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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	SADAF CHOUSHARY		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	257547
Center	Online	Date	10 th Dec, 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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3	10	
4	10	
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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 was a Moderate Congress leader, whose newspaper 'Voice of India' became the international voice for Indian freedom struggle.

Belonging to wealthy Parsi community, he was the first Indian leader to be a member of British Parliament. He even setup his own outfit called East Indian Association in 1866 in Britain in order to campaign for Indian independence, & to turn public opinion against imperialism.

Back home in India, he was not only involved with social reform movements like Parsi Mazdayar Sabha, but was also a founding member of Indian National Congress in 1885.

He presided over 3 Congress

sessions, and became 'one of the most decorated leaders'. He actively supported Swadeshi Movement in 1905, launched against partition of Bengal.

Being a polyglot, he made immense contribution in economic critique of British empire. He published the first Indian work over political economy of Raj, called the 'Drain of Wealth' from India as a morally wrong act of Britishers. Thus, he turned the tide of national movement against so-far hidden exploitative character of British rule.

Thus, he is rightly called as the 'Grand Old Man of India', in context of ^{his} indelible contribution to Indian national 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 launched by Mahatama Gandhi in 1942, and is often called as the 'Most Ungandhian of the Gandhian Movement'.

* Factors leading to QIM

- ① Economic hardships of common masses after World War 2
- ② Failure of Cripps Proposal to evolve any power-sharing agreement
- ③ Increasing public resistance against INA trials
- ④ Gandhi knew that the time was right because there was popular discontent against foreign rule, especially among traditional bulwark of Raj like the army & bureaucracy

* How it marked a new direction

- ① After arrest of Congress leaders in one stroke, the leadership passed on to local grassroot leaders
- ② Participation of women in large numbers.
Ex → Arune Asaf Ali unfurled the flag in Gwalior tank meeting
- ③ Participation of all political parties, except for fringe elements like RSS & Muslim League.
Ex → Socialists running underground network through JP Narayan & Lohia
- ④ Gandhi's request to condemn violence in response to larger violence being unleashed by British.
- ⑤ Setting up of parallel governments in many places. Ex → Jatiya Sarkar in Tamuk

Thus, Britishers came to realise that they would now inevitably have to concede some power to Indians, making our national struggle even more successful.

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।

After the victory of Allied Powers (US, UK & USSR) over the Axis Powers (Italy, Germany & Japan), a new world order came into existence post - 1945.

- * At Yalta Conference, countries decided to replace League of Nations with a more powerful international organisation. Thus, United Nations came into existence, along with its many specialized agencies like WHO, UNESCO, etc.
- * There was a direct clash of ideas between US & USSR to gain world-wide hegemony. The world got divided into two camps: the Communist block & the Capitalist block.
- * WWII led to strengthened national movement in colonies for independence. In the decade of 1960s alone, as many as 27 countries gained

Independence.

- * With time, there was emergence of III pole in world order - the Non-Aligned movement, a group of nations staying away from conventional camps.
- * The economic system also turned largely global, with financial market & institutional interlinkages. World Bank emerged as largest donor institution.
- * North-South divide became prominent with diverging developmental experiences of the countries.
- * Arms race & messy balance - of power tactics.

This world order of cold-war lasted until the dissolution of USSR in 1990, which further gave birth to a new US-centric world order.

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।

India & Pakistan have always been estranged neighbours, but there have been scattered instances of cooperation between two as well. Simla Agreement & Lahore Declaration are two such examples.

* SIMLA DECLARATION

- ⊙ Post-1971 Bangladesh Liberation War
- ⊙ Between Indira Gandhi (Indian PM) & Julfiqar Ali Bhutto (Pak PM)
- ⊙ India had an upper hand due to winning the war, yet agreed to follow the principles of mutual existence & cooperation
- ⊙ Both sides agreed to suspend hostilities, repatriate POWs, and work towards restoring diplomatic & economic relations

- * Lahore Declaration
- Post - Kargil war (1999)
 - Between Vajpayee & Musharraf
 - Particularly important because two sides were newly established nuclear weapon states
 - Organised after USA's intervention to diffuse Kargil tensions
 - Both sides agreed for Bus diplomacy between Punjab & Pakistani Punjab (ASK - Lahore) as well as Kashmir & Ghulam Kashmir
 - To discuss & find a solution of border disputes as well as the delineation of Siachen Glacier.

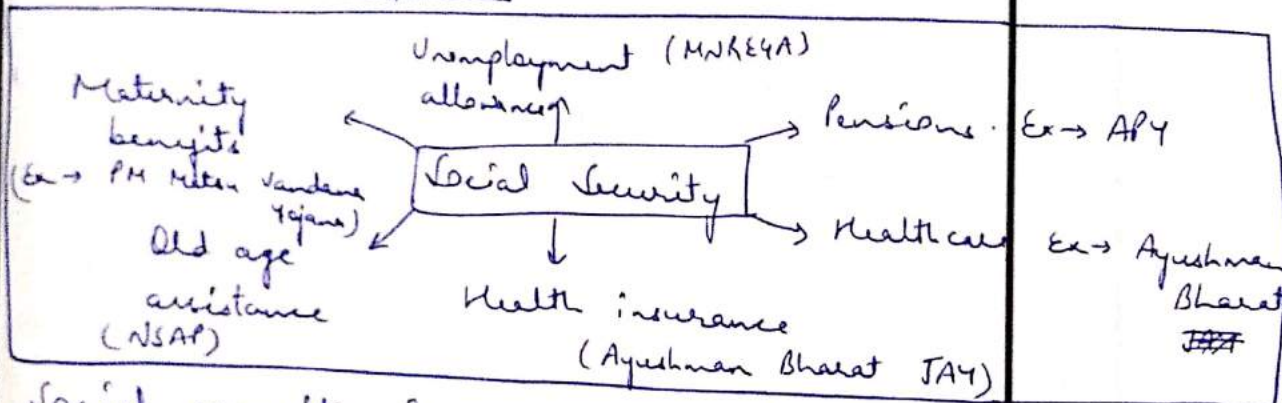
Thus, in the pressurized atmosphere, these two agreements emerged as the rays of hope. However, not much changed on the ground because of Pakistani deep state, which caused the bonhomie to end in attack on Indian Parliament (2001)

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

Social security refers to the insurance provided by the state to its citizens in order to ensure their quality of life in all spheres.



Social security is a very wide term, including both social & economic empowerment.

- * Economic :
- ① Provision for food, nutrition, health & education, etc.
 - ② Helps not only in leading a productive life, but also adds to national GDP
 - ③ Improves agency of women by making them financially stable
 - ④ Acts as a safety net for tough times

- * Social Empowerment : ① Women empowerment through better health & education. Helps them fight social evils like dowry, female infanticide, etc.
- ② Empowerment of elderly by providing avenues for active & safe ageing
- ③ Looking after marginalized sections of society like SC, ST & OBC.
Ex → Ashram schools for SCs

Hence, social security is a necessary safety net, especially for countries like India where so many inequalities still exist. However, the resource constraint with government also makes it imperative to go for targeted & inclusive social security programmes.

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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 means contraction of space & time, when the whole world is one-tap away, and in fact starts looking like a global village.

Since 1990, globalisation has been the defining feature of the world's economic, socio-cultural as well as political systems.

- * LOCAL IN GLOBAL :->
- ① Small producers getting opportunities to showcase their products globally
 - ② International migration leading to demand for local products globally.
 Ex -> Indian spices
 - ③ Travel & tourism so entrenched in today's world, ~~is~~ putting local destinations on global maps.
 Ex -> Rishikesh emerging as adventure tourism hotspot
 - ④ Cultural enclaves being created globally.

Ex → A locality called 'Little India' in Great Britain

- * GLOBAL IN LOCAL ; →
- ① Consumers worldwide getting options to buy & use global products
Ex → popularization of Coca-Cola
 - ② Global firms setting up businesses in earlier non-descript locations.
Ex → factories in Solan (HP)
 - ③ Global culture making inroads.
Ex → Sushma (Goa) bringing together global & local artists
 - ④ Outsourcing of jobs from foreign countries ; Ex → IT, BPO, etc
 - ⑤ Foreign universities setting up campuses everywhere

Thus, the world is shrinking by every passing day, and globalisation has emerged as an irreversible trend of our day.

7. In light of discuss

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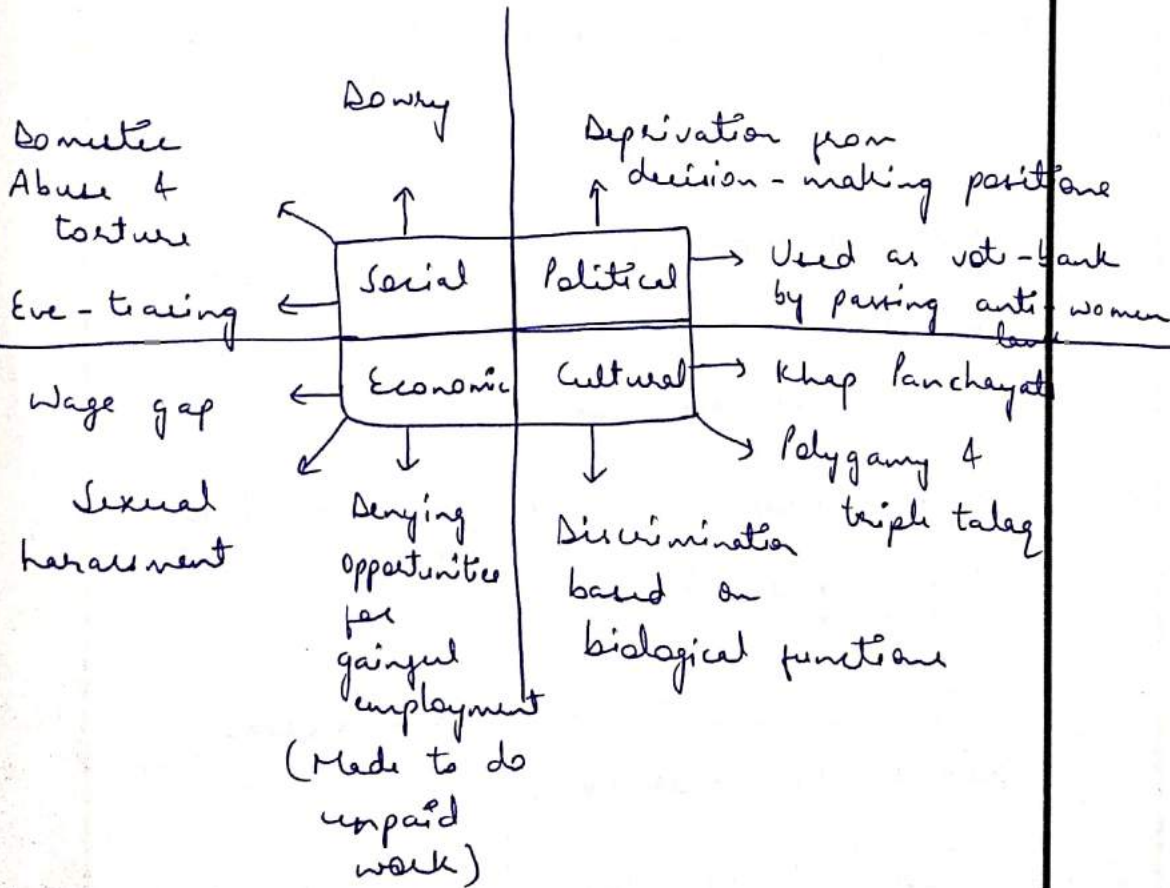
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7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(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।

Recently released NCRB data 2019 shows an increase in crime against women by 5% over last year. The lockdown imposed due to COVID-19 has made the situation even worse.



FACETS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

* Addressing Gender Violence

- ① Effective implementation of laws
Ex → Triple Talaq Act, 2020
- ② Generating social awareness, esp.
among boys in schools & colleges
- ③ Prohibiting indecent portrayal of
women by media
- ④ Making women financially independent
Ex → SHY programmes
- ⑤ Skill development & employment
Ex → 33% jobs in MGNREGA
reserved for women
- ⑥ Empowering & training Panchayat
Raj representatives
- ⑦ Gender-sensitive administration,
police & judiciary

women form half the population of India;
there is a need to put their skills to
right use if we want to be a
\$5T economy by 2025

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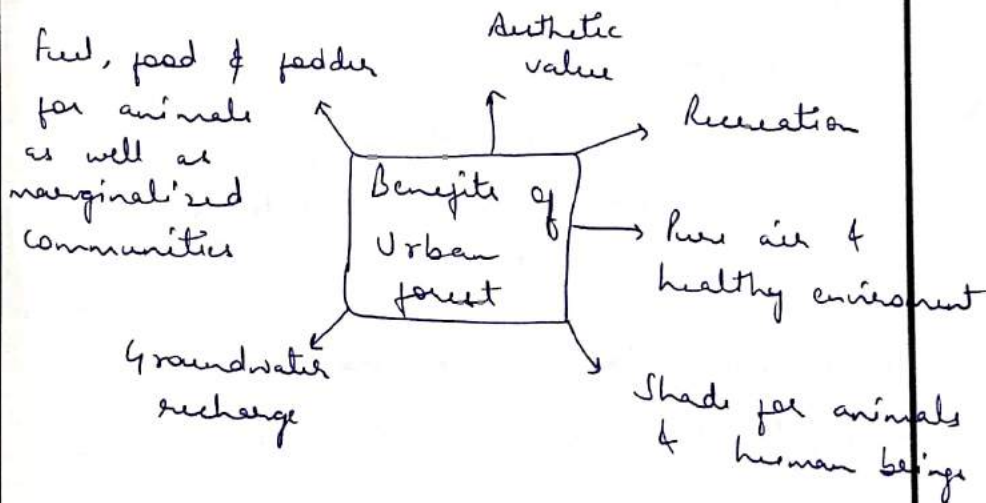
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8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

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

National Commission on Agriculture (1976)

defines Urban forest as the afforestation carried out in urban areas in the form of parks, public places, roads, residential & office complexes, etc.



* Steps taken by govt. to promote Urban forestry

① Nagari Vana Udyan Yojana (planting public forests of 25 acres in 200 cities)

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- ② Mandatory to earmark 1% of budget for planting trees in every highway construction project
- ③ CAMPA for planting the ~~same~~ same amount of area that is being deposited for developmental projects
- ④ Afforestation component in Jal-Shakti Abhiyan
- ⑤ Watershed development projects inevitably include afforestation initiatives.
Ex → Neeru - Meeru (AP)
- ⑥ Promoting CSK activities in the field of urban afforestation.

Trees are not only instrumental for providing good life to human beings, but they also have an intrinsic value. Govt. needs to implement all the schemes with vigour, alongwith constant monitoring. m-Hariyali app is a good step in right direction.

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?

from East to West, globalisation has integrated the world in a seen - never - before way. The presence of Silicon Valley in US & the Silicon Plateau in Bangalore (India), in the field of IT industry, is a testimony to this.

Information technology refers to the use of information flow to generate values for the enterprises. The very core of globalisation is formed by this IT industry. However, as vice-versa, globalisation has also impacted the IT industry equally.

① The development in computing technology & IT made the concept of location redundant in itself. These industries are no-longer location based, and thus can be located anywhere in the world.

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- ② The provision of outsourcing work to cheaper & labour-intensive locations like India, Indonesia, S. Africa, etc. has made IT industry truly global.
- ③ Emergence of MNCs in developing countries themselves, building upon their 3 decades of IT experience.
Ex → Infosys & TCS
- ④ There are, however, concerns about data security, privacy & IPR. This has started a new form of protectionism. Ex → China
- ⑤ IT industry redefined the services industry, by even providing the option of work-from-home.

Thus, IT industry has emerged as the pioneer in globalisation. With the ~~the~~ advent of IR 4.0 on the horizon, things are only going to get more decentralized & delocalized.

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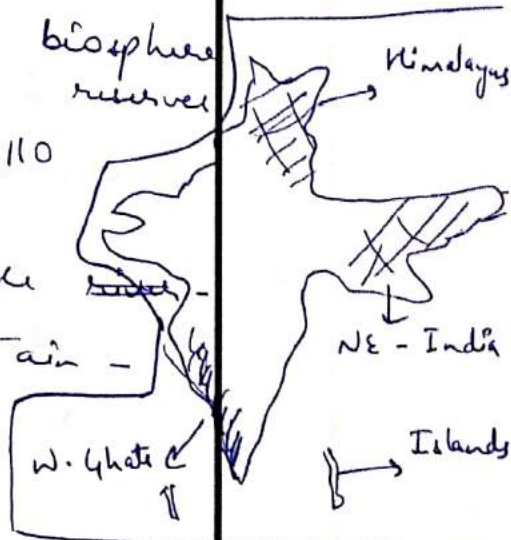
10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

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।

Ecological tourism refers to unconventional form of tourism which is closer to nature, more adventurous & also sustainable ecologically.

In India, eco-tourism is fast gaining pace due to our rich ecological profile :

- ① 4 world biodiversity hotspots
- ② 11 MAB UNESCO - accredited biosphere reserves
- ③ 545 wildlife sanctuaries & 110 national parks
- ④ Commercial tourism sites like river rafting in Rishikesh, mountain - hiking in NE - India, etc.



* **CHALLENGES** : ① Low awareness

- ② Lack of infrastructure
- ③ Tourism sector largely unorganized in such places
- ④ Need for supportive govt. policies

ECO - TOURISM
 HOTSPOTS
 IN INDIA

- ⑤ Lack of properly laid down regulatory framework & safety measures

* STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT

- ① Infrastructure development in such areas. Ex → Cherdham highway project to Gangotri National Park
- ② Marketing campaign through 'Incredible India 2.0'
- ③ Eco-tourism packages by Indian Railways. Ex → W. Ghats express
- ④ Financial assistance through Tourism Development Finance Cooperation (TFDC)
- ⑤ Sustainability & cleanliness awareness generation by linking tourism to Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
Ex → Swachh Iconic Place award

India has huge tourism potential, and currently it is third largest employment providing sector. Government is taking right steps, but it will need active collaboration

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।

Both Buddhism & Jainism arose in 4th century BC against Brahmanical dominance. Founded by Gautama Buddha & Mahavira respectively, they were quick to spread across the Indian subcontinent.

Not only in the sphere of religion, these 2 religions also marked their indelible impact in the sphere of culture as well. Their literature was sumptuous: Buddhists had Pitakas as well as Avadanas, while Jainas had Agamas. They gave rise to many regional languages.

In sculpture, they inspired the vision of artists. Ex → Gandhara Buddhas & ^{Gupta} bronzes of various tirthankaras.

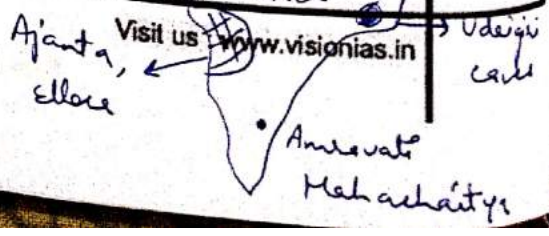
In the field of architecture also, their contribution is unparalleled.

* Buddhist Architecture

- ① Most striking examples are the caves hewn out in granite rocks for Buddhist monks to live in.
Ex → Ajanta, Ellora, etc.
- ② Their universities at Nalanda & Vikramshila housed ~~10K~~ 10K students, and are architectural marvels
- ③ Mahabodhi temple in Gaya is an ex. of Veeera style of architecture
- ④ Their stupas & inscriptions are found all over Indian subcontinent, as far as the Central Asia
- ⑤ Sanchi stupa & Mahachaitya at Amravati are known for ~~their~~ artistic beauty, with gracefully carved relief panels.

BUDDHIST &
JAINISM
ARCHITECTURAL
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* JAINA ARCHITECTURE

① They also have cave architecture, which is even more elaborate than the ones in Buddhist caves.
Ex → Ellora, Udaigiri - Khandagiri, etc.

② Built temples in sandstone across N. India, most prominent being Khajuraho temple

③ Their lavishly carved pillars, and the concept of arches, was used later in many other buildings.
Ex → Ranakpur temple (Udaipur)

④ Later on built temples in white marble, with heavily carved interiors while usually bare exteriors. Ex → Dilwara temple (Mt. Abu)

Thus, both of them made huge contribution to the architecture of ancient India, and helped in making it the cultural capital of the world!

Udaigiri caves

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

Indian National Congress was setup in 1885 while the Viceroyship of Lord Dufferin. However, his predecessors shaped the events leading to formation of Congress in significant ways.

* Reactionary Policies of Lord Lytton

- ① His policy of proud reserves, leading to III Anglo-Indian war. This caused a discontent among Indian masses due to huge economic & military losses.
- ② Delhi Durbar of 1876, when the country had faced 3 consecutive draughts & was reeling under famine. This exposed the true nature of British rule.
- ③ Vernacular press act of 1878, suppressing

the fundamental freedom of speech & press

- ④ Arms act, introduction of state statutory civil services, lowering the age of entry into civil services were some other grievances that led to widespread public mobilization

But Lytton was soon followed by a Liberal Viceroy Lord Ripon in 1878, whose reformative policies gave hopes to Indians for a better future

- ① Issued Magna - carta of local self - govt, intended to give Indians more representation in local self government
- ② Financial sustainability of provinces by giving them share from central revenues as well as allowing them to raise their own revenue.
- ③ Brought Ilbert Bill to eliminate racial discrimination in the

judicial appointments of Indians

- ④ Repeal of unpopular bills like VPA,
1878 & Arms Act

However, these factors were just one of contributing factors. There were other more imp. factors also, which ultimately led to formation of INC?

- ① History of political mobilization through British Indian Society, Indian League, etc.
- ② Growth of education & awareness among Indian middle class
- ③ Social reform movements during 18th & 19th centuries
- ④ Growing trend of nationalism world over.

Thus, rise of INC was a complex phenomenon, but most important nonetheless.

It changed the course of Indian history, & helped in India emerging as an independent nation again.

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।

Noted historian Bipan Chandra called Gandhiji as 'Master strategist', who never left ball in Britishers' court. He changed his methods of struggle to suit the changing needs & circumstances of the Indian national movement.

① Phase of Experimentation

He arrived ^{in India} in 1910, but kept a low-profile. He attended various meetings of different political parties, toured across the country & talked to common masses.

Only when his uncompromising stance on Non-violence was accepted by Congress, he started taking part in grassroot activities. The Champaran Satyagraha marked his expt. with civil disobedience, while Ahmedabad

Mill strike was his expt. with hunger strike unto death.

② Phase of Mass Movement

He launched Non-cooperation movement in 1921 against following:

- ① Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- ② Rowlatt Act in whole
- ③ Khilafat issue due to WWI

Before the NCM, Congress was largely an upper-caste, upper-class urban phenomenon. But Gandhiji made it a mass party. He gave the techniques of Satyagraha & Ahimsa to fight the unparalleled might of Britishers.

③ Phase of Active Disobedience

Gandhiji upped the ante with Civil Disobedience Movement in 1932. This time, he not only ^{practised} non-cooperation with the Britishers, but also actively broke the law.

This CDM gave a new lease of life to Indian National Movement, and Britishers were forced to negotiate with Indians as equals for the 1st time (RTCs).

④ Phase of Revolt

Quit India movement was not only radical, but also violent. By now, Gandhiji had tested the capacity of masses, and was also aware of collapsing British power. Thus, he gave the call for 'Do or Die' so as to bring down the Raj in one stroke.

Hence, Gandhiji was a natural leader. He was both principled as well as flexible. It was his principled stance only, because of supporting & protecting minorities left in India after partition, that ultimately led to his assassination by a reactionary element. But even in this, he gave India a call to be united, secular & inclusive.

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।

Imperialism refers to practice of gaining control, power or influence over political & economic sphere of any territory outside the borders of imperial country. It can be gained militarily, economically or through any other means, the most common of which is colonialism.

Imperialism ~~started~~ started in 16th century, and grew with leaps & bounds till 18th century. But with the advent of Industrial Revolution (IR), it slowed down a bit ? since profits were now available in the host country itself.

However, once the European markets got saturated & the competition for new markets began, imperialism was reinvigorated. This new phase of imperialism,

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Don't write anything this margin (इस मार्ग में कुछ ना लिखें)

from late 18th century to WWI, is called as NEW IMPERIALISM and was largely ~~dr~~ driven by IR.

* How IR fuelled even new Imperialism?

① ECONOMIC : IR was based on the profit motives. It can be achieved through new markets & cheap labour, both of which were provided by colonies

○ Colonies acted as source of raw materials, and this change in agricultural production pattern was possible only through capturing political power

○ Protectionist economic policies in Europe made it imperative to protect colonies from foreign influence.

② STRATEGIC : ○ Safeguarding transportation routes

○ International trade made it imp. to control lines of communication to gain trade monopoly

- ③ TECHNOLOGICAL : ① Growth of steam engine & steam-ships made it easier to carry out international trade as well as maintain colonies
- ② Technologically advanced weapons
- ④ INTERNATIONAL : ① Discovery of oil resources in many colonies made them internationally coveted territories
- ② Matter of prestige
- ③ Chain effect, as countries acquire more colonies to safeguard their existing colonies.

Hence, IR pulled the imperialism all over the world, giving it a second lease of life. On the other hand, colonialism retarded the pace of IR in developing countries, leading to double burden on the part of colonies.

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 is a unique feature of Indian society. Flowing from the Varna System of Vedic age, which was primarily based upon occupation, it has now manifested into Jati system. It is ascribed, i.e., based on birth, universal & hierarchical system of social organization.

Despite numerous socio-religious reform movements since 19th century, e.g., Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Self-respect movement, etc. caste has proved to be a resilient phenomenon. It withered away many political, social & economical changes, and kept on emerging as 'mosaic of the Indian society'.

* Caste in Politics

① The Congress System of domination

(a term coined by Rajni Kothari) started disintegrating when powerful OBCs came out of it during late - 1960s.

② Since then, OBCs form the most numerous MPs as well as hold power in local self-govt. institutions

③ The caste mobilization continued, and another group of Dalits came into political arena during 1990s. The formation of BSP by Kanshiram in 1984 paved way for I Dalit CM, Km. Mayawati in UP during 1990s.

④ BSP mobilised a coalition of upper & ultra-lower marginalized caste, to achieve historical majority in 2014.

⑤ In this sense, caste became politicised & politics became casteized.

* Caste in Socio-cultural Milieu

① Usually the upper castes were landowners, and this income from land helped

then get settled in urban areas & start their own businesses. Thus, the emergence of upper class coincided with upper caste

- ② The another group of powerful landowning upper-OBCs reaped benefits of Green revolution, and became economically & politically dominant
- ③ The SCs & STs remained on the sidelines, both during Command & Control economy as well globalization phase. Even govt. development programs could not help in alleviating poverty among them. Ex → STs have double poverty rate than the General population.

Hence, caste has been the bedrock of Indian society, despite constitution explicitly prohibiting discrimination through Art. 14, 15, 17 & 21. Govt. policies of affirmative action did yield some results, but there is still much left to be done.

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 affinity of people for their regions, which far exceeded their loyalty towards the nation. Thus, if not handled properly, it sometimes gives rise to secessionist & exclusionist tendencies.

* THREAT TO NATIONAL INTEGRITY

- ① In the words of Sanjeev Baruah, "the Identity of people as Punjabis or Marathis are centuries old, while their identity as Indians are just 70 years old". Thus, if any attempt is made to compromise with these identities, it is often met with emotionally charged responses.
- ② The history has not been very bright

about regional trends in India.

Ex → Naga insurgency is still active after decades, the demand for Khalistan rears its head every now and then, etc.

- ③ Other factors like unequal economic development, political tussle between regional parties, interstate border disputes, etc. have the potential to precipitate new crises of regionalism.
- ④ Handling civilians protesting against their own govt is often double-edged sword.
- ⑤ Son-of-sail theory has many a times caused migrant exodus, and thus creating law- & -order conditions.
Ex → MNS in Bombay

* **REGIONALISM AS THE SOLⁿ, & NOT PROBLEM**

- ① Noted social scientist Atul Kohli says that if regionalism is a problem, regionalism is also a solution.

- ② Indian federation has sufficient provisions to accommodate differences. Ex → Art. 371 giving autonomy to several NE - regions
- ③ It helps in facilitating political participation of erstwhile inactive people.
Ex → Formation of Jharkhand state due to Adivasi movements
- ④ Makes India a land of diversity, i.e., Saled Bowl Theory.

Sarkaria Commission & Punchhi Commission

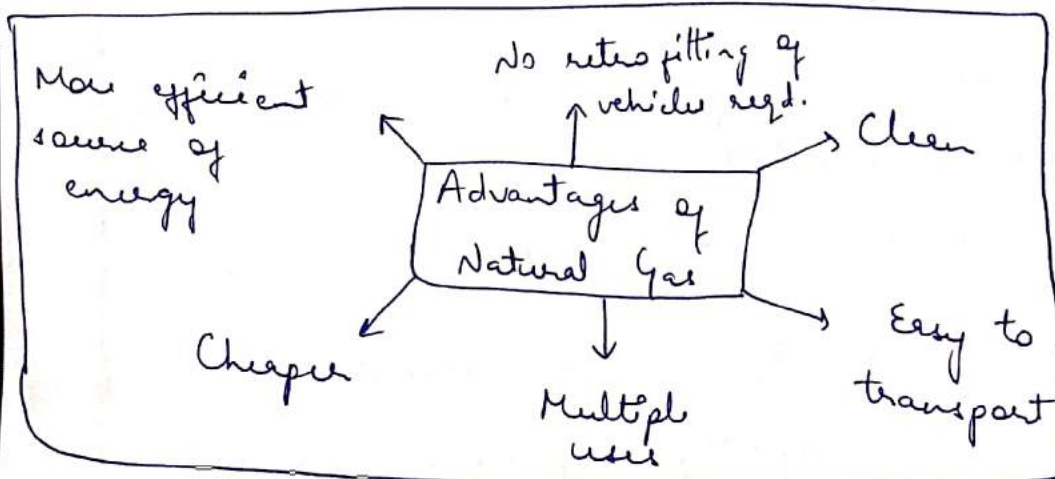
while examining the state question asked Centre to deal with various regional aspirations in a customised & democratic manner. Indian govt. has done a good job upto now to keep the country integrated, while Pak had to go through territorial breakup within 30 yrs of its formation.

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 an important ^{natural} energy resource, often occurring above the layer of petroleum in sedimentary rocks, but also without it sometimes.



Currently, natural gas accounts for 20% of total global demand, and it's projected to increase further to 30% by 2030.

* USES OF NATURAL GAS

- ① Source of transport in the form of

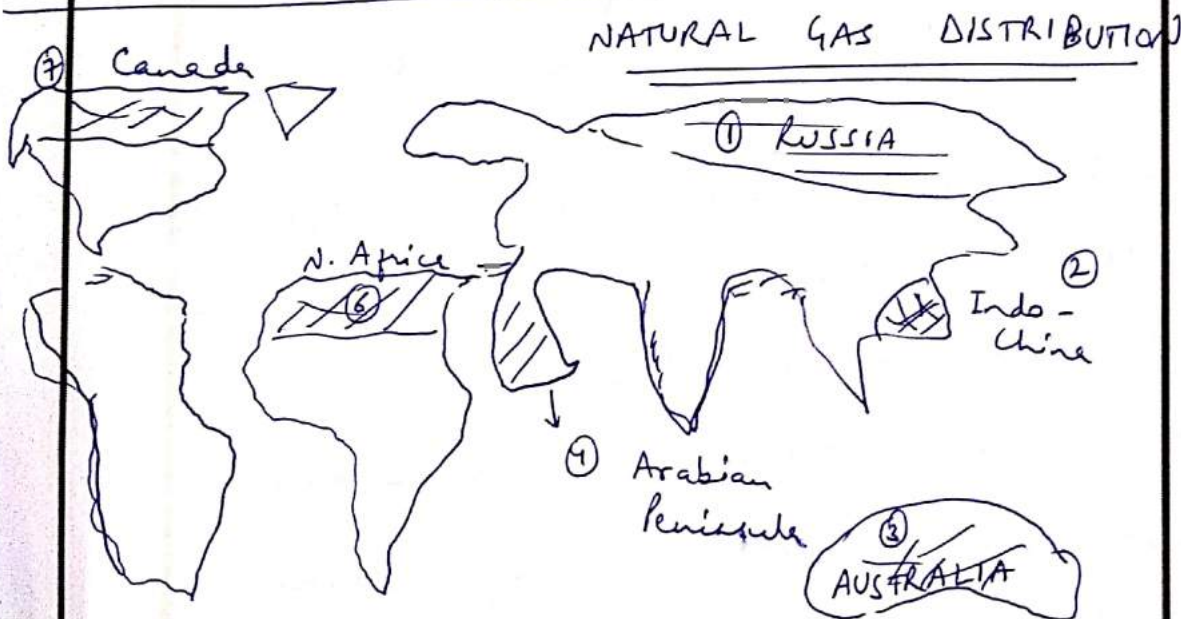
CNG (compressed natural gas)

- ② Industrial uses, especially in bauxite & fertiliser production
- ③ Petrochemical industry, for production of various organic chemicals
- ④ Household energy consumption, in the form of City Gas distribution network
- ⑤ Steel industry is the largest consumer, as integrated steel plants are shifting towards less-polluting sources
- ⑥ Power-plants, with natural-gas based plants rapidly replacing polluting coal-based power plants

* DISTRIBUTION OF NATURAL GAS

- ① INDIA :
- ① Bombay High
 - ② Assam & adjoining areas
 - ③ Krishna Godavari basin
 - ④ Jaisalmer & surrounding areas

- ① Global :
- ① Russia largest producer
 - ② Qatar & Dubai holds impressive reserves
 - ③ Also found in N. Africa, Australia & South China Sea.



Thus, Natural gas is fast becoming a major energy source, replacing both coal & oil. However, there is a need to use it efficiently, sustainably and responsibly so as to ensure its replenishment naturally.

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

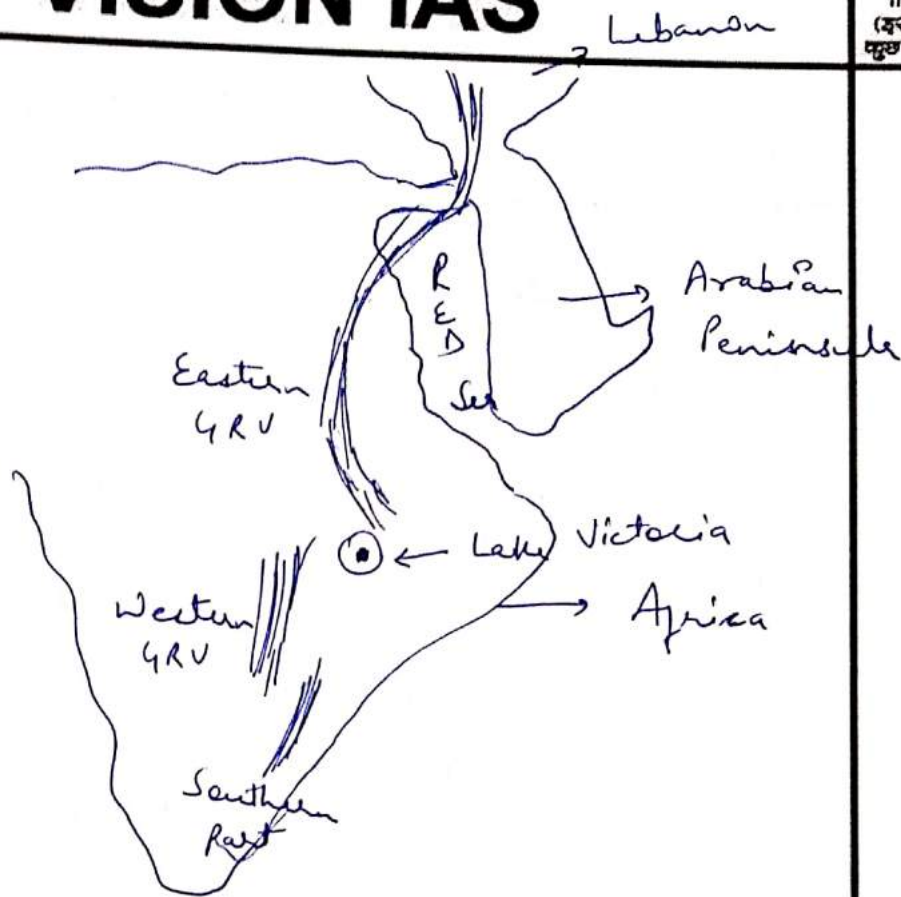
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

There is a chain of mountains running across Asian & African continents, and in the middle of this lies the Great Rift Valley System. (GRV)

formed approx. 35M years ago, this GRV system is 7000 km long. It stretches from Lebanon in Asia to Tanzania in Africa, running across several nations as well as geographical features. In the upper half also lies the Red Sea, while in the lower half it get splitted into 2 parts : Eastern & western.

~~both~~ Numerous black mountains, rivers & lakes characterised this system, River Nile being one of them.

GREAT RIFT VALLEY SYSTEM



* RIFT VALLEY FORMATION

- ① According to theory of plate tectonics, the earth is composed of several minor & 7 major plates.
- ② Two plates often tend to push each other away due to circulating magma beneath them, which generates energy required.
- ③ These plates are held together by ~~the~~ friction of overlying rock strata.

- ④ At one point of time, the energy to repel overcomes the overlying friction, & the ~~parts~~ plates move away, leaving in between a rift valley.
- ⑤ The adjoining areas get transformed into block mountains, whose raised part is called horst & the subsided part is called graben.
- ⑥ With time, rift valleys get filled with soil or water, depending upon geographical & climatic conditions, giving rise to new landscapes.

Apart from continents, rift valleys also exist inside the ocean, with Mid-Atlantic ridge being the largest rift valley anywhere on the earth.

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 occupies 2.4% of world's area, hosts 18% of population & has just 4% of water resources. Even these ^{scarce} resources are unsustainably exploited, polluted & neglected.

From a land of thousands of rivers, India is fast moving towards being a water scarce country. Acc. to NITI Aayog, 600M people in India faces regular water scarcity.

* FACTORS LEADING TO WATER DEPLETION

- ① Political : ① Inter-state water disputes, leading to total neglect of rivers in political trade
- ② No institutionalised mechanism for conservation of water resources

- ① Free water & electricity used as political sops for farmers, inspite of the fact that agriculture consumes 90% of water resources
- ① Water not becoming mainstream political issue for mobilization
- ② Economic :
 - ① Industries indiscriminately using water for maximizing production
 - ① Not using anti-pollution measures due to cost considerations
 - ① poor not having any alternative, in the form of either resources or technology, to use less water-polluting activities
 - ① No governmental incentives for water conservation
- ③ Geographic :
 - ① 60% area dependent upon monsoons for irrigation, leading to over-exploitation of groundwater in such regions

- ① More population in plains make them more water-stressed as well as polluted
- ② India lying in tropical region, with avg. rainfall less than 75 cm
- ③ Half of the country in west hardly has any significant river system.

* IMPLICATIONS OF WATER DEPLETION

- ① Adverse effect on industries
- ② Food crisis due to low agricultural output
- ③ Contaminated water leading to ailments in human beings & animals.
Ex → Fluoride & Arsenic contamination
- ④ Drought & desertification more widespread & frequent
- ⑤ Ecological imbalance, leading to biodiversity loss

Thus, India needs to sustainably use its water resources. Govt. policies like Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Jal Jeevan Mission are good

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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 refers to a flat upland surface, which is relatively higher than its surrounding areas but is not a mountain. Usually, they are igneous territories, holding large wealth of minerals & energy resources.

* FORMATION OF PLATEAUS

① Volcanic : Formed after volcanic eruption, which results in lava flows to hundreds of kilometers. This lava solidifies & into granite surface, and gives rise to a plateau.
Ex → Deccan Plateau

② Magma Upwelling : Sometimes the eruption doesn't happen due to peculiar geographic conditions of a region, and the protruding

magma results into upliftment of the surface. Ex → Colorado plateau

- ③ Erosion : High reliefs are reduced into plateaus due to erosion by wind, river or glaciers.
Ex → Tibetan plateau

* FEATURES OF DECCAN PLATEAU

- ① Oldest piece of landmass on earth, broke away from Gondwanaland 200M years ago
- ② After colliding with Eurasia, been standing as a stable block for past 60M years
- ③ Deccan volcanism helped in formation of many of its geographical features.
Ex → Anand hills in Karnataka
- ④ Surrounded by Anavalls in north, W. Ghats in west & E. Ghats in east.
- ⑤ Its eastward extension found in NE - India, called Meghalaya plateau & Karbi - Anglong plateau

- ⑥ Numerous mountain ranges : Schyadris, Anamalai, Nilgiri, etc.
- ⑦ Numerous rivers : Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc.
- ⑧ Orientation : Tilted towards east in lower half & NE in upper half

* Economic Significance

- ① Holds majority of coal & iron ore reserves. Ex → Damodar valley
- ② Gold reserves in Kolar mines
- ③ Bauxite & Manganese found in Orissa
- ④ Uranium & Thorium in Kerala
- ⑤ Biodiversity hotspot : W. Ghats
- ⑥ Industrial regions :
 - Mumbai - Pune belt
 - Bangalore - Chennai belt
 - Vishakhapatnam - Vizag belt
- ⑦ ^{Almost} All the major ports. Ex → Chennai, Paradip, etc.
- ⑧ Hydroelectricity & dams.
 Ex → Sivasanudram falls