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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	553357
Center	My home sweet home	Date	01-12-20

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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 विनिर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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 का 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.

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 former figure in India's national movement and was key to formulation of ideological base for freedom struggle through his advocacy and leadership.

Contribution

- Formation of East India Association
Shaping the opinion of European masses and leaders was as important as shaping Indian opinion and Dadabhai Naoroji used EIA to lobby for Indian interests in London.
- As an ideological leader
Took the economic drain theory to wider audience and exposed the

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oppressive nature of British occupants.

He established that British were here for their own mercantile benefit and not for benefit of Indians.

- As leader of Indian National Congress

↳ he was a unifying force within the Congress and his leadership was the reason INC did not split in 1905-06.

↳ Groomed many leaders for the freedom struggle.

- As an entrepreneur

was one of the earliest who understood the importance of industry and local capital and formed base for Indian industry to grow.

Thus he played an important role and charted the Indian national movement in its initial organised phase.

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 shook the very foundation of British colonialism and established the fact that Indians will not settle for anything short of independence.

QIM as paradigm shift

- Resistance from the very tool of British occupation i.e. the armed forces, bureaucracy and police.

British could no longer trust the Indians manning their administration without whom occupation of India was impossible.

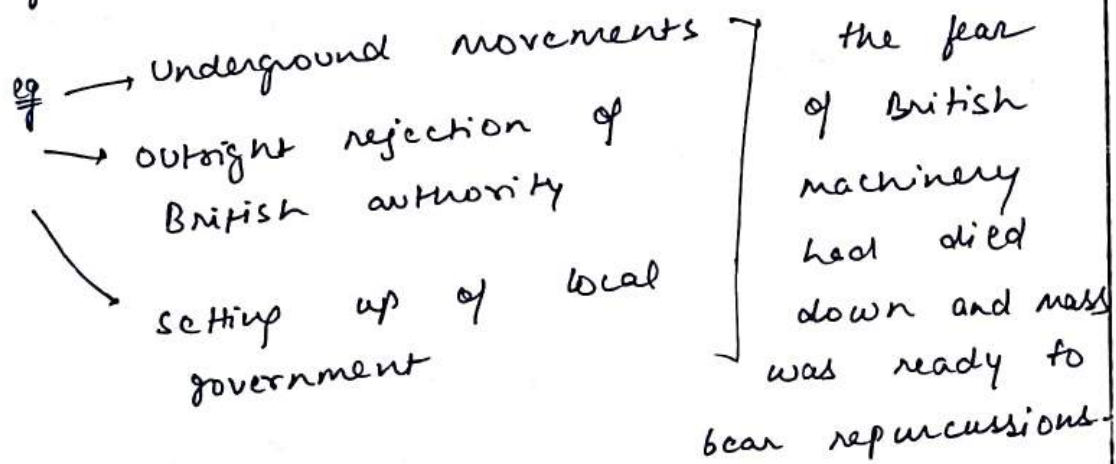
eg. → Refusal by army to fire at protesters in Peshawar.

→ Revolt of Naval Ratings in Bombay.

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- Indian mass internalized Gandhi's slogan of "Do or Die"

Indian public was ready for any sacrifice in order to achieve independence



- Organic movement
 despite INC leadership being detained
 the movement ran its course and
 there was seamless coordination. Also
 there was almost complete participation
 of Indians.

Thus QIM made it untenable for British to hold power in India any longer and paved way for independence.

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।

Culmination of World War II led to a new dawn in global order which was bipolar, more rule based and humane.

New international order

- Bipolarity by the way of dominance of USA and USSR.
The leadership and clout of western European powers had declined and there were two rival camps i.e. NATO & Warsaw Pact.
- Decolonialization - WW2 marked an end of victorian style imperialism and a new market structure was created based on multilateral organisations.

- Emergence of rules based order
Formation of United Nations and in particular UNSC marked a Paradigm shift in way global affairs and conflicts were to be handled.

↳ imp. of human rights

→ Universal Declaration on Human Rights and its covenants

↳ security structure and apparatus

→ UNSC and Peacekeeping forces

- space for other sovereign countries
albeit limited.

↳ formation of NAM

↳ Regional institutions like African Union, SAARC, etc.

Thus a markedly different world order emerged post WW2 which is dynamic in nature but has largely sustained.

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 and Lahore Declaration are the two defining documents w.r.t India-Pakistan Bilateral relations and are also milestones in the sense that both are ~~the~~ treaty like documents.

Simla Agreement (1972)

Post 1971 Indo-Pak war where Bangladesh was liberated.

Milestone character

India and Pakistan will sort out their differences bilaterally without any foreign or UN intervention.

LOC to be maintained as ceasefire line and de facto International boundary.

Thus Simla agreement has been the key document which has guided much of

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geopolitics in South East Asia.

Also UN and other major powers have recognized Simla agreement and it acts as bulwark against internationalization of Kashmir issue.

Similarly Lahore Declaration came after ~~historical~~ historic visit of Indian PM ~~1999~~ to Pakistan.

Outset →

nuclear weapon capability development by both countries

Key terms →

responsible ownership of nuclear arsenal and explore way towards non proliferation

adherence to UN charter

But Pakistan has time and again violated the terms and spirit of both of these,

- intrusion into Kargil sector
- repeated attempts of internationalizing Kashmir issue and waging proxy war.

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

The goal is human development which comprises of not only economic but also social and political empowerment.

Reasons of social insecurity are found in social reasons and hence social empowerment is equally important.

↳ Poor condition of women

66% literate as against 82% in men

more than 40% women are anaemic

only form 1/5 of India's labour force and also earn 1/5 of male counterpart

↳ Social discrimination causing relative deprivation by exclusion, etc.

• Caste based & religion based social deprivation due to lower education and health levels and hence poorer human development.

eg only 40% tribals literate & tribals more prone to TB, etc.

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Thus social empowerment is also necessary apart from economic empowerment to rescue deprived people from vicious cycle of poverty and underdevelopment.

Imperatives \Rightarrow achievement of social equality

- Better education and literacy levels
- Skilling and vocational education
- improving health indicators through various interventions like Ayushman Bharat and National Nutrition Mission.
- Removing discriminatory practices through better implementation of laws

Participation in economic activity.

All this will lead to equity in capturing of opportunities by all sections of society thus leading to social security in terms health security, income security, security after retirement and for children.

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।

Globalization has been a two way street where there are interactions between different societies leading to change in practices and evolution of society.

There is no one global practice or one common global culture and even MNC's have different cultures in different societies.

Local in Global

When there is interaction and entry of outside influence in local then that influence itself undergoes change thus giving rise to GLOCALIZATION.

eg Paneer Tikka Pizza → Italian delicacy with Indian touch

Fusion music culture → Raps with desi beats

Hinglish as a language → Hindi + English
(can be actually set on mobiles for use)

Global in the local

There are certain global practices which seep into local culture due to liberalization of society.

- ↳ Live in relationships
- ↳ English as a key mode of communication in official matters, etc.
- ↳ entry of foreign products in markets
- ↳ Corporate culture in Indian businesses.

Thus globalization is an interesting social phenomenon which has made society more dynamic and more amenable to change and evolve.

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।

Patriarchy is ingrained in Indian culture which has manifested into various forms of violence against women and at different social setups.

Forms of violence

- Domestic violence — wife beating, abuse
mental harassment
for dowry, etc.
- Violence in public — crime against women
like rapes, molestation,
outraging modesty, etc.
- Workplace violence — harassment and
discrimination
- Indirect violence in form of neglect and discrimination — no toilet for girls in schools
 → infanticide, & son meta preference
 — inadequate facilities for women in public spaces like toilets, creches, etc.

How to address this issue

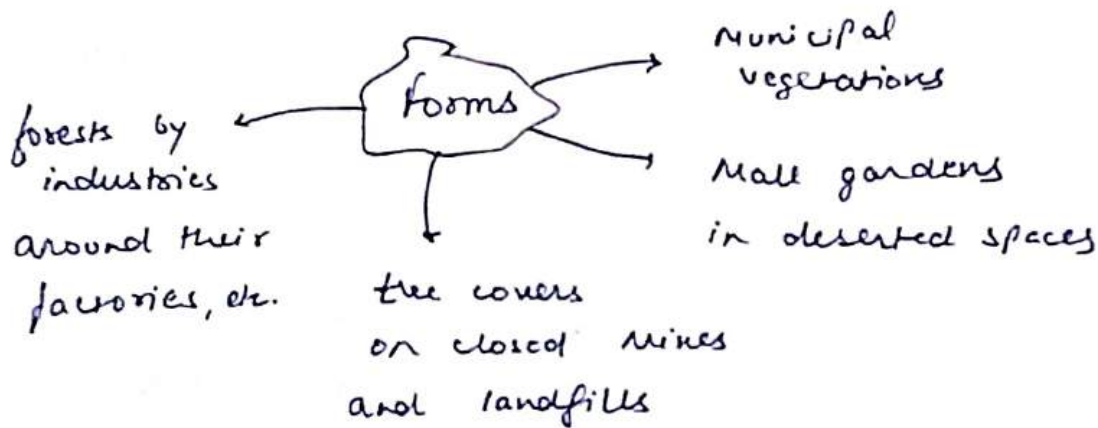
- Value education is the first step as when child witnesses violence against women he internalizes that culture.
- Creating conducive environment for women to freely express themselves without targeting, victim shaming, etc.
 - ↳ training of public officials & women in service
 - ↳ social media policies
 - ↳ public safety and security
- Strong legislations and their proper implementation
 - ↳ Domestic violence Act, Vishakha guidelines, Women Police stations and staff, etc.

Human development is impossible without 50% of population being subjected to violence and discrimination & hence comprehensive women empowerment in line with Beijing Declaration is imperative.

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 forests are vegetation in an urban space often in form of dense tree covers albeit small in scale.



¶ In Bhilai there are several such urban forests which were planted by SAIL so as to offset some effects of Bhilai Steel Plant & make Bhilai more liveable. The temperature of Bhilai as a result is a degree lower than Bury and 2°C less than Raipur.

Benefits

- Increases tree cover — less pollution
— cooler temperatures
— better biodiversity.
- Ambient benefits to city's morphology, which also psychologically affects residents positively.
- Benefits against hazards — buffer against urban floods
— saves from heat waves

Steps taken to promote Urban forestry

- Model land use zoning and planning designates urban forest zones of Delhi ridge forest as sacrosanct area.
- Building codes and township planning permissions need certain area for tree cover.
- Green corridors on roads and highways.

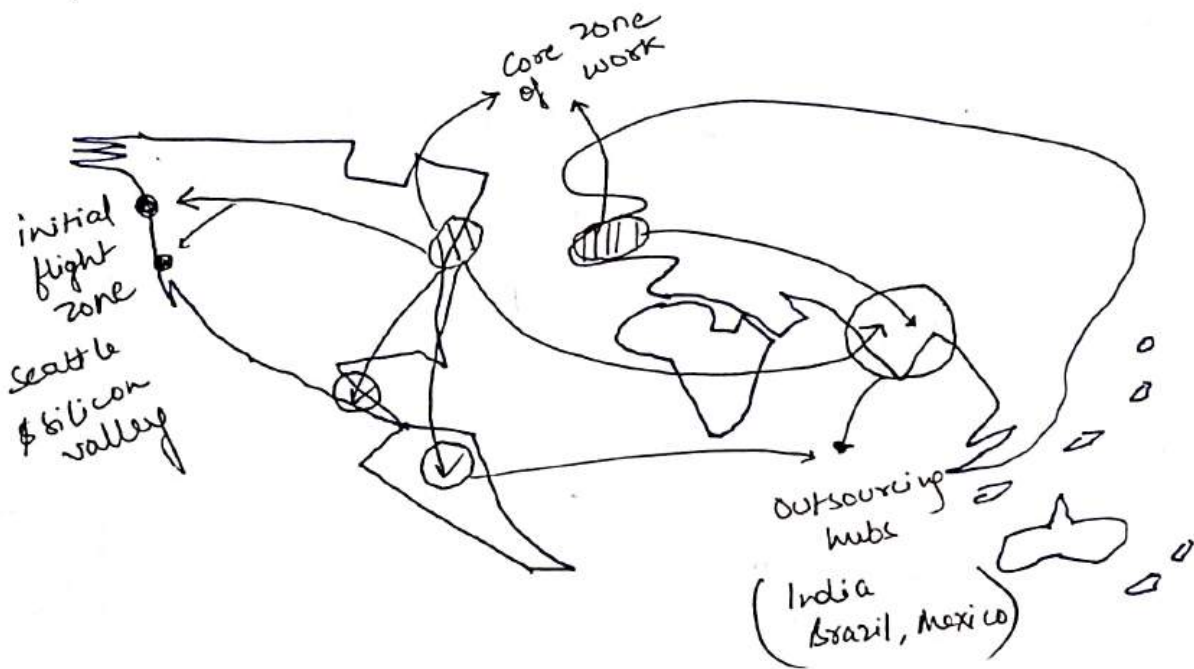
Urban forests are important bulwarks against Urban Heat Island effect which has been validated through several case studies of Bangalore, Ahilai, etc.

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

(150 words) 10

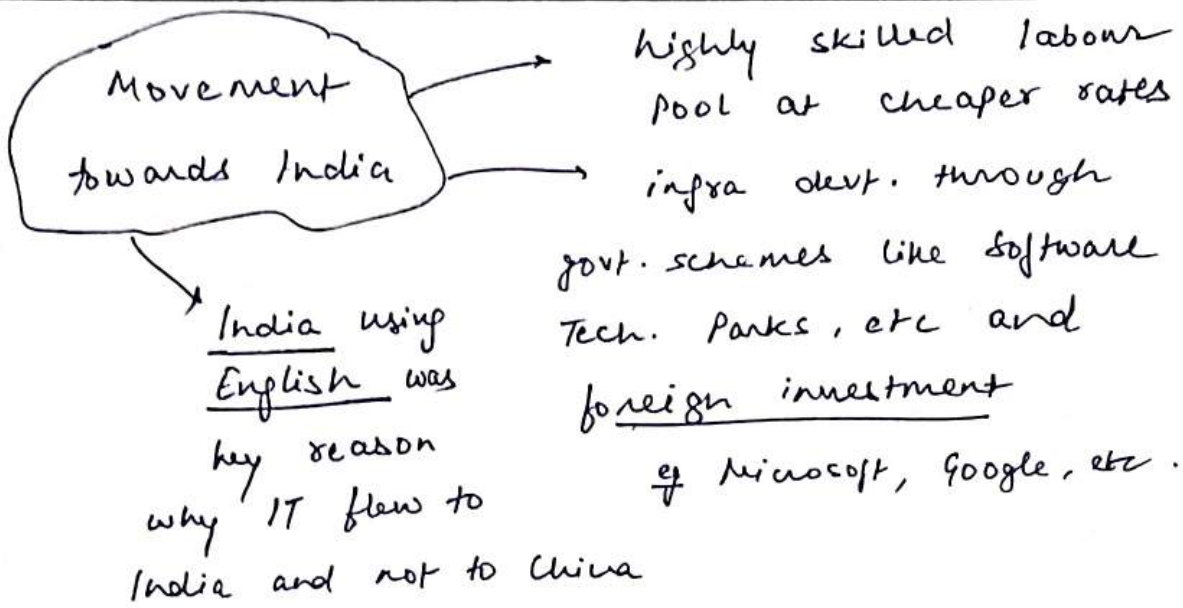
वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalization has played a key role in delocalization of IT industry through outsourcing and freedom of movement of people across borders.



Effect of Globalization

With liberalization and opening up of borders for business the industry reoriented in order to cut costs and be more competitive, and thus the delocalization of IT industry through BPO and otherwise.



Since India has already created a IT Super hub in Bangalore and Hyderabad and also strong companies like Wipro, TCS, Infosys, etc. it has become a growth center.

agglomeration of auxiliary industry

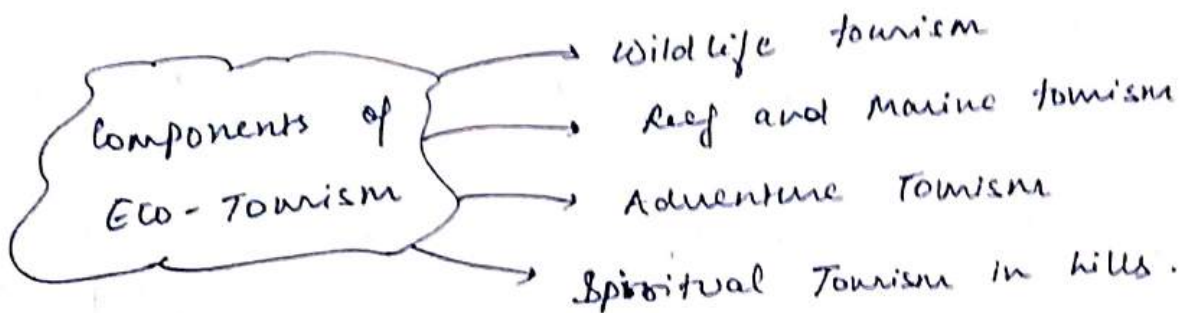
universities providing IT education & skilling.

Now with opening of borders for people's movement and schemes like H-1b, etc., even people are free to move and thus there is attempt to bring back much of industry back to core zones of US & Europe.

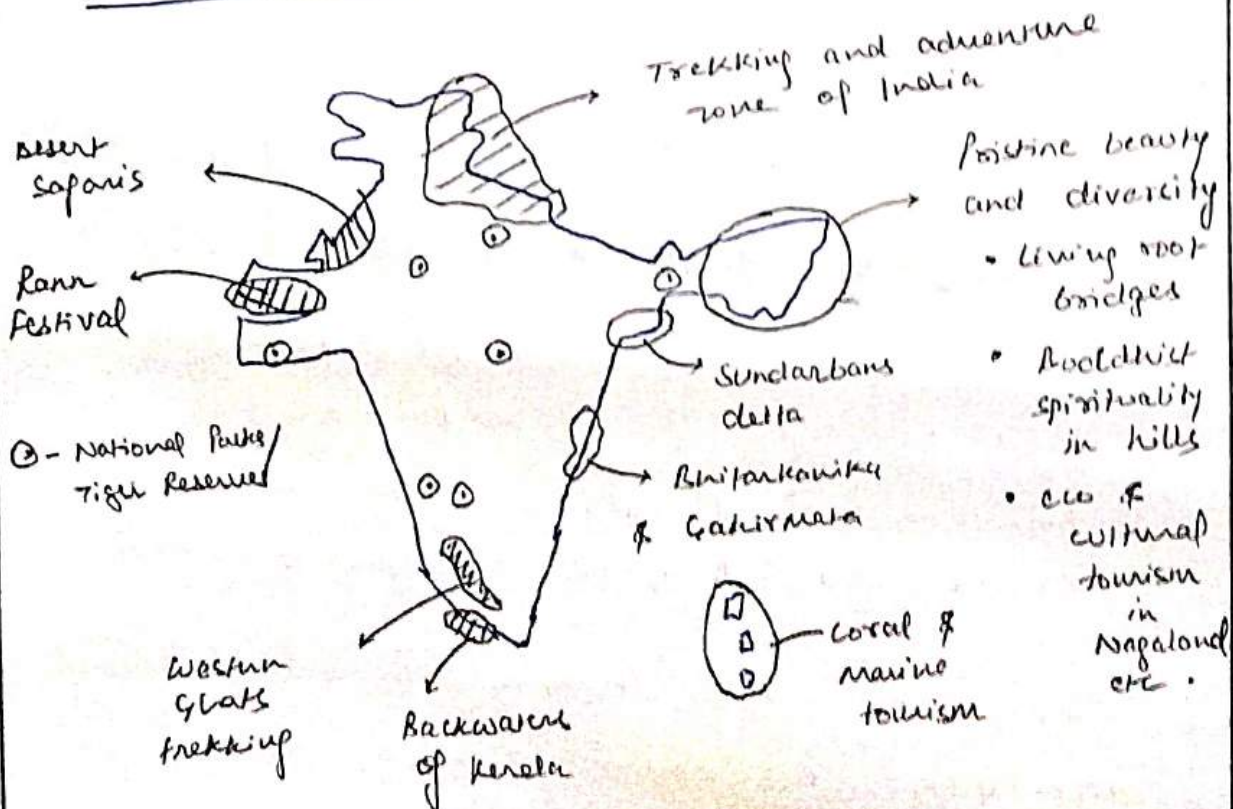
10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संघारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इसके जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-tourism has emerged as the key model for development of tourism industry in a sustainable manner.



Scope in India



Challenges

- Lack of human resource pool — guides operators, etc
- Infrastructure and connectivity — lack of facilities like homestays, etc
- Behavioural problems with tourists who litter & pollute — hill regions of India have poor connectivity
- Sustainability and local control is needed so that tourism is within capacity
eg. ruin of Ganges flood plains due to camping.

Strategy & Govt. efforts

- Infrastructure & connectivity — Extension of rail to North East & Kashmir
— major highways & roads being constructed
- opening of resorts & homestays
- tourism university to create HR
- Cluster Approach & its marketing

↳ clubbing of similar zones for marketing and outreach of ad campaigns

Rajasthan → "yeh nahi dekha toh kya dekha"

Gujarat → "Ruch din toh guzaro Gujrat mein"

To stop outmigration and increase income levels without degradation, eco tourism can be an effective strategy.

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

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

Buddhism and Jainism emerged as reformist religions in ancient India and have had very rich architectural heritage.

Importance of Buddhist & Jain Architecture

- Emergence of rich cave architecture in form of viharas, chaityas, etc.

↳ used as prayer halls and dwelling places

eg Ajanta caves, Bagh caves, Barabar hill complex, multiple Chaityas and Viharas in Amravati, etc.

- Development of Stupas which are found all across major civilizational spaces around India.

↳ introduction of Toranas, boundary walls, domal shaped

roofs, circumambulatory path, etc.

- Building of temples and universities

Nalanda university and Mahabodhi temple in Bihar reflect mature architectural knowledge.

Also Jain Temples in Dilwara, Mount Abu and other hill tops indicate good knowledge of architecture.

In a way Buddhist and Jain architecture were pioneers which was later followed by architectural development during Gupta period when we first see development of Hindu Temples in a major way.

Things that stand out in Buddhist & Jain architecture,

- Resistance and durability of structure owing to use of stones as building material, because earlier wood was used as chief building material which was not durable.

- Grandness of Public architecture sheer size and magnificence of architecture inspired architecture in later periods.

Buddhist & Jains had patronage amongst kings & masses and also contributed richly to development of not just architecture but also society, art, literature and kingdoms.

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।

Governors Generals had wide powers and the colonial rule was very much shaped by their personal beliefs, for some were hardcore imperialists whilst some were very liberal in their approach.

Lord Lytton's regime

with Indians gaining political space through councils and media, political activity started to happen much to the displeasure of Lord Lytton.

He employed reactionary policies to end all political activity,

- Introduction of Vernacular Press Act, 1878 which was aimed at press, a key facilitator of mass engagement.

- lowering the age of entry into civil services aimed at keeping Indians out of ICS.

- Other reactionary policies like dilution of civil rights, extensive use of CID, etc

As a result of these policies Indians turned more hostile towards the British and political and national consciousness was raised significantly, which made making a national political organization all the more important to channelize this mass anger.

Lord Ripon's regime

The British could feel the ground swell against them and deployed certain liberal policies to placate Indian political opinion.

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- Repeal of Vernacular Press Act and easing restrictions on press and civil rights.
- Decentralisation of administration and finances to certain level.

Thus by 1885 political activity had reached a certain level where a Pan-India national organization could be formed.

Finally INC was formed with W.C. Banerjee as its 1st President and held its session in Bombay further catalyzing the national movement.

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 had immense belief in power of the masses and also had the organizational and political acumen to channelize it to achieve desired goal.

Political acumen

- Understanding the desire of common masses and underlying contradictions.
- organizing and preparing masses for struggle.
- communication and connect with masses through slogans and symbolism.

eg Do or Die, choice of salt

This he gained from his India tour in 1915-16 which shaped much of his understanding of India.

Struggle in initial phase

Small and local struggles to test masses if they are ready for the battle.

↳ Champaran Satyagraha

usage of civil disobedience by refusal to pay rents and undue demands to which British largely relented.

↳ Ahmedabad Mill Strike

usage of hunger strike

→ Persuasion of mill owners

→ motivating the workers

↳ Rowlatt Satyagraha

mass strike and usage of religious symbols like Kirtan, etc. to bind the masses.

Mass Phase

Non cooperation Movement — putting to full use the organization, the press to create a mass movement.

Agitation against British through protest
'marches, picketing, boycotts, etc.

Passive Phase

The struggle changed markedly during
Passive Phase and was aimed internally
rather than at British.

eg constructive work, organisational changes,
movement against untouchability, etc.

Quit India Movement

Slogan of "do or die" to fully unleash
the masses as problem was fully exposed
and circumstances were ripe for one
final push.

But in applying methods Gandhiji
never compromised with his core ideology
of non violence and 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।

Imperialism and Industrial Revolution are intricately linked. The very requirements of IR i.e. quest for resources and markets unleashed imperialism.

Industrial Revolution and changed circumstances

↳ Quest for resources — minerals
— cash crops
— labour

↳ Markets for selling the mass output being generated as local market was limited and had too much competition.

↳ Outlet for excess capital being generated

These requirements apart from missionary zeal and territorial hunger gave rise to unprecedented zeal for imperialism.

Resource of Imperialist Regions

- Mineral wealth of Africa, Latin America, America and South East Asia.
 - ↳ Iron ore, coal, copper, tin, etc.
- Requirement of raw materials for textile industry and sugar industry
 - ↳ cotton and jute from South Asia and Indigo
 - ↳ Sugarcane from Latin America
- Labour requirement to man plantations and for domestic help.
 - ↳ Slaves from Africa to New England, Latin America and Europe
 - ↳ Indentured labour from India, etc. to South Africa, Caribbean, etc.

Market & Capital outlet

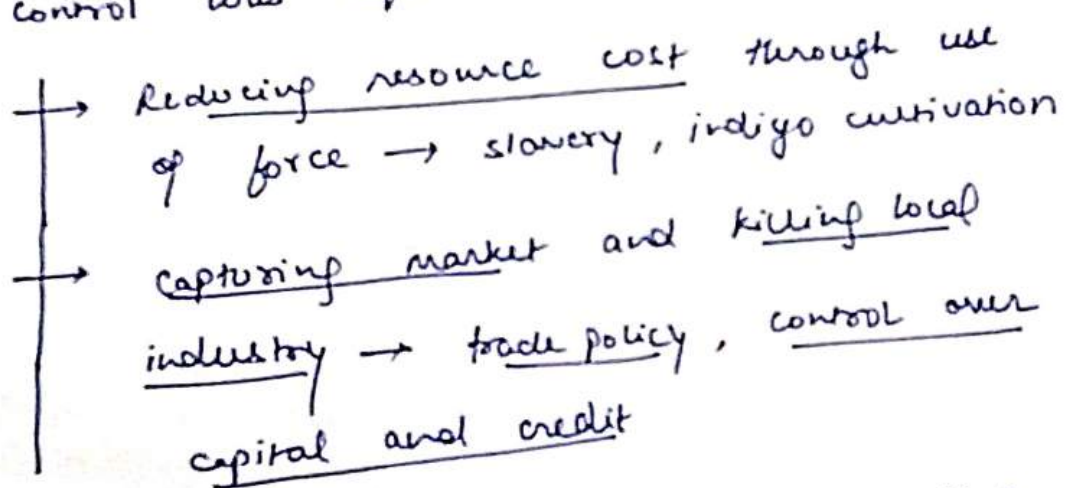
- Huge uncaptured markets of China, India, Africa, etc. to sell the industrial output and keep the cycle running.

of Textile sale in India, etc. replaced India's traditional clothing.

- Profitable investments into colonies in form of industries, railways, dams, etc.

Relationship to Imperialism

- In order to harness resources and change local economic practices complete political control was required.



Thus without imperialism the real engine of Industrial Revolution would have stopped and thus the need for imperialism.

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 has been very dynamic since the ancient times and even its very inception was rooted in socio-economic realities of the time.

Ancient times - Relationship with Varna system

Caste system was organized as a system of division of labour to avoid competition, duplication and to ensure complementarity.

However, it got corrupted with time into an oppressive hierarchical system for consolidation of political power of few.

Colonial Age

There was a massive realignment due to British policies

- caste based census
- land ownership rights and related policy
- concept of martial races.

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For census purposes each caste group tried to present itself as superior through different evidences and lineal tracing.

↳ This consolidated the caste groups into homogenous identities.

↳ created a rift between different caste groups.

Other important developments

Emergence of certain dominant landed caste groups like Jats, Yadavs, etc

Protection system for marginalized groups like dalits and adivasis.

Emergence of caste based mobilization

Different caste groups started to mobilize based on their caste identities and common grievances

eg Dalit Mobilization

- Dalit Panther group
- Mahar Sabha
- All India SC Federation
- Republican Party.

Caste system in modern India

Urban India

Since there is little socialization in an urban setup and hence caste identities seldom matter thus caste assertion is not very public.

Rest of India

Politicization of caste

→ caste based political parties and mobilization
 ↳ caste based parties have been successful in transferring their votes in alliances and hence strengthening of this phenomenon.

Assertion of caste, in many areas and for many groups often caste is the only identity they have due to poor socio-economic conditions and hence they proudly wear it.

Govt. policy and legislation

→ Affirmative action (reservation)
 → Prevention of Atrocities Act, etc.
 This state protection and recognition has also strengthened the caste group identity and often there is movement for more benefits and inclusion.

Thus caste system has adapted to

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 arising from feeling of unique identity or relative deprivation has existed in India and while initially it was seen as a threat but with national progress Indian polity has internalized it craftfully.

Initial view → threat to national integrity

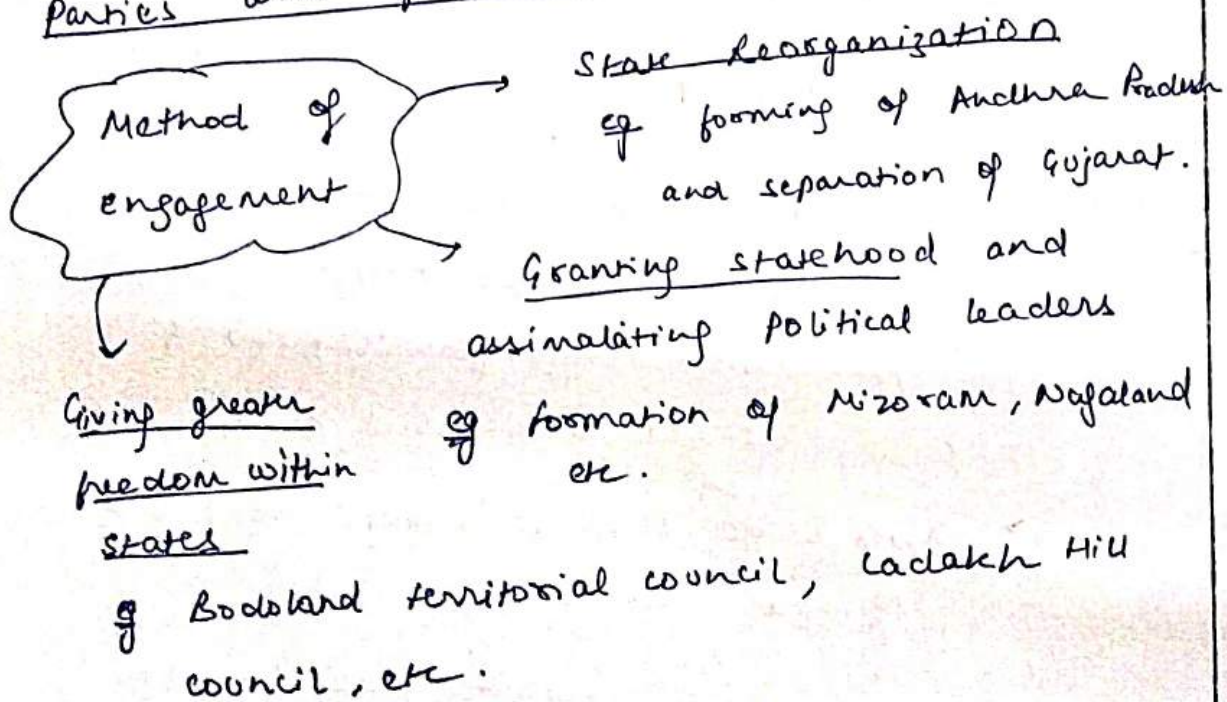
Since India was a nation in making even at the time of independence its leaders were wary of secessionist tendencies, which was not completely unfounded.

- ↳ Dravida Movement and demand of Dravida Nadu.
- ↳ Khalistan movement and terror
- ↳ Several secessionist movements in North East.
- ↳ Kashmir Insurgency.

Many a times external powers have increased the threat particularly in case of Kashmir & Khalistan.

But as India evolved it learned to give voice and credence to regional grievances within its constitutional framework.

This trend led to increased political participation and strengthening of regional parties and federalism.



And with deepening of democracy, political participation has increased and threat

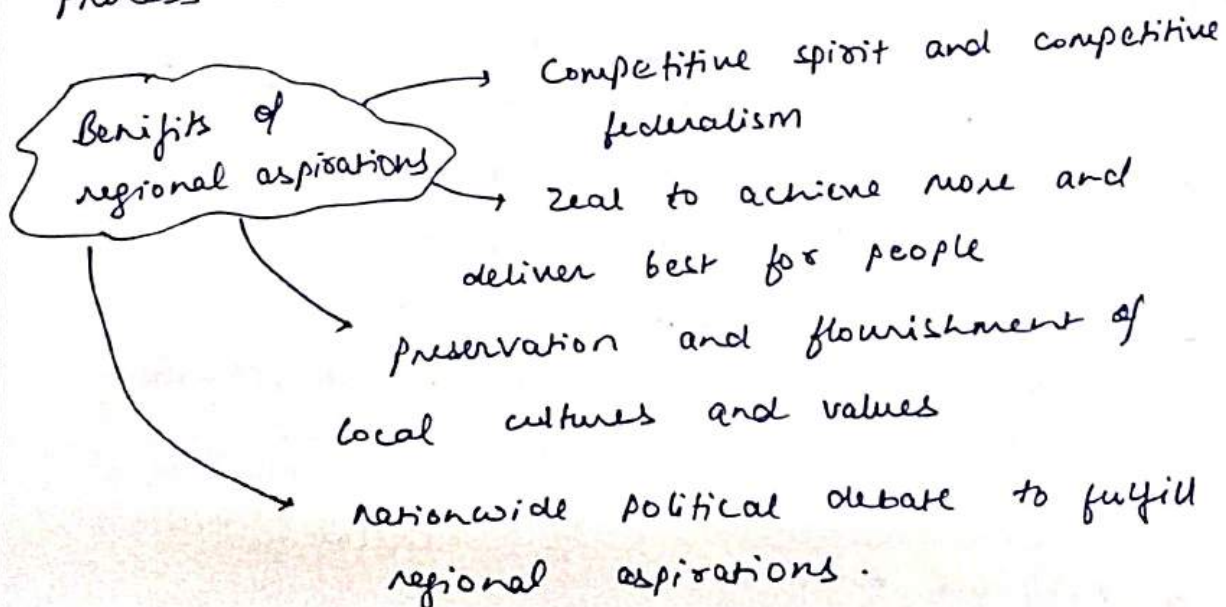
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to national security due to regionalism is not a prime concern.

Also the Indian state has grown in power and its security apparatus has strengthened significantly.

Existing faultlines

Though certain faultlines remain often with external support like in demand of Nagalim, separation in Kashmir, etc but political process and dialogue continue.



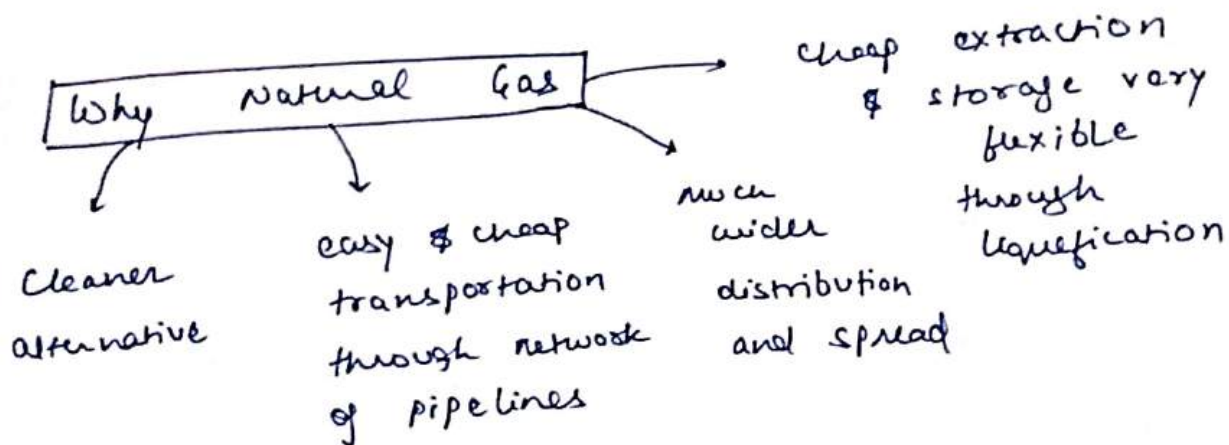
Thus regionalism has emerged as a tool for facilitating faster development and progress as also of preservation of regional culture.

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 धारों 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 has emerged as the key competitor to coal and crude oil and its share in energy mix has been consistently growing over the years.



Owing to these factors natural gas has emerged as an important primary energy resource.

Further increase in consumption

- 1) Change in government policies across the world away from more polluting sources

- eg • India's fertilizer manufacturing policy has now shifted to natural gas.
- usage of CNG in transport sector has grown due to its less polluting nature [NCR has led this change]

2) Creation of necessary infrastructure

CNG terminals, pipeline networks across the world, liquefaction plants, gas based manufacturing etc.

eg • Orja banga Grid & TAPI (in conception)

- Hazira terminal, etc.

3) Civil society movement against coal use and mining, and other sources like oil due to spills, etc.

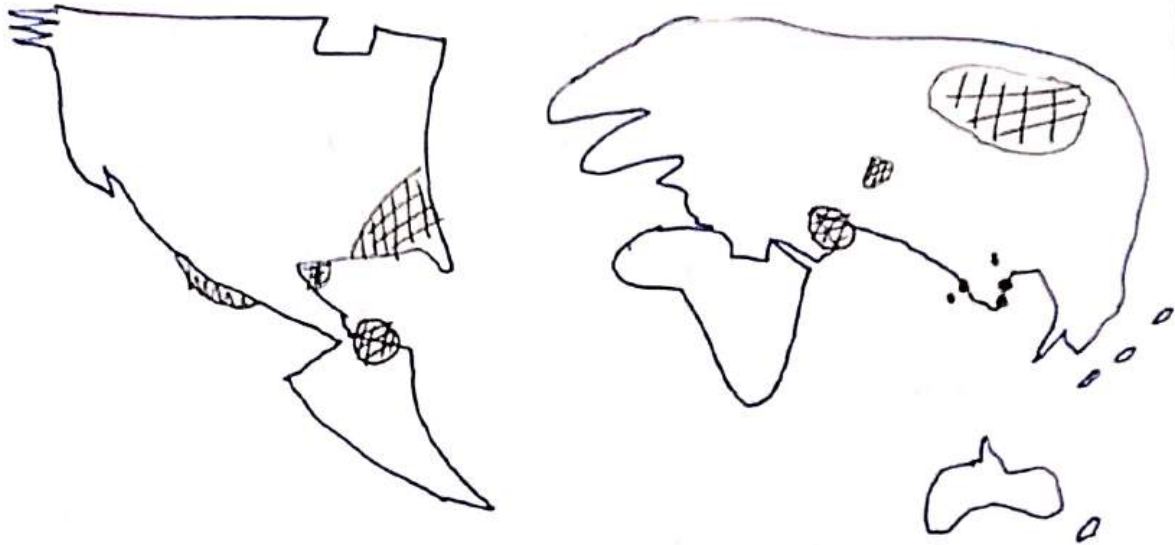
Usages of Natural Gas

Natural Gas can be used as a primary fuel in variety of applications,

- Transportation fuel in form of CNG
- Domestic fuel in form of cooking gas

- Industrial fuel in manufacturing process.

Distribution of natural Gas



- In marine basins across the world including India of KG Basin, etc.
- In permafrost and periglacial regions where forests used to be there in ancient times. eg Siberia, etc.
- In Mexican Gulf region, Venezuela, Coal seams across the world and Arabian Peninsula particularly Qatar.

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 is an elongated depression in land caused by endogenetic forces which fracture the land along a plane and causes formation of graben and horst topography.

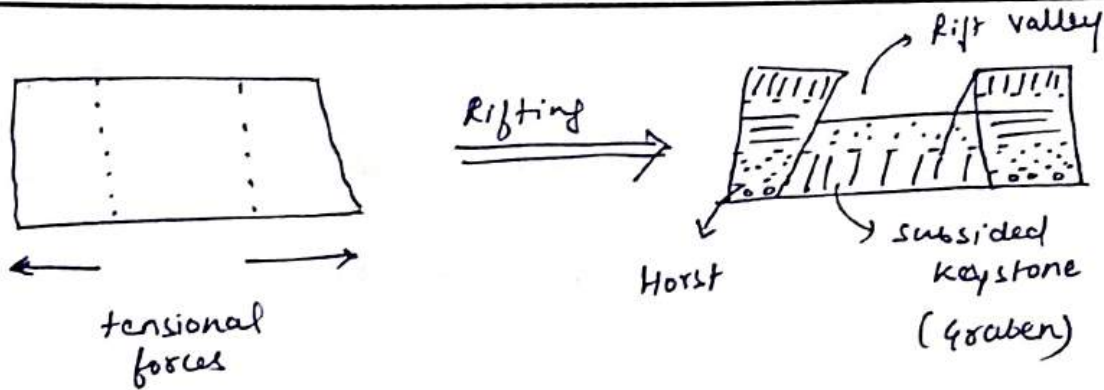
Formation of Rift valley

There are two hypothesis which explain Process of rifting

- Tensional Hypothesis (keystone hypothesis)
- Compressional Hypothesis.

1) keystone Hypothesis

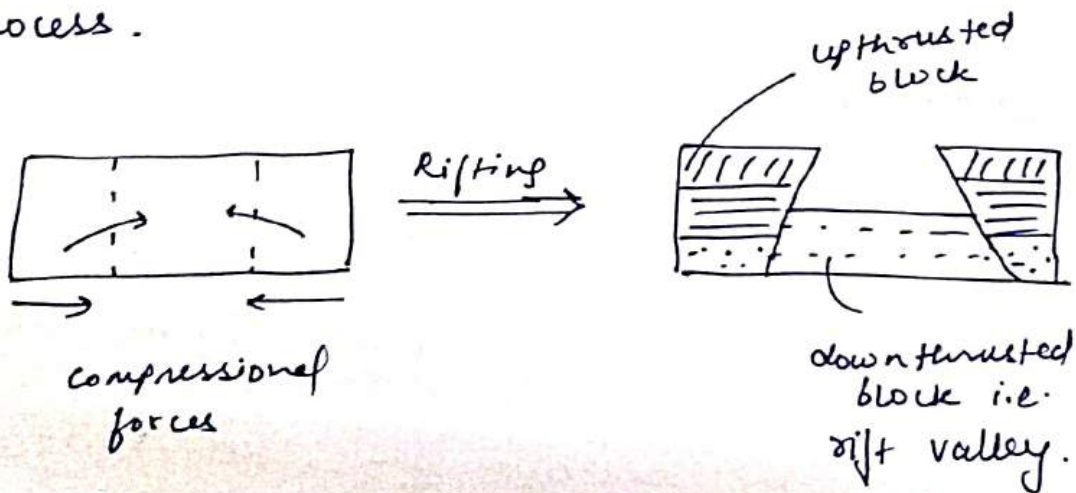
Rifting is the result of tensional forces acting along a plane causing subsidence of middle block i.e. the key stone.



2) Compressional Hypothesis

Rifting is a result of compressional forces and blocks are thrust over each other forming a rift valley in

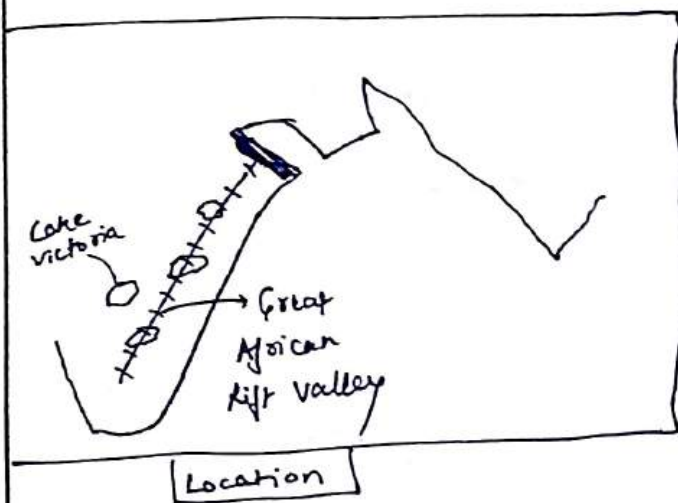
Process.



Great African Rift Valley

It is one of the longest running Rift valley on the Earth with two active arms and an Arboregen (dead arm)

It is believed that active margins i.e. the rift valleys coincide with plate boundaries where convective currents act as forces causing rifting to occur.



The key arm runs across N-S in eastern Africa which merges into the arm in Red Sea.

Rifting is a key geomorphic process which gives rise to hills, mountains (blocks) and escarpments and scientists have been trying to decipher it more conclusively.

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 कारणों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has been facing depletion of water resource and per capita availability has fallen below 1700 cum/person/year indicating "water stress" as per falckenmark index. Also 252 districts in India are officially categorized as under critical water stress condition by CWC.

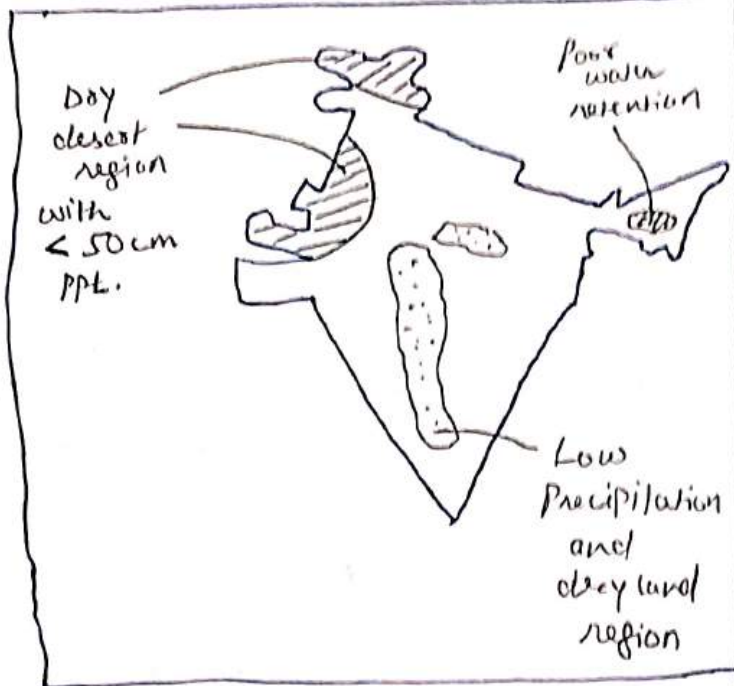
Factors Responsible

Economic

- Agrarian economy and need of irrigation (88% of the total water used is for agriculture)
- Method of Agriculture adopted
 - ↳ water intensive crops — Paddy, Rice — sugarcane
 - ↳ extensive use of groundwater
 - ↳ poor irrigation technique — Flood irrigation — Rice transplantation.

Political

- Strong farming class pressure group
- inadequate budgetary support for water resources management
- failure of policies like watershed mgt., command area devt. due to implementation issues.



Geographic (Different regions have different issues)

- Low precipitation regions → Desert areas of Rajasthan & Ladakh
 - ↳ Arid & semi arid regions of Chambal & ravines
 - ↳ leeward side of western Ghats
- Topographical issues, in hilly regions runoff is too high. of Meghalaya, Himachal, etc
- Urban areas → destruction of wetlands & mangroves
 - ↳ very heavy usage and very little recycling.

These issues have had serious implications and need grave attention.

Implications

- Agrarian distress which can bring economy to a standstill
- Drinking water problems and other shortage for household purposes
 - eg Shimla faces an annual water crisis prior to monsoon which has led to decrease in tourist arrivals
- Land degradation and desertification
 - eg eastward march of Thar desert.
- Water conflicts between nations and between states
 - eg Indo Pak fight over Indus Basin
 - Teesta issue between India Bangladesh
 - Cauvery issue b/w Karnataka & Tamil Nadu.
- Migration and related issues
 - eg Bundelkhand region has witnessed huge outmigration due to water crisis.

Thus proper region based watershed policy approach is needed to tackle the crisis to fight water insecurity.

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

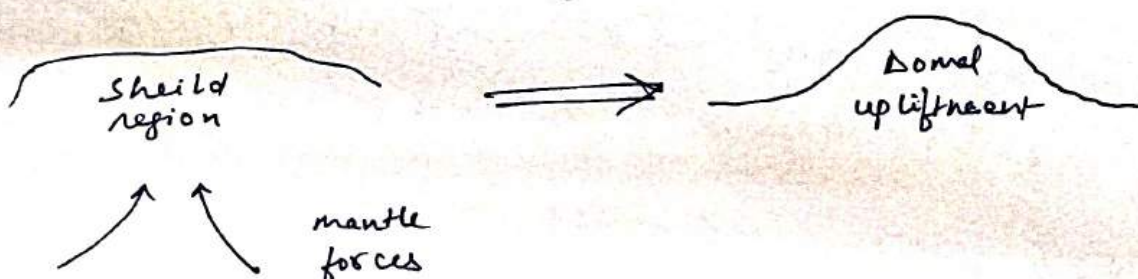
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are areas of higher relief as a result of upliftment, erosion, accumulation, etc. They are at higher sea level than plains but considerably lower than mountains.

Formation

They are formed as a result of multiple processes.

- Erosion of mountains and hills which reduce their relief of Amarkantak Plateau
- Upliftment due to upwarping, certain endogenetic forces causes land to deform and take the shape of plateau.

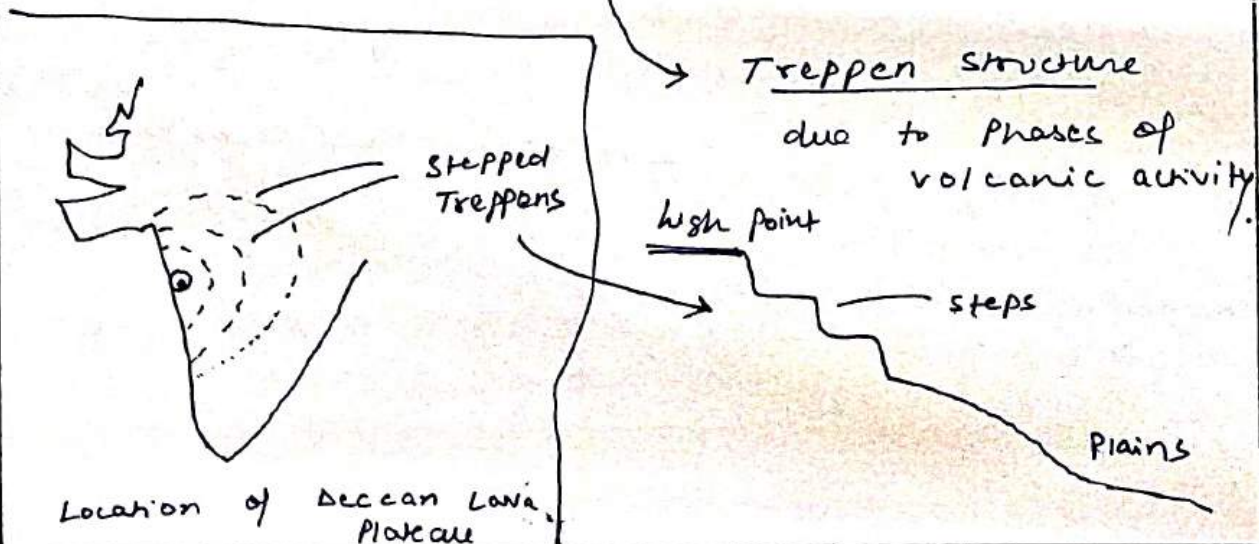


- Accumulation of Lava due to volcanic eruption or hotspot activity of Columbia Snake Plateau, Deccan Lava Plateau, etc.

Deccan Lava Plateau

- Formation - formed as a result of volcanic activity from Reunion hotspot when Indian Plate was moving northwards over time lava accumulated and then solidified to become plateau.

- Features → Basaltic Rocks which are relatively softer giving rise to black soil which is good for cultivation.



• Economic Significance

↳ It is one of the richest agrarian areas and black soil here is very fertile for agriculture.

eg. • Cotton cultivation — backbone of textile industry

• other crops like groundnut, soyabean, wheat, barley, etc. responsible for food security.

↳ Even surface and thus transportation and movement is seamless with network of roads and railways.

• key industrial belt and trading region eg. malwa region, Aone region.

Much of Peninsular India is plateau region and is key for habitation and economic activity.