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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	564612
Center	Jaipur	Date	15/12/20

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

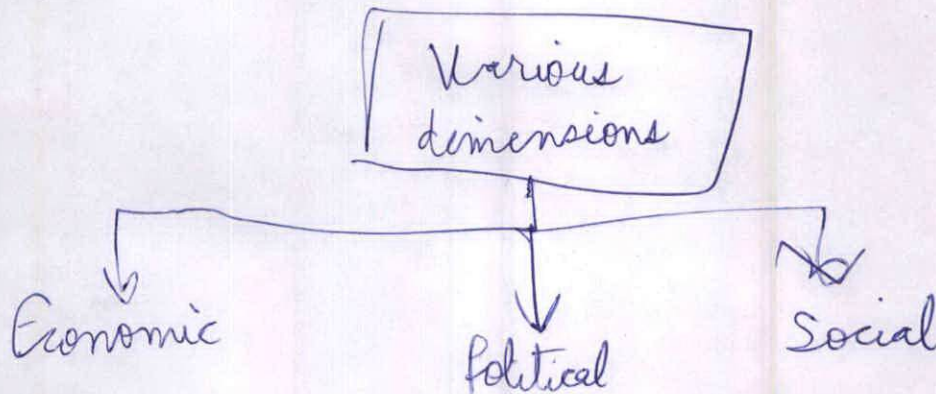
All the Best

1. 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, also known as 'Grand Old Man of India', was a moderate leader who left an indelible imprint on national movement.



Economic Dimensions

1) Drain of Wealth → He was a critique of British economic policies & accused them of draining India's wealth in terms of home charges & interest payments on loans.

2) In his book Poverty & Un-British Rule, he criticised British policy of one side free trade & huge export duties on Indian products for India's deindustrialisation & ruin.

3) Critique of use of railway to promote British interests

4) Welby Commission → He was a part of it & constituted to avoid wasteful expenditure

Political dimension

1) Part of Congress & played an important role in institution of Council Act 1892 where he demanded political & administrative reforms

Political reforms → Expansion of Council
→ Reform of Council

Admin reforms → Executive judiciary separation
→ Better conditions for foreign Indian labour

2) Played a part in establishment of Aitchison Commission for civil service reform

3) Formed East India Association

Social

1) Part of Behmuni Mazdayasan Sabha to demand Parsi reforms.

So Deobhai Neuroji role in Indian national movement is a valuable one for generations to come.

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

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

Quit India Movement (1942) was a revolutionary moment in India's history where Gandhiji gave the motto of 'Do or die' to achieve independence from British

New direction in struggle

1) It gave impetus to full independence of India as opposed to goals of swaraj (unclear) or dominion status.

2) It was a mix of both violence & non violent activities as public went on rampage to destroy communication facilities to disrupt British rule.

3) Underground activities formed the backbone of Quit India Movement as leaders like J.P. Narayan & Ksha Mohite (radio channel) took it on themselves to promote nationalist activities.

- 4) It led to establishment of parallel governments in regions like Ballia (Chittu Pandey), Tamluk & Satara (Prati Sarkar) which worked for people's welfare.
- 5) It was launched against failure of Cripps Mission, rising prices of food & fuel & reversal of British reverses in war. Hence it gave masses energy to channelize their action against these.
- 6) No instances of communal violence were registered & hence it gave impetus to idee of Ind Hindu Muslim unity to achieve independence.
- 7) Massive participation by women students & labour class.
- 8) Absence of Muslim League, CPI & Hindu Mahasabha made their stance clear. Quit India Movement was the last satyagraha by Gandhi & hence was the final nail in coffin of British rule.

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 (1939-45) was fought between Axis powers (Germany, Japan, Italy) & Allied powers (US, Russia, UK) & its end brought a new era of international order.

New international order

1) Decolonization ⇒ It gave impetus to nationalist movement across countries (like India) & many of them achieved independence post WWII.

2) New superpowers like US & Russia emerged & old ones like UK declined because of exhausted economic resources & new polity infusion.

3) Multi Start of Cold War between US & Russia to promote their respective policies of capitalism & socialism.
US → Marshall plan, USSR → Molotov plan

- 4) Formation of military pacts like NATO (by US) & Warsaw pact (by USSR) to further their interests by neo colonialism & political alliances
- 5) launch of NAM (by countries like India, Egypt etc) to maintain a neutral stance to both parties & establish regional autonomy & independence.
- 6) Formation of UN to promote virtues of inclusive growth, peace & conflict resolution via negotiation
- 7) Militarisation and use of weapons like nuclear weapons came into existence.
- 8) Rise of countries like Japan & Vietnam to assert their economic independence
- 9) Bretton Woods conference for establishment of organizations like WTO & World Bank for economic development & reconstruction
- Thus, end of WWII mainly led to emergence of superpowers like US & USSR which continued their fights via arms & space race.

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 (1972) & Lahore Declaration (1999) were signed between India Pakistan post their respective conflicts to promote peace. They are important milestones in history of India.

Simla Agreement (1972)

1) Signed between Indira Gandhi & Bhutto, it led to establishment of India Pak border to maintain strict vigil & prevent encroachment.

2) Pakistan recognized Bangladesh as an independent state, thus fulfilling the dream of a free nation of their natives & an end to atrocities by Pakistan.

3) India decided to give back Pakistan the territories won by it to promote peace & establish an image of big brother in Indian Subcontinent.

④ It led to establishment of UNMOGIP who now volunteered to help both nations to promote peace via mediation & arbitration

Lahore declaration (1999)

1) Signed between Vajpayee & Nawaz Sharif it gave impetus to Vajpayee's 'bus diplomacy' to promote peace & inclusive growth.

2) It led to passing of resolutions to develop ceasefire across border & LOCs to protect lives of soldiers & natives.

3) Gave impetus to India's 'Neighbourhood first policy' to maintain friendly relations with its neighbours

④ Soon after it, the Kargil conflict started which eroded the value of this agreement widely.

Thus both Lahore Declaration & Shimla Agreement made India's image as a peaceful country, ready to cooperate with other nations.

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 the measures taken by society (or govt) to ensure better social conditions (like health, education) via payments for its citizens.

It involves both economic & social empowerment elements.

Economic empowerment

1) Social security measures provide financial inclusion services like PMJDY & JAM trinity to sustain income security for economic growth.

2) It promotes measures of skill development (like PMKVY) & minimum wage guarantee (like MGNREGS) to increase labour productivity & sustain income.

3) Social security needs to be given via measures like DBT to reduce corruption & increase coverage.

Need for social
empowerment

↓
poor health &
education facilities

↓
Discrimination
against
women

↓
Rising old
people

↓
Migrants
issues

Social security as social empowerment

1) Social security measures like Beti Bachho
Beti Padhao are needed to give
impetus to women education & survival
for their inclusive growth.

2) Schemes like NFSA & PDS give impetus
to promotion of food security where 38%
of children are stunted to promote
nutrition security.

3) Old age people face issues of stereotypes &
social segregation. Hence schemes like
IGNOAPS & Mayashri Yojana are needed to
promote their sustenance.

4) PMKAY for migrants to promote their
development.
India is currently in a phase of demographic
dividend & hence needs social security measures
for inclusive growth.

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 integration of world into one economy & society to promote free movement of goods, capital, labour & services. It has manifestation of both local in global & global in local.

Local in global

1) Globalization → Various fast food chains like McDonald & KFC serve Indian dishes & similarly other companies have promoted Indian goods for Indian citizens. Hence globalization of culture has taken place where global caters to local.

2) Various traditions like Ayurveda & Yoga have been promoted globally to ensure their maximum usage & hence an impetus to local practices.

3) Global Indian movies are shown worldwide & similarly Indian products.

are sold worldwide (local made).

1) Concepts of Karma & Yoga Dharma have been imbibed in other cultures

Global in local

1) Homogenization → Cultures like Mc Donaldization, Westernization have increased consumerism as being done globally to promote local development.

2) India is taking up western values like live in relationships, increasing divorce, same sex marriage etc. to promote human rights as done globally.

3) Women are taking up more jobs & getting better health & education facilities due to global impetus on promotion of basic human rights.

4) Multiple brands of companies being established due to WTO reforms & promotion of free trade worldwide. Hence globalization has impacted both global & local societies to promote cooperation & conflict between them.

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।

Women account for 48% of Indian population (Census 2011) but still face major brunt of violence issues when it comes to Indian society.

Reasons & forms of violence

- 1) Domestic violence → (a) Due to orthodox & patriarchal nature of Indian Society due to lack of self determination
(b) High cases in rural areas where young widows who are at the mercy of their elders.
(c) Changing economic & social virtues of women earning higher than men which lead to such cases.
2) Sexual abuse of children → Due to issues like poverty, illiteracy, absence of rule of law, malnutrition & migration

3) Workplace violence → Due to lax
law implementation leading to decrease
in women LFPR & rising cases.

4) Issue of son male preference whose
women are forced to give more birth.

Ways to address

1) Legal measures →

(a) One Stop Centres by MoWCD to
register complaints & fast take action

(b) NCW helpline on Whatsapp to
provide instant relief & rehab.

(c) Domestic Violence Act 2005 & Sexual Harassment Act

2) Societal measures →

(a) Community measures like 'Empowerloni'
& 'Ghanti Bajao' to promote gender
sensitization & stop increase in cases.

(b) Mahila Shakti Kendras to promote
awareness to women about their rights

3) Judicial measures by Delhi & J&K
HC to stop rise in cases.

4) Education, gender sensitization & providing
nutrition to women (via NNM) to stop
women empowerment can lead to 8% increase
in GDP & hence such cases should be stopped
for their inclusive growth.

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 planting of trees & afforestation activities on urban & surrounding areas to promote social & environmental benefits.

Health benefits

1) It provides relaxation from stress which is quite prevalent in urban areas due to work pressure.

2) Clear oxygen & green cover save humans from various health diseases caused due to high temperature in urban area.

Ecological benefits

1) Urban forests act as carbon sinks to promote carbon sequestration & hence decrease emissions, subsequently mellifying global warming.

- 2) Provide habitat to various species for their survival
- 3) Provide facilities of nutrient cycling, water purification & increasing soil fertility

Economical benefits

- 1) Provisioning services of food, water, medicines & wood to local natives for better income & nutritional security
- 2) It decreases energy usage (via A's etc) & thus saves cost on energy consumption to promote green economy.

Ways to promote

↓
Nagar Van Scheme

(200 hectares in 5 years)

↓
Following Purne's Wardhe scheme model

↓
Rooftop forests (Jikoni Chennai)

↓
Providing loans & subsidies to people

Other measures like Green Banks for financing are also being taken up.
India's forest cover stands at 24.51%. Hence urban forestry could help us achieve 33% target to achieve 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?

Globalization refers to integration & interconnectedness of world's society & economy to promote free movement of goods, capital, labour, services.

It has impacted IT industry in multiple ways.

Globalization impact

1) It has led to outsourcing of IT industry to cost effective nations like India to promote cost competitiveness.

2) IT industry's location has sprung up various call centres in countries like India which provide employment to lakhs of youth.

3) It has led to integration of services across globe where a US consumer now talks to an Indians agent to get his issues solved.

4) Various metres & in India to like Gurgaon, Mumbai, Bangalore have become IT hubs due to this phenomenon.

5) The IT exports of India have increased due to various innovations in IT industry, leading to greater forex & increased setting up of such centres.

6) New jobs of IT consultants in premier companies like Accenture have come up which provide specialized solutions to their clients.

7) IT industries have led to policy of 'Work from Home' which is a by product of globalization to promote flexible working hours.

8) Migration towards urban areas for getting jobs in Indian IT industry stalwarts like Infosys & TCS, leading to greater prestige.

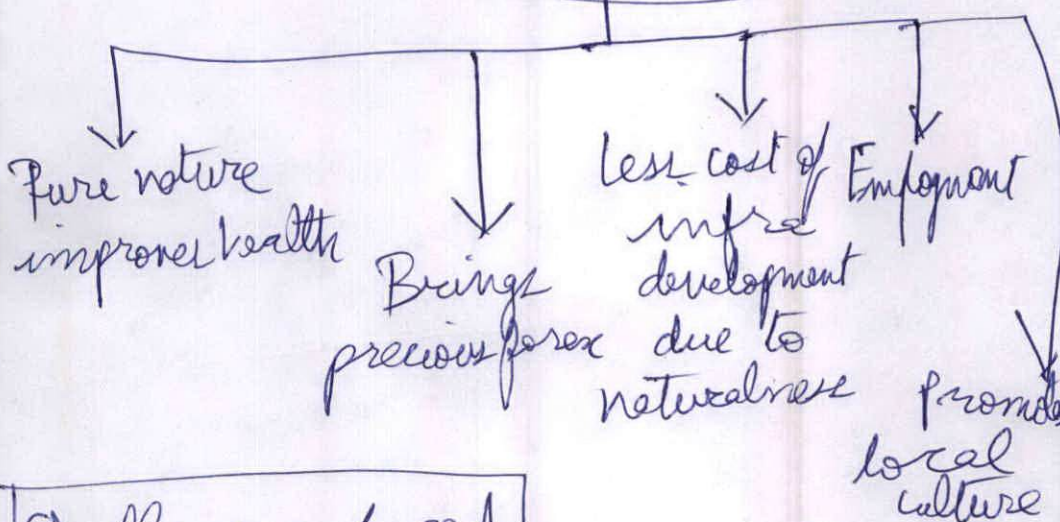
IT industry has been impacted in a major form by globalization & hence India has become a leader in providing IT solution services.

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 activities related to accessing pure nature & experiencing its healing & aesthetic capabilities away from urban towns.

Benefits of eco tourism



Challenges faced

- 1) poor infra development (like roads, water, electricity) has led to decreased numbers of people opting for eco tourism
- 2) Problems of air & water pollution

due to increased emissions & urbanization has led to decreased nature purity

3) Apathy of tourist guides & locals towards tourists (specially foreigners) by charging them higher leading to dissatisfaction

4) Apathy of govt. to promote eco-tourism activities

5) Issue of encroachment of tribal rights via greater human access, which increases pollution also

Steps Taken

1) Schemes like Swadesh Darshan have tourist circuits comprising of eco-tourist ones to promote eco-tourism

2) Schemes like PRASAD to promote sustenance of infra & heritage in such places

3) Provision of schemes like Mahua drink to other people to promote tribal product usage (Nandhan, ETribes) to increase prospect of eco-tourism

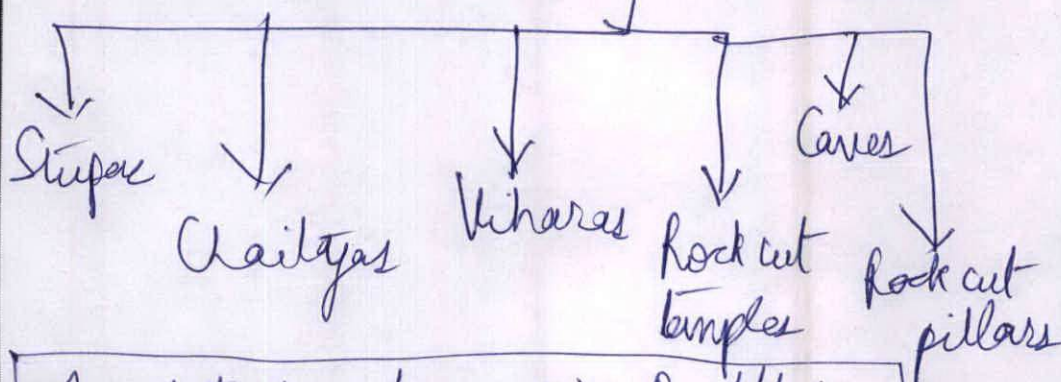
4) Better infra development & strict vigil on India's policies of 'Radhara Mhare Des' & use of celebrities like Amir Khan (Althi Bhegwan) are good step to promote eco-tourism

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 were Shraman Traditions whose advent played a major role in development of architecture in ancient India.

Various architecture forms



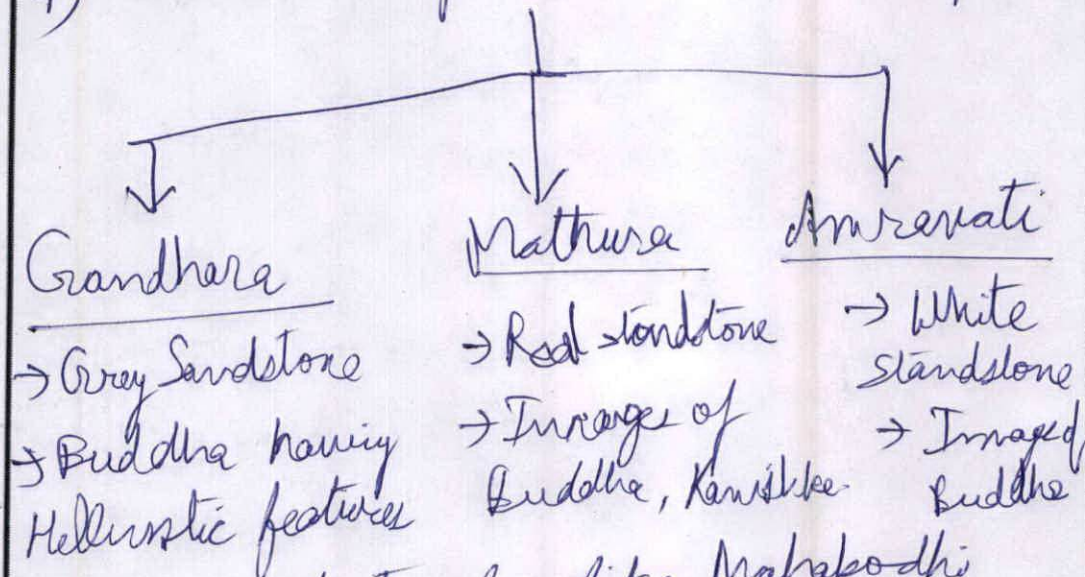
Architecture forms via Buddhism

- 1) Stupas → Various stupas like Bharhut, Sanchi etc. came up in ancient India which were the final resting place of Buddha & other monks. They had various Jataka stories on their walls.
- 2) Chaityas → At places like Karle

which served as the meeting place of Buddhist monks with large pillared ^{monks} monks.

3) Viharas → At places like Jumard Karle to serve as resting places for monks in rainy season.

4) Evolution of various schools of art



3) Rock cut temples like Mahabodhi temple by Ashoka

4) Caves like Ajanta & its paintings & structure like Padmavani advocated to Buddha.

5) Pillars (monolithic) for inscriptions

Jain architecture

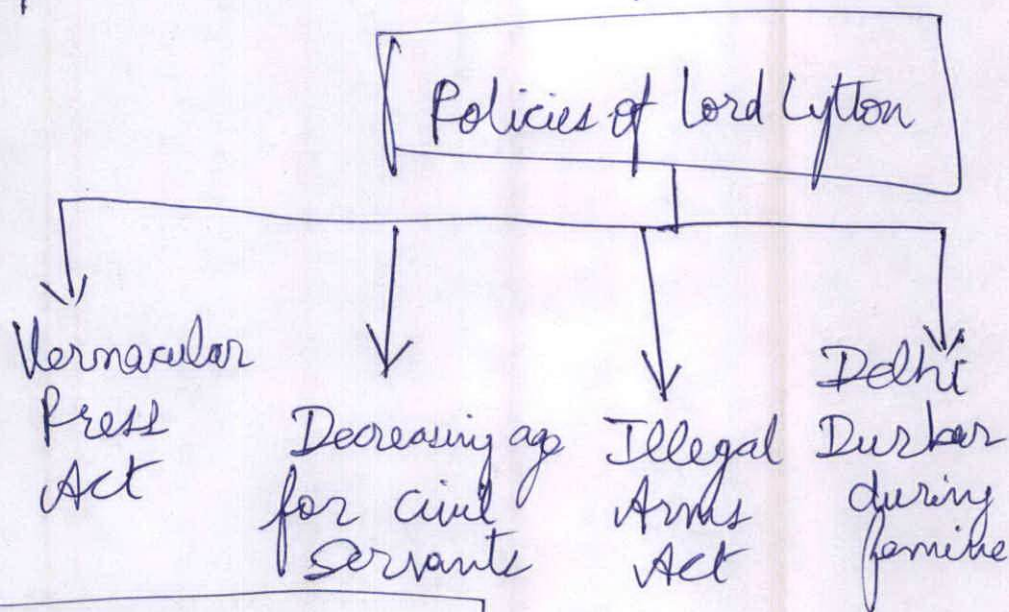
1) Various images of Jain Tirthankaras (like Shravan Badgola) substantiated archi-
tecture forms in south

- 2) Nagara Temples like Palitona (Gujarat)
& Delwara Temples (Rajasthan) were put
up for worship of Jain Tirthankaras.
- 3) Temples like Khajuraho (MP) which
are a part of Khajuraho architecture
(having intricate forms & erotic structures)
were set up. Also rock cut caves in Orissa by
Kharavela kings.
- 4) Various basadis to ensure survival of
travellers were established due to
advent of Jainism.
- 5) Sun Temple at Mathura which shows
maximum use of black sandstone,
marble & water kund was also
instrumental because of Jainism.
- 6) Ellora cave architecture of Tirthankaras
India's architecture adds glory to the
nation & hence Buddhism & Jainism
architecture forms were instrumental in it.
They should be preserved via schemes
like Swadesh Darshan & PRASAD to
promote their development.

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

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

Lord Lytton & Lord Rippon's policies were quite in contrast to each other that played a significant role in formation of Indian National Congress.



Catalyst for INC

1) VPA 1878 → It had the worst features of suppressing press freedom via seizing of press if seditions activities were found (in vernacular languages).

Catalyst → led to demand for press freedom & arrest of Surendranath

Banerjee furthered these interests

- 2) Reduction of age of entry to civil services to 19 led to surrounds of raising it & hence acted as a catalyst
- 3) Arms Act (1878) led to seizure of arms of Indians & hence led to crisis of maintaining the protection
- 4) Delhi Durbar during 1878 famine led to huge cry of wastage of public money & hence demand for better expenditure, leading to INC formation for this aspect.
- 5) Setting up of various organisations like Indian Association (1876 by Surendra Nath Banerjee) & Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) acted as further catalysts.

Policies of Lord Ripon

- 1) He negated the effect of VPA 1878 by removing it, hence giving confidence to Indians about its atrocitive nature & hence demands for press freedom.

2) Ilbert Bill Act (1884) where Europeans could be tried by Indian judges had to be taken away due to English revolt. This acted as a catalyst for INC formation to ensure rule of law & justice to people.

3) Introduction of local self govt. policies by Lord Ripon promoted decentralization & hence strengthened cause of INC formation to assure power distribution to Indians.

4) Finally, INC was established in 1885 Bombay Congress Session by A.O. Hume & 72 other delegates to ensure a platform for raising public opinion, writing masses following 'petition & prayer policy' to govt.

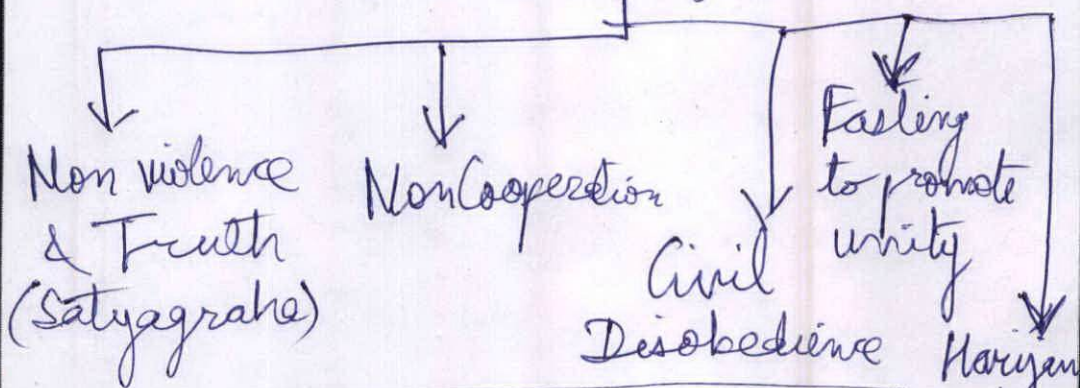
Thus, Lord Lytton & Lord Ripon's policies played a major role in establishment of INC as a centre of political activity by Indians to promote their development.

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 came to forefront of India's political scenario in 1915 & used various methods across time to tackle multiple problems based on circumstances:

Methods used by Gandhiji



Methods of struggle vis-a-vis time

1) He organized Satyagraha Sabha to revolt against Rowlatt Act by peaceful means to ensure resilience to British via non violence.

- 2) He organized his first Civil Disobedience in Champaran to revolt against Govt's orders & ultimately led to peace between farmers & Govt (by accepting 25% fees)
- 3) His first fasting was in Ahmedabad mill strike to persuade owners to give bonus to factory workers.
- 4) Usage of Non Cooperation in Kheda Satyagraha (to demand plague bonus).
- 5) Launching of NCM to promote Hindu Muslim unity (via Khilafat movement) & protesting against govt. by methods like boycott of councils, schools, colleges etc.
- also novel methods of burning foreign cloth & popularization of Khadi to promote feeling of nationalism
- 6) Allowance to Swraj Party to participate in Council elections to counter time of inactivity after NCM & ensuring peace within Congress.

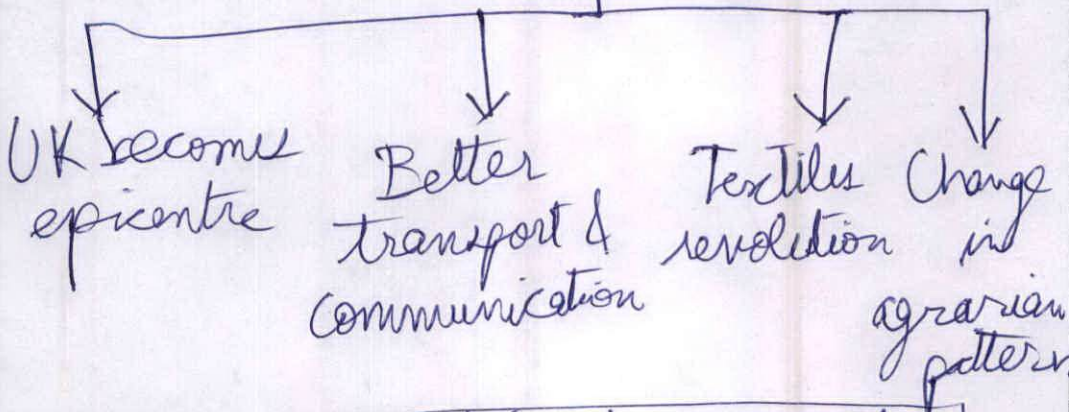
- 7) Launching of Civil Disobedience Movement by taking up issue of salt monopoly to ensure massive citizen participation (women, labour etc.) to achieve swaraj.
- 8) Giving go ahead to Congress Ministries for elections by GDI 1935 Act.
- 9) Working for issue of untouchability by establishing All India Anti Untouchability League & defying Communal Award Act. He signed Poona Pact to avoid divide & rule policy of British via untouchables.
- 10) Finally, launching of Quit India movement & not minding little & controlled violence to achieve independence & communal harmony.
 Gandhiji, rightly called the 'father of the Nation' was hence instrumental in India's independence by his various means & methods of achieving it.

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

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

Industrial revolution was the phase of industrial expansion & a rapid increase in trade which also led to advent of imperialism in different parts of world.

Features of Industrial Revolution



Industrial revolution ⇒ Imperialism

1) Industrial revolution played a major emphasis on capitalism to promote distribution production for market & profits at any cost. This led to search

for new markets & raw material sources,
leading to imperialism of countries like
India & continents like Africa.

2) It marked a period of better
transport & communication facilities
(like steam engine, macadamized roads)
which gave impetus to naval powers
to search for new territories
& colonize them.

3) Availability of cheap labour was
much needed for cost efficiency &
hence massive availability in India &
Africa led to their colonization.

Ex: Plantations established in India
(tea) & Brazil (cocoa).

4) Industrial revolution was marked
with a period of Renaissance & hence
major scientific achievements coupled with
missionary role helped in colonization

- 5) Industrial revolution gave rise to feeling of nationalism in countries & hence gaining of colonies was seen as a matter of prestige.
- 6) Imperialism led to integration of world economies of colonies (like India) with world economy which increased capitalists' profits (via investment in railways) to further their interests.
- 7) Industrial revolution led to massive production of textiles, leading to better development of nations to capture colonies.
- 8) Establishment of companies like EIC & Dutch EIC were because of industrial revolution which ultimately led to increased colonization.
- Hence the advent of Industrial Revolution & imperialism are interlinked & present a major revolutionary moment in world history.

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.

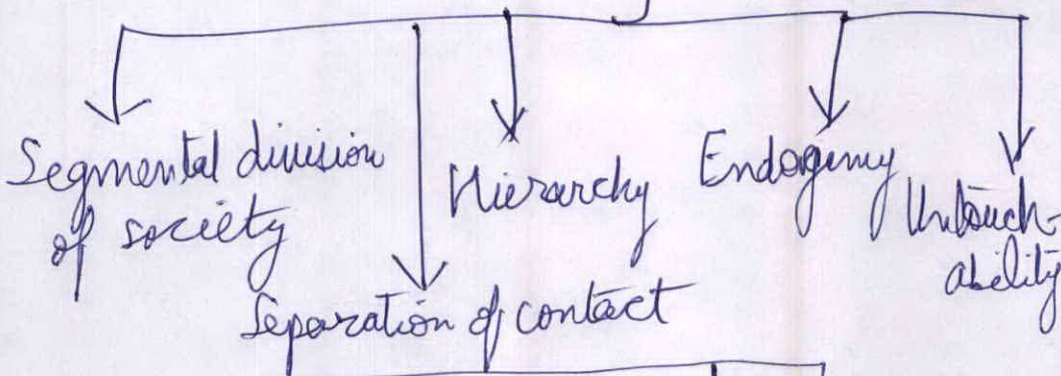
(250 words) 15

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 in India is a collection of beliefs & values that legalizes the inequalities present in Indian society.

In the present, it has adopted various socio-economic & political changes but still continues to persist.

Features of Caste System



Changing Caste System by socio-economic conditions

1) Sanskritization → Adoption of higher caste virtues by lower caste to achieve caste equality & reduce discrimination.

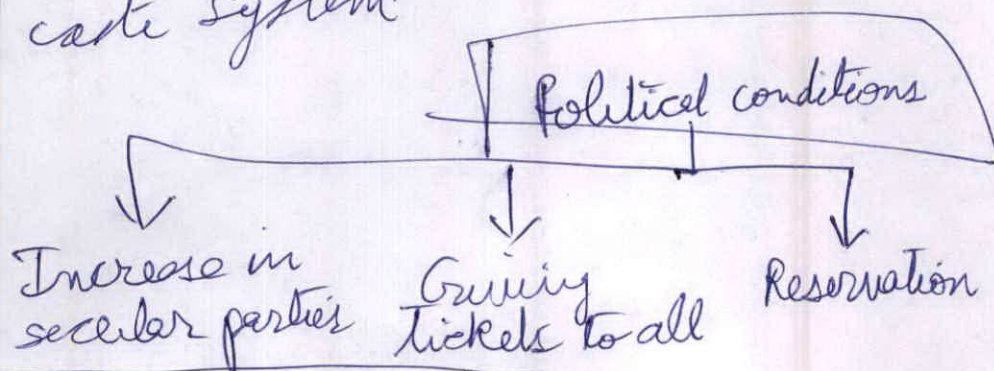
Ex: Taking bath early in morning.

2) Westernization → Solidification of caste as class due to economic inequalities as a major factor.

3) Urbanization → Reduction of concept of purity & pollution by means of increased transport & inter caste mixing.

4) Industrialization has further reduced concept of caste to class system.

5) Taking up of jobs off by lower caste people (IT jobs) & promotion of inter caste marriages has further degraded caste system.



Persistence of caste

1) Personal lives → People still try to choose their friends, cooks & partners.

of same caste.

2) Political policies of caste reservation (Art 16(4) & 16(4)(a)) & formation of political parties based on caste has given new dimension to caste mobilization

3) Manual scavenging still exists due to caste segregation & lack of skill development of scavengers.

4) Formation of pressure groups based on caste has given a new dimension to caste politics & increased conflicts.

5) We see a rise in number of caste associations which act as social means of promoting caste endogamy by organizing annual dinners & marriages.

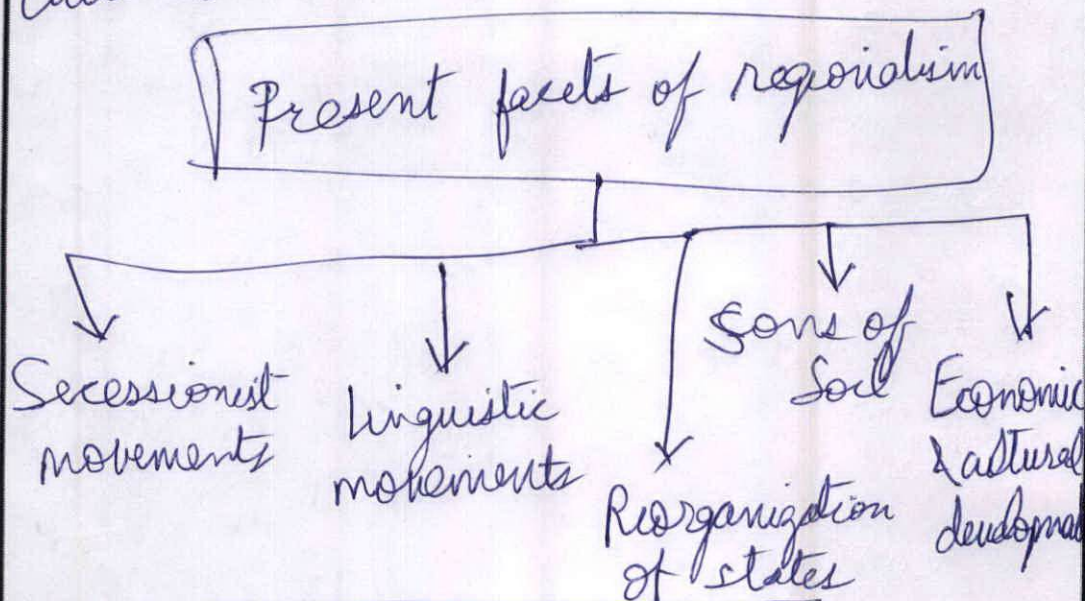
Hence, the caste system has persisted by changing its dimensions but should be used for promoting positive discrimination to maintain national unity.

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 notion of placing development of region above other values to promote inclusive development. It has come as both as a boon & bane in India's political, cultural & economic scenarios.



Threat to national integrity

1) Secessionist movements → Issues of Khalistan & Greater Naga show that irrational demands of such regions can promote parochialism & negative regionalism.

- 2) Linguistic movements like Andhra Movement (1953) can lead to threat of integrity due to demands by other state based on language.
- 3) Inter state border disputes (like Belgaum dispute b/w Maharashtra & Karnataka) & inter state river conflicts (Kaveri, Mahadevi) have increased due to rise in regional aspirations.
- 4) Promotion of concepts like 'Sons of Soil' & Gujarat exodus to promote jobs for citizens have also posed a major threat to integrity.

Regionalism as political participation

- 1) Positive demands of regions like Vidarbha to promote economic development has benefitted their governance & administration.
- 2) Establishment of Schedule V & VI for governance of tribal areas has

- given them autonomy (via ADCs) & promoted decentralization
- 3) Special Status to states (via Art 371) has given impetus to states to promote political participation & better development
- 4) Issues of economic backwardness & culture delineation (like Gorkhaland) can be solved by giving more powers to GTA & ensuring no discrimination.
- 5) Regionalism has promoted better participation, governance & communication with govt. with greater benefits to linguistic states. As language serves as a unity factor for people.
- 6) Helped in emotional integration of India
- Regionalism can prove to be a boon for India & should be utilized carefully (by councils like NITC) to promote sustainable development of Indian citizens.

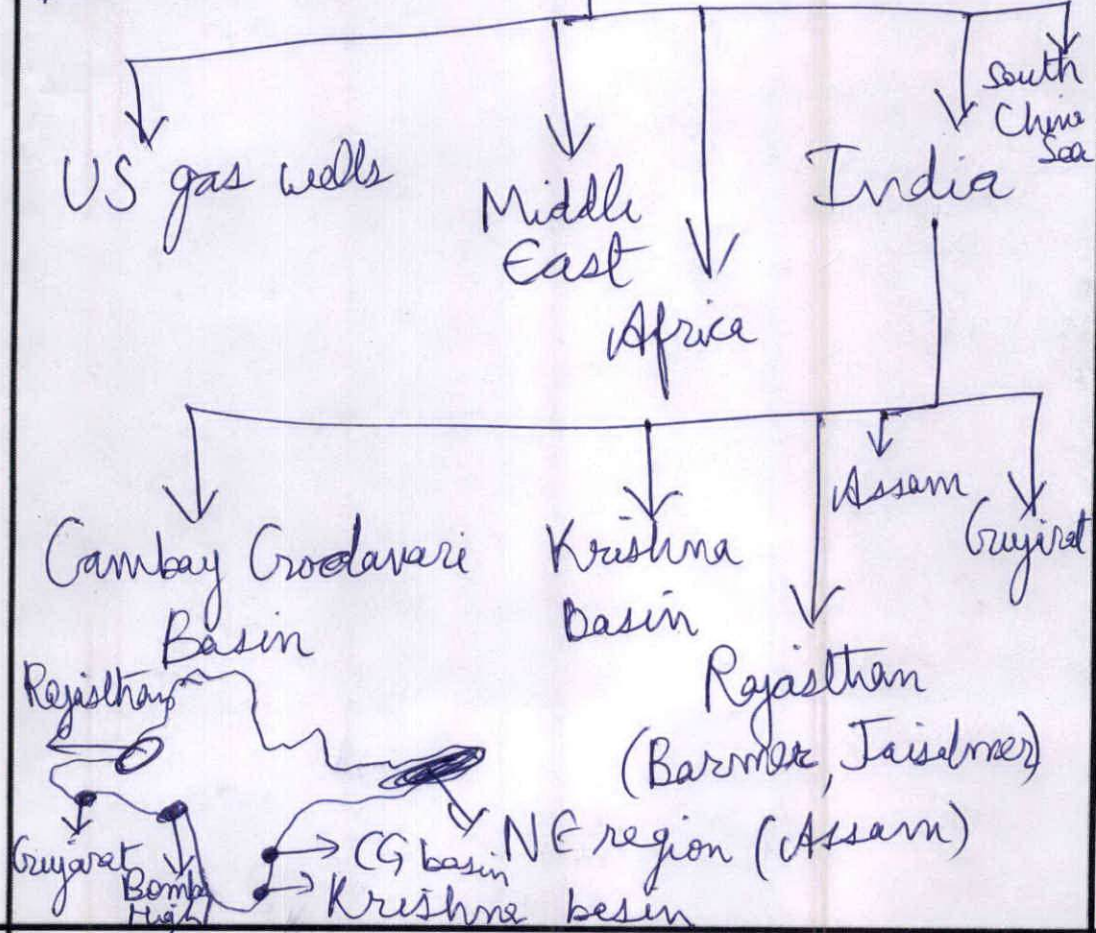
17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

(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 accounts for 6.4% of India's energy economy & can prove to be a major game changer in future for achieving energy sustainability

Global distribution of natural gas



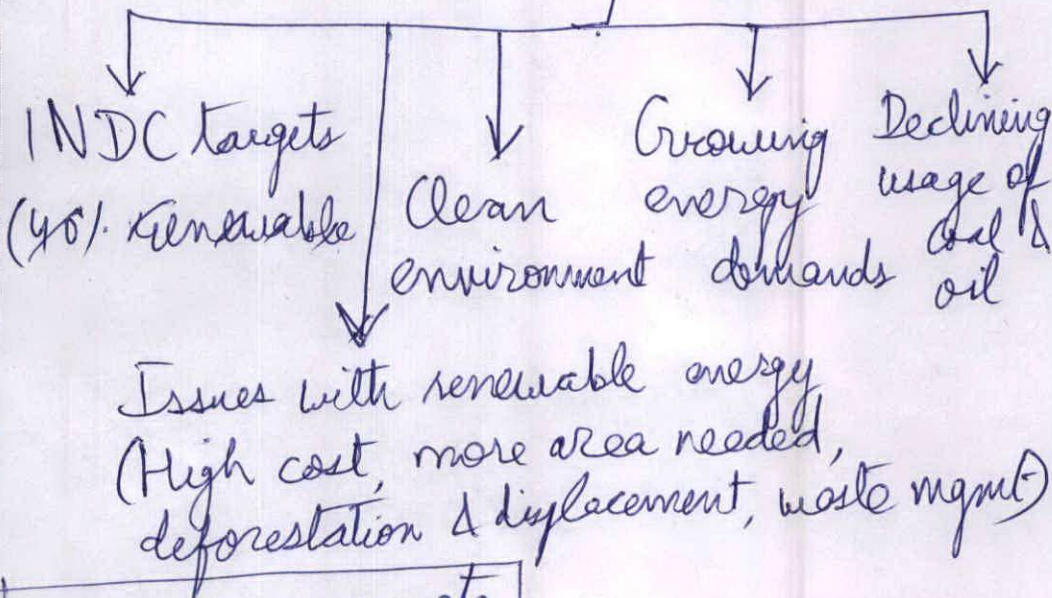
Usage of natural gas

- 1) It is a clean source of energy with minimal emissions & hence can promote concepts of clean energy & greeneconomy.
- 2) It can be transported easily via pipelines specially to geographically inaccessible places, thus promoting regional balanced development.
- 3) Its extraction is easier compared to other sources like shale gas & hence surface sedimentary rocks can promote its extraction.
- 4) It is cost effective & flexible to use as it doesn't face issues of power backdown (as in coal) & hence maximum efficiency can be achieved.
- 5) It can give rise to sustainable employment as opposed to practices of rat hole mining to ensure better health.

for people & less environment degradation
 1) Can be used across vehicles, cylinders, compressors etc.

Ways to

Further increase
in consumption



Ways to promote

- 1) North East India Gas Grid to connect NE India by pipelines by 2030.
- 2) Other pipelines like JHGDPL for achieving similar goals.
- 3) Subsidies on gas usage & facilities for extraction.

India has a target of being a gas based economy with 15% contribution by 2030 & natural gas will help us achieve this target.

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 spaces formed between two ^{landforms} valleys due to various geomorphological processes which contribute to river drainage & tectonic stability.

Process of formation

Great Rift Valley System in Africa is a good example of rift valley formation

Formation of rift valley

1) Earth's lithosphere comprises of plates which undergo process of convergence & divergence.

2) Across rift valley Great Rift Valley system, there the plates have undergone divergence where continental-ocean plate divergent boundary is formed.

3) Due to this divergence, new crust has been formed at the floor which is a cavity being filled by lakes in Africa

4) The denudational processes of weathering & erosion have led to creation of steep boundaries on either side of diverged boundary.

5) Due to sediments carried by water bodies & their subsequent erosion, the steepness of depression keeps on reducing.

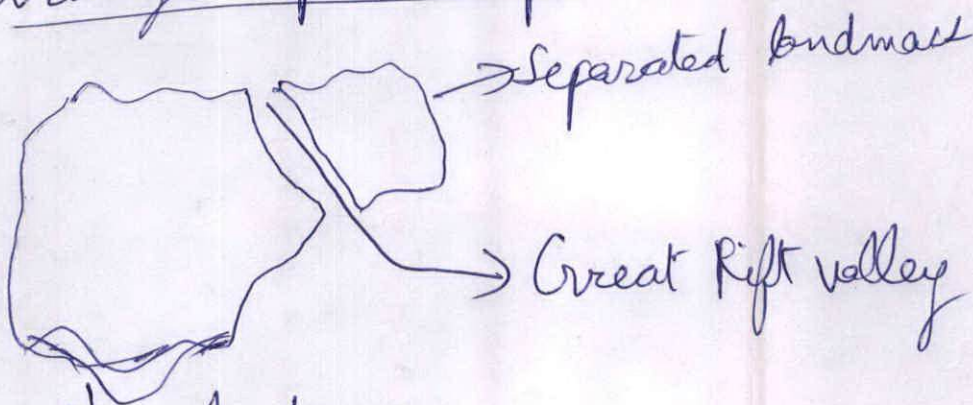
6) It reduces till it acquires a stable V shape which ultimately leads to formation of Great Rift Valley system.

Examples & effects
1) Rift valley system in India (like Marwada & Tapi) have ranges like

Amarakantak plateau which promote radial drainage pattern to concretize the boundary of rift valley.

2) Great Rift Valley system in Africa ~~was~~ is an ongoing process & will ultimately lead to development of a vulkanism separate landmass & continent & more

3) Rift valley system in Deccan plateau over basaltic rocks provide dendritic drainage pattern for river flow.



Africa landmass

Rift Valleys play an important part in drainage pattern of a nation & give an indication of continental drift theory in future.

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।

CWMI index accounts for 120th rank of India out of 122 nations which clearly signifies the degradation & depletion of water resources in India.

It has been due to a mix of economic, geographic & political factors:

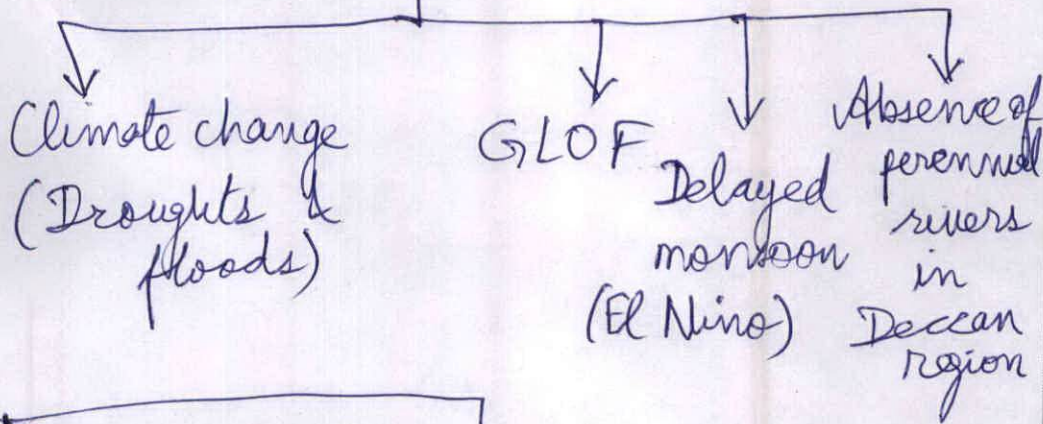
Economic factors

1) Overuse by agriculture → 85% of fresh water resources are used by agriculture leading to massive depletion

2) Inefficient irrigation activities like flood irrigation & have further depleted water resources.

3) Maximum use by domestic & industrial sources with no capping & dismal waste treatment capacity have further declined water tables in cities.

Geographic factors



Political factors

- 1) Inter state river conflicts (like Causery, Mahadayi) have led to decreased water usage & no benefits to anyone.
- 2) No proper implementation & upkeep of rainwater harvesting resources & tanks
- 3) Problems of introduction of 'Water Conservation Fee' fearing the protests by farmers & industrialists

Implications

- 1) Drinking water scarcity leading to malnutrition & poverty
- 2) Decreased usage by agriculture leading

To food insecurity & poverty.

3) Rise in conflicts in urban areas & amongst states over river water resources

4) Water bodies act as cooling agents, purifiers & biodiversity keepers. All of these services are in danger.

5) Increased mortality of people & droughts & floods leading to impairment.

Ways to solve

1) Integrated watershed management by implementing policies like Nearanjal & PMKSY → AIIBP
→ On Farm Water Mgmt
→ IWMP

2) Use of drip irrigation by farmers

3) Rainwater harvesting & construction of tanks & Taheds to conserve water.

4) Tech solution (STPs) for waste water treatment.

5) Remote sensing & mapping by GIS

India's groundwater resources in cities are likely to be exhausted by 2022 & hence water conservation should be over top priority for achieving SDGs.

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

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

Plateaus are formed by a constant play of exogenic & endogenic processes. The Deccan plateau of India hence accounts for variable features along with increased economic significance.

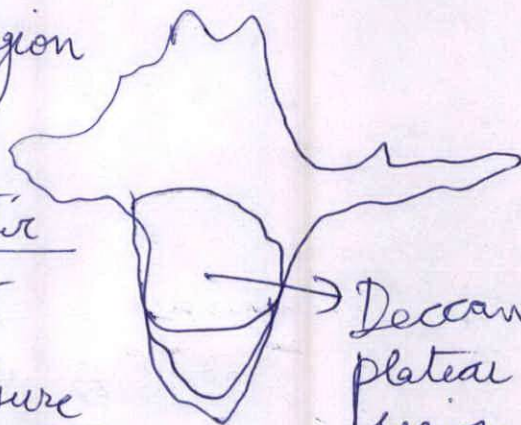
Formation of plateau

1) Deccan plateau region

contains many sedimentary & basaltic rocks beneath it

that promote fissure

activity to release lava (upwelling of magma & extrusion of lava)



Deccan
plateau
region

2) Divergent boundary between Australian subcontinent & Indian plate led to migration of plate towards Asia

3) After collision, exogenic forces (by wind, water) like weathering & erosion led to

denudation of mountain features of plateau, & decreasing their height & giving a rock shaped structure

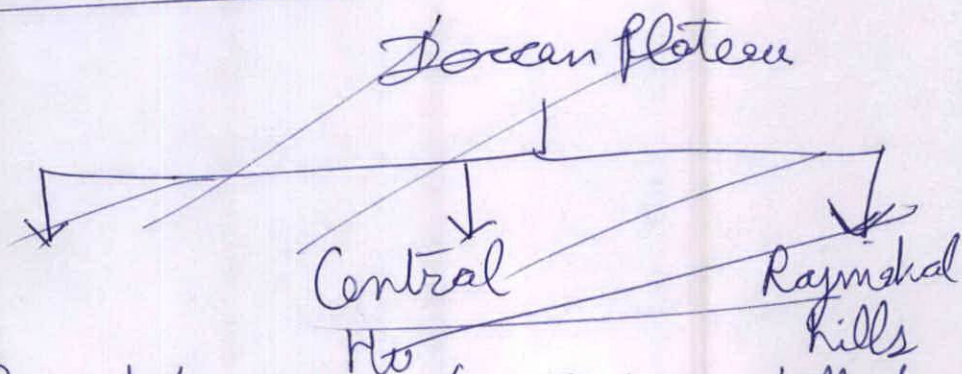
4) Subsidence of western.

Features of Deccan plateau

1) Subsidence of western flank &

Emergence of eastern flank.

2) A slight tilt from west to east direction.



3) Bounded above by Satpura hills & Maikal range & in south by Nilgiris & Annamalai range.

4) Western Ghats (in west) run from Maharashtra to Kerala & promote Eastern Ghats from Orissa to Tamil Nadu.

5) Rivers like Krishna, Cauvery originate in Western Ghats.

8) Peaks like Anaimudi exist in Deccan Plateau & Western & Eastern Ghats meet at Nilgiri range.

Economic significance

1) Storehouse of minerals → Like Iron, Manganese, Cobalt etc. that promote mineral & energy security to country.

2) Ports across India (like Mumbai, Marmagao etc.) promote economic development via exports.

3) Oil & gas explorations in basins like Cauvery & Kushina further promote energy security.

4) Variety of national parks (like Bandipur) & wildlife sanctuaries to promote tourism & products from forests (MFD) & hydel power.

5) Hub of IT sector (Telangana, Bengaluru) which provide major service exports of India.

Deccan plateau thus is a valuable geographical structure of our country & should be preserved well to promote sustainable development of all.