

# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Abhinav Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	959215
Center	Outline.	Date	21/Jan/2022

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

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. B57, 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.

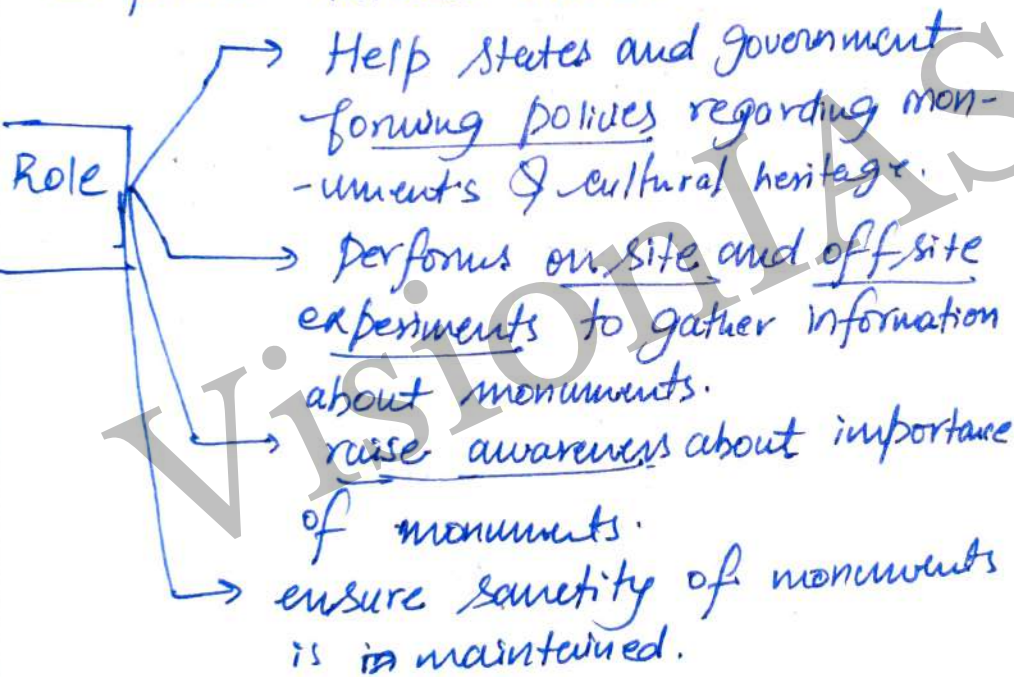
6.

VisionIAS

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 (ASI),  
is a ~~an~~ Statutory body under Ministry of  
~~An~~ Culture, formed for scientifically  
~~to~~ protect national monuments.



→ challenges.

→ Quantum - As per Niti aayog, India has more than 5 Lakh Heritage sites in India.

→ Political interference - Due to populism, & communal vote bank politics ASI

- been pressured to compromise objectivity.
- lack of financial autonomy.
  - lack of skilled personnel and independent workforce.
  - Infrastructural issues - Paucity of labs & equipments.
  - Urbanisation & overpopulation - most erstwhile monuments at core of urban centres, thus difficult to conduct survey.

- Measures.**
- Various acts like - Antiquities & Art Treasures Act.
  - Indira Institute of Heritage and conservation.
  - National manuscripts mission.
  - Ar. 49 of Fundamental duty.

Since protecting monuments is a constitutional mandate (Ar. 29, 49) so making ASI a constitutional body to increase autonomy could be a way forward.

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।

Tribals constitute around 8% of our population and have some distinct art forms including paintings, dance, music, puppetry etc.

⇒ It is an economic resource.

- Some tribal art forms eg. chandelis, gonds are very ornated and detailed and aesthetically appealing.
- These could be brought into mainstream market to capitalise.
- Particularly, Western & Eurasian markets are could be explored to exports. eg. Pottary, beads, ornaments, paintings, sculptures etc.
- Institutions could be open to teach these art forms both in domestic & international markets.

⇒ Transformation of tribals.

- a) social → Tribal culture would be elated and given due respect.

- Help tackling 'Eklavya Syndrome', they are facing.
- could counter enforced assimilation and 'cultural inferiority complex'.

b) Economic → Generate employment

- no forced migration.
- could be given equity over tourism and stakes in markets.
- diversify source of livelihood.
- facilitates skilling & Deskillling.

⇒ challenge.

- threats of cultural exploitation and "cultural piracy".
- danger of further detrimentalisation due to inundation of non-tribals in their ecosystem.
- Paucity of data over Tribal art forms.
- many arts have been lost with time.
- Shyness and isolation of tribals will hinder implementation.

Despite that it is a great idea to pursue, however proper mechanisms & planning involving tribal in all stages should be done.

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।

Owing to Home rule league efforts,  
Montford reforms in shape of GoI Act 1919  
was enacted.

⇒ Radical administrative changes.

- concept Explicitly Elections introduced for first time.
- Decentralisation - allowed provinces to make laws on their subjects, form their separate budgets.
- Introduction of dyarchy.
- Bicameralism introduced for first time.
- created new office - High commissioner of India in London & transferred some subjects of Secretary of State.
- provided for establishment of Public Service Commission.
- Salary of Secretary of State from

British exchequer.

Remained  
short.

- Franchise was limited to a very few section; specially excluded poor & women.
- No real power to councils, their decision could be overturned by governor.
- Extended principle of communal electorates, including Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians & European.
- No clause for Home rule (Swraj) defeating the very purpose of Home rule league.
- appoint commission after 10 yrs to see for further reform.

Therefore, disheartened by it, Indian freedom struggle got ready to enter into bandhian phase.

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

प्रायः 'विस्मृत संघर्ष' के रूप में ज्ञात कोरियाई युद्ध के दूरगामी प्रभाव थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Korean war occurred in 1950-53, as after the UN supervised elections of 1948 and retreat of both US, USSR, ~~to~~ North Korea and South Korea both got engaged into a fight to rule over whole of Korea.

Soon it became part of cold war.

As forgotten conflict, ~~the~~ Korean war, largely a manifestation of cold war, was forgotten after the fall of berlin wall, however it had far-reaching impacts.

⇒ implications

→ intensified cold war. - It strained relations between US-USSR, US-USSR.

→ altering geopolitical relations - Post war, relations between China and its communist sister Russia got warmed against US.

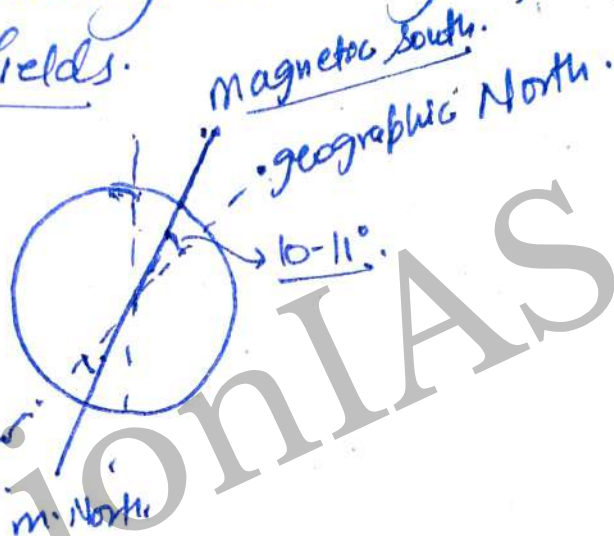
- 1<sup>st</sup> action of Tuman doctrine - Policy of containment.
- manifested policy of rolling back communism - as massive retaliation by US.
- UN exposed as a tool of capitalist power. Since US sent its forces without UN approval.
- China's military strength got worldwide recognition and it increased its ambition which materialised as Indo China war.
- India's NAM got reinforced and owing to India's neutral position, it was made chairperson in peace process.
- Perpetual tension between North Korea and South Korea.

Korean war ended without any peace treaty and its repercussions are visible till now at 38<sup>th</sup> parallel; yet, it increased India's soft power at global level.

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

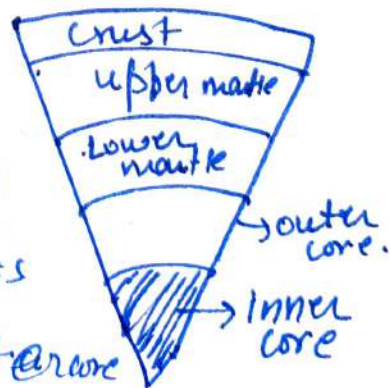
पृथ्वी के चुम्बकत्व की उत्पत्ति की व्याख्या करते हुए, सौर कणों के साथ इसकी अंतःक्रिया के विशेष संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth, being a giant electromagnet shows magnetism, i.e. property of influencing and being influenced by magnetic fields.



⇒ origin

Earth's inner core is made up of Nickel and Iron (NiFe) and is solid. However, the outer core is liquid in nature and it rotates around inner core owing to residual heat and radioactivity and motion, leading to generation of magnetic fields.



Signifi-  
-cance

- ~~So~~ magnetic field generated by earth interacts with solar particles leading to ~~the~~ form auroras (Northern lights).
- Helps in earth motion around sun.
- Keeps ~~the~~ many harmful solar radiation outside earth's atmosphere.
- deflects many outer space bodies path, preventing them to enter on Earth.
- facilitates moon's revolution around Earth.
- Helps in scientific research eg. many outer space missions and artificial satellites are operational due it.

How Earth's magnetism changes polarity every few years but hasn't done since quite a time, and is expected to do it soon, effecting new changes.

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 करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्वास और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India has world's 3 largest number of dams. after US & China. They are very important for India's socio-economic context. eg. Tehri (UK).

### → Challenges to Dam Safety

→ Political - Political strife between state-state, centre-state eg. Mullaperiyar dam issue between Kerala & Tamil Nadu.

→ Technical → Ageing. Dams are designed only for 100 yrs and after that they lose strength due to thermal expansion.

→ lack of real time forecasting systems.

→ Dam Safety organisation lacks manpower.

→ Ecological - siltation decreases capacity, deforestation.

→ Sowal - Displacement led by Dam e.g.  
Sardar Sarovar dam on Narmada.

### ⇒ Potential of DRIP

- wider coverage - It is world's largest dam management programme.
- Funding Recently India & world bank signed 250 mn USD project for DRIP-Phase II. Thus solving financial crisis.
- Technology - It seeks to digitalise all dam related data by linking with DHARM,
  - Boost new technology in management - solving issues like Mullaperiyar.
- demand driven rehabilitation - thus facilitate civil society demands.

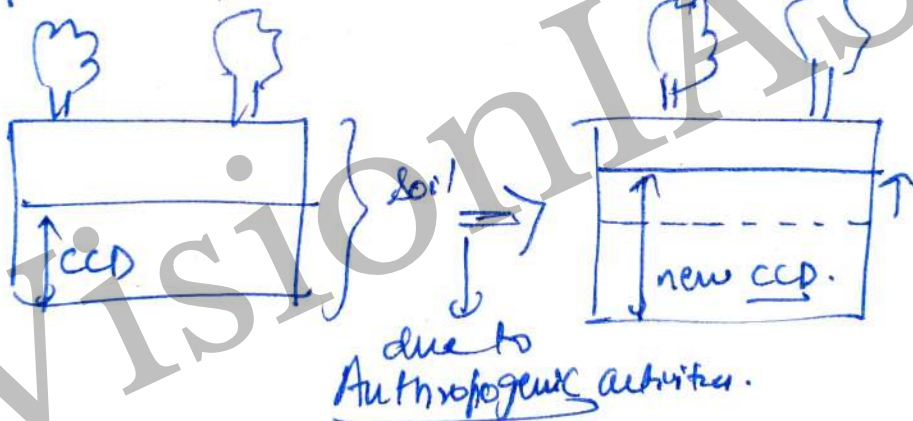
Therefore DRIP-II must be pursued with sheer will to protect "temples of New India".

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

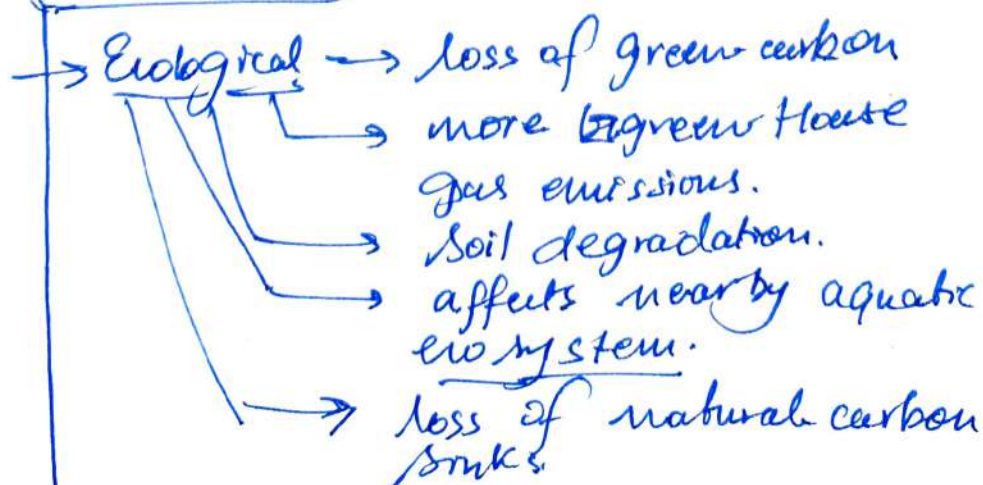
(150 words) 10

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

Carbon compensation depth.  
refers to the ground horizon level marking the saturation of ground with green carbon, and carbon sequestered & stored.



⇒ Implications.



- increases climate change.
- Political → difficult to achieve international goals.  
Eg. COP26, COP21,  
India's Paris commitment.
- Economic - Particularly to countries like India and China, who would earn by selling carbon credits in carbon market, now it will be difficult.
- Social → increase pollution, decrease life expectancy.  
→ Stall on Health.  
→ climate injustice - as marginal groups will be at more disadvantage.
- Energy - exploiting non-renewable energy will become more expensive.

Therefore, need of hour is to aim sustainable development to correct CCD.

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, as per Pitrim Sorokin, refers to translocation of humans & individuals, social groups, objects or values of human creation from one social strata to another.



- Social mobility is an avenue to attain equality. The very existence of mobility shows ~~existence~~ presence of equality and meritocratic society.
- Equality of opportunities is a precondition for mobility. It ensures tools of mobility are accessible to all.
- However, equality of outcomes does not promote mobility. Thus equity is more important for mobility.

## ⇒ Impediments.

- Poverty - It blocks tools like education, job etc for mobility.
- lack of social capital - eg lower caste and lower class face this.
- Elite self recruitment & Nepotism blocks mobility.
- race - 'Hamilton project' study found Blacks are more prone to remain black in USA. <sup>poor.</sup>
- Political will - eg. impediments in State Sponsored mobility eg. reservation.
- lack of will - eg. Dalits after long trying to get temple entry, started creating own temples.
- gender - Global social mobility report identified women have low access to mobility.

Therefore, goal should be social equality instead social mobility, as latter accepts stratifications in society.

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।

Recently in 2020, a private member bill was tabled in Rajya Sabha asking for a strict 2 child policy in India.

→ Need of such policy.

- a) Yes. → High population - India, by 2027 will become world's largest country by population as per UN. Needs to curb it.
- Limited resources, would be unable to cater High population.
- Stagnancy in economy & lack of employment.
- 'China's model' - China achieved staggering success by similar approach.
- son-preference - Due to son preference, around 6 cr girls are unwanted, thus causes child marriages, feticide etc.
- Too high population and failure of welfare state will lead to social strains.

No.

- NFHS-5 found India's fertility rate is already reached below TFR (2.2). Thus too late for such policy now.
- reproduction is a private matter and any state's interference would be against Right to privacy.
- Boomerang effect. Some scholars claim any excessive over regulation could lead to opposite of reaction. from mass & thus can increase in fertility rate.
- China's model is now facing consequences and they too have removed it.
- It would be a slay of hands of state to hide its failures of a welfare state.

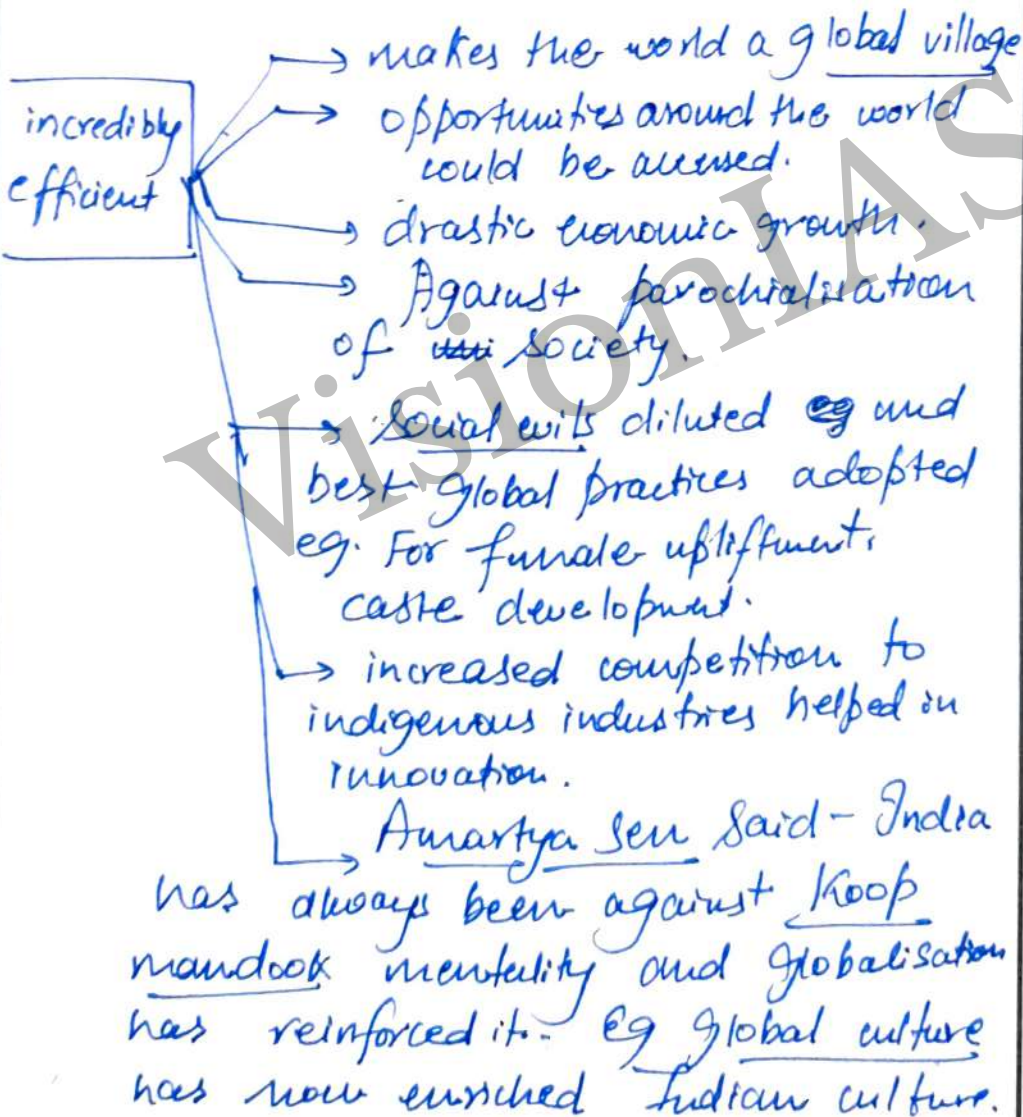
Therefore, need of hour is to focus on population's skill development as we have surpassed the stage to need a policy to reduce population.

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, as per Anthony Giddens is the compression of socio-economic space. India has entered in this phase since LPG reforms:



⇒ Incredibly unjust.

- increased inequality - Oxfam found 1% of Indians have 4 times wealth than bottom 40%.
- rise of class <sup>& race</sup> as a new dimension of stratification in India.
- Indian culture facing brunt of cultural inferiority.
- culture of dependency due to west hegemony. e.g. instead of institutions of excellence, India saw rise in sweatshops.
- social strains increased - Ex. Human trafficking from India.
- Oligopolistic trade in world lead to monopoly of west in Indian market leading Farmers suicide, destruction of indigenous capital.
- Tool of neocolonialism.

Despite, all negatives globalisation has been a boon thus need is to institutionalise a better globalised world eradicating fallouts.

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।

Art and religion, forming the  
2 keystone of Indian culture have a  
unique relation, whereby both influence both  
in some way or another.

⇒ Art is religion.

→ Bharat Muni's Natya shastra - mentions  
a high reverence to dance and other  
art forms, calling it sacred.

→ Abul Fazl, calls Painting as means to  
communicate to God.

→ Just like a religion, every art-forms  
have set of sacred codes, a guru-shishya  
parampara that can't be negated.

⇒ Religion is art.

→ Religious elements, since palaeolithic  
age have been central elements of  
art forms.

→ Religious messages uses art forms like  
music, dance etc to preach the

idea of God.

→ Art forms too have been segregated on religious lines eg. Varanasi art of Buddhism, Sarawati art of Islam.

⇒ Impacts of various religions on art.

a) Hinduism

- Carnatic music emerged by impact of Bhakti movement.
- Various dance forms developed under temple patronages - eg. Bharatnatyam, Mohiniattam.
- Mathura School, Sarnath School of sculpture inspired from Buddhi Hinduism.
- Rajasthani school of paintings by & large revolves around Lord Krishna. Eg. Kishangarh's Bani thani.
- Nagara style of temple architecture, Rajasthani architecture depicts Hindu elements.

b) Buddhism

→ Pala school of painting followed Buddhi's precepts eg. using leaves to avoid killing.

- architectural style of Stupas derives Buddhist philosophies.
- It freed art from state control as merchants too started patronising art.

#### c) Jainism

- impacted architecture of town planning, eg. Temple-cities on hills.

#### d) Islam

- Styles like- Petra-dura, Arabsque, Arabesque, Forestortening emerged under precepts of Islam.
- chahar bagh innovation in architecture too caused by Islam.

More or less every religion impacts art forms, but our focus, at same time should be ensure art does not gets communal and supports diversity ~~in~~ unity in diversity.

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

Indian National Congress (INC) in its formative years was lyric about supporting working class movement due to many factors.

Reasons for organisational apathy.

- Moderates didn't want to create a division in national movement on class.
- They differentiated between British owned factories & Indian owned factories.
- did not support Indian factories in 1881 & 1891.
- Believed in modernising mission of Britain.

⇒ Despite this working class participated in nationalist movements.

→ 1906 Swadeshi movement - working

class organised itself and participated in strikes, hartals, also ~~attempt~~ took a failed attempt to form Trade Union.

↳ Biggest strike organised in Bengal after Tilak's arrest.

→ World war I - getting reenergized by Russian revolution, war time industries and ILO formation, working class actively participated in various movements eg - Rowlatt Satyagrah.

↳ Also Madras labour union formed in 1918. laid strong movement in Madras.

→ Non-cooperation - They responded positively to Gandhi's call, as seen in Ahmedabad mill satyagrah & labour during Non-cooperation movement.

→ AITUC formed in 1920. worked in close contact with ILC, even during Constructive work period.

→ civil disobedience - After Gandhiji's arrest, in Sholapur, and other

areas of Maharashtra, workers called out as largest strike.

- It supported Congress industries in 1937 elections and also worked in close coordination with left wing of INC. eg. CSP.
- A faction of it, even supported actively and passively in Quit India movement.
- Lastly, workers also went on strike in support of ratings revolt of HMIS Talwar.

However, INC in initial years not completely ignored them eg. Sasipada Bandopadhyay, Shapoorji made concerted efforts. Therefore relation between working class & national movement was very dynamic and entrenched both.

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 पुनर्वाहल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was Governor-General of India in 1880-1884, and undertook many reforms.

Lord Ripon, was entitled as 'Ripon the good', owing to significant reforms, increasing faith of Indians.

- Repealed vernacular press act; enforced by Lord Lytton, which curbed the freedom of vernacular press of India.
- First factory act, 1861 - to improve labour conditions in army.
- Harbinger of local governance - Ripon is known as 'Father of local governance in India'.
- Educational reforms - Hunter Commission

was appointed, to step towards educational development.

- Revolution of Mysore.
- Ilibert Bill was presented to do away the biasness of judiciary as and Indian judges were not allowed to act against whites.

↳ Despite, all these unprecedented efforts, colonial bureaucracy didn't show much changes.

- Ilibert Bill, was defeated and opposed to the extent that it was dropped.
- 1st Factory act (1881), was actually undertaken to stifle Indian indigenous industries and it didn't apply on British plantation works.
- Local Governance, was not given due power and was stifled by

excessive bureaucratic interference.

→ Hunter commission on education was also a lip service, despite many innovational and liberal suggestions ~~it~~ eg. Female education, vocational education. It remained by and large a non-starter.

Then Despite, all these limitations, Rippon's contribution was monumental, especially the local governance, which is functional to this point.

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।

New social movements, first made their appearance in 1970s USA, and later emerged in India around 70s - 80s, addressing new issues.

⇒ Awakening society.

a) against injustices.

- It addressed new cleavages of society e.g. race, class, etc.
- primarily social, and only secondarily only if economic.
- addressed marginalised groups. e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan for environmental justice and Tribal rights.
- questioned the gendered development. e.g. Towards equality report: SEWA by Ela Bhatt pressed on uplifting gender minorities.

- Dalit movements; led by Mandev Dhasal, etc., too got linked to it; exposing caste based discrimination.
- also addressed new components eg. quality of life.
- Aimed for sustainable growth and included environmental activism eg. chipko movement, Silent valley movement etc.

## b) Deepening democracy.

- Pluralism - No longer social movement were addressing Relative deprivation and now articulated interests of all sections.
- Fraternity - Brought different social groups together enforcing solidarity.
- Politicising awareness - It reached to hitherto untouched sections eg. Hilly areas of Chamoli.
- new ideas of liberty, equality etc. they were not focused on economic

grievances but social equality.

- Citizen-centric governance - It forced the local administration to pay heed to grievances. Eg. Tehri movement.
- wider social base and leadership - leaders emerged + from civil society itself eg. Sundarlal Banerjee.
- constitutional and democratic morality - They were carried by the people & for the people. eg. Appiko movement. led by small women & tribals not by elites.
- democratic tools; eg. non-violence.

Despite many limitations they were able to be harbingers of novelty in history of social movements in India.

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।

As per a report, almost 21% of world's forests are prone to forest fires. Recent times have seen many such cases in countries like Australia, USA.

⇒ Reasons

→ Natural: Ring of fire. Both are prone to volcanic eruptions.

→ Extreme climate events are on rise, eg. Heat waves.

as recently Northern America saw one of the worst Heat domes

→ lightening - owing to climatic region. Such regions are prone to it.

→ Peatlands - Have huge carbon sinks - ex. both Australia and US have good amount of peatlands which are inflammable easily.

→ Spontaneous combustion of dry fuel eg. saw dust, leaves.

b) Anthropogenic

→ Both US and Australia have aboriginals whose activities like jhum cultivation could pose threat to forests.

→ Yellowstone national park in US has high bi fauna diversity, and often use of fire to ward them off ignites fires.

→ Green house gases.. eg. In Australia high CH<sub>4</sub> due to extensive grain cultivation and dairy in downs. Similar activities in praries in US.

→ High urbanisation - Turning areas into heat islands.

→ industrialisation and deforestation.

→ Lessons for India.

— In As per India State of forest report 2019, almost 50% of forests are prone to one or other form of wildfires.

- greening economy and decrease GHG emissions.
- proper land use management & curb reckless deforestation.
- identify hotspots and employ technology.
- Haphazard urbanisation should be discouraged and proper town planning.
- Pollution should be tackled to counter Heat waves.
- Sustainable development.
- monitor and mainstream ghum cultivation.
- Include forest fire management in Disaster management plans.

Forests are an important and intrinsic part of our economy and society and should be protected at all costs.

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।

Cross border flood management refers to a bilateral and multilateral cooperation on trans border rivers. (eg. Brahmaputra, Indus) ensuring sustainable flood mitigation.

⇒ [Need.] of India.

→ Brahmaputra, coming from China, have downstream impact on India. and every year Assam and nearby region faces flood due to poor information dissemination.

→ Most of the Himalayan rivers comes from Nepal into India, and causes widespread devastation eg. Kosi - called sorrow of Bihar too has source in Nepal.

→ Bilateral relations with neighbours - eg. Teesta, & Padma issues with

Bangladesh are influencing diplomatic relations.

- Security - Eg. India with Pakistan has been a major point of contact
- Turning crisis into opportunity - Eg. Bhutan - India exploring hydroenergy

issues.

- Trust deficit - South Asian countries due to power dynamics between China, Pakistan & India lacks cohesion.
- Lack of institutional mechanism - eg. SAARC is defunct.
- water, as a part of diplomacy, (eg. India by India) thus reluctance by states.
- Poor technology in region.
- Bilateral disputes - Eg - Teesta - Between India - Bangladesh.
- water - a state subject, thus threat to federalism.

## ⇒ Remedial measures.

- Institutional support: revive SAARC.
- Political consensus - explore informal forums & solve disputes.
- legal ~~tooth~~ setup: Draft a clear cross border management Flood management law.
- adopt proper technology - India should be a leader, and help Bangladesh, Nepal etc.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC suggested transfer water as in concurrent list.
- Don't compromise with fight to development - eg. Dams construction.

Aforementioned steps could be useful for transforming crisis into opportunity.

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 हास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India constitutes 18% of world's population and merely 4% of water resources and thus water depletion is on rise, due to many factors.

⇒ as geo-climatic phenomenon.

→ rise in extreme weather events eg. heat waves, marine heat waves, etc.

it increases water evaporation disrupting hydrographical hydrological cycle;

→ Flash droughts; and droughts—  
around 68% of country's areas is  
prone to it.

→ High rainfall variability. Eg. Jaisalmer  
Cherapunji's one day rainfall is  
equal to Jaisalmer's annual  
precipitation.

→ changing monsoon patterns. due  
to natural patterns eg. Sunspots etc.

- Events like Earthquake; Tsunamis, too affect water table level.
- Short sighted government policies.
- Farm subsidies → on electricity - due to which more and more ground water is being exhausted.
- on fertilisers - excessive use of these needs to be accompanied by water.
  - on seeds - HYV seeds, introduced in Green revolution needs more water.
- MSP policies - disproportionately favour water intensive crops eg. rice (1 kg rice cultivation in India needs 3000 litres).
- Virtual water - India is a virtual water surplus country i.e. our trade includes water intensive goods.
- unequal distribution - Areas like Vidharbha and Saurashtra are bearing governance neglect.

- National water policy is now outdated and still haven't been updated.
  - energy intensive economy — needs too much water.
  - Industrial policy is unable to implement ZLD (zero liquid discharge).
  - In order to attract more foreign companies in Make in India, go administration is lenient on ecological laws.
  - Rivers & wetland conservation are facing brunt of conflictual federalism.
  - Municipality is unable to provide safe drinking water, thereby increase in ROs in urban areas which is waste too much water.
- National water commission  
and updated National water policy  
could be a way forward.

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, also known as tectonic plates, refers to large irregular ~~slabs~~ crustal slabs floating on asthenosphere.

There are around 7 major lithosphere plates.

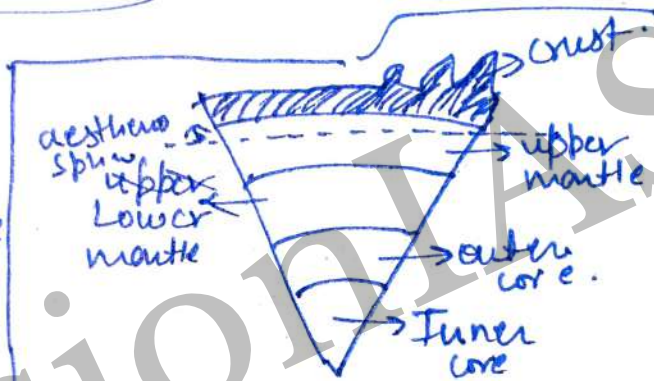
- North American Plate - including North America, atlantic floor separated from South American plate along caribbean islands.
- South American plate - South America and western atlantic floor separated from North American plate along caribbean.
- Eurasia and adjacent oceanic plate.
- Pacific plate.
- Antarctica & surrounding ocean plate.
- Indo-Australian & New Zealand plate.
- Africa with Eastern Atlantic floor plate.

These plates could be further subdivided as oceanic plate (eg. Pacific) or continental plate (eg. Eurasia).

depending upon proportional distribution of ocean and a continent (land mass).

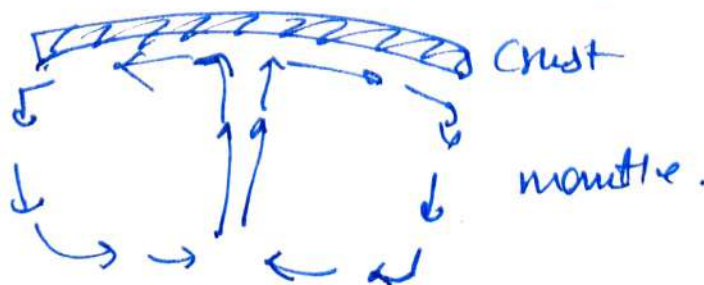
→ Moving. of plates.

Tectonic plates are present above the mantle portion.



Mantle portion → upper → above layer — weak liquid  
 → lower layer — semi-solid  
 → Lower — solid

above layer of upper mantle is known as asthenosphere and it is very weak and liquid in nature.



Inside mantle owing to the residual heat and radioactive energy convictional currents are in operation forming converging and diverging limbs on crust. This causes plate tectonics in operation i.e. diversion and conversion of plate. Thus movement is facilitated by the asthenosphere layer, which allows mobility thereby lithosphere plates moves over it causing plate dynamics.

Such movement of plates is major reason of world's relief e.g. mountains, valleys 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 पथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इसमें सहमत हैं? प्रामाणिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism in India,  
as per Rajeev Bhargava is a 'principled distance' between state and religion.  
It is different from western secularism.

⇒ constitutionally professed secularism.

→ Preamble of India explicitly mentions India as a secular country

→ It ~~allows~~ freedom is based on 'sarva dharma sambhav' i.e. coexistence of all religions.

→ non-biasedness of state towards any religion and freedom of religion to all, as per Ar. 19.

⇒ Secularism in practice.

→ Rising Hinduwa ideology and right wing politics; is allegedly biased towards Hinduism.

- Certain steps by state like -  
scrapping Triple Talaq, has been  
alleged to as a step of Islamophobic  
mentality.
- Even across regions, people are  
being weeded out based on religion.  
Eg. West Bengal is going as biased  
towards Durga Ma sect and UP  
towards Rama sect.
- Yogendra Yadav in his latest book,  
held India is becoming de facto  
Hindu rashtra. In fact recently  
there have been calls in parliament  
to amend preamble & insert  
'Hindu rashtra' in place of 'Sanskrit' state
- Babri Masjid case, is said to be  
another manifestation of religious  
minority being persecuted.
- State based religious intolerance  
and pogroms, hate speech etc.  
too on a rise.

However, Indian secularism is still not all gone.

- most of political clamours are by and large vote bank political algorithm. and ~~the~~ most political parties don't adhere to such ideology. ~~It~~
- civil society of India is still by and large secular..
- Non-election phases of see political parties & state adhering to secular principles. Eg. PMJAY, PMAY etc has most of muslim beneficiaries.

Therefore, need of the hour is to rectify political opportunism that tends to make it appear secularism is diluting, as deep down secularism is very fabric of Indian society and still intact.

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 is an intrinsic part of soo-economic policy. and it aims to usher a balanced, sustainable and inclusive growth seeking to cater all stakeholders.

It includes - social security mechanisms for workers, creches, leisure rooms at workplaces, proper working conditions - ventilation, etc.

currently ~~India~~ India spends less than 1% GDP on it, however increasing it would be very beneficial as:

multiple policy objectives:

→ inclusive growth: It will be 'holistic and fairly distributed'

across all sections of economy.

- 5 trillion economy - It would boost worker's productivity and thereby ensuring higher output. Across all sectors, if adopted, it could help in reaching high economic growth.
- gender neutral development - This would facilitate higher female labour force participation, which currently as per ILO is merely 29%.
- Ease of doing business - addressing and acknowledging care services demand of workers would dilute frequent strikes and Trade union activism.
- Healthy ageing - separate services for older age group will ensure social and economic security for India's ~~old~~ elderly population.
- Demographic dividend - This will ensure the maximum utilisation

of demographic gift, that is available to India.

- Sustainable growth - as ensure care services will automatically rationalize environmental exploitation, thus it could be a way to achieve it.
- modernisation and mechanisation of economy.
- Breaking caste as inhibitors.
- curbing rural-urban gaps, leading to decrease in rural to urban migration.

Therefore care service is the need of hour & best international practices, must be seen as a reference point to implement it.