



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	TAGRATI AWASTHI		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	972640
Center	ONLINE	Date	16/12/20

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:

Signature of Examiner

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

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. 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।

Naoroji is often referred as the 'Grand Old Man of India' for his pioneering wisdom regarding national identity.

(i) Propagated the cause of India's welfare abroad

- East India Association in London spread the message about India's economic misery in London
- Elected to the English legislature in London and used it to voice India's concerns

(ii) Economic awakening through 'Drain of Wealth' theory

- highlighted exploitation of economy by the British by draining wealth in the form of salaries, pensions, gifts, dividends
- campaigned for Indian economy fuelled by Indian capital and enterprise

- This helped in national awakening
- (iii) Gave slogan of 'No taxation without Representation'
- agenda for reform of legislative councils
- (iv) Participated in International Socialist Congress and enforced India's early commitment to a welfare based national order
- (v) Magazines like Rast Goftar, Voice of India helped in mobilising public opinion
- (vi) Became President of Indian National Congress multiple times
 - In 1905 session, accepted the idea of 'Swaraj' and 'Svadeshi'
- (vii) Reform movements in Parsi circle.

Thus Dadabhai Naoroji laid the foundation of nationalist awakening, created the opinion for Indian-led economy and government. It was on this foundation that National Movement grew upon.

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।

Post the failure of Cripps Proposal, Quit India Movement was launched by Gandhi with a fiery ideal of 'Do or Die'

New changes and directional orientation through Quit India Movement :-

- (i) Setting up of parallel government
 - Chittu Pandey in Balia, Nana Patil in Satara
 - Clear indication of self-rule in a practical manifestation
- (ii) Emphasis on British withdrawal and not any legislative or economic reforms
 - Accept nothing less than complete Independence
- (iii) Establishing underground communication channels. Radio by Usha Mehta and Asaf Ali

- (iv) Large number of students gave up studies, lawyers gave up practice, even colonial Bureaucracy gave moral support to the movement
- (v) Muslims kept aloof, post Quit India movement, differences grew and Muslim League fastened its instance upon Separate Pakistan.
- (vi) Participation by the people of princely states
- (vii) Active peasants participation
- (viii) Women assumed leadership when the Congress leadership was arrested.

Quit India Movement, unlike its predecessors was militant (not violent) in its spirit. Some historians even refer it as August Revolution. It sent signals about clear intentions of Indians that colonial rule was near its end.

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

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

World War II (WWII) ended in 1945 and the multipolar world transformed into a bipolar world order.

- (i) Rise of US and USSR as two poles of power
- (ii) Decline of European powers like UK, Germany, France
- (iii) Birth of United Nations
 - objective to prevent any future war
 - preserve international peace
 - supported by economic institutions like IMF, World Bank
- (iv) Cold War
 - world divided between communist bloc led by USSR and capitalist bloc led by USA
 - mutual ideological and economic rivalry ; world in a state of

constraint/strain i.e no war but no peace

(v) Military blocs

- NATO, CENTO, SEATO by US
- Warsaw Pact, Baghdad Pact by USSR
- thus world became a stage for militarised poles

(vi) Nuclear Arms Race

- US, USSR built nuclear weapons
- Post 1970s, disarmament agenda taken up

(vii) Ideology of NAM as a response to bipolar world

(viii) Chain of decolonisation events in Asia, Africa and Latin America

(ix) Economic and reconstruction aid as a tool of foreign diplomacy.

WWII established new world order with new powers. However, the mutual rivalry, militarisation tendencies and spirit of domination continued though in a modified and latent format

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 and Lahore Declaration sought to restructure the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan and shield the region from international interference.

Simla Agreement, 1972

- Post Bangladesh Liberation War
- Exchange of Prisoners of War
- To settle bilateral issues in a peaceful manner through bilateral negotiation.
- No interference of any 3rd party
- Refused to recognise UN mandated bodies on India-Pak relations
- Mutual cooperation and non-Agression
- ~~LOC~~ Ceasefire line renamed as LOC

Lahore Declaration

- Post Kargil conflict
- Reiterated Simla Agreement
 - ↳ bilateral issues through bilateral means, no 3rd party
- non-aggression
- India reaffirmed its ~~firm~~ ⁱⁿ commitment to No-first-use of nuclear weapon.

Significance

- By excluding 3rd parties, preserved strategic autonomy of countries in the region. Prevented it from becoming a battleground for proxies of other countries
- Build a trust-ecosystem and emphasised mutual understanding

Fall outs

- no decision on boundary disputes
- failed to prevent ceasefire violations and cross border aggression

The agreements need to followed in their spirit to solve the regional issues. Talks have become stagnant and the regional faces uncertainty

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 सशक्तिकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security refers to guarantee of a good standard of life to all the citizens and a safety net in any period of crisis.

It has following components :-

(I) Economic Empowerment

- employment guarantee (Financial Inclusion)
↳ income to sustain life
 ⇒ MGNREGA ⇒ Jan Dhan Yojana
- Pension to protect against elderly age issues
 ⇒ Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- Insurance to protect against uncertainty
 ⇒ PM Jeevan Suraksha Yojana, ESIC.
- Collateral free loans to start business
 ⇒ MUDRA, SVANIDHI

(II) Social Empowerment

- Good education

creates awareness, ensures that money is spent in productive sectors. $\Rightarrow$ RTE

- Healthcare facilities

healthy life for all

$\Rightarrow$ Ayushman Bharat - Jan Arogya Yojana

- Gender-justice

- women have a say in decision making

- Reproductive health and dignity

- dignified motherhood

$\Rightarrow$ Swabhimata Scheme for sanitary posts, PM Matru Vandana Yojana

- Protection to LGBT community

$\Rightarrow$ National Commission on Trans Gender

- Backward section

$\rightarrow$ No untouchability, manual scavenging

$\Rightarrow$ Affirmative Reservation in legislature, jobs, education.

While economic empowerment ensures money in hand, social empowerment ensures that money is used for welfare and building individual dignity. According to Ambedkar, Social equality is a prelude to democracy.

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 refers to large scale cross-country movement of people, ideas, investment and trade. It is about integration of the world into a global community or a global village.

Globalisation has economic, cultural, social and political implications.

However, it is not about blind imitation and homogenisation. Across the world, local and global are interacting and creating syncretic social structure.

Local in the Global

- (i) local festivities are acquiring a global colour

Ex. Diwali holiday in US, UK
Holi parties in France

- (ii) local dresses are being globally promoted. Ex. Bohemian shirts, tribal jewellery / ethnic day in offices

(iii) Local food in global markets

Ex: Aloo Tikki Burger in McDonalds

(iv) local movies getting global attention

Ex: Period - End of Sentence

(v) local healthcare techniques in global markets
Ex: Turmeric soaps, Neem ointments

(vi) local economic policies ~~face~~ ~~global~~
Shape global dynamics

Ex: protectionism of US, China

Global in the local

(i) Hollywood movies in Asian and African countries

(ii) Valentines Day, Mother's Day, etc becoming a local festival

(iii) local dresses adopting global trends
Ex: Jeans - kurta

(iv) global issues becoming local agendas
Ex: #MeToo Movement.

(v) Food habits Ex: McDonalds across globe

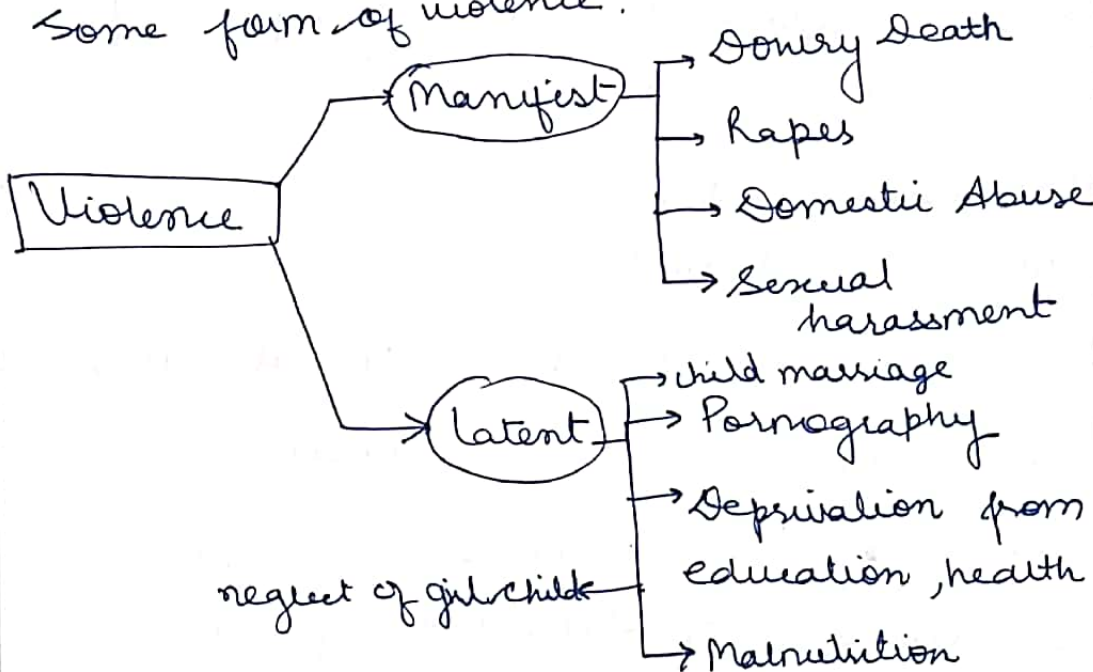
The boundaries between global and local are dynamic, sometimes they blur and sometimes sharpen. However, in aggregate world is becoming a single community.

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।

According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), one in every three Indian women is a victim of abuse or some form of violence.



Addressing the Issue

(i) Educational empowerment & Awareness

- encourage higher education.
- Women in Science, Technology and medicine
- awareness about rights

(ii) Economic Empowerment

- Skill training $\approx$ NAI Koshri, National Urban Livelihood mission & National Rural Livelihood Mission
- Self Help Groups
- loans for enterprise $\approx$ STEP scheme, MUDRA loans, PSL loans
- ~~(ii) ~~Education~~~~
 - prevent glass ceiling effect by reserving seats in top administration
- (iii) Nutritional improvement
 - $\approx$ Anganwadi, POSHAN Abhiyan
- (iv) Dignity of motherhood, menstrual health
- (v) Strict implementation of laws
 - easy reporting through online platform
 - sensitisation of staff and Complaints Committee
- (vi) Free and easy access to legal aid
- (vii) Distress shelters in emergency
 - $\approx$ One Stop Centre, Mahila Shakti Kendra
- (viii) CCTV in public places

(ix) Strict surveillance of pornography & punishment
- (ix) Sensitize the public
- (x) Socialisation of women to have self-belief
- (xi) Political empowerment
 - avoid proxy as husband
 - reservation in L.S.

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 refers to a patch of green space (trees, grasslands, etc) inside the urban boundaries or in peri-urban areas.

Benefits :-

- (i) Purifying urban air of pollutants
- (ii) Prevent Urban Heat Island effect
- (iii) Act as a sink during floods
- (iv) Aesthetic value of green spaces
- (v) Centre of leisure and recreation
- (vi) Urban forestry helps in reaching India's commitment under Paris Agreement
- (vii) For tribal communities, act as a source of livelihood

Steps taken :-

- (i) Green India Mission under National Action Plan on climate change
→ component of urban forest in restoring and rejuvenating them

(ii) Urban Forest Scheme, 2020

- incentivise community participation in building and maintaining urban green areas

(iii) Smart City Mission seeks to integrate green spaces with city planning

(iv) Green Good Seeds of Ministry of Environment encourages student participation in plantation activities

(v) Municipalities in Karnataka and Telangana have adopted Miyawaki forest regeneration system to build thick forests in urban areas

(vi) Legal requirements for Heavy Industries to create a thick green shelter around it
e.g. BHEL in Bhopal.

Urban forest seeks to integrate environment with urbanisation and development and hence a tool for Sustainable Development.

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?

IT industry refers to various economic activities fuelled by computers and internet. These include call centre services (BOP), software industry, consultancy services, etc.

Impact of Globalisation on location:-

- (i) Design centres and Technology development units located in highly developed countries having capital, strict IPR rules. $\&$ US, UK, France
- (ii) Call centres and Business Operating Personnel are located in developing countries with large supply of skilled labour force, low cost of living.
 $\&$ India (Bengaluru), China (Hongkong, Beijing)
- (iii) Large scale internet access through globalisation ($\&$ Google) has made it

feasible to decentralise the nodal units across the world

- (v) Concept of Work from Home has gained momentum and IT industry has become a foot-loose industry
- (vi) Market is universal and decentralised and supply of services is on-line, thus it does not play important role
- (vii) Globalisation led to Multilateral trade agreement like Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement which has made it easy to earn and consolidate global savings

In recent times, there has been emphasis on further decentralisation of technology development centres to enable fruitful participation of developing countries.

However, Base Erosion and Profit shifting by these IT industry has come under close scrutiny

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 refers to tourism centre around forests, wildlife and natural landscapes like mountains, deserts, etc.

Significance of Eco-tourism & Way ahead

- (i) Does not require large scale infrastructural investment as largely based on natural beauty
- (ii) Need to create specific areas for development of ecotourism facilities like resort, hotels.
the choice of place should balance ecological and developmental requirements
- (iii) Trained workforce ~~to~~ such as guides, forest mappers, etc
- (iv) Include local community and utilise local genius in management. This will create jobs and reduce migration

Challenges

- (i) Conservation of wildlife may be effected due to frequent intrusion
- (ii) Infrastructure on Ecologically Sensitive Areas & in Kerala, slopes were used for building resorts
- (iii) limited advertisement abroad
- (iv) Apprehension of local tribals
- (v) Inadequate waste management may threaten local ecosystem.

Steps Taken

- (i) Swadesh Darshan scheme has eco-tourism circuits, wildlife circuits, desert and Himalayan circuits.
- (ii) Ecologically Sensitive areas are demarcated for avoiding ecological damage
- (iii) CRZ norms in coastal areas.

Ecotourism proposes an opportunity for using intangible treasure of Incredible India for sustainable development.

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 formed the themes of some of the earliest architectural developments in ancient India.

Buddhist and Jain architecture ~~spaw~~ founded the ground for further advancements.

Buddhism

(i) Stupa architecture began

Ex. Sanchi Stupa, Bharut Stupa

→ carvings in stone

→ Use of limestone and marble in Amaravati Stupa

→ narrative art forms Ex. Jataka tales on boundary

(ii) Cave architecture

Ex. Bhaja Cave, Karle Cave

→ hollowing of rock to make caves started

→ pillared caves with stupa

→ primarily meant for Chaitya and Vihara of Buddhist monks

(ii) Idols and sculpturing

→ Gandhara art and Mathura art focussed on Buddhist idols

→ Sultanganj Buddha, one of the earliest metal works.

Jainism

(i) Caves for monks

eg Udaygiri Caves in Odisha

→ Carved walls

(ii) Jaina temples

eg Melaguthi Jain temple in Aihole

(iii) Jali work design is inspired by Jainism

(iv) Sculptures

eg Ashokan sculpture of a Tirthankara torso

Significance

- Stupa gave way to temple building in ancient India
- Caves provided impetus to Hindu + Shakti-themed caves $\approx$ Udaigri caves in Vidisha
- Chaitya design replicated in pillared temples $\approx$ Durga temples in Aihole
- Jali work in temples
- Culture of painting walls inspired from Buddhist Ajanta caves
- Became a theme for architectural development
 $\approx$ Kailashnath temple in Ellora has Buddhist carvings
- freed architecture from royal patronage as merchants began to undertake architecture development.

Thus Buddhism and Jainism gave impetus to the rich cultural legacy of Indian subcontinent. They became raw material for architectural advancement

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।

Indian National Congress was an evolutionary culmination of various colonial policies that shaped Indian opinion.

Reactionary Policies of Lytton

- Sethi Durbar during famine year
 - highlighted exploitative character of British rule
 - people united against common enemy
- Reducing maximum age limit of ICS to 19 years
 - exclusion of most of Indians from administration.
 - this led to discontent amongst Educated middle class
- Arms Act
 - Europeans not ~~allowed~~ required to keep license for weapons and

license requirements only for Indians

- this increased racial hatred and mutual suspicion

→ Vernacular Press Act

- stifled Indian press
- attack of freedom of Press angered the people

→ Implication → public opinion that only Indians could govern Indians in spirit of welfare

→ opinion that no good could be ~~expected~~ expected of British.

Liberal policies of Lord Rippon

→ Repealed Vernacular Press Act

- proliferation of Indian press and spread of ideas of nationalism
- even remotest corners was influenced by these ideas

→ Magna Carta of local Governance

- Indian got a chance to exercise power and self-rule

- inculcated spirit of self-empowerment.
- Tilbert Bill Controversy
 - Rippon couldn't pass the act which would have established judicial equality between Europeans and Indians
 - exposed the judicial arrogance of the British
 - Hypocrisy between their ideals and acts

Thus while Lytton suppressed the masses and especially educated middle class and built pressure; Rippon provided avenues for that pressure to be channelised and expressed openly.

This led to a realisation to create an organisation to institutionally voice Indian concerns and thus was born Indian National Congress.

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।

Gandhi had strategically shifted the course of freedom struggle from closed door deliberations to mass action. His strategy of mass action were modified to suit the contextual needs.

(i) Sporadic cause based action

- Champaran ~~to~~ Civil Disobedience on a small scale to build tempo and trust in his methods

(ii) Mass Satyagraha (Rowlatt Act and Jallianwala Bagh)

- silent mass protest and meetings to express dissent and anger

(iii) Non Cooperation Movement (Khilafat and Jallianwala)

- Swadeshi and boycott

- women to indulge in picketing
- National educational institutes as alternative to students
- to not cooperate in administrative machinery

(iv) Civil Disobedience movement

- British rejected Poona Swaraj
- beyond non cooperation
- breaking the law (Salt law)
- Defying Chowkidara taxes, refuse to pay land revenue
- leaving jobs, studies
- giving up professions
- Peasant causes integration
- creating enormous pressure on the government

(v) Individual Satyagraha

- small scale protest movement to express discontent against British policies
- at the same time no mass strike to express solidarity with cause of Allied

powers

(vi) Quit India Movement - failure of Cripps proposal

- instant mood and final ultimatum to British to leave India
- Not to resign from job but express loyalty to freedom of nation

(vii) Hungry-fast unto death

- during communal clashes and apathy of the British rule.

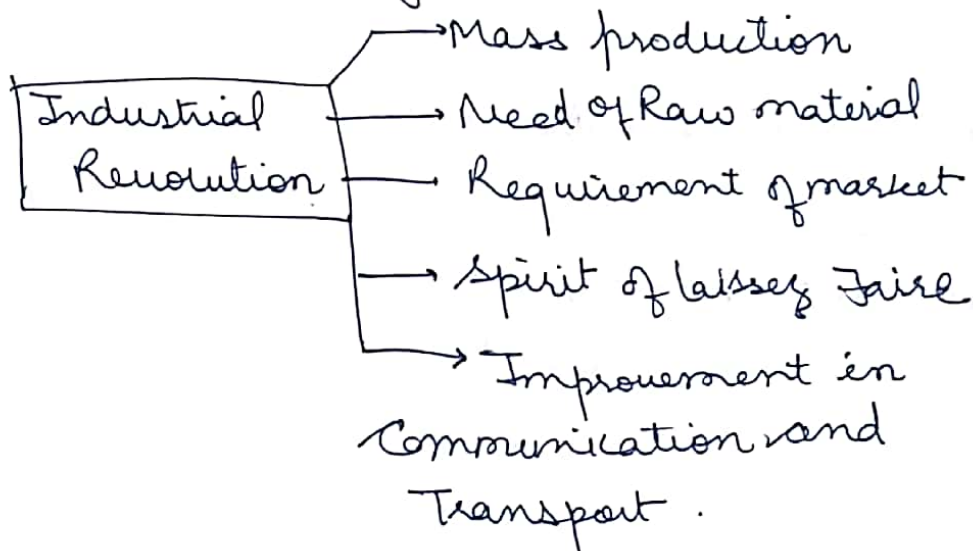
Thus Gandhi used his strategy of Struggle - True-Struggle in alignment with national mood, British reactions and even global dynamics.

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 began in 1750s England and transformed the international economic order.

Imperialism refers to ideology of extending sovereign control over the other nations in interest of one's mother country.



Relationship with Imperialism

(1) Birth of Capitalism

- production for market
- profit at any cost

- requirement of raw material, cheap labour
- requirement of market

(II) Colonialism

- strict control over colonies and controlling their policies to enable monopolistic control over raw material and market and labour

(III) Laissy Faire

- to justify large scale trade
- Mercantilism grew in some countries to maximise exports and minimise imports
- this could be achieved by total subjugation of the other country's polity, economy

(IV) Improvement in transport and communication

- enabled remote control of colonies by mother nations
- large scale movement of people and goods was possible

(vi) Need for capital

- financial capital was required for scientific developments and manufacturing
- taxes from colonies, bribes from local traders provided capital

Nasroji refers to as 'Drain of wealth' in Indian context

(vii) Civilising mission

- Traders and Missionaries justified colonialism as White Man's Burden.
- this provided religious justification to economic needs.

Thus Industrial Revolution created the needs for expansion of control over raw material and markets. This was coupled with narrow nationalism. Soon Imperialism became an agenda of economic growth disguised as national pride.

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 refers to peculiar division of society into hereditary groups and imposing civic and religious disabilities to strengthen its existence.

Despite liberal constitution establishing liberty and equality, banning social discrimination and untouchability, caste system has continued to persist and has even modified to suit the changing needs.

(i) Sanctions on Inter-caste marriage

- Khat Panchayats and honour killing
- Caste-based matrimony sites
- Social ostracisation of inter-caste couples

(ii) Secular workplace and caste ridden work relations

- distinction between co-workers based on caste like commensality

(iii) Political discrimination > Reservation

- Reservation in legislatures and local bodies
- SC, ST used as proxy for upper caste leaders.
- In rural society, SC Sarpanch not accorded dignity and only given office on paper
 - parallel caste Panchayats
- Reservation has also created boundaries

(iv) Economic Discrimination

- no explicit disabilities
- most of manual scavenging still done by SCs despite legal sanctions
- Rarely any SC or ST industrialist

(v) Media

- no major SC, ST actor, actress
- stereotyping as poor, helpless

(vi) Religion

- temples opened to all
- but 'priest' is reserved for Brahmins

• my recently Kerala had an SC priest

(vii) Social distinctions and disabilities

- habitations are segregated in rural areas
- separate wells, separate desk in PDS shops
- Mid Day meal - SC students made to sit separately
 - Dalit chef are not accepted
- Violence against Dalit women is common
- Dalit groom not allowed to ride horse

The government is actively bringing legislations like Atrocity Act, etc but unless the change does not happen at ideological level, caste system would persist. As Gandhi argued that people need to realise Unity of Existence or Sarvodaya in their 'hearts'

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 refers to a feeling of attachment and love towards one's own land, region, language, culture or shared traditions

Regionalism can have two facets with their own set of implications

(i) Regionalism above Nationalism

- primary loyalty towards region.
- Regional interest over any above national interest
- Mutual antagonism - ~~not~~ interest of one region are antithetical to interests of the other region
- Son-of-the-soil doctrine
- Blaming outsiders for regional problems like unemployment,

political powerlessness

- leads to ~~ext~~ narrow regionalism and provokes separatist and secessionist tendencies

eg Khalistan movement was an identity movement

- Prevents cooperative federalism
- Atmosphere of rhetoric and jingoism and diversion from core issues
- eg Naga conflict, Maratha-UP riots in Maharashtra

(1) Regionalism as a growth enabler

- Pride in local identity
- Strive for local excellence
- Spirit of competition to improve local economy
 - reforming labour laws to invite investors
 - Improving Ease of Doing Business
- Enhances cooperative and

Competitive federalism

- Impetus on local governance based on ~~subject~~ regional requirements
- Regional participation in local bodies
- Demand for decentralisation
- Giving voice to the various local sections and influence policy making to suit regional needs
- Do not blame others but focus on core systemic issues

While Narrow Regionalism often leads to growing at the cost of others, healthy regionalism is about growing with others in the spirit of 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas'. Schemes like Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat aim to prevent narrow outlook and imbibe national ethos while retaining regional identity.

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 उपयोग 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।

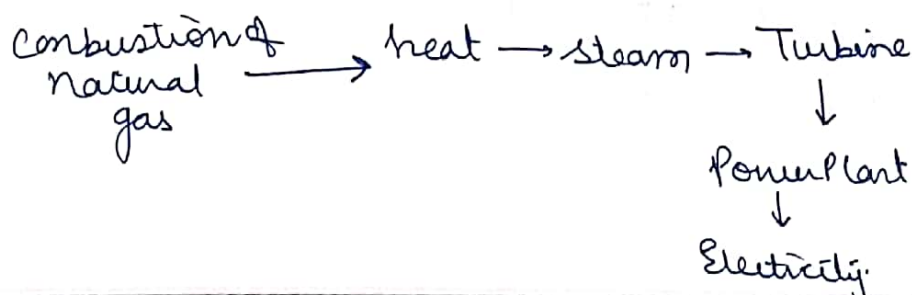
~~Natural gas is the byproduct of fossilification and coal and crude formation. It is found -~~

Natural gas is formed by the process of decomposition of natural fossils underground and is found trapped in rock system.

It often occurs in proximity of crude oil fields but independent sources may also occur. It is cheaper and eco-friendly.

Uses of Natural Gas

- (i) For thermal energy plants in electricity generation.



(ii) As a clean fuel for Vehicles

⇒ CNG buses in Delhi

(iii) Cooking fuel

(iv) As a feedstock for fertiliser

⇒ Urea is formed from Natural Gas

(v) Biofuel generation

Natural gas is reduced to biofuels
through Redox reactions

Global Distribution

(i) Central Asia around Caspian

⇒ Gulkynsk fields in Turkmenistan

India seeks to bring this via
TAPI pipeline to Punjab

(ii) Middle East, Gulf of Persia

Iran coast has substantial deposits
ONGC Udhesh is exploring there

(III) Russia, arctic coast and Serbia

Power of Serbia gas pipeline between
Russia and china

(IV) Latin America

Venezuelan coast has rich deposits

(V) USA

rich deposits of natural gas around
the coast and great lake region

— India is negotiating ~~an~~ ~~an~~ an
extensive network of pipelines

(VI) India

North East → Assam

East Coast → Kakinada, Karaikal

West Coast — Bombay High, Gujarat

(VII) South East Asia

Gulf of Thailand, Rakhine region in
Myanmar and South China Sea.

India should focus on exploration of
natural gas in domestic as well as
international fields to meet its energy
needs in a sustainable manner.

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।

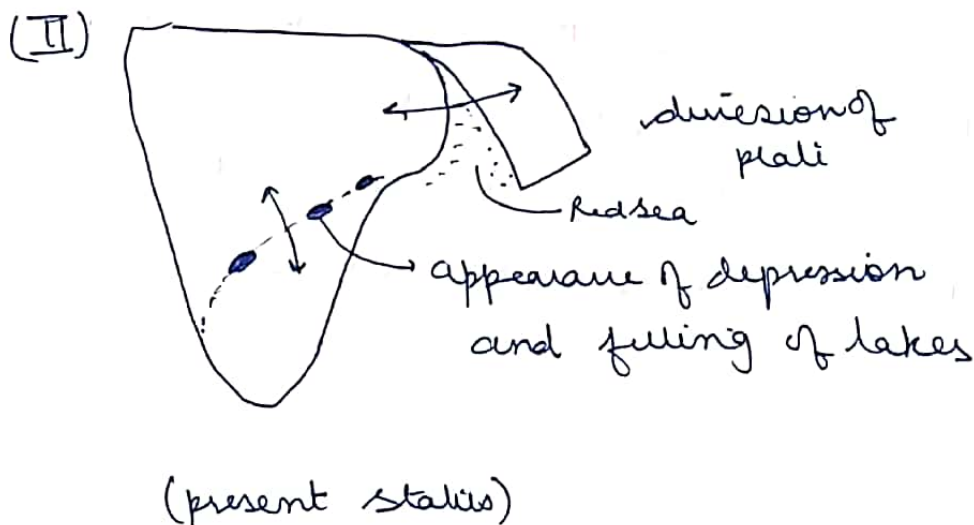
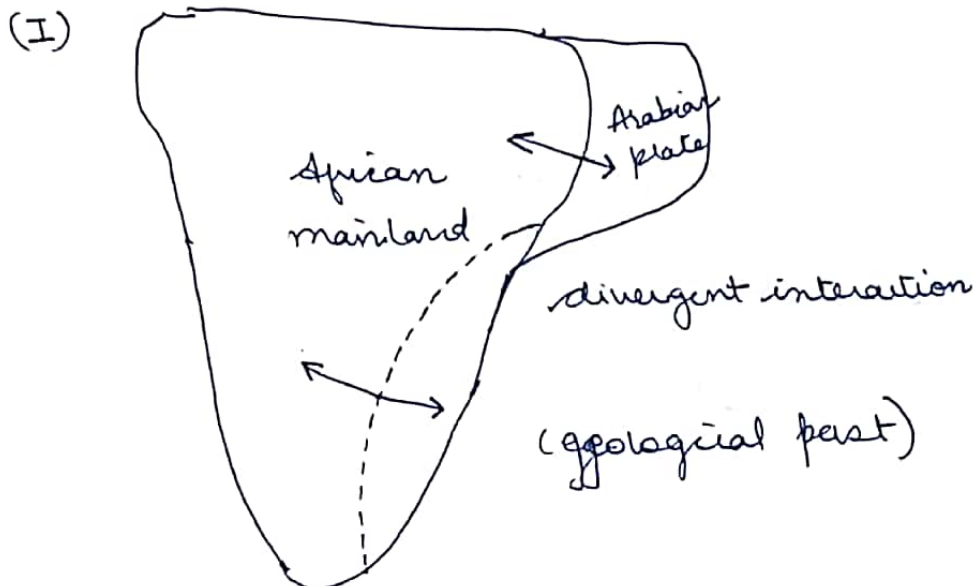
Rift valley refer to depressions along divergent plate boundaries due to tectonic forces.

Process of formation

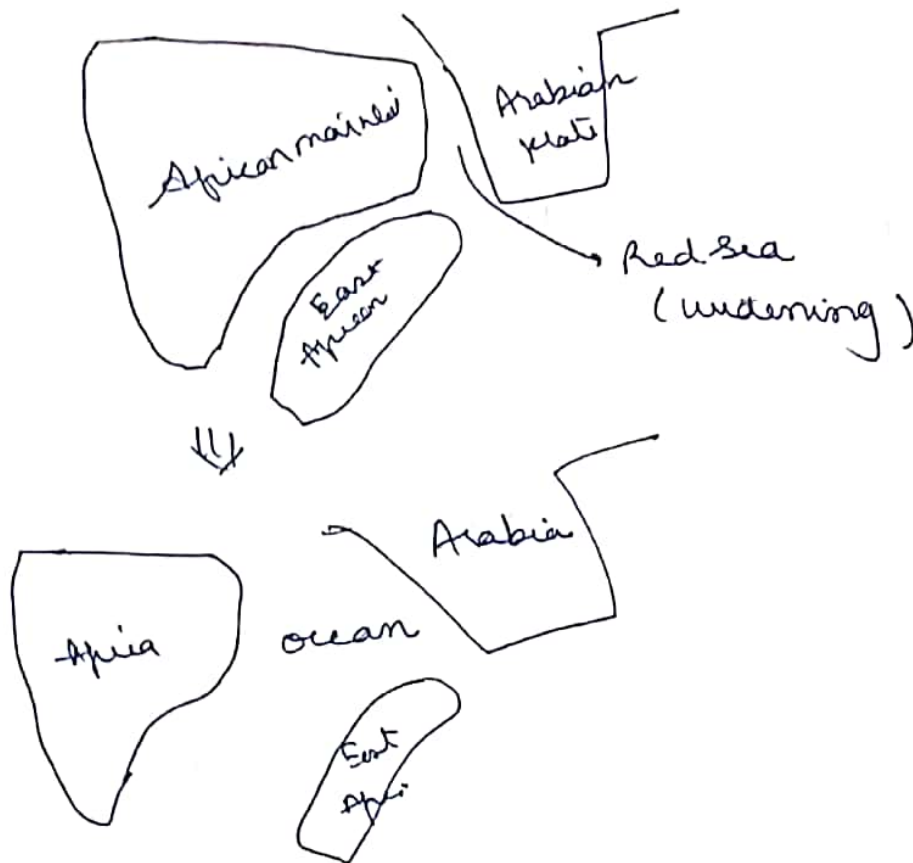
- (i) Appearance of subterranean faults due to divergence of plates and volcanism.
- (ii) Subterranean faults emerge on the surface of the earth and the depression is created
- (iii) Depression usually filled by water bodies may become a river system
 Ex. Tapi and Narmada
 or a system of lakes
 Ex. Great African Rift Valley.
- (iv) Further divergent interaction leads to detachment of the land system

and massive tectonic forces like
ridge volcanism may result in
appearance of an ocean.

Great Rift Valley System, Africa



III future expectations



Thus the great rift valley system is undermay constant divergent interaction and is expected to result in fragmentation of Africa and detachment of land systems.

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 हास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog Report of 2018, India is facing condition of water-stress and major cities like Bangalore, Delhi and Hyderabad are expected to witness ground water exhaustion by 2030.

Factors behind Water Depletion

(i) Economic

→ faulty agricultural practices

→ water intensive crops in arid areas

eg, sugarcane in Maharashtra
Rice in Haryana

→ over-reliance on groundwater and tube wells

→ flood irrigation and lack of drip irrigation.

→ use of surface water sources by industries.

- lack of waste water reuse
- lack of water harvesting
- lack of treating effluents and directly discharging ~~water~~ polluted water into rivers
- Thermal Power Plants use water wastefully

(ii) Geographic

- erratic rains leading to flood drought paradox & Kerala vs Vidarbha
- salt water intrusion in coastal areas
- sand mining from riverbed leading to salinity, lower water table
- concretisation of roads is leading to reduced water percolation and lower water table
- lack of water harvesting

(iii) Political

- Inter-state disputes and mismanagement of dams leading to wastage of water resources
- lack of investment into modern technology like desalination plants
- lax implementation of laws

→ free electricity to Agriculture irrigation

Implications

- (i) Impact food security due to lack of irrigation
- (ii) Hurdle economic activities like textile industry
- (iii) Energy insecurity $\approx$ thermal steam plants and hydro
- (iv) Poor health due to inaccess to clean drinking water for cooking purpose
- (v) Federal disputes turn into conflicts due to water scarcity
- (vi) Insecurity for women as they have to travel to fetch water for household.
- (vii) In the face of climate change, flood drought paradox will intensify.

There is a need to institutionalise water harvesting, waste water recycling, correcting agricultural pattern like millets in dry areas. Behavioural change is required to conserve water resources.

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, दक्खन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateau

Plateau refers to a flat top table land. It is higher in elevation compared to plains and characterised by identifiable boundaries



Formation :-

(i) Deposition Action

- layers of sediments brought by wind & water results in formation of a plateau

eg Loess plateau in China, USA

(ii) Erosional Action

- Mountains are eroded and their peaks reduced to flat tops

2 plateaus of Saharan Africa

(iii) Tectonic Action

- deposition of volcanic eruptions
layer over layer
2 Deccan plateau
- Orogenic action where a plateau
rises due to folding of crust
2 Tibetan plateau

Deccan Plateau

- formed by Basaltic lava deposition
- Extends between Vindhya,
Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats
- Black soil or regur predominant
- ~~is~~ highly stable and resilient to
tectonic forces.

Economic Significance

- (i) Depositions of coal in Chhota Nagpur
and Hazaribagh region

- (i) Gold deposits in Kolar fields
 - (ii) Aluminium and Mica deposits in Jharkhand, Odisha
 - (iii) Graphite deposits in Dharwad region
 - (iv) Owing to rivers and resources, industrial development has been rampant in the region
 - (v) Deposits of Uranium and Thorium
 - (vi) Black soil fit for cotton cultivation.
- Deccan Plateau adds to economic and geographic uniqueness of India. It has aided self-reliance in raw material and shaped India's climatic conditions.