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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

Name of Candidate	Shailja Pandey	Registration Number	93637
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Date	22/11/20
Center	Online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
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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।

16-B, 2nd 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

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. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10

दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji, the grand old Man of India was a moderate leader who was one of the founding fathers of Indian National Congress.

Left an Indelible Imprint on National Movement

Economic Critique of British Rule - Through "Poverty and Un-British Rule in India" he explained Drain of wealth from India to Britain through:

salaries interest on loans trade investment profits

Moderate Ideas of 3Ps < Prayer, Petition, Propaganda

ask for:

- civil + democratic liberties speech, association
- reduction in expense on military
- welfare of indentured Indian migrant workers in colonies.

Activities in England - Formed "London India Socy Association" and "East Indian Association"

to :

- influence British public opinion towards Indian aspirations for self government.
- became 1st Indian to become member of British Parliament

Activities in Bombay - Improve municipal governance.

Member of Provincial Council and speeches on insisting pro India policies.

Social Reforms among Parsis - Through Religious Reforms Association to

promote
Western
education

women
emancipation

giving up
superstitions +
dogmas

Moderate voice in congress in 1906 session
when split between moderates and
Extremists intensified.

Dadabhai Naoroji was a true
statements who along with his colleagues
as Gokhale & Ranade enriched
Indian national movement to be taken
forward by Extremists.

2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Quit India Movement ^{was} initiated on 8th August 1942 due to failure of Gripps Mission and war time discontent and rigid attitude of British.

New Direction → Total independence as goal where British were asked to leave India

→ Do or die where considerable freedom to people to do whatever in their capacity to disrupt British rule e.g. railway track blown off

→ Leaderless movement where Gandhi, Pt Nehru & Sardar Patel, etc. were imprisoned yet people participated enthusiastically.

→ Local leaders were more active than ever e.g. Biju Patnaik in Odisha.

→ Revolutionary activities became III ~~th~~ phase of movement as Karnataka method where even women participated e.g. Usha Sharma secret radio.

- Parallel governments giving a challenge to government
 ex. Pandey.
 as Baidyut Bahini against British
 ex. Tamruk Jatra Sarker with "army"
- Government servants who used to be loyalists resigned from service
- Nation wide participation in the remotest villages from Assam to Madras where fear of authority was completely eased.
- Women participated in huge number
 ex. Sucheta Kriplani
- Communal harmony with no riots or clashes
- Indian National Army from Singapore tried to leverage opportunity to free India
- Final stage where exemption in Army
 ex. Naval ratings emerged thus
 1 Qnt India 'scrambled' on HMS Talwar.
 Thus Qnt India movement was a legendary movement that was last nail in coffin of British.

3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II that began with Hitler's invasion of Poland ended in 1945 causing untold destruction and suffering.

Birth of New International Order

- 1. Shift in geopolitical power where Britain and France were too weak and USA & Soviet Union emerged as new powers.
- 2. Decolonisation where international pressure mounted on European powers to free and give independence to colonies.
- 3. United Nations through San Francisco Agreement to ensure peace & security in international order.
- 4. Cold War between US & Soviet Russia over
 - ideologies : communism vs capitalism
 - spheres of influence of Eastern Europe
 - proxy wars { Vietnam
Korea
 - nuclear arms race
 - space race

5. Military organisations and treaties
with collective security under US & Soviet Union took place eg.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{NATO} \\ \text{Baghdad Pact} \\ \text{CSTO} \end{array} \right.$
6. Non Aligned Movement third world countries to preserve their hard won freedom.
Greater South-South cooperation in fighting common challenges of poverty and backwardness.
7. New events as - Israel - Palestine issue
- Gulf war and oil embargo on US
- Iraq - Iran rivalries
Shia - Sunni
8. of late, Covid pandemic, Paris Agreement, WTO reforms etc.
9. New global aid organisations as. Marshall Plan, IMF, WB etc. took shape continue till today.

Thus World War II marked a new phase in world that has been able to secure modern, war free 21st century.

4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

शिमला समझौता (1972) और लाहौर घोषणा-पत्र (1999) भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप के इतिहास में दो महत्वपूर्ण उपलब्धियां हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Simla Agreement ~~was~~ and Lahore Declaration were signed between India & Pakistan after two instances of dispute and war i.e., Bangladesh Liberation war & Kargil war.

Simla Agreement → 1. Balance of power established with India emerging as stronger vis à vis Pakistan.

2. A new nation with - cultural sovereignty
i.e. Bangladesh recognised - linguistic
- political

3. Bilateralism to prevail in mutual discussions between India & Pakistan, hence no third party involvement.

4. The undecided boundary given a formalised name as line of control that would be respected.

5. Future of Kashmir, PoK and right to self determination Fig: LOC to be progressively decided with dialogue



Lehore Declaration 1999 → A ceasefire agreement that would maintain peace across the border, thus saving lives and maintaining an atmosphere for cooperation = SAPRC, etc.

- Trade across LoC to increase interdependence and increase economic cooperation as a confidence building measure against animosity.
- Bus service between countries to improve people to people connections and greater cultural understanding.
- No use of each other's territories for inimical interests. Safe haven to terrorism.
- No unilateral aggression over the boundary or unilateral change to the boundaries.

However the two agreements have not been implemented well by Pakistan. ^{ceasefire} ^{violations} ^{CPEC} that creates tensions and makes economic & political integration in subcontinent difficult. It should be implemented so South Asia may be peaceful prosperous.

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security implies the protection that citizens have against adverse situation of retirement, accident, death & family member

Economic Empowerment → Provident fund and National Pension scheme increase consumption ability in old age

Health insurance reduces expenses due to accidents or age related disability.

Health induced poverty is reduced.

Schemes as PM Vaya Vandana Yojana save against inflation, etc.

Employment guarantee of MGNREGS increase incomes.

PM Atal Bimit Vyakti Yojana provide insurance during unemployment.

But there is need for social empowerment as well

Social Empowerment

- Old people are psychologically abused, hence Maintenance of Senior Citizen Act ensures holistic well being through responsibility of children & medicare.
- Education security of restoring for entrenched workers ensures they can rise on their feet again.
- Women security by additional incentive for women e.g. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana reduces fertility etc ensures inclusive growth.
- Climate security assured empowerment to protect homeless against heat waves, farmers against pest attack raises resilience.
- Housing as security against poverty or pandemics etc raises living standards.
- Caste security by reservation schemes as Stand Up India ensures citizens are not humiliated because of family of birth.

Thus social security should be a mix of social & economic empowerment to realise Sabke Sam, Sabke Vikas.

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

globalisation is can be understood as trans-national phenomenon with greater exchange of labour, capital and ideas. As Friedman says, "world is flat".

Local in Global → 1. Contribution to exports

e.g. Indian software expertise in global products of Apple etc

→ Indian pharma contributes to global demand

→ Indian sunlight helping in C190, etc

→ Indian leather industry serving footwear brands as Nike.

→ Indian Election Commission helped Nigeria in elections.

→ climate change agreements have taken up Talanoa dialogue from Fiji for better accountability.

→ Health organisations as WHO have embraced yoga for mental calm & immunity.

→ culture where India food is popular in global restaurants.

global in local | 1. Supply chain where
the products or input come from abroad
but assembly done in country.

→ Similarly Indian textile sourcing materials
from China e.g. Banarasi saree
fabric.

Indian democracy learning from West
e.g. fight against fake news by
fact checks

→ Indian media influences by western
social media trends e.g. #Me Too

→ India music is combining western
tracks e.g. rap, hip hop

→ Indian painting getting Progressive
e.g. M.F. Hussain cubist

→ Indian festivals getting influenced by
west e.g. Mother's Day.

Thus globalisation is a two way
process that helps to realise

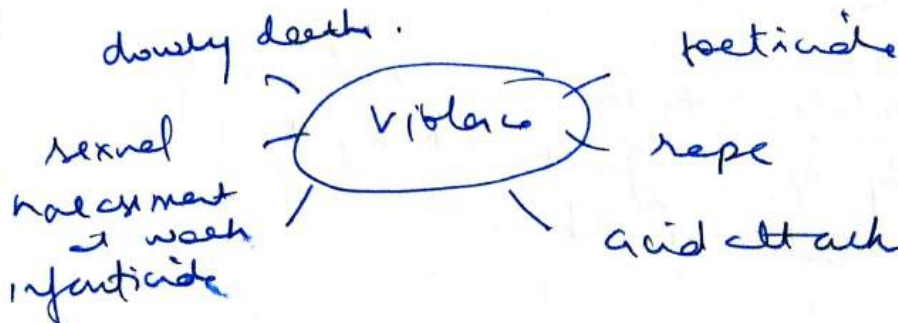
Varudan Kutumbhukan (the world
is a family!)

7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Violence against women is rampant with
7.1. rise in 2017-18. Covid made domestic
violence worse with National Commission for
Women reporting 55.1. rise in violence



Steps → Strong Legal Framework with
rigorous implementation -

- increase family courts and equip
Pocso courts with judges & child
friendly processes.
- helpline to be active against women
abuse (112) (One Stop Centres)
- compensation through Swadhaar Yojna
etc to help rehabilitate women
and start an independent life
- awareness about rights & legal
access 4. Tele law

- Economic Empowerment of women eg. Stand Up India, national Mission for Empowerment of women to enable them to earn livelihood & reduce dependence eg. Kudumbashree
- Political representation through capacity building to help women in raising concerns.
- Gender sensitisation in schools eg. Gender Champions scheme
- Use role models to increase notion of gender equality eg. Geeta Phogat & Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- Implementation of international convention eg. CEDAW, with help from UN-Women
- Stringent punishment eg. PCNDT violation to be fetched through GPS.

Human rights in Hilary Clinton says are women rights. Women violence must end to enable realisation of Nari Shakti.

8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

शहरी वन क्या हैं? इनके लाभों और भारत में शहरी वानिकी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Urban forest is forest in the cities
landscape that serve as urban common.
eg. Aarey Forest in Mumbai.

It is - managed by community

- source of recreation
- on common land

Benefits of City Environment improves -
less pollution, prevent soil erosion, lower temperature, cleaner water

→ Cultural & Aesthetic value

reduce stress, common function

→ Reduce Disasters - urban floods, heat waves

→ Economic value - people in Delhi collect resources & sell.

- Source of income for municipality & lessee expense on drainage etc.
- Meet Paris Climate Agreement goals for Commitments.
- Step - Nagae var scheme for community based afforestation.
- Green India Mission for urban forest conservation & community reserves under Wildlife Protection Act
- SMART cities & AMRUT have funds for ecology
- Toht Forest Mangroves in city outskirts
- Green Credit Scheme for private plantation.
- Green Transit Plan for easy forest produce movement to attract private sector
- Urban forest must be promoted to ensure Clean Cities, Green Cities, Healthy Cities.

9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalisation is the free movement of people, capital and goods with greater interdependence and integration among nations.

Location of IT Industry

Pre globalisation - It was centred in 1st world where technology companies were abundant. Here Silicon valley etc. rose.

Post globalisation - IT industry has de concentrated & globalised.

a) The 'Ideation' is done in 1st world sp. US

b) The implementation & back end support is given by developing countries sp. India

Outsourcing and Business Process organisation have enabled shift of call centres etc. to India, etc.

Greater connectivity due to Internet has let more flexibility in sharing out

Industry from US to developing countries.

→ Due to low taxes some companies
shift base to Ireland, Cayman Islands to
reduce tax liability.

→ Diversification of workforce within developed
countries e.g. Silicon Valley has many Chinese &
Indian engineers not just Americans.

→ New cloud based services that have
no boundaries, no country ownership.

→ Localised app developers offering local
& decent scaled solutions e.g. Bangalore,
Hyderabad rather than just one-
size-fits-all solution.

→ Hardware centres shifted to ASEAN,
China, etc with supply chain in manufacturing
e.g. network products.

→ Rising protectionism e.g. Buy American
is hurting outsourcing.

Thus globalisation has changed the
spectre of IT industry with greater
diversification and creativity. Initiatives
as National Software Policy in India seek
to leverage this.

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco tourism is the use of ecology and environment as destination to of tourism

eg. hill resorts in Uttarakhand, coastal
ferries in Kerala ~~as~~ backwaters.

Use To Harness Potential

- Identify locations especially the less crowded ones eg. Gaurain in Uttarakhand
- Open new locations
- Develop tourist + supply chain
 - basic infrastructure development eg. roads, hotels, toilets
 - training in hotel management thus skilling sector
 - local employment arresting migration.
 - promote local GT products eg. Kashmiri shawls.
- Maintain ecological balance eg.
 - e vehicles in Mincchal Paddesh
 - ban on plastic in Uttarakhand
 - regulation on noise around wildlife sanctuaries
- Use money to further enhance ecology
 - eg. forest fee to conserve tigers in national park

- Challenges
1. Unplanned & unregulated, thus exceed carrying capacity of ecosystem.
 2. Strain on wildlife due to noise pollution, light pollution, plastic.
Easy access to poachers.
 3. Global warming rises due to population pressure. Deforestation rises.
 4. Shortage of resources of water in shink.
 5. Local people are deprived of land by powerful corporates who bring cheaper migrant workers.

Government steps

1. Swadesh Darshan scheme - 'Eco circuits' to develop infrastructure.

2. North East Venture Fund to promote tourism entrepreneurship.
3. Designation of Ecological Sensitive Zones to regulate activities.
4. Tax incentive in special category states to attract investors. - of Investors Summit in J&K.
5. Train forest department in better regulation. More powers under Indian Forest Act.
6. Incredible India for marketing.

Eco tourism must be promoted like Switzerland to enable it to develop as a potent force in post covid recovery.

11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

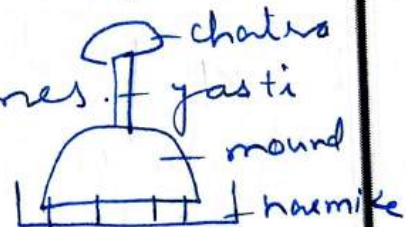
Buddhism and Jainism arose in 600 - 500 BC in response to rising orthodoxy of Brahminical order, by the saints Siddhartha and Vardhaman Mahaveera.

Development of Architecture

Buddhist

From Sanchi stupa to Bharat Stupa - these housed the relics of the great saints. They had inscriptions depicting principles of Jataka stories.

Often used bricks and stones.



Caves - Caves as Karle,

to Ajanta etc. bore several paintings eg. Dying princess. They have intricate carvings on gate.

The multi storeyed caves of Ellora are a marvel.

toama
rig'supa

Monasteries - that served as centres of learning were giant buildings and campuses that housed thousands of books and scholars. eg. Vikramshila, Nalanda

Yasha and Yashini - as the represented ives of natural powers eg. water, air

Ashoka Pillars - that gave sermons on good character or Dhamma. The Sarnath pillar gave India national emblem.

Statues - of Buddha eg. Sarnath Buddha that show deity in metal work

Taina - lowes as Sittanvasal that had uplited mounds to serve as beds. The ceilings were painted with stories of Taina.

Temples as Dilwara that were cast of marble and had beautiful carvings.

Inscriptions as Hathigumpha with elephant that taught sermons and help trace lineage of kings.

- Paintings as Apabachmasa paintings that showed the miniature paintings. Similarly Pala paintings with subdued tones in Buddhism.
- Statues as Gomateswar at Shravasthi which is the highest monolithic granite statue.

Thus Jainism and Buddhism contributed significantly to Indian architecture that helped to add richness to Indian culture taken forward in the medieval times.

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Lytton was ^{Viceroy} Governor of India around late 1870s followed by Lord Rippon who helped in the mobilisation of public opinion against British helping in formation of INC.

Reactionary Policies of Lytton

- Reducing age of entry to civil service to 19 inspired Swendranath Banerjee to form Indian Association.
- The extravagant Selhi Durbar when the country was facing a famine exposed true designs of British.
- Vernacular Press Act that imposed licensing and bond requirements only on vernacular press and allowed no appeal against wishful seizure of press.

- Arms Act that prohibited Indians from owning arms without license while British were allowed.
- Strengthening government control over the local bodies, reducing self government.
- Racist comments and humiliation of Indians.
- Favoring landlords and exploitative zamindars through Statutory civil service.

Liberal Policies of Rippon

- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act that enabled vernacular press to expose British high handedness and spread to hinterlands.
- Greater autonomy to local bodies through 1882 declaration that envisaged:
 - elected representative
 - financial autonomy
- Tibbet Bill controversy when Rippon wanted Indian judges to try Europeans.

but the British resisted it.

→ Setting up Huntree Commission to improve the primary education and enlighten Indians.

→ Helped in financial devolution in provinces to enable provincial leaders to emerge.

→ Supported rights and association and freedom of expression. Had a welfare approach.

Thus the policies of the two helped in setting up INC on 28th December, 1885. However other factors as:

- low political participation in legislatures.
- economic drain of wealth
- Western education & communication.

also influenced.

The two viceroys helped must initiated political developments leading to a strong Congress that paved path for Indian independence.

13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji, the father of Indian independence, was a satyagrahi who was a political leader of India against British exploitation.

Changed Struggle Method Time to Time

- Started as Moderate in South Africa when he formed Natal Indian Congress and tried to offer propaganda & memorandum.
- Shifted to passive resistance when he saw British were not conceding
 - when registration certificate
 - peaceful violation of unjust laws
 - filling jails
- In India first toured country to understand pulse of nation; later formed an organisation.

Started with peaceful mass mobilisation against Rowlatt, satyagraha through peaceful gatherings

Moved to non cooperation when British refused to listen eg.

- Kheda satyagraha where taxes were not paid.
- Non cooperation movement where ~~laws~~ ~~were~~ government schools etc were boycotted

Strategic Alliances with Muslim League Khilafat Committee to work for common interests according to time. eg. NCM

Move to Constructive Programme / Khedi village development if the movement was ~~not~~ getting violent (Chauri Chaura) or losing steam.

Civil disobedience when British became too rigid:

- laws were broken eg. Dandi march
- government servants resigned.

- Individual satyagrahe if ~~British were~~ the Congress organisation was not ready, war situation did not warrant agitation & yet British were reluctant.
- Quit India Movement as "Do or Die" when people were given a free hand to do what they could for independence since British were:
 - too suppressive
 - arrested leaders
 - failing in negotiations
- Narayan Sena sought to ensure unity in the movement and not let caste sentiments divide the country.
- Fasting as means to decay the violence during movements and lift up public sentiments ~~among~~ amidst the British repression.
- Tactical treaties with British for immediate gains e.g. Tenin Pact to help free agitators.
- Thus Gandhiji was malleable who used variety of means to build Indian national movement to realise sarvodaya & swarajya for India.

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial Revolution was the advent of mechanisation through steam engine in 1750s in England that brought capitalist economies. Imperialism was the spread and expansion of colonies that were under control of nations for own gains.

Relation between Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

→ Same timings - The British colonies started in India around 1800s, and about a century later Industrial Revolution began.

→ Search of Raw material - To sustain factory production and competitive advantage the need of raw material started imperial expansion eg.

cotton from India

silk from China

sugarcane eg. Plantations from West Indies South America

→ Labor needed for the factories started slave trade from

Africa

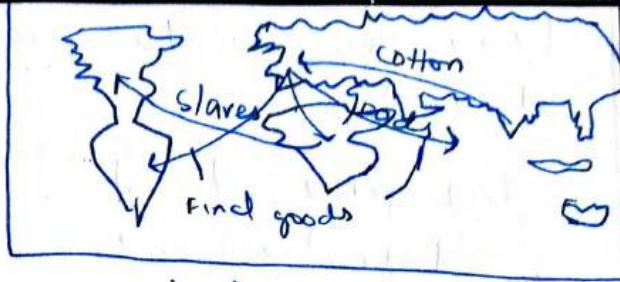


Fig: Trade

- Market requirement led to scramble for colonies where railways etc were built
eg. high import tariff on Indian goods
- Capitalists needed an area for investment thus imperialism eg. Myanmar for oil,
- High tech that helped imperialist subjugation:
 - ships helped to transfer people and discover new lands
 - modern artillery helped defeat native rulers
 - telegraph helped secure & instantaneous communication
- New islands in Caribbean & Australia were discovered and then acquired to increase their production base and fit an expanding population
- Industrial Revolution meant that the Parliament & monarchies were increasingly influenced by capitalists

Who tried to use state power to forward
own interests.

→ Imperialist wars that took place eg.
- Sino-Japanese war
- world War I

were to expand colonies to meet market
and raw material demand.

→ Repressions in Asia where Japan
rose industrially and expanded into
China, Korea, Taiwan.

→ Leaders as Dadasaheb Narsaji and
Late Lajpat Rai linked capitalism
with imperialism. So did Maex.

Thus Industrial Revolution
and imperialism had a two-sided
complimentary relationship that
fed one another.

15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system as M N Srinivas describes is a hereditary, endogamous and localised group system based on occupational hierarchies. It draws from the smriti hymns of Rig Veda.

Continued to Persist by Adapting.

Changing Socio-economic

→ Reservation has uplifted marginalised castes and made them more conscious of caste identities.

→ Lynching incidents, rapes and mob violence have strengthened community divide and suspicions.

→ Education and scholarships for weaker sections have helped to consolidate caste identity.

→ Inter caste marriages are still not accepted. Children born are outcaste from both castes.

- Even in MNCs as GSCS in California
There is caste based discrimination.
- In USA also immigrants mobilise
caste wise
- Social media has created caste
echo chambers.

Political conditions → Caste based parties -

that garner votes based on caste identity
increase caste affiliations.

- Beer movements as in Una in Gujarat in
2017 further help spontaneously organised
deprived castes increasing their visibility
& organisation.

- Refusal to vote based on issues of
employment, export, climate, rather
only caste -

→ Theiving to increase caste based reservation demands - y. 1st reservation-

How Caste has Reduced

Urbanisation has helped increase social interactions.

Democracy in homes enables children choose couples freely.

Inter caste marriages are getting common

People working in same organisation freely interact.

SC-ST Act has reduced abuses.

Caste system thus has been adapting and changing, however it is hoped it can be annulled to make egalitarian Indian society

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is the acute attachment to one's region based on common culture, linguistic, religious or geographical identity. eg. B. doland.

Threat to National Integrity

Secessionism - It increases autonomy demands since groups refuses to identify with national identity. Some sees national government as encroachments on sovereignty. Some actively attack police & army. eg. Nagaland, 34K

Revulsion Against Common Identity - eg.

the idea of common language may be detested eg anti Hindi agitation in Tamil Nadu

Law and Order Disruption due to attack on outer people that denies them of their right to life - eg anti North Indian movement in Maharashtra.

Failure to coordinate with union government on development issues that can uplift people

can hinder national development. eg. No
Ayushman Bharat in West Bengal.

→ Examples of Bangladesh and LTTE agitation
Sri Lanka that led to violence
leveraged by foreign powers to weaken Nation-
eg. Pakistan provides arms in Kashmir and China
to Nagas.

→ Failure to coordinate on common use of
resources eg. Kachetake - Tamil Nadu
dispute over conveyer. Thus common national
goal is hindered.

Facilitating Participation

→ Political parties that can enable represent-
ation of locals in Parliament to air their
concerns and grievances. eg. AIADMK etc.

→ Administration at Regional Levels can
be closer to people eg. local self govern-
ment. Use of local language widens reach
of programmes.

→ Sense of Responsibility for development of
region where people contribute.

→ The differences can be appreciated
instead of a one-size-fits-all approach

to governance.

eg. special needs of North-East.

7 2nd ARC says regionalism and national identity can exist in creative balance through federalism and democracy.

7 GST Council for example is able to represent diverse states and their unique needs.

eg. calamity cell in Kerala.

7 Enables states with common aspiration

f needs to coordinate.

eg. North Indian states like Punjab

Harayan against drugs

eg. Himalayan states for green bwn.

7 Avoids centralisation authoritarian tendencies that can lead to violation

of rights eg. 1975 emergency

Regionalism thus can be a double edged sword! Through strong National integration council, E K Bhardwaj, Bharet and Governing Council of NRI Ayog it should channel towards unity and participation

17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas is the cleanest fossil fuel that can serve to transport, industry and domestic sector. India uses about 6% of energy from natural gas and is trying to increase it to 15% by 2025.

Uses of Natural gas

1. Fertilizer Industry
for manufacture of nitrogenous fertilizers
as urea.

2. Domestic households of city gas distribution
for cooking & heating

3. Transport sector that is cleaner & lesser CO₂ emissions

4. Plastic and petrochemical sector that is further used in
packaging industry & consumer goods

5. Cooling Industry uses cryogenic natural gas in cold chain of agriculture & vaccines.

- Agricultural sector where it is used to
micro irrigation pumps + tractors
etc on natural gas
- Pharmaceutical Industry + cosmetic industry
for the energy reactions.

Distribution globally

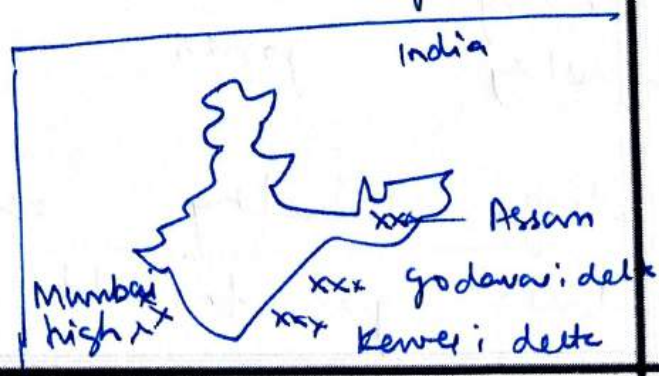
- Largest proven reserves are in Russia in the Siberian region
- Arctic region is also due to permafrost melting



Fig: Distribution of Natural Gas

Central Africa

- The Koneristan have large fields of Galkynyst field



- China has significant reserves in the Western China and Tarim basin region.
- Qatar has large natural gas reserve and other countries as Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran. eg. Mhras oil field in Iran.
- Shal oil Arab basin in the Persian Gulf
- Venezuela has natural gas around Orinoco basin.
- Gulf of Mexico region eg. Florida in US has reserves.
- West Australia too
- Africa eg. Sudan, Nigeria
- India -
 1. Asian Arakan region
 2. K G basin
 3. Godavari basin
 4. Bombay high

India has HELP, new pricing norms for natural gas and FDI investment to promote blue flame revolution. Thus natural gas is becoming very popular across world.

18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley is the faulting zone that has a wide and elongated crack on earth surface creating a system of graben & horst.

Formation

① Rift valleys form when the faults on earths crust are ~~deagete~~ activated due to:

- mantle convections
- sudden upwarping or downwarping
- plate fracture or collisions.

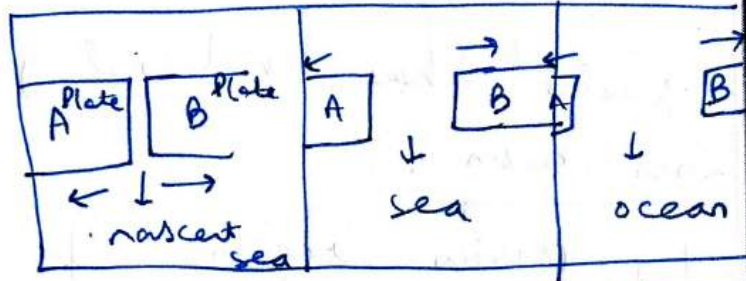


Fig: Wilson cycle on Rift valley

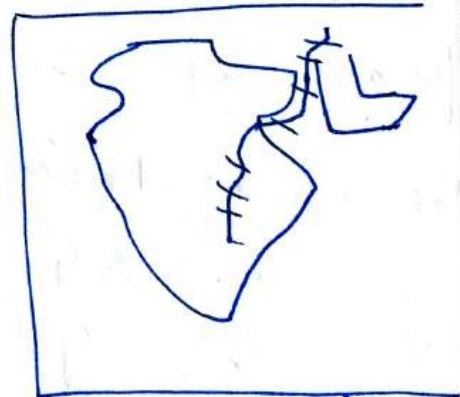
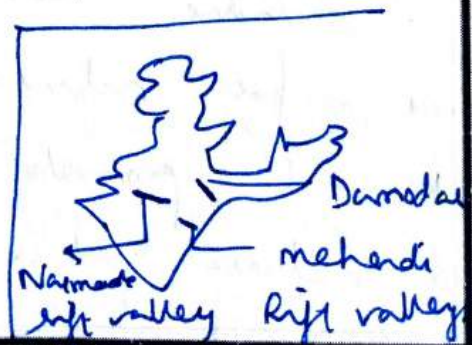


Fig: Rift valley of Africa

② The plates are pulled apart and this results in

- earthquakes
- tremors - volcanoes



→ After the uplifted portion may be eroded due to wind or water and gradually rift valleys may form.

→ Over time due to tensile forces the plates are pulled apart, further increasing the distance between the blocks.

→ Limestone erosion due to water may also create valleys
great Rift valley system

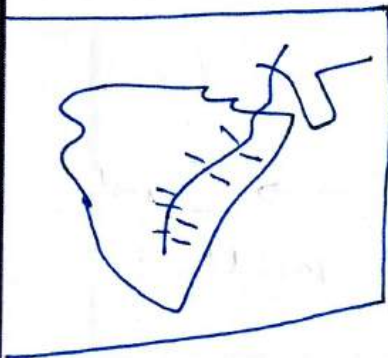


Fig: rift valley

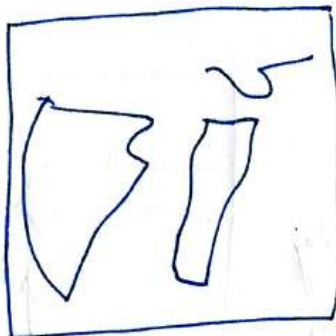


Fig: future where both plates will get separated

→ A fault exists in East Africa that passes through Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia to Red Sea upto Jordan and Israel to Dead Sea.

→ This fault pulls the two plates away from each other.

- Thus due to thrusting the top region becomes uplifted and one subsides.
- The horst and graben are formed.
- The rivers passing through the valley and the lakes e.g. Lake Tanganyika further increase the rift valleys due to erosion.
- Gradual pulling apart will separate the two bodies.

- Finally water will fill the valley separating the two landmasses with ocean.

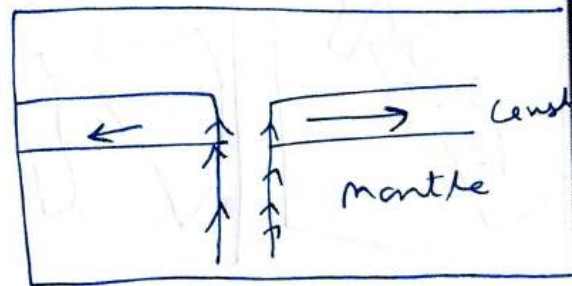


Fig : uplifting and diverging convection currents create divergent plate boundaries and faults.

Thus the rift valley is a geographical feature due to faulting that creates geomorphological changes.

19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. (250 words) 15

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India faces water stress according to Falkenmark index ($< 1700 \text{ m}^3/\text{person}$) and NITI Aayog suggests India could lose 6.1% GDP by 2050 due to water crisis.

Depletion of Water Resources

Economic Reasons - 1. Agriculture with water use efficiency of 25-35% against China 50-60%; use 80% of India's water.

2. Industries as leather, pharma, textile, coal use a lot of water.

3. Virtual water exports from India (3rd largest of groundwater) reduce water in resources.

4. Domestic needs have risen due to population explosion i.e. 4% water resources but 18% population.

Geographic Reasons 1. Monsoon is extremely concentrated 80% rain in 3-4 months.

2. Rainshadow regions of Aravalli & Rayals come in Deccan plateau, thus groundwater cannot replenish.

3. Climate Change has reduced rain by 6.1% (MOES) and has increased glacial melting that can reduce flow of perennial rivers.

4. Contamination of resources due to

- pollution
- over extraction of water from ground
- plastic waste dumping in river

Political Factors - 1. Inter State Coordination

in rejuvenating rivers is missing.

2. Central Water Commission - poorly staffed, conflict of duties therefore does not implement

water body resources rejuvenation of ~~water~~

3. 'High subsidy on electricity & taxes Act have eroded groundwater.

4. CPCB is not controlling pollution of rivers.

CgWB is also not actively installing water gauge metres for groundwater.

Implications → Water stress - ~~was~~ NWC

Risk filter says 30 cities to face stress of water by 2050.

- Destruction of water ecosystem and the fauna e.g. Ganges dolphin endangered.
 - Further pollution due to rising demand for plastic bottles of mineral water, RO to clean polluted water wastes more water.
 - Contamination e.g. overexploited ground water increases uranium contamination.
 - Water stress to intensity e.g. Punjab & Haryana over salting
 - Human health to suffer due to diseases as cholera. Already Ganga has anti-microbial resistant bacteria.
 - Economy to suffer coal plants may not find water.
 - Local poor and tribal population dependent on water to lose livelihood.
- Water has no substitute. National Water Mission, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Namami Gange, National Wetland Rules must revive water resources so that water can be pristine and available according to SDG 6 and SDG 14.

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15

पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are uplifted mass of land known as table tops that are flat areas at higher elevation than surrounding.

Formation → 1. Uplifting due to Mountain Building - when compressive force between:
- convergent { ocean-continent uplifts the land up. Tibetan plateau
continent-continent Bolivian plateau

→ Erosion and Deposition - when soil is deposited by wind or an area is eroded so that only hard rock core of plateau remains, surroundings level plain.

→ Faulting is rift valley formation due to a tensile force that thrusts an area up as block and another lower as graben.

→ Volcanic deposition of lava that uplifts the area eg. Siberian plateau. Deccan plateau.

after hot spot volcanoes eg. Reunion help in its formation.

Features of Deccan Plateau → 1. lava deposit abound.

→ 2. slopes from West to East

→ 3. estuaries on Western part, deltas on Eastern

→ 4. central part is dry due to low rain

→ 5. discontinuous on the eastern part due to cracks, more continuous on western part.

→ 6. average elevation till 1500-2000 m.

→ 7. high temperatures due to tropical location.

→ 8. dry deciduous forest eg. sal, ber, sheesham etc. predominant.

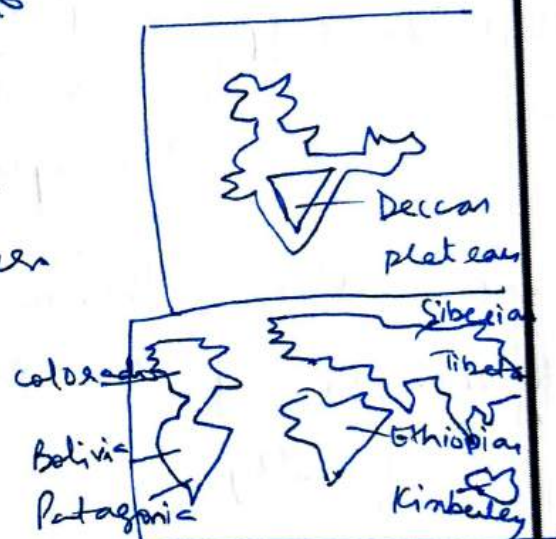


Fig: Plateaus
world

Economic significance of Agriculture - Black soil helps in the growth of cotton that support farmers & food security.

Minerals as iron in Dhanwad region
manganese in Shimoga & Tumkur
bauxite in Niyangiri
that can help exports + investment
domestic industrialisation
employment

Role in Rain though serving as barrier of Western Ghats that sustain farming and forestry.

Forestry ex. red sandalwood.

Tribal development due to forest based minor produce ex. Van Dhan Yojana

Hydropower generation due to rivers with slope ex. Sharavathi HEP.

Plateaus thus are the "roof" that form a continuum between mountains and plains.