



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

|                   |                    |                     |                          |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Name of Candidate | NAMAN KUMAR SINGLA |                     |                          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH            | Registration Number | 1017427                  |
| Center            | ONLINE             | Date                | 31 <sup>st</sup> Dec '21 |

### 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, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

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।

India is home to numerous sites of historical importance, with 38 sites receiving UNESCO World Heritage site status. As such, govt. has assigned preservation of all historical monuments to a specialized body called the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)

### Role of ASI

1. Preservation and restoration of all ancient sites and monuments  
→ under Ancient Monuments Act
2. Research work in the field of archaeology, dating archaeological finds, discovery of lost sites and monuments, etc.
3. Regulating tourist activities at the sites. eg: ticketing, cleanliness norms, etc.

## Challenges Faced by ASI

1. Limited funding for research and other activities
2. Lack of capacity building & training to officers for specialized restoration, etc.  
→ limited archaeology course at higher education level
3. Lack of public awareness  
→ defacing monument buildings common  
→ cultural sites not preserved properly
4. Culture as arena for politicization  
→ eg: ~~del~~ Babri Masjid in Ayodhya

## Achievement of ASI

1. Alexander Cunningham as first Director General gave major push  
↳ discovery of Harappan site, etc.
2. Restoration work with trusts & bodies like INTACH, Agha Khan Trust, etc.

Preserving our cultural heritage is necessary to preserve Indian image as tourist hotspot

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।

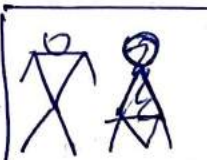
India has numerous tribes spread across different states — with 75 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in 19 States. These tribes have their own cultural art which if monetized and marketed can help in their empowerment.

### Potential For Tribal Art

#### A Economic

1. Tribal art can be marketed to exploire domestic consumer market

→ eg: Worli Art on clothes  
(Maharashtra)



Worli Art

2. Artisans can be collectivized into producer organizations (POs) to reap economies of scale

3. Can provide livelihood security and

supplement tribal income from  
traditional forest activities

eg. SFURTI  
Socio-Economic

1. Mainstreaming and integration of tribals  
with rest of country
2. Help in improving education, health  
and other indicators

Steps Taken to Market Tribal Art

1. 'Tribes India' Platform as integrated  
digital market by TRIFED
2. SFURTI scheme by KVIC to empower  
rural & tribal artisans.
3. 'MSP for MFP' to market forest produce

Existing Challenge for Tribal Art

1. Competition for machine made goods  
in industrial centres
2. Lack of capacity building & training,  
low credit disbursement, etc.

Bezbaruah and Xana Committee recommendations  
can be revisited to empower tribals.

3. Though the Government of India Act, 1919 proposed some radical administrative changes, it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने कुछ मौलिक प्रशासनिक परिवर्तनों का प्रस्ताव किया, तथापि यह भारतीयों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में असमर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

British govt's 'Carrot-and-stick' policy of simultaneous repression and constitutional concessions was followed in 1919 when repressive Rowlatt Act was preceded by Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms under Government of India Act 1919.

### GOI Act 1919 - Radical Changes

1. It introduced bicameral legislature at Union level — while also ensuring elected seats were increased.
2. Introduced dualism at provincial level — 'transferred subject' by 'Council of Ministers' & 'reserved subjects' by Governor with Executive Council.

3. Extended separate electorate beyond Muslims to women, Sikhs & Anglo-Indians
4. Abolition of Home Charges  
→ Viceroy to be paid from British coffers
5. Laid the foundation for Public Service Commissions at Union & Provincial levels.

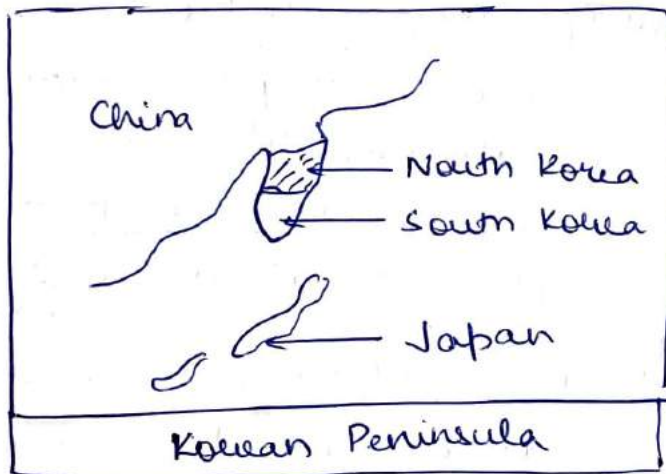
### Shortcomings of Govt Act, 1919

1. Continued control & centralization of power at Union level with Gov-General
  2. Illogical distribution of subjects at provincial level - finance, defence, etc kept with Governor
  3. Governor given powers of veto ~~in both~~ <sup>even in</sup> provinces
  4. extension of separate electorate  
→ disrupting social cohesion.
  5. No 'Dominion Status' as promised under August Declaration 1917
  6. Repressive Rowlatt Act soon after
- Thus, Govt Act 1919 left Congress with no option but to start Khilafat - Non cooperation Movement

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 two Koreas — North Korea (DPRK) and South Korea (Rep. of Korea) are still technically at war with only a ceasefire having been signed in 1953. This is proof that though forgotten, the Korean War had numerous ramifications.



### Korean War - Implications

1. Korean War occurred in the 1940s & 50s over different models of social

life - Northern parts embracing  
Communism with southern parts existing

2. This was followed by interventions by foreign players - Chinese ~~for~~ Communist forces for North Korea, and UN-backed US forces from South to prevent spread of communism (Eisenhower's Domino Theory)
  3. Ultimately led to a negotiated ceasefire in 1953, and partition of peninsula along 38<sup>th</sup> Parallel.
  4. It entrenched Communism in the region
    - ↳ emboldening Chinese under Mao Zedong
    - ↳ North Korea one of only 3 countries where Communism still continues
  5. Exposed limitations of Western powers to achieve military solution against Communism
  6. Laid ground for Cold War between US & USSR - seen as clash between Capitalism and Communism
  7. Repressive Kim Il Sun govt. in North Korea
    - ↳ dictatorship under Kim Jong Un continues today
- Thus Korean War laid groundwork for other global conflicts of late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10

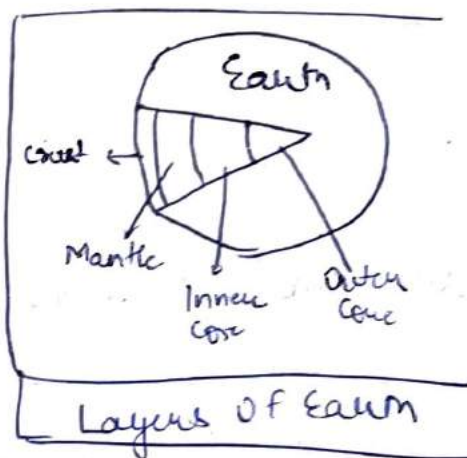
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth has its own magnetic field as a result of intense magnetism at its core, which influences various other processes occurring both on Earth's surface as well as under and beyond it.

### Origin of Earth's Magnetism

1. Earth's magnetism is a result of the processes that followed the Big Bang and formation of Earth 4.4 billion years ago.
2. As Earth cooled down rapidly, heavier metals settled down at the core, with lighter elements coming on top. These variations in densities set the stage for its magnetism.

## Significance of Earth's Magnetism



1. Magnetic field  
surrounding Earth  
protects it from  
solar flares and solar winds released  
by corona of sun
  - Auroras in Northern & Southern  
Hemisphere occur due to interaction  
of solar particles with magnetic field.
2. Helps in determining the composition  
of Earth
  - helps research into elements inside  
Earth
3. Helps in geological researches through  
paleomagnetism - eg: evidence for  
seafloor spreading & plate tectonics
4. Helps in navigation.

Thus Earth's magnetism is a central  
component of understanding why it is the  
only planet with life in Solar System

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।

A UN report recently highlighted that 50% of dams in India will be at least 50 years old by 2040, necessitating ensuring dam safety through retro-fitting, modifications, rehabilitation and improvement.

### Challenges of Dam Safety in India

1. India has about 5000 major dams, with some as old as 100 years - constructed by British  
eg: Mullaperiyar Dam - in 1921  
→ dams considered to be a safety hazard beyond 75-80 years
2. Weakening of structural integrity of dams
3. Siltation and lowering flood water capacity of various dams.

→ danger of breach of stored water  
inundating surrounding areas &  
causing loss of life & property

4. Politicization of issue of dam rehabilitation

→ eg: disagreement between Tamil Nadu  
& Karnataka over Mullaperiyar dam

5. Lack of capacity building & training

→ dam engineers, workers, etc

### Dam Rehabilitation & Improvement Project (DRIP)

1. DRIP is a project for improving  
dam safety in India

#### Phase I

→ 221 dams  
modified

#### Phase II

→ to be implemented  
over next 10 years  
→ 736 dam identification

2. World Bank to provide credit support  
to India.

3. Can help in ensuring timely rehabilitation  
of old dams.

Success of DRIP hinges on providing adequate  
high-skilled workforce & understanding that  
dam decommissioning is as important as dam building

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।

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

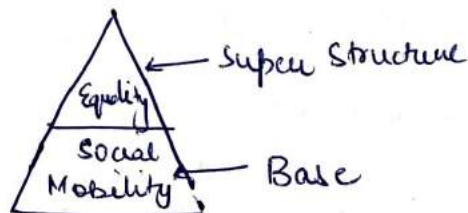
सामाजिक गतिशीलता की अवधारणा और समानता के साथ इसके संबंध की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Social mobility refers to the ability of people to improve their social status assigned to them at birth through their conduct and achievements in life.

For example: a poor man improving his social status by clearing UPSC exam and becoming Collector.

### Social Mobility and Equality

1. Social mobility is the basis for ensuring equality in society.

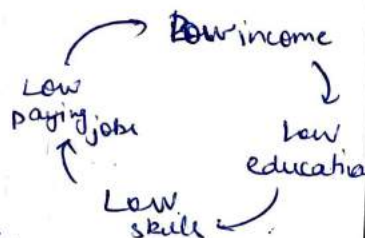


Relationship Between Equality  
& Social Mobility.

2. Freedom to improve socio-economic conditions ensures meritocracy, equality of opportunity to everyone
3. M. N. Srinivasan highlighted 'Sanskritization of Caste' where lower caste emulated high caste behaviour to gain acceptance eg: giving up alcoholism, meat, etc.
4. Social Mobility can also help actualize Indian Fundamental Rights to equality and freedom (Art 14 - 21)

### Impediments to Social Mobility

1. Social attitudes
  - continued casteism and discrimination towards lower caste
  - 27% of all crimes against SCs (NCRB)
2. Vicious circle of poverty
  - reinforces social segregation
3. Poor enforcement of laws  
like SC/ST (PoA) Act, 1989, etc.



Ensuring social mobility can help realize Dr B. R. Ambedkar's dream of an India based on equality

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।

Indian population is estimated to be close to 130 billion in 2020, and India is estimated to overtake China as most populous country by 2028 (WHO)

This has led to debates ~~on whether~~  
And yet, India recently achieved replacement level fertility rate (2.1) - NFHR-5, leading to questions on whether two-child norm is still needed.

### Arguments Against Two Child Norm

1. Replacement level fertility <sup>rate</sup> of 2.1 already achieved at national level  
→ population will stabilize hereafter
2. Denial of fundamental reproductive rights to citizens
3. Children as fundamental to rural economy  
→ help families in agricultural fields, etc.

4. Bad international precedent  
→ China's One-child Norm led to an ageing population & reversing of policy recently.

### Arguments in Favour of Two-child Norm

1. Non-coercive in nature  
→ only indicative as people still allowed to conceive more than 2 children
2. Disproportionate burden of overpopulation on rural population  
→ poor maternal health, health of children, low education standards, etc.
3. Overpopulation still exists  
→ expected to reach 160 billion by 2100  
→ impact on resource utilization; climate change, etc.
4. Encourages concentration of good reproductive practices — family planning, contraceptives, etc.

PM Modi had declared overpopulation as a bane for India in Independence Day speech of 2020. Two-child Norm if cogently implemented can help address issue. Jaya Shakti Committee recommendations are a step in the direction.

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 closer integration of countries across the world and free flow of goods, information and people such that it breeds interconnectedness, with events in one part affecting other parts and vice versa.

### Efficiency of Globalization

1. Greater diffusion of goods & services, information, etc.
  - lead to economic efficiency through specialisation, global division of labour, global supply chains, etc.
  - eg:- Indian IT workers working in US
  - Products manufactured in Bangladesh & Vietnam sold in West
2. Greater access of information in developing countries
  - leads to a more aspirational youth
  - exposure to liberal ideas like LGBTQ rights, etc.

eg: Students studying in US, UK, etc.

3. Global value chains leading to complex interdependence among nations  
→ reduce likelihood of war.

### Injustice by Globalization

1. Developing countries on periphery of global economy  
→ neo colonialism: dumping ground of Western products
2. Westernization producing backlash in other countries: threat to indigenous culture  
→ eg: Afghanistan: Taliban opposed to US hegemony
3. Increasing inequality in developing countries  
→ MNCs like Reliance cornering assets

Thus, Globalization has both advantages & disadvantages. Only if ~~the~~ its benefits are made broad-based through an inclusive, multi-stakeholder approach balancing interests of all societies can it fulfill its potential.

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 ~~vari~~ multi-cultural society, with a preponderance of numerous religions. This is visible in art work too, with religious ideas influencing art and architecture since ancient times.

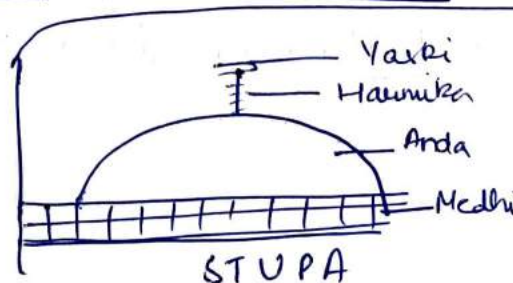
### Religion - Impact on Architecture

1. Temple architecture in India as old as times of Mahajanapadas, with kings sanctioning temples and caves, etc.

→ Ashoka: commissioned Bauddha caves for Ajintika

→ Stupas constructed by kings such as Palas, etc.

→ Temples in South: Brihadewarar temple (Rajasaya I), etc.



2. Sculptures influenced by religious ideas

→ eg: Ganga & Yamuna idols sculpted on temple walls.

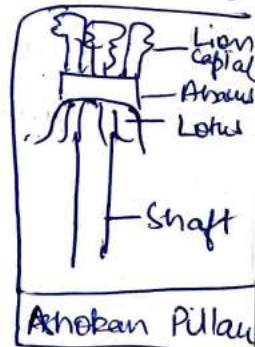
3. Secular buildings also influenced by religion

→ Nalanda, Odantapuri, Vikramkhila universities by Palas to teach

Vajrayana Buddhism

→ Mughal palaces included and Mausoleums used Muslim ideas such as no animals on buildings, etc.

→ Ashokan pillars had Buddhist ideals inscribed on them



### Impact on Art

1. Sculptures and metal work usually referenced gods & goddesses

→ eg: Sultanganj copper Buddha

- Nataraja images in South

2. Paintings usually depicted religious events, gods, goddesses, etc.

→ eg: Kangra school of paintings  
famous for paintings of Lord Krishna

3. Dance forms invoked gods & goddesses,  
and enacted events from religious scriptures

→ eg: - Bharatanatyam performed in  
temples of Tamil Nadu

- Manipuri & Sattriya dance invoke  
Lord Krishna

4. Plenitude of religious literature in India

→ Hindu literature: Vedas, Puranas, etc.

→ Sangam literature references religious  
beliefs of Tamil people

Thus, art and religion are closely connected  
to each other in India, and understanding  
one in isolation does not give a holistic  
account of Indian culture.

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 Moderate leadership in early years of Indian National Congress (1885-1904) did not believe masses had the capacity to participate in a national struggle against British. As such, initial years saw only English educated lawyers as leaders. However, later years especially with emergence of extremist leaders like Lala-Lajpat Rai, Tilak, etc. saw greater working class participation.

Working Class Participation in Freedom Struggle

1. The Swadeshi Movement of 1905 was first instance of wide public participation of masses

→ Boycott of foreign goods & institutions led to picketing of foreign shops,

strikes in industries, etc.

→ eg: strikes in Tuticorin led by Chidambaram Pillai, etc.

2. Extremist leaders replaced 3P —

Prayer, Petition, Protest strategy of Moderates with greater public participation

→ led to participation of masses including women, peasants, workers, etc.

3. Emergence of Gandhi led to wholesale participation of peasants

→ Champaran (1917) & Khedda satyagraha (1918)

to safeguard peasant rights

→ Ahmedabad mill workers strike (1918) to protect workers' wage.

4. Civil Disobedience Movement of 1930 also saw massive 'no-rent', no-revenue campaigns, strikes, salt satyagrahas, etc.

5. Simultaneous parallel peasant  
and worker movements through  
bodies under local leadership  
eg:- All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)  
formed in 1920  
- All India Kisan Sabha emerged  
in 1927  
- Local worker protests: Eka Movement,  
Bandoli Satyagraha, etc.

6. Culminated in Quit India Movement  
of 1942 where workers in all parts  
participated massively  
→ violent targeting of all British  
assets, including zamindars, factories, etc.

Therefore, greater democratization of  
National struggle led in 20<sup>th</sup> century  
led to wide participation of worker  
community in the movement.

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 as Viceroy of India from 1880-84 is generally seen in positive light, as he brought about various reforms in different areas of British administration. However, it also exposed the ultimate purpose of British rule — perpetuation of Indian slavery & British colonial rule.

### Ripon's Reforms

1. Lord Ripon reversed a number of repressive actions of his predecessor Lord Lytton (1876-80) who was ill disposed towards Indian demand for autonomy.  
→ repressed Vernacular Press

Act (1878) and Arms Act (1878)

were repealed

→ Statutory Civil Services, with  $\frac{1}{8}$ th  
quota for Indian elites, was  
abolished

2. Ripon is also called the 'Father of  
Local Self Government in India'

→ laid foundation for greater  
devolution of power to local  
bodies

→ encouraged greater funding at local  
level

3. Attempt to provide Indian judges the  
right to try British subjects (Ilbert  
Bill)

No Significant Changes in Administration

1. Lord Ripon's tenure did not  
fundamentally alter British administrative  
framework

- no real devolution of funds to local bodies
- India still a source of raw material & dumping ground of finished goods
- 2. ~~Dr~~ Successors like Lord Dufferin & Lord Canning unsympathetic to Indian demands for autonomy
- 3. Ilbert Bill Controversy
  - Ilbert Bill ultimately withdrawn after protest by British
  - enforced racial attitude of administration
- 4. Expedited efforts to form Indian National Congress (1885)
  - platform to air Indian grievances
  - economic critique of British admin: 'Theory of Drain of Wealth' by Dadabhai Naoroji

Thus Lord Ripon's tenure reaffirmed the fact that British attempts at reform were incremental at best and ultimately served British purpose.

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।

Even while India gained Independence in 1947, numerous social problems continued to afflict it, which were brought to the fore by various social Movements that helped strengthen Rights - Based Framework for different sections — women, lower caste, peasants, etc.

New Social Movements in India

1. Women's demand for parity with male counterparts
  - in economic sphere: access to well-paying jobs, etc. eg: Shah Bano Movement
  - demand for reproductive rights to abortion, right to ancestral property (Hindu Code Bills, etc),
  - highlighting social evils like female foeticide, child marriages etc.

## 2. Caste movements

- to highlight discrimination by high castes such as lynching, etc.
- eg: Bhim Kolagaon movement:  
for right to their own historical  
scriptures.
- movement to ensure greater  
representation in jobs, administration, &  
following Sachar Committee Report,  
(2006)

## 3. Regional Movements

- movements to safeguard cultural  
identities of a region
- eg: - Andhra movement in 1958  
for linguistic states
- Tamil & Hindi movement to  
conserve & use local language.
- led to emergence of regional  
parties & coalition era at Centre  
thus strengthening democracy.

## 4. Anti-Corruption / Lokpal Movement in 2011

- for removing corruption from public life
- led to Lokpal Act in 2015

## 5. Socio-Economic Movements to safeguard class based economic interests

- eg: - Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement  
- Farmer Agitation in 2020

## How They Deepened Democracy

1. Greater diffusion of rights awareness  
among masses
2. Concessions & tangible benefits from  
governments → accountability
3. Greater public participation in  
governance

Thus, New social movements have  
helped Indian democracy become  
substantive democracy & not just procedural

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 in California in USA  
and in Australia recently burnt large  
area of forest, ~~too~~ once again bringing  
to the fore issue of forest fires  
and climate change impact on the  
environment

### Reasons for Wildfires

1. Changes in climate patterns
  - increase in frequency and intensity  
of extreme climatic events  
(IPCC 6<sup>th</sup> Assessment  
Report)
  - led to dry forests catching fire

2. Anthropogenic causes

- large scale deforestation & extension of agriculture jeopardizing with fire belts, counter-fires, etc.
- arson by lumberjacks, criminals, etc.
- criminal negligence → cigarette butte, etc.

3. Clearing of forests for development activities

- subsequently getting out of control.

Lessons for India

1. India needs a pro-active disaster management programme - addressing pre-crisis mitigation & adaptation, relief activities in case of forest fires & subsequent rehabilitation
2. Risk assessment & vulnerability mapping using drone, AI, GIS, etc.

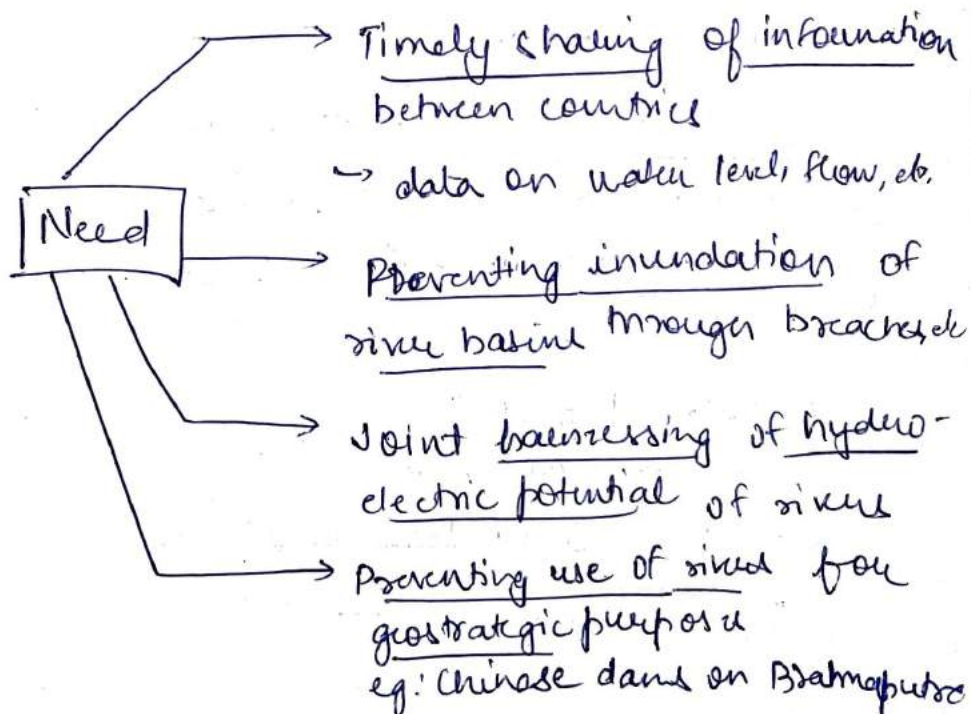
- eg: in Narmada East forest, Odisha, etc.
3. Early warning systems to alert Forest Departments
  4. Structural & non-structural measures such as:
    - forest firebelts to prevent spreading
    - water-fires to burn dry area
    - relief & shelter for forest dwellers
  5. Prompt action framework for crisis situations
    - trigger based response at different levels
    - quickly-dousing the fire
  6. Capacity building through Multi-stakeholder approach
    - including local bodies, NGOs, etc.
    - increasing public awareness through media
  7. Relief & rehabilitation of victims & forest dwellers

Recent fires in Simalpal forest in Odisha highlight need to adopt proactive disaster management plan for wild 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।

Indian shares ~~water~~ numerous cross-border rivers with its neighbours - both as upper riparian and lower-riparian state. For instance, it shares 54 rivers with Bangladesh. This necessitates a cross-border flood management mechanism.



## Issues in Cross Border Flood Management

1. Lack of trust between countries
  - South Asia least integrated region after Middle East (IMF)
  - division of countries into small blocs. eg: China-Pak nexus against India
2. Rivers used to achieve geostrategic goals
  - eg: demand for revising Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan
3. Local sentiments on Cross Border rivers
  - eg: West Bengal Govt. hounded efforts to reach agreement on Teesta river with Bangladesh
4. Push to unilaterally harness hydroelectricity
  - eg: Pakistan accused India of violating Indus Water Treaty through Tulbul & Ratle dams

5. Lack of adequate data collection  
& sharing mechanisms

## Remedial Measures for Cross-Border Rivers

1. River-basin approach involving  
all countries as stakeholders  
eg: China, India Bangladesh, for  
Brahmaputra
2. Regular sharing of data on  
river flow, water levels, etc.
3. Joint commissioning of dams on  
cross border rivers & an integrated  
South Asia electricity grid (SAPRC)  
eg: Pancheshwar dam by India in  
Nepal.

Rivers can help augment relations  
between neighbours in South Asia, like  
Ganga Agreement of 1996 between  
India & Bangladesh

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।

~~Ind~~ Groundwater levels in India are on constant decline, with 22 of ~~30~~ Indian cities expected to run out of water by 2030 (Global Groundwater Index 2020).

Ex: Chennai already hit 'zero day' in 2019.

### Reasons for Depleting Groundwater

#### A Government Policies

1. Free electricity as agricultural subsidy

- Agriculture accounts for 80% of groundwater use in India (Ashok Dalwai Committee)
- led to excessive extraction of groundwater
- subsidized fertilizers have also led to excessive use of pesticides, & contaminating groundwater.

2. Lack of regulation & enforcement  
of industrial norms  
↳ industrial effluents contaminating  
ground & surface water.
3. Poor implementation of river cleaning  
projects  
eg ↳ only 37% projects completion  
of Namami Gange Mission  
↳ Yamuna cleaning in Delhi progressing  
at slow pace.

### B. Geo-Climatic Phenomenon

- ↳ lowering groundwater tables in  
different parts
- ↳ contamination of water by elements  
in soil  
eg: arsenic contamination in Bihar, Bengal,  
etc
- ↳ river changing course leading to  
contamination
- ↳ climate change impacting rainfall  
patterns → impacts water level

in rainfed areas in North & South

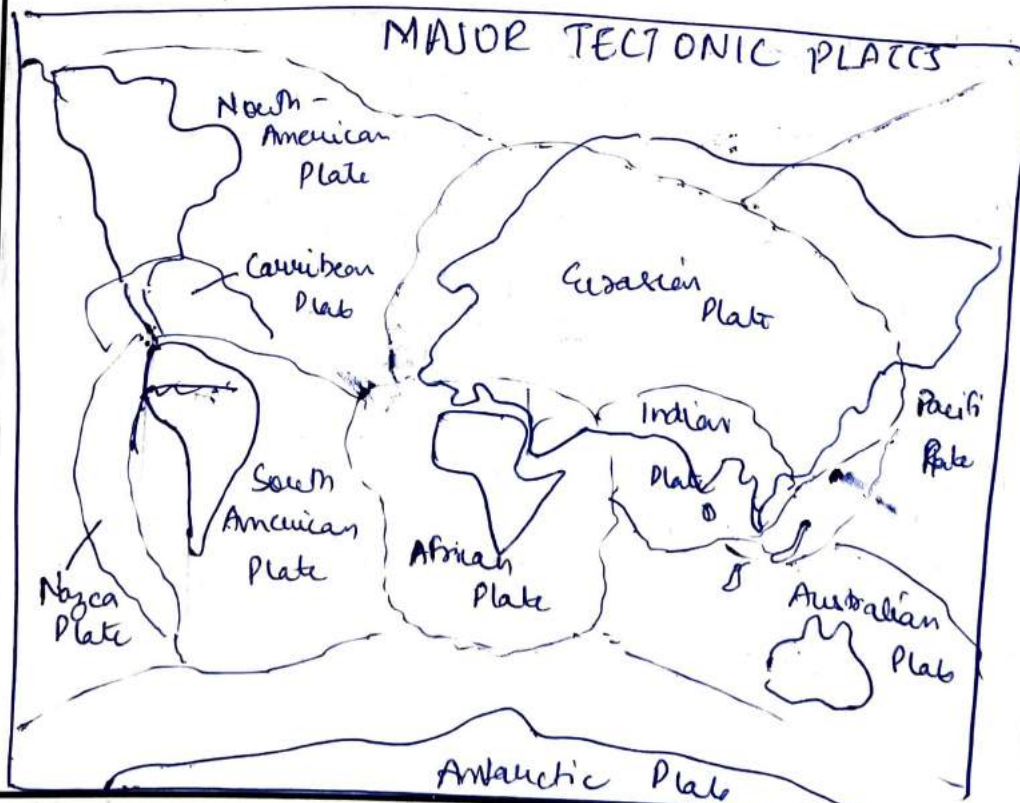
### Potential Solutions

1. Rationalizing agricultural subsidies  
through Direct Benefit Transfer,  
water audits, etc. (Shanta Kumar  
Committee)  
eg: Punjab's 'Paani Bachao, Paisa Kamao  
Scheme
2. Enforcing Groundwater Rules by  
Central Groundwater Authority (CGWA)  
→ no industries in sensitive & vulnerable  
areas  
→ cost reflective water tariffs
3. Expediting river cleaning projects  
through river-basin approach  
(National Green Tribunal)  
accounts for  
India uses 25% of world's entire  
groundwater use, highlighting need for  
immediate reform.

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 postulates that the upper layer of Earth's crust — Lithosphere is divided into numerous plates, which keep expanding, subsiding & moving, thus leading to present distribution of continents & Oceans in the world.



## Plate Tectonics

1. Lithospheric plates move due to the energy provided by radioactive elements in earth's crust & primordial heat inside earth.
  2. The heat inside earth's leads to convective currents of magma in the mantle inside earth.
  3. These convective currents leading to faulting of earth's crust ~~due~~ and the movement of the plates.
- ∴ The plates thereafter undergo either convergence or divergence along these faults.
- convergence of plates: leads to folding & formation of

mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes.

→ divergence : leads to bursting of  
magma & formation of mid-  
oceanic ridges

→ transform fault : no deformation  
takes place

Plate Tectonics is responsible for  
a number of geomorphical processes  
like drifting of continents, seafloor  
spreading, volcanism & seismicity, etc.

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।

Constitution of India provide the Fundamental Right to Freedom (Art 25-28) to all its citizens as well as foreigners. However, ~~sec~~<sup>this</sup> commitment to secularism face numerous challenges in the way <sup>religion</sup> it is practised in India.

### Secularism In India

- India has a novel type of secularism,  
 ↳ here govt does not merely dissociate with religion but promises to equally protect all religions  
 eg: Govt. subsidize both Amaavah Yatra and Haj Pilgrimage

2. Citizens are provided the right to profess their religious beliefs without fear of persecution  
↳ eg: while Hindus are allowed to carry religious processions on road, Muslims are allowed to play Namaz in mosques.
3. Interference in religious customs to the extent they violate Constitutional morality for all religions  
eg: - Hindu Code Bill in 1956  
- Triple Talak banned in 2020.
4. Further, all members of all religions are given equal right to jobs, public office, etc.
5. The State itself does not subscribe to any religion.

## Challenges to Secularism in India

1. Right to Religious Freedom can come into conflict with other rights of citizens  
eg: demand for Uniform civil code opposed as threat to religious autonomy
2. Politicization of religion  
→ religious used as tool for mobilization of masses & polarization of electorate
3. Rising intolerance to other religions  
→ eg: cases of lynching of members of other religion

Indian Preamble <sup>to constitution</sup> declares it as

'Secular... Republic'. This can only be upheld if practise of religion upholds Constitutional morality.

20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा देखभाल से संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था अवसंरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care economy refers to the sector of economy traditionally associated with women, involving activities of nurturing & ~~looking after~~ household activities serving as base for other economic activities.  
eg: Mothers as housewife taking care of children

Need for Investment in Care Work

1. Potential for empowerment of women  
→ women disproportionately involved in care work

2. Formalization of a large section of informal workforce  
→ 85% of Indian workforce informal.
3. Help in enjoining social development indicators  
→ health & education levels among children, women, etc.  
→ 35% of children in India stunted (NFHS-5)
4. Better calculation of a country's GDP  
→ currently does not include care work such as house helps, etc.
5. Large share of rural population employed in care work  
→ can help in rural development since 64% of Indian population live in rural area (Census 2011)

## Actualizing Investment in Case Work

1. Institutionalizing Outcome Based Budgeting & Gender Budgeting  
through capacity building at local level  
→ moving from 'outlay to output to outcome' (Nir Aayog 3YAA)
2. Encouraging private participation through PPP, etc. (Vijay Kelkar Committee)
3. Exploring novel ideas such as Social Stock Exchanges
4. Multi-stakeholder approaching finding synergies between all sections of society - including NGOs, Panchayats etc.

Case Work if institutionalized has potential to actualize the ideas of 'New India' and 'India Shining'