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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Praveen Kumar		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	570034
Center		Date	17/11/2020

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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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 सुचनाएं सना 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 (प्रश्नोत्तर) पुस्तिका के मुख पृष्ठ पर उचित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट है, का अनुपालन 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 किसी छोटा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसका अंश जो स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

11-E, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060
 Plot No. 257, 1st Floor, Bandla Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindhi Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
 Delhi-110009



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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

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

→ Dadabhai Naoroji is fondly called as 'Grand Old Man of India's freedom struggle', because of his immense contribution towards India's Independence Movement.

His Contribution

(a) Economic Critique of Imperial rule

- In his book 'Poverty & uneconomic British Rule', he gave the theory of 'Economic Drain'
- How the British rule is draining India's resources through salaries, pensions, capital investment, loans etc.
- Further, he gave the solution to the problem of economic

exploitation, by complete severance of India's economy with British & development of indigenous industries through India's capital & favourable government policies.

(b) Social Contribution

- He started 'East of the East' journal to reform the social ills present in the society.

(c) Political Contribution

1906 session, Calcutta - His presidency

↳ 'Self-rule' or 'Swaraj' was declared as the goal of INC

(d) East Indian Association ~~to~~ was

formed to lobby for India's freedom in London.

Hence, he left an indelible marks in India's 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 चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Quit India Movement was started on August 8, 1942 on the failure of Cripps Mission & adamant position of the British Raj.

It marked a new direction in the struggle against the British Colonial rule

(i) Grandhiji's new Mantra 'Do or Die'

- Certainly gave the notion of militant nationalism & a little deviation from Grandhiji's previous passive resistance.

(ii) Leaders Movement & rise of new leadership

- On August 5, 1942, all major

Congress leaders were arrested.
- Still the movement continued on
breakneck speed & it saw the
rise of J.P. Narayan, Ram Manohar
Lohia etc.

(iii) Women Leadership

- Usha Mehta, AA Ali; Sucheta
Kriplani provided the leadership
thus, leading to new phase in
the rise of women in independence
movement.

(iv), Parallel government in Tamil, the
Satara totally eroded the
confidence & credibility of the
British Raj.

(v) Almost every section of the
society participated, thus giving
the idea of penetration of
patriotism in India.
Hence, it can be said that
It gave new direction to Independence
movement.

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।

→ Initially, World War II (1939-45) was fought between Germany leadership & British & French leadership.

But, the end of WW II marked the birth of a new international order.

(a) The hegemony of British & French declined.

- USA & USSA emerged as the two power bloc, representing two socio-economic system Capitalism & Communism.

(b) Fascism & Nazism declined & new political idea of Capitalism & Communism emerged.

(c) Nuclear race also started between USA & USSA, thus exposing the world to total annihilation, as predicted during Cuba crisis.

(d) Cold war also started between USA & USSA, with almost every countries aligning with one or another power block.

(e) Anti-colonialism movement gained pace & with it, India gave the idea of Non-aligned movement.

(f) Globalisation in polity, economy etc. started with the emergence of UN, ~~WTO~~ IMF etc.

Thus, WWII led to new world order that totally changed the idea of global peace & harmony.

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

(150 words) 10

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

→ With the end of colonialism in the Indian subcontinent, two nations emerged, i.e., India & Pakistan. One was based on the idea of ^(India) secularism & love & other was based on communal hatred.

This conflicting ideology led to numerous wars between India & Pakistan.

- (i) Kashmir dispute led to several wars b/w India-Pak. (1948, 1965, etc.)
- (ii) Bangladesh was ^{was} started ~~be~~ in 1970, because of the genocide in East Bengal, that led to division of Pakistan into

- Pakistan & Bangladesh. Thus, Shimla Agreement (1972) was signed.
- Division of Pakistan into Bangladesh & Pakistan.
 - Further, all disputes would be solved bilaterally (Kashmir dispute).

Lahore Declaration (1999) was signed on the backdrop of Kargil war & Nuclear weapon test by both countries.

- It ensured that no country would use nuclear weapons for war.
- Further Pakistan would curb terrorism.

However, despite these two agreements, Pakistan continues to violate the terms of the agreement.

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।

→ In the recent crisis of migrant workers during COVID-19, Social security has become very important.

Social security is the safety net that society provides for its weaker & vulnerable sections during the times of crisis.

Article 41 in the Constitution provides the right to public assistance in the times of crisis.

How social security ensures economic empowerment.

(a) Right to unemployment allowance, insurance in the times of crisis ensure that no one

falls in the poverty trap during
crisis.

(b) E.g., PM KISAN ensures
economic empowerment of farmers.

(c) MSMEs are also insured under
safety net, thus ensuring that
~~no~~ no one has to leave job.

However, social
security also involve social
empowerment.

(a) As social empowerment is intricately
related to economic empowerment.

(b) Health Insurance (Ayushman
Bharat)
ensures human welfare.

(c) Article 43 & 47 of the DPSP
also envision social empowerment
as an important part of social
justice.

Thus, social security is
the need of the hour to reach the
goal of SDG 1, 2 & 3 :

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 the increasing interdependence of various countries in the field of economy, polity, culture, society etc.

With globalisation two distinct things start happening.

(i) Local in the Global

- Yoga, Meditation & Spirituality

are becoming an important part of western culture today.

- India food like Mughlai or Punjab curries are increasing becoming famous.

- India sports like Malkhaumb

are becoming famous.

- further, India's dresses like Saree are increasingly liked by western women.
- India's movie like Dangal become famous in China.

(ii) At the same time, global in the local is also happening (Glocalisation).

- Various foods like Pizza gets modified as per India context. Mac D goes veg during Navratri.
- Pop music in Punjab is inspired by western culture.
- Innovation in Economy is inspired by global ideas.
- In society, women have become free along with Indian values.

Thus, assimilation & integration both happen the processes.

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, in the recent times, have been increasing as per NCRB reports (2018).

Case is a case, E.g., recent Hathras in point.

Why it is persisting?

- (i) Transition of culture from traditional to western
- (ii) Internet misuse
- (iii) Patriarchal attitude & lack of respect for women.
- (iv) Inadequate law & order to prevent such violence.

Ways in which these issues can be addressed

effectively.

- (i) Socialisation must start from home regarding respect for women & gender equality.
- (ii) ~~End~~ Value-based education to build character & ethics in young India.
- (iii) Stringent Law & Order & zero tolerance towards such violence.
- (iv) Empowerment of Women through Capability approach of Amartya Sen.
- (v) Political leaders must show highest level of ethics in dealing with women issues.

At the end, we need to remember Ambedkar's wise words. We measure a nation's progress as per the progress of women in that nation.

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

→ In the light of degradation of urban areas due to haphazard urbanisation, Urban forest concept has become very important.

Urban forest is the ~~set~~ green areas in terms of trees, parks, etc. present in Urban areas. E.g; Aarey forest in Mumbai

Its benefits

- (i) Mitigation of urban heat island effect.
- (ii) Mitigation of Air & Noise pollution.
- (iii) Flood hazard is stopped.

(iv) Ground water is recharged, thus mitigating the crisis of water as ~~said~~ by NITI Aayog in Composite Water Management Index.

(v) Biodiversity in terms of animals, birds are conserved.

(vi) Further, humans also become happy due to forest.

Steps taken by government to promote urban forestry.

(i) AMRUT programme - provision for parks & forest in urban areas.

(ii) ~~For~~ Declaration of Ecologically Sensitive Areas like in Burgaoon & Mumbai.

Urban forest is the future savior and guarantor of sustainable development of Urban areas in India.

9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry?

(150 words) 10

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

→ Globalisation has immensely impacted the knowledge industry across the world.

E.g., In India, after the 1991 reform of LP4, BPOs industry flourished in India.

Impact of Globalisation on the location of the IT industry.

(a) Theory of Comparative advantage

- As wages are low & talents are available in developing countries like India, Software development has been outsourced by developed

countries like USA & Europe to
India & China.

E.g. Rise of Infosys & TCS

(b) Further, India's professionals
are hired by American companies
in the high skilled sector.
Thus, emerging technology like AI,
IoT related industries are located
in developed countries due to
movement of physically skilled
person.

(c) Also, IT industry ^{location} has shifted
to tax-heaven countries like
Ireland, while operation is
done in developing countries
like India to gain the advantage
of tax relaxation & human resource.

Globalisation has truly
had enormous impact on knowledge
industry.

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।

→ Ecotourism has become a new buzzword in the light of environmental degradation & demand of sustainable economic development.

Ecotourism is an emerging model of tourism by balancing environment with tourism. It is the idea of integration of tourism in environmental conservation.

Eg. Ecotourism in Ratnagiri's mangrove.

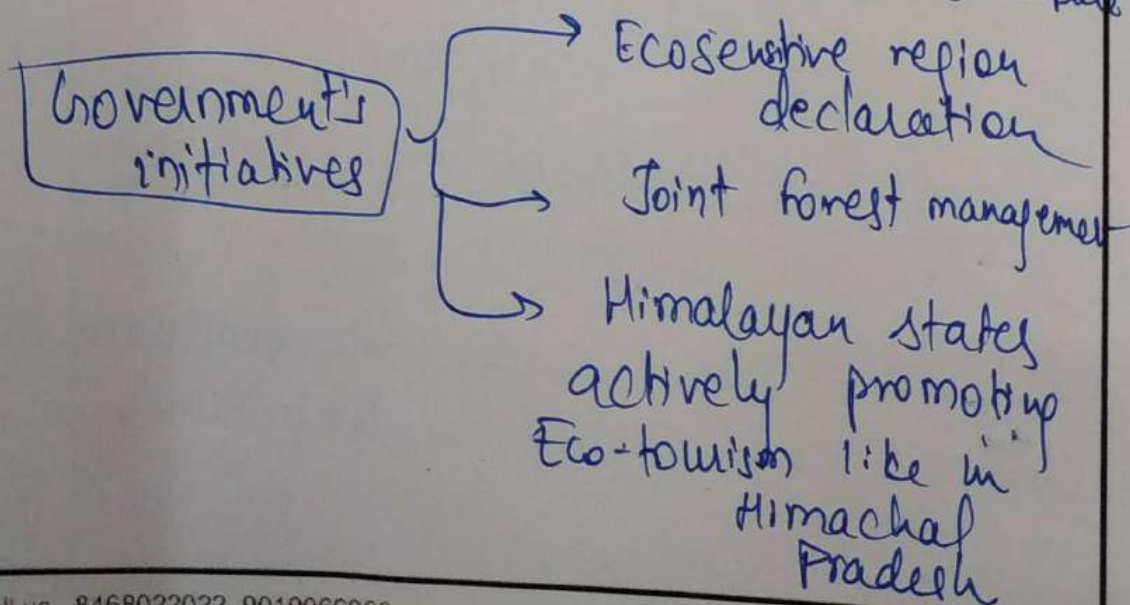
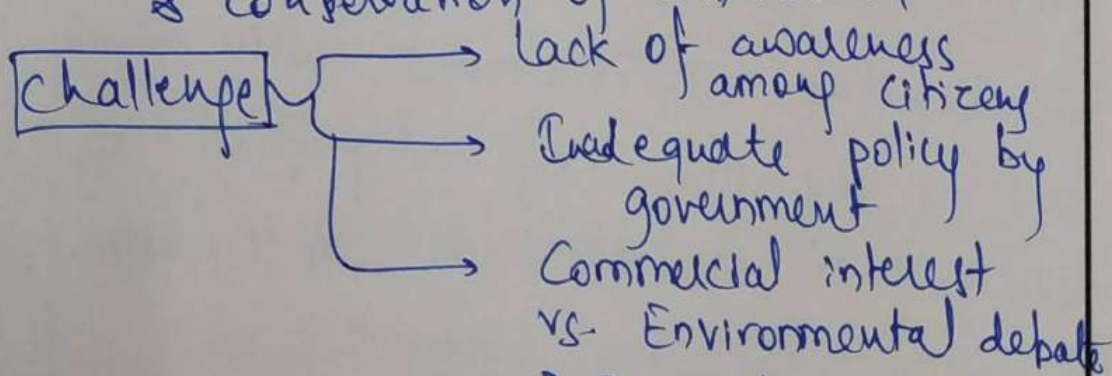
How it can harness the potential of tourism industry in India?

(a) Eco-tourism leads to conservation of critical ecosystem like Himalaya.

(ii) Through Ecotourism, tourists can be made aware about the dangers to ecosystem, thus increasing awareness among the population.

(iii) further, in Ratnagiri, local population were involved, to conserve & run the ecotourism, thus giving job to local population.

(iv) Thus, it will lead to interlinking of life & economy with ecotourism & conservation of environment.



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।

→ After 6th Century BC, Buddhism & Jainism emerged in the backdrop of Brahman orthodoxy and emerging economic forces like development of iron-based economy.

The advent of Buddhism & Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India.

(i) Buddhism impact

(a) Ashoka's pillars & Capitals



Sanath Capital
representing Dhamma-
Chakrapravartana

- Ashoka also built more than 1000 major & minor rock & pillar edicts, propounding the Dhamma of Buddhism.

E.g. Rock Edict No. B (Dhauli)

(b) Stupas & Viharas

- Stupas was a hemispherical shaped structure built on the relics of Buddha

E.g., in Sachi, Vidisha

(c) - Rock cut Viharas, chaityas was built all over India during Ashoka, Satavahana & Gupta period.

- E.g. In Ajanta, Ellora, rock cut caves were built.

(d) Temples in Bodhi Gaya along with sculpted panels.

(ii) Jainism Impact

(a) Jainism led to construction of Viharas & rock-cut caves in Udaigiri · Khandagiri Caves (Odisha).

(b) Temples in Valabhi, Rajasthan (Gujarat) etc. were built.
E.g. Dilwara temples in Mt. Abu.

(c) Basadis (temples) & chaitya were built.

(d) Kyotsarga posture of Tirthankara were built in the South India.

Buddhism & Jainism led to cultural revival in India in the field of architecture, philosophy, painting, literature etc.

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।

→ After 1857 War of Independence, the British became more conservative, racially arrogant and wanted to consolidate its rule in India.

Lord Lytton became Viceroy of India in 1876-1880.

How his reactionary policies acted as catalyst for the formation of INC.

(i) Vernacular Press Act, 1878

- It ~~led~~ led to heavy censorship of vernacular newspaper.
- So, civil liberties & freedom of speech & expression became an important part of independence movement.

- S.N. Banerjee's Indian National Association (1876) protested against this Act.

(ii) Raj Durbar in the backdrop of famine.

- It exposed the hollowness of the British Raj & also led to realisation among the educated intelligentsia regarding the link between British economic policies & India's recurrent poverty & famine.

(iii) Reduction of the age limit for civil service from 21 to 19 (1918).

- Indian National Association protested against this arrogant & racial policies.

- Further, S.N. Banerjee, M.G. Ranade, Pherozeshah Mehta realised the need of pan-India organisation to fight for India's freedom & rights.

Liberal policies of Lord Ripon
(1880-1884)
led to revival of urge for
independence.

(i) Repeal of VPA, 1978.

- Thus Intelligentsia realised
how coordinated action can
lead to more freedom &
political rights.

(ii) Mysore was established as
independent states, then
(Province)
giving the idea of autonomy
& independence.

(iii) Father of decentralisation
of government.

Both viceroy's policies
acted as catalyst for the
seed of INC to grow and
fight for Independence of India.

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 perfected the method of Satyagraha & passive resistance movement in South Africa (1894-1915), during his stay as lawyer & demanding rights of indentured labourers.

He came to India in 1915 & emerged as leader of Indian independence movement.

How he changed his method of struggle to suit the needs of times?

(i) Champaran Satyagraha, 1917

- He followed the idea of negotiation and civil disobedience to gain the rights of peasants

the Indigo planters.

(ii), Ahmedabad Mill strike, 1918

- 1st Hunger strike

- As industry owners were not willing to negotiate through the method of non-cooperation,

he started hunger strike to enthuse the masses. ~~and~~

- Thus, he was able to find a middle ground with the industrial owners.

(iii), Non-Cooperation Movement

- As Communalisation was increasing in India, so, he combined the issue of Khilafat movement to

- launch Non-Cooperation movement in 1922.

- Peak level of Communal harmony was witnessed.

- (iv) Further, he withdrew NCM in the light of Chauri-Chaura incident (1922) as he thought, masses were not ready for Satyagraha.
- (v) Then, he started constructive programmes to teach about Satyagraha.
- (vi) He launched Dandi March & Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) to gain Swaraj.
- Salt was packed because every one in flask related it with the idea of Swaraj.
- (vii) Quit India Movement - 'Do or Die' Mantra.
- As the British were becoming adamant, so Gandhiji took militant posture to gain Independence.
- (viii) Further, in 1933, he launched Anti-Untouchability League to tackle the problem of Untouchability. Thus it can be said that Gandhiji tweaked his idea to suit the needs of the hour, but rooted in Satyagraha.

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 started in 1750s in the United Kingdom.

It led to increasing competition among western countries and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world.

(i) Need of raw materials

- To feed the industry, they needed raw materials, thus leading to conquest of African & Asian Countries.

(ii) Market for their produced goods

- Colonised Countries absorbed products of industries.

- E.g. India used to import 23% of British manufactured goods.

(iii) Increasing rivalry between European nations

- As each country be it UK, France, Germany et. was struggling for economic dominance, so it led to spree of imperialism.

(iv) Further, America & Japan also started industrialising which led to the advent of imperialism in East Asia.

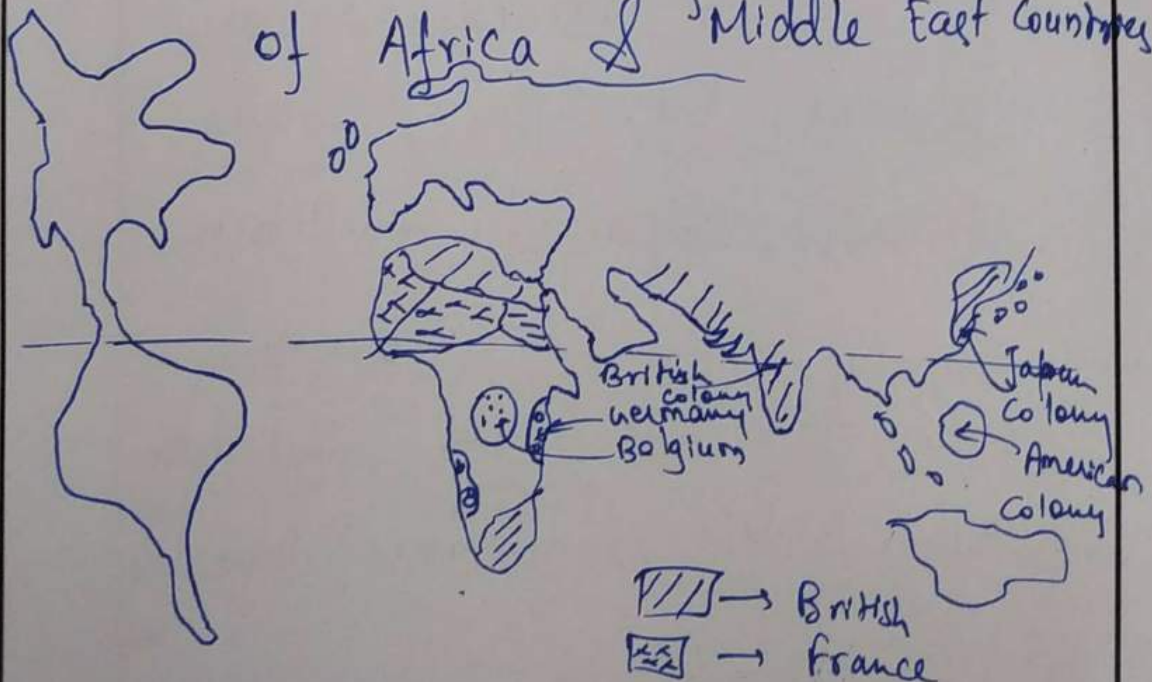
- E.g.; Korea, Manchuria were captured by Japan, while America colonised Phillipines.

(v) Growing idea of Capitalism & its inter-link with Imperialism

- As British dominance decreased

in the industrial world due to the advent of many industrial countries, they started consolidating their empire in India, through Capital investment in infrastructure like Railways, telegraphs, industries etc.

- (vi) Because of growing rivalry, among western countries they started fighting with each other over colonial possessions, which culminated in
- World War I & II
 - Random drawing of boundaries of Africa & Middle East countries.



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।

→ The Caste System is a unique social stratification & system in India, that divides society in 4 different Castes, based on the idea of hierarchy, purity & pollution.

The Caste System continue to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic & political conditions in the past few decades.

(i) After Independence

- Article 15 & 16 provided affirmative action for SCs & STs, thus increasing their relevance and also led to empowerment.

(ii) Electoral - based identity politics

→ Dominant Castes in politics emerged, leading to consolidation of caste identity due to power in democracy.

Eg. Yadav in UP & Bihar,
Lingayats & Reddy in South India.

→ Casteism has emerged as a strong phenomenon in politics.

(iii) Increasing association based on Caste

- After 1991 - LPU reform, competitive nature of caste emerged in economy, polity & other cultural sphere.

- Castes are forming their own organisation that provides scholarship, medical & also brings out journals to

maintain their identity.

E.g. Brahwal Samiti in Bihar

(iv) Social Movement based on Caste

(a) Mandal Politics

- Backward class reservation led to further caste based identity to get reservation in government jobs.

(b) Dalit Movement - As the condition of Dalit & middle class intelligentsia emerged, they have started organising to assert their identities.

(v) Declining productivity in agriculture has led to demand for government reservation along Caste lines. Eg. Jat, Maratha, Hajjar protest.

Thus, it can be said that Caste is taking new role as per changing socio-economic & political transformation.

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 rooted in the idea of a region, often defined by geography, ethnicity, and common culture (e.g. language).

It is a ideology that prefers more loyalty to one's region than nation. It often manifests in the form of demand for states, autonomy or secessionism.

(i) How regionalism is a threat to national integrity?

(a) In its extreme form, it leads to extreme loyalty to one's region, often in conflict with India.

E.g., in North-East like Nagaland,
Khalistan demand in Punjab.

(b) Sons of Soil theory

- Regionalism often leads to hatred
for migrant workers, thus leading
to attack on migrant workers.

- E.g. in Maharashtra, Gujarat.

- Sons of soil theory is prejudicial
to the idea of unity & integrity
of India as envisioned by Preamble.

(c) Demand for states often lead to
opening of Pandora box.

Eg. in the North East.

(d) Threat to federal character of
the Indian Constitution, as states
& Centre conflict on various
national issues.

(ii) However, Regionalism also leads
to facilitation of political

Participation.

(a) Demand for autonomy by Jharkhand, Telangana & Uttarakhand led to enhancement of political importance of these areas.

- E.g., in Bihar, tribal areas were left behind in undivided times
- Same happened in Telangana

(b) States formation leads to reconciliation of regionalism with nation's unity.

Regionalism can act as both, i.e., threat to national integrity or a tool for reconciliation. It depends on its extremism or desire to be independent within India.

Thus, India's evolution with the concept of regionalism has shown how both can be reconciled.

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's importance can be measured for Indian government's ambitious target of achieving 15% in its energy share from current 6% by 2022.

Why it is an important primary energy source?

(i) less polluting than coal, thus leading to less GHG emission & helping in sustainable development.

(ii) Easy to transport across the world because, pipeline transport is easy & cheap.

(iii) It is useful in every motor vehicle, be it car, bike etc.

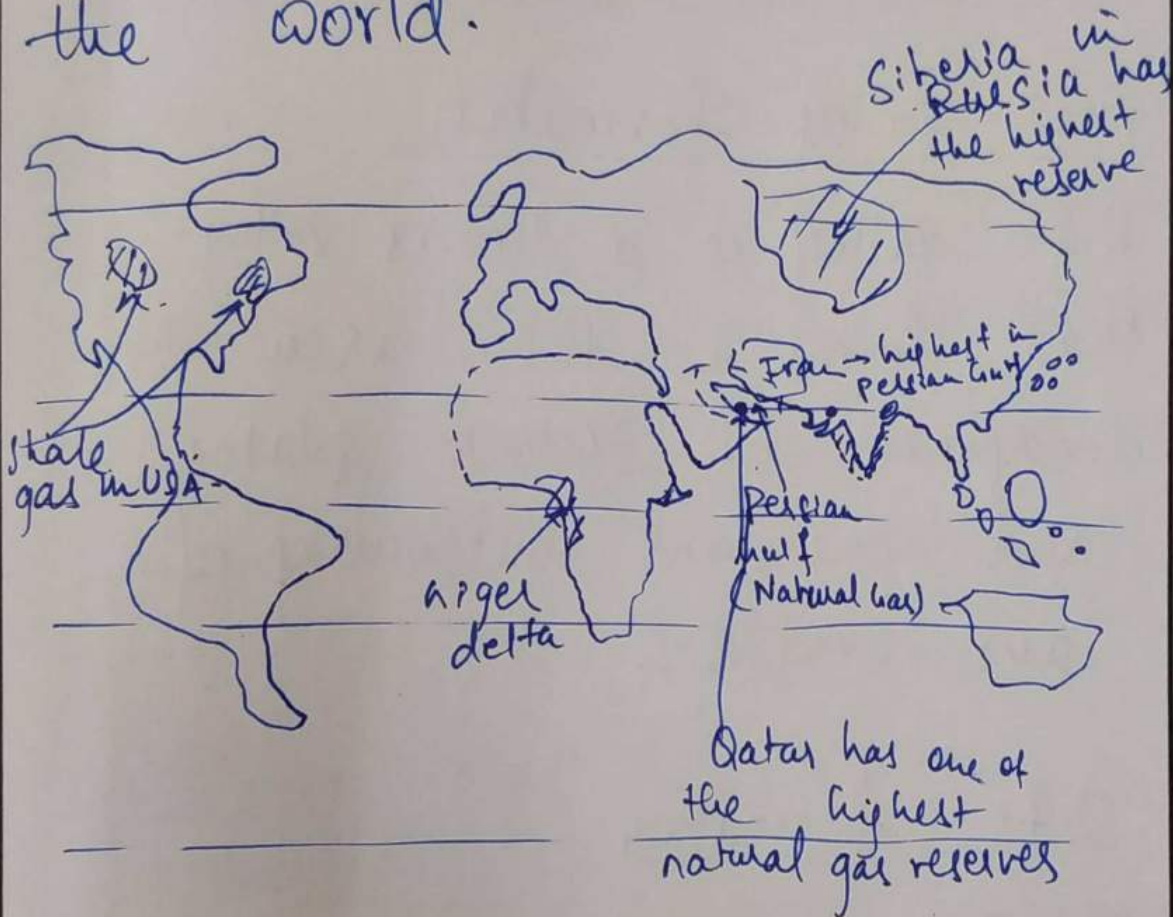
(iv) It is also used in the production of clean electricity.

(v) It is also used in the manufacture of fertilisers.

(vi) Further, coal unviability & emergence of new sources of natural gas like shale gas, methane hydrate shows up promising future for natural gas.

It is projected to increase further, as can be seen from India's ambitious target (from 6% to 15%).

Its distribution across the world.



- In India, coastal areas like KG basin and Assam & Rajasthan have natural gas reserves.
 - Russia has the highest reserve of natural gas.
- Further, shale gas, methane hydrate all emerging reserves of natural gas.

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

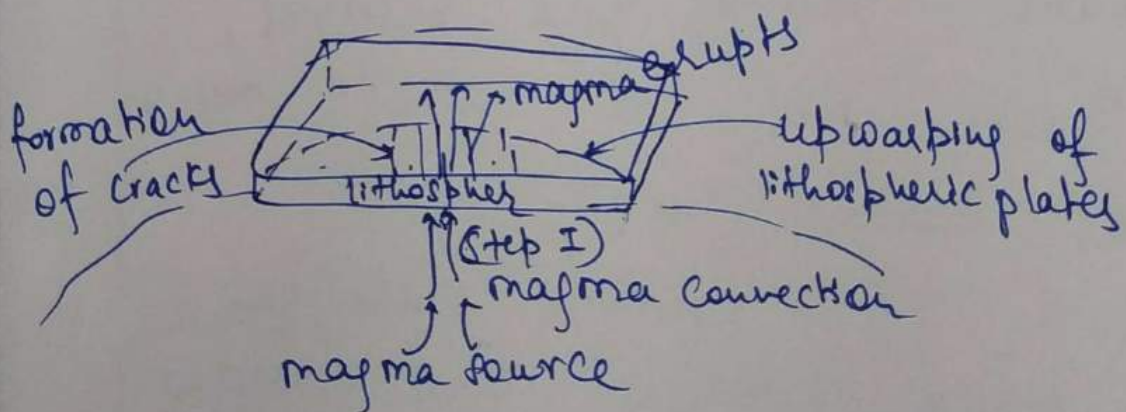
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

→ Rift Valley formation

- Rift valley is a linear valley that forms in the area where divergence of tectonic plates and consequent outpouring of lava erupts.

- Its formation

Step I → Convection of magma due to decaying of radioactive materials & mantle plume.



Step I - Upwarping of lithospheric plates due to rising magma.

Step II - As the crust starts faulting due to rising magma, cracks starts coming in the plates.

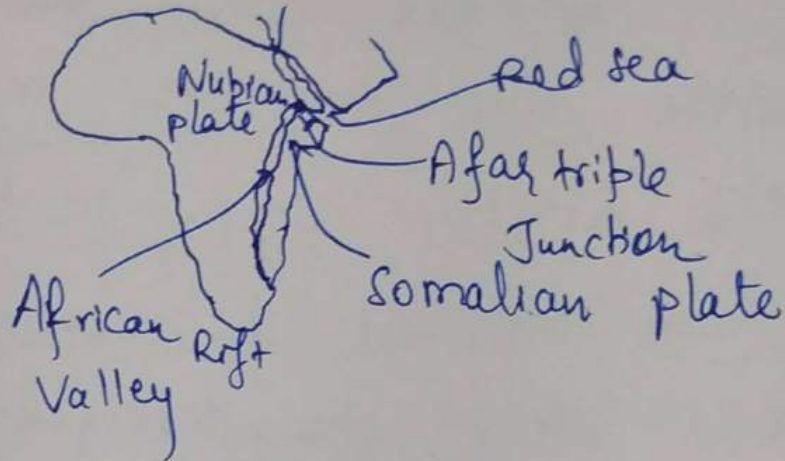
Step III → Further faulting & cracking leads to divergence of plates & outpouring of lava.

Step IV → Due to continuous eruption of lava & magma, plateaus and new landforms start coming up.

Step V → Further widening up of plates leads to formation of rift valley & flanked by plateaus.

In the Great

Rift Valley System, Nubian plate & Ethiopian & Somalian plate is diverging.



Due to the process as described in the previous steps, the Great Rift valley system saw the formation of.

- (i) largest lakes like Lake Tanganyika, Victoria etc.
- (ii) Ethiopian plateau
- (iii) Red sea formation due to divergence of Arabian plate.

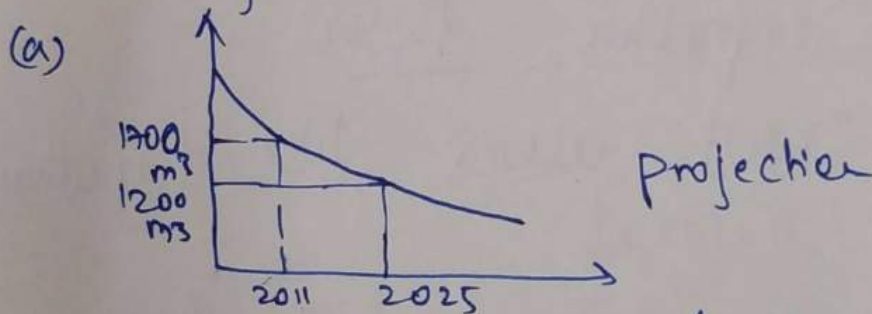
19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications.

(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's one of the biggest crisis in today's times is because of the water stress.

- (i) NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index.



- (b) By 2020, 21 of the 25 major cities will run out of the ground water; including Delhi.

- (c) Around 600 million people are suffering from severe water stress.

Rapid depletion due to

(i) Economic factors

- Agriculture inefficiency as it consumes 80% of India's water
- Inefficient economic production leading to huge wastage in power plant.
- Water Pollution due to industries.

(ii) Geographic factors

- Desert areas like Rajasthan, Gujarat.
- Concentration of rainfall in Monsoon season.
- Rain Shadow regions like Karnataka, Telangana etc

(iii) Political factors

- Water disputes between states
- states agricultural policy

like subsidy in electricity
- lack of political will to solve
water crisis

Its implication
has enormous significance.

(i) Economic implication

- Agriculture production will decline
- Industries will suffer.

(ii) Political implication

- Disputes between states may increase in the face of scarcity.
- Politics may descend into violence

(iii) Social implication

- Vulnerable population will suffer the most.
- Violence & conflict may increase
- Food insecurity may lead to lack of human development.

Hence, there is a need to follow NITI Aayog's recommendation to mitigate water crisis.

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 flat, table-topped land.

E.g., Deccan plateaus, Tibetan plateaus.

Its formation



(i) Plateaus can form because of tectonic thrust

- Eg., Tibetan plateau formed because of tectonic collision between India & Eurasian plateaus
- Similarly, Anatolian plateaus

(ii) It can form because of magma eruption.

E.g., Deccan plateau formed because of magma outpouring from Reunion hotspot.

Similarly, Ethiopian plateau formed because of magma eruption during rift valley formation.

features of

Deccan plateaus
 - It was formed when

India was passing through Reunion Hotspot, before 40-50 mn years ago, leading to outpouring of lava.

- It is shaped in the form of triangular between Eastern & Western Ghats.
- It is also called stair-like shaped land.

Economic importance of Deccan plateau.

- Minerals like iron, manganese, gold, etc. are found in Karnataka, Maharashtra.
- Black Soil - Cotton Cultivation
- Hydroelectricity due to falling of water from high elevation
- Thus, plateaus are one of the most significant landforms found in the world.