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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1513)

Name of Candidate	Srishti Goyal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1064 896
Center	Online	Date	11/02/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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.

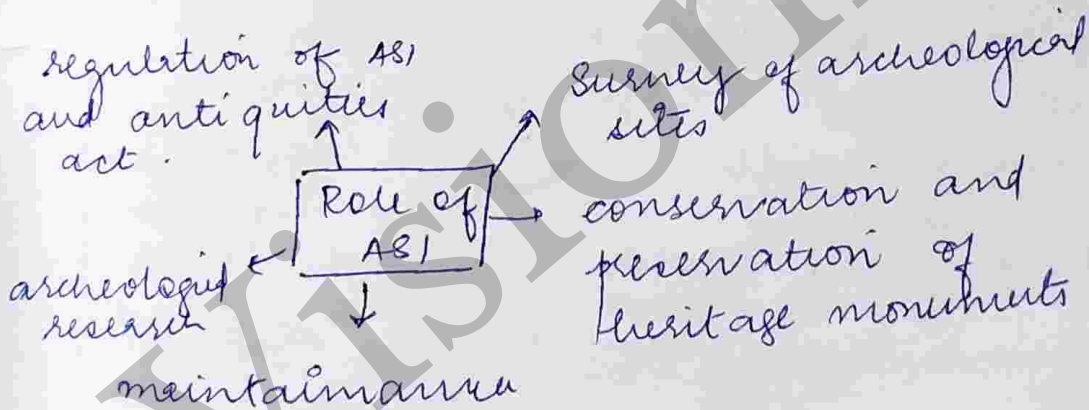
6.

All the Best

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

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

Archaeological Survey of India was established in 1861 with the efforts of Alexander Cunningham. It comes under Ministry of Culture and is a premier institution for archaeological research and protection of heritage monuments.



challenges faced by ASI

- 1) Lack of skilled manpower and trained human resource
- 2) Inadequate finances and support
- 3) Smuggling of antiquities.

- 4) Natural calamities and climate change affects on monuments like flash floods, acid rain on Taj mahal.

measures taken to address them

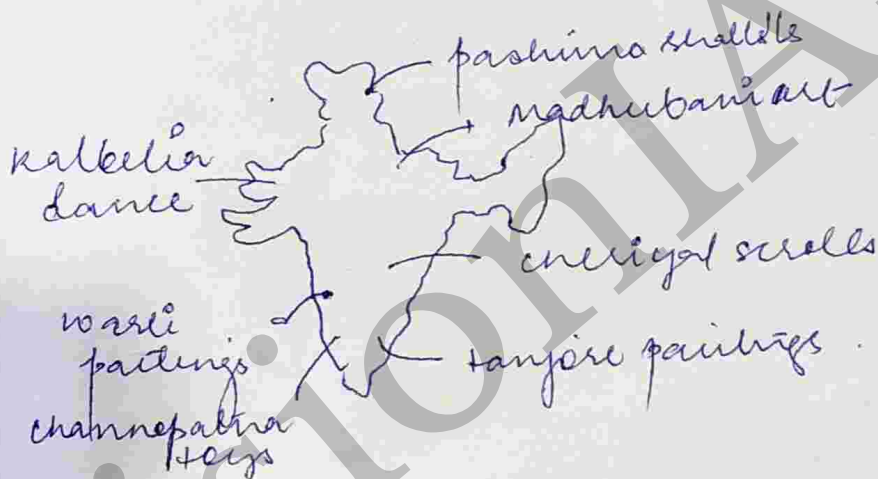
- 1) National policy on conservation of heritage structures to conserve heritage monuments.
- 2) National authority on ancient monuments for classifying and framing guidelines for maintaining them.
- 3) Inter-agency collaboration with ISRO.
- 4) Private participation through 'Adopt-a Heritage Scheme' eg. Lal Qila.

Further, government duty under article 49 and citizen duty under article 51A should be promoted to jointly protect our cultural heritage.

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 includes the paintings, sculptures, pottery, music and dance of tribals.



Tribal art has huge potential in their socio-economic transformation in following ways -

- 1) Market expansion - tribal products can be sold in market to offer new variety of products.
- 2) Commercialisation of their products can serve as income source for

them. For eg, through marketplaces like Amazon, TRIFED's TRIBES INDIA brand which helps in creating brand value for their art.

3. Helps in gaining social recognition, and overcome poverty.

challenges

- 1) Lack of awareness among tribals to commercialise their art
- 2) Lack of public interest in investing in tribal art
- 3) Dilution of genuineness and threat of stealing of their traditional knowledge.

Government's initiatives like Traditional knowledge Digital library, Van dhan yojana and TRIFED and GI tags to tribal art are welcome steps.

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।

Government of India Act 1919, was introduced as a shift from responsible representative government provided in 1909 GOA act to responsible governments.

Radical administration changes introduced by it -

1) At Central level :-

1.1) Executive - three out of six members of viceroys' executive council were to be Indian

1.2) Legislative -

1.2.1. bicameralism introduced

1.2.2. can ask questions and discuss the budget

2) At provincial level -

2.1) Executive - introduction of dyarchy by dividing

Subjects into reserved and transferred list

2.2) can ask supplementary questions and discuss budget.

- 3) franchise was expanded
- 4) division of central and state subjects.

But it remained short of fulfilling aspirations of Indians because -

- 1) Governor-general retained the veto power
- 2) no responsible government at centre
- 3) 78% of budget at central level can't be discussed.
- 4) Franchise was still very limited.

Nationalists like Lal called it unworthy and unlucky scheme.

Indians condemned it as it didn't fulfilled their demands.

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 was a war fought in 1950-1953 between North Korea and South Korea which was fallout of cold war where Soviet Union backed North Korea and South Korea was backed by USA.

It is often deemed as the forgotten conflict. It happened between World War 2 and Vietnamese war and was officially censured by Korea Armistice but never stopped officially; whose far reaching implications can be felt even today.

Implications of Korean war -

1) Instability in Korean peninsula - North and South Korea divided by 38th parallel are still in state of war!

2) Rise of China and Mao's stand
As China backed North Korea with
USSR, Mao's communist ideas spread
in North Korea

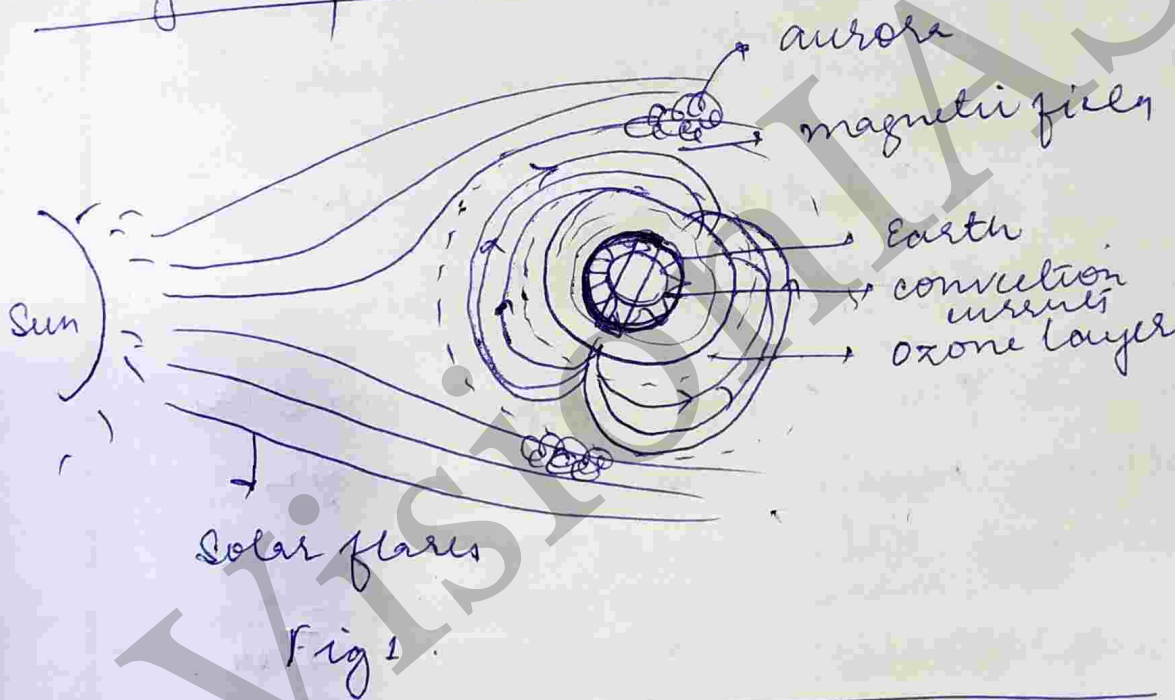
3) Arms race in North Korea and
geo-political implications
North Korea has stepped into nuclear
race, inviting sanctions from
western countries, which has further
aggravated the issue, burden of
which lies on general public.
This has also fuelled hostility
between USA and North Korea.

Thus, though it is a forgotten conflict
in pages of history, but has far
reaching implications in destabilising
South East Asia.

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

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

Earth's magnetism refers to the magnetic field generated from core of earth and forming a shield called magnetosphere.



Origin :- Dynamo theory

The liquid outer core of earth is filled with liquid iron and other heavy metals. The convective currents in outer core of liquid iron generates electro magnetism giving rise to

earth's magnetism .

Significance with reference to its interaction with solar particles:-

- 1) Enables life on earth by shielding the earth from the highly energetic and dangerous solar particles.
- 2) Protects the satellites, space station and astronauts in space.
- 3) Protects the ozone layer from solar storms which protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays.
- 4) Protects electronic and communication assets on earth.
- 5) Creates aurora borealis and aurora australis on North and South pole respectively with interaction with solar radiations, becoming tourist attraction.

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।

India's first PM, J. Nehru called dams as the modern temples of India owing to the significance in electricity generation, recreation, flood control, and water storage and irrigation.

However, there are certain challenges in India pertaining to dam safety such as -

- 1) Ageing of dams - In India, the dams are built with expected life of 100 years. Most of Indian dams are ageing now posing great risk.
- 2) Poor maintenance - The adequate maintenance is not being done.

- 3.) Inadequate monitoring of water flow
- 4.) Inter state dam disputes eg. Mullaperiyar dam maintenance and usage issue between Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- 5.) climate change and risk of increasing flash floods and earthquakes.

In this regard, government has introduced Dam rehabilitation and improvement project which has following potential -

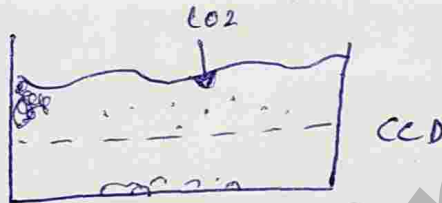
- 1.) Proper framework for maintenance and monitoring of dams.
- 2.) Study of their efficiency and hazard posed by them
- 3.) Provision for rehabilitation of displaced people.

As, dams are essential but also hazard infrastructure, their challenges in their safety need to be addressed.

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 (CCD)
refers to the depth at which the rate of dissolution of calcium carbonate equates to its rate of formation.



The anthropogenic warming has resulted in rise of carbon dioxide absorption in oceans, decreasing its pH and thus acidifying the oceans. This has resulted in rise in CCD.

Implications

- 1) loss of biodiversity :- many aquatic species are composed of calcium carbonate skeleton such as coral reefs. Increase in CCD

leads to faster dissolution of calcium carbonate than its formation which risks the lives of such species.

Also coral reefs provide habitat to multiple species which also becomes extinct.

2) Slows rate of formation of calcium carbonate, decreasing their quantity in oceans.

3) Kinders analysis of anthropogen passing effect on ocean for further studies.

The rise in CO₂ shows the adverse effects of climate change and indicates starting of anthropocene. Thus, we need to fulfill our commitments under Paris Agreement on climate change in full spirit.

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 process of moving in the ladder of social stratification. It occurs through Sanskritisation, desanskritisation, urbanisation and modernisation.

Relationship with equality

Social mobility has direct relation with equality. A society enabling social mobility allows the individual to move upward in social hierarchy and achieve the equal socio-economic and political rights. It enables them to achieve equality at par with other society members.

For instance, the upward social mobility of so-called lower caste has enabled them to have equal educational rights.

Impediments

1) Social problems :-

i.1) Caste system - In India, the caste system is very rigid which restricts the social mobility. Eg. on untouchables.

i.2) Patriarchy - It restricts women from achieving equality.

2) Economic impediments

Poverty and unemployment restricts the upward mobility and limiting them to vicious cycle of poverty.

3) Political challenges and apathy in exploiting social divides

4) Administrative - poor implementation of welfare schemes

Way forward

- Educating the youth
- Providing employment opportunities
- Efficient implementation of targeted schemes
- Social security provisions.

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।

India is undergoing a demographic change with population expansion. It is expected India will overtake China as the most populous country by 2027.

The increasing population poses the following challenges which calls for need of population control measures -

- 1) Strain on resources - India has 17% of world population with 2.4% of total geographical area and 4% of water resources. Rising population further puts stress on already limited resources.
- 2) Affects welfare measures - Social welfare becomes difficult in huge population. Education and healthcare provisioning falls backseat.

and food security becomes major issue.

3) can lead to malthusian crises.

4) affects lifestyle and quality of life with decreasing opportunities and increasing competition.

Analysis of Two-child policy

merits

1. Helps in controlling population pressure
2. Better lifestyle
3. Social justice and development.

Demerits

1. Against right to freedom
2. China's experience which resulted in accelerated ageing and dependant population.
3. India's declining TFR., eg Kerala - less than 2.1.

way forward -

- Promoting family planning
- Increasing availability & accessibility to contraceptives
- ↳ women empowerment

The above measures should be taken rather than interfering in demographic process which could be counterproductive.

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 the economic and social integration of countries through transfer of goods, people, investments and information across the borders.

It is incredibly efficient as -

It helps developing countries like India to grow and develop by

- attracting investments
- cross border trade
- providing cheap labours and resources to developed countries

Provides opportunities for better life by migration for jobs, education and services.

Integration and heterosisation of culture.

But it is incredibly unjust also as it increases the inequality in developing countries like India by

- exploitation of labour and weaker sections.
- the domestic industry are unable to compete with foreign competition
- lopsided development
- homogenisation of culture and loss of traditional cultural identity. eg by westernisation in clothing, food.

Thus, as Globalisation connects the world making it more interconnected it is equally efficient and unjust.

An international cooperation is needed to make it more balanced and beneficial for every section of society.

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।

In India, the art and religion are very much related and rooted in each other.

Art is religion

- 1) worshipping of sculptures like Shiva, Buddha, Yaksha etc.
- 2) use of paintings in religious practices.
- 3) Dances is considered as form of worship eg. Tandava
- 4) music like bhajans and hymns for worshipping.

Religion is art

Religious practices in India is an art in itself which involves elaborate rituals in form of music, dance and epics.

Impact of religions on art in India

Art Religion	Visual	Performance	Literature
Hinduism	• Amaravati sculptures • Temple architecture	• Carnatic music • Sattriya dance • Kathakali • Madhuban paintings	• epics like Ramayana Mahabharata • Bhagat Gita
Islam	• Mughal architecture mosque, minars	• miniature paintings • Quran verses • Sufi music	• Quran
Christianity	• Churches like Bom Jesus Basilica	• Bazaar paintings	
Buddhism	• Gandhara art • Ajanta caves vihar and chaityas, stupas	• buddhist chanting	• pothi

Thus, in India art is religion and religion is art which influence and impacts each other.

Don't waste anything in margin
(इस पृष्ठ के किनारे कुछ न लिखें)

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।

working class along with the peasants were the backbone of the nationalist movement.

However in initial years, there was organizational apathy from the Indian National Congress.

Reasons:-

- 1) Moderates did not believe in capacity of masses thus, excluded them
- 2) Did not want a class divide in the nationalist struggle.
- 3) Early nationalist differentiated between the working class under foreign and native capitalist. Advocated for rights of workers under foreign capitalists only.

During this phase, the workers

movement were led by some philanthropists such as S. Banejee and N.M. Lokhande of Bombay Mills Association.

Participation of working class in nationalist movement

1. with the Swadeshi movement - with the belief of extremist like Tilak in capacity of masses, workers started participating in swadeshi movement.
2. Confidence came with the emergence of Cardhiji who brought energy of society in nationalist struggle. The Ahmedabad mill strike instilled confidence in satyagraha among workers.

3. The overwhelmingly participated in the subsequent non-cooperation and civil disobedience movement.

4. Formation of All India Trade Union Council and International Labour Organization furthered their

interests.

5. Impact of Swadeshm and rising left front with leaders like S.C. Bose and J. Nehru. The subsequent phase saw massive strikes.
6. Impact of revolutionaries, led to railway and textile strikes and
7. Quit India movement and partition struggle also witnessed overwhelming participation from working class.

Thus, despite organizational apathy from Congress initially, working class participated overwhelmingly in nationalist movement subsequently and became backbone of freedom struggle.

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. (250 words) 15
Comment.

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 is viewed as a liberal Governor. General who reversed the reactionary policies of Lord Lytton.

His early measures restored the faith among Indians in the liberal tradition of England. Some of such measures are -

- 1) Repealed the vernacular press act. Thus, in the vernacular language, newspapers could be published.
- 2) Local self government introduction
- 3) Hunter Commission during his tenure advocated education reforms, obliging state for providing education. It also promoted women education.

- 4) First factory act which regulated the working hours and also prohibited child labour under seven years of age.

However, his tenure did not bring about significant changes in the conservative mindset of the colonial bureaucracy.

The Ilbert bill controversy is evidence of it.

Ripon introduced Ilbert bill to end the racial judge discrimination in judiciary. However, it attracted vast criticism and opposition from colonial bureaucracy which

- formed Defence committee against Ilbert bill as it was unacceptable for them to be tried by even educated Indians.

as a consequence, the bill was diluted
this made Indian nationalist
realise the true nature of
British and soon, the Indian
National Congress was formed
in 1885.

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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।

In post-independent India, the social movements continued, however their nature and objectives changed from religion, freedom to rights and democracy.

They made an important beginning in awakening the society against injustices. Such as -

- 1) women movements for equal rights, right to education, equal pay at work. Also against sexual harassment, rape and to protect dignity. eg. Nirbhaya movement, Vishaka guidelines.
- 2) Transgender movements which resulted in legalisation of homosexuality in India.

- 3) Scheduled caste movements for their dignity, against discrimination and equal rights.
eg. Dalit movement, J.P. Narayan movement in Bihar.
- 4) Tribal movements for fighting against injustice and exploitation.
eg by Bodos in Assam.

The new social movements also deepened the very notion of democracy in India.

Movements such as Anna Hazare movement against corruption resulted in passage of LoP and LoJ act.

These new social movements brought democracy in action where people participated not only by elections but actively by social movements to fight

against injustice, corruption and for
democratic rights.

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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।

Recently United States in California and Australia in Wales have witnessed the catastrophic wildfires which has caused huge damage to environment and biodiversity and affected lives.

Reasons for recurrent and often catastrophic wildfires in places like Australia and United States -

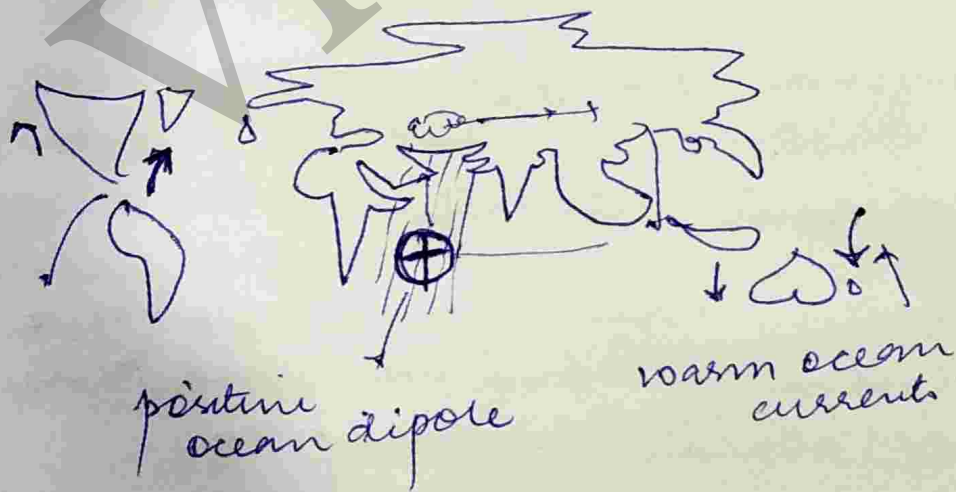


Fig 1

① Excessive droughts

- The frequency and intensity of droughts have increased
- They make environment devoid of moisture
- becomes fuel for wildfires

② Strong positive Indian dipole

- It creates drought like conditions and raises temperature near Eastern Australian coast and United States

③ Climate change and Global warming

- The average temperature of earth is rising
- Changes in rainfall patterns

④ Anthropogenic activities

- Interaction with forest areas and exploitation has increased risk to wildfires.
vulnerability

Lessons to be learnt from these events for India :-

India is also highly vulnerable to the forest wildfires. Recently Uttarakhand has witnessed from India's one third forest are prone to wild fires.

Lessons :-

1) India is also facing affects of global warming and climate change. Thus, we need to fulfill our nationally determined goals to become carbon neutral.

2) Deforestation, exploitation, land use are fuelling them. India should achieve goal of 33% of forest cover while maintaining the ecosystem and development in such a way which is wildfire resistant.

16. Discuss why India needs a cross border flood management mechanism. Also, state the major issues in cross border flood management and suggest remedial measures in this context. (250 words) 15

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

Cross border flood management refers to managing the floods caused by transnational rivers.

Need for cross border flood management mechanism in India

1. India has multiple transnational rivers such as Kosi, Brahmaputra which often changes their course, bring high siltation and cause floods. That is why Kosi is also known as 'sorrow of Bihar'.
2. Such floods are difficult to forecast and manage as international cooperation is needed.
3. Absence of concrete water treaties and framework to deal with

such floods.

4. Increasing intensity and frequency of floods due to climate change.

major issues in cross border flood management

- 1) Sharing of hydrological data -
 - limited sharing
 - depends on geo political relations
for eg. china stopped sharing Brahmaputra data in 2017 during Doklam standoff.
- 2) Exploitation by upper riparian states
 - like china, constructing dams on Brahmaputra affects low riparian countries like India and Bangladesh
- 3) Absence of water rules treaties.

Remedial measures

1. Building confidence and treaties with neighbouring countries to manage floods.
2. Integrate technology and agencies like ISRO to monitor the water flow and issue warnings.
3. Impact assessment and vulnerability-based mapping for disaster preparedness.

As floods cause huge destruction to life and livelihood, there is an urgent need of comprehensive cross-border flood management mechanism, even more so in light of climate change.

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

(250 words) 15

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

India has only 4% of total water resources while almost 17% of total population. Increasing population pressure and climate change are putting strain on already stressed resource, pushing Indians into water-scarce nation status.

Depletion of water resources is both

1) a geo-climatic phenomenon -

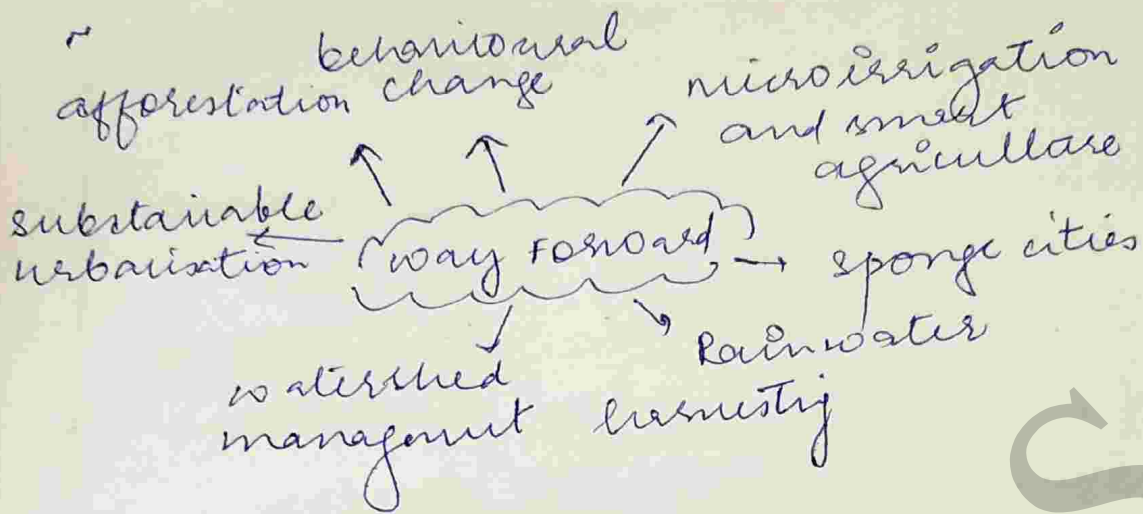
- 1.1 Monsoon variability
- 1.2 Increasing frequency and intensity of droughts
- 1.3 Climate change and global warming increasing evaporation and transpiration rate
- 1.4 Drying of rivers and seasonal nature of rivers.

2) result of short-sighted government policies -

- 2.1) support and MSP to water intensive crops such as sugarcane and rice leading to indirect export of water
- 2.2) overexploitation of groundwaters for agricultural irrigation
- 2.3) inefficient irrigation practices consuming double the water for irrigation than USA and China
- 2.4) Rapid urbanisation and concretisation resulting in decreasing water absorption capacity and disappearing lakes and water bodies
- 2.5) deforestation affecting rainfall and water holding capacity
- 2.6) overexploitation by industries
- 2.7) materials

consequences -

- affects agricultural productivity
- drinking water scarcity
- affects economic activities
- disturbs ecological balance



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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 outer solid surface of earth consisting of crust and outer solid mantle. It comprises of irregularly shaped slabs known as lithospheric plates.

There are seven major lithospheric plates and several minor plates.



- 1 - North American Plate
- 2 - South American plate
- 3 - African plate
- 4 - Eurasian plate
- 5 - Indo-Australian plate
- 6 - Pacific plate
- 7 - Antarctic plate

Fig 1

Movement of plates

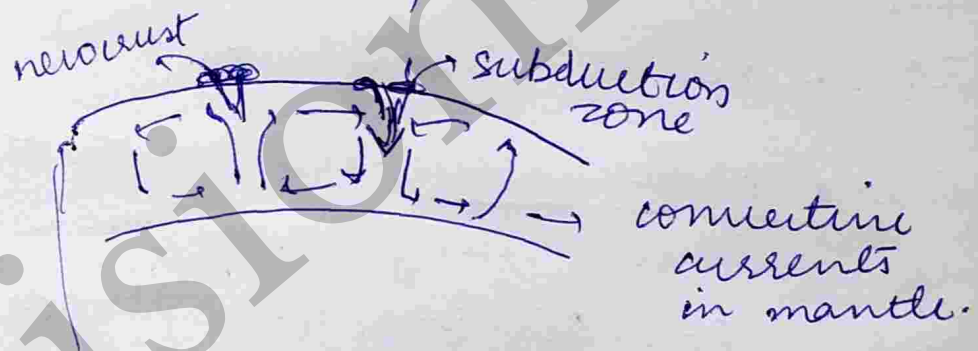
The tectonic plates are elastic and slide over the asthenosphere layer of mantle. while moving, they interact and form following boundaries:-

- 1) convergent boundaries - when two plates move towards each other. Eg. Indian and Eurasian plate - result $\Rightarrow$ Himalayas. (a)
- 2) Divergent boundaries - when two plates move away from each other. Eg. African rift valley, mid atlantic ridge (b)
- 3) Transform boundaries - when two plates slide in opposite direction. Eg. North American and Pacific plate $\rightarrow$ result - San Andreas fault (c) in fig 1

Reason

The heat inside earth is due to radioactive decay and residual heat.

Because of it, the magma rises and comes to surface, but cools down and subsides forming convective currents which results in tectonic movements of plates.



The movement of tectonic plates are major source of formation of new mountain, geographic features and earthquakes.

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।

Indian Secularism refers to equal respect and recognition to all the religions while maintaining principle distance from all the religions.

constitutionally professed secularism

Preamble enshrines India as a secular country. The following articles ensure it :-

- Article 25 - right to practice, profess, propagate one's religion
- Article 26 - right to manage religious affairs
- A 27 - no taxation on religions
- A 28 - freedom for religious institution
- A 30 - right to maintain educational institution
- A 15 - no discrimination based on religion

In India, the constitutionally professed secularism is very well followed.

- The religion is not compelled separately from the state
- Equal respect and recognition is given to all religions.
- Derogatory or unethical practices are condemned and action is taken eg untouchability, triple talac.
- Promotion of all religions eg char dham yatra, haj subsidy etc.

However, there have been certain instances, when gap appeared among them.

- 1) Politicisation of religion for political gains and polarisation.
- 2) Party in power based secularism.
- 3) Communalisation for vote bank politics

However, at large, the secular fabric of India is intact and in line with the constitutional principles.

way forward

need to depoliticise the religion
and counter the vested interest.

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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।

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO), India spends less than one percent of GDP on care work infrastructure such as education, healthcare, shelter homes, old age homes among others.

Need for increasing public investment in care economy infrastructure

1) Demographic transition -

- The population is rising, increase no. of children who require educational and health facilities.
- Population of old age people is

also rising meeting health infrastructure, social security etc.

- 2) Poor socio-economic indicators such as high IMR, MMR, school dropout rate, low literacy etc.

Increased public investment in core economy infrastructure will be instrumental in meeting multiple policy objectives such as—

- 1) achieving Sustainable development goal of eradicating poverty, zero hunger, education and healthcare
- 2) achieving objectives of improving socio-economic indicators such as IMR, stunting and wasting malnutrition, school dropout rates, higher education under New Education Policy among others.

3) achieving gender inclusive growth

Increasing public investment on core infrastructure is essential for inclusive growth and social justice.

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