

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Kartik Jivani	Registration Number	13245
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	29/11/20
Center	Online		

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-साह उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- 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।

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।

Dadabhai Naoroji - 'the Grand

Old man of India' was the Foremost of the Nationalist, who contributed immensely to the freedom struggle.

Indelible imprint

- ① Served 3 times as President of Indian National Congress
- ② Was instrumental in bringing together Moderates and Extremists, especially during 1906 Calcutta Session (which he presided)
- ③ Gave 'International colour' to Nationalist struggle through his work in Britain
- ④ Raised exploitative policies of colonial government in UK's Parliament, where

he was an MP from Labour Party

- ⑤ Strived for Indian interest through establishing East Indian Association in UK
- ⑥ Worked for social Reforms in India, esp. against women violence, caste system etc through series of Articles in his journal Rastgoftar
- ⑦ Instrumental in Religious Reform movement in Parsi through being a founding member of 'Rehnumai Mazdayetan Sabha'

This way, Dadabhai Naoroji was held in great respect by both Moderates as well as Extremists and contributed immensely to Nationalist movement.

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 चिह्नित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(QIM)

Quit India Movement was the mass movement launched by Gandhiji, envisaged as the 'Final struggle' against the colonial British government.

How it marked new direction?

- ① Geographical Reach: Earlier movements like Non cooperation movement (NCM) and Civil disobedience movement (CDM) had limited geographical reach (largely urban areas). Whereas QIM predominantly reached even rural areas.
- ② Participation: wide participation by almost all sections - workers, peasants, women, industrialists etc. made it different from earlier ones.

- ③ Parallel governments: were formed in Satara (Chittu Pandey), Balia etc. which was unique feature of QIM.
- ④ Call for 'Do or Die': Earlier movements were largely advocating non-violent / peaceful means. Whereas, in QIM Gandhiji - categorically shifted his stance.
- ⑤ Violent movement involving destruction of public property, strikes etc. which was unique as compared to earlier movements.
- ⑥ Underground leadership by Aruna Asaf Ali, JP Narayan, Ram Manohar Lohiya etc unlike earlier movements
- ⑦ Women leadership by Usha Mehta, Aruna Asaf Ali etc. (Earlier movements largely male led)

This way QIM saw the watershed shift from earlier approach.

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।

End of World War II in 1944-45

resulted in new International Order
establishment, which is more or less
continuing till date.

Birth of new International Order

Why new order?

- ① To prevent Future World Wars
- ② Forge international cooperation and
bonding
- ③ check secret negotiation in diplomacy
which was partly a cause behind
World War II
- ④ Provide for rapid development globally
after all-round destruction due to
World War II

New International Order :

- ① Creation of Bretton Woods Institutions -

World Bank, IMF, GATT etc. to forge global cooperation in financial and developmental matters.

② Democratisation of International Relations

Newly independent Asian and African nations got their voices heard for the first time

③ Wave of Decolonisation in Asian and African countries

④ Decline of power of European continent which was major Imperial power

⑤ Bipolar World order establishment with US & USSR dominance

⑥ Cold War and grouping of world into 2 major military blocks

⑦ NAM - Non Aligned Movement started

WWII indeed was a major event which shaped the future in prominent way

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।

Shimla Declaration (1971) post

1971 India-Pakistan War and Lahore Declaration (1999) in the context of Indo-Pak Relationship were two major events in post independence Indian history.

How they were milestones?

Shimla Agreement (1972):

- ① Pakistan recognised Bangladesh's independence and this was a jolt to its earlier propaganda of 2-nation theory
- ② Pakistan's acceptance of defeat and Indian upper hand in Shimla negotiations enhanced India's international image
- ③ Ceasefire line converted into LoC

and thus paved way for lasting peace along border with reduction in violence

- (4) J & K issue was sought to be addressed in a Bilateral manner without involving other international players which was in line with long stated Indian policy

Lahore Declaration (1999)

- ① Sustained Dialogue between India and Pakistan started, which was ~~key~~ key to peace and stability in the Indian subcontinent
- ② Great boost to bilateral trade, people to people exchange (cooperation (Lahore Bus service), cross LOC trade etc. which marked reduction in hostility.

Despite these 2 major events, issues like cross border terrorism, mutual hostility etc has prevented peace in the Region which needs to be addressed there.

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 as per 'International Labour Organisation' refers to a support system to an individual which seeks to minimize risk and enhance standard of living.

Economic empowerment through social security

- ① Pension, provident fund provides for better economic standard post retirement
- ② Unemployment allowance hedges risk against job loss in the context of rising Automation
- ③ Health insurance provides cushion against catastrophic health expenditure and associated slipping into poverty.

Social Empowerment via social security

- ① Maternity Benefit provision allows for more female labour force participation, which is in tune with women empowerment objective
- ② Social security is most needed in case of marginalised sections engaged in Unorganised and informal sectors thereby a tool towards social empowerment
- ③ Social security under 'National Social Assistance program' achieves social empowerment via giving pension to widow, old age people etc.

Way Forward

Formalisation of economy needed to cover more people under Social security Net

Insurance should be expanded to include all sections of society

Effective implementation of recent Labour Code on Social Security.

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 increasing interconnectedness and exchange / flow of ideas / culture / goods / services / people etc. across various countries of the globe.

Local in the Global

It refers to the phenomenon of global goods / ideas / services adopting local ideas / culture, thus better suiting local needs through integrating them.

Examples:

① McDonald's selling Aloo Tikki Burger and Paneer Tikka burger, incorporating local cuisines.

② Many ~~for~~ global food chains (KFC, Domino's etc) go vegetarian during Navratri respecting local tradition.

③ Fusion in dress like Kurta and Jeans

④ Mixed hybrid language use like Hinglish - English + Hindi Mix

Global in the Local

It refers to local products going global due to influence of Globalisation.

Examples:

① Yoga getting popularised in Western countries

② Many World leaders adopted 'Namaste' over 'hand shake' in view of COVID 19

③ Classical dance, music etc getting popularity abroad

Thus, Globalisation operates on 'Give and Take principle', adopting Best of both worlds, giving rise to Glocalisation.

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।

Crime against women is continuously on rise as witnessed from NCRB data. Recent COVID19 pandemic and rise in 'domestic violence' further proves the point.

Various forms of violence against women

- Birth → female foeticide, female infanticide
- Adolescent: Rape, child marriage, female genital mutilation
- Adult: domestic violence, abuse at workplace, cyber stalking etc.

Ways to address the issue

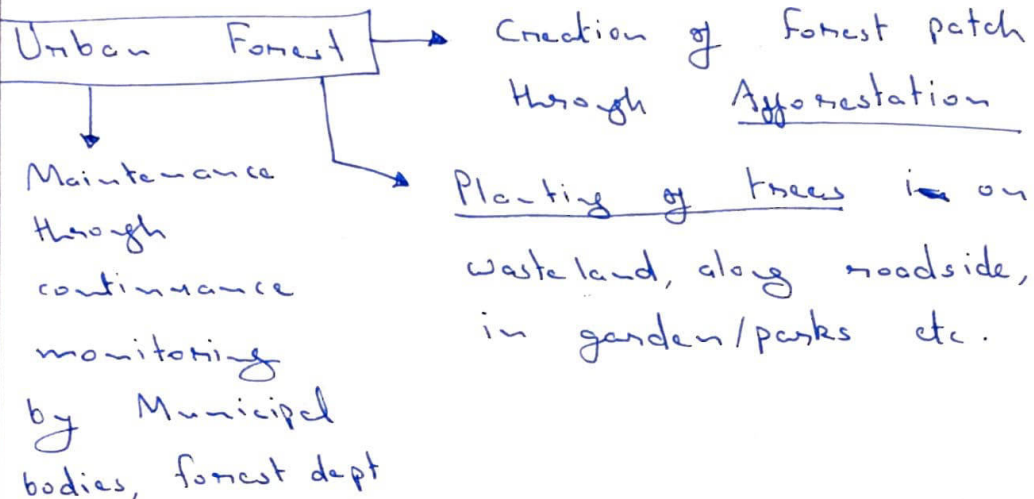
- ① Effective implementation of existing laws like Domestic Violence Act 2005, Sexual harassment of women at workplace Act 2013 etc.

- ② Use of Technology: like Himmat App of Delhi police should be replicated elsewhere
- ③ Training in self defence to women through assistance from NGo, NCC cadets etc.
- ④ Easy and Effective Reporting Mechanism for crime
Ex: NCW has launched Whatsapp number to report Domestic violence case.
 More such steps needed
- ⑤ Criminal Justice system reforms for zero tolerance and deterrence through assured conviction
- ⑥ Male need to raise voice for women's cause on line of 'He for She campaign' to root out Patriarchy.

Thus, strategies involving social/political/economic dimensions is need of the hour to realise 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas'

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 growing of forest patches in urban areas, to improve green cover in the city.



Benefits

Ecological:

- ① Reduces Air pollution, noise pollution
- ② Ground water recharge
- ③ checks soil erosion
- ④ Counters Urban Heat island effect
- ⑤ Regulates Microclimate, provides fresh oxygen etc.

- ⑥ Help realise Paris Agreement target

Economic:

- ① Increase in property value
- ② livelihood to local population through provisioning of produce from trees

Social/cultural:

- ① Venue for local festival
- ② Psychological positive impact / stress reduction

Steps taken

- ① 'Nagar Van Scheme' to create 200 urban forests in next 5 years
- ② 'Green Highway policy 2015' for greening Highways passing through Urban area
- ③ Social Forestry Divisions established in Forest departments by various state government

'Worje forest' of Pune is a good urban forest case study which could be replicated elsewhere.

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 the
Tertiary sector activity dealing with
Hardware (computers, monitor, CPU etc) and
Software creation / BPO services etc.

Impact of Globalisation in location of
IT Industry

① Low value services like call centre,
data entry, record keeping etc. shifted
to developing countries where labour
cost is low

Ex: shift from US, EU to Vietnam,
China, India etc

② Concentration of IT Industry in few
pockets where there's availability of
skilled labour, fast internet, 24x7
electricity etc.

Ex: Powai (Mumbai), NCR Region, Bangalore

Silicon Valley in US etc.

- ③ Globalisation has resulted in intense competition among various nations in terms of giving sops / favourable policies, which affect the location

Ex: India post 1991 LPG Reforms
came out with IT Act 2000, IT
policy to attract IT Industry

- ④ Globalisation has paved way for flow of education across borders through foreign University establishment, MOOCs etc thereby skilling people in other countries like China, Singapore, India etc. which has propelled IT Industry there

This way Globalisation has ~~map~~ reshaped location of IT Industry in a profound way.

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 in ecological and environmentally important areas viz. coastal tourism, tourism in National Parks / sanctuaries etc.

How eco tourism can help harness tourism potential?

- ① Huge potential in India : India has ~8% of global biodiversity. Almost all major types of ecosystem present viz. mangrove, corals, deserts, wetlands etc thereby paving huge potential
- ② Scope of job creation, foreign exchange earning etc
- ③ Can pave way for sustainable conservation of ecosystem through incentive creation to local community.

Challenges associated

- ① Lack of connectivity via rail, road etc.
Ex poor connectivity of Gir National Park
- ② Basic facilities like cleanliness, toilet facility, resting places etc missing in eco-tourism areas
Ex Marine National Park (Jamnagar) lacks even basic toilet facilities
- ③ Hotel, Resort etc unavailability
- ④ Proper skilled guides lacking

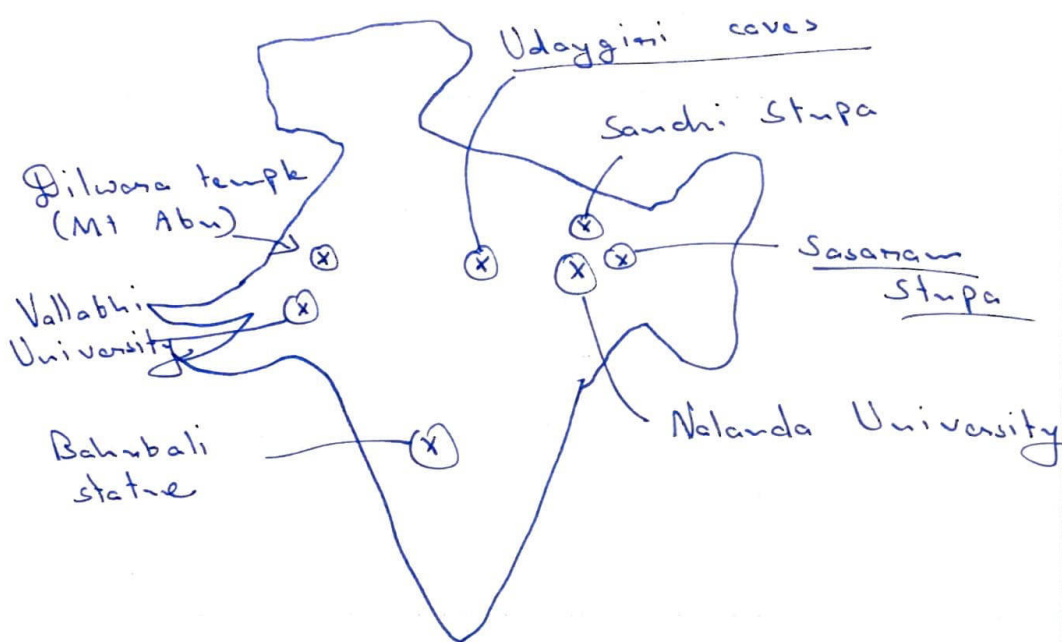
Steps taken

- ① Eco tourism circuits are being created under Swadesh Darshan scheme
- ② states' initiatives Ex Gujarat government has given 'Industry status' to Eco-tourism,
- ③ Promotion of Eco tourism by ICCR abroad under 'Incredible India Campaign'

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 have richly contributed to development of Architecture of various types in India, which is in existence in an intact manner till date.



Jainism and Buddhism Architecture

Buddhist Architecture:

- ① Creation of Chaityas and Viharas across the country (envisaged to be

Prayer halls and resting place for Monks
(asp)

Ex Karle caves near Lonavala (Maharashtra)
house many Chaityas and Viharas.

② Creation of Stupas on relics of
Buddha/other monks

Ex Sanchi, Sarnam, Sanchi Stupa
established by Ashoka

Harsavaradhana established many
Stupas across Northern India

③ Buddhist University established to
preserve manuscripts / act as learning
centres

Ex Nalanda University (Bihar) during
Gupta period

Sree Purvatha University in Andhra
Pradesh

④ ~~Saint~~ Buddhist temples / rock cut archite-
cture visible in Ajanta caves,
Bagh cave (M.P.)

Jain Architecture

- ① 'Basadis' i.e. Jain centre of learning/temples established in many parts during Ancient India
Ex: Dilwara temple (Abu) by Bhima Solanki
- ② Cave Architecture as visible at Barhamagiri, Udaygiri
- ③ University establishment Ex Vallabhi University in Gujarat during Solanki dynasty
- ④ Sculptures created Ex Yaksha, Yakshinis, Bahubali sculpture @ Sravanabelagola

This way, both the Religions have added to the richness and diversity of Indian Architecture

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 established in 1885 to stem Nationalist struggle by Early Nationalists, partly due to the consequences of Actions of 2 diametrically opposite viceroys viz. Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon.

Reactionary policy of Lord Lytton (1876-80)

- ① Introduced Arms Act - discriminatory Act which mandated Indians to mandatorily carry Arms license which angered Indians.
- ② Held Delhi Darbar when nation was reeling under famine (Deccan famine of 1870s) led to sharp criticism of the move by Nationalist leaders.

- ③ Reduced Age of Entry of Indians in Civil service to 19 years, which created backlash.
- ④ Vernacular Press Act introduced to curb autonomy of local press which further added to anger of Nationalists

Liberal policies of Lord Ripon (1880-84)

- ① Revoked Arms Act
- ② 1st Factory Act of 1881 legislated by Lord Ripon
- ③ Revoked Vernacular Press Act
- ④ Appointed Hunter Committee to improve Indian Education system
- ⑤ Appointed commission to study the question of Age of Entry into civil services

- ⑥ Brought Ilbert Bill to provide for Equality in trying of cases of Europeans by Indian judges

How these policies hastened INC formation?

Lord Lytton → Angered Nationalists, thus
 & increased political activity

→ Realisation among Nationalists that they have to put forth their demand under one Organisation to secure Indian interest

Lord Ripon → Favourable policies laid favourable liberal atmosphere where political activity could thrive without any Repression

Thus, apart from several other factors, policies of the 2 viceroys also were instrumental in hastening INC formations.

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 undisputed leader of Nationalist struggle, adopted flexible approach based on time and place to realise maximum gains.

Change in method of struggle

① Gandhiji was moderate in his method earlier during his African days, where he petitioned Britishers, seeking his demands. But he realised the futility of this approach and thus switched to Extremist methods of mass movement to pressurize Britishers.

② He turned pro-Britishers on anti-Britishers based on circumstance.

Ex Gandhiji supported Britishers on

moral ground during WW2 and asked youths to support Britishers. However, once war ended, he launched Non cooperative movement (NCM) turning anti British.

③ Gandhiji took active step in Hindu-Muslim joint fight during NCM as Khilafat question was also involved concerning Muslims. However, he later changed his approach during Civil Disobedience movement (CDM) sensing communal atmosphere.

④ Gandhiji pitched for absolute non-violence during NCM and CDM. However, it was partly relaxed in Quit India Movement as clear from his 'Do or Die' call, due to the circumstances involved (Japanese threat)

- ⑤ Gandhiji adopted Struggles separated by Truce period in between for energy recharge of masses. It showcases the wisdom of Gandhi in understanding inherent mass struggle limitation.
- ⑥ Gandhiji stressed on Group based struggle during NCM and CIM. However due to WW2 and British preoccupation in fighting Nazi forces, he adopted 'Individual Satyagraha' approach in 1940.

It's clear from above analysis, that Gandhiji played the Rules on the basis of time, place and circumstances rather than relying on single approach throughout, which ultimately led to the rise and success of Gandhiji.

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। (IR)

Industrial Revolution refers to the series of drastic changes which came in society, economy and polity due to machine based production system due to technological development. It's said to be the driving force behind imperialism.

Relationship between IR and Imperialism advent

Industrial Revolution

- ① Demand for Raw materials increased
Ex cotton, jute, silk etc.

How it led to Imperialism?

Led to increased colonisation to secure assured supply of raw materials from colony to keep production running smoothly

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <p><u>Ex</u> Britain colonised India to secure cottons</p> |
| <p>② IR resulted in excess production beyond domestic demand. This necessitated finding of new markets.</p> | <p>Spain colonised Latin American countries to sell its products.</p> <p>France colonised Canada to sell various products like garment, steel etc.</p> |
| <p>③ IR resulted in surplus capital/wealth creation in the hands of Industrialists. This demanded new scope of investment opportunity.</p> | <p>Colonies paved excellent investment opportunity, assuring high rate of return.</p> <p><u>Ex</u>: Britain invested in Railways in its colonies giving huge returns.</p> |
| <p>④ IR gave thrust to Mercantilist policy.</p> | <p>Mercantilism focuses on maximum accumulation</p> |

of Gold and not positive
foreign exchange. This
was possible only through
discriminatory policy
adoption w.r.t. colonies
which accelerated race for
colonisation

Ex Scramble for Africa

Thus, IR is intricately linked
to advent of Imperialism due to
its inherent characteristics of profit
maximisation, market maximisation and
cost minimisation.

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 the unique social institution in the Indian subcontinent, characterised by principle of purity and pollution, endogamy and strict rule based order based on Birth.

How Caste system has continued to persist by adaptation?

Changing conditions

- ① Urbanisation: It was thought that caste system is the feature of rural area and would vanish with urbanisation.

How Caste system persisted?

Caste system is persistent as seen from ghettoisation i.e. same caste people residing in close proximity in urban areas
Ex: Patels in Vihar (Mumbai)

② Westernisation/Globalisation

It was believed that with modern ideas of equality, justice, meritocracy — caste system would slowly go away

Global Caste based groups/Associations have been formed instead.

Ex: Global Patidar Association
(Sardardham)

③ With Technological advancement, caste system was believed to weaken

Rather, it has strengthened

Ex Group of Meenas on Social media

④ Deepening of democracy, inclusive growth etc. were believed to ~~be~~ weaken caste system.

Rather, caste based Political party (e.g. BSP), caste based mobilisation during elections have increased

Reasons for persistence

- ① Ineffective laws to check caste based mobilisation during elections
- ② Caste identity is deeply rooted culturally which is difficult to be removed in short term.
- ③ ICT has facilitated organisation formation / unity, involving same caste people
- ④ Policies like Reservation reinforces caste identity.

Multi sectoral approach involving strong political will, reforms in education system, empowerment of Election Commission etc is need of the hour to weaken caste based identity.

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 the political ideology/movement, whereby a person/community's loyalty towards one's Region becomes more than one's loyalty towards the Nation. Thereby, posing a threat to Unity and integrity of nation.

How Regionalism is threat to National integrity?

① Divides the Nation:

Ex partition of 1947 is an example of how Regionalism can destroy a nation

② Threat of secessionism rises

Ex Khalistani movement (1980s)
J & K insurgency

- ③ Generates ill-will among people/states
Ex Inter state Cauvery water dispute
 has resulted in animosity between
 Karnataka and Tamil nadu.
- ④ Goes against spirit of constitution
Ex Son of soil movement against
 Art 19 - Freedom of movement/
 Residence
- ⑤ Leads to violence, security deterioration
 which may jeopardise national integrity
Ex North east Insurgency

How Regionalism Facilitates political
 Participation?

- ① Regionalism has led to creation of
 New states, which has enhanced political
 participation at state level
Ex Telangana, Meghalaya, etc.
- ② Regionalism paves way for Participation

in pressure group activities which
enhances political participation

Ex People's Participation in Gorkhaland
Agitation

③ Regionalism ~~has~~ paved way for
political decentralisation

Ex Many areas in North East
like Bodoland brought under
6th Schedule of Constitution

Thus, Regionalism is a two-
way process. It enhances people's
participation, but at the same time
unjust and Unconstitutional demand/
means may also ~~pose~~ threaten
National integrity.

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 Conventional Gas, predominantly Methane, Found in close proximity to oilfield/coal block in general, is formed due to decomposition of trees / marine organisms owing to intense heat and pressure of Earth's interior.

Consumption in future ← As per International Energy Agency likely to increase due to factors like

- ① Climate change obligation
- ② it's relatively more eco friendly
- ③ Technological development to better utilise Natural Gas in multiple Applications

Uses of Natural Gas

- ① Potential to replace petrol/diesel in Automobile via use of CNG cars/buses

- ② Electricity generation Through Gas based power plant working on ~~Rank~~ Brayton cycle
- ③ Heating purpose in domestic sphere (in cold areas) for Space Heating
- ④ Industrial Use: Making of Urea, other Fertilisers, Haber's process, chemical industries etc.
- ⑤ Cooking Through LPG (variant of Natural Gas)

Global Distribution

- ① Highly uneven distribution globally
- ② Majorly concentrated in few countries/Regions like

Top countries Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE,
having high = Russia, Turkmenistan,
Natural Gas Canada, USA, China
Reserves

③ Important gas
fields globally

=

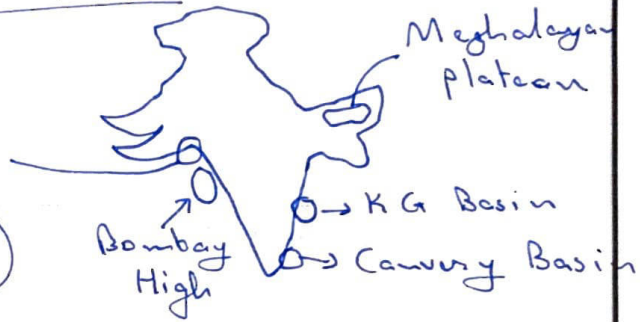
Zakum (UAE)

Galkynukh gas field
(Turkmenistan)

Farzaad B gas field
(Iran)

④ Distribution in India

Gulf of
Cambay
(Porali
Ankleshwar)



NITI Aayog has rightly envisioned
switch to 'Gas based Economy' due to
multiple advantages like Energy security,
less emission, cheap source of Energy etc.
Steps in this direction globally is
need of the hour.

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।

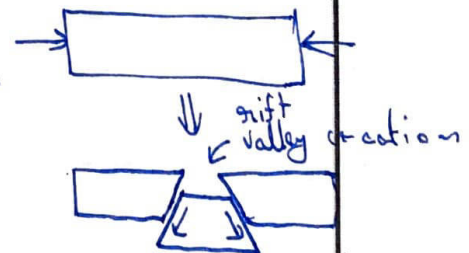
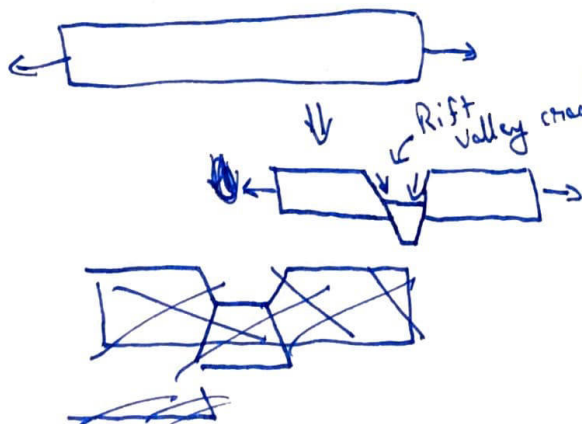
Rift valley refers to the geological feature, characterised by huge fault in continental crust, which ultimately results into formation of nascent sea/ocean/river flow.

Rift Valley Formation Processes

① Method 1: Due to Faulting

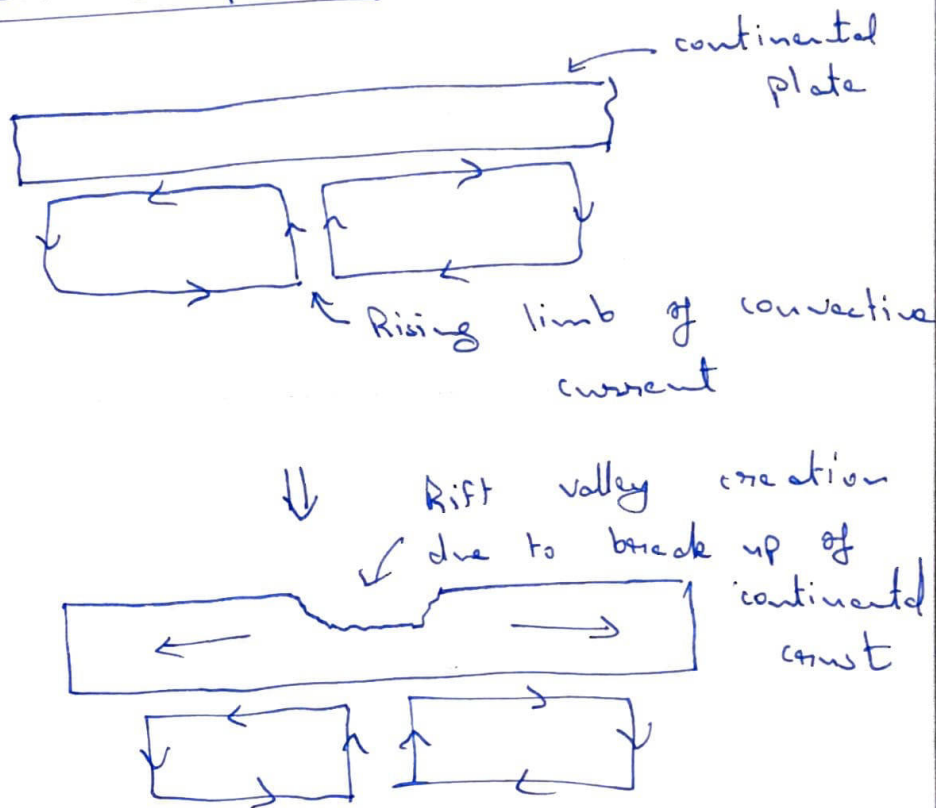
Faulting due to Tensile stress

Faulting due to compressive stress



Ex Narmada, Mahanadi, Godavari flow
through Rift valleys created due
to faulting created by Endogenic
forces

② Tectonic process:



Ex East African Rift valley is the
result of this process.

Mechanism: Rising limb of convective

Current in Mantle and associated shear stress imposed on continental plate results in break up of the plate which results in Rift valley creation.

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।

As per NITI Aayog's 'Composite water management Index', India is facing the 'worst water crisis' in entire history.

Reasons for rapid depletion

Economic:

- ① Faulty MSP policy which favours water guzzling crops like wheat/rice
- ② Free power via subsidy to farmers by state governments leading to unchecked groundwater extraction
- ③ No water pricing resulting in misuse of water by ~~Ag~~ farmers, industry, households

Geographical factors① Monsoon type climate:

~75% rainfall in only ~4 months

Regional variation: North Eastreceives disproportionate rain
leading to wastage of water via
run off② Climate change leading to uncertain
spatial and temporal rainfall
variation③ ~~La Niña~~ El Nino weakens monsoonPolitical factors① Water in 'state list' $\Rightarrow$ No cohesive
Nationwide management possible② Inter state disputes leading to non
utilisation of water properly

Implications

- ① Political: → Rising inter state water dispute due to shortage
↓
International conflict
Ex India - Bangladesh over Teesta
- ② Economic: → shortage of water for Industries
↓
→ cattle death leading to distress to farmers
↓
→ lower agri. yield threatening food security
- ③ Social: → forced migration
↓
Rise in malnutrition
→ Increased burden on women to fetch water by walking longer distance

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।

Plateau formation

① Method 1: Glacial Erosion

Ex Laurentian plateau
(Canada)

② Method 2: Wind deposition

Ex Loess plateau (China)

③ Tectonic reason: Epeirogenic process

Ex Katanga plateau (Africa)

④ Erosion of Mountains:

Ex Table Land plateau in
Mahabaleshwar

Basaltic
↓

⑤ Lava deposition

Ex: Deccan Trap, Colorado plateau
(USA)

Features of Deccan Plateau

- ① Step like structure
- ② Formed due to lava deposition from Reunion hotspot
- ③ Covers large Geographical area (Gujarat, M.P., Maharashtra, Karnataka)

Economic Significance

- ① Rich black soil $\Rightarrow$ cotton, groundnut tobacco cultivation
- ② Rich in Minerals
Ex Iron ore found in Ratnagiri
copper, chromium etc found on Deccan plateau
- ③ Hydropower generation due to water falls