



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Kunal Rastogi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	Online	Date	26/12/2021

### 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 **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**  
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।

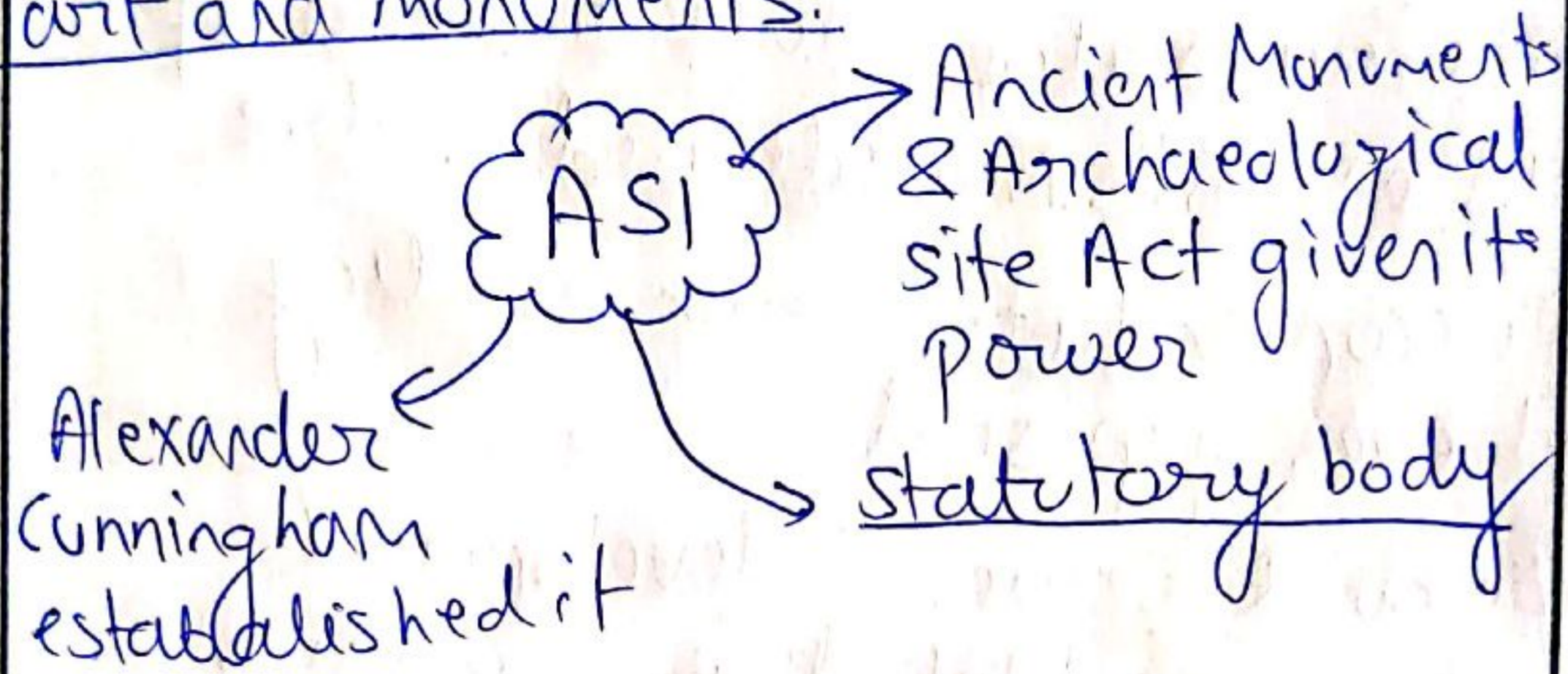
16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

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 the nodal agency under Ministry of Culture for preservation Ancient art and monuments.



## Role

- ① Rehabilitation of old monuments.  
For ex Taj Mahal
- ② Re-structuring and Re-enforcing weakened structural integrity.  
For ex Golconda Fort
- ③ Exploring new sites. For ex  
Sinhauli

④ Advises government on inclusion of Ancient monument in UNESCO world heritage site. For ex Ramappa temple

### Challenges

① Very low budgetary allocation (less than 0.5% of GDP 2021)

② Bureaucratic staff instead of field experts. No dedicated cadre

③ Recommendations non-binding and even bypassed

④ Low Research & development, resulting in outdated instruments

### Measures

① HRIDAY scheme empowering ASI financially for policy implementation

② allowed ASI to monetise tickets for tourism

③ Public-Private partnership in management of monuments.

ASI plays vital role in implementing Article 50 of DPSP.

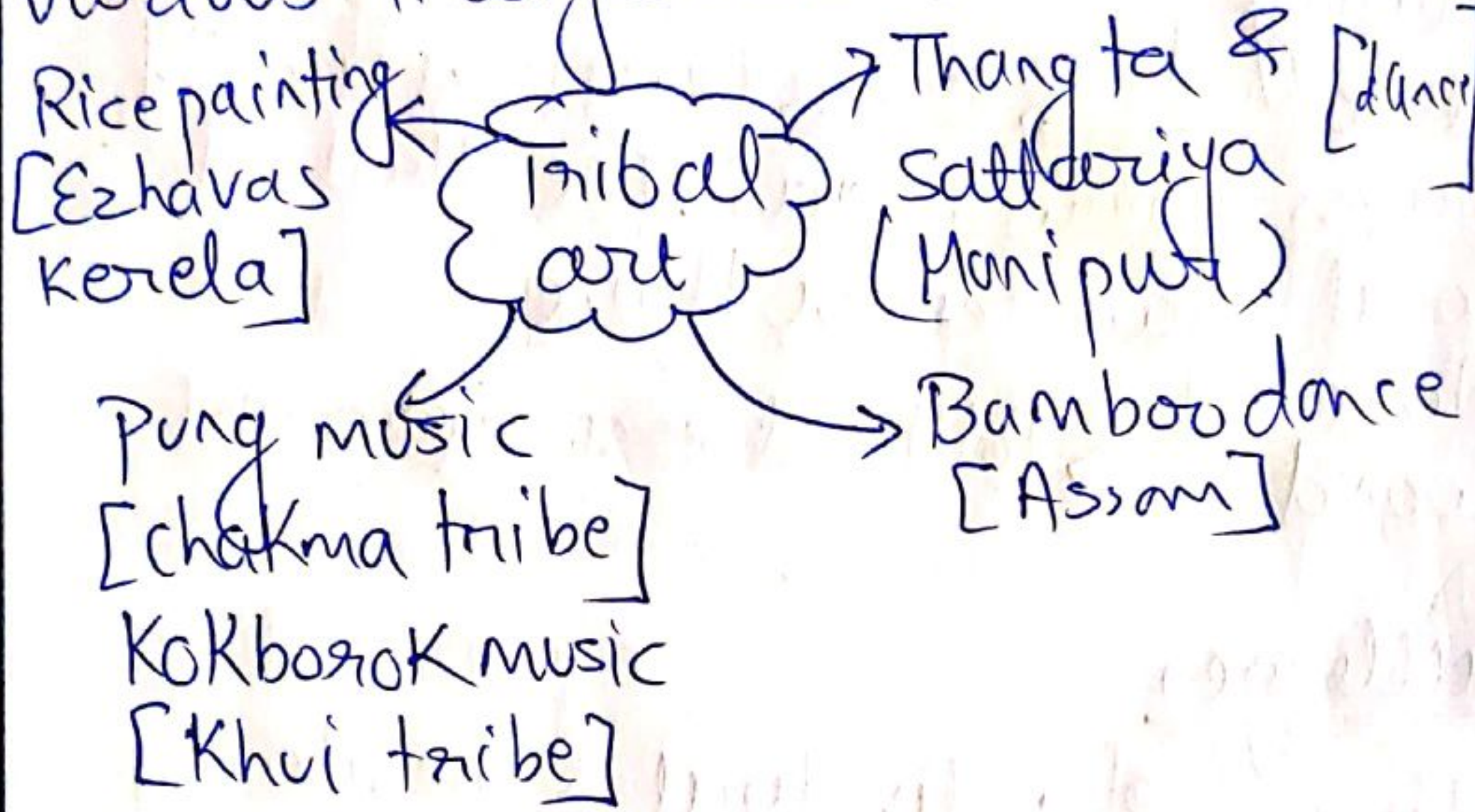
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2. Tribal art has a huge potential for acting as an economic resource and a tool for socio-economic transformation of tribals in India. Elucidate. Also highlight the challenges in this context. (150 words) 10

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।

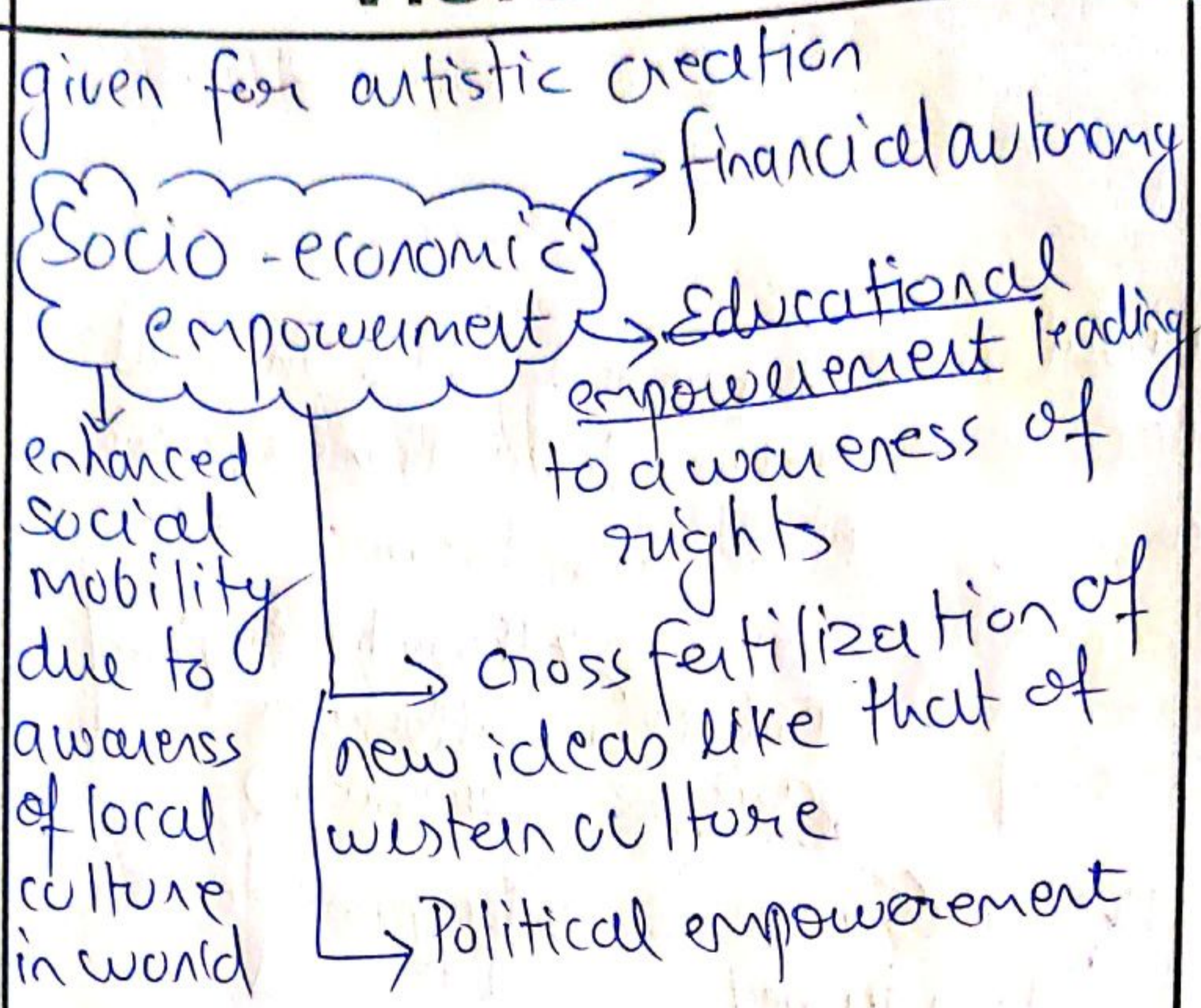
Tribal Art represents the musical, dance & artistic traditions of the various indigenous tribe



Economic Resources

- ① demand for indigenous unique art in the cultural world.
- ② International UNESCO funded programmes for indigenous aboriginal cultures.
- ③ various online platforms like youtube where handsome remuneration

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Challenges

- ① Shyness of individual & hesitancy to make contact [Vornier Elvin Commission]
  - ② Lack of Education [Xaxa Committee]
  - ③ Social stigma towards tribal culture.
  - ④ Lack of Market access & digital divide.
- Tribal empowerment and their cultural promotion go hand in hand.

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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 अममर्थ रहा। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

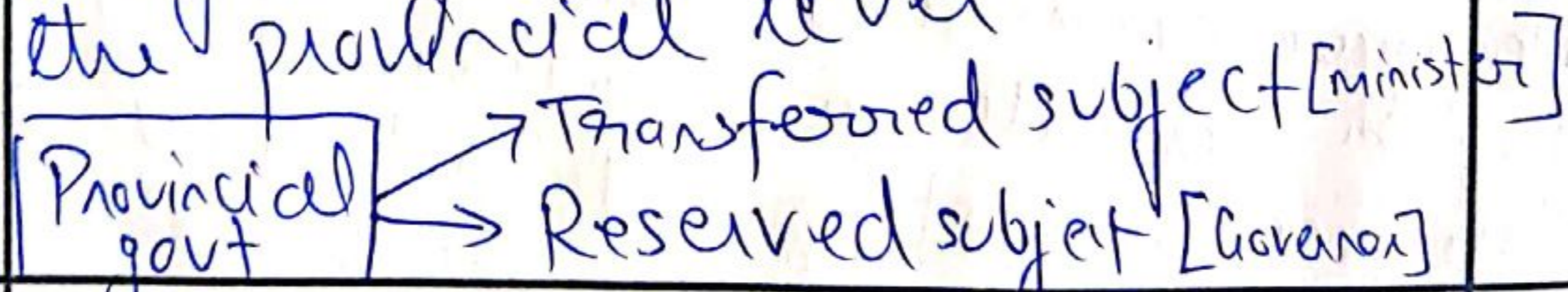
Government of India Act 1919 was enacted by the british government in response to the jallianwala bagh massacre and to suppress the Gandhian movement by appealing to the moderates through the constitutional reforms.

Administrative changes

① Bicameral legislature was introduced in central govt.

② Seperate electorates was strengthened by including sikhs and other minorities.

③ dyarchy was introduced at the provincial level



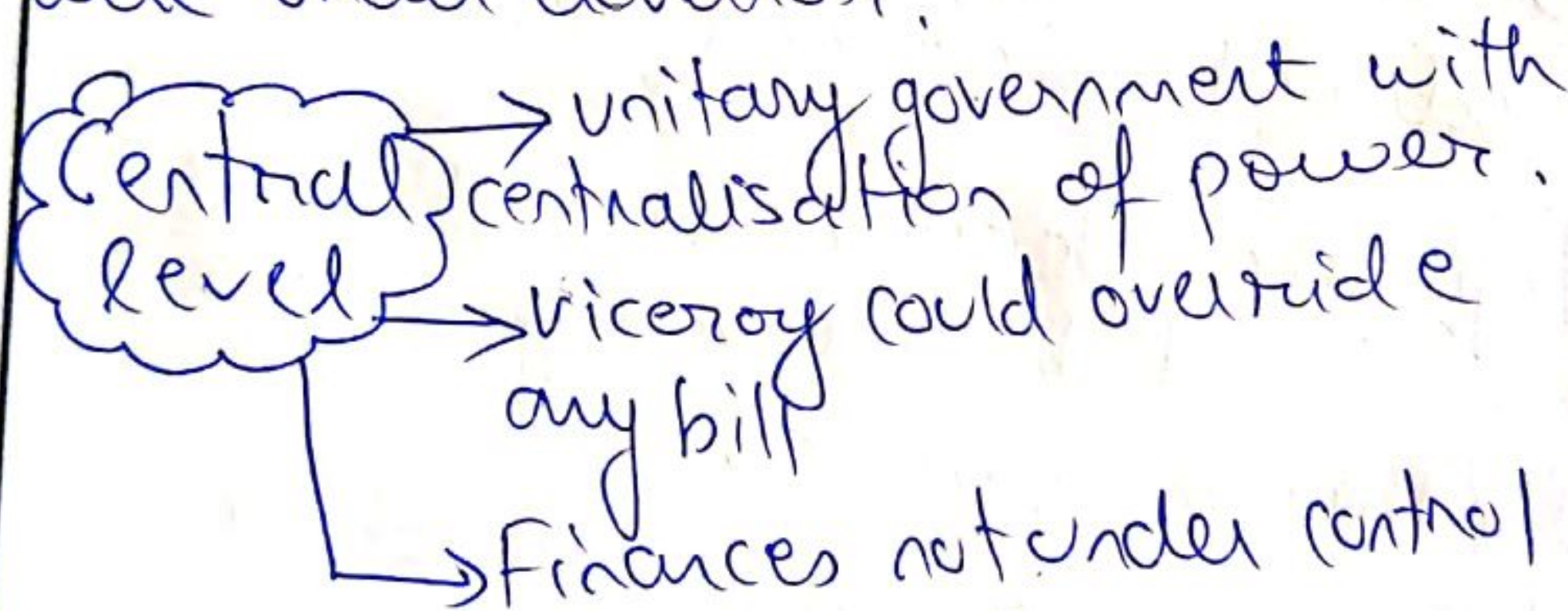
- ④ Adult franchise was expanded  
 ⑤ Public Service Commission for selection of Civil Servants.

~~Short of fulfilling aspirations~~

Provinces  
 ① Large amount of budget at Provincial level was still not discussable.

② Important subjects were still reserved - [Police, finances]

③ Civil Servants did not listen to elected representative as they were under Governor.



Montague Chelmsford Reforms was just a facade to temporarily extinguish the fire brought by Jallianwala Bagh.

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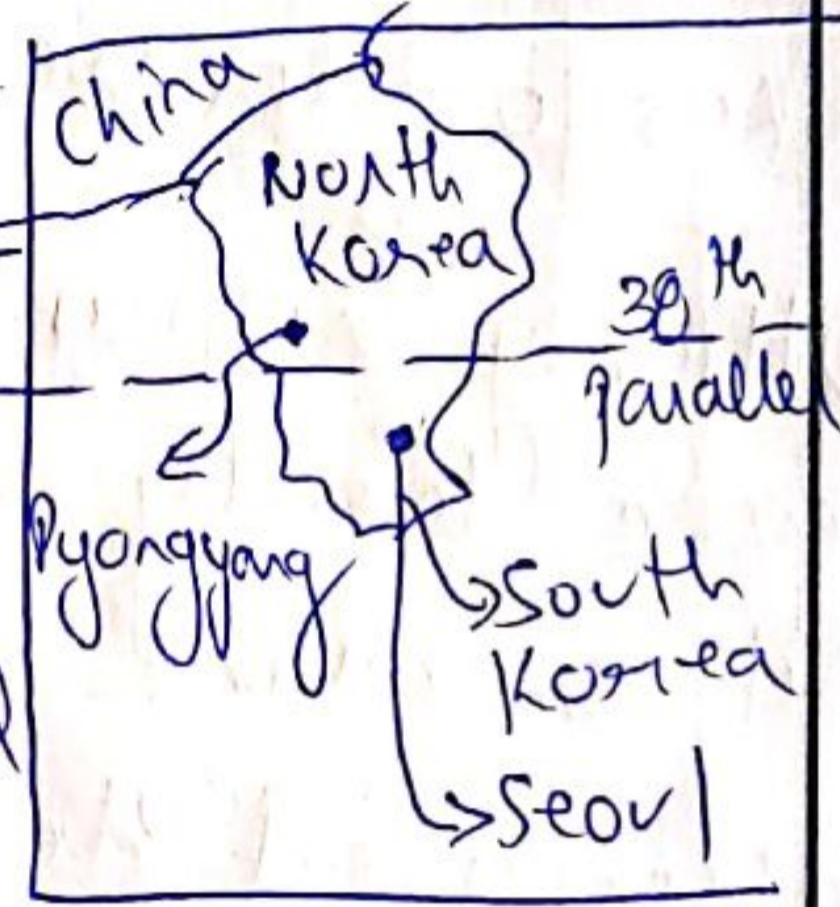
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4. Often deemed as the 'forgotten conflict', the Korean War had far-reaching implications. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

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

Korean war (1950-54) was an ideological war fought between the communist North supported by china & soviet and the liberal South supported by USA.

Forgotten Conflict



① localised warfare with very less regional geopolitical reconfiguration.

② No victors ending in a stalemate

③ Result of war did not realign the global world order ie no supremacy of any particular ideology could be established

④ world powers not engaging in Korea due to constraints of hard balancing

Far reaching implication

- ① Demonstrated that Russian veto could be bypassed by US using uniting for peace Resolution.
- ② Nuclearisation of the Korean peninsula i.e. North Korea developed nukes to deter west from invasion.
- ③ Highly militarised zone as no peace treaty & war effectively still continuing.
- ④ Increased dependance of ~~China~~ North Korea on China.
- ⑤ Demonstrated the benefits of capitalism over communism, liberty & democracy over dictatorship.

Korean war continues to be the poster child of US world order as it epitomises the qualities that US is fighting for (Soft power)

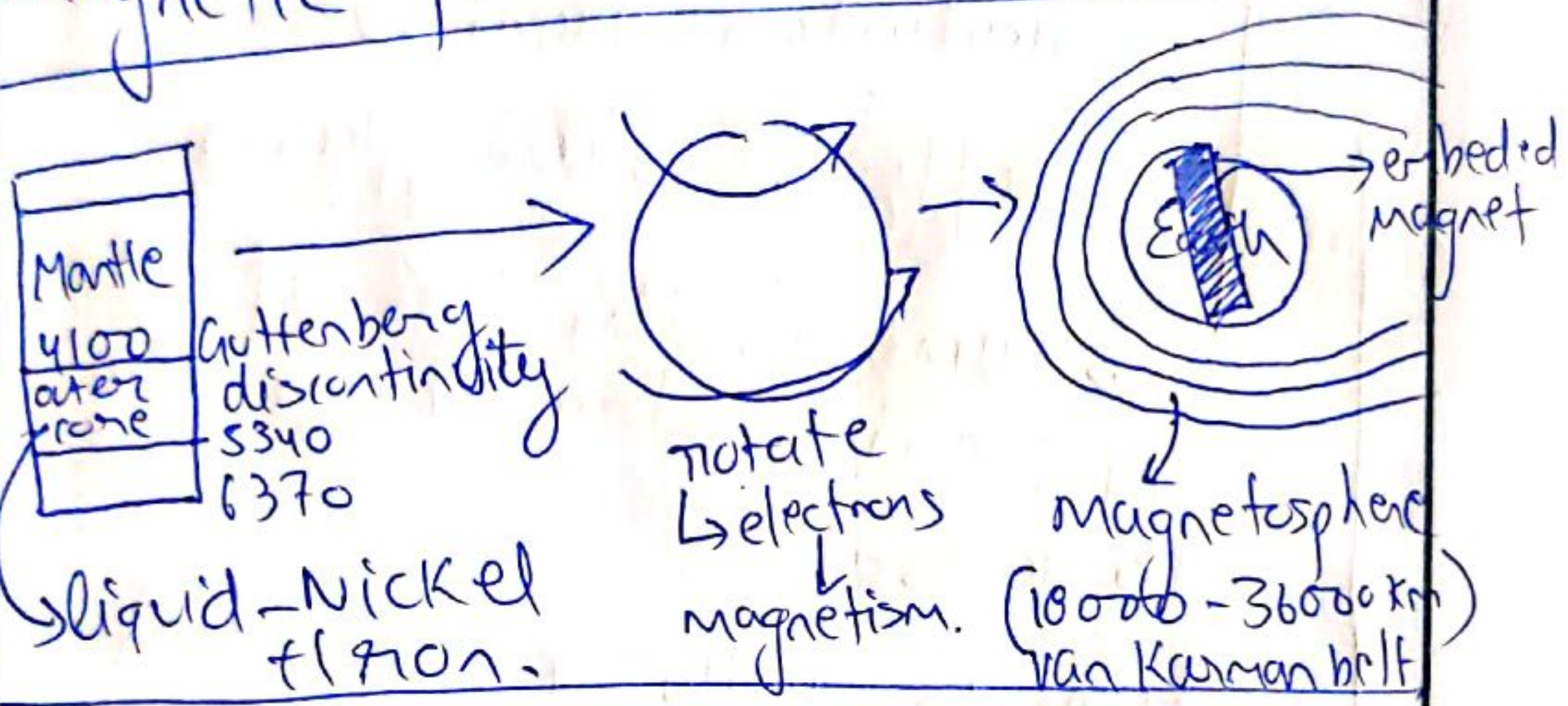
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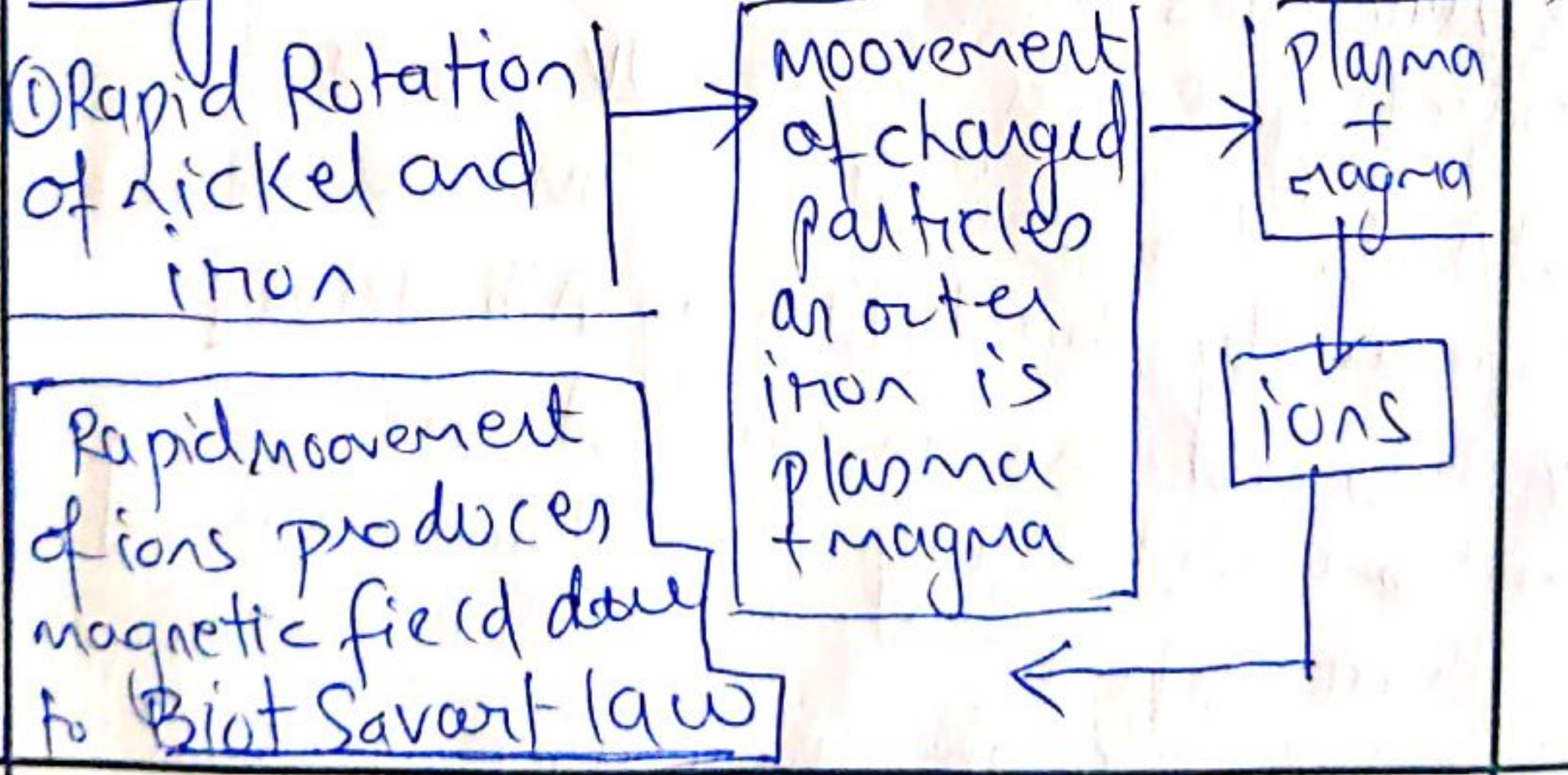
5. Explaining the origin of earth's magnetism, discuss its significance with special reference to its interaction with solar particles. (150 words) 10

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

The earth's magnetism is a result of the rapid rotation of the earth's outer core (liquid) resulting in an over engulfing magnetic field.



Origin



## Interaction with Solar Particles

① In accordance with Coulombs law, charged particles of sun get deflected due to the magnetic field

- saves the satellites
- blocks alpha & beta radiations from sun
- deflects solar flares
- hampers the loss of upper earth atmosphere due to ionisation
- helps in radio communication

② Maintains earth heat budget by deflecting extra short UV - C radiation

③ Aids the animals in migration especially birds [For eg Albetros]

④ Aids humans in understanding earths evolutionary future [paleomagnetism]  
Earth has life unlike Mars because of its magnetosphere pumped by outer core

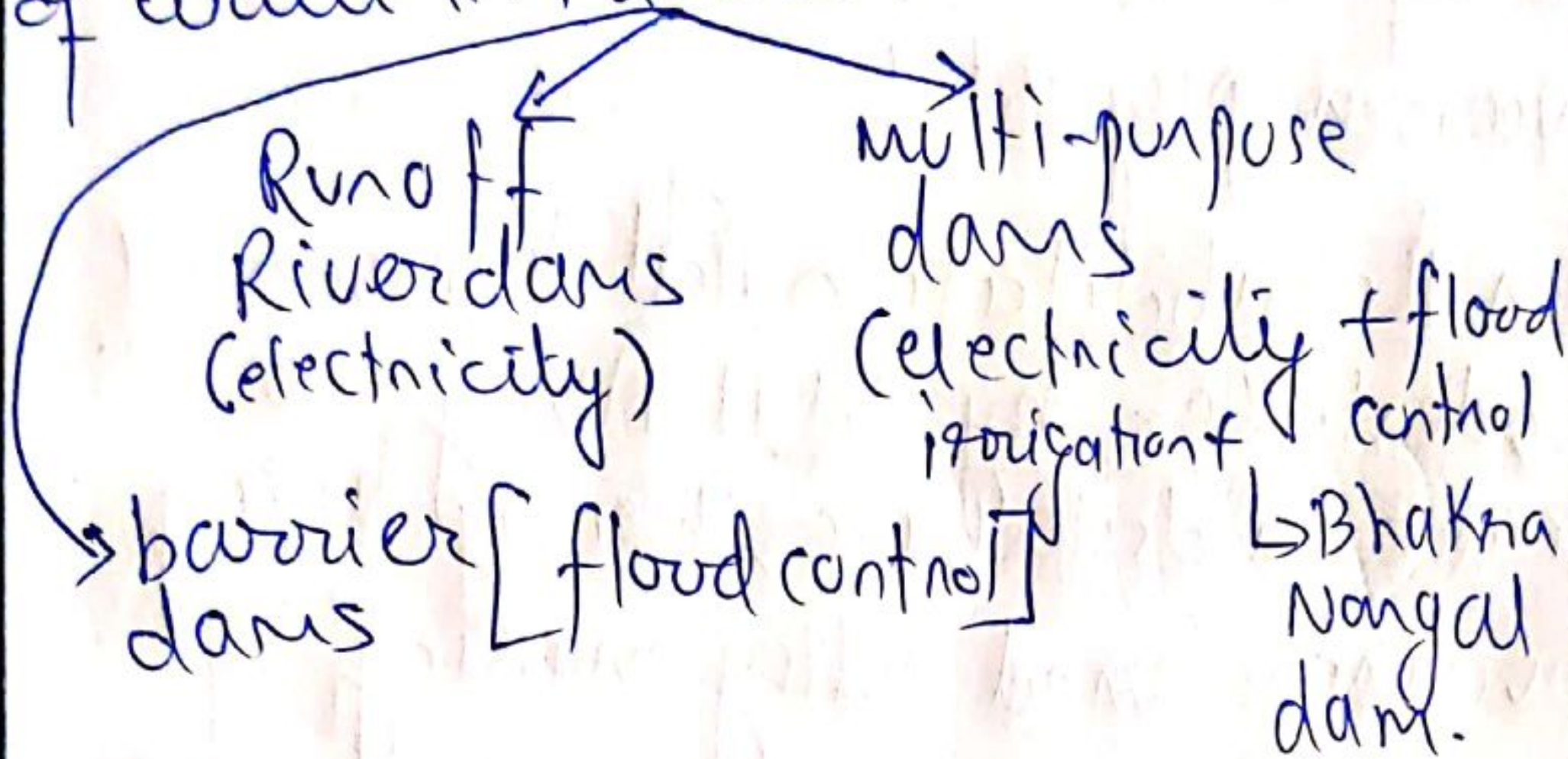
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6. Discussing the challenges pertaining to dam safety in India, highlight the potential of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में बांध सुरक्षा से संबंधित चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करते हुए, उन्हें दूर करने के लिए बांध पुनर्बांध और सुधार परियोजना की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Dams are large scale structures intended to manage the flow of water in rivers.



Challenges.

- ① Extremely erratic monsoons, resulting in extreme fluctuations.
- ② Outdated models of dams as they were build long ago. For ex Mullaperiyar dam.
- ③ Climate change resulting in glacial lake outburst [Teri dam] and ~~ice~~ cloud burst [Kedarnath flood]

④ lack of investments in dam maintenance [Mihir Shah Report only 35% of funds required]

⑤ since water is a state subject lack of inter-co-ordination [for ex Polvaram project]

### Dam Rehabilitation And Improvement

① Undertaken by NITI Aayog to create a database, thereby aiding in evidence based policy making

② Funds by world bank can be more optimally utilised.

③ Preventive measures thereby reducing loss of lives during disaster.

④ Inter-co-ordination & converge of existing schemes for proper overhaul and maintenance

⑤ More money for Research and development.

Dams are the safety valves, especially for countries like India which is lower

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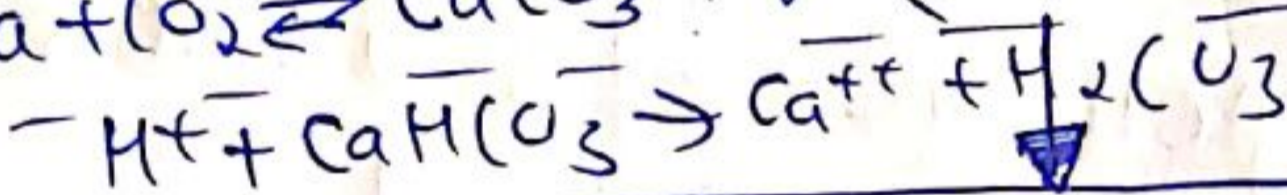
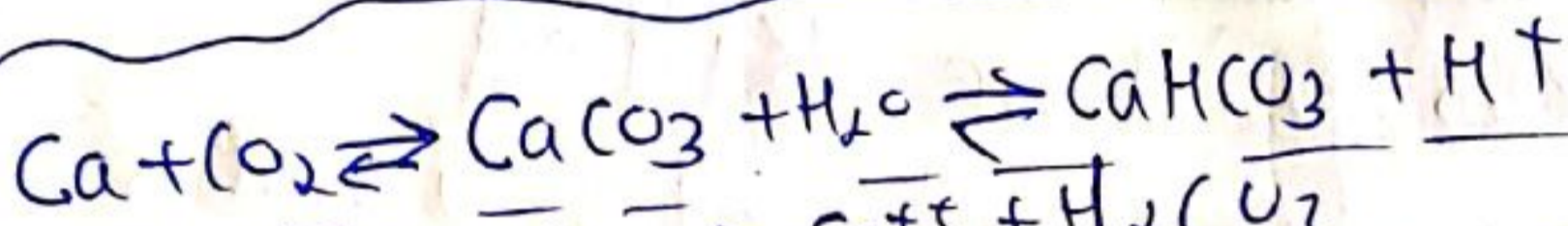
7. What is understood by Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD)? Discuss the implications of the rise in this depth due to anthropogenic warming as well. (150 words) 10

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

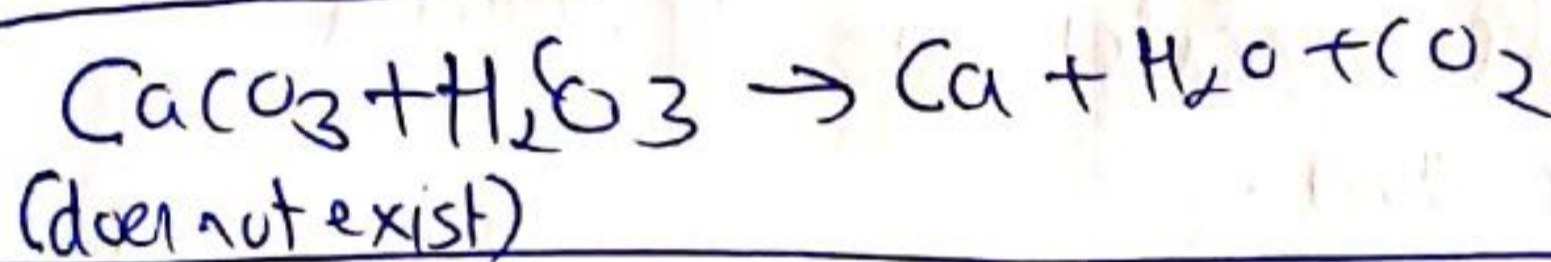
Carbon Compensation depth refers to the height below which Calcium Carbonate readily dissolves in sea water

due to rise in acidity of sea

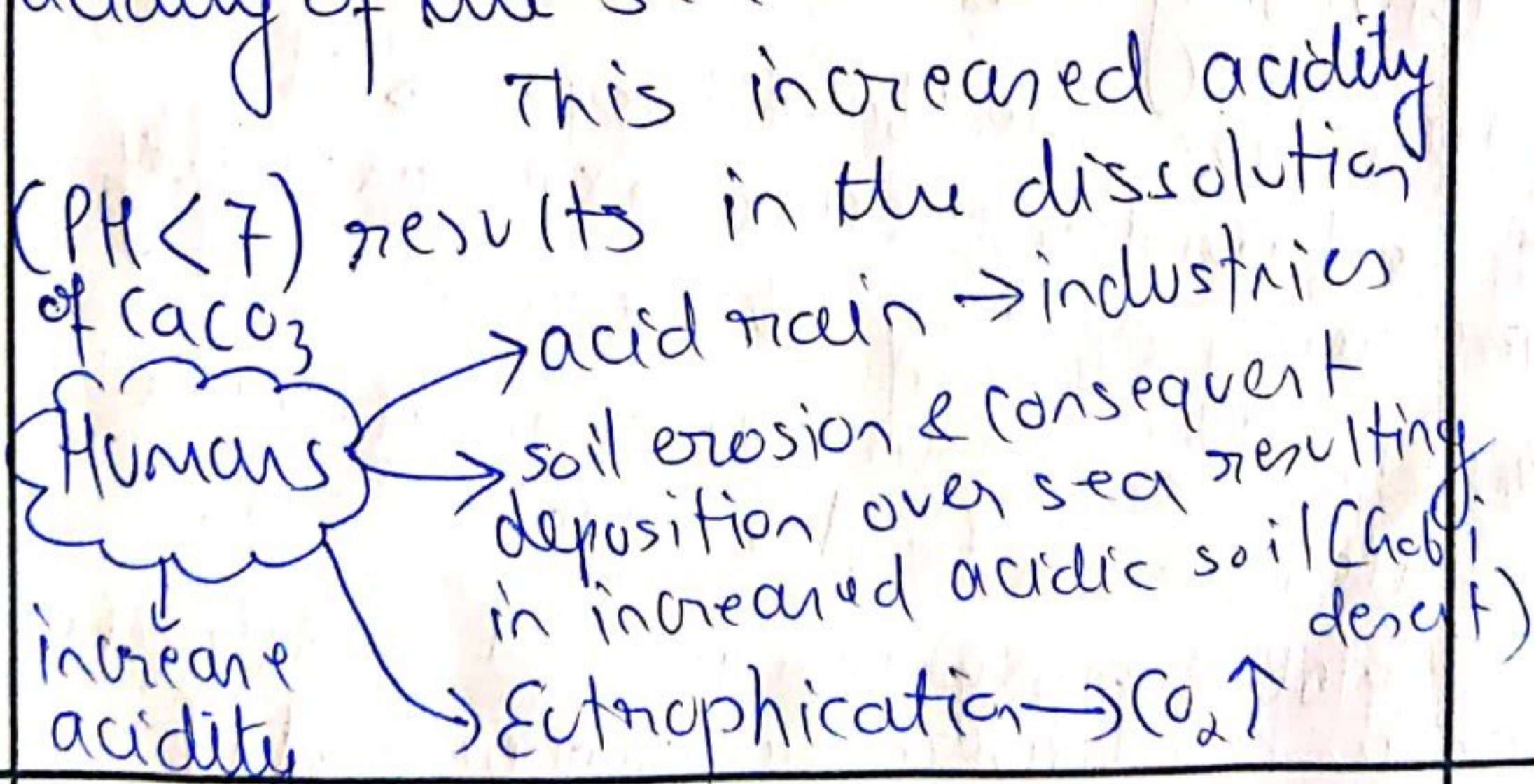
Sea level



CCD



Due to anthropogenic warming, the acidity of the sea water rises. This increased acidity



## Implications of Rise in depth

① shell of  $\text{CaCO}_3$  forming animals will dissolve thereby killing them.

→ coral reefs will be destroyed

[Coral triangle & great barrier reef under jeopardy]

→ Coccolithophores which are sea purifiers will be killed resulting in pollution of sea water due to accumulation of dead organic matter.

② zooplanktons will be destroyed, disturbing delicate food chain.

③ Positive feedback loop → the speed will increase exponentially increasing acidity even more.

④ Extinction of larger animals like whales which feed on planktons.

The global ecosystem poised on delicate ocean acidity can be compromised if

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

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

Social mobility refers to the improvement of an individual in the social hierarchy established through social norms, customs and traditions.

For ex Social mobility in India is very rigid due to the Caste System, whereas it is fluid in USA as it is based upon class [rich or poor]

Social mobility <sup>measured</sup> Global social mobility index [WEF] "restricted" category ← India

Social Mobility & Equality

① Egalitarian Society (Economically) are more socially mobile. For ex

Monaco [Richmen → mobility]

② Social Equality → direct co-relation with social mobility  
 For ex China → socially equal society

③ Political Equality → equal opportunity in participation in political life. For eg USA very high mobility

### Challenges

① Social prejudices & stereotype  
 For eg India Caste System.

② Political dictatorships → For eg Saudi Arabia.

③ Structurally flawed Economic system resulting in accumulation of wealth → Libya

④ Apprehension against particular identities → Religion, Community, ethnicity [India & North East]

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 में संबंधित बहस के विभिन्न पहलुओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Demographic changes refers to the dynamic alterations in the population of an area owing to

- ① increased birth rate or its decrease
- ② migration patterns
- ③ changing death rate  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Sanitation} \\ \rightarrow \text{Healthcare} \\ \rightarrow \text{Hygiene} \end{array} \right.$

### Demographic changes in India

① slowing Total fertility rate from 2.9 in the 2000's to less than 2.1 [NFHS-5]

② Lancet Report suggesting India's population will decrease to 900 million by 2100

③ Ageing population of India increasing from 8.6% (2011) to more than 20% by 2050 (National Population Commission)

④ Skewed distribution of population  
[More in North India than South]

Two child Policy → Various debates

Yes

No

① In spite of decreasing rate, there is absolute increase for next 20 years which is unsustainable

② wide spread illiteracy in Northern States & son meta preference needs to be curbed

③ lack of access to contraceptive devices

④ widespread child marriages for more children → can act as labourers

① The decreasing fertility rate will automatically control population

② Against article 21 of the Indian Constitution

③ Very difficult to implement

④ Core issue is of lack of human empowerment which if tackled will automatically reduce population [Both India]

The real issue is not population but lack of Human Capital. Any policy must be centered around capability improvement

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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 is the process of enhanced inter connectedness in terms of faster movement of labour, capital and services across national borders.

Globalisation Efficient

① Made the boundaries of the protectionist countries porous. For eg India (1991), Russia

② Increased the trade amongst countries from 1.5% of global GDP during 1990s to more than 4%. [World Trade Report WTO]

③ Helped in Human Capability development through Science & Technology and Health care improvements (COVID vaccine under 1 year, Small pox → more than 50)

## Unjust to developing countries

- ① Since developed countries are more efficient, free market benefits them more.
- ② Neo-colonialism by corporates [For eg Resource extraction from Africa, Latin America]
- ③ Lack of educational opportunities and proper health care results in underdevelopment of Human Capital in developing countries which are no match for developed.
- ④ Traditional Knowledge stolen by foreign countries. For ex India's Ayurveda being advertised by corporates.
- ⑤ Patent terrorism, digital divide, vaccine divide.

Hence Globalisation has acted as a corrosive agent eating away the traditional structure of developing country.

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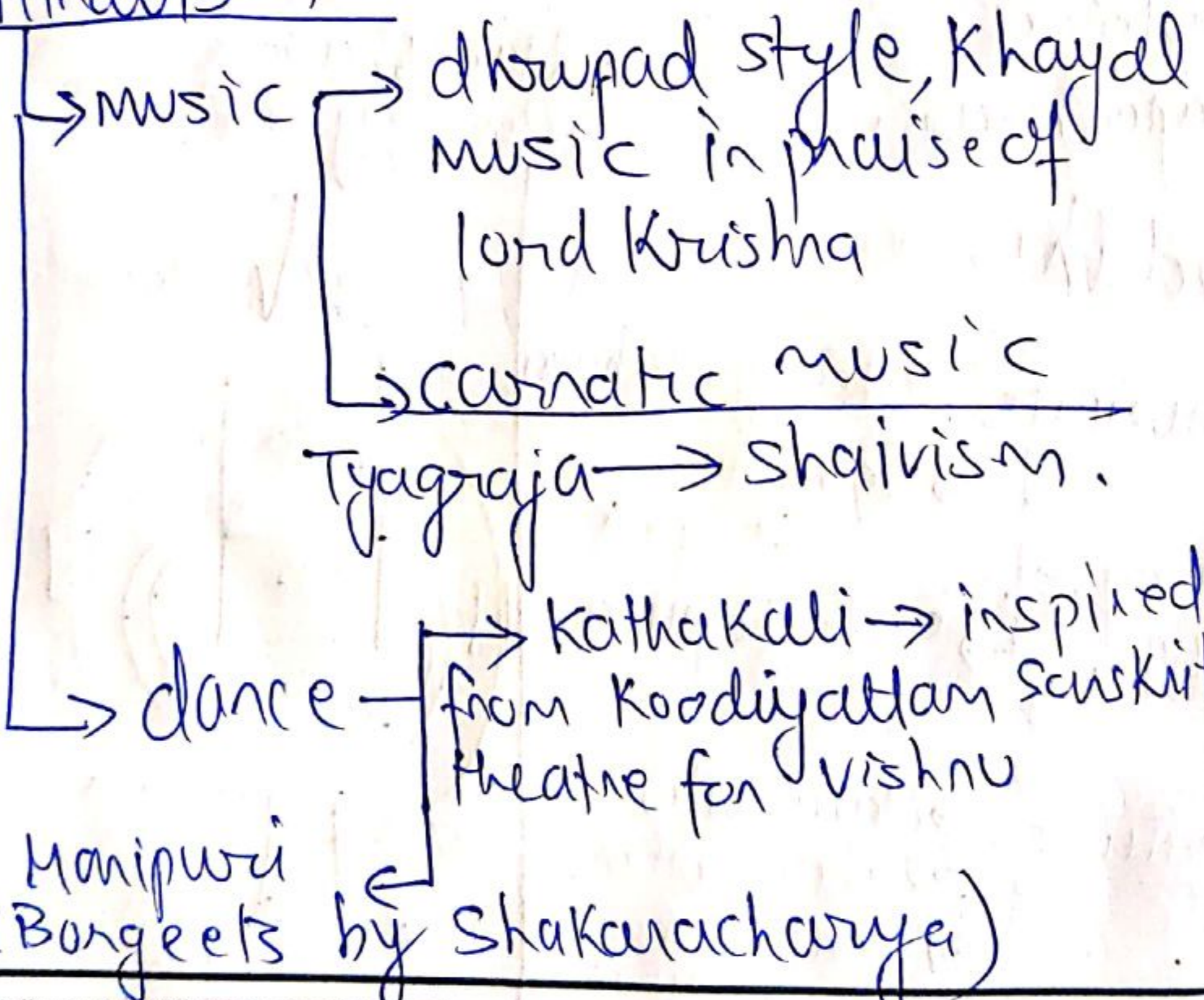
11. "It would not be completely wrong to state that in India, art is religion and religion is art." In light of the statement, discuss the impact of various religions on art in India, citing relevant examples. (250 words) 15

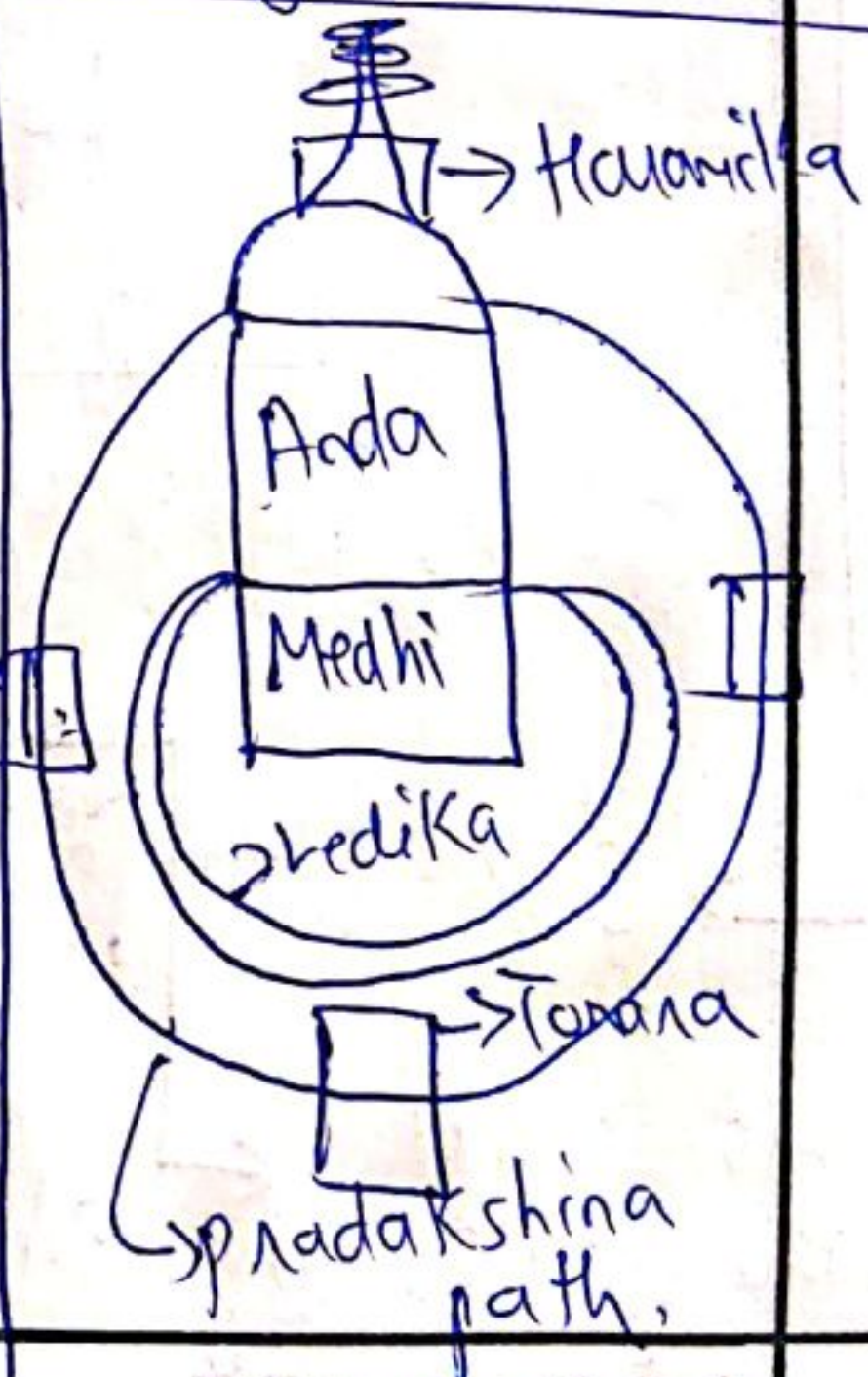
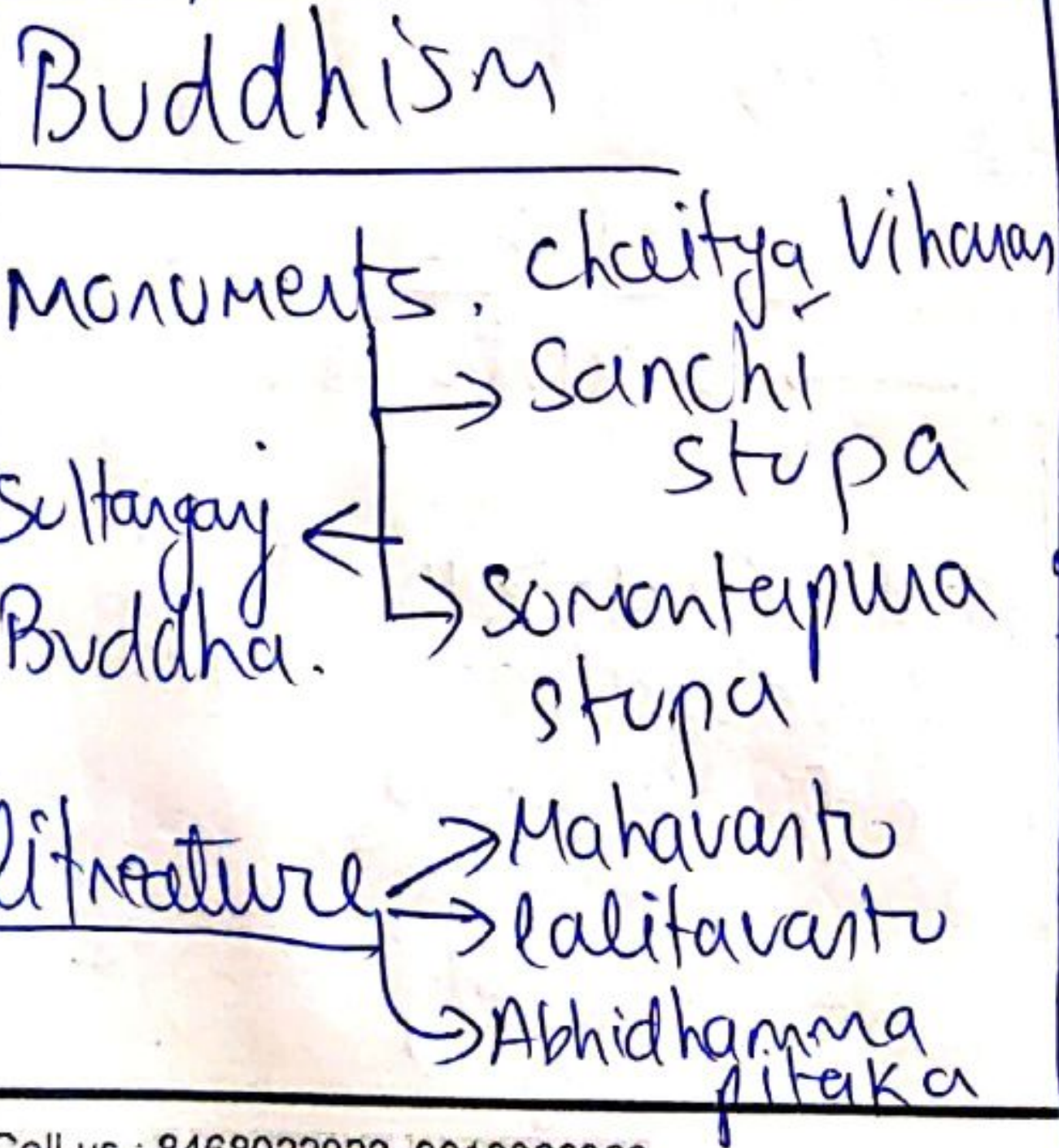
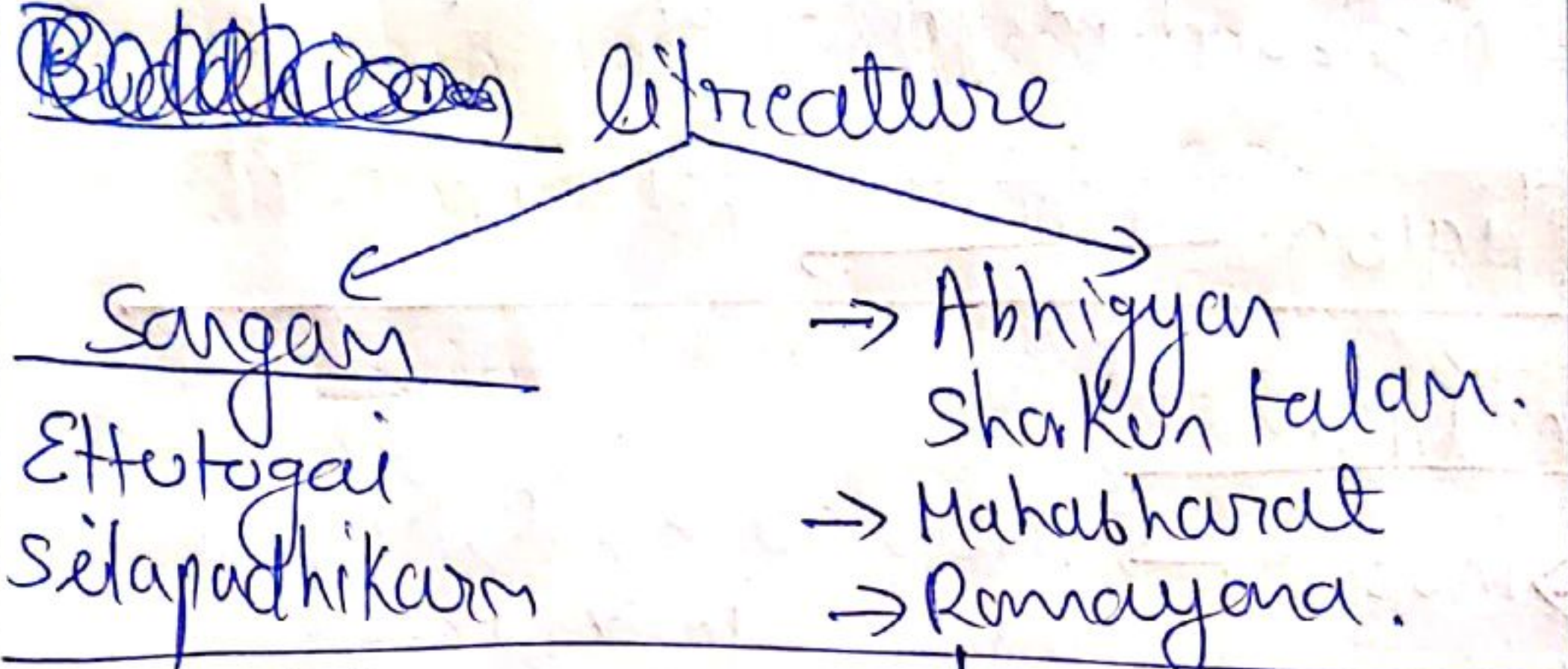
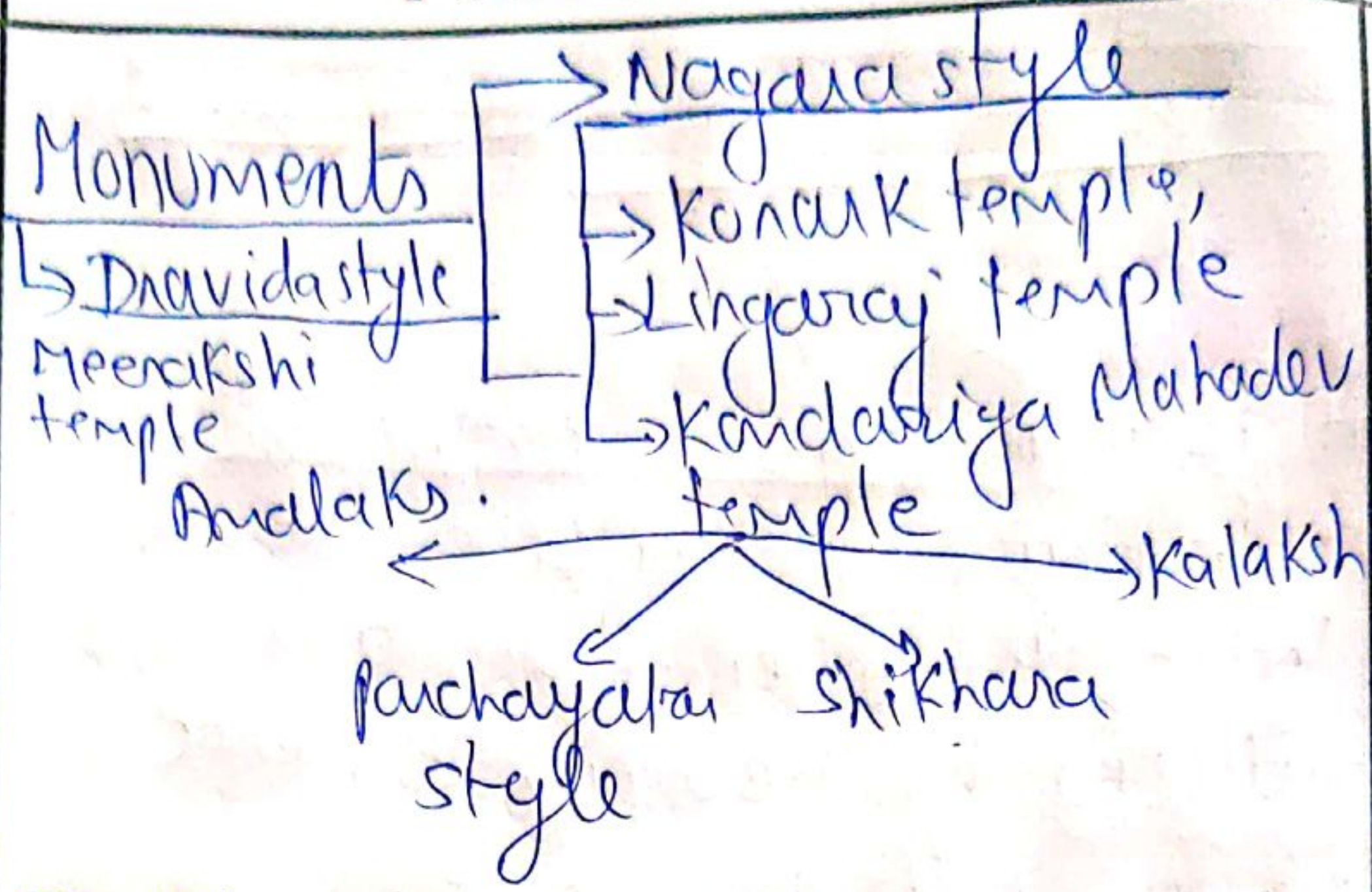
"यह कहना पूर्णतः गलत नहीं होगा कि भारत में कला ही धर्म है और धर्म ही कला है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, प्रासंगिक उदाहरण देते हुए भारत में कला पर विभिन्न धर्मों के प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Art is a humanistic expression manifesting man's inner emotion. In India, these emotions are regulated by religion & hence has profound impact on it.

Religion impact → Indian art

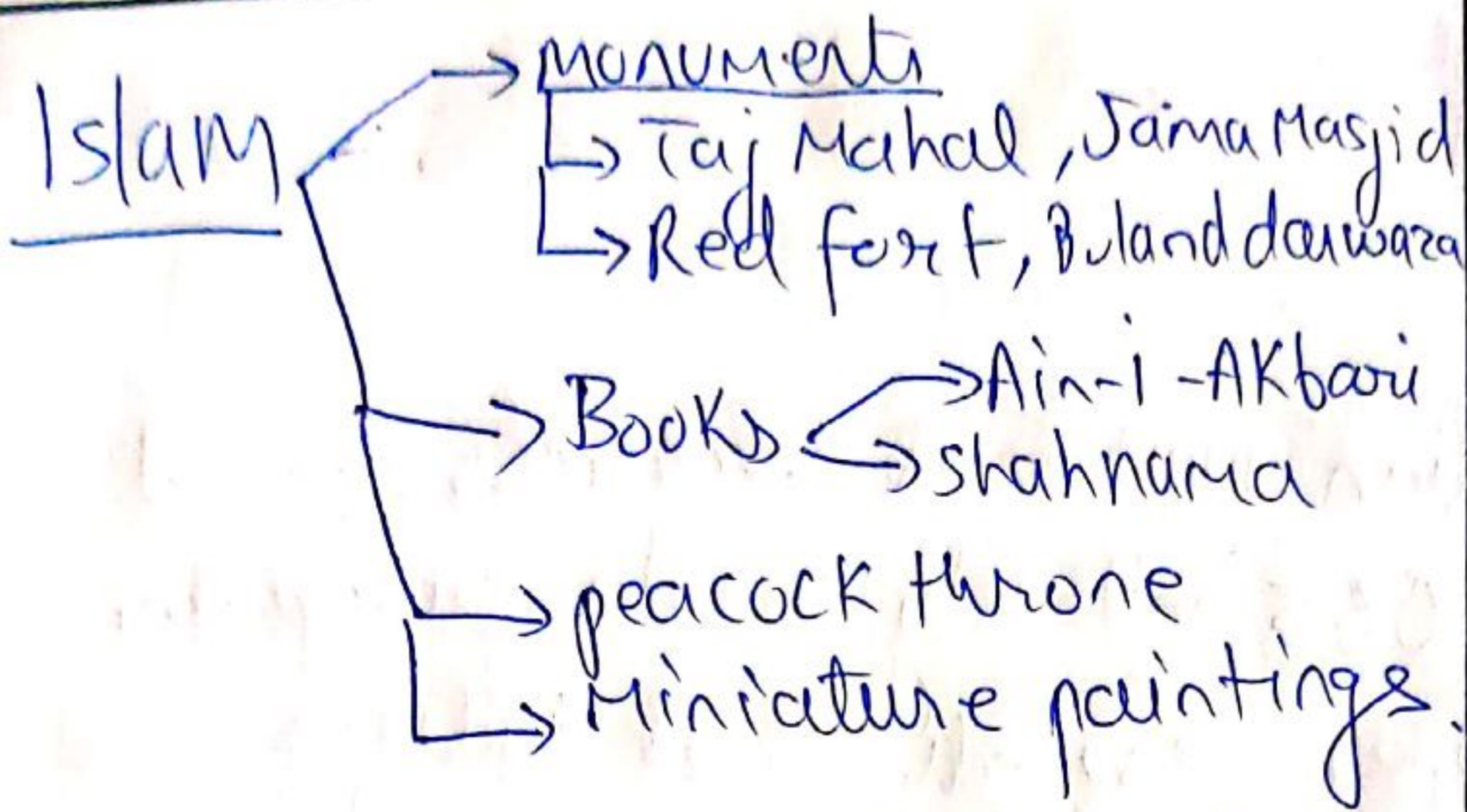
Hinduism





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There is even fusion of the religions resulting in hybrid art such as

- ① Sufism → Qawali
- ② ~~Ellora~~ Cave paintings → padampani Buddha.
- ③ Sitaravandal Caves where Jain and Buddhist are intermixed.

Hence Religion has had a profound impact not only on the development of art but its conservation and propagation. Ashoka spread Buddhism as a matter of state policy, similiar to chola who spread Hinduism far and wide.

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, formed in 1885 initially was a group for upper class educated Indian intelligentsia having a high membership fees and known for its elitism through exclusion.

↳ Dadabhai Naoroji, P. E. Wadia (western educated)

↳ M. K. Ranade, G. K. Ghole (Indian elites)

↳ A. O. Hume → Civil Servant

Hence, working class people were not able to join the Congress in initial years, therefore not play active role in politics.

However, with inflow of western education & subsequently

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the 1917 Russian revolution, the working class subjectively realised the objective reality and converted from class in itself to class for itself

Working class participation in national movement

- ① 1899, Great Indian peninsular railway strike was first instance of organised working class revolt
- ② Premtosh Ghosh, Subramanian Pillai motivated the working class to participate in Swadeshi movement through boycotts
- ③ Formation of All India trade union Congress was a watershed moment that politicised working class resulting in wide spread strikes like → Bombay textile

Mill strikers, Buckingham Carnatic strikes

④ After Gandhi's Ahmedabad Mill Strike, confidence of workers immensely increased in Congress resulting them in Congress led movements like → Civil disobedience movement, Quit India movement.

⑤ Used Communist party of India under MN Roy to bolster organisational strength and demonstrated vociferously during Naval Ratings revolt, Meerut conspiracy case, Kanpur Bolshevik case.

⑥ Supported Congress Socialist party in spreading socialist consciousness

Hence the workers proactively played a role in turning class based national movement into a mass based national movement which eventually got

13. Though some of his early measures restored faith among the Indians in the liberal tradition of England, Lord Ripon's tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy. Comment. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि लॉर्ड रिपन द्वारा किए गए कुछ शुरुआती उपायों ने इंग्लैंड की उदार परंपरा में भारतीयों के विश्वास को पुनर्वहाल किया, तथापि उसके कार्यकाल में औपनिवेशिक नौकरशाही की रूढ़िवादी मानसिकता में महत्वपूर्ण बदलाव नहीं हुए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Lord Ripon was the viceroy following Lord Lytton who was known for his reactionary and imperialistic policies. He was in charge from (1880-1884) and brought radical changes to restore Indian faith in England's policy towards them.

### Measures Restoring faith among Indians

① Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act as well as the Arms Act

② abandoned Lord Lytton policy of imperial expansion at the cost of Indians.

- ③ Undertook the policy of decentralisation of political power to the third tier of governance - Municipalities and hence known as father of Indian local self government
- ④ Undertook financial devolving of power.
- ⑤ increased expenditure towards Indian education.

Not bringing Significant Changes in conservative mindset

- ① Policy of subsidiarity could not be followed in letter and spirit because of apprehension of the British parliament.
- ② The civilian administration was unable to improve the basic facilities like, water

Sanitation and healthcare and continued the policy of colonial extraction.

③ Civilian administration still not answerable to legislature elected through 1861 councils act.

④ Civilian bureaucracy using draconian laws like sedition, official Secret Act to stifle free speech of press.

⑤ Indians were still not allowed in the coveted civil services and higher post of military as British followed white man's superiority rule.

Although Ripon tried to usher in fundamental changes, however the constant resistance by colonial bureaucracy in political social terms hampered progress.

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 अत्याचार के विरुद्ध समाज को जागरूक बनाने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका की और भारत में लोकतंत्र की धारणा को मजबूत किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

The New Social movement refers to the people's campaign against the state for securing better standards of life, healthy planet and corruption free governance.

Awakening Society against injustice

Political

↳ JP movement against indira Gandhi

→ Anti-Reservation movements against the implementation of mandal commission reports

→ Anna Hazare corruption free campaign, leading to Lokpal

Economical injustice

→ online campaign against vijay malya, Mehul chowksi

→ Coal block nationalisation,  
along with banking nationalisation,  
for removal of concentration of  
wealth.

Social injustice

① Nimbhaya movement to ensure  
safety of woman. ~~movement~~

② Rohit kemulla suicide  
movement for equal opportunity  
to dalits.

Environmental movements like  
Narmada Bachao, chipkoo Andola  
for better quality to environment.

These movements  
have had transcendental effects,  
as it has deepened democracy

in myriad ways

① Political Socialisation: It made people aware regarding the different political rights they enjoy being citizen of India.

② Interest articulation: These movements helped in channelising the different thoughts and view points of the people to the political representative.

③ These movements have helped in political education of the people and keeping the government accountable to the needs.

However due to over politicization and criminalization of these movements, they have been often used to erode the bond between govt & citizens as well as undermine constitutional democracy [Naxal movement, online hate]

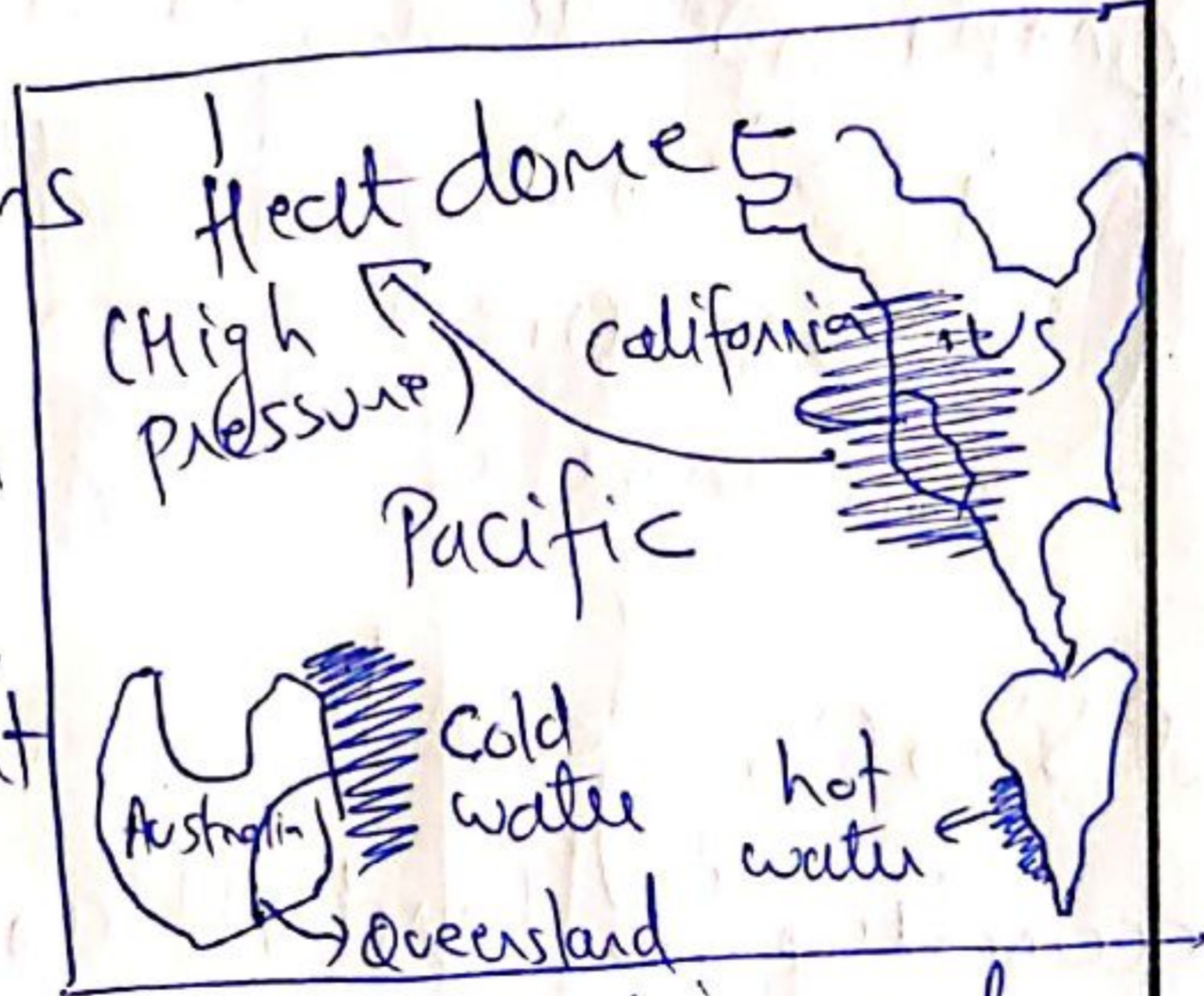
15. What are the reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and the United States? Are there any lessons to be learnt from these events by India? Explain adequately. (250 words) 15

ऑस्ट्रेलिया और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका जैसे देशों में बार-बार और प्रायः विनाशकारी वनाग्नि के क्या कारण हैं? क्या भारत को इन घटनाओं में कोई सीख लेनी चाहिए? विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

Wild Recently in 2020-21 due to severe drought conditions, massive wildfires ravaged the forest of California and Eastern Australia (Queensland region)

Reasons: Australia

① Due to the El-Nino conditions coupled with positive Indian ocean dipole, severe drought took place.



② large scale infestation of exotic species like lantern camou

③ Deforestation & overgrazing

Reasons : USA

① Heat domes, area of high pressure extremely hot zone resulting in trapping of hot air causing droughts.

② Artificial plantation of trees like Eucalyptus, thereby decreasing groundwater level.

Common → irresponsible human activities like camping  
 → lack of regional planning  
 → concretisation  
 → Climate change, no water harvesting

Lessons for India

According to Land Atlas Report by ISRO, 96 million hectares of land is undergoing degradation, thereby increasing fire prone areas to 15% of total land.

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① Evidence based Regional planning to eradicate tinder spots for fire.

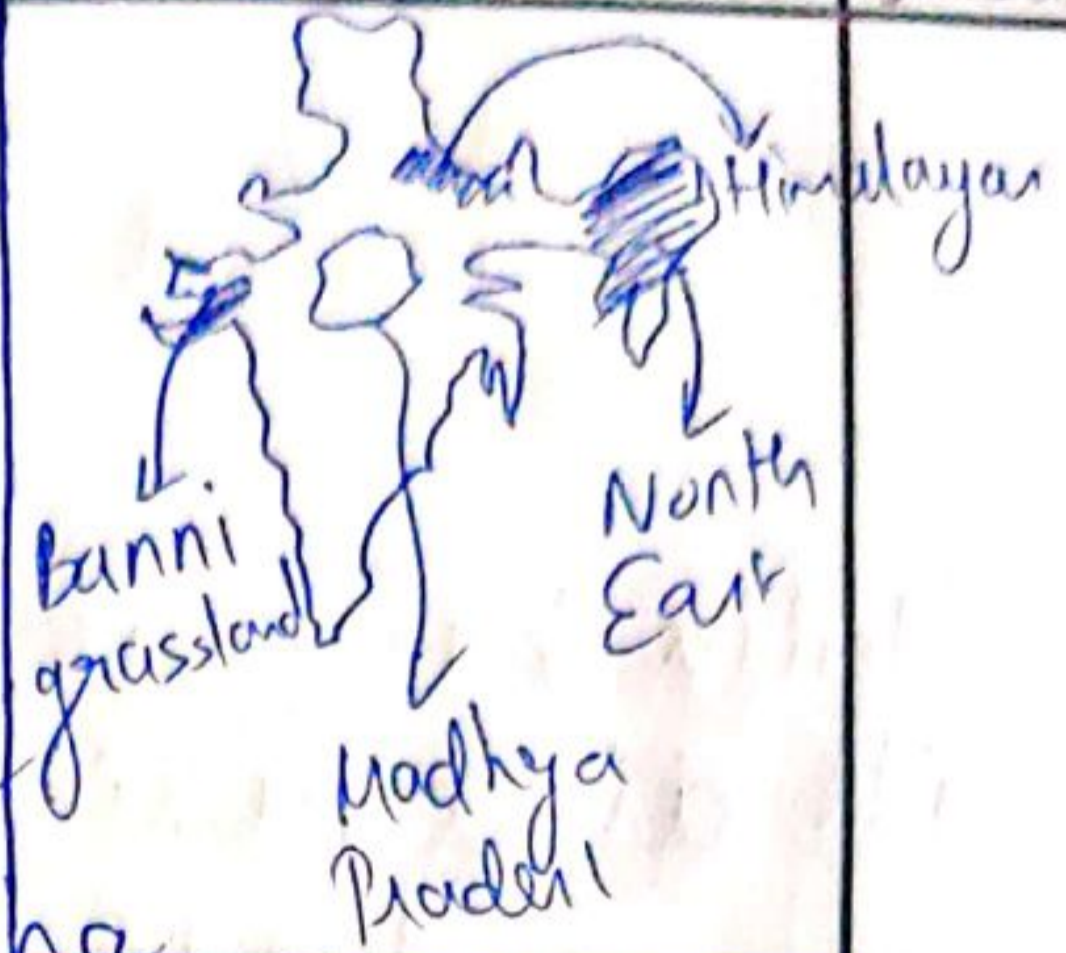
② Strict monitoring of tourist in camping sites.

③ Avoid infestation of natural forest with invasive species like Lantana Camara, Eucalyptus

④ control over grazing & shifting cultivation by aboriginals as done by Red Indians and Australian indigenous.

⑤ Flexible & Robust disaster mechanism for freak natural events like heat dome.

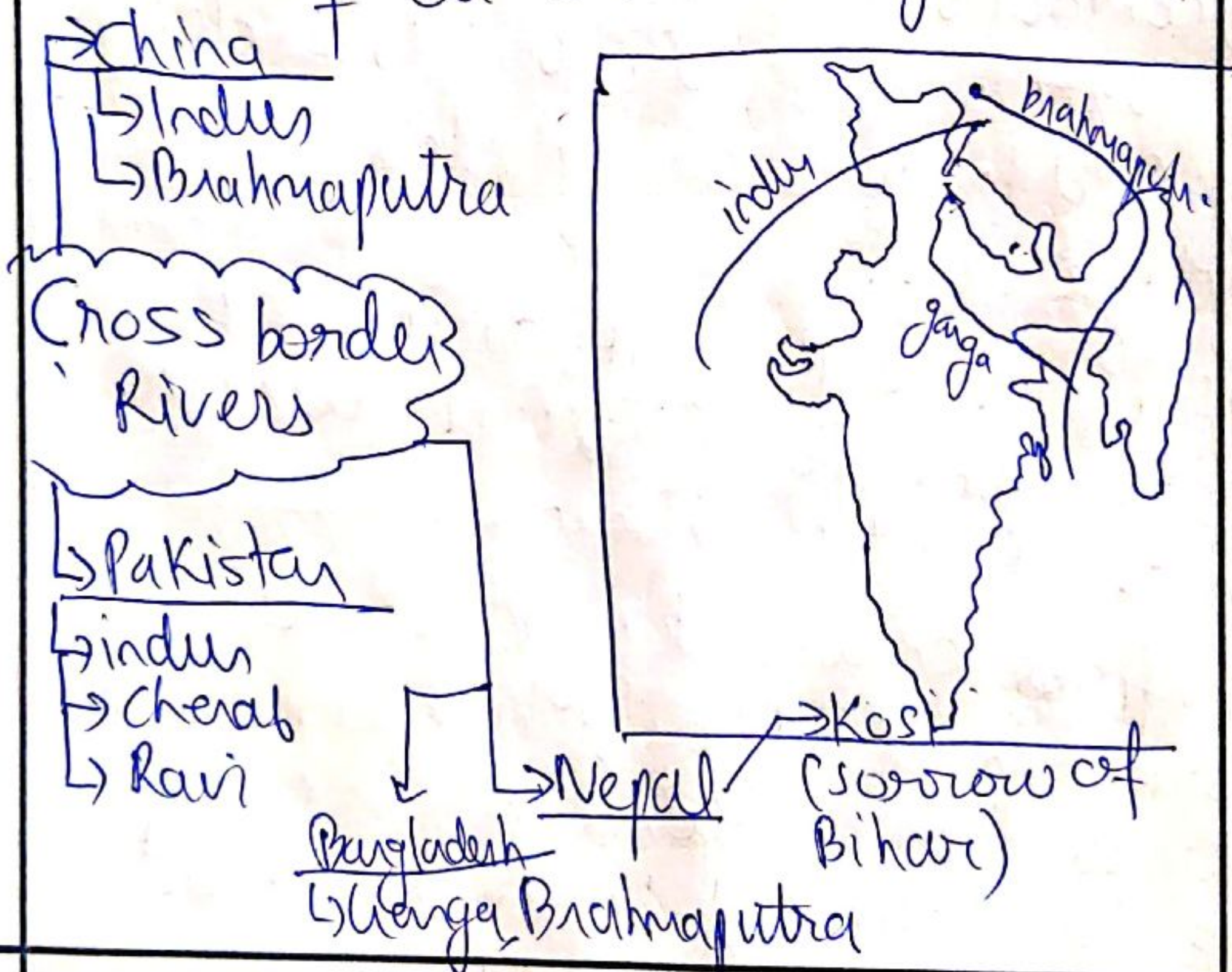
wildfires cause large scale destruction of not only human but natural flora & fauna & hence must be controlled before its spread



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 में जुड़े प्रमुख मुद्दों को वर्णित करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has more than 10% of its area, which is flood prone due to bad water management with both upper riparian and lower riparian states enhanced by monsoonal nature and snow fed river system in era of climate change



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Need for (cross border flood management)

- ① Most of the floods are due to excessive rain in neighbouring countries, for ex → Kosi floods.
- ② No data sharing regarding hydrological input & output resulting in drought as well as floods.
- ③ No prior intimation regarding monsoonal rains which is necessary for arrangements
- ④ Shifting nature of rivers which cannot be approximated from one side.

ISSUES

- ① Un-coordinated usage of water through dam buildings (China jixu), run-off rivers (Pakistan Indus river)
- ② lack of trust to share strategic information like

water levels due to strained geopolitical relationships. For eg India-China, India-Pakistan.

③ National interest over interest of South Asia resulting in acting in bad faith. For eg Kosi floods can be prevented if Nepal doesn't release water from dam.

### Remedial Measures

- ① Comprehensive Regional data sharing platform instead of bilateral data sharing
  - ② More treaties like Indus treaty, regulating autonomous bodies
  - ③ SAARC disaster management framework for transnational water management.
  - ④ Helsinki & Copenhagen rules
- Hence flood management should be multi-dimensional & multi-national

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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

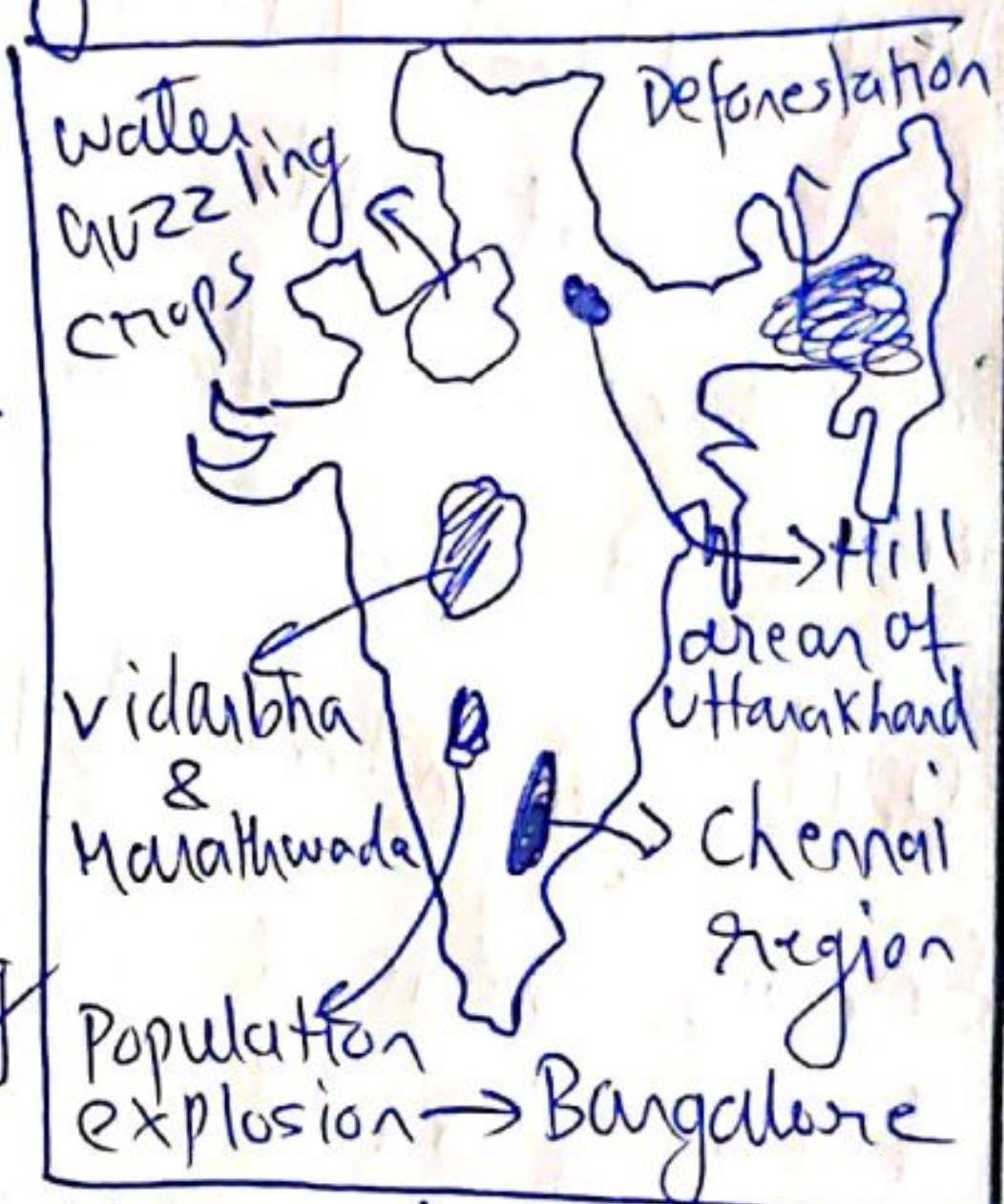
भारत में जल संपादन का ह्रास एक भू-जलवायु (जियो-क्लाइमेटिक) घटना के साथ-साथ कुछ अदूरदर्शी सरकारी नीतियों का परिणाम है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, NITI Aayog released Composite water index which stated that 250 million Indians are on the verge of water crisis which would increase to 500 million by 2040

## Depletion of Water Resources:

### Geo-climatic

① changing rainfall patterns due to climate change. For eg IPCC → 6% decrease (6<sup>th</sup> Assesment) in rainfall, 15% increase in intensity of rainfall in limited areas.



② changing local topography due to urbanisation. For eg eroding of

Amavali's reducing rainfall over delhi

③ Shifting of ITCZ southwards due to changing AMOC resulting in lesser rainfall over Indian Subcontinent.

④ Higher atmospheric temperature, resulting in lower rainfall.

⑤ Evaporation of water resources due to drier climate.

⑥ Salinization of ground water resources.

### Short-Sighted Policies

① Encroachment over wetlands for housing & other purposes. For eg Bangalore → 360 lake (1970) → 240 (2021)

② water guzzling crops not through rain based irrigation but ground water based. For eg punjab.

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- ③ Virtual water export in form of high water intake crops like Rice for better price.
- ④ Deforestation & unplanned growth of sub-urban cities.
- ⑤ Faulty methods of irrigation like flood based, canal based in South India & tank based in North India.

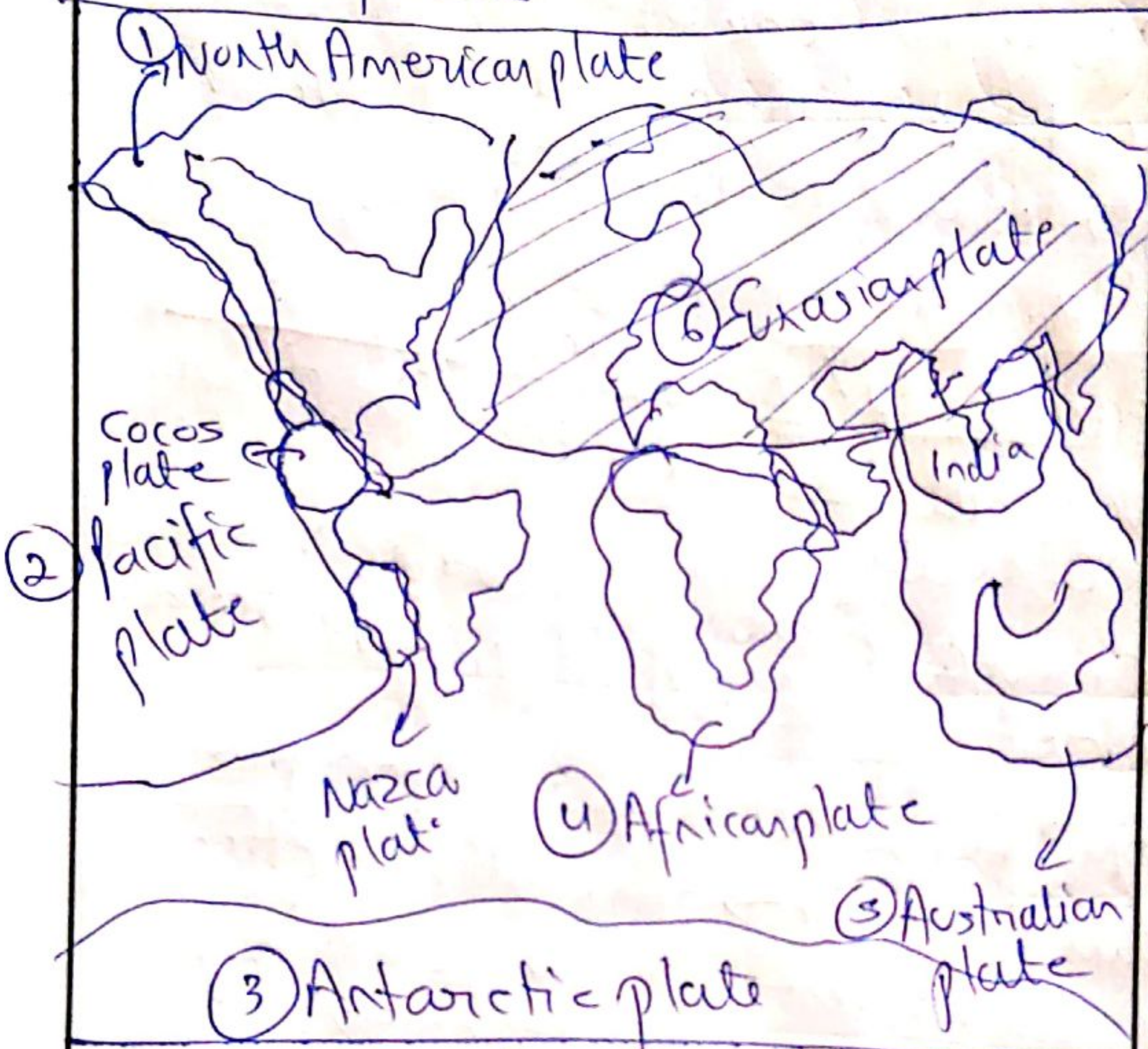
Measures taken by Government

- ① National Water Mission for efficient use of water
  - ② Circular Economy of water via recycled use of grey water → Jal Jeevan
  - ③ PM Kishi Sinchayee Yojana for better irrigation → sprinkler irrigation
  - ④ water harvesting made compulsory and local based usage of technique
- Hence government has taken proactive measures to rectify previous mistakes

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

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

Lithospheric plates are large scale continental and oceanic plates floating over the asthenosphere.



Movement of plates

① Pacific plate is moving westwards

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colliding with the Eurasian plate and moving away from the North American plate

② the North American plate is diverging from the Eurasian plate resulting in mid-oceanic divergence.

③ East African rift valley is moving towards Australia breaking the African continent into two parts.

④ Indian plate moving into the Eurasian plate thereby increasing height of Himalayas

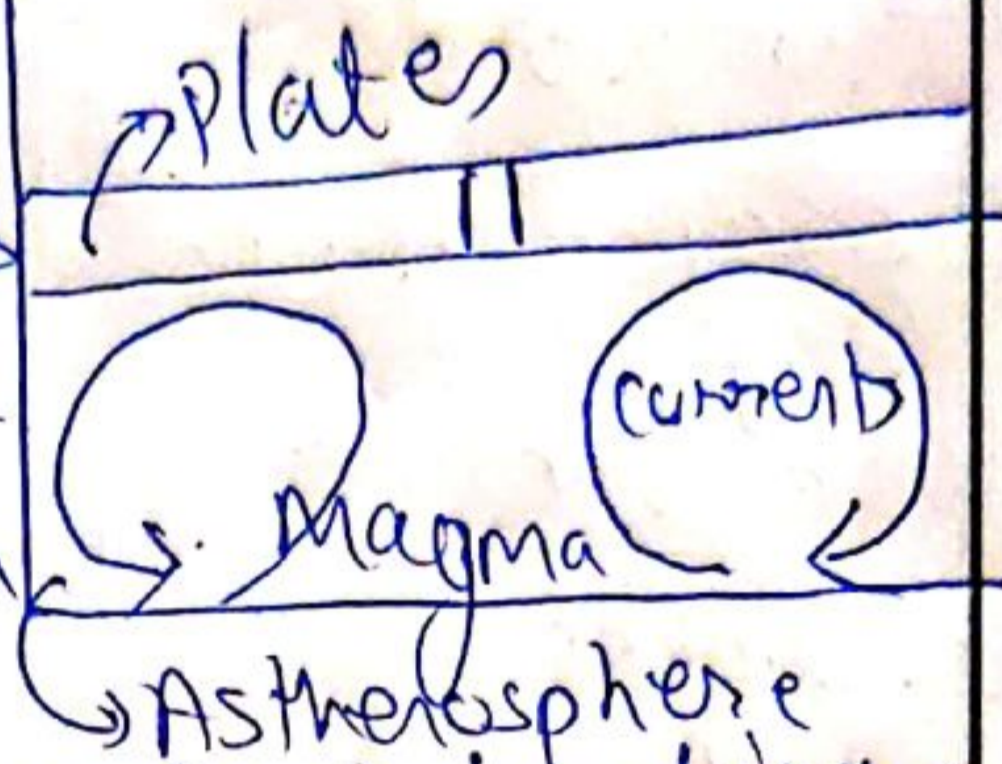
Why do plate Move?

① Mackenzie gave the ~~Continental~~ plate tectonic theory, according to which plates are like wooden

planks floating over the plastic asthenosphere!

## ② Convectional Current Theory

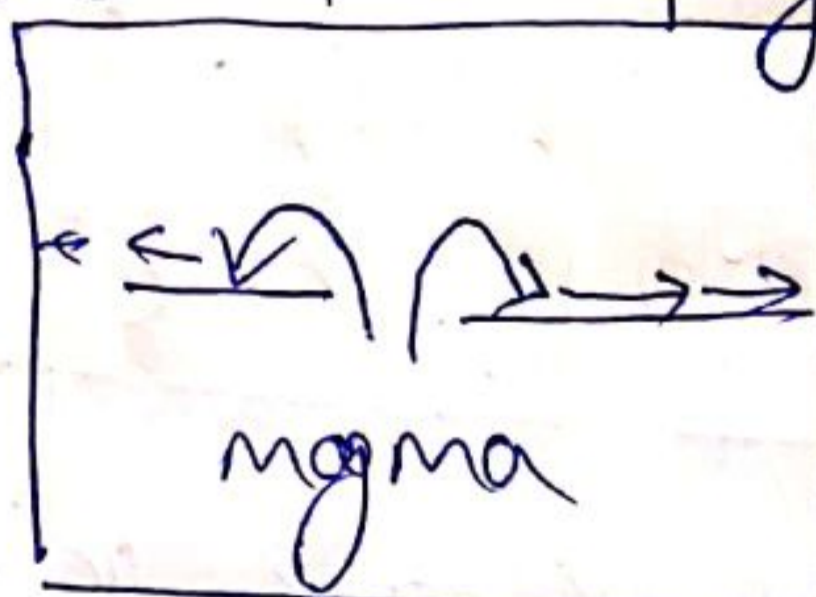
Convectional current theory suggest that convectional currents due to temperature differences in magma



attributed to primordial heating set up movements of magma which in turn moves the plates. It is similar to convectional movement of air in atmosphere

## ③ Sea floor Spreading - ~~Arthur~~ Hess

Movement of sea floors due to erupting magma from divergent boundaries as seen in mid ocean Atlantic ridge



The above three phenomena combine to result in the movement of plates in a cycle called continental cycle theory

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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।

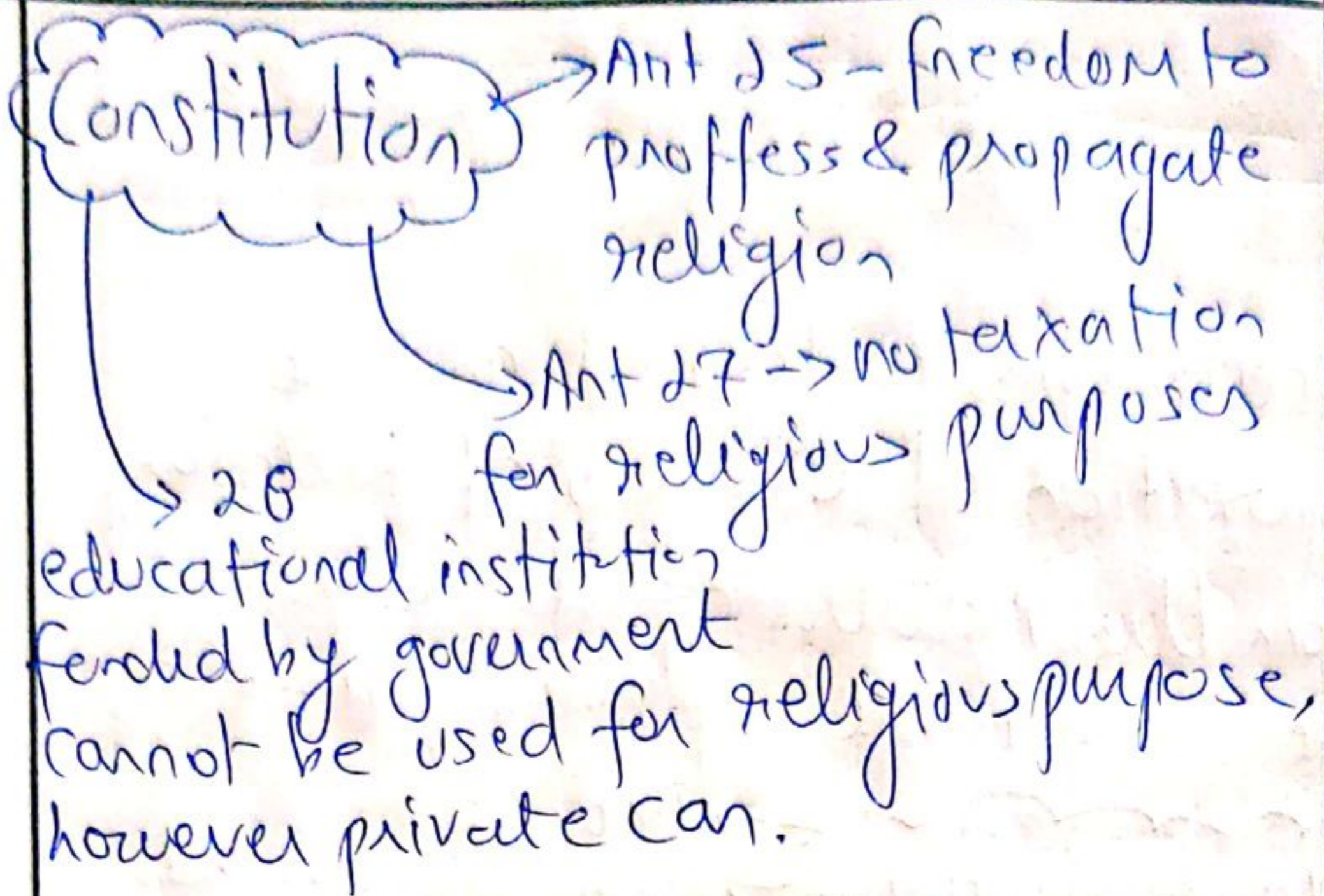
Secularism is defined as the separation of matters of Religion from the matters of state. There are three models of secularism

**Hard secularism** → France  
→ no religious symbols in public life  
→ Religion private matters  
USA ↑

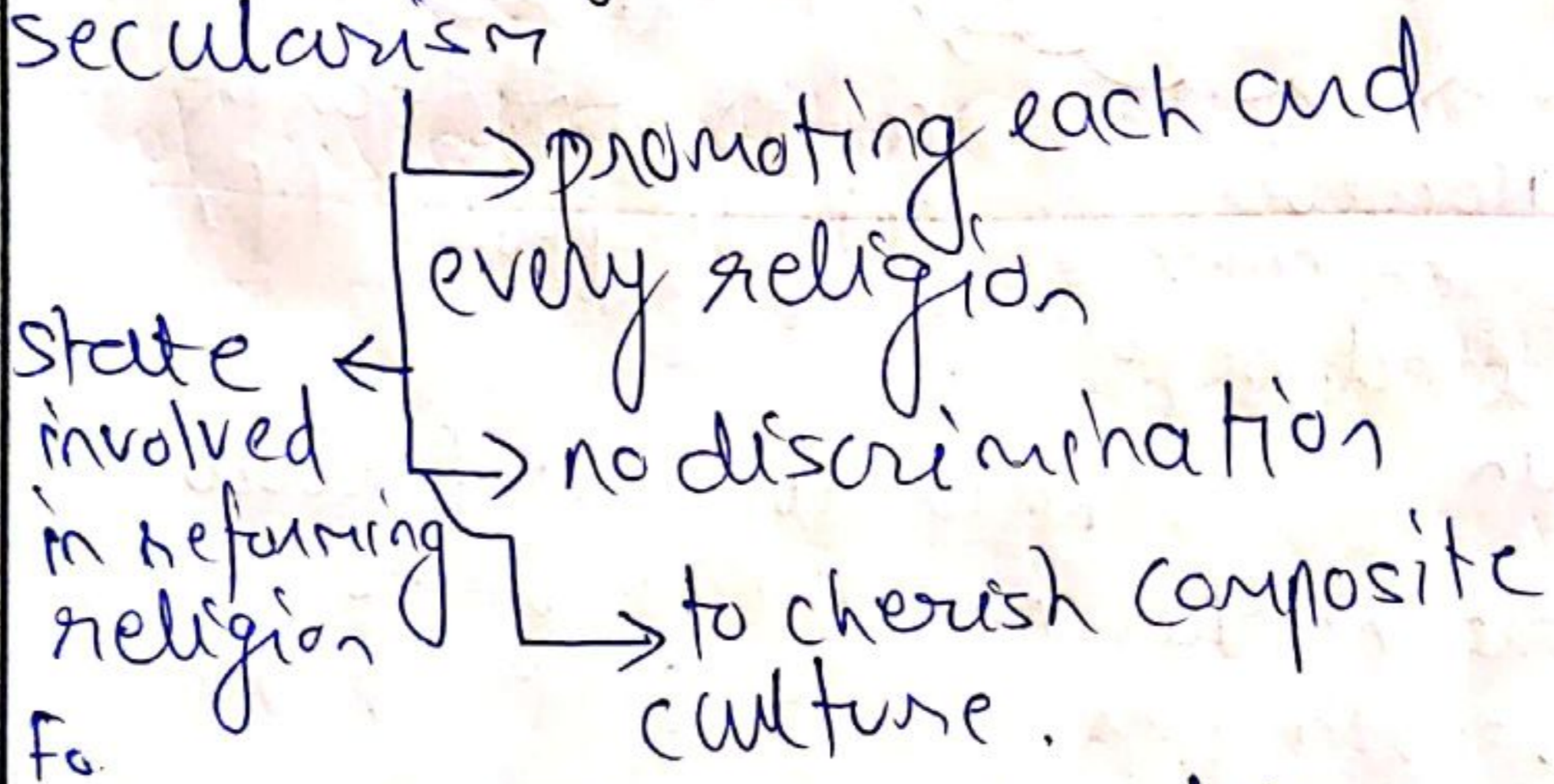
**Soft secularism** → melting pot model  
→ different religion co-exist and can be seen in public life

→ However religion cannot be used for political gain

India does not follow either rather has a unique form of secularism called Salad bowl concept of secularism which is in consonance with the constitutionally obligated terms



In India there is coherence between constitutional secularism and the one practised, because India envisaged equal distance secularism



In view of above state has taken many steps like

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- ① Funding minority institution → Aligarh Muslim University
- ② Removing evil social norms → Triple Talag, child marriages, Hindu succession
- ③ Aiding religious minorities like Siya Parsi scheme, Hajj yatra.

however in recent times state has increasingly tried to interfere in matters of religion for public interest like

- ① CAA act, Marriage Regulation
- ② regulation of minority institutions
- ③ Regulation of Cow slaughter.
- ④ banning public gathering for Namaaz
- ⑤ Restricting christian Neo's

state therefore has taken a calibrated approach balancing fundamental aspects of religion as well as the modernity that surrounds upholding Constitutional morality

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

भारत द्वारा स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित संरचना और सेवाओं पर जी.डी.पी. के एक प्रतिशत से भी कम व्यय किया जाता है। हम कबल के आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि देखमान अव्यवस्था संरचना (केयर इकोनॉमी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर) पर मार्जजतिक निवेश में वृद्धि कई नीतिगत उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में कैसे सहायक हो सकती है।

Care Economy refers to the proper maintenance and aid of sections of society which in their natural state are unable to meet basic human standards.

- ① Geriatric Care for old age.
- ② Pediatric Care for young
- ③ ~~social security~~

Problems of Existing Care Infrastructure

- ① Low number of old age homes for the 8.6% of the old age population
- ② Lack of institutional deliveries and post natal care resulting in high morbidities. For eg Infant mortality rate  $\rightarrow 33/1000$

③ lack of educational institutions for disabled people

④ lack of adequate & cheap Healthcare facilities due to low investment

⑤ less expenditure on Research & development for chronic diseases for old, genetic diseases for young and problems of disabled

### Increased Public investment

① Evidence based policy interventions

② Fulfilling international conventions like UN Rights of child as well as national policies like national old age policy

③ Aid in increasing Human Capital  
child → future capital increase  
old → productive ageing  
woman → less mortality, increased productivity

Hence increase in public investment  
through

- ① PPP
- ② debt markets & CSR
- ③ Social stock Exchange
- ④ NCO's

can have multifold benefits  
for India. In light of above  
govt has introduced many policies

- ① National Health policy to  
better the lives of all
- ② POSHAN abhiyan for nutritional  
Security
- ③ National Child policy 2006
- ④ Increased Civil Society  
participation like HELP age  
India, SEWA, CRY
- ⑤ increased microfinance.

Hence India in its pursuit of  
SDG goals as well as constitutional  
obligation under article 39 has  
substantially invested in Core infrastructure