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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Utkarsh Dwivedi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	54473
Center	ORF	Date	3/6/12

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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4	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

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

Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is

formed during the Pre-British times and is the lead agency under Ministry of Culture for exploring and preserving India's cultural heritage.

Role

- Excavation activities. The Indus valley civilisation was discovered by Dagadram Sahni under the ASI.
- Preserving monuments, particularly the World Heritage sites.
- Repair works of monuments to keep them aesthetic.

→ Enhancing awareness about our cultural heritage.

Challenges faced

- Lack of adequate funds.
- Lack of personnel which are adequately skilled.
- Lack of regional offices.
- It is an attached office of Ministry of culture, lacking statutory status.

Measures taken

- Schemes like HRIDAY and QRATAD to promote tourism.
- The Allocation of funds to ASIP has been increased.
- PPP model to preserve the heritage is undertaken.

ASI hence plays effective role in preserving monuments (DPS Article 49)

2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. **(150 words) 10**

जनजातीय कला में भारत में जनजातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन के लिए एक आर्थिक संसाधन एवं एक उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करने की असीम क्षमता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

India has 900+ tribes with 75 PVTGs.

Tribal art has rich culture in India like the woodi and Gond paintings.

Tribal art as economic resource and tool for socio-economic transformation

→ Through providing GI tags, such paintings and sculptures can be promoted in Indian and foreign markets.

→ Since the STs provide highest share of population in poverty, tribal art can lead to economic empowerment

→ Also it helps in people's understanding of the tribal culture.

→ Since majority of tribal art is made by women, their recognition would lead to empowerment of women by giving them a sense of achievement.

Challenges

- Lack of adequate funds to expand.
- Lack of economies of scale, hence the products are expensive and uncompetitive.
- Lack of markets.
- Lack of awareness in tribals on where and how to sell.
- Lack of adequate technology that hampers product quality.

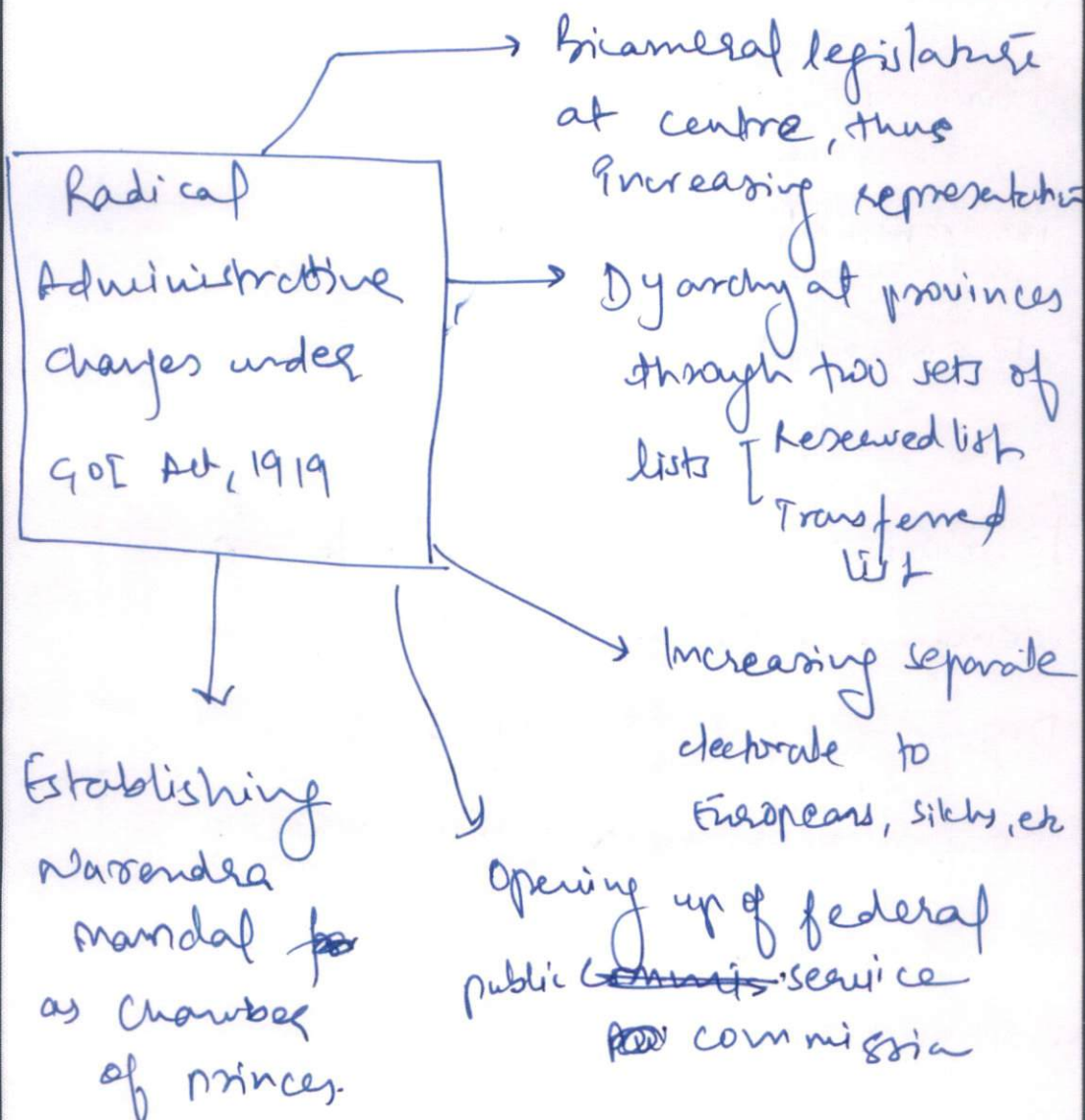
The tribal art can be linked with e-commerce like Amazon and promoted through PM's "Mam Ki Baat" for better recognition of India's tribals.

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

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

The Government of India Act [GOI], 1919

was brought amidst the World War I to elicit the support of Indians.



Why it remained short of fulfilling
~~admin~~ aspirations of Indians

→ Did not increase the voting power of Indians that was still limited to landed, educated class male

→ No mention of swaraj or even dominion status.

→ No repeal of Rowlatt act -

→ No powers to Indians to vote on the budget.

→ No mention of civil services reforms.

→ women's position did not improve

→ Dyarchy was opposed as it gave governor some exclusive powers.

Hence Mahatma Gandhi started the Non-cooperation movement.

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

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

The Korean war (1953-58) took place amidst the cold war where in North Korea supported by USSR invaded South Korea supported by USA.

Why deemed as forgotten conflict

→ Happened in a small region of Korean peninsula.

→ Major powers like USA and USSR were involved in other theatres of conflict like Cuba and Vietnam.

→ Developing countries like India propounded Non-alignment and hence stayed away from the conflict.

→ Major attention shifted to Middle East with wars in Iraq, Iran,

Kuwait and subsequently Afghanistan.

far-reaching implications of Korean war

→ Divided the Korean peninsula into North and South Korea via the 38th parallel.

→ Due to North Korea's nuclear weapons, the region around South Korea and Japan is always unstable and anxious.

→ Leading to new cold war with North Korea supported by China and South Korea by USA.

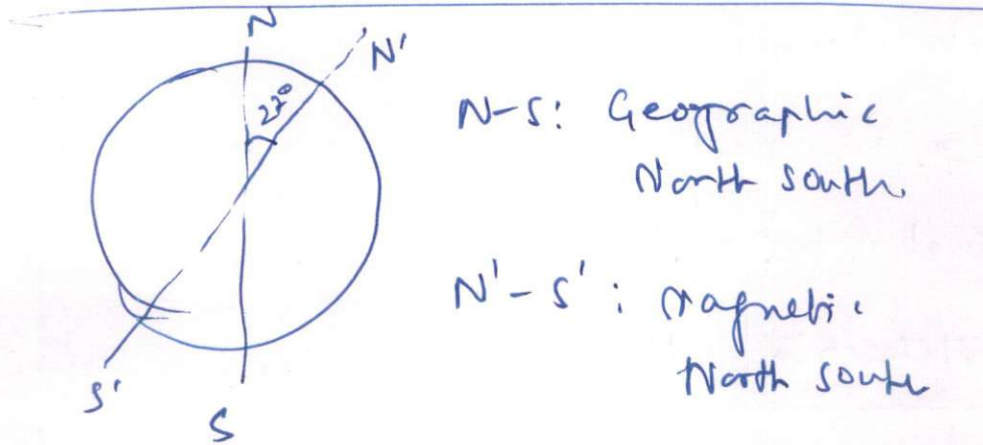
→ The Korean war enhanced regional conflicts like in Vietnam and Afghanistan as USSR wanted to promote communism while USA wanted capitalism.

Korean War even today holds much significance.

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 it is said behaves like one giant magnet that changes its polarity in hundreds of years.



origin of Earth's magnetism

Due to the flowing magma surrounding the core, the earth behaves a giant dynamo that converts this rotational energy into magnetic energy.

Significance

- Used in navigation purposes.
- used in satellite and space activities.
- used in various experiments related to physics.
- Helps in studying the solar system and other planets.
- Interaction with solar particles:

→ Through interaction properties of various rare earth elements is studied.

→ This interaction leads to northern lights in Norway

→ helps to deflect solar winds.

Hence Earth's magnetism is a useful resource for humanity.

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।

Since India is bestowed with many rivers, the dams and their safety becomes important to maintain and preserve water as a resource.

Challenges pertaining to dam safety

- Centuries old dams. Ex: Mullaperiyar dam.
- Inter-state and inter country nature of rivers. Ex: Godavari, Ganga.
- Inter state water disputes: Ex: Cauvery and Mahadayi dispute.
- Lack of trained civil engineers
- Environmental issues as dams submerge forests.

→ Ethical issues as dams lead to local displacement of people and protests.

→ Construction of dams also leads to ~~to~~ earthquakes.

Potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement project to address dam safety

→ Proper and timely repair work of dams.

→ Effective co-ordination with central ~~and~~ state water agencies.

→ use of early warning technology to detect earthquakes.

→ Involvement of local community in dam preservation

→ Landscape approach to take care of needs of local flora and fauna.

Hence the project would help in securing India's water resources and dam safety.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Carbon Compensation depth refers to the depth in the oceans upto which the carbon sequestration can be done.

Implications of rise in depth due to anthropogenic activities

→ Leading to increase in mean sea level surface and has potential to drown various island states.

→ This rise is leading to destruction of corals as the depth of CCD is increasing, the dissolution of bicarbonate ions for formation of shells is decreasing.

→ Leading to frequent cyclones and storms. Ex. the Arabian sea

Is witnessing increase in cyclones due to increasing CCD.

→ Lack of food available for fish leading to their deaths. Also affects the coastal and farming community that depends on fish for livelihoods.

→ Leads to decline in marine tourism.

→ Affects movement of ocean currents.

Steps needed

→ Conservation of marine resources

→ Afforestation

→ Adherence to Paris Climate deal

→ Climate Adaptation and mitigation

→ Reliance on renewable energy to reduce carbon emissions.

Hence rise in CCD needs to be reversed to protect marine resources and our oceans.

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

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

Social mobility refers to upward movement of people from lower to upper class.

Social mobility and equality

- without social mobility, we cannot achieve objectives of Preamble, i.e. equality of opportunity and status.
- Helps the so called lower castes to avail ^{better} services and improve the quality of life.
- Leads to social capital and social harmony.
- Reduces social and economic inequalities and leads to rise in

per capita income.

Impediments in social mobility

- High poverty rates amongst the lower castes.
- societal attitude that deprives the lower castes their due status even after achieving economic growth.
Ex: a dalit man was not allowed to ride a horse in wedding in M.P.
- Institutional impediments: Recently a dalit boy trine was not allowed admission in IIT Bombay due to delay in fees.

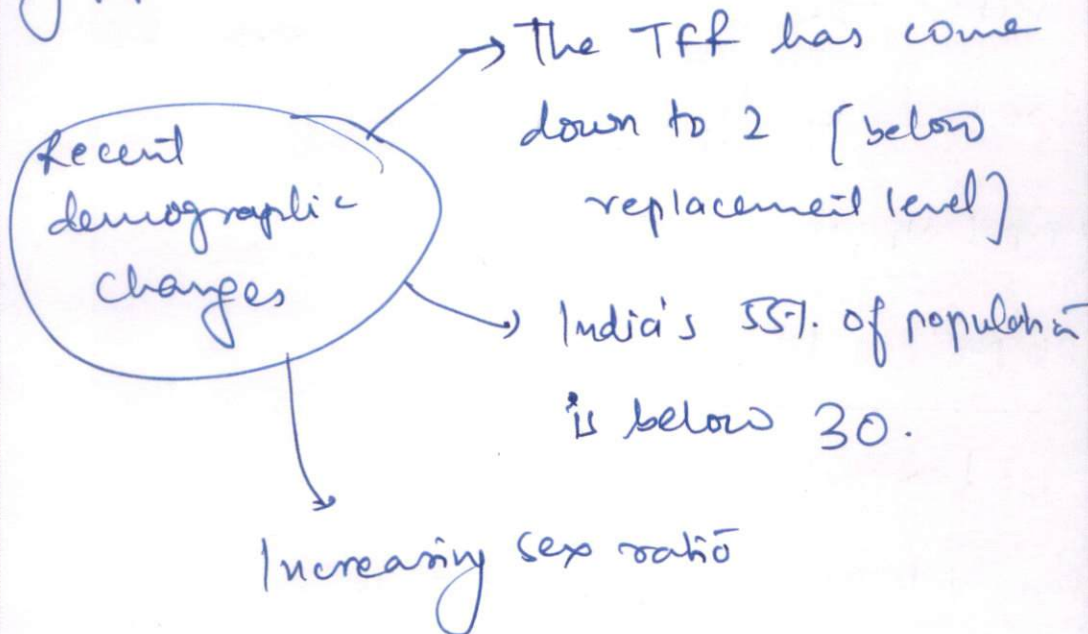
Steps needed

- Better implementation of schemes for vulnerable sections.
 - change in societal attitude.
- Social mobility is an effective tool for social empowerment.

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।

According to UNFPA, by 2027, India is poised to become world's largest country by population.



Two child policy needed : Yes

- Country lacks resources to cater to a large population.
- Lack of jobs leads to intensive competition, which then leads to mental stress and suicides.

→ The Northern states have high TFR as compared to southern states which gives them more seats in Lok Sabha.

Two child policy needed: No

→ India's TFR is already below replacement level of 2.1 as per NFHS-5.

→ As per NFHS-5, women only want 1.8 per children.

→ Bad experience of China which now has high geriatric population and pushing its women to produce more babies.

→ leads to distrust of government due to coercive methods.

→ Targeting of particular communities.

Indira Gandhi had said "development is the best contraceptive" and that is where we need to focus.

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।

Thomas Friedman in his book "The Lexus and the Oak Tree" defines Globalisation as the integration and interconnectedness to such an extent that event in one part of the world affects the other.

Globalisation has been efficient

- Led to women empowerment through better jobs, rights at workplaces and better wages.
- Led to economic growth and helped pull millions out of poverty.
- Led to change in food habits of people (McDonaldisation)
- Led to start up culture. Hence

Indian mentality changing from job seekers to job givers.

→ Made governments responsive to needs of people and ~~dev~~ developed concepts like RTI, citizen's charter.

Globalisation has been unjust

→ Led to inequality with top 1% of Indians holding 70% of wealth - 8xfam.

→ Led to pollution, particularly environmental pollution and global warming that affects developing countries like India more.

→ Led to increasing pressure on women to look more beautiful, through promotion of beauty products.

→ Due to changing food habits, rise in noncommunicable diseases like diabetes, blood pressure, etc.

In words of PM Modi "Globalisation must be fair, equitable and humanitarian."

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।

Indian history is a blend of art and religion, both impacting each other in multifarious ways.

Art is religion And Religion is art

- Bharatanatyam dance was started in temples as devadasi system.
- Dances like Kathakali and Kuchipudi through their dances depict stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- Classical music like Dhrupad was sung in Braj area signifying Krishna and Radha.
- Dawalli was made by Mir Chunda in the praise of the deity.
- Musical instruments are associated

with god. For ex: Veena with Saraswati

→ Sculpture art was influenced by religion. Ex: Bronze statue of Parvati during Chola.

→ Temple art - was influenced in a way that - sculptures of gods are found in the sanctum sanctora. Ex: In Delhi, temple of Lord Hanuman is shaped on his bodily structure at Jhanderwala.

→ Cave architecture :

↳ In Ajanta: sculptures of Buddha, chaityas and viharas were made

↳ In Elephanta: sculpture of Mahishmushi based on Lord Shiva.

→ Cave paintings:

↳ In Sittamvasal: Jain paintings

↳ In Gianta: Paintings of Padmapani

Impact of various religions on art in India

① Hinduism:

↳ Dances like Bharatnatyam,
Odissi and Manipuri

↳ Magara style of temple art starting
from time of Cyprus.

② Islam:

↳ Techniques like Pietra Dura,
Arabesque, Ex: Taj Mahal

↳ Mocuate style of structure

③ Buddhism:

↳ cave architecture like
Gianta, Udaigiri caves.

④ Christianity:

↳ Victorian Art Deco of churches.

hence art and religion have a symbiotic
relation

12. Despite organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress in its initial years, the working class in various parts of the country subsequently participated overwhelmingly in the nationalist movement. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रारंभिक वर्षों में संगठनात्मक रूप से इससे दूर रहने के बावजूद, देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में मजदूर वर्ग ने बाद में राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन में प्रभावशाली रूप में भाग लिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The participation of working class led to an all-India character in the Indian National movement.

Organisational Apathy of INC in initial years

- It was comprised of Western educated lawyers/scholars, hence did not talk of working class.
- Since INC comprised of many capitalists and landlords, they were fearful of the participation of the working class.
- They stayed away from working class movements as they thought the working class lacked the knowledge

and consciousness to lead any movement.

→ Also they did not participate because their main demands were primarily legislative and civil services reforms.

Participation of working class in national movement

→ Through unions like Bombay Mill Hands Union, All India Trade Union Congress, the working class demanded better work conditions.

→ In the Swadeshi movement of 1905, working class boycotted working in British Industries.

→ Through journals like Bharat Shramjeevi, they propagated ideas of socialism, equality and human rights for workers.

→ Under the leadership of Gandhi, the working class participated overwhelmingly in Noncooperation movement, civil disobedience movement and Quit India movement.

→ Socialists like SA Dange, S.C. Bose further helped the working class in getting their rights from the British.

See the active participation of the working class, the INC later changed its position and in 1936 session, formed the National Planning Commission that also talked about rights and representation of workers.

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 made the Viceroy just after a tumultuous tenure of Lord Lytton that was filled with various controversies.

His early measures that restored faith among the Indians

→ He made proper distribution of funds, functions and functionaries to the local governments, giving them greater power over their resources. Hence he is called as "father of local self government".

→ Under factories act 1871, he reduced the working hours of

Children from 9 to 7.

- Also he gave one ~~day~~ holiday / week to the workers.
- He repealed the Arms Act brought by Lord Lytton that prohibited Indians from carrying arms.
- He also repealed the Vernacular Press Act brought by Lord Lytton that barred ~~no~~ newspapers of vernacular languages from criticizing the government.
- Through his Ilbert Bill, he brought the European and Indian judges at par in trying the Europeans.

His steps though did not bring significant changes in the minds of conservative colonial bureaucracy.

- Indians were still arrested on arbitrary charges.
- There was huge backlash against his Unrest bill and he had to take it back.
- workers rights were still not respected and workers were exploited through extra working hours without pay.
- Also, the provisions of Factories act did not apply to British owned tea farms.
- The local governments still remained hamstrung.

Nevertheless, Lord Ripon made an important contribution in his career as Viceroy, improving the image of the British Raj, that had a hit after the tenure of Lord Lytton.

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 refers to the movements wherein the ambit of rights demanded increases. From basic human rights, the rights demanded pertain to improving the quality of life.



Awakening the society against injustices:

→ The farmer movements in the 1960s led to the Green Revolution.

- The Metro movement recently helped to point out the culture of sexual harassment at workplace.
- Movements like Chipko and Narmada Bachao have helped save the environment.
- Movements like Lotpal have helped in citizens demanding a pro-people government which is free of corruption.
- Student movements in universities have brought out measures like halving fees without consulting the students.
- Movements after the Nisbhaya rape case brought out injustices to women in the form of rape, eve teasing, etc.

Deepened the very notion of Democracy

- Brought people out of their homes.
- Forced the government to talk to the stakeholders - Ex: talks between government and farmers.
- Made democracy participative and deliberative. Ex: Anna Andolan.
- Created awareness about environmental rights.
- Helped women to get their right of living with dignity through Vishaka guidelines, 1993.

Hence new social movements have helped to realise the dream of "we, the people," & strengthened India's 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।

wildfires are uncontrolled and sudden fires that take place in forested land and lead to heavy loss of environment and wildlife.

Reasons for recurrent and catastrophic wildfires

→ Anthropogenic:

↳ Human activities in ~~at~~ forested land like construction and mining.

→ Global warming: Has increased the average temperature of earth by 1.07°C from pre industrial levels.

→ Changing climate patterns with increasing spells of drought.

→ El Niño: that leads to high
pressure off the Australian coast
and reduces the chances of rain.

Lessons from these events for India

→ work towards climate adaptation
and climate mitigation, as India being
a tropical country already ~~has~~ has
high temperatures.

→ Reducing human activities in forested
areas by creating Ecologically sensitive
zones.

→ Better prediction of forest fires through
the use of technology like weather
satellites.

→ Afforestation to reduce the

Carbon emissions and prevent further rise in global temperature.

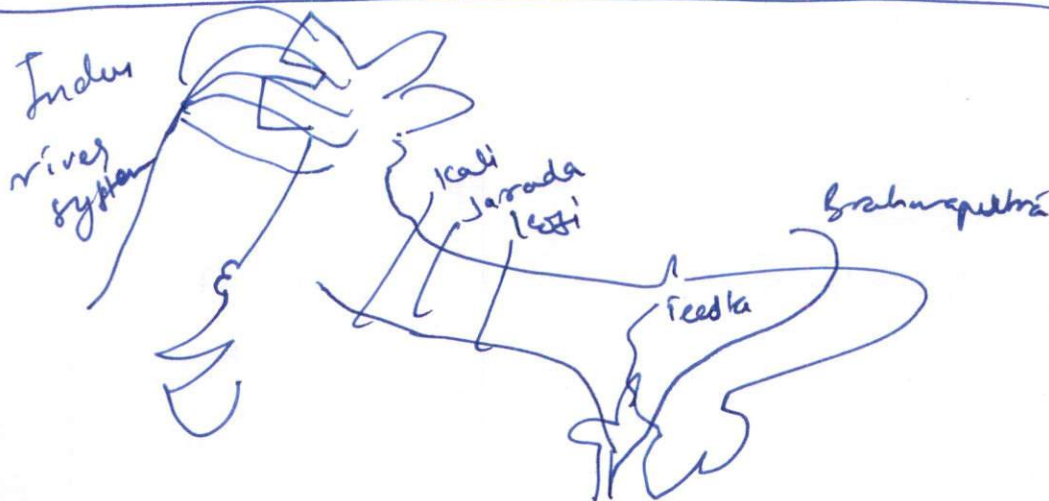
→ Proactive and responsive disaster management systems to douse the forest fires in minimum possible time and adequately relocate the people and animals.

~~So~~ Countries must work to achieve their NDCs under Paris targets to fight the menace of climate change that is leading to recurrent forest fires.

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 shares boundary with 7 countries and many rivers flow to and from India in the south Asian region.



Rivers across boundaries

Need for cross border flood management system (CBFMS)

→ To better predict the flow of rivers and thus prevent situations of flood and drought.

- To protect the lives of people, and prevent death and destruction.
- for better bilateral relations as lack of transparency in sharing water data leads to trust deficit.

major issues in CBFMs

- Lack of Adequate Technology to monitor the floods.
- Changing river courses through the formation of meanders and oxbow lakes.
- Building of dams by countries of upper riparian state like China on Brahmaputra, that leads to sudden release of water in the lower riparian states.
- Territorial disputes between countries

like India and Nepal. This leads to confusion in determining ~~origin~~ of which river lies in which territory.

Remedial measures

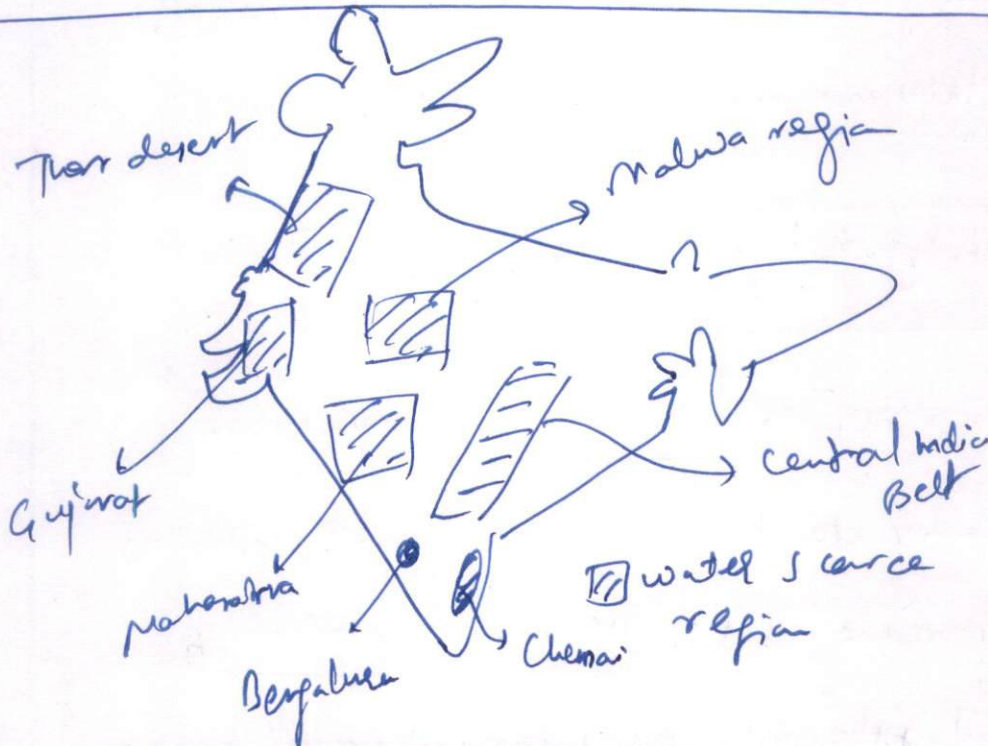
- forming CBIMS division in SAARC and making SAARC operative.
 - frequent data sharing on the flow of rivers.
 - Use of South Asian satellite launched by India as a common source of information on trans boundary rivers.
 - Solving territorial disputes between India-China, India-Pakistan, etc.
 - Avoid building of large dams.
- Rivers know no boundaries and must be preserved to avoid situations of flood.

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।

As per NITI Aayog's composite water management index, India is one of the most water scarce country in the world with 4% of freshwater resources and 17% of population



(A result of geo-climatic phenomena)

→ El Nino years lead to less rainfall

- Global warming has further increased the spells of drought.
- Drying up of rivers due to mining activities.
- Uneven distribution of rivers with northern region having blessed with ~~per~~ perennial rivers like Ganga and Yamuna due to Himalayas.

Short sighted government policies

- The MSP on wheat, rice, sugarcane is leading to decrease in the water table as sugarcane uses 3000 litres of water/kg and ~~the~~ rice uses ~~5000 litres of~~ 5000 l/kg of water. Economic Sway
- 16-17 points out, India has become a net exporter of water, called as

Virtual water.

→ Poor urban planning & with schemes like AMRUT and SMART cities not being completed, cities lack water holding capacities.

→ Less incentivisation of water harvesting structures in cities.

→ ~~Over~~ Over-reliance on wells for irrigation

→ Lack of political will to ban illegal encroachments over lakes of cities.

Steps needed

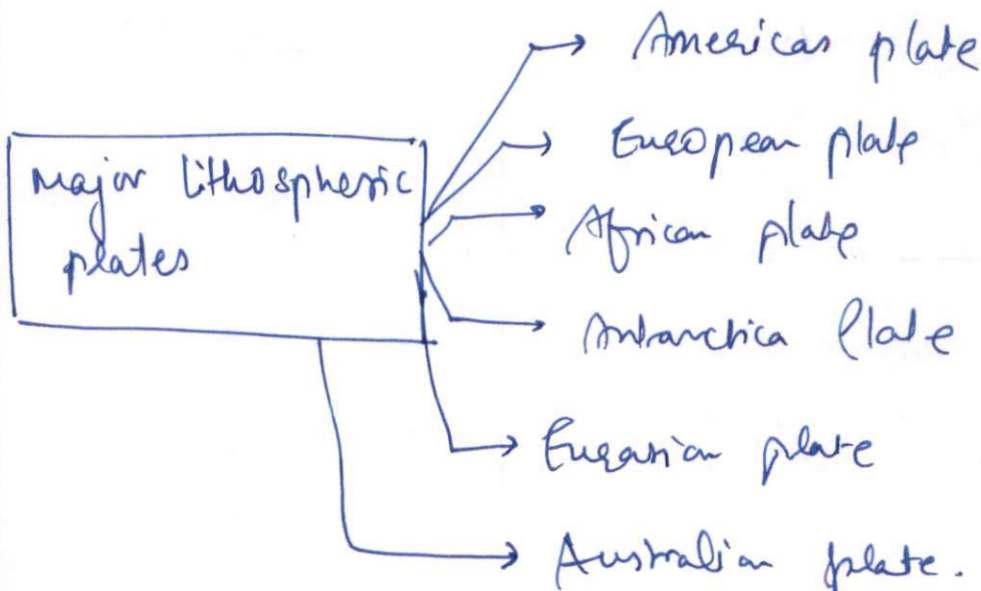
- Mandatory water harvesting
- Diversification of cropping pattern to millets.
- Proper urbanisation.

Hence water as a resource must be effectively used and preserved.

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

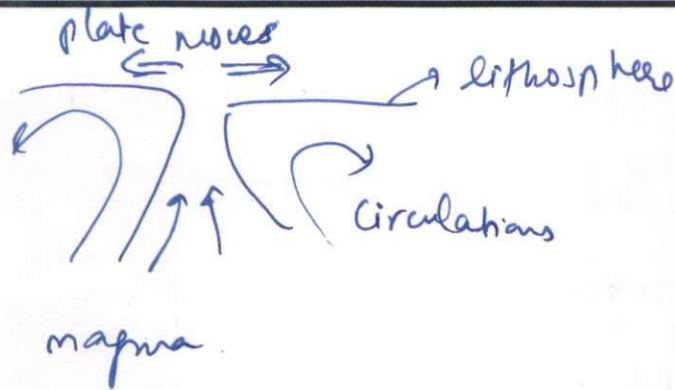
प्रमुख स्थलमंडलीय प्लेटें कौन-सी हैं? ये प्लेटें कैसे और क्यों गति करती हैं?

Lithosphere is the upper portion of Earth that is composed of upper rocky mantle and crust.



How do these plates move

Since the plates are above the mantle which is liquid in nature, these plates float on the magma.



Why do these plates move

According to continental Drift theory by Wegener, these plates move due to tidal force of the moon + tidal force of the sun + polar fleeing force due to Earth's rotation.

However, Wegener's theory was rejected as it was found that the tidal forces of moon and sun are not enough to move lithospheric plates.

Major landforms due to movement of plates

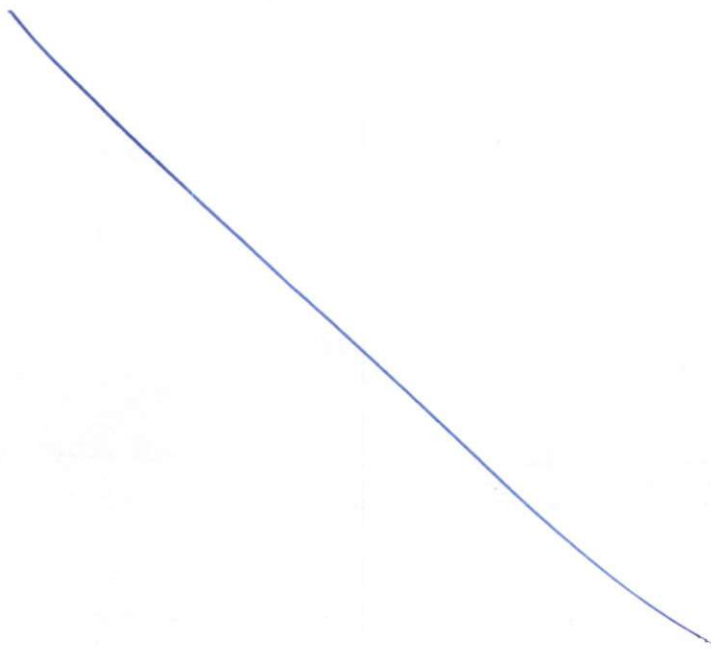
① Through ocean-ocean convergers :

volcanic islands are formed. Ex: Pacific ring of fire.

② Through ocean-continent convergence:
Continental volcanic mountains are formed. Ex: Rockies, Andes

③ Through ocean-ocean divergence,
mid oceanic ~~ring~~ ridges are formed.

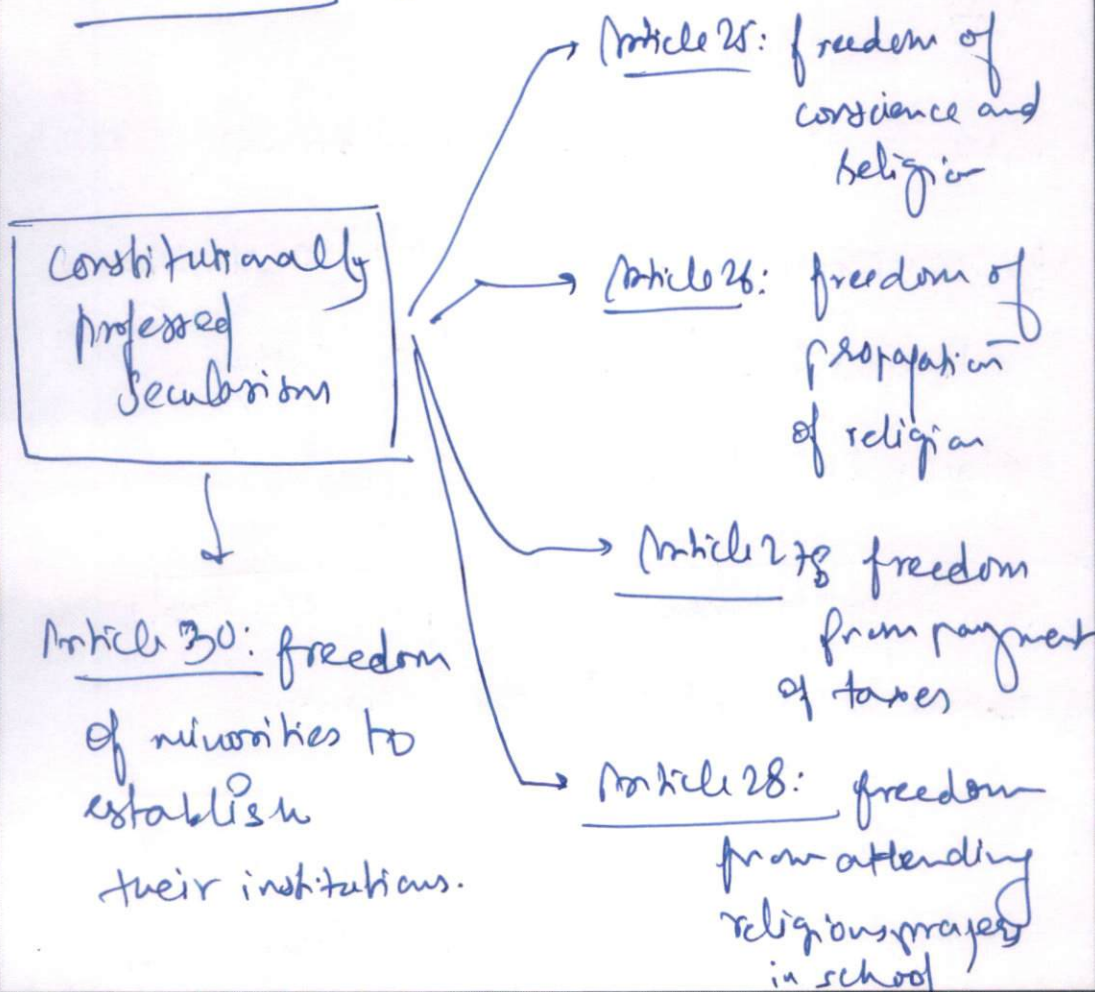
Hence the movement of lithospheric plates is an important geographical phenomenon.



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 is the separation of state from religion. Unlike the western model, India follows the positive secularism model in which the state intervenes in matters of religion as and when necessary [principled distance model].



Practice of secularism in India

- Political: use of religion in politics to get votes.
- Frequent intervention of state in matters of religion. Ex: Sabarnaala issue
- Instances of religious intolerance leading to communal clashes. Ex: Delhi riots.
- Instances of public representatives occupying constitutional offices attending religious ceremonies and occupying places in trust.

Not a wide gap between what is practiced and constitutionally mandated secularism

- In Sabarnaala issue, state intervened to protect rights of menstruating women

to enter temples

→ Supreme court has already decreed that "essential practices" of any religion are immune to state intervention.

→ If free Haj flight is provided, free visit to Ayodhya is also provided.

→ State does not promote any religious activities in schools/colleges of any particular religion.

→ Everyone in India is free to propagate their religion.

→ People in India have freedom of conscience and we have manyatheists.

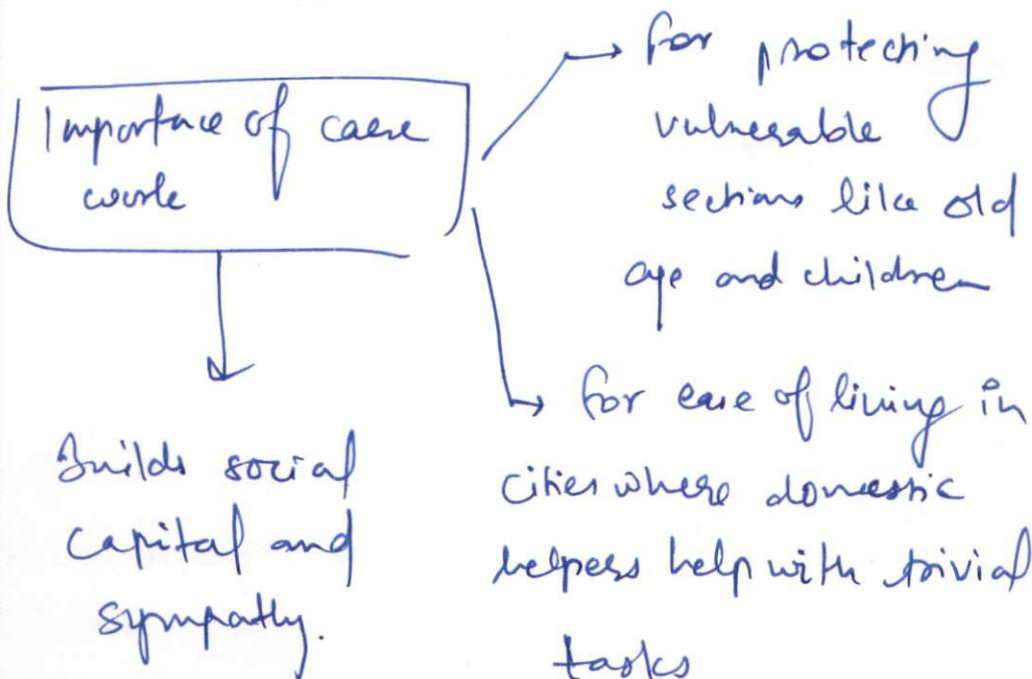
→ Public representatives occupy religious posts in their personal capacities.

Secularism has been rightly defined as "basic structure" by Supreme Court in S.R. Bommai case, 1994.

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 refer to services provided by nurses, ~~house~~ domestic helpess, etc.



~~Multiple policy~~

How increased public investment can be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives §

- Case work by nurses can help in achieving DSP Article 42 [public health]
- Case work by ASHAs and ANMs at hospitals help in reducing IMR and MMR.
- Case work at Anganwadi centres help in early child education and nutrition ~~work~~ [DSP Article 45]
- Case work for the geriatric population helps achieve Human Development Index through increase in life expectancy.
- Case work by domestic helpers lead to achieve policy objective under DSP Article 41 [Right to work].

~~Steps to it~~

Hence increasing expenditure in
care economy with proper skill development
would help to realise the SDG
goals and improve the quality
of life.

