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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1040213
Center	Online	Date	14/12/21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
9	10		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. In the context of protection of monuments, explain the role of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). Also, comment on the challenges faced by ASI and measures taken to address these. **(150 words) 10**

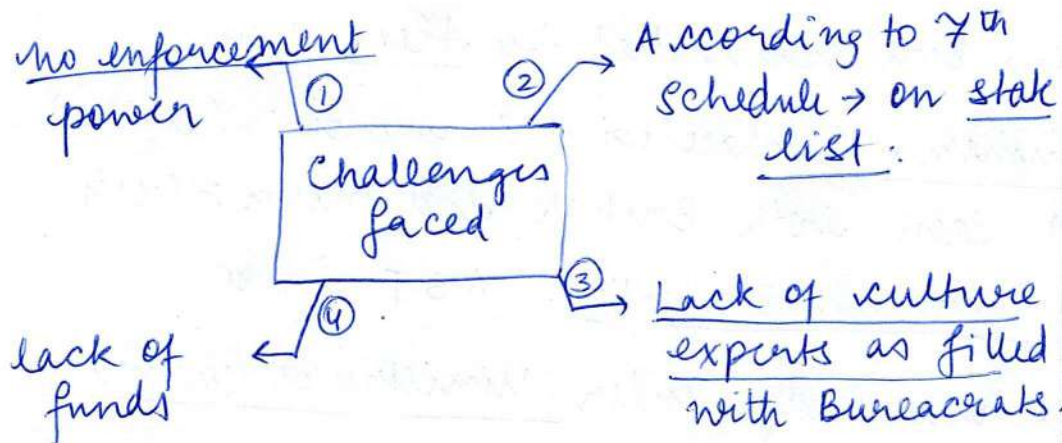
स्मारकों के संरक्षण के संदर्भ में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण (ASI) की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, ASI द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों और उनसे निपटने के लिए किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Having been established by Alexander Cunningham, Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has seen both British and Indian policies of monuments protection. ASI is a statutory body under Ministry of Culture.

* Role of ASI

1. Conservation of monuments by restructuring and adequate measures, example - reconstruction of Konark temple.
2. Awareness generation among the masses about different monuments.
3. Collaboration with state governments to promote monuments for UNESCO heritage tag. Ex-Recently Dholavira, get UNESCO tag.

4. Monitor mismanagement of monuments as seen in Maharashtra where a ASI tag temple's garbhagrha was damaged.



* Measures for Reform

1. Dedicated cadre of professionals.
2. Increase in funds for culture protection.
3. Collaborate with ministries for programmes such as 'Ek Bharat, Shresth Bharat', 'Apne Dharan' to spread awareness

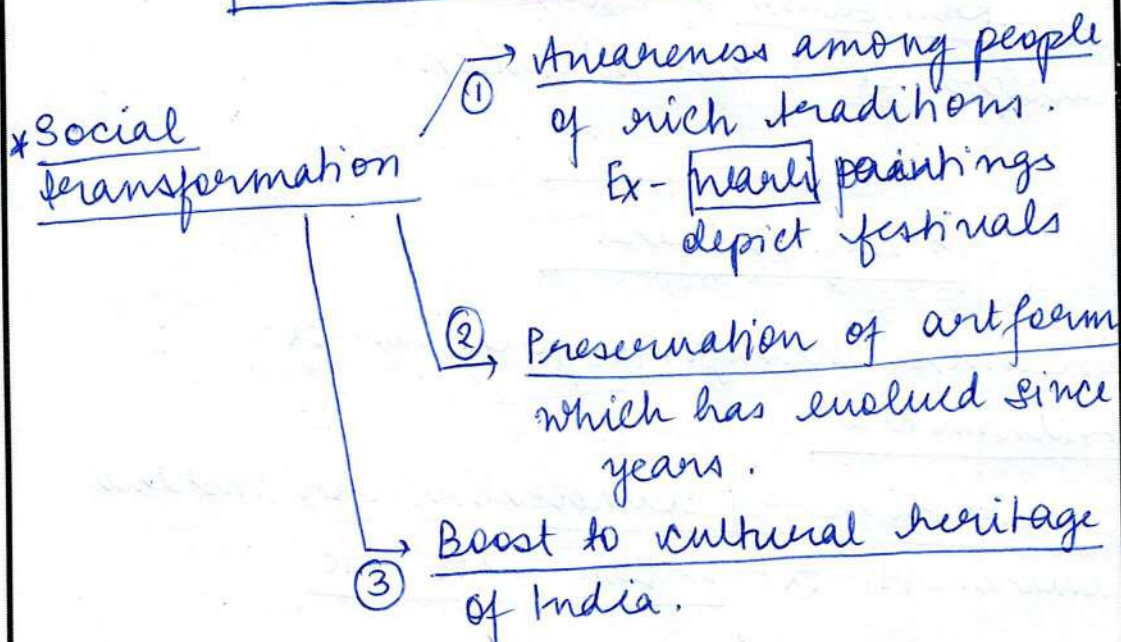
Therefore, given the rich source of information that monuments are about the cultural evolution of India, steps should be taken by aware citizens to fulfil fundamental duty of Article 51-A of preserving monument

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 account for 8.6% population of India as per Census 2011. But the development indicators highlight the poor economic and social position despite several measures.

* Potential of Tribal Art



* Economic Transformation

1. Boost revenue of tribes - By increasing earnings through programmes such as Hunar Haats.

2. Boost Tourism. India ranks on 8th position of Tourism Index, showing potential.
3. Job creation - As more people engage and learn tribal art.

* Challenges

1. Poor organisation of tribals.
2. Lack of awareness about artforms.
3. Low bargaining power of tribals.
4. Sanskritisation of culture for higher acceptance & assimilation.

* Way Forward

1. Organize through cooperatives. Ex - Kudumshree.
2. Inter-Ministry collaboration for increased awareness. Ex - Urban Haats, etc.
3. Increased collaboration through organisation on lines of KVIC.

Therefore, for equitable development of tribals, their culture needs to be preserved to achieve DPSP of welfare state.

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

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

The Montague-Chelmsford reforms of 1919 were an after war concession to Indians for their support in World War I.

* Radical Administrative Changes

1. Introduced Dyarchy - where subjects were divided between the provinces and the centre.
2. Budget discussion was allowed as well as asking on Budget was also allowed.
3. Increased number of Indians in the Imperial Legislative Council of Viceroy.
4. Introduced elements of direct elections.

Despite, major changes, the aspirations of Indians were not fulfilled. This was due to

1. Viceroy Veto - Despite legislature raising concern, the veto could overturn any note.
2. Control of funds - by the central government made spending on provincial subjects difficult.
3. Communal Electorates furthered - led to increasing divide between different religions.
4. Low representation of Indians due to stringent qualifications of income, etc.
5. No self government date - In accordance with Montague's statement of August 1919.

The 1919 Act utilised the carrot and stick approach to divide nationalists as seen by the weakening of the Home Rule League. This confused nationalists such as Annie Besant and furthered rift between moderates & extremists.

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

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

Korean war led to division of South and North Korea.

Implications

1. Rise of Nuclear State
2. Inequitable development
3. Cold war
4. Refugee crisis
5. Scepticism for International involvement

Therefore, Korean war has far reaching implications seen today in the growth of nuclear capacities of North Korea.

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

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

The Earth's magnetism is due to the composition of various minerals in the earth's crust, mantle and core.

When the earth was evolving, the molten materials started arranging themselves based on densities. The heavier elements

such as iron, manganese started subsiding whereas lighter elements such as silicon, etc started forming upper layer.

The present distribution

1. Oceanic vs Continental crust - while oceans contain silicon and manganese, the continents are made up of aluminium and silicon.

2. Similarly, core consists of solid iron and then proceeds to molten magma and then the upper lithosphere.

* Significance - Interaction with molten solar particles

- The poles have lower density of atmosphere allowing for solar particle's to create auroras during night time
- Similarly, corona particles of sun interact with earth's atmosphere to form a geotail.

Therefore, magnetism impacts the flow of charges as seen in the case of recent solar hurricane in the north
pole.

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।

According to Jawaharlal Nehru, dams were the temples of modern India. Therefore, through 2nd and 3rd five year plans, many dams were constructed.

But the dams which number in hundreds are facing several issues such as :-

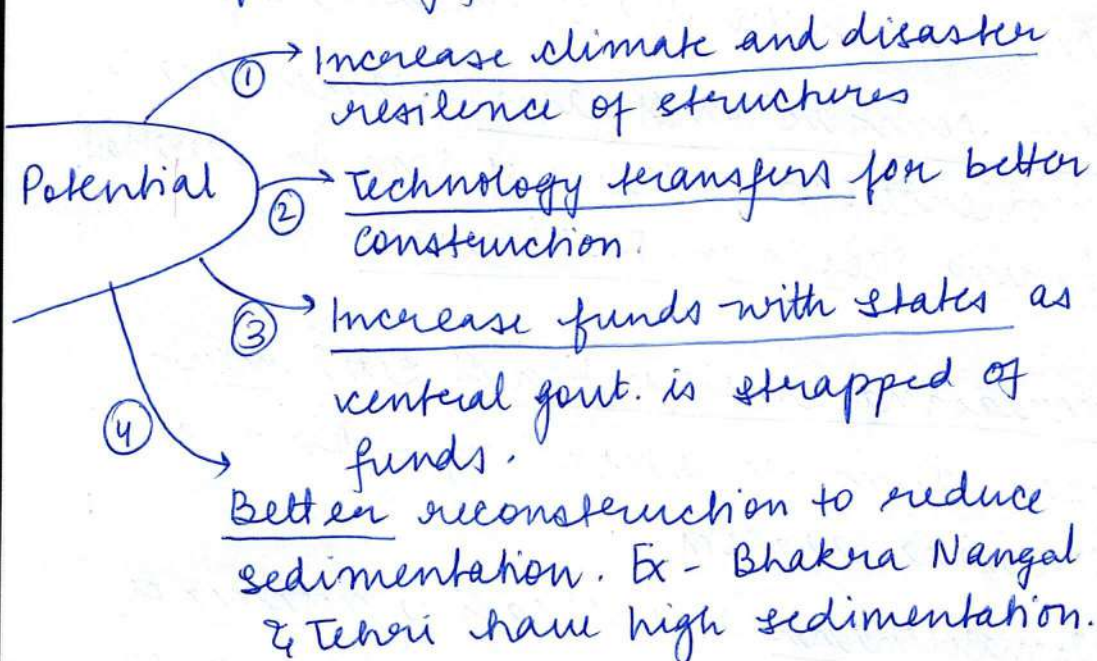
- ① Sedimentation of reservoirs of dams is causing lower water holding capacity.
- ② Poor construction of dams reduces disaster resilience. Ex - collapse of dam in Uttarakhand during floods in Rishiganga.
- ③ Increasing construction of settlements near dams is impacting ecological carrying capacity.
- ④ Climate change is increasing melting of glaciers, which increases pressure on dams. Ex - IPCC Report highlights faster melting of Himalayas

⑤ Lack of experienced technical staff is causing poor maintenance of dams.

Therefore, in collaboration with World Bank and support from ADB and AiIB, India is participating in DRIP programme.

→ The first phase of DRIP lasted for 10 years and was concentrated in a few states.

→ The second phase of DRIP has taken 100 additional dams and started in 2020, with funding from state governments.



Therefore, DRIP has the potential to enhance infrastructure in India to help achieve SDGs.

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 (एंथ्रोपोजेनिक वार्मिंग) के कारण इस गहराई में हुई वृद्धि के निहितार्थों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Carbon compensation depth refers to the height where the rate of carbonate dissolution becomes equal to the formation of carbonate. With increasing ocean acidification, the CCD is rising around the world.

* Implications

1. Impact on Corals - The carbonate dissolution will lead to bleaching of corals. Ex - Coral Reef underwent the 5th mass bleaching.
2. Impact on stenothermal organisms - Plank such as phytoplanktons and major categories of fishes have narrow temperature range of survival, which will be impacted by CCD.

3. Reduced carbon sequestration - As the ~~acidit~~ acidification increases, the carbon holding capacity decreases. According to UNEP, oceans absorb ~80% of CO₂.
4. Eutrophication - due to large scale deaths of stenothermal lining beings leading to low productivity of oceans.

Therefore, harsh, unchangeable impacts of rising CCD require stringent action. This can be achieved by faster implementation of NDCs, climate finance to SIDs and LDCs and better research on impacts of CCD on the ecosystem.

These steps are crucial to achieve SDG - Life below water for an equitable development.

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।

India through its Constitution embodies equality and opportunities for people through Article 14, 15, 17 and 19. But despite this, the income gap is increasing as highlighted in World Inequality Report, 2021.

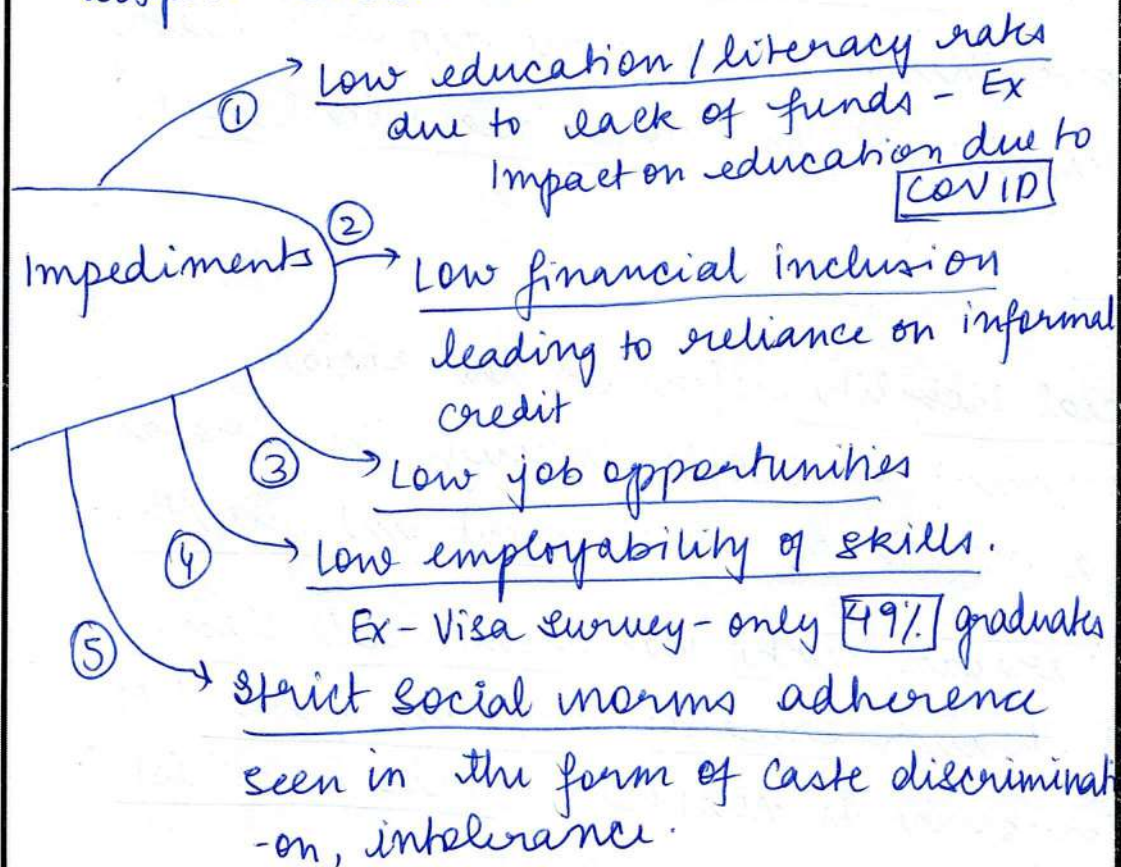
Social Mobility refers to the social movement of people through the stratas as a result of development and growth.

Ex - Narayan Murthy was born middle class, but through education and development of Infosys, he is counted in India's richest.

* Relationship with
Equality

1. Equality of opportunity - In the form of education and job options. Ex - RTE Act allowing poor children to study

2. Equality of access to funds - As highlighted in challenges of Dalit Capitalism, funds are necessary for investment.
3. Equal treatment of law - As judiciary under Article 14 protects & treats all despite social strata as equal.



Therefore, through JAN DHAN Yojana, digital literacy campaigns and sensitization of people, India can achieve social mobility to bridge the inequality gap given huge BPL population.

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, the NFHS-5 highlighted how the Total Fertility Rate has come down below 2 for most of the states. Despite this, several states such as UP are thinking of introducing 2-child policy.

* Need for 2 child policy

1. Scarcity of resources due to huge population burden especially in states such as UP, Bihar, etc.
2. Reduced capability development as highlighted by Amartya Sen.
3. Social beliefs such as 'more hands to work, more money'.
4. Low awareness about ill impacts of large families due to low literacy.

* Cons of 2-child Policy

1. Focuses on Coercion which does not work as seen during Emergency era Sterilisations.
2. Increasing contraceptive use as highlighted in recent NFHS-5 highlights awareness
3. Increasing realisation among parents on investing more on few children's education. Ex- money on tuitions, foreign education, etc.
4. Already declining Total Fertility Rate does not require coercive methods, especially in States such as Kerala.

Therefore, instead of 2 child policy, the focus should be on awareness through Anganwadi workers, increased health spending to reduce MMR and IMR and increased education for mothers. This will help India stabilize its population by 2050, as highlighted by UN.

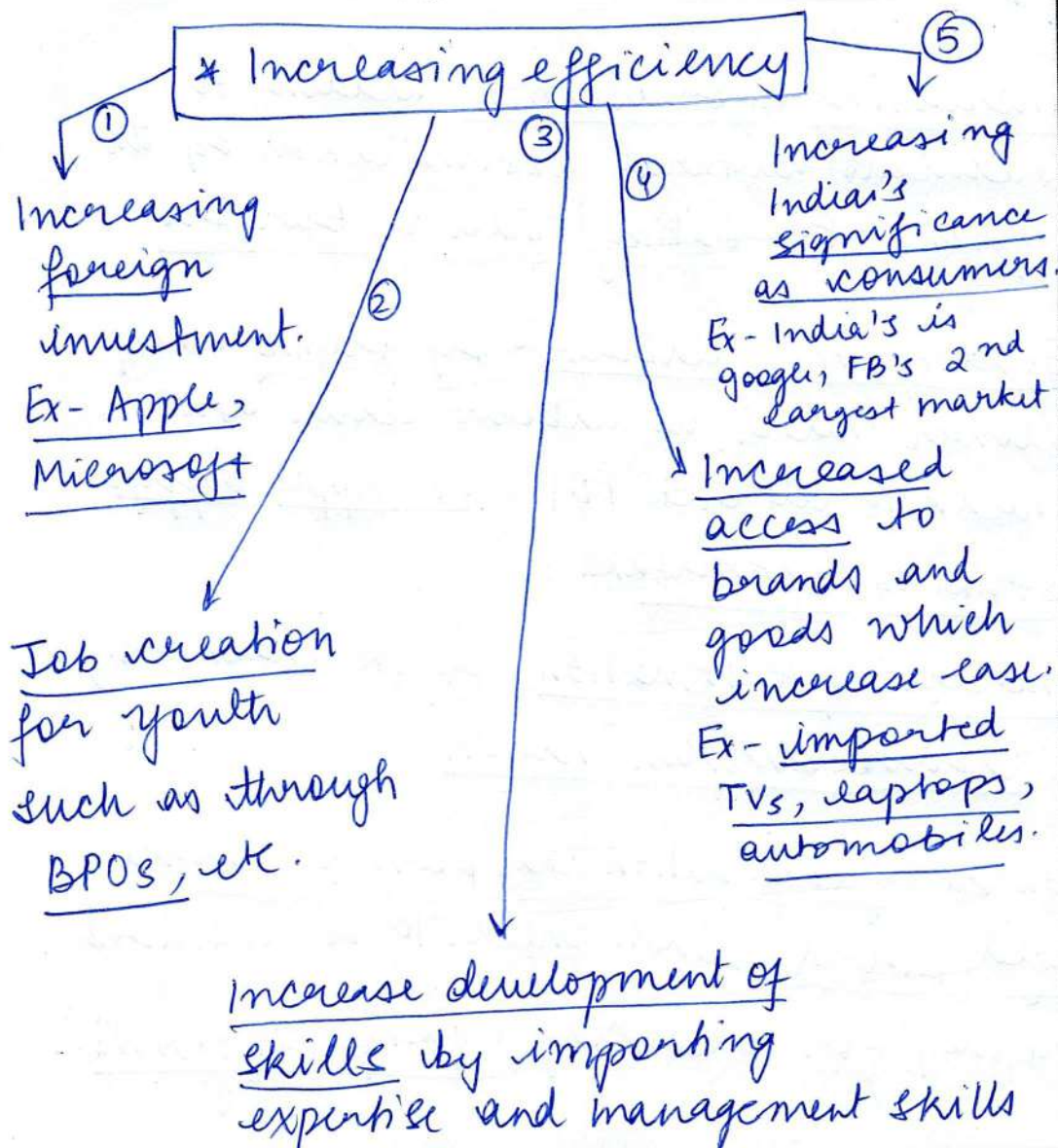
10. Globalization is incredibly efficient but has so far been incredibly unjust. Examine the statement in the context of developing countries like India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण अद्वितीय रूप से दक्ष है परन्तु अब तक अत्यधिक अन्यायपूर्ण रहा है। भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization refers to increasing interdependence, interconnectedness and collaboration

Globalization was adapted in India through the LPG Reforms of 1991.



* Increasing Inequality

1. Increased consumerism despite growing inequality. Ex - OXFAM Report - Top 10% Indians own 60% of wealth.
2. Increased demonstration Effect - where money is spend on imaterial objects despite low incomes. Ex - Apple Iphones.
3. Increasing Hybridisation - leading to reduced cultural assimilation by the youth. Ex - Eating Thali vs Burgers
4. Exploitation of labour - by paying cheap / lower wages as labour laws are weak to attract FDI. Ex - Apple Supplier strike in Karnataka.
5. Increasing Automation despite India being a labour surplus nation.

Therefore, globalization has been a double edged sword which needs to be utilized carefully for balancing equity with growth.

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।

Various dynasties have ruled India, which led to assimilation of different cultures, practices and art forms. Being the birthplace of various religions such as Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism, India has a rich art culture.

* Impact of various religions on Art

1. Hinduism

- ① Temple Art form - Nagara and Dravida temples such as Khajuroa, Meenakshi temple, etc.
- ② Paintings depicted from Ramayana, Mahabharata as seen in case of Pahari paintings, Buchdi paintings, etc.
- ③ Music - Carnatic music is based on indigenous Hinduism practised by

Dravidian states.

2. Buddhism

- ① Architecture - Caves, Stupas, viharas for monks usage. Ex - Sanchi and Bharhut Stupa.
- ② Paintings - Pala school of art depicts Buddhist themes.
- ③ Monolithic pillars such as Allahabad pillar, Ashoka pillar.
- ④ Sculpture artform - Indigineous schools such as Amravati and schools such as Grandhara and Mathura under Satavahanas, Kushans, etc.

3. Jainism

- ① Temple architecture - Solanki dynasty - Dilwara temple, Mount Abu, Ellora, etc.
- ② Sculpture - Statue of Gomateshwar in Karnataka is the tallest in Asia.
- ③ Universities, Viharas and Chaityas such as in Gujarat - Vallabhi.

4. Islam

- Towers for calling for prayers.
Ex - Qutub Minar under Saint Qutubuddin under Delhi Sultanate.
- Tombs for kings after death of kings. Ex - Humayun's Tomb.
- Literature - Persian and Turkish
Such as Tuh-i-nama, Ain-i-Akbari, etc.
- Palaces - Such as Agra Fort, Fateh pur sikhri, Red fort.
- Paintings - Mix of Central Asian, Indian and European styles.

Therefore, various religions have left a mark on evolution of Indian heritage which needs to be preserved through schemes such as Swadesh Darshan, 'Incredible India', 'know your country', etc. This will help achieve our duty of cherishing our heritage.

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।

Indian National Congress was established in 1885. Due to middle class and wealthy individuals as members, the focus on welfare of working class was less. But despite this the labour participation increased.

* Reasons for Congress's Apathy

1. Did not want to hurt Indian capitalist Interests.
2. The Indian industries already had a late start, therefore did not want to hurt their progress.
3. Did not consider labour to have the potential to effectively participate in the freedom struggle.

Despite these assumptions, the labour movement saw a steep participation

curve.

1. Swadeshi Movement

• First movement of participation by labour.

- Strikes in British industries in Kolkata, Mumbai
- started working for Indian capitalists

2. Gandhiji's Help

• Ahmedabad Mill strike - where the labourers asked for a 35% wage hike and using protests and organisation, the hike was accepted.

3. Non-Cooperation Movement

- Law strikes in Mumbai, etc.
- saw retrenchment but did not leave striking.

4. Civil Disobedience Movement

- Raised demands for wages from industrialists who supported British.
- Used peaceful agitation methods.

5. Quit India Movement

- Increased a labour movement as top leadership was arrested.
- Used violence in Gujarat and Maharashtra
- Curbed operations of mills.

Therefore, despite lack of previous support and experience, labour/working class worked towards goal of Indian freedom.

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 was a progressive viceroy who tried to bring about changes during his tenure from 1883 onwards.

* Measures by Lord Ripon

1. Repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878

↳ this act placed increased restrictions on local language papers. Ex - 'Mirzat' paper of 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy', etc.

② Reduced through repeal the deposit norms and censorship on press.

③ Reduced frequency of terms such as disaffection, etc in the VPA, 1878.

2. Financial Decentralisation

↳ Urged for higher funds to the local governments.

2. Urged for decentralized development for better outcomes.

3. Focus on education

- ① by urging increased spending on women's education.
- ② Increased reliance on primary education rather than trickling down approach.
- ③ Creation of educated youth for manning local administrative posts.

4. Focus on famines - setup committees to look into supply-demand issue causing frequent famines.

* Not change in Bureaucracy

1. Impact of Sepoy Mutiny of 1857 - led to increased mistrust of Indians as seen in case of army.

2. Reduced funds - hindered transfer of funds to low funds with British exchequer

due to high military spending - 50% of the Budget.

3. Europeanisation of Civil Services prevented sensitization to Indian interests.

4. Temporary nature of Viceroy versus permanency of Bureaucracy led to low changes in structure.

Therefore, despite various positive developments, the impact remained uneven given bureaucratic apathy.

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।

Indian freedom struggle culminated in 1947 but despite legal and constitutional safeguards, the Indian democracy witnessed several movements due to inefficiency and misfeasance in governance.

* New Social Movements

1. Environmental

- ① → Chipko movement for preserving trees diversity and not lead to unhindered deforestation.
- ② → Narmada Bachao Andolan - to curb the displacement of people due to flooding of areas for reservoir construction
- Aarey colony protests - Recently, in

Maharashtra, people protested against deforestation for construction of metro sheds. This resulted in stopping construction of Metro shed in Mumbai.

2. Political

- ① → JPM - which raised issues of inflation, unemployment and oil price hikes during the 70s.
- ② → Aam Admi protests - where Anna Hazare protested against corruption and inefficient governance.

3. Social

- ① → Nirbhaya Rape Protests - These highlighted the poor status of safety infrastructure for women.
- ② → LGBTQI+ Protests in 2013 which protested for equal rights for these vulnerable groups whose rights are not safeguarded legally.

↳ MeToo Campaign - which highlighted the
 ③ injustice faced by women in the
 deeply embedded patriarchial
institutions.

Therefore, these social movements helped
 India

- Increase awareness about vulnerable
groups.
- Increase audit of governance. Ex -
 passing of RTI Act.
- Reduce corruption by raising awareness
 about ills.

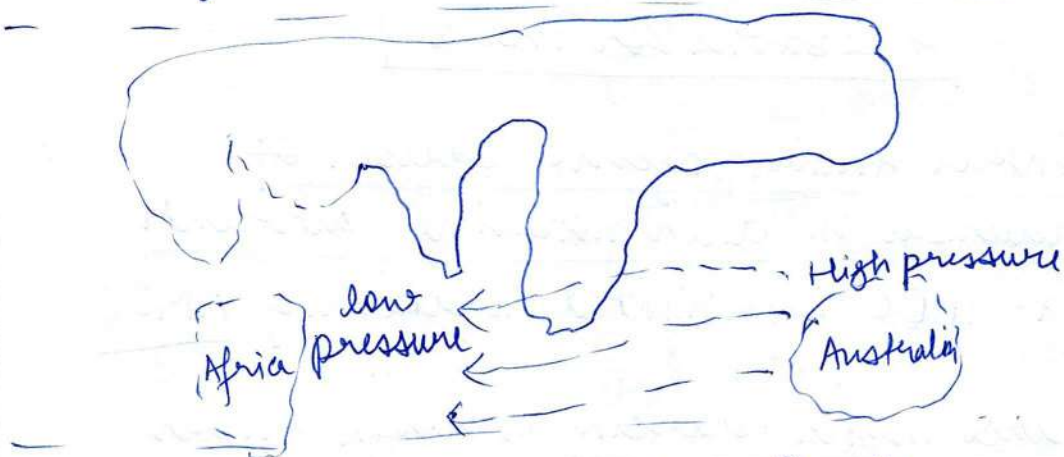
Democracy is 'by the people, for the people
 & of the people', and these social
 movements helped bring about better
 and targeted governance.

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।

In 2020, Australian Bushfires caused severe damage to biodiversity in northern Australia. Similarly, every year, California witnesses recurrent bush fires, which have led to loss of life, property and biodiversity.

* Reasons

1. Positive Indian Diapole - causes increased wildfires in Australia



The high pressure conditions in the eastern Indian ocean cause dry conditions

in Australia leading to low rainfall and increased droughts due to divergent winds

2. El Nino and La Nina

El Nino are warm water currents along the Peruvian coasts, as the El Nino occurs, it causes high rainfall in South America but low rainfall in Australia, N. America. This leads to low water availability.

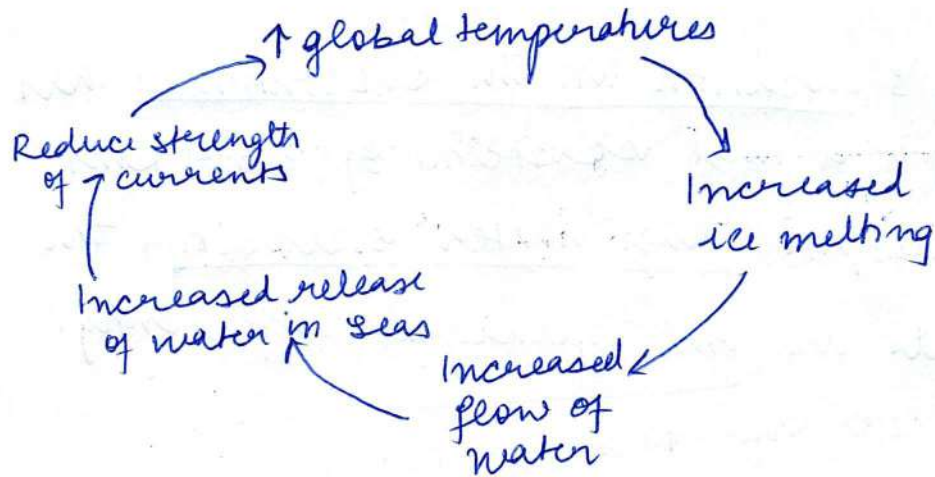
3. Presence of Cold currents - Such as Australian current and cold California currents causes low precipitation.

* Lessons for India

1. Control Anthropogenic causes of reversal in thermohaline currents
Ex - IPCC highlighted weakening AMOC

2. Reduce water scarcity through river interlinking and channel development.
Ex - Ken-Betwa river linking.

3. Reduce emissions - As warming climates are impacting currents in oceans.



Therefore, by utilizing green energy methods and quick achievement of NDCs, India can achieve climate resilience.

This can be furthered through collaboration through CDR1 and ISA.

Climate adaption and mitigation is crucial to reduce temperatures to below 2°C

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।

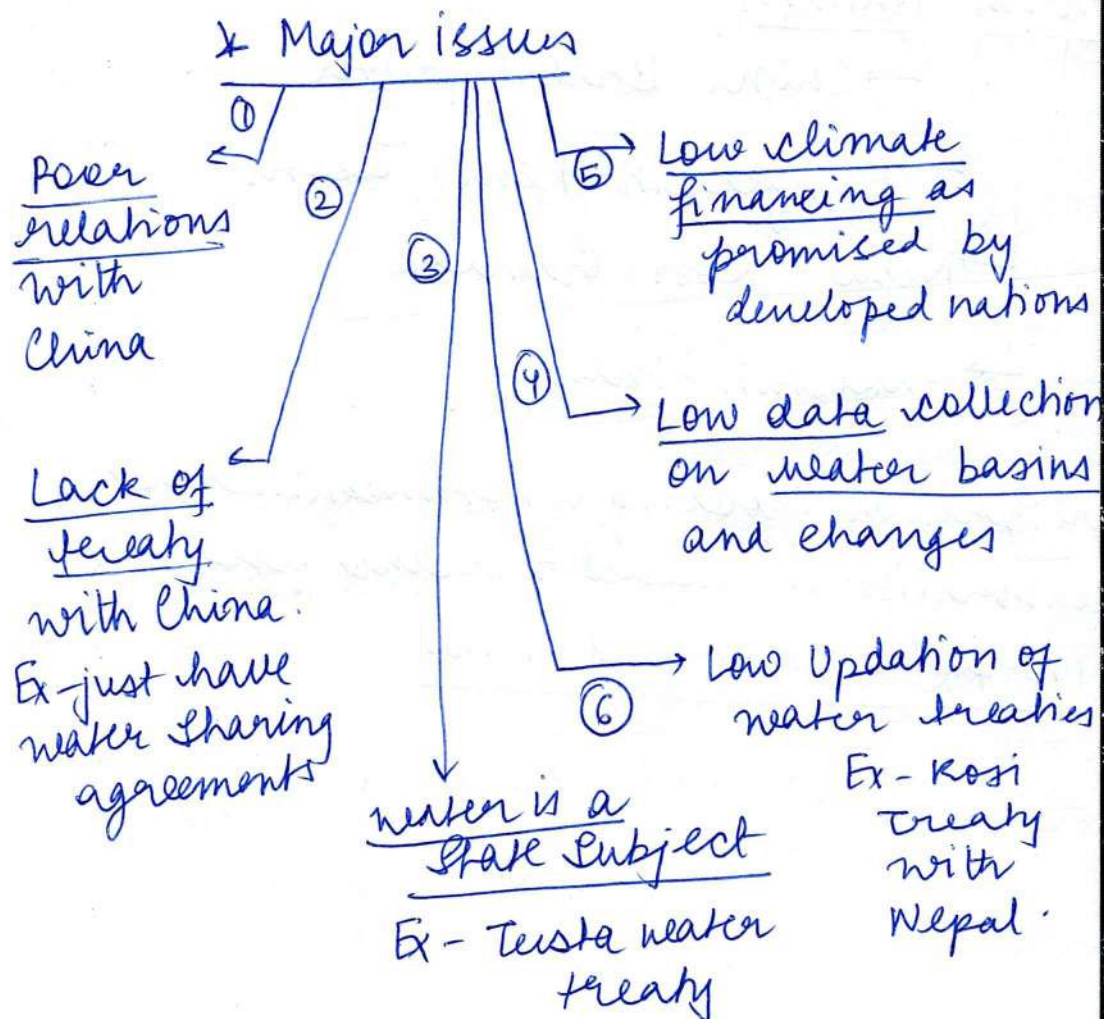
India's location in the Subcontinent has given it a huge coastline of, 3514 kms but despite huge water & scarcity, the floods are not managed efficiently.

* Needs for Cross Border Flood Management

1. Rivers do not follow international boundaries, they change course frequently. Ex - Kalapani dispute - India
2. Relations with Upper Riparian nations such as China require collaboration because India is lower riparian.
3. Climate Refugees - Due to floods and climate change, the migration is increasing causing burden on states. Ex - Rohingya refugees.

4. Sources of Rivers are not in the same country. Ex- Tibetan Plateau and Himalayan rivers impact India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

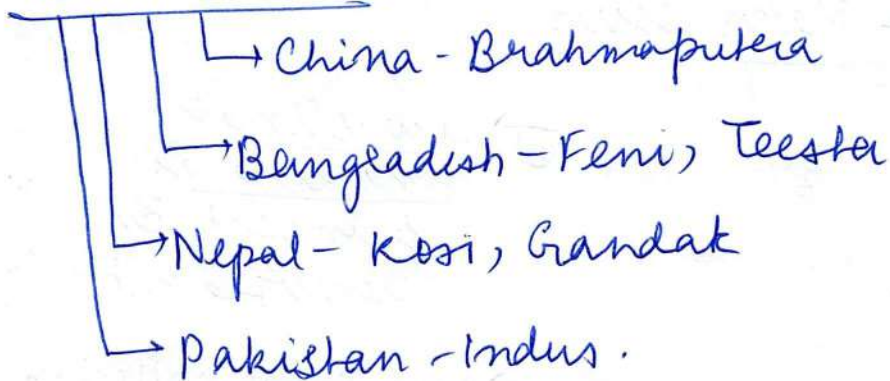
5. Lack of Expertise due to low technical advancement through research.



Therefore, India needs to take proactive steps for flood management.

* Way Forward

1. Early warning systems placed starting from upper riparian states.
2. Research and studies on impact of Climate Change in frequent floods.
3. Increased collaboration on treaties with Nations



Therefore, as flooding instances increase, collaboration is needed to reduce losses of infrastructure and lives.

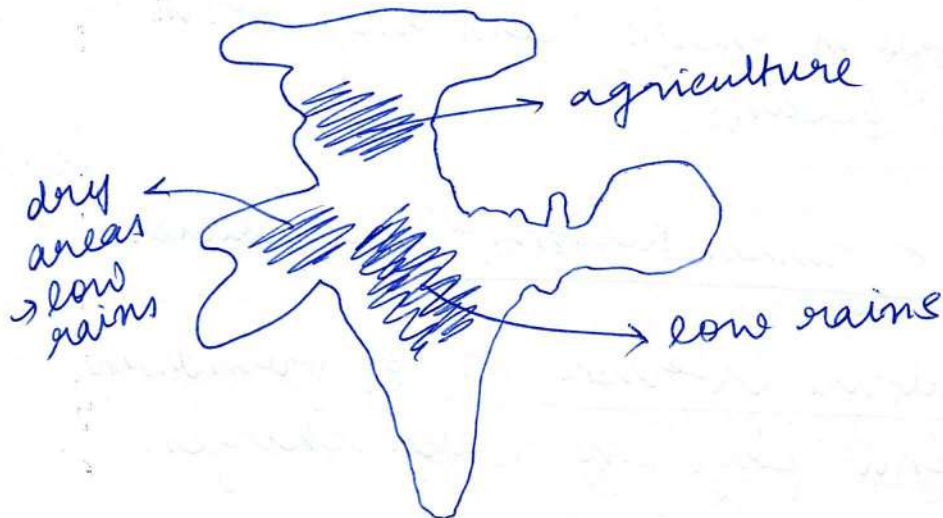
17. Depletion of water resources in India is both a geo-climatic phenomenon as well as a result some short-sighted government policies. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में जल संसाधनों का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Central Water Commission, India will face water scarcity in 2030 where supply will be less than demand.

Depletion of water resources occur due to both natural and anthropogenic reasons, but over the recent years, human causes are the main reasons



Water Scarcity - Areas

* Geo Climatic Phenomenon

1. Slowing down of Ocean currents such

as AMOC have led to changes in atmosphere leading to low creation of rainfall.

2. Increased Rainfall in short duration -

The long run average of last 3 years is 101 and more, but this concentrated over few months.

3. Indian Dipole - Negative Indian

Dipole creates high pressure conditions in India causing wind divergence.

4. Increased El-Ninos - causing more rainfall in Pacific ocean and less in Indian ocean.

* Human Reasons - Govt policies

1. Agriculture extracts 89% of groundwater and still pays no water charges.

2. Water is a state subject leading to no coherence in water utilisation.

3. Utilisation of Green Revolution which helped in installation of water pumps

and increased usage of high water needing plants.

4. High MSPs for cereals - which are water intensive in nature. Ex - Rice, wheat, etc.

Therefore, govt policies and natural causes have exacerbated water stress.

* Way Forward

1. Groundwater Extraction Rules should include water used in agriculture.
2. Acquifer mapping for detailed analysis
3. Use of campaigns - Jal Shakti Abhiyaan for awareness.
4. Shift to millets for reduced water usage.

Given increasing Indian population, water management is crucial for achieving SDG - Zero Poverty.

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?

Lithosphere consists of upper crust and mantle. The lithospheric plates are crucial given their movement causes tectonic activities.

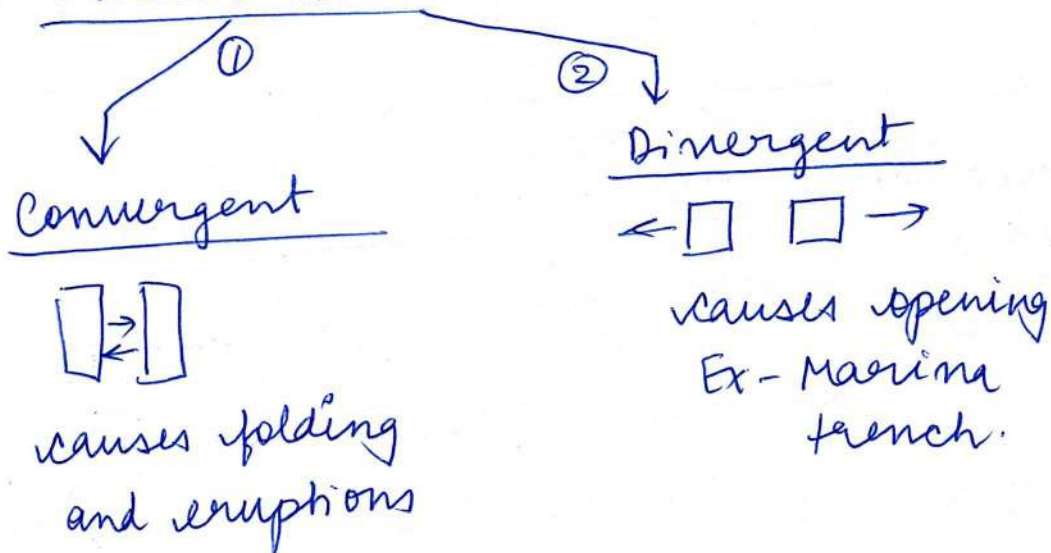
* Major Lithospheric Plates

1. Indian - Australian Plate - which includes India and Indian ocean.
2. Eurasian plate - includes continents of Europe, Asia.
3. North American plate
4. South American Plate
5. Antarctic Plate
6. African Plate - includes African continent. which hits the Eurasian plate in Sinai Peninsula.

Other minor plates include Nazca,
Caroline, etc.

* Plates Movement

1. Due to molten magma
2. Tectonic activities due to faulting
and folding.
3. Movements



- ③ Transform - move side to side
and cause just
frissions.

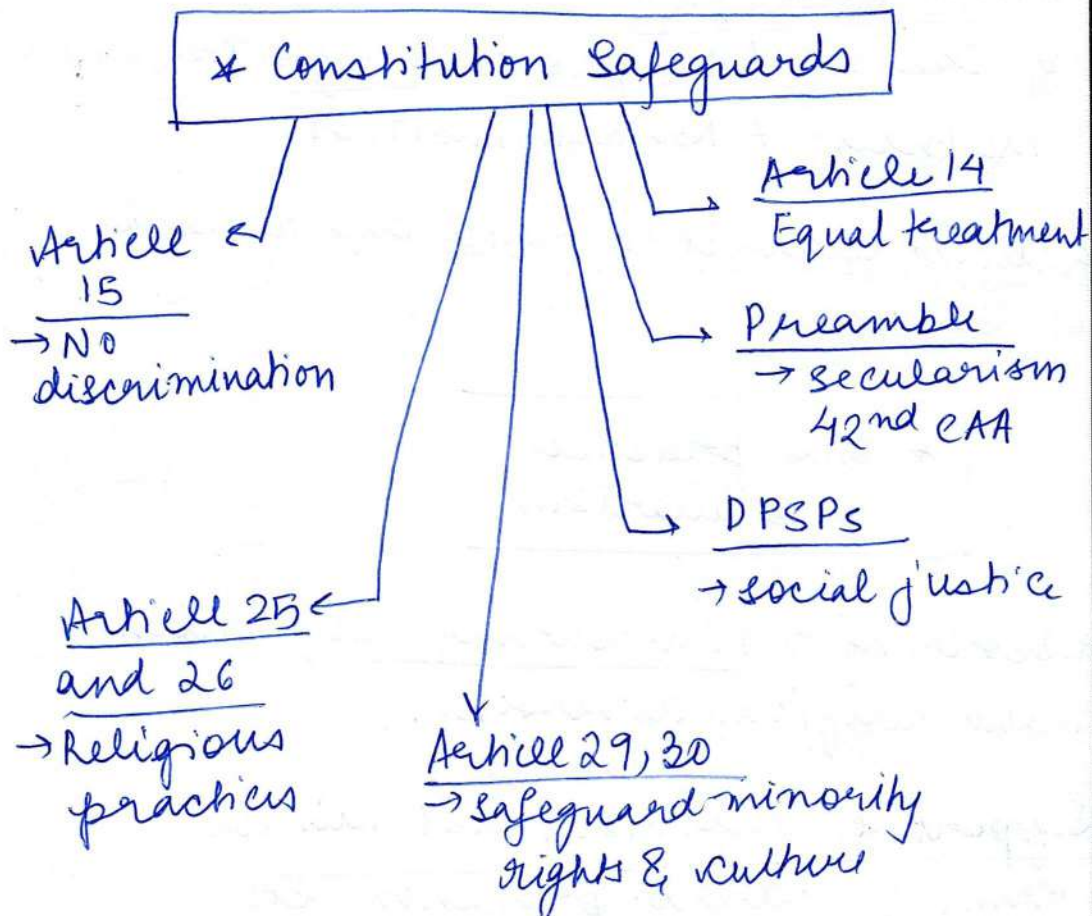
Therefore, plate movement is crucial
for understanding eruptions of volcanoes.

earthquakes and Tsunami

19. There exists a wide gap between the constitutionally professed secularism and its practice in India. Do you agree? Substantiate with relevant arguments. **(250 words) 15**

संवैधानिक रूप से घोषित पंथनिरपेक्षता और भारत में इसे व्यवहार में लाने के बीच एक व्यापक अंतर मौजूद है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? प्रासंगिक तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Secularism refers to separation of state and religion in all aspects of life of an individual. India follows a positive approach of secularism in contrast to negative approach of secularism in the West.



* Gap between safeguards
& practices

1. Increasing low vigilantism.
2. Increasing intolerance seen in the form of riots. Ex - Delhi riots.
3. Increasing protests against marriages under Special Marriages Act. Ex - Legislations in UP, MP, etc.
4. Increasing majoritarian practices which curb free speech. Ex - withdrawal of Tanishk Ad, protests against Fab India - #Nobindito business.
5. Reduced conviction rates due to lack of evidence.

* Still practice
Secularism

1. According to PEW survey, 80% Indians value religious diversity.
2. Support to religious festivals in terms of parade protection, etc.

3. Constitution of Commissions to inquire into cases of violence. Ex - Delhi Riots.
4. Independent Judiciary.

But a downgrade in secularism can be prevented through —

1. Learning from Bangladesh model of Secularism.
2. Increasing sensitization based on religious unity.
3. Curb hate speech and content. Ex Muzaffarnagar riots.

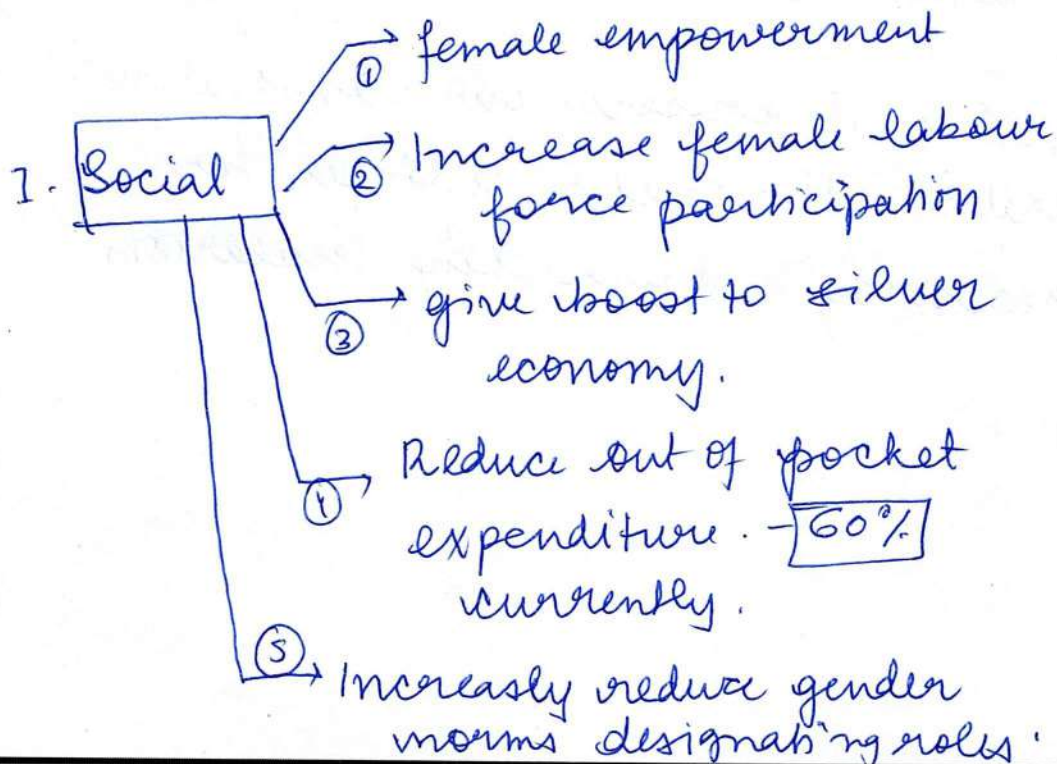
Therefore, to preserve our constitutional morality, steps need to be taken for preserving and enriching secularism.

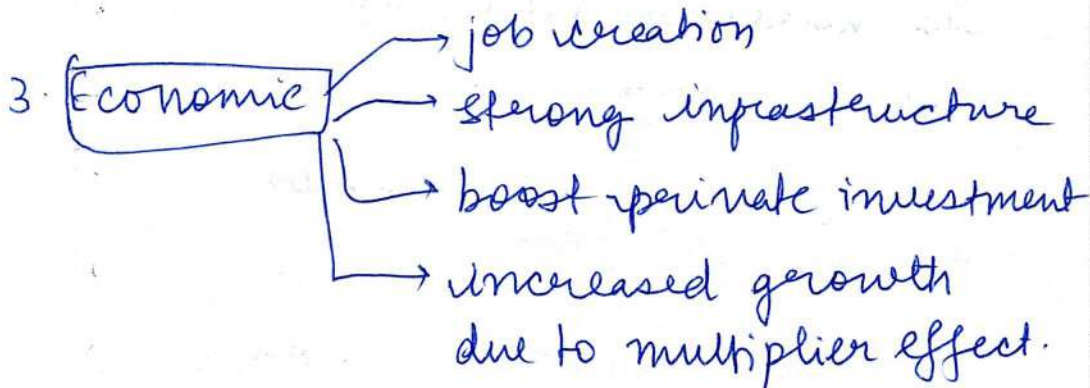
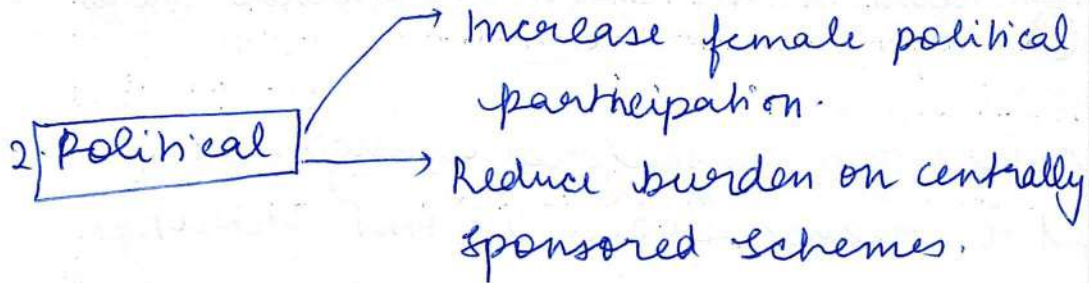
20. India spends less than one per cent of GDP on care work infrastructure and services. In view of the statement, explain how increased public investment in care economy infrastructure can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives. **(250 words) 15**

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।

India spends 1.5% on health and mere 3% on education. Though India started Gender Budgeting in 2008, the funds directed are still inadequate.

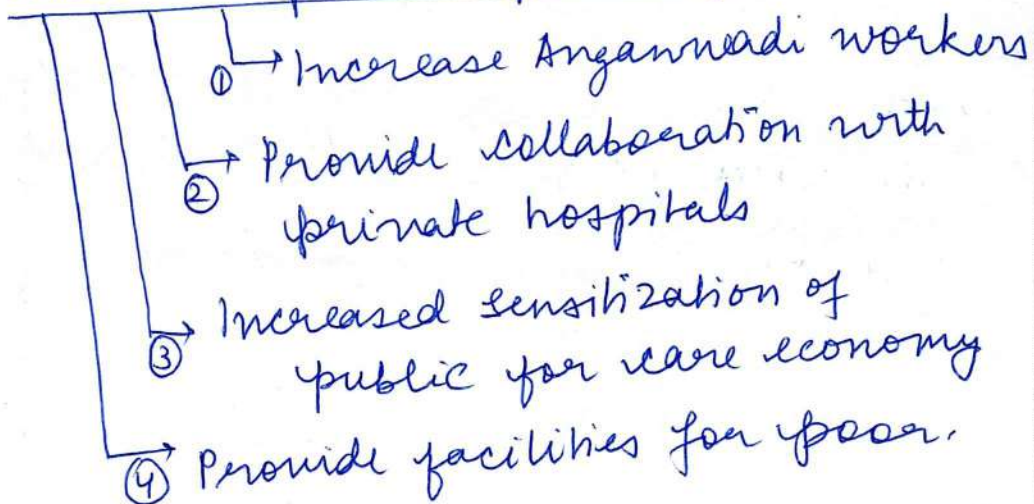
* Benefits of increased public Investment





* Way Forward

1. Increase public spending



2. Female empowerment



↳ Incentives for sharing household chores
②

Therefore for engendered development, we need to reduce social norms / stereotypes to increase welfare.