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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	AJEY SINGH RATHORE	Registration Number	52258
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	28/11/21
Center	JAIPUR		

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

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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.

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।

India has a huge collection of architectural heritage, which is facing a strong wind of erosion and ASI stand a guardian against these.

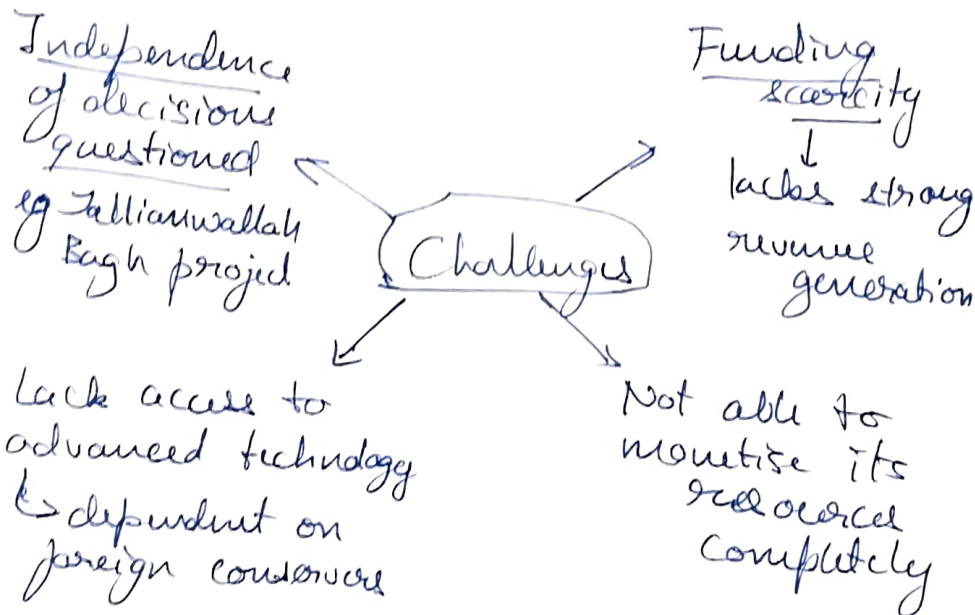
[Role of ASI]:-

- 1) It reviews the archaeological site
↳ select them for conservation.
- 2) It causes repair with expert technology.
↳ without altering the character
- 3) It maintains basic facilities
↳ to let tourists understand importance.
- 4) Consulted by government in any development plan affecting

heritage sites

↳ eg Central Vista redevelopment

But of late it is facing challenges



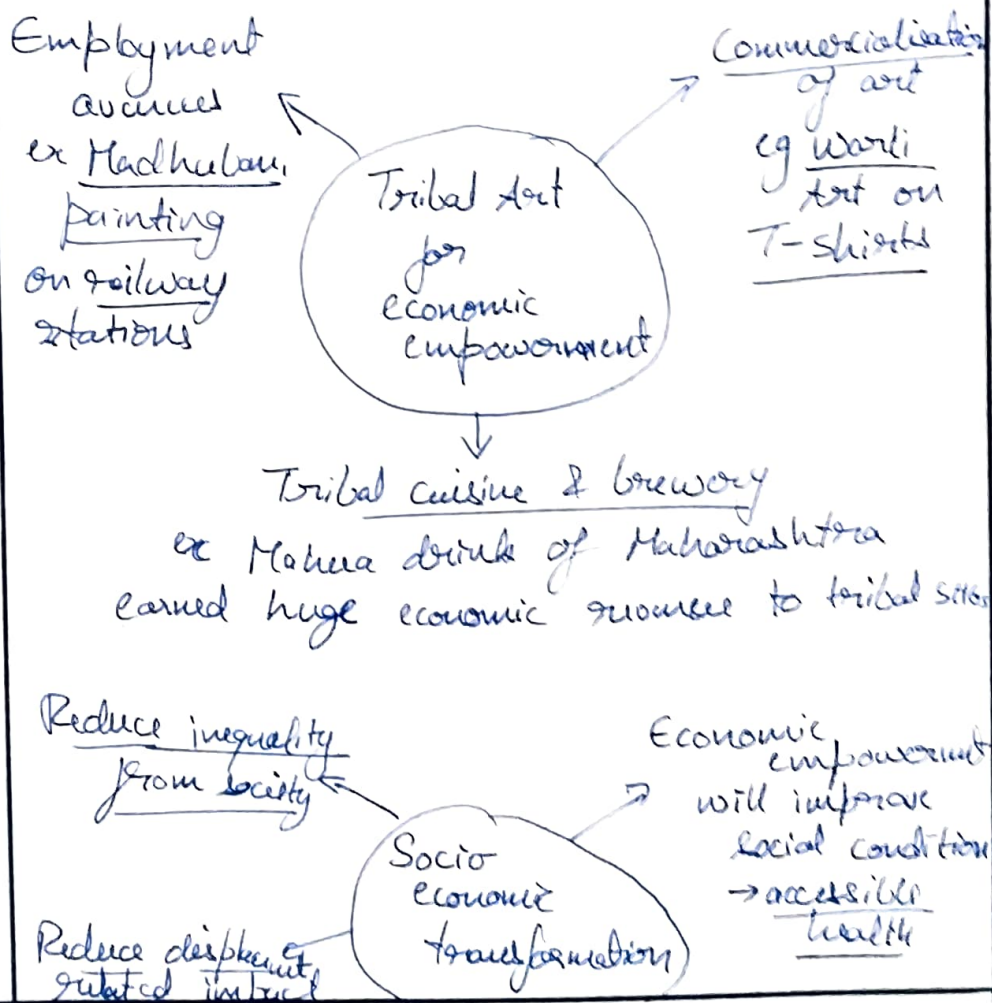
Thus a series of measures are taken to address these:-

- 1) Adopt a heritage scheme
↳ encourage CSR fund to manage heritage site
- 2) Naming sites in UNESCO heritage list
↳ to receive funds and technology
- 3) HRIDAY scheme - develops areas around heritage places.

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 समाधान एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Tribals, are greatest known conservers of knowledge and heritage and their artistic collection is a revered economic commodity.



But there are certain challenges
in attaining the potential of
Tribal area:-

- 1) Tribals are forgetting their
rich culture
↳ due to Sanskritisation
- 2) Huge illiteracy in tribals
↳ prevent them from
utilising main markets
- 3) Fragmented tribal groups
↳ prevent economy of scale
- 4) Exploitation of their unawareness
by middlemen, IPR regimen
- 5) Westernisation of culture in
mainstream society
↳ decreases value of indigenous
product

Thus there is a need to
preserve the culture and cause
equitable benefit sharing out of it.

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919, came when Indians had supported British during world war I and hence Indians had huge expectations from this.

It brought some radical administrative changes! -

- 1) Dyarchy at state level -
↳ gave power to Indian ministries.
- 2) It provided federal public service Commission
↳ to increase Indian representation
- 3) Majority of elected Indians at all the legislatures
- 4) Provision for women to vote
- 5) Increased Indian representation

in viceroy's executive council.

8) Also the announcement of self government to be attained made. But it failed to meet Indians expectations as :-

- 1) The date of such self government not disclosed
↳ showed false promises
 - 2) Dyarchy had no transfer of significant power
↳ thus British supremacy intact
 - 3) At central level no devolution of power.
 - 4) Federal public service commission not established till 1928
 - 5) Other demands like of salary of Secretary of State not met.
- Thus, it remained a farce attempt and India responded with Non cooperation movement.

4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far reaching implications. Elucidate (150 words) 10

कहते हैं कि 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में जाना कोरियाई युद्ध ने दुनिया की रणनीति को गहरा प्रभाव डाला।

'Korean war' was fought between north and south Korea from 1950 to 1954 which saw active participation of US.

It is termed as a forgotten war due to being overshadowed with larger geopolitical rivalry between the two superpowers (cold war).

But it had far reaching implications! —

1) It has broken down the peninsula

↳ North and South Korea have similar culture but divided boundary.

- 2) The conflict time and again threatens to destabilise the region
 ↳ eg. threat of use of nuclear weapon by North Korea
- 3) The template developed by us in this war was used at other places
 ↳ ex Vietnam war
- 4) It had a huge ideological implication
 ↳ reminds the world that two ideology refuse to coexist.
- 5) It has degraded the humanitarian condition of Korean people (specially north Korea)
 Thus the war got over, ~~16~~ but the battlescar remains deeply entrenched.

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 करने हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

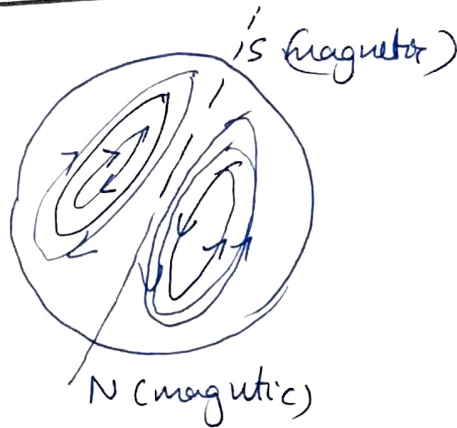
Earth has a magnetic field of its own with its magnetic north and south pole lying on the geographical south and north pole respectively

Origin of magnetism

- 1) Earth has a liquid inner core due to high temperature
- 2) It is composed of metals like Iron - ferromagnetic in origin, Nickel, etc.
- 3) The movement of ferromagnetic material in inner core creates a magnetic field
- 4) Due to movement of whole magnet the intensity of magnetic field

increases

5) This magnetic
field also
flips with
time



Significance

- 1) It protects from Solar rays
(Charged solar particles)
- 2) Thus saves life from
damaging rays
- 3) Creates northern
lights (Aurora
Borealis) &
Southern (Australis too)
- 4) It is used in
navigation, on ~~sea~~, land



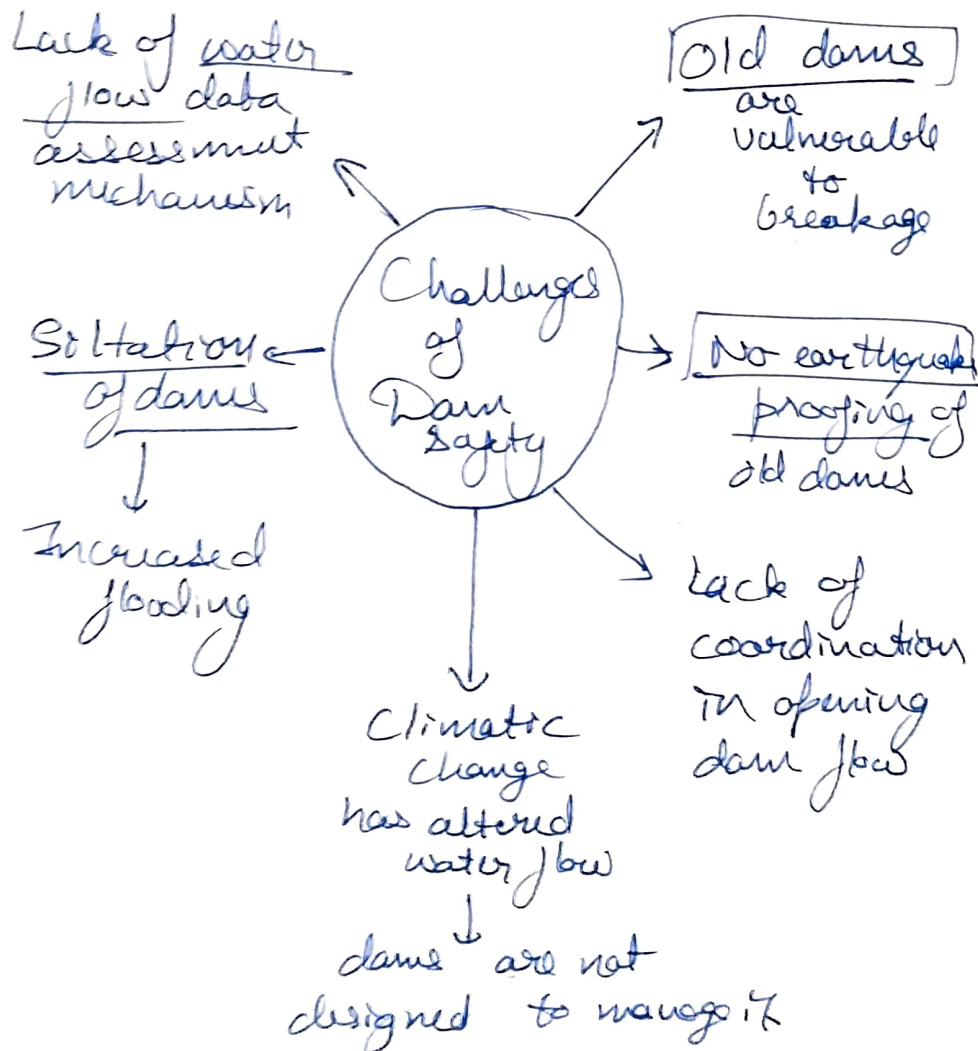
5) Gustail formation is used to
assess moor's mineral composition
Thus essential to understand its working

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 में संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करने हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

"Dams are temples of modern India" but it is essential to not make them heritage temples as older dams face certain challenges:-



In light of this government is undertaking DRIP (dam rehabilitation and improvement project) with support of World Bank.

[It has following potential!]

- 1) It can protect from natural calamity
 ↳ ex Koyna earthquake in Maharashtra.
- 2) Modern dams, provide accurate data to manage water
 ↳ prevent flooding eg Kerala flood
- 3) It will improve hydropower potential of India
- 4) Increase reservoir capacity
 ↳ increase drinking and agriculture water
- 5) Reduce interstate dispute.

Thus it lays stronger foundation so that they can again act as temples to us

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

कॉम्पेन्सेट ड्रिफ्ट गहराई या कार्बन कंपनमेंशन 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 vertical distance till which dissolution of ~~Calcium~~ can happen w of CO_2 can be compensated by the organism

It reduces in depth due to

→ Increased CO_2 levels in atmosphere

→ Acidification of water bodies

→ Eutrophication

Implications

- 1) Death of sea organisms
 - ↳ eg. Phytoplankton
- 2) will disturb aquatic food chain
 - ↳ death of organism
 - ↳ death of lake (ecosystem) gradually
- 3) Decomposing bodies are threat to human
 - ↳ eg. toxin by bacteria
- 4) ~~loss~~ loss of livelihood and economic opportunities
- 5) loss of aesthetic beauty and cultural significance

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 करने हुए, इसे सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

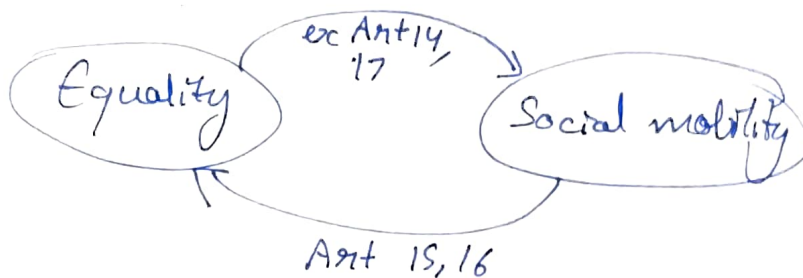
India features at a lowly 76th position out of 80+ countries in Social mobility Index of WEF and hence it becomes important to understand it.

~~For~~ Social mobility is the ability of a section, hitherto lowly placed in social ladder to break the ties and climb ^{to a} higher social status, (without any impediment)

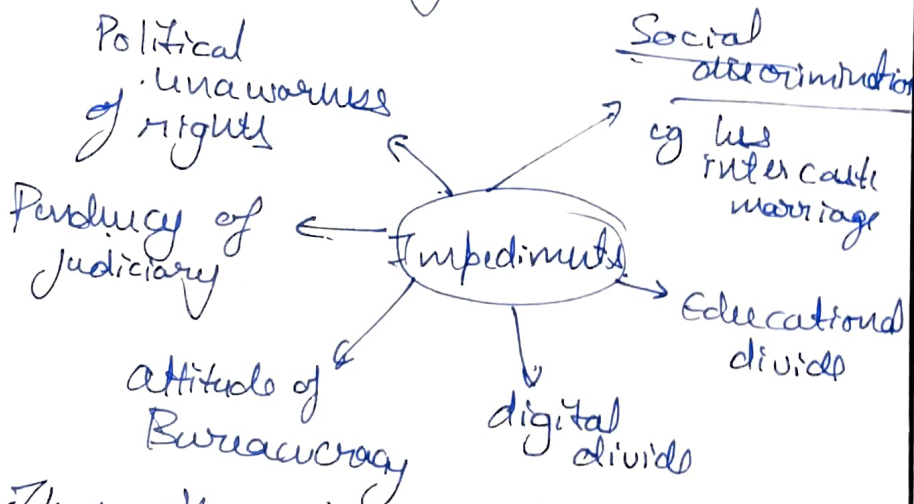
Social mobility's relation with
equality :-

- 1) Equality of opportunity is a must to gain social mobility
↳ eg untouchability decreases this opportunity.

2) Social mobility enables
achievement of equality
↳ eg Article 15 provides
"lower class" an opportunity to
rise



But there are impediments
in achieving it:-



Thus there is a need to move
beyond Equality provision, to realise
Social mobility and hence [social]
[movements] are needed

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 (दू चारल्ड पॉलिसी) की आवश्यकता है? इस मुद्दे से संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

2 child policy provides a
mandatory limit on number
of children, by the state, who
penalises any violation of law
eg china's policy norm

State like Rajasthan has
some form of it for Panchayat
elections.

The arguments to support it are

- 1) India is 2nd most populous
and in a decade will become 1st
- 2) Population reduces employment
opportunities
- 3) leads into poverty
- 4) Causes excessive drain on
environmental resources

But, inspite of quick fix it proposes

[It is not much suitable for]
[India in current times as:-]

1) India has already achieved

TFR < 2.1

↳ as per NFHS-5 data

2) Coercive measure has historically
backfired

↳ ex 1977 emergency

3) Against international law

↳ UN convention on population

4) Literacy and economic growth
are the best contraceptive.

↳ eg UP has 84% literacy^{ac} - 4 child/couple

Kerala 100% literacy - 2 child/couple

5) We need distributional population
policy more now

Hence, such policy are only a last
resort, while thankfully India can
do away with it if it focused on ^{development more} ~~select districts~~

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।

India has opened its gates
for globalisation post 1991, and
since then seen a influx of
idea and influence, some which
it wanted, others which it
could not prevent:

Globalisation has been efficient
as :-

- 1) It dramatically increased
India's GDP
↳ from economic crisis to
3rd largest economy in PPP
- 2) It increased inflow of FDI and
technology
- 3) Scientific collaborations have been
helpful
↳ eg Astra Zeneca vaccine in India

4) Social transformation with liberal ideas

↳ eg #metoo movement

5) Revolutionalise communication

↳ use social media.

But it has been found to be unjust too



Thus, globalisation - need to be tamed and regulated to make it incredibly just, without losing efficiency. [Skill India] program, [NSP2020] are steps in that direction only.

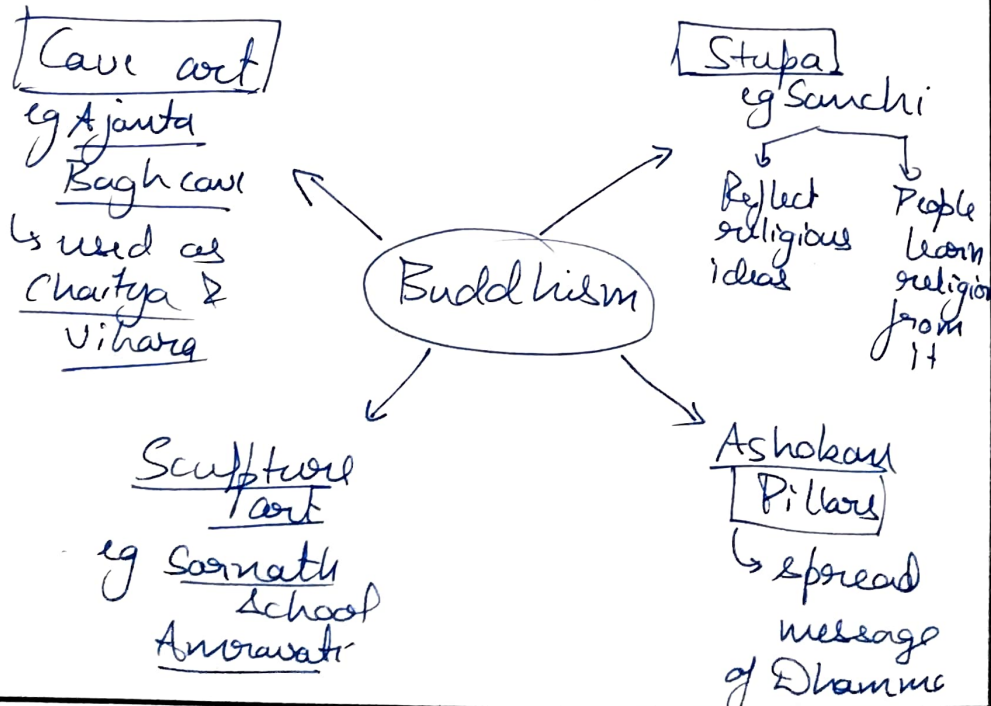
11. ("It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

"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 ^{not} termed the land of spiritualism, without any reason.

As here both the heart of people (religion) and craft of stone (art) speak the same language.

Prominent examples of religious interacting with art.

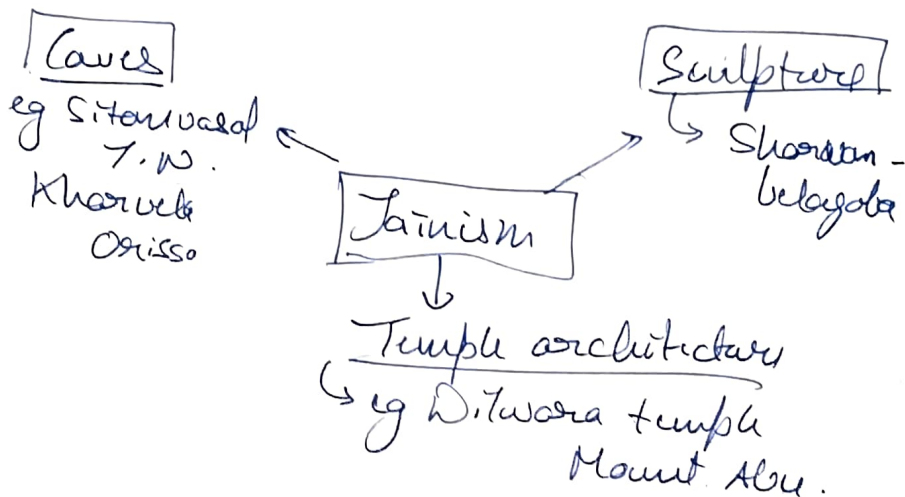


These Buddhist monuments are
embodiments of religion

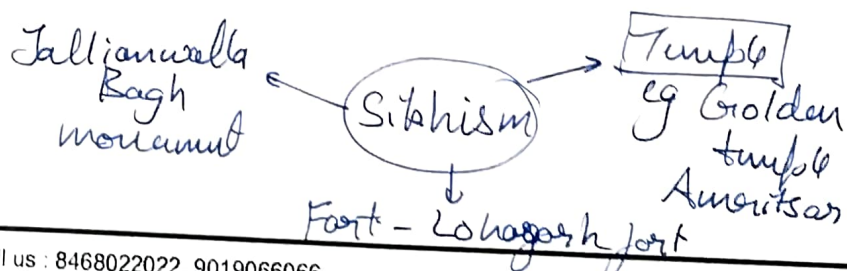
eg Stupa reflects samadhi of
Buddha (Auro, Mechi)

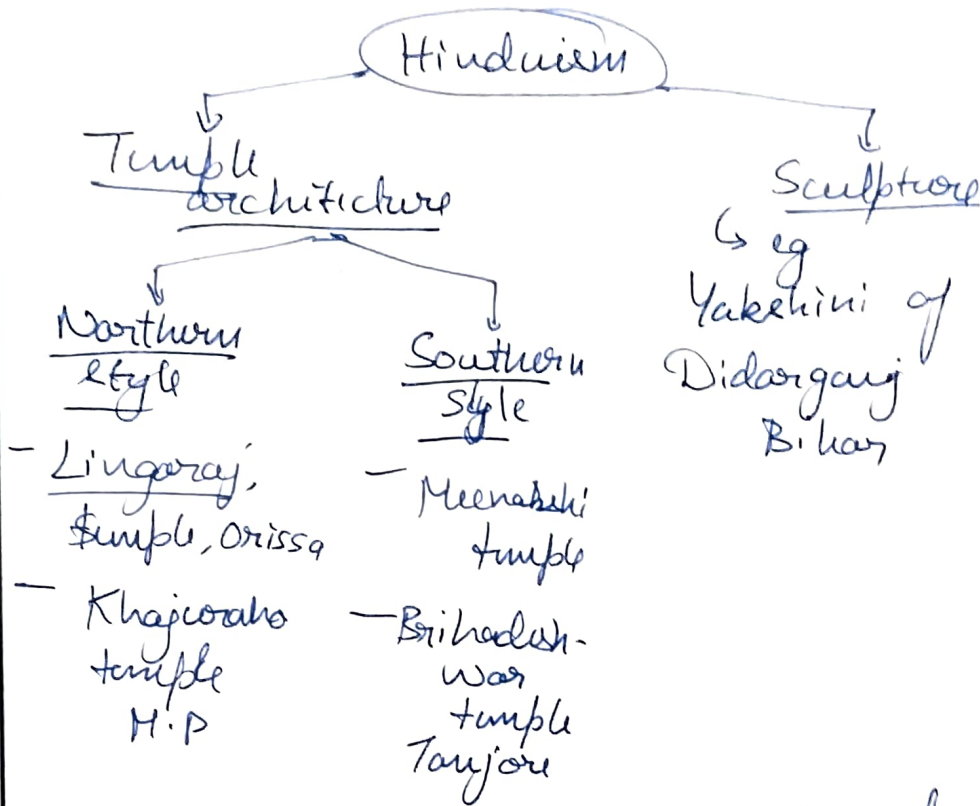
Also at same time this art is
a religion in itself.

Similarly



Here also the desecrity of
* artists reflects nothing less than
a religion.





These temple reflect embodiment of religious values of people and their art is a religion in itself.

Thus it can be said that art and religion are not only coexisted, but coevolved when one encouraged the growth of other

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 इसमें दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Working class grievances and dissent had a precongress origin in form of writing of Satipada Banerjee, formation of Mill hand association, etc

In spite of this there was a organisational apathy by Congress/as:-

- 1) Before 1905, there was no involvement of working class movement in congress fold.
- 2) During swaraj movement, Tilak brought working class grievances
↳ But congress restricted its demand to other factors

3) Working class group organised
huge protest on account of
Tilak

↳ but this didn't get
Congress support due to split.

4) In Congress minuteries also
less enthusiastic support was
there

↳ as Congress was vary of
dividing the movement into
class struggle

5) Congress focused on on Pan-India
demands mostly

↳ eg Salt tax

Despite this, the working class
participated overwhelmingly
as:

1) They were a major force of
movement in 'Swraj' struggle 1905'

↳ eg Tuticorin strike

- 2) Huge strike of all workers against arrest of Tilak.
 - 3) Non cooperation movement
Saw the biggest such participation
↳ This made the capitalist vary of class struggle
 - 4) Though the participation was low in 21M due to Russia ^{Soviet} involvement
↳ but after ww-II spontaneous movements broke across the country.
 - 5) Movement during HMS Talwar rating protest broke the neck of camel
↳ famously termed as last nail in the coffin of British empire
- Thus, though movement was not divided into class struggle but this at no point undermined Anticolonialist sentiment

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 पुनर्वहाल किया, तथापि उनके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रुढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुआ। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was England's
Viceroy to India, who occasioned
the mass left disgruntled by
Lord Lytton's oppressive policy.

His tenure saw some
liberal elements:-

- 1) He attempted for empowering
local self government
↳ this showed India that
an idea like self rule is
possible.
- 2) He is known as 'liberator'
of press
↳ as He repealed the draconian
vernacular press Act.

- 3) Under his famous Hunter Commission 1882 was set up
 ↳ this provided the foundation of education of masses, women and asked British to own responsibility
- 4) He also reduced the war expenditure of Afghan policy
 ↳ thus checking a drain of wealth
- 5) He tried to bring 'Illbert Bill'
 ↳ to achieve Judicial equality as white men can be tried by Indian Judge
 But these liberal hopes were soon betrayed.
- ↳ Illbert bill was never allowed to be passed

↳ Judicial inequality continued

2) Local self government did not materialise

↳ Provinces were reluctant

↳ Bureaucracy did not allow significant autonomy to local government.

3) Promises ~~Gain~~ of education were never implemented.

↳ Under Lord Curzon, the autonomy of university was taken back

4) Liberation of press, remained unrealised

↳ by application of draconian Sedition law (Sec 124-A)

eg Against Tilak.

Thus, Ripon's liberal attitude ~~was~~ remained merely a eye wash, where core

conservative bureaucracy remained oppressive

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 मृदु किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

New social movement, reignited the seeds of dissent in the calm of democracy.

It refers to a set of movement which took new forms, association, and issues and which marked a clear break from ~~age~~ age old practices of protest.

~~The~~ New movement marked beginning of awakening and deepened democracy as!

1) New forms of association were brought to protest.

- ↳ eg group of rural farmers vs urban India.
- 2) This showed that beyond caste and religious divide, there were other emerging identities
- 3) The forms of protest were also new
 - ↳ eg They used 'Rail-robo', 'Road Robo' strategy to press for demand.
- 4) Hence the idea was to make the voice of weaker section heard against injustice
- 5) The issues demand were different from erstwhile caste issues
 - ↳ eg Rural vs Urban divide and demands were reflected
- 6) This showed the injustice meted

out to rural India in
trajectory of development.

But, as all that glitter is not
gold, there were some
issues too.

- 1) Criticism of caste based
divisions getting reified.
- 2) The demands saw participation
of all, but largely limited
the larger landowning.
- 3) The forms of protest were called
undemocratic as disrupted lines
of communication.
- 4) The movement has fizzled out
too soon.

Thus it felt short of total revolution
but by opening up about injustices
it provided the right dissent
to deepen the notion of democracy.

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।

When the whole world was gasping for air due to COVID, the ^{burning} jungles in Australia and US were coughing up huge smoke. and these wildfires were not one off, but recurrent.

The reasons for wildfires:-

A) In Australia

1) Presence of huge dryland region allow easy spread of fire

2) Occurrence of El-Nino which caused drought

↳ provided fuel for fire

B) In US

3) The presence of heat Dome effect which increased the temperature

↳ making the forests vulnerable

4) Impact of El-Nino in Southern Pacific and El Nino Modoki in northern Pacific

C) Common causes

5) Increasing global temperature due to global warming

6) Increased human interference in Jungle

↳ eg campfires

7) Inadequate response and fireline formation.

India has critical warnings
to take from these fires
as :-

- 1) In India 21% forest are
critically at risk of fire
as per ISFR 2019
- 2) Human interference in Jungles
is on rise
- 3) Forests are dry deciduous type with
easy burning capacity
- 4) Also trees like Chir pine - burn
fast
- 5) Impact of El-Nino and
global warming are felt on
India also.

Hence, India not only has
lessons but critical warnings too
and we need to strengthen our
disaster management plan for it.

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

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

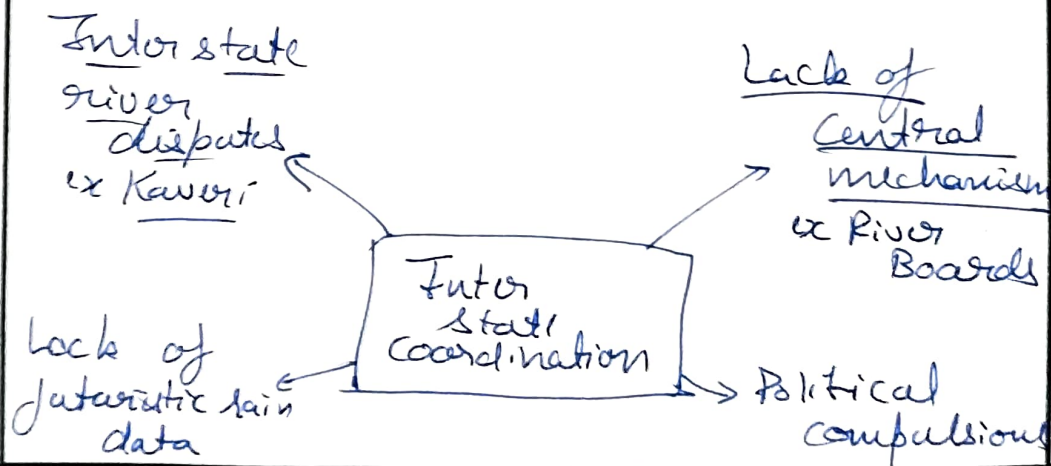
Cross border flood management
mechanism integrates the response
to floods, much like the cause
of flood which has cross border
origin. ex over river Teesta,
Brahmaputra.

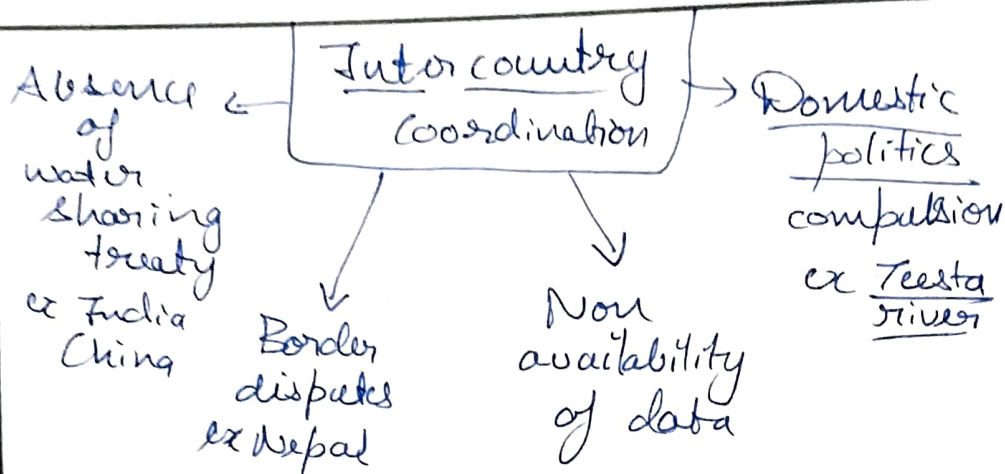
India needs a cross border
management as:-

- 1) India faces a flood situation
due to lack of cross country
coordination
→ eg China's untimely release
of Brahmaputra water.
→ Nepal's inadequate efforts
in dams management.

- 2) Gross state coordination has been deficient and has caused floods
 ↳ eg Dams under Tamil Nadu and river flow into Kerala.
- 3) Such coordination will prevent damage to life, livelihood and resources
- 4) It can bring dividends of peace between countries
 ↳ prevent war.
- 5) Also allow upper riparian states to harness hydropower
 ↳ eg China, Nepal, India (or Pakistan).

Issues in achieving:





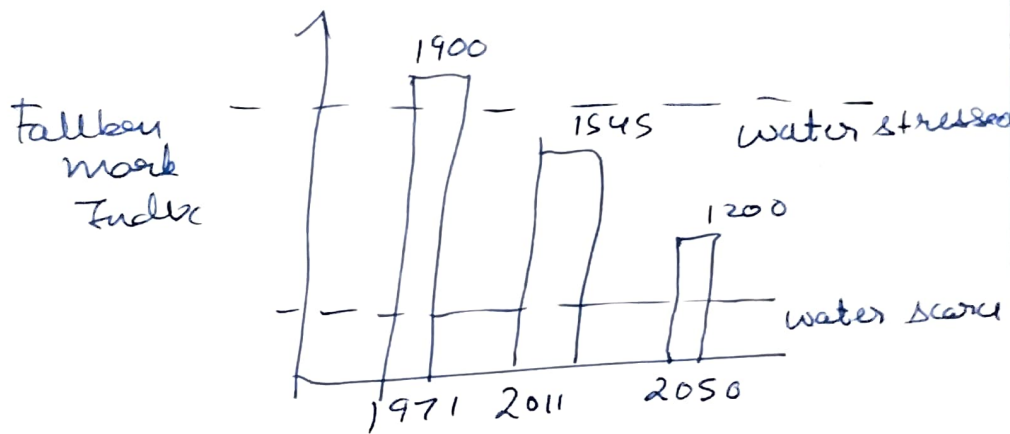
Thus a mechanism needs to be built for coordination

- 1) To collect data of river basin
↳ use Satellite & GIS technology
 - 2) Bilateral treaty mechanism between countries or under SAARC
 - 3) 'River water Board' to be immediately constituted
 - 4) Mechanism to share dams water release data.
 - 5) India can support hydropower projects in neighbour
eg Bhuchakwas Dam
- Thus natural calamity need a united effort of all, and not just of victim.

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 has per capita availability of 1545 cm^3 which is a water stressed situation as per Falkenmark Index.



This depletion of water is due to

Geoclimatic phenomenon :-

- India has spatial distribution of rainfall which vary widely
 ↳ eg in 3/4th of year only 25% of rainfall.

- 2) Regions of Rajasthan, Gujarat are drought prone.
- 3) Climate change has increased extreme weather events
 - ↳ droughts more frequent.
- 4) Phenomenon like El-Nino
 - ↳ reduces ~~water~~ rainfall in intervening periods.
- 5) Concentrated rainfall as seen now
 - ↳ causes runoff, instead of ground water recharge.

But this scarcity of water is contributed by

Short sighted governmental policies also! —

- 1) Policy of MSP on rice and wheat
 - ↳ has caused growth of

Then water deficient regions
of Punjab and Haryana

2) Lack of Agroclimatic based
policies

3) FRP and SAP price on water
guzzler sugarcane crop.

4) Domestic water subsidy
↳ caused waste of water.

5) Lax pollution control law.
↳ Industries polluting
available water resources.

6) No focus on traditional rain
water harvesting

Thus this is a perfect case,
where "God punish only for the
sins committed". And hence

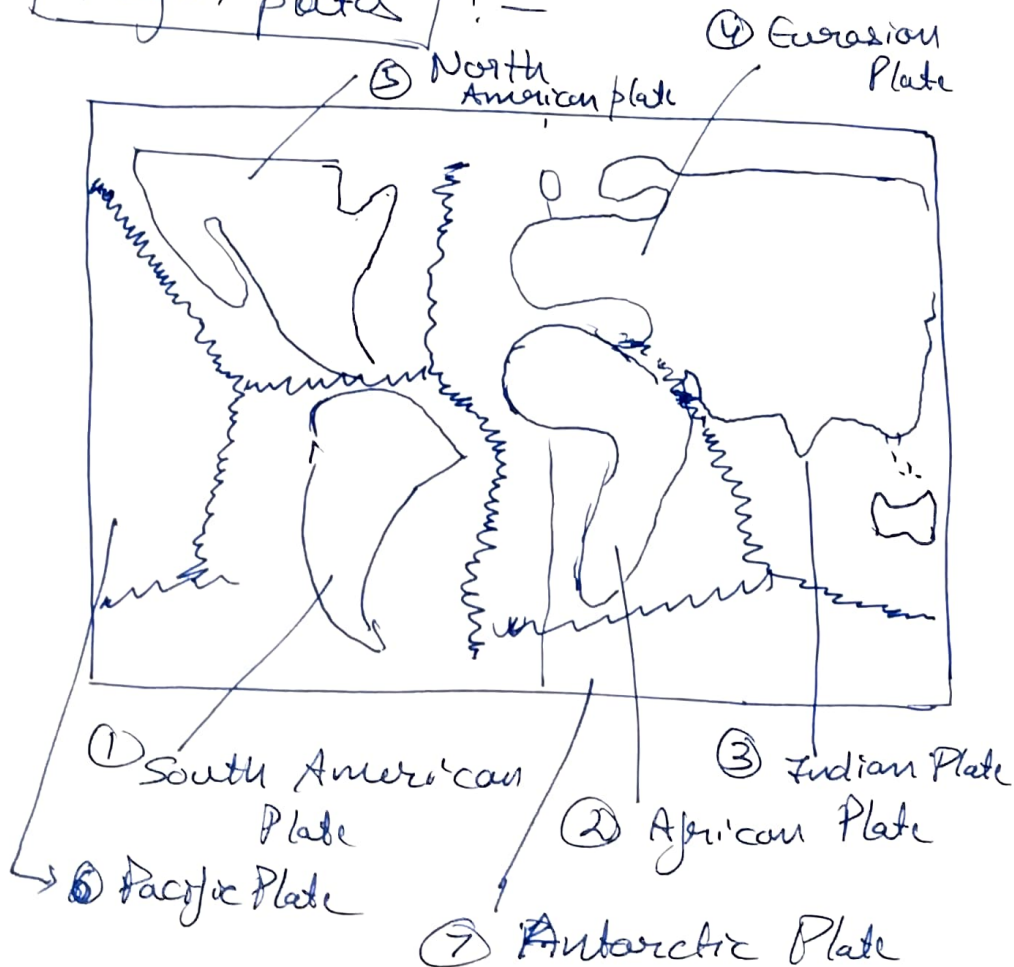
Our lack of futuristic thinking has
aggravated geoclimatic factors too.

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

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

Lithospheric plates are composed of upper ~~molten~~ solid Asthenosphere and crust of Lithospheric which moves over molten lava
eg North American plate.

Major plates :-



VISION IAS

There are other minor plates too eg Nazca Plate, Caroline, Philippine plate

How and why these plates move?

Force of movement

1) Asthenospheric molten lava
heated by

↓
(2) Radioactive decay inside earth

↓
(3) Residual heat of earth

4) Gravity which cause downward pull at trench.

5) Tidal movement (though it remain controversial)

The diagram illustrates two types of plate boundaries. On the left, a divergent boundary is shown where two plates move apart, labeled 'Area of Divergence'. Below this, the 'Asthenosphere' is indicated, with arrows pointing upwards towards the 'by new lava' area, representing magma rising to form new crust. On the right, a convergent boundary is shown where one plate moves under another, labeled 'Area of Convergence'. This process is associated with a 'heavy plate sinks' (subduction), creating a 'Trench'. An 'Island' is also depicted near the trench. A 'Break' is marked on the boundary line between the two areas.

This is how movements are produced

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 पृथक्पृथक्ता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने में बहुत बड़ा अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ प्रति सिद्धि।

Secularism as enshrined in Preamble and Article, 25-28 is an explicit value of Indian constitution.

→ It means that state has no religion

→ It also means state will provide equal protection to all the religion.

There are instances where these values are not adhered to in India

↳ Cases of riots in India
eg Godhra riots, Kashmir

Pandit voodus .

- 2) Political rallies where
repeated use of religious
mobilisation
 - 3) Social media with religious
group
 - 4) The intervention by state in
religion eg Temple entry
is termed as violation
 - 5) Intervention by Supreme Court
termed Judicial activism
eg Triple talaq.
- But in reality
India has yet not diluted its
secular credentials
- 1) Though riots occur, but then
impartial investigations are also

done with recorded punishments

2) Political rallies with use of religion are prohibited

↳ ECI regularly punishes violators

3) Social media group are private matter.

4) Intervention by state and Judiciary are required in Indian constitution

↳ to prevent intrareligious domination

5) A freedom sensitive state cannot abdicate its responsibility in name of secularism

↳ so temple entry allowed

"As one swallow doesn't make summer, the violation of law doesn't make India non secular"

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 में संबंधित अवसंरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत में 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
is the basic framework of
infrastructure which enables
providing of core and support
to those in need.

ex Old age home.

~~Current~~

There is a need of increased
investment as

- Current sorry state of affairs

1) Lack of financial resources
↳ eg less than 1% GDP
invested

2) The care work is unrecognized

and ~~are~~ no emoluments paid for it

↳ eg women are left to do this work.

Here if investment is made it can serve multiple policies

Investment

Policy objectives

1) Recognition of work and remuneration

- women empowerment.

- financial independence

2) 1) Deliver service to old people

eg Silver economy

→ Increase welfare

Article 41 DPSP

→ Increased productivity
Increased GDP

3) Investment in
child education

- ↳ teaching
- ↳ digital resources

→ give skilled
workforce

(Skilled India)

- Meet
New Education
Policy 2020
goals

4) Care to sick

- ↳ Hospitals
- ↳ Nursing home

→ Healthy and
dignified life
is essential
(Article 21)

→ Article 41
DPSP
core of
ill and
sick

5) Marginalised sections

- ↳ special schools
- ↳ Employment
opportunity

→ ~~for~~ Welfare
article 15, 16

and DPSP
45 requiring

Thus the infrastructural investment
needs to be earmarked for care
economy to reap these dividends.