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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	RULHI SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	288193
Center	ONLINE	Date	1/12/2020

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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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 (बगूरीए) 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.

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।

Dada bhai Naoroji "moderate Congress man" & the Grand old man of India made some fundamental contribution in the National movement.

- ① Gave the theory of Drain of wealth :
On his book Poverty & Un-British Rule in India spoke about Home charges & other tributes which were about unilateral movement of wealth to Britain without any investment in return.
- ② Instrumental in Congress formation
presided over 3 session 1886, 1893, 1906
(Calcutta session)
- ③ passed unprecedented resolution 1906 session of Calcutta
 - against partition of Bengal
 - for boycott of goods
 - for Swadeshi Movement
 - for self govt. & self rule
- ④ first Indian to British house of common
got elected as MP of a liberal party,
advocated for self rule of India in abroad.

⑤ Established East Indian Association 1866 in London to present Indian voice to the British press

⑥ formed Behnumayi Mazdayasan Sabha & started Mouth piece ~~Leaf~~ Pastorbar to reform the parsi community

⑦ championed for the education of girls/
women: opened 6 girls schools in Bombay in collaboration with Maharashtra social reformer.

Dada bhai Naegi set the foundation of Indian National movement in lot many ways. In the chapter of Indian National movement he will be remembered as the first protagonist who set the plot right

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।

Quit India movement was launched on August 9, 1942, it was zenith of the Indian freedom struggle, steered it into new direction in following ways:-

(a) shift of demand from dominion status
(in constitution framed by Motilal Nehru, ripps mission) to immediate independence
The urgency & seriousness of demand is reflected in the slogan given by Gandhi ji on the occasion - "Do or die"

(b) led by Masses in real sense: with the launch of Quit India, in the early hours of same day all the top leaders were arrested. And the movement thrived on the zeal of the commoners - (men - women - rich - peasants etc)

(c) each section of society had its role defined
Gandhi ji urged all to join movement
→ students to quit studies
→ farmer to quit payment of tax if zamindar was pro british
→ princely states to quit pro british attitude.

(d) Rendered the arms of state dysfunctional
instead of asking police - army - government
servants to resign, gandhiji asked them
not to quit, but work for indians

(e) parallel governments formed during Quit
India challenged british authority &
did constructive jobs. In Tamil Nadu they
carried out cyclone relief work, sanctioned
grants, supplied food, while in Satara
they opened village libraries & Nyaya Mandal.

(f) created a constructive mosaic of wide
ranging tactics & ideologies : the movement
was joined by socialist + capitalist + forward bloc
from non violent techniques to underground
activities all were carried out to give line
of command to people.

It was through the unprecedented impact of
the Quit India, we were able to give
the final blow to the british imperialistic
regime.

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 ^{in 1938, ended} began with ^{the} bombing of Hiroshima & Nagasaki by Allied power America. Post the war, there was creation of new international order:-

①

Birth of UN: to ensure peace & harmony amongst nation & evade war like situation through global cooperation - collaboration

②

Bretton woods institution & GATT: creation of these multilateral for economic cooperation ensured that market oriented globalisation is established than exploitation oriented

③

Beginning of decolonization: Both the allied, axis power ~~to~~ (due to monetary damages incurred to them during war, heavy protesting by colonies) had to give up on their colonies. eg:- Britain left India, France quit Indochina

④ Emergence of superpower & bipolar world

US with its economic power & USSR's strong army created US, USSR as super power.

⑤ & both both of these competed for ultimate supremacy

→ Cold war & Rise of NAM while countries across had sided with either US (capitalist tilt) or USSR (communist regime) aggravating the cold war. the newly decolonised countries like India, Indonesia, african nation stood Neutral & began "Non aligned Movement".

⑥ Race of Nuclearization began due to due to Cold War & doctrines like that of Eisenhower which promoted aggressive nuclear strategy.

The new world order created is withering of in the 21st century & Covid is here to shape it differently

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।

The Shimla Agreement & Lahore Declaration are milestones in the history of Indian subcontinent as they widened the scope of cooperation, set the ways to build confidence in the relation of India & Pakistan.

Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi & Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1972 post the 1971 Bangladesh war.

→ preamble aimed at withdrawal of troops & exchange of prisoners of war.

→ other broader principles were:-

(a) end of conflict & confrontation
(b) Mutual commitment to resolution of issues through bilateral processes.

(c) established Kashmir as bilateral issue

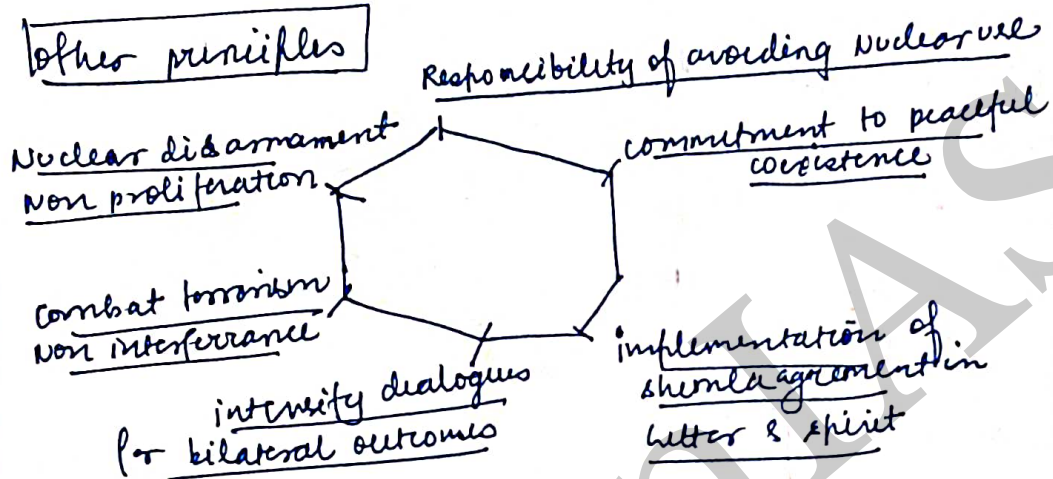
(d) established 'LOC' no side to unilaterally

alter it

Lahore Declaration was signed by Atal Bihari Vajpayee & his counterpart Nawaz Sharif

through this countries recognised each other
as "Nuclear power" & took responsibilities
to avoid accidental & unauthorized use of
nuclear weapon

Other principles



Milestone of agreements

- ① Shimla agreement prevented internationalisation of Indian subcontinent by it during 1971 war on Kashmir issue
- ② demarcation of LoC around Kashmir had reduced violence & conflict
- ③ Adherence to UN charter created possibility of peaceful coexistence
- ④ with nations taking up responsibility of avoiding nuclear use & disarmament created peace in the region
- ⑤ The over all peace & confidence led to creation of SAARC (subregional organisation) to promote economic growth & social progress of Indian subcontinent

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 are system to enable every citizen to lead a worthy life as a member of society. Common form of social security is "public assistance" through income security. It is Economic empowerment.

Government of India has already got various schemes like MGNREGA, EPF scheme, Atal pension sandhan etc for economic empowerment

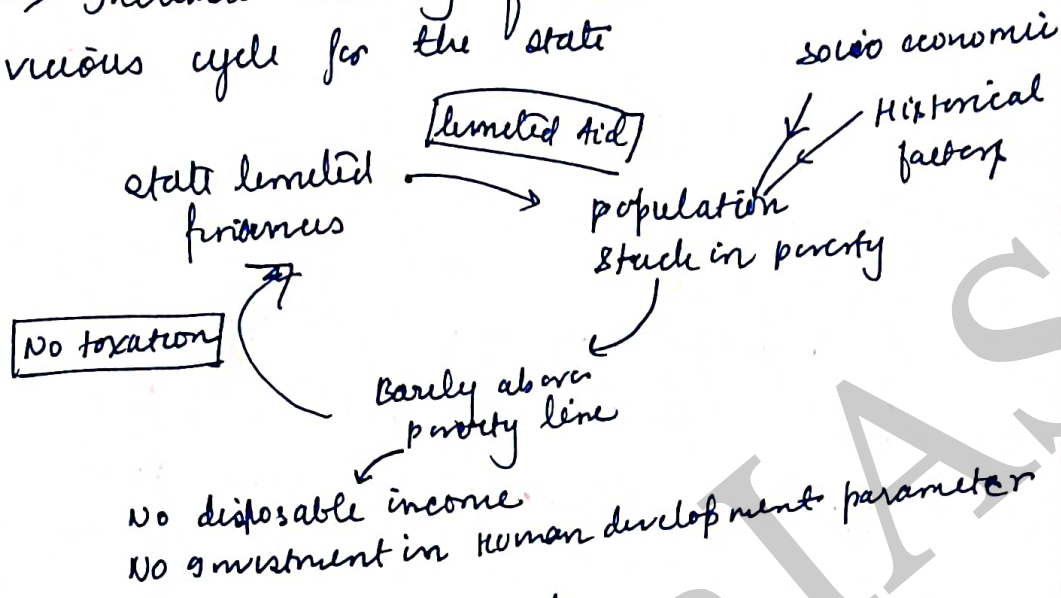
Benefits

- enhances absolute income & facilitates financial augmentation
- rewards existing capability of individual
- ensures food security
- helps fighting absolute poverty.

however, it lacks ~~in~~ in ^{many} ways:-

- ① doesn't play a role in converting potential of individual into capability as it demands social empowerment
- ② financial augmentation is unidimensional way of dealing with multiple vulnerabilities

→ Increases liability of state. as it creates vicious cycle for the state



while social empowerment

→ helps in creating inclusive society & gives reality to article 21 of constitution i.e. dignity to all

→ social role valorization of elderly, women, tribal etc.

→ go along with capability approach of Amartya Sen Model as it address different needs

of individual arising out of & capability deprivation arising out of discrimination - violence - coercion etc.

→ lessen inequality arising out of social disabilities like untouchability, regressive patriarchy, stigmas etc.

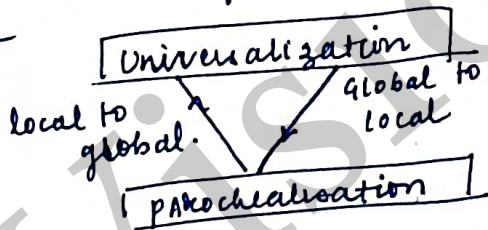
So, Social Security = Social empowerment + Economic Security

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 is international integration arising from interchange of world views, products, ideas aspects of culture through trade, investment, technology, tourism etc.

It involves the processes of Universalization where local culture gets globally adopted & it spreads across borders, while parochialization is acceptance of global element in the local culture



LOCAL TO GLOBAL

Health: WHO setting up global setting up centre of traditional medicine in India. This will promote local medicine on global level.

Environment: Miyawaki local style of afforestation has got global acceptance.

Textile: Local textiles of India with GI tag like today's Ikatan or Banjel Sari work are in global demand.

Food: 2018 arabica coffee cultivated by tribals of Araku Valley won Prix d'Excellence award

Art & Music : platforms like ColiStudio - Youtube, TV shows have put Indian traditional musicians in global limelight

Tourism : New trends in tourism culture like vlogging, hitchhiking, couch surfing have made countryside as rich source of attraction

Global in local ..

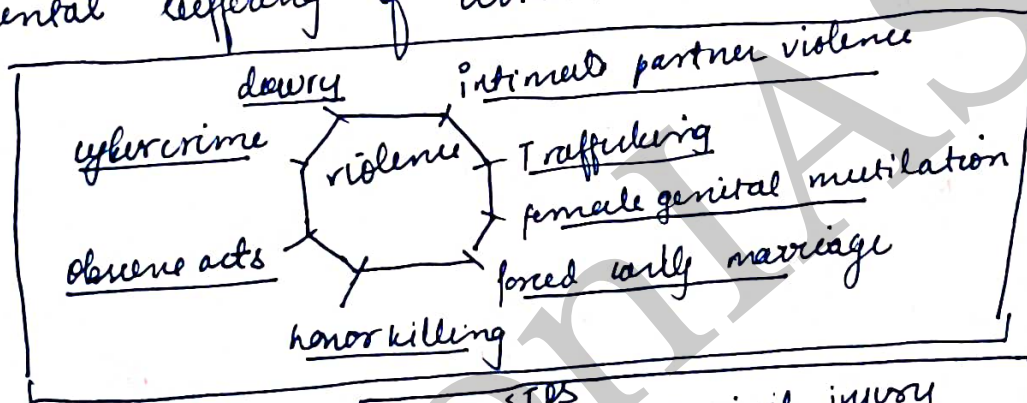
- Health: allopathy, global vaccine companies like Serum Institute, Glaxo smith are supplying vaccines to far flung villages of Asia - Africa
- On political sphere the global commitments in form of 'ICPR' or 'SDG' have positively influenced the life of commoners.
- Global awareness on environment are influencing local actions eg:- Nagar van scheme of Maharashtra to contribute to global action
- popularisation of festivals like Newyear, Valentines haloween.
- on art & Music 'Netflix & Amazon' is the chief source of entertainment of locals of different nation
- Rule based living even the local fisherman of Kerala, has to abide by UN rules like UNCLOS

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.

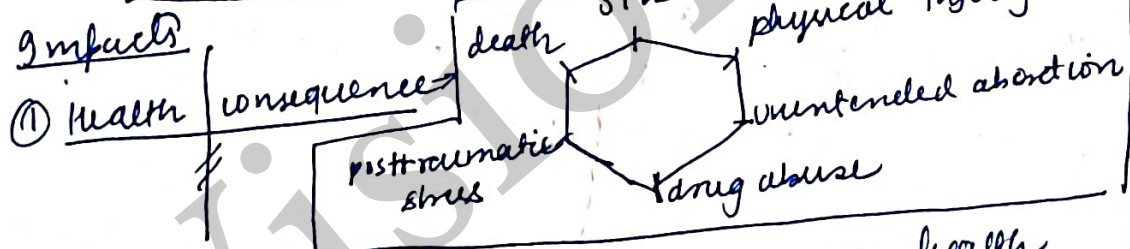
(150 words) 10

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 are gender based violence which results in physical-sexual & mental suffering of women in India



Impacts



- ① Health
- ② Economic loss : incur expenditure on health, social, legal services & lost earning
- ③ Impacts the family : victims due to posttraumatic stress arent often able to contribute emotionally, while other members either ~~perpetrate~~ perpetrate violence (domestic violence, dowry etc) or stigmatise the victims (in case of rape etc)
- ④ deepens patriarchy as women withdraw from social-economic field, creating All men's world.

ways to addressPrevention

- at personal, family level, we need to make relation between parents and children communicative so that they can
 - sensitize children on prevailing violence against women
 - giving equal access to resources opportunities to boys & girls
 - set example by refraining from violence.
- Empowering women in following ways
 - improving human development parameter
 - social empowerment through gender sensitization
 - poverty removal
- Temporary measures: safe ^{safe} transport, communication, street light, CCTV, help line numbers, proper policing etc. eg:- pink bus initiative

cure

- improving system
 - strict implementation of laws POCSO, POSH at workplace,
 - implementing recommendation of Justice Verma Committee
 - fast track courts
 - carotir
 - special team for social medical, legal aid
- Social collaboration (SHGs, community leaders, NGOs)
 - in rescue
 - rehabilitation (de-stigmatising)
 - reintegration
 - skilling, livelihood, psychological boost etc
- eg:- Vijwala scheme

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 collection of trees grown in city - town suburbs & even includes the vegetation growing around the settlement

Benefits

- i) Carbon sequestration : it will help in achieving our NDC target of sequestering 2.5 to 3 bn tonnes of carbon.
- ii) Watershed management help in retaining-runoff moisture in soil & ~~improve~~ improve precipitation
- iii) Dealing with heat island it will bend the temperature rise created by concentration of urban areas.
- iv) Reduction in coolant & energy demand due to effective temperature control so will also help in achieving in National Cooling Action Plan.
- v) Enhance biodiversity in urban area eg:- Waghare van / Wage forest of Maharashtra has large diversity of plant, animals, birds & reptile species

- (v) Combat desertification by increasing primary productivity & decreasing land degradation
- (vi) Backle air pollution by increasing oxygen, by absorbing pollutant matter Ozone (Ground level), pm particles
- (vii) Promote tourism site for loggers, vloggers, would boost our appreciation of Nature.

Steps taken

- ① Nagar Van scheme to develop 200 urban forest across country in 5 years.
- ② M. Karyali app to encourage public engagement in plantation & green drives (by Housing of Housing & urban affairs)
- ③ Kerala government promoting MIYAWAKI STYLE of afforestation in public areas to ensure growth of native varieties of plant

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 includes 'business process management, software products, engineering services' etc & due to globalization led "interconnected" the location of industries have had following impacts:-

- ① Shift from geographical west to east due to growth of asia in forms of market, economy New hubs have emerged china, India, South Korea.
- ② Made their location in tax havens & outsource essential services to avoid tax payment
eg:- Microsoft, Oracle etc have hubs in Ireland.
- ③ dependent on availability of skilled workforce Bengaluru, Chennai, Pune, Noida have become 'IT' hub due to the same reason.
- ④ A well defined state policy too attracts 'IT' industry. Bengaluru today is a bustling IT hub as Karnataka government got IT

policy as early as in 1990s.

⑤ Good connectivity linked with metro-airport
eg:- seen in bangalore-chennai etc.

⑥ linked to FDI more FDI received by a
country in the 'IT' sector greater is the
development
eg:- India, China, Vietnam, South Korea

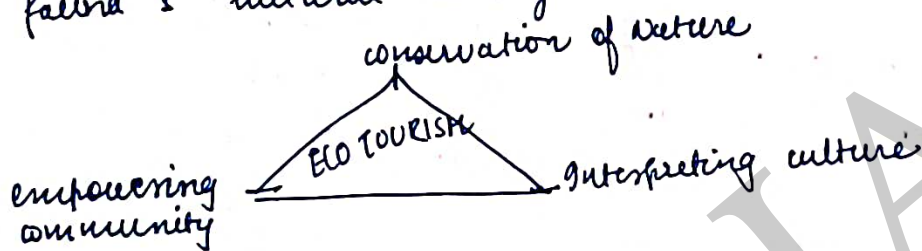
further in coming years, disruptive technologies
like AI, robotics too would influence the
location of industry.

In India we can leverage our IT industry
to develop "Network product exports & software"
which will in turn boost our IT sector.

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 travelling to areas rich in flora, fauna & cultural heritage
conservation of nature.



potential

- ① India has 7-8% of world's biodiversity
- ② sustainable tourism its low on scale with focus on nature awareness, energy efficiency & water conservation
- ③ from mass tourism to local tourism it will promote local cuisine, culture as new tourists are preferring eco-tourism, hiking etc.
- ④ Increase the count of tourist centers: other than conventionally established tourist sites new natural areas like National park, biosphere reserve or naturally rich yet unexplored areas eg:- Zaskar etc.

challenges

- ① Natural fabric would get disturbed
- ② Tourist influx to forest, biodiversity areas may threaten endemic species
- ③ Increase Nature - Man conflict due to accidents, pollution etc
- ④ ULB, panchayat not yet equipped to handle tourist influx & ensure cleanliness while ecotourism would attract tourist to far flung mountain, coastal villages.
- ⑤ lack of special operating procedures to decide on the level of interaction between tourist, & locals
- ⑥ Connectivity & safety issues for foreigners

steps taken to promote ecotourism

- ① Tourist circuit launched under Swadesh Darshan scheme - "ECO CIRCUIT", N-E circuit, Himalayan circuit etc

II Blue flag beach initiatives, already 8 beaches of India have can't blue flag.
Golden beach, goa, Kappad beach Kerala etc

- III various state government launched their own advertisement campaign eg. Kerala campaigning for Neela kurinji flowers.

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

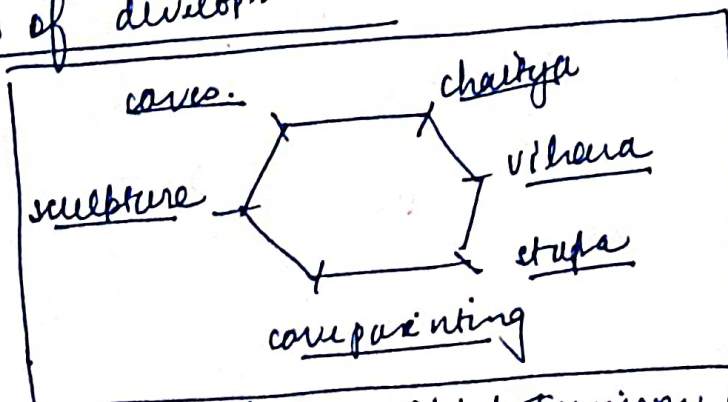
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism Jainism founded in the later Vedic period, focused more on art & artefacts than its contemporary (Hinduism) which had greater focus on Rituals

Buddhism Jainism developed architecture in following ways:-

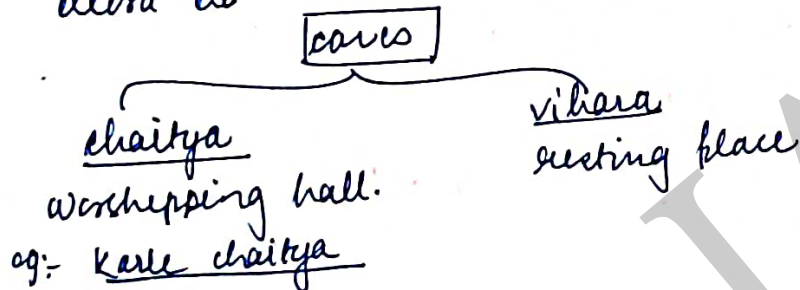
1. Promotion of Monks so caves had to be constructed for living & worshipping.
2. Heriyana school (Buddhism) & Jainism believed in symbolic representation
3. Belief in cycle of life & death led to emergence of Sataka stories, which in absence of paper were illustrated on walls, leaf, ~~the~~ sculpture etc.
4. patronage by royalty emergence of Mathura, Gandhar, Amravati school of art

forms of development

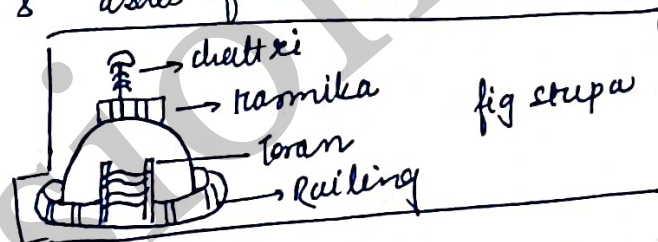


forms of Buddhist Jainism architecture

caves: used by Ajivikas in the Mauryan times, later buddhist - Jain monks resided in them
 → highly polished - finished decorated gateways
 eg:- caves at Barabar, Nagarjuni caves, Ajanta, Ellora etc



stupa: represents Mahaparinirvana, burial mounds contain relics & ashes of the dead



cave paintings: fresco paintings at Ajanta, paintings at Ellora, Bagh. These paintings give out information of the past
 eg:- Ajanta painting find mentions of Huen Tsang

sculpture: These rose in number & style with the emergence of Mahayana & association of state with the religion
 eg:- Sultan Ganj mudra, sculpture of Yaksha-Yakshini etc

Emergence of various style of architectureGandhara School

(500 BC - 500 AD)

developed in western frontier
modern punjab, peshawar etc.
Greece - Roman influence brought
by greek invaders.

- bluish grey sand stone - Mud stucco used
- images of Buddha resemble Aphrodite

Mathura school

- on the banks of river Yamuna
 - use of spotted red sandstone
 - striking use of symbolism
- eg:- Padmapani (holding lotus), Vasudhara (holding thunder), Yaksha - Yakshini

Amravati school

- on the banks of Krishna river
indigenously developed under patronage of
Satvahana
- use of white Marble & depiction of narrative art
 - eg:- stories of Satava tales.

So, in a way buddhism Jainism played a
significant role in building the cultural treasure
treasure of India, adding to spirituality - Aesthetic
Quotient of the nation

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।

Reactionary policies of Lytton, liberal policies of Rippon played instrumental role in political awakening of the masses, thus catalysed political mobilisations like INC.

Reactionary policies of Lytton

- ① Great famine of 1876 extended from Deccan to comorin killing 10 million people.
- ② Delhi Durbar 1877: Amidst killing during famine, affluent Durbar held to decorate the Queen with title of Kaiser-i-Hind.
- ③ Vernacular press act 1878 to suppress the vernacular from outcrying British policies especially Afghan war.
- ④ Qualifying age for warranted service reduced from 21 yrs to 19 years.
- ⑤ Arms act 1878 called for requiring license for sale purchase of arms (by Indians).
- ⑥ Economic exploitation by allowing duty free import of more than 30 items. led to further deindustrialization of India.

④ Indo Anglo Afghan war pursued on the insistence of Benjamin Disraeli led to unnecessary expenditures.

Ripon's policy was pole opposite of Lytton's policy

① Reverse Afghan policy made peace with Afghanistan

② Repealed vernacular press act & Arms Act

③ Introduced concept of local self government

④ Introduced Liberty Bill to abolish discrimination between Indian born judiciary & European born but it was resented by Europeans.

⑤ Hunter Commission was set up to look into the situation of primary education

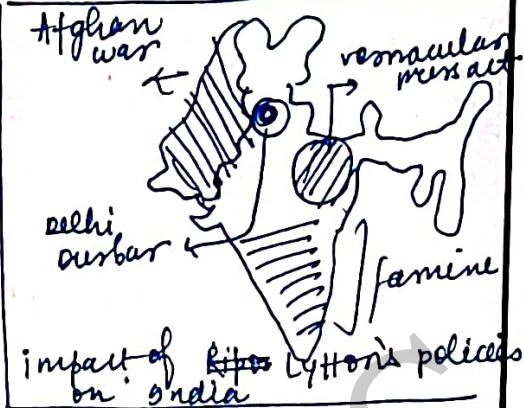
⑥ factory act was passed 1881 in direction to ease working life of women - children labourers by reducing their working hours.

Way in which Actions of Lyton & Ripon catalysed formation of INC

① Developing pan India approach :-

during Lytton's reign entire India was affected, so it triggered all to political mobilisation at all India level.

so, there was shift
from regional mobilisation
to pan India inform of
Indian National Congress



② to create awareness among masses to on
~~create the common~~ reactionary policies &
create political-economic programme & demand
the same from British

③ the extreme steps of Lytton & immediate
undoing of the same by Ripon, established
the faith, we can undo wrongs of a present
the grievances systematically & fight rationally
thus, paved way for moderate version of
congress (focused on prayer-plea-petition)

④ Promoted Nationalism : illert bill controversy
revealed, British stood together to protect
their racial propaganda & so
defeated the purpose of bill.

we too need to stand together &
fight for our cause

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 led India to independence with his dynamic strategies & steadfast adherence some values & ethics

Let's look at methods adopted by him to struggle against the British

On South Africa:

Passive resistance → against the need for carrying registration certificates by migrants
 ↳ invalidation of Indian marriages
 ↳ Against the rampant racial discrimination

supported masses & got supported by masses

↳ addressed their grievances (poll tax, migration certificates, invalidation of marriage etc)
 ↳ built tolstoy farm to address house
 Satyagrahis

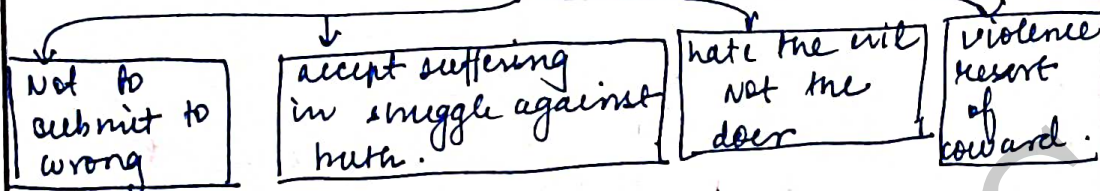
In india steps taken & strategies made
by Gandhi

1917 Champan Satyagrah launched <u>Civil Disobedience</u> to fight Tin katheya	1918 Ahmedabad Mill case called for <u>Hunger strike</u>	1920 Kheda Satyagrah launched <u>Non cooperation</u>
1920 <u>Non cooperation</u> made it symbol of Hindu - Muslim unity called for <u>boycott</u> of school - colleges, British government, foreign goods & <u>Resignation of government official</u>	1922 withdrew Non cooperation after Chauri-Chaura violence	
1920 <u>launched Civil Disobedience</u> broke salt law, called for women participation	1939 <u>supported</u> British in war	1942 gave mantra do or die in Quit India did not call for <u>Resignation of</u> government official army -

So, we see that Gandhiji adopted different
strategies based on objectivity - rationality -
consensus & evidence.

Amidst these variations the core principles
remained same

- ① Satyagrah : His faith and adherence to truth & Non violence
- Meaning of being a satyagrahi



- ② Believed in power of Masses : he believed masses have immense capacity to participate & sacrifice for a cause that affects them.

- ③ Treated every one alike : his struggle in South Africa against Racism, his encouragement to women to participate in struggle (Sarojini Naidu led Salt Satyagrah bharsana), worked for upliftment of Harijans. These speak volumes of his love for humanity

- ④ knew the complexity of being a leader : He believed that leaders sometimes need to take decisions unpopular with the masses. He clearly knew that Good doesn't necessarily mean majestarianism. So, ~~not~~ he withdrew non cooperation when it was at its peak (after chauri-chaura)

His strategies equally focused on right means to achieve right ends.

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 occurred in mid 18th century, it was revolution in modes of production i.e. "Machinization" which accelerated both pace & amount of production while imperialism is political-economic dominance of one country / empire outside its own region.

Industrial revolution triggered imperialism for various reasons:—

(a) Colonies source of raw material: sugar, rice, coffee, indigo, cotton was drawn from other regions to feed industries in Europe.

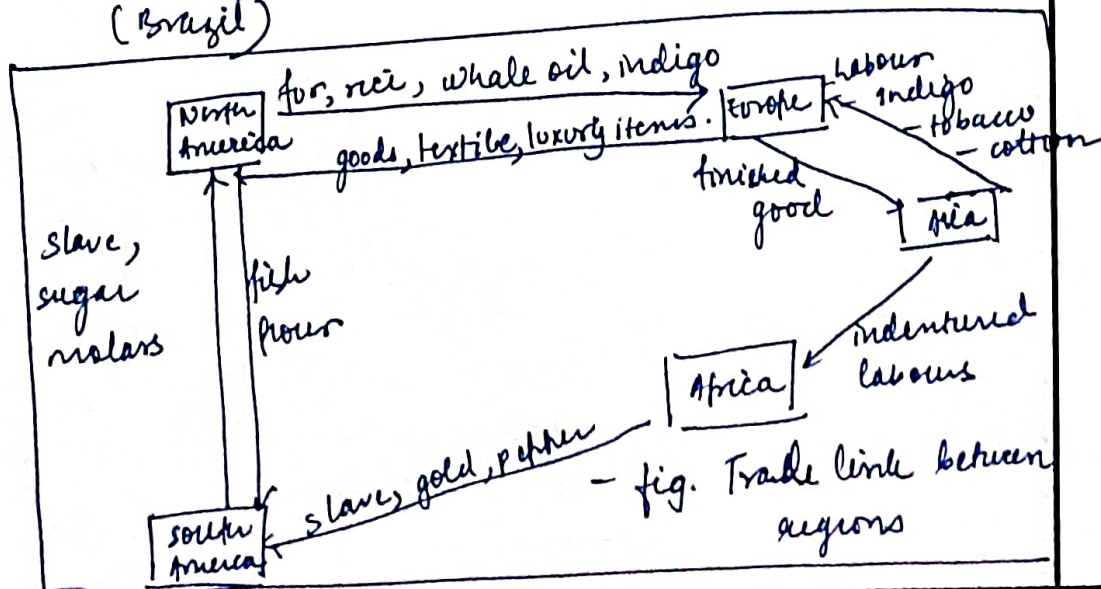
(b) for Gold - God - Glory: industrialization created competition amidst the rival nations to compete for wealth - profit & greater empire & imperialism helped in monopolizing trade & earning "undivided profit".

(c) Cheap labour: plantation carried out by Europeans demanded shoddy & cheap labourers, for which political-economic dominance was needed so, imperialism made that possible.

(d) Promote mercantile capitalism: imperialism allowed greater control over colonies, easy manipulation of trade barriers to check competition by other rivals (Britain, France etc.) & dismantle indigenous industries of colonies too.

(c) capture ports of call to replenish the supplies of ships carrying raw material.
eg:- Strait of Hormuz, Malacca & Andaman were used as ports of call.

(b) To eliminate any competition in trade imperialism was promoted. for example in India - Britain defeated France in Anglo-French war, defeated Dutch in Chinnara & they were diverted to other places.
eg:- Dutch sent to Indonesia
Portuguese left India for South America (Brazil)



Initially, industrial revolution triggered competition & blind capitalism led to imperialism & later the 2 reinforced each other.



which is why, when Italy, Germany resurged as industrial powers, they too wanted colonies, as imperialism had become the trend of the time thus it all led to Neo colonialism

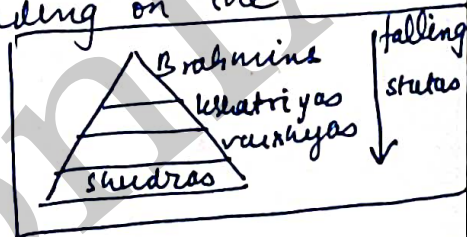
15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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 continues to exist since the regressive period till date by getting adapted to various changes be it social or economic.

Premise of caste system

It is a hierarchical system, where caste occupy higher or lower status depending on the extent of ritual purity.



Features

- 1) Ascribed status
- 2) closed group
- 3) based on economic specialisation of caste
- 4) status depends on ritual purity.

Adoption of caste system to various political scenarios.

① politicisation of caste & casteization of politics

eg:- emergence of caste based political parties : Bahujan Samaj Party or ATGAR alliance formed in UP to replace congress in UP in 1980 (caste politicisation of caste)

[A = (Ahi), S = (Sat), G = (Gujar), R = (Rajput)]

② Reservation various caste like Sat, Gujjar demanding sc/st status by emphasizing upon their lower caste status.

③ Vote bank politics especially in North India U.P., Bihar, terms like dalit, Mahadalit popularized to involve caste to secure political interest

④ Phenomena of dominant caste established through political clout. Yadavs of UP, Bihar became a dominant caste due to political power.

Adaptation to changing socio-economic situations:-

① Sanskritization of caste According to M.V. Srinivas with positive change in economic status, lower caste instead of "sidelining the caste" imitate the way of life of higher caste to rise in status

eg:- Nadabs (Tamil Nadu), Noniyas etc

David Mandelbaum called Sanskritization safety valve of caste system

② Secularization of caste: In cities, urban areas caste system got limited to "surnames" & some private rituals.

③ Absence of common demand to end the caste system: Unlike racism, where there are no two thoughts, caste system always garners mixed responses. Ambedkar called for annihilation of caste system while Mahatma Gandhi called for reformation of the system.

④ linked to religious identity & backed by traditional scriptures. Scriptures mention that one who follows 'his duties' (caste-varna-dharma duties) sincerely can get liberated of "birth-rebirth cycle" so, a segment of society still perpetuates it.

Despite forces like Globalisation - modernisation & with rising awareness on human rights, caste has managed to survive but the lines have blurred.

As in those changing times we need to ensure that no aspect of caste system is derogatory for any one & is delinked with any form of exploitation, regressive practices.

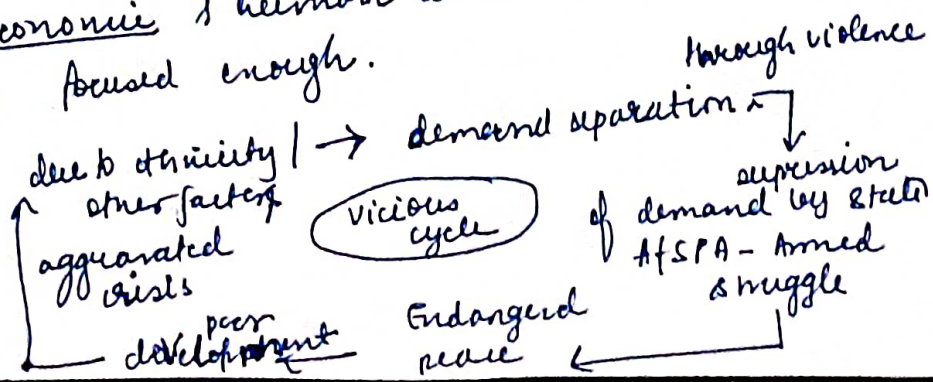
16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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 a ideology which prioritises the interest of the region above the Nation. It can act both as a tool for unification & division.

Regionalism as threat to National integrity especially when the "geographic area is neglected" & their political & socio economic needs aren't considered. Ways in which its threat to unity

(a) Defragmentation: North east & SSK are yet to develop symmetric relation with the main land. so more focus is laid on taming the separatists like "separatist group northeast NSCM (N) through suppressive Acts like AFSPA. & economic & human development parameters aren't focused enough.



(b) Secessionist tendency :- ~~extreme~~ demand for extreme autonomy breeds secessionist tendency. eg:- Nagas demanding "Greater Nagalim"

(c) politicisation of the regional affinity for narrow gains by the regional parties - leads to "Son of the soil Movement"

(d) in the absence of emotional connect with the Nation eg:- Due to isolationist policy followed by British Naga, Mizos find it hard to surrender their independent identity to India

(e) Absence of federal cooperation

(a) forced imposition of language eg:-
2017 imposition of Bengali as compulsory language stirred up demand for Aakheland.

(b) non addressal of grievances eg:-
Northeast, Kashmir etc.

Ways in which regionalism can be used to ensure political participation

(a) Voice regional Aspirations, needs eg:-
AIDMK, TMC, JDU - regional parties.

(b) promote federalism & reduce centralist tendency.

© allows regional parties to flourish who are aware of roots (language, culture traditions) & ground realities. And what's needed by the locals.

② Allows emancipation of backward region
→ creation of separate state of Chhattgarh, Jharkhand
→ promotion of 5th - 6th schedule to ensure autonomy, self administration of tribals.

③ Regionalism ensure that "voices of region" are registered & heard strengthening democracy.

So, regionalism is a "double edged sword" which on one hand can split the nation into pieces, but if "sensitive & strategically" planned can empower the nation.

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 a mixture of gases rich in Hydrocarbons, found deep inside earth near solid / liquid hydrocarbon beds.

Its consumption is expected to rise

- 1] India acting towards diversifying the import basket which involves reduction of coal usage & rise of Natural gas.
- 2] to diversify energy basket Increase the natural gas consumed from 6.2% of total energy to 15% by 2023.
- 3] to replace coal & fly ash
- 4] to fulfill POC target 33% reduction in emission intensity of GDP below 2005 levels.
- 5] to fulfill SDG 7 (Affordable clean energy), & SDG 13 - Climate Action

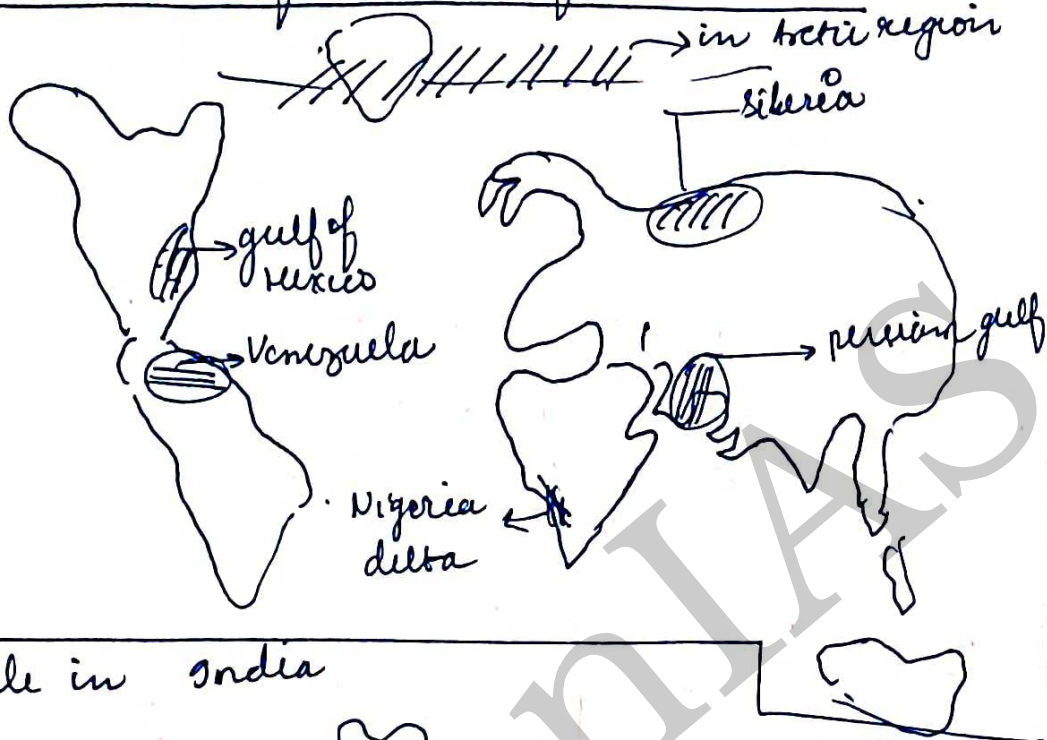
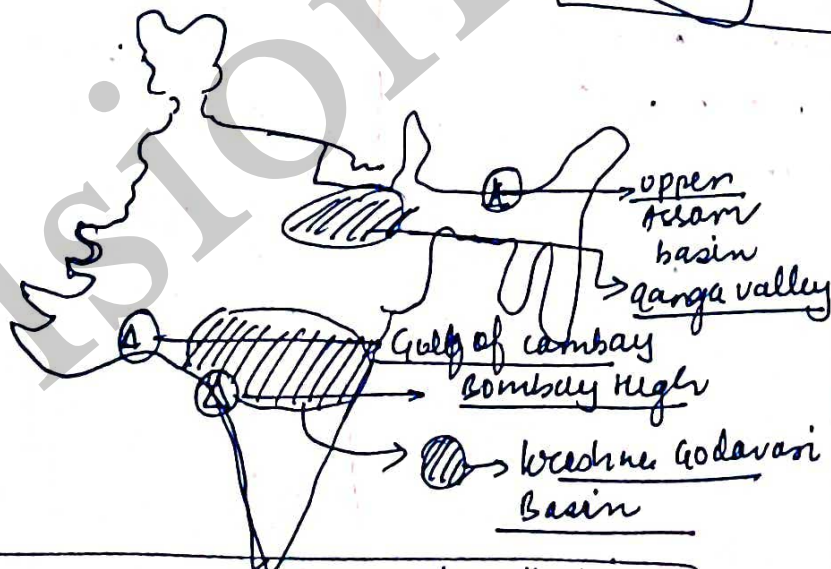
Distribution of sources of Natural Gas.Whale in India

fig: shows natural gas distribution in India

Uses of Natural Gas

- ① Electricity generation → 10% of power plants in India use Natural gas as fuel

- ① Used in various industries as input in various forms: petrochemical - steel - refinery
- ② used as feedstock in manufacturing fertilizers
- ④ used as ~~house~~ transportation fuel eg:- CNG, cooking fuel → LNG, PNG

To promote use of Natural gas in economy
following steps taken

- ① Recently cabinet Committee approved viable gas binding of 60% of estimated cost of North east gas grid
- ② developing gas market. India recently launched Natural gas exchange to allow fair price discovery
- ③ Hydrocarbon exploration policy replacing New Exploration licensing policy

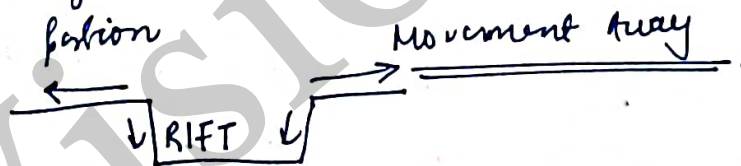
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

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

Rift valleys are primarily result of 'faulting' is formed by the interplay of tensional, compressional force, where former plays significant role.

Ways of rift formation

- ① Normal faulting: when 2 crustal plates diverge, or a plate breaks apart & diverge, leading to subsidence of middle portion

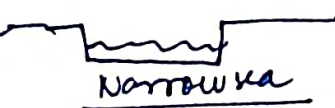


Life cycle of rift (in various geological stages)

- ① divergence of plates: eg:- divasion & American

- ② creation of rift valley: — RIFT —

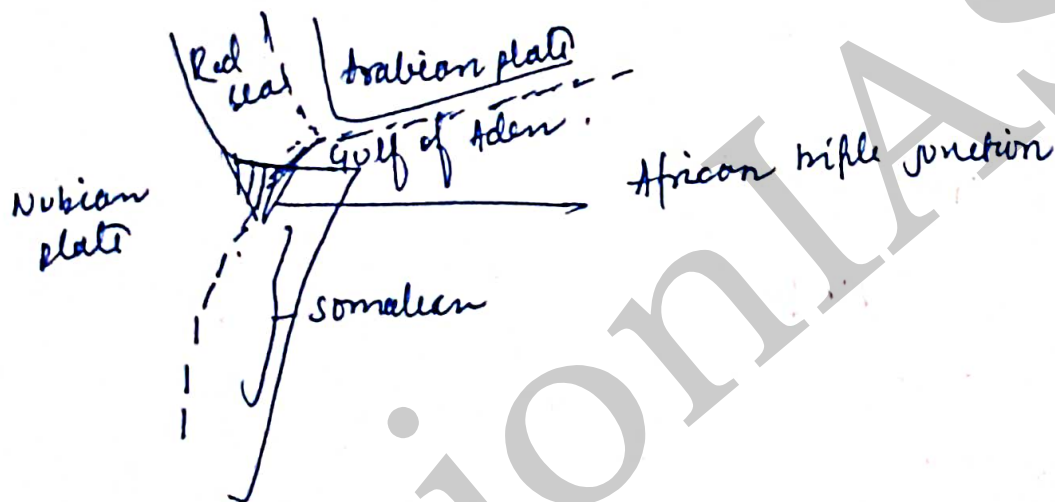
eg:- Narmada rift valley, African rift

- ③. formation of narrow sea 
eg:- Red sea
- The diagram shows a cross-section of a narrow sea. It consists of a central body of water flanked by two landmasses. The word 'Narrow sea' is written below the water body.

- ④ expansion of well developed sea / ocean & creation of oceanic ridges eg:- Mid Atlantic ridge

- ② Transform fault . when tectonic plates slide past each other
eg:- Salton trough part of Andreas fault

Great Rift Valley System



- In this system there are 3 plates Arabian plate,
— African (Nubian) & somalian plate.
— The African & somalian plate are rifting apart
— This would create narrow ocean basin & separate somalian plate from African.

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 is witnessing rapid depletion of water both in terms of Quantity (cities like Bangalore, Hyderabad are at brink of witnessing zero day) & Quality (75% of population of India is drinking / using impure water)

Rapid depletion due to mix of factors
 economic political geographic

Economic factors

- (a) Asymmetrical industrial growth: emergence of fewer industrial towns have led to large scale migration (pull factors) creating unplanned habitation & overburdened city
- (b) unplanned urbanisation: encroachment of lakes & other water bodies, concretization leads to creation of "heat islands" which causes unvarnished temperature rise & drying up of water sources.
- (c) deforestation for economic development
eg:- deforestation of Axrey forest Maharashtra
- (d)

(d) Industrial pollution

addition of
effluent

temperature rise

leads to Eutrophication
"dying of lake"

eg:- polluting before in
Bellandur lake of
Bengaluru

political cause

→ Minimum support price dictates the choice of
crops than the agro climatic zone.

eg:- Punjab not suited for rice cultivation, yet
grows it for MSP.
— 80% of paddy irrigation in Punjab done with
ground water, requires three times more
irrigation than Bihar.

→ Subsidies

urea

Nitrogen pollution
in water

electricity

hastens extraction
of groundwater

Agricultural
equipment
subsidy

eg:- pumping
et
promotes
ground water
extraction
testa

→ federal issues eg:- reluctance of
West Bengal government to sign
agreement.

Geographical factors

→ According to NITI aayog report 80%
of Himalayan springs have
dried up.

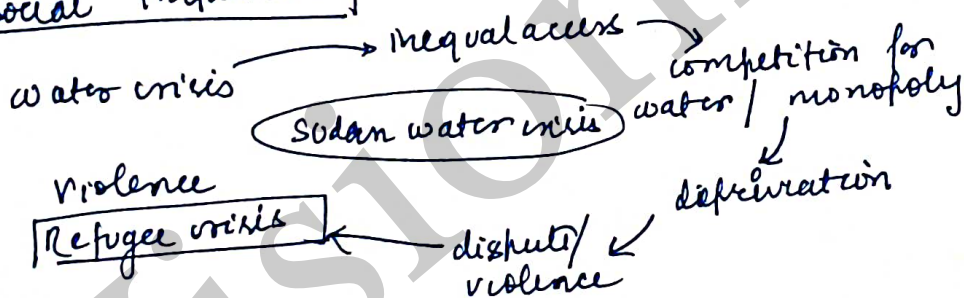
→ Scarcity of water in desert & rainshadow region like Marathwada, Vidarbha.

Implication of water pollution & scarcity

Economic

- (a) loss of value of ecosystem services
- (b) decrease crop yield & frequent crop failure
- (c) loss of livelihood due to crop failures
shutting up of water intensive industries.

Social Implication



Ecological Implication

drying up of aquifers, desertification,
loss of biodiversity

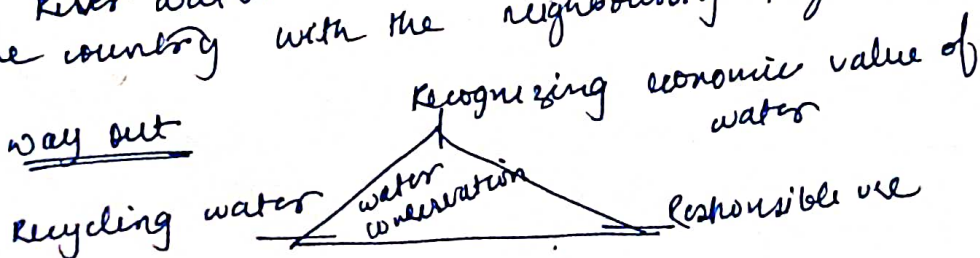
Health Implications

lead to epidemic like dengue, pollution
could lead to heavy metal contamination

Geopolitical issues

River water shared both within & outside
the country with the neighbouring regions

way out



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

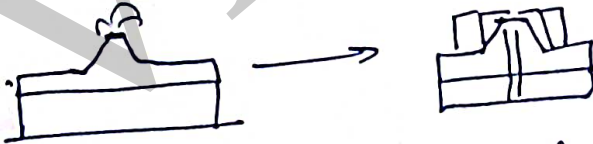
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateau is a relief feature covering 33% of surface area, one side of plateaus are steep while their upper parts are extensively flat.



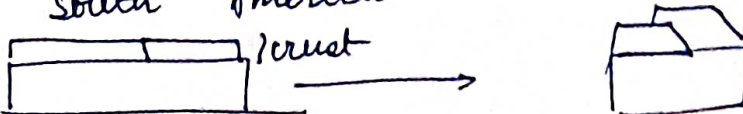
formation of plateau

- (a) Volcanic formation: basaltic lava comes out of the fissure & slowly solidifies to form shield eg:- Deccan trap

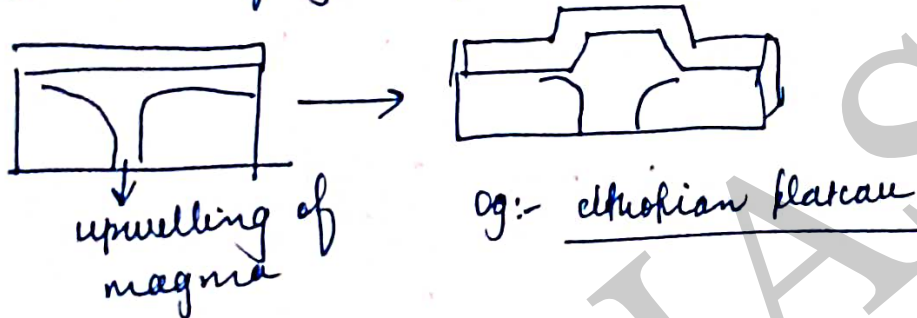


- (b) continental plateau formed due to extensive spreading of lava eg:- Laurential shield

- (c) Orostral shortening thickening of the crust eg:- Andean Plateau of South America
- orostral shortening

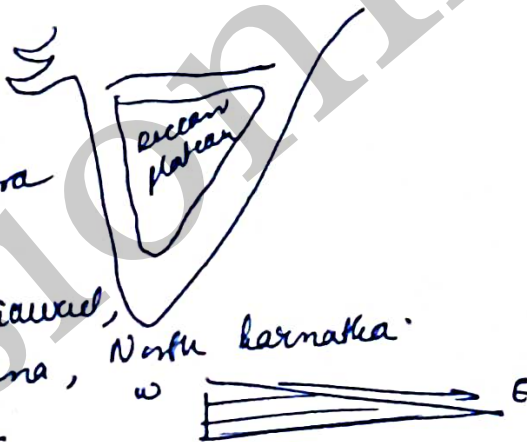


(d) Thermal expansion : lithosphere gets heated up due to upwelling of heated material. uppermost mantle causes uplifting of the overlying surface.



Deccan plateau

- bound by eastern & western ghats & Satpura in the north.
- spreads across Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, & North Karnataka.
- slope towards east



Reunion

- its a volcanic origin made up of basaltic lava formed by the hotspot which underlies the volcanic rocks of reunion island.

Economic significance of Deccan

- (a) primary source of minerals like iron, diamond (Golconda region) etc.
- (b) hydroelectricity : holds many points of vertical activity like rapids, falls so source of hydroelectricity eg - Shiransamudra falls
- (c) Water reservoir : Natural depressions act as reservoir - used for irrigation etc.
- (d) Source of black soil : erosion of lava rock lead to formation of black soil, good for cotton

Due to all these advantages, its become industrial hub of India!