the form of temple architecture as well as paintings, dances, music

↳ Temple : Nagara, Dravida, Murals, frescos. → Brihadeeshwara Temple

↳ Cave paintings → Ajanta & Ellora Caves

↳ Miniature painting as well as folk paintings depicting scenes of Ramayana and Mahabharata → e.g. Mithila Paintings

↳ Dances → Orissi → Temple Dance, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali all depict tales.

↳ Theatre → Raamlila

III Islamic : ~~Islamic~~ Mughal and Slave rule influenced art of India and modified it, according to Islamic principles

↳ Pietra Dura in Taj Mahal.

↳ Use of Domes, Tombs, leafs, flowers, calligraphy on walls instead of human figures.

↳ Miniature naturalistic art.

↳ Court scenes in paintings .

IV Christianity & The British Europeans
brought their art transforming the
Indian landscape with portuguese, french
and British Architecture → Eg Victoria
Memorial, Kolkata, Chhatrapati Shivaji
Terminus, Mumbai .

Art itself has impact on religion where
it helps to propagate messages
as well as is a medium of expression
for one's devotion . India's ancient
as well as modern art needs to be
preserved as these are also ways to
propagate communalism .

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।

The Indian National Congress, formed in 1885 was made to act as a shock absorber and a platform to raise collective issues to the Government. In the initial days the moderates formed the majority in the INC.

Reasons for organisational apathy and non representation of workers in the initial days of INC are —

- (i) Majority of western educated middle class in INC
- (ii) Lack of trust in the power of mass as they were considered less worthy because of illiteracy.
- (iii) Methods used were prayer, petition and constitutional ways.

(iv) The demand was of increased Indian representation. The concepts of swaraj and independence were far fetched.

Reasons for subsequent participation:

1. Clarification of the economic consequences of British rule made workers realise that they were being exploited.
2. The incoming of Extremist leaders who believed in mass struggle —
eg. Swadeshi and Home Rule League movement.
3. Gandhian phase was dependent on working class → Gandhi's emphasis on mass struggle and satyagraha.
4. Different opportunities in the form of Non Cooperation movement, Civil Disobedience movement etc.

5. The incoming of socialist and communist leaders like Nehru & Bose marked a shift towards socialist policies and workers welfare influenced by USSR.
6. Formation of Communist Party of India, All India Trade Association.

The working class faced the maximum brunt of the British rule as it led to deindustrialisation, destruction of handicrafts, ruralisation and so on. These frustrations found their voice through the freedom struggle.

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

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

Lord Rippon's tenure as viceroy of India came after a tumultuous period of restrictive acts like the Vernacular Press Act (1858) and Arms Act.

Rippon was considerate of Indian demands and led to repealing of these unjust acts at the beginning of his tenure. However the controversy surrounding the Judges Act of 1875 led to revealing of the real face of British rule in India.

The Judges Enquiry Act of Rippon stipulated that Indian judges could punish British officers. Though this was meant to empower Indians but this was ~~meant~~ met with heavy opposition by the British ~~bureaucracy~~ bureaucracy leading to repealing of the act.

Consequences of this event :

1. Indians realised that the British do not want Indian empowerment.
2. Conservative bureaucracy was propagated.
3. Better alignment of Indian National movement.

Hence the bureaucracy continued to function in a conservative manner and liberal ideologies were not implemented after Rippon's tenure.

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।

The Indian society has been historically marred by injustices in the form of caste, gender, class and this has been a consequence of power struggle in a diverse society. The Post independence movements are a manifestation of changing power structures in the society.

Different Social movements in Post-Independence India —

(i) Caste Struggles/Dalit Movements :

Main demands were/are for abolishing untouchability, reservation for other backward classes in education and jobs. The historical injustices of discrimination were meant to

be reversed by affirmative action. The SC/ST reservation, Atrocities act, 27% reservation for OBC have led to strengthening democracy but have also led to vote bank politics on caste basis.

(ii) Women Empowerment —

The independence struggle ~~and ancient~~ ^{had} created some avenues for women but health and educational as well as social position of women were low.

The organisation of women in Self Help Groups, Cooperatives have helped them find agency. Literacy $\approx 70\%$, GER = 99%.

(iii) Struggle for Transgender rights —

The repealing of 42377, right to privacy have led to ~~trans~~ the LGBTQI⁺ community to gain empowerment and dignity.

- (iv) Tribal rights movements related to environmental rights have led to tribals getting evenly amalgamated into the society. This has also empowered them as they got rights over forest-produce.
- (v) Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko movement → environmental protection.
- (vi) Jan Lokpal Andolan led to more responsive and accountable system.

Social movements with a wide base and true cause have been sources of deepening of democracy in India as it increases transparency of power holders.

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

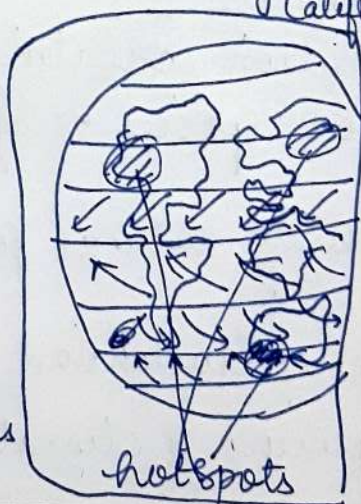
ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं से कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

The last 3-4 years have been years of unprecedented numbers of wildfires in Australia's western areas, Americas as well as Russia and Europe.

Reasons :

I Environmental :

- ↳ Increase in dry weather conditions of the western margins of temperate continents due to shifting of trade winds especially in mediterranean type climate where summers are dry. e.g. California
- ↳ Climate change has resulted in sudden stratospheric warming and cooling in certain years leading to arctic polar winds creating dryer conditions



- ↳ Increase in cold ocean currents due to climate change on western coasts.
- ↳ El Nino and La Niña also create drier situations

II Anthropogenic :

- 1) Tourism activities like bonfires create a medium for flammable dry areas.
- 2) Change in natural species of trees with other non native species → eg Eucalyptus, Pine in Oak areas.
- 3) Increase in emissions leading to global warming.

Consequences :

1. Pollution creating deadly situations for species → eg Kangaroo deaths in Australia
2. Loss of natural forests → Increase in emissions.
3. Loss of livelihood
4. warming of climate.

Lessons for India :

1. Monitor wild fire zones especially in highly forested areas and artificial forests.
2. Create barriers → in case of fire to reduce loss.
3. Invest in technology for surveillance and early warning system.
4. Regulate unsustainable tourism.
5. Work towards reducing emissions and implement NDCs.
6. Community participation to be increased.

Wildfires are a consequence of climate change and reminds us of the interconnectedness of the vicious cycle of global warming. Steps towards mitigation and adaptation are important.

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन तंत्र की आवश्यकता क्यों है। साथ ही, सीमा-पार बाढ़ प्रबंधन से जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Floods have become a recurring phenomenon and lower riparian states of perennial rivers suffer its brunt ~~and~~ disproportionately. Cross border flood management is a solution to the ever increasing menace.

Need for India :

1. Home to cross country rivers like the Brahmaputra, Gnd Indus along with Ganga's Tributaries.
2. India is a lower riparian state where floods are common and can be triggered by policies of actions on the upper riparian states like China, Nepal, Bhutan etc.

3. Security concerns where deliberate flooding ^{via dams} can take place in case of distressed relations.
4. India can help other countries like Bangladesh and Myanmar with a comprehensive flood management.
5. High population dependence of these rivers.
6. Increasing in Glacier melting in the Hindu Kush Region by climate change.

Major Issues :

1. Lack of dialogue and tense relations with China and Pakistan.
2. Lack of a formal framework for water sharing especially of Brahmaputra.

3. Lack of social pressure as the population of flood affected areas are unaware and poor - Eg. Kosi and west champaign population in Bihar.
4. Major focus is on intra country flood management.

Remedial measures:

1. Dialogue and diplomacy between India, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan.
2. Creation of a universal framework for flood management.
3. Information sharing and infrastructure development.
4. Political and social nexus.

Flooding leads to zeroing out of human and economic development. A cross border flood management mechanism is a novel way to handle 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।

According to Niti Aayog's Composite
Water Management Index, 2019,
70% of India's water resources are
on a critical stage.

Reasons for depletion of water resources
in India —

I) Geo Climatic :

- a) Climate change resulting in variation of length and distribution of rains.
- b) Climatic variability → Rayalseema area versus other parts of Andhra Pradesh.
- c) El Niño and negative Indian Ocean dipole.

4)

Government's short sighted policies :

1. Free electricity and water pumps to agriculture resulting in wasting groundwater and bad water efficiency.
2. Unplanned Urbanisation leading to concretisation and less space for percolation of rain.
3. Incentivisation of water intensive crops like paddy through MSP.
4. Lack of strict policies for water harvesting in households.
5. Lack of industrial regulation on pollution.
6. Sewerage and drain management as well as waste water treatment is ^{at} subpar level.
7. Dams are not maintained and lack of safety leads to wastage of water.
8. River cleaning.

Government steps for reversing the trend:

1. ~~for~~ Solarisation of Pumps - KUSUM yojana
2. Namami Gange project.
3. Steps towards zero liquid discharge
4. Swachh Bharat-Mission.
5. Industrial policies revamped.

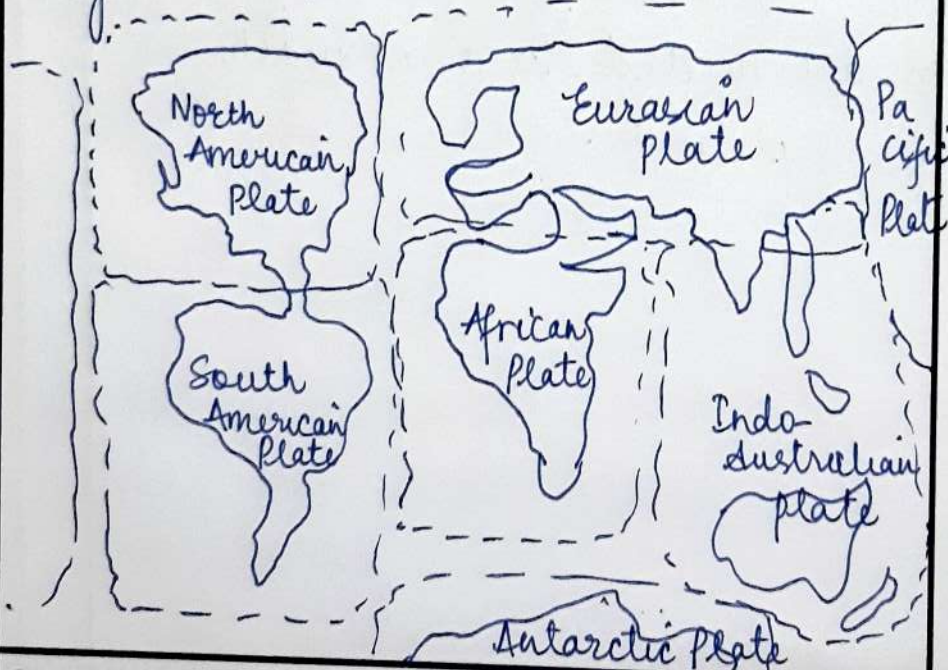
Human factors like wasting water & pollution are major reasons for depleting water resources. Awareness generation on a mass level along with robust legislative and administrative steps are needed to deal with water depletion.

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 theory of plate tectonics replaced the earlier theories of ocean floor spreading and jigsaw puzzle to establish that the earth is divided into seven major lithospheric plates composed of oceans and continents and several minor ones which have moved historically.

Major Lithospheric Plates :

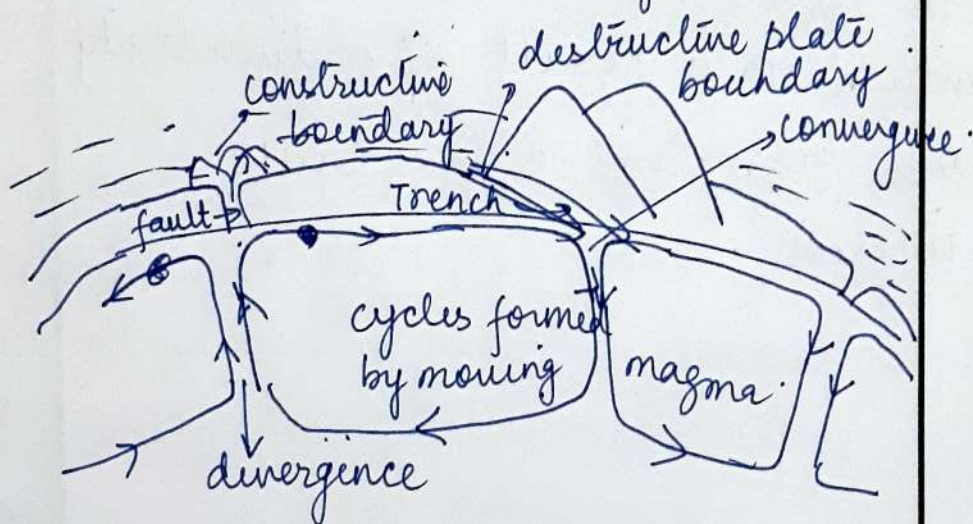


Some minor plates are -

- (i) Arabian plate
- (ii) Nazca plate
- (iii) Cocos plate

Process of movement :

1. Movement of magma in mantle creates pressure differences leading to faults in the plates. These causes convergent and divergent plate movements. ~~creating movement~~



2. Transform boundaries are formed when there is lateral movement of plates.

3. Earthquakes and volcanoes are formed at shallow depths at divergent plates and deep at convergent plates.
4. These creates rift over time which causes movement → Eg the rift of East Africa.

Mainly, their movement is guided by magma movement which inturn is a result of radioactivity and magnetism in the earth's interior.

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।

The Constitution of India promises freedom to profess, practice and propagate one's religion under article 25-28. The preamble guarantees ^{liberty} ~~freedom~~ of belief and declares India to be a secular country.

India practices its own version of secularism based on watchful ambivalence. It refers to no state religion but guarantees equal protection to all religions and this makes it different from ^{its} western counterpart.

For example - The Sabarimala case ensured women's rights over a discriminatory religious practice.

India provides Hajj subsidies to Muslims to help them complete their pilgrimage. There exists special provisions for Amarnath yatra.

There is no discrimination in public employment and education in India.

However, over the years there have ~~occurred~~ been instances of breach in ^{our} secular designation —

- 1) Communal riots — Babri Masjid, Mezzaffarnagar.
- 2) Communal politics, vote bank politics.
- 3) Lynching based on religious identities.
- 4) Kashmiri Pandits persecuted.
- 5) Godhara Riots.

These instances are a result of communal tensions in the Indian landscape and this remains an ever increasing challenge for governments around the world.

The Indian model of secularism is essential to accommodate its diversity and provide rule of law to prevent majoritarianism. These gaps do exist but they have been managed by successive governments and awareness generation is an eminent part of it.

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 ^{and services} ~~refers~~ include those which assist in care work of children, elders, household work as well as patients and differently abled.

Increase in public investment in care work can be in the form of -

- 1) Creche facilities for children.
- 2) Old age homes with premium facilities ~~and~~.
- 3) Part time facilities for the old.
- 4) Special schools for the disabled.
- 5) Training infrastructure for parents and professionals.

Benefits :

1. Increased in economic activity of women as traditionally care work is performed by women for free. This will open up new sector for market-development as well as free up women to engage in other activities.
2. Increase employment opportunities.
3. Reduce isolation and mental health issues especially among the old and disabled.
4. Increase in opportunities for skill development.
5. Empowerment of the vulnerable sections.
6. Creates multiplier effect in the economy.
7. Political recognition for the vulnerable.

However, there exists certain challenges of safety, violence and funds in the development of care economy infrastructure and services which needs to be overcome for an economically and socially active population.