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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2367)

Name of Candidate	Mansi Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	709839
Center	Online	Date	01.09.2024

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH . इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।	
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
4	10		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	10		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 निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।	
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।	
7	10		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 को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।	
8	10			
9	10			
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18	15			
19	15			
20	15			
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

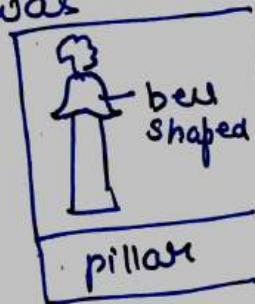
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Q1

The Mauropn empire was epitome of development of art as it was unparalleled and mirrors the prevalent Indian society.

Inspired from foreign influences

① Pillars: were inspired from greek civilisation. The present of bell-shaped structure was also of foreign influence.



② Numismatics: was also inspired from Bactrian civilisation

③ Script of pillars and inscriptions
i.e. Kharoshthi script (foreign influence)

④ Dresses and costumes have also hellenistic influence.

Indigenous traditions

① Wooden Palace was continuation
of local traditions.

eg. Kumrahar Palace.

② Rock-cut Caves: were continuation
but new features were added

eg. Gomati Kishi Cave.

③ Naturalism i.e. reverence to natural
objects was indigenous tradition

eg. Lions at Sarnath pillar

④ Religious elements were prevalent
in art

⑤ Developed art form: monolithic pillar,
without support (unique feature)

Thus, Mauryan art bears testimony
of great civilisational mixture with
focus on Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

Q2

During British Empire, waves
of migration from India took place
during 1890s-1940s.

Different types of migration

- ① Indentured labourers: were shifted
to other colonies after
abolition of slavery.
- ② Migration for education: to gain
education in western line.
eg. Pt Nehru studied from Oxford.
- ③ Job search: due to pauperisation
and ruin of handicrafts
- ④ Movement of revolutionaries to
create anti-British base in
foreign soil.
eg. Madam Bhikaji Cama in Paris

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⑤ Migration to attract world's attention towards British atrocities in India

→ Shubhas Chandra Bose migrated to Japan.

Impact on British rule in India

① Anti-British Sentiment arose in India → Zimmerman Plan with help of Gadare Party

② Awareness about liberty, equality and fraternity due to flow of ideas has created anti-imperial wave.

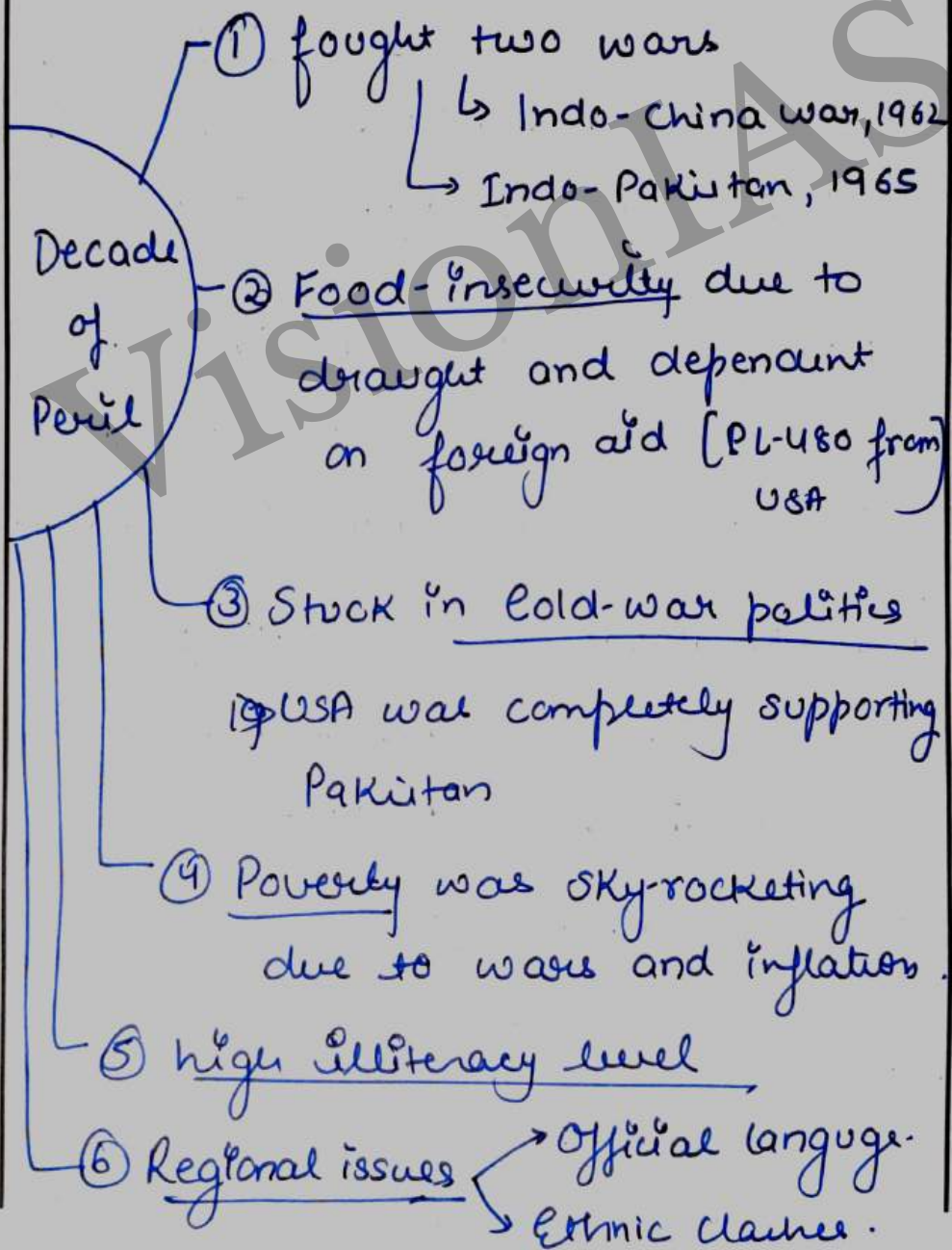
③ Rise of leaders like Gandhiji and Nehru who have travelled world and aware of realities.

④ Because of indentured labours, British empire gained wealth.

Due to these migrations, Indian diaspora has now become one of the largest Soft Power for India.

Q3

As per Daniel Thorne, India witnessed rapid transformation in 22 years of independence than 200 years ago. In this 1960s was important.



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Decade of Transformation

- ① National Security: by modernisation of defense and increasing war strategy and intelligence-gathering
- ② Food Security: by Green Revolution and this has transformed India into net-exporter of food.
- ③ Focus shifted to multi alignment world order after 1962 war and in early 1970s, friendship with Russia
- ④ Institutional transformation: by creation of ICAR (Indian Council of Agricultural Reforms)
- ⑤ Official language issue was solved for indefinitely.

Due to reforms of "Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan", India is now at quest of becoming developed by 2047.

Q4 Iranian Revolution of 1979 was a watershed event in history of West Asia and affected all world.

Impact on regional dynamics

A) Toppling of Monarchy: this changed existing dynamics of region.

B) Rise in Islamic government under Khomeini thus led to increase in role of religion in government.

C) Impacted relations with neighbouring countries like Afghanistan.

D) Rise of Shia-based power in Iran.

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global
stamification

- ① Threat to Monarchy in other countries
- ② Iran-Iraq war due to strained relationship
- ③ Hostility of S. Arabia due to rise of Shia based government
- ④ Establishment of Islamic government, thus rise in role of religion in international politics.
- ⑤ Implication of Cold war Politics as both USA and USSR were trying to establish hegemony.

Even today, Iran-Saudi Arabia and Iran-USA relations are strained as a direct implication of Iranian Revolution.

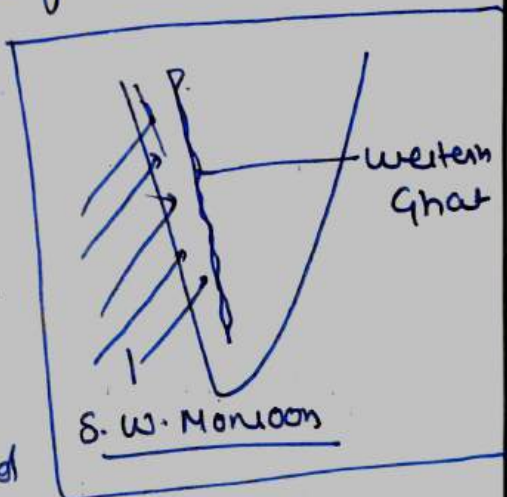
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Q5 Western Ghats is a range of mountain range from Gujarat to Kerala

Influence of Western Ghats on South-west Monsoon in South West Coastal region

① Acts as a hindrance in flow of South-west monsoon and helps in orographic rainfall.

② It led to rainfall in South West Coast like Kerala, Karnataka, Goa and Maharashtra.



③ The rain-shadow area of Western Ghats remains rain-deficient

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④ Due to presence of various hill gaps, the monsoonal winds shed their water in south-west coast.

Impact

- ① Biodiversity hotspot due to heavy rainfall in area.
- ② fisheries development due to monsoonal wind.
- ③ Issue of flood and induced landslide \rightarrow Kerala's Wayanad landslide.

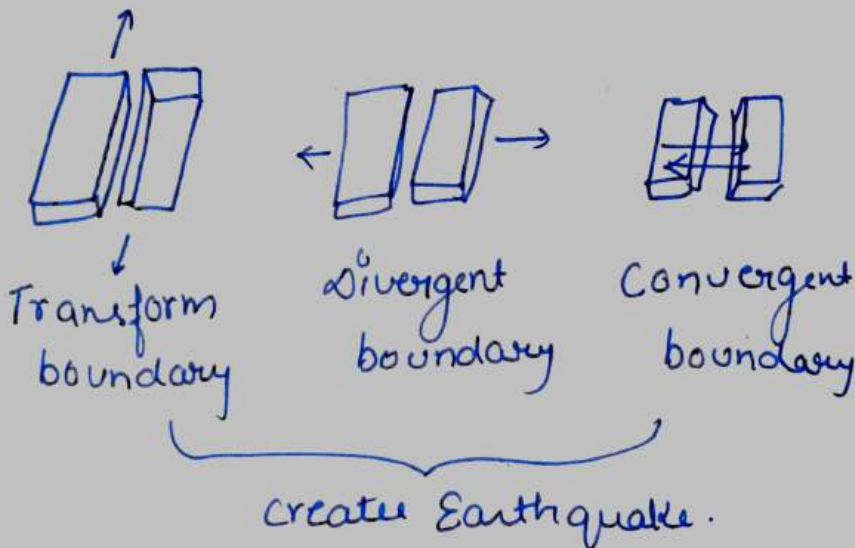
To utilised complete potential of western Ghat, guidelines of Godgil and Kaikhwaranjani committee should be followed.

Q6 The theory of plate-tectonics was given by McKinze and Parker on basis of sea-spread and convictional current theory.

Role in explaining geological processes related to Natural Hazards

① Earthquake:

As per plate tectonics theory, crust is made up of plate which keeps moving and collides with each other and causes earthquake.



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② Volcanic Eruption: caused due to convergence of plate boundaries.

↳ when ocean-oceanic or ocean-continent plate boundaries convergence with each other, volcanoes are formed

↳ ~~eg~~ Most volcanoes at ocean-continent boundary ~~eg~~ Ring of fire.

↳ when divergent happens, volcanic eruptions happen ~~eg~~ Mid Oceanic ridge

③ Tsunami: when earthquake due to plate tectonics occur at ocean surface, wave of water reach to continent in form of Tsunami ~~eg~~ 2004 Andaman Tsunami

By following SENDAI FRAMEWORK, hazard potential of these disasters can be reduced.

Q7

Under Panchsheel Pledge, India pledged for 500 GW of renewable energy. In this tidal energy can be a game changer.

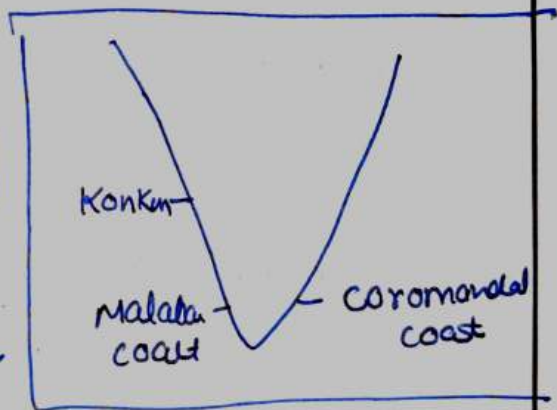
Potential of Tidal Energy in India

① As per Ministry of Renewable Energy, India has potential of 12 GW of tidal energy.

② Long coastal line is beneficial for tidal energy [7516 Km]

③ Tropical region

thus tides have great potential.



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Obstacles faced in harnessing it

- ① Technological hurdle: as it's costlier and impacts region.
 - ② Cheaper other source: like solar energy, thus less focus.
 - ③ Impact on coastal region as it affects biodiversity (corals, mangroves) of region.
 - ④ High transmission cost: [40%] is lost in AT&C losses.
 - ⑤ Intermittency issue as varies between summer and winter.
 - ⑥ Governance issues due to lack of government focus on tidal energy.
- Apart from obstacles, tidal energy can help in net zero emissions by 2047.

Q8. As per Anthony Giddens, Globalisation is a process of integration of social, political and economical aspect of countries.

Impact of globalisation on
Socio-cultural practices

A) Positive Impacts

① Feminism Value: due to awareness of equal-rights, gender empo-
-wement is rising.

eg Rise in women LFPR to 37%
(PLFS)

② localisation of global traditions

eg Aloo Tikki by McDonalds.

③ Spread of Indian Culture abroad

eg. Revival of Yoga

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4) Boost to indigenous art

eg Dokra art of Bastar region is in demand in international market.

5) Removal of Taboos: like menstrual taboos, reproductive health.

Negative Impact

A) Rise in nuclear families thus traditional values getting lost

B) Consumerism: spread and thus changing consumption patterns.

C) Homogenisation of culture: thus loss of traditional culture.

eg Tribal festivals losing relevance

d) Youth: facing issue of instant gratification due to reel-based life.

e) Social media: changed child rearing pattern thus impacting socialisation

f) Marriage: demand of singuparent increased

The mixture of traditional and new is needed.

Q9 As per Census 2011, 31% population is living in urban areas. One out of six urban people is living in slum

ISSUES THAT PLAGUE URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION MEASURES

- 1) DATA DEFICIENCY: due to lack of data collection of migrant labourer.
- 2) HIGH HEALTH COST: swinging out-of-pocket expenditure which pushes them towards poverty.
- 3) INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION ERRORS: In determining, beneficiaries of alleviation programme.
- 4) CORRUPTION: necessity items don't reach to needy ones.
~~Req~~ corruption in PDS system.

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5) INEFFICIENT MEASURES: for population
→ limited houses provided under
PM Awas Yojana.

6) SUPPLY CHAIN ISSUE: thus help
doesn't reach to needy one.

7) LAND RECORDS: not maintained enough,
thus issue in credit availability

8) AWARENESS: not to the illiterate
population → street vendors
are not aware about PM Swanidhi



Once, fruits of poverty alleviation
program reaches to ground, goal
of SDG-1 can be realised.

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Question No.
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Q10
Due to "feminine" nature of women, women were supposed to provide "care-work" and thus led to their empowerment.

Role of disproportionate burden of care work in empowerment

- A) Disproportionate burden: As per UN women, women spend 6.5 hours daily on care work while men spend 0.5 hours/day.
- B) Double burden of work: due to care-work by women
- C) low labour force participation rate: 37% (by PLFS)
- D) Economic Exploitation: as 1907 are in informal sector.

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- E) Pink-Collarisation of job as few jobs are considered suitable due to stereotype of care work.
- F) Motherhood-penalty: As women have to provide care-work to children, thus loss of career avenues.

Way forward

- A) Formalisation of Care-based economy for empowerment of women
- B) Reduce double burden of work by work sharing between couple.
- C) Awareness by Social Media and movies like "Ki and Ka".

This will help in achieving goal of SDG-5 and economy of \$7 trillion by 2030.

Q1

Sufism is devotional religious
movement arose in Islamic
culture against the orthodox
elements.

Role of Sufism in shaping Syncretic
Culture in India

- A) Unity of God: believe in all
gods are equal created unity in
diversity in India.
- B) Transculturation: In book "Hinduism
and Buddhism", it
was mentioned that Adi Shankaracharya
was inspired from Sufism when
gave concept of Advaita.

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C) Religious unification: by mixing elements of Sufism with not only Hinduism but also Sikhism.

D) Royal Patronage by rulers like Akbar, Jahangir has led to spread of Sufism in pan-India level and created syncretism.

E) Sufi literature: like work of Rumi and Amir Khusrau created unity among all.

F) Dance and Music: created unity among all as bhajan of Bhakti movements and Sama of Sufi were inspirational to each other.

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G) Architectural Unity: various architects related to Sufism were inspired from local culture and tradition \Rightarrow Ajmer-Sharif

H) Inclusion of Murshids (disciple) of all religions led to increase in regards of Sufism among all.
 \Rightarrow Nizamuddin Auliya.

I) Vernacular languages got inspired from Persian Sufi language and even now these words are prevalent in cultural language.

Thus, Sufism provided for "Cultural Unity" in Indian landscape and provided for "Sarva Dharma Sambhav".

Q12

Folk music and dance forms are vibrant expression of long Indian cultural heritage as it mirrors to the society of India.

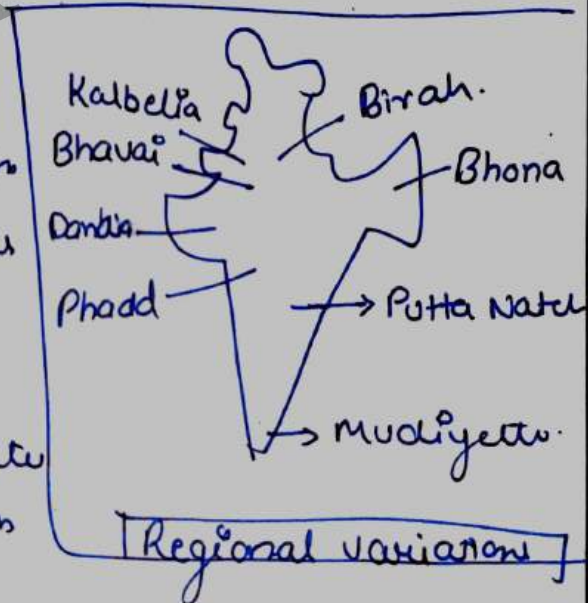
Regional Variations in Music and Dance

Causes -

① Geography
decides variations
in dress, festivals

② Vernacular
language: create
variation

③ Climate: decides harvesting season
thus different folk music.



eg Biraha in Ujjain during Purnima

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④ Cultural history: due to long lasting traditions of specific region.

⑤ Different musical instruments: impacted regional music and dance ~~eg~~ Gymbals in N. India.

⑥ Royal Patronage: created variations among folk music and dance.

Unifying themes that bind

A) Religious themes like from Ramayan and Mahabharat are same from North to South.

B) Impact of Monsoon: as regional music and dance revolves around arrival of monsoon.

C) Climate: As dance and music

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are dependent on harvesting
period.

d) Romantic themes: are found in
all folklores thus pivotal
in all regional music and dances

E) Historical leaders are prominent
in folk music.

eg. Rani Daxmi Bai in Budakhand
folk music.

Thus, apart from differences
due to regional aspects, folk
music and dance forms are spiralled
around common fabric.

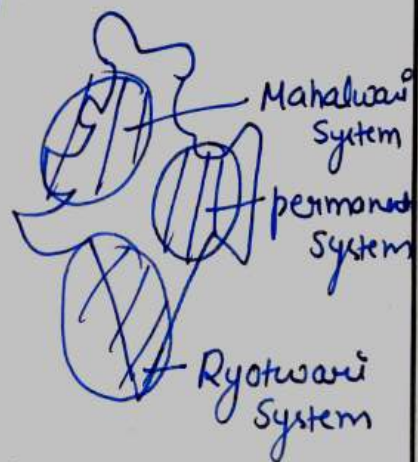
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Q17
Permanent Settlement was intro-
-duced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 in
Bengal, Bihar and Odisha

Provision → In this permanent system,
Zamindars are authorised
to collect revenue from peasants
and submit it to Britishers.

Disillusionment and lessons

① Exploitation of
peasants: due to
exorbitant prices
fixed by Britishers
and thus more
burden on peasants.



② Strict Implementation: annexation
of land patta even for
delay of 1 day by Zamindar.

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③ lack of incentives for investment by zamindars due to paying of fixed revenue to Britishers.

④ Absent landlordism: due to strict regulations and implementation by Britishers

⑤ No regard of droughts and famine thus further deprivation and deploration of peasants.

This lead to new revenue systems by Britishers.

A) Ryotwari System: This was introduced in Madras, western Maharashtra system.

↳ introduced by Munro and Reed

↳ In this, Ryots (farmers and

peasants) give revenue directly to the Britishers.

↳ In case of famine and drought, concessions will be provided.

B) Mahalbari System: This was introduced ~~by~~ in Punjab, Central India.

↳ In this, a complete village is asked for revenue collection under village headmen.

However, in all the above revenue system, the ultimate sufferers were peasants and the result was pauperization of peasants.

Q14

India is the largest producer of milk. As per livestock census, 526 million livestock are found in India with majority of cattle, goat and camels.

Factors for localisation of industries in western and Northern India

- A) Climate: favourable for animal rearing as large pastoral plains are available.
- B) Agriculture: due to green revolution, agriculture expanded and thus feed and fodder availability.
- C) Government policies were utilised in this region by dairy industries.

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d) Success of Cooperatives especially in
Western India

→ AMUL in Gujarat

e) Capital availability: present in economic
well to do northern region.

f) Nutritious fodder: find in Northern
and western region as
Southern India don't have large
grasslands.

g) White Revolution: has focused more
in these regions.

Role in region's economic development

A) Source of Income: As per NSSO,
23% of small agriculture
households have dairy as major
source of income.

B) Bank on Move: Cattles are called
as moving bank as they

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helps during economic emergency.

c) Growth of income: due to increase
in productivity of milk.

d) Women empowerment: As women
forms major labour-force in
dairy sector \rightarrow AMUL Model

e) Investment avenue: as credit
availability is easy due to
increasing capacity to pay back.

Government Steps

- \rightarrow Pashu Sanjeevani
- \rightarrow White Revolution 2.0
- \rightarrow Rashtriya Kamdhenu Mision
- \rightarrow Extension services through
Kisan Vidyan Kendra.

Thus, through dairy developments,
doubling of farmers income can be
realised (Ashok Dalwai Panel).

Ans
Semiconductor Industry is growing at rapid rate and likely to reach \$100 trillion by 2030. In this, east Asia has emerged as hub

Reasons for Emergence

A) Availability of Resources by contract with lithium rich countries like Argentina, Chile etc.

B) Skilled Manforce: due to high literacy level in region.
eg. Japan's skilled labour force.

C) Investment Avenue: as these are capital intensive industries.

~~Req~~ It takes \$3-7 billion for one laboratory.

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D) Technological development: due to need of "high precision", technological upgradation is necessary.

E) Ancillary industries: like pure water. 1 chip of semiconductor needs gallons of ultra-pure water.

F) Research and Development: is focused in three countries with semi-conduct at centre

~~Reg~~ Taiwan's majority research is in semiconductors.

a) Historical factor: due to early industrial revolution, push for skilled industries has been provided.

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H) Supply Chain: by forward and backward linkages connection

I) Transportation: available for import and export of raw materials and finished product

Lessons for India

① focus on Make in India under Production linked initiative (PLI)

② National Electronics Policy

③ Micron Tech and Tata group is collaborating for establishing semiconductor lab in Ahmedabad.

This will help in achieving goal of Atmanirbhar Bharat and dream of Vikshat Bharat can be realised.

Q16

India is the largest extractor of groundwater in the world and extract almost 25% of global groundwater.

Reason for heading towards ground water depletion tipping point

A) Agricultural mines: led to maximum extraction of groundwater

↳ impact of green revolution in Punjab and Haryana: Tubewells

↳ due to free electricity in rural area: rampant extraction of ground water.

↳ productivity: India: 3500 kg) for 1
China: 250L) kg of rice.

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- b) Urbanisation : leads to concretisation which prevents seepage of rain water .
- c) Lack of Rain water harvesting : thus monsoonal rain is not utilised efficiently .
- d) Vehicular emission and industrial waste led global warming leads to erratic rainfall → impact recharge of ground water .
- e) Deforestation : results in water absorbing capacity of soil .
- f) Population Explosion : India has only [4%] availability of water resource but have [17%] of world's population thus burden on ground water .

- Strategies
- ① Rain-water harvesting by traditional measures like Tanka.
 - ② Efficient irrigation facilities like drip water irrigation, Sprinklers.
 - ③ follow agro-climatic crops to reduce burden on crops.
 - ④ Shift from land productivity to water based productivity
(Vaidyanth Committee)
 - ⑤ different feeder line of electricity for agriculture.
(Case study: Gujarat)
 - ⑥ Promote Afforestation as per National forest policy (33%)
 - ⑦ Strict implementation of 'Catch the Rain Campaign' and 'Jal hi Jeevan'

By these methods, sustainable ground water use would be possible, (Arthun 45)

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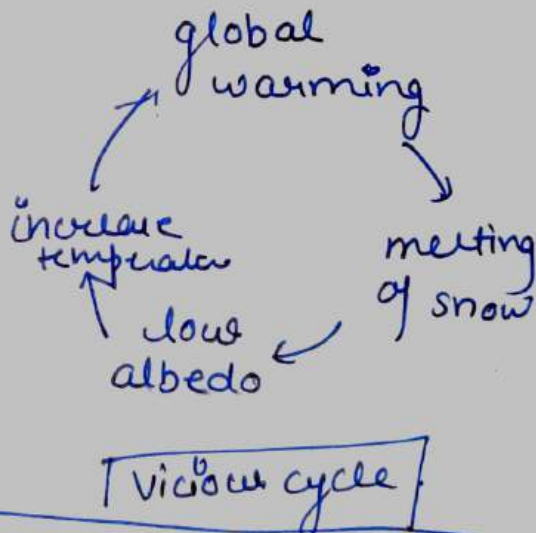
Q7

Himalayas are the third pole of the world but as per ICIMOD report, it is one of the tipping point in world.

Impact of climate change
in physiological changes

A) Snow-disappearance: due to global warming, snow-melting is occurring. As per ICIMOD, 50% of snow will be lost by 2100.

B) Impact on river systems
due to snow melting water discharge is rising in Ganga, Indus and Saraswati.



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c) Rise in erratic weather: rise in
disasters in Himalayan region

eg. flood in Sikkim

eg. Joshimath land subsidence.

d) Change in soil of Himalayan: due
to erratic weather, soil
erosion became common phenomenon.

Impact on Biodiversity

A) Flora of Himalaya: getting
impacted due to rise in
temperature.

eg. Tree-lines are moving north-
ward.

eg. Apples are not found in lower
altitude.

B) Impact on fauna: loss of faunal

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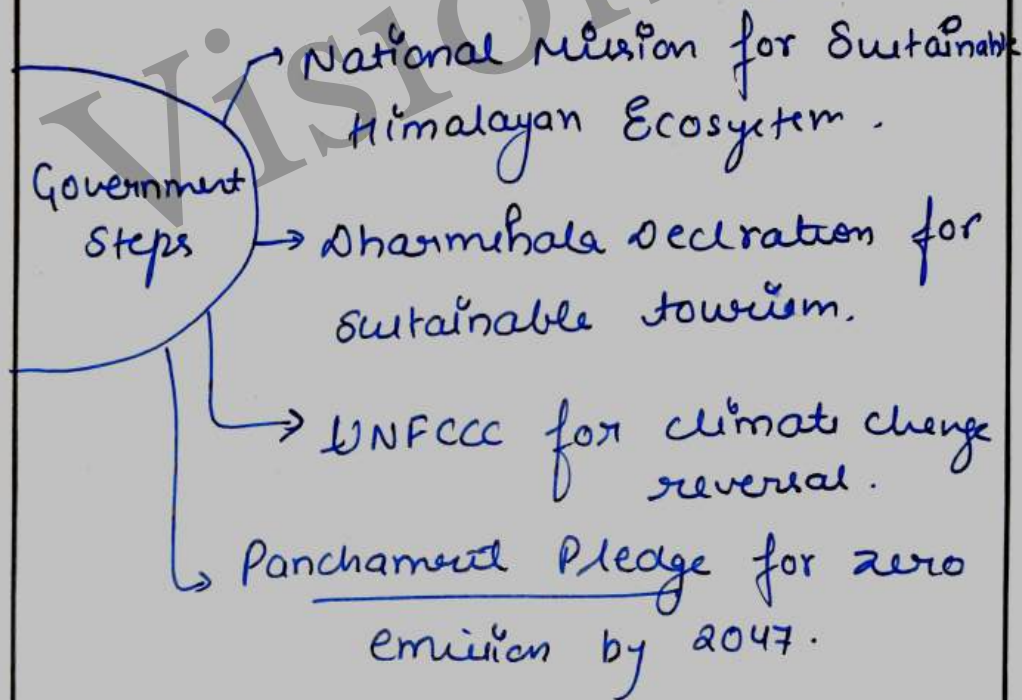
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species due to temperature change.
eg. decrease in population of snow leopard, Hangul etc.

c) change in physiological cycle of biodiversity based on temperature.

eg. delay in snowfall in Gulmarg → delayed Spring in region.



Himalaya region thus needs protection from climate change to ensure SDG-14 and SDG-13.

Q16

Family is the agent of socialisation
thus value inculcated here plays
major role in lives of children.

Difference in child-rearing
practices and its role

A) In formation of self-identity

① Traditional families

1.1. inculcates "co-operation" thus
children identify as part
of group.

1.2. identity is less individualistic

1.3. values of love, compassion and
collaboration become part of
identity.

1.4. positive outlook towards the

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elders, and other members in their identity.

② Nuclear families

2-1: self-identity is more individ-
ualistic in nature.

2-2: identity revolves around career aspiration and job
role.

2-3: gender-related identity is not
rigid as it is based on
feminine ethics

B) In socialization in children

① Traditional values families

1-1. ~~More~~ role of kin in socialization

1-2. peers and social media is
less prominent.

1-3. value-based socialization

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- 1.4. Individualistic socialisation is not promoted.
- 1.5. Division of labour on basis of gender.

② Nuclear families

- 2.1 : decrease role of kins in process of socialisation -
- 2.2 : peer pressures and social media become dominant.
- 2.3 : child-cuddling get reduced
- 2.4 : more prone to mental health issues, drugs etc.
- 2.5 : instill career aspirations.

The way forward is golden mean of traditional families and nuclear families for active and healthy socialisation in children.

Q19

Division of labour in Indian Society is based on Caste and Gender.

The intersection of two creates different set of social realities.

Interplay of Caste and gender for woman in rural India

A) Discrimination: As Ambedkar said, villages are den of ignorance, caste discrimination is prominent but intersectionality with gender further deteriorate their position of women. eg 90% of manual scavengers are SCs but majority women

B) Harassment and violence: on basis of caste and gender.

eg two dalit sisters were raped and hanged in Lakhimpur Kheri, UP.

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c) Change in social dynamic: As position of lower caste is increasing due to affirmative actions, the angered dominant caste took revenge from women.
eg. Hathras Rape Case.

d) Economic Vulnerabilities: As women comprises 70% of labourforce in agriculture, mostly are from lower strata. Thus, prone to exploitation.

e) Land prosperity: As per agriculture census, only 13% of rural women, own lands but majority are from higher strata. Thus, less availability of land-reforms.

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- f) Judicial issue: Traditional Khap-panchayats are biased towards women of lower-stratum thus rigorous punishment.
- g) lack of government-facilities due to inclusion and exclusion error.
- h) Sarpanch Pati: Even when 33% of reservation is provided, women of lower stratum are unable to reach high political status.

Steps required

- ① Education facilities need to be provided for dalit women
- ② Agricultural reforms to improve situation of women in rural area.

Case Study
<u>Harshika Singh</u> IAS of MP Started schools for Dalit women
- ③ Health facilities: for women.

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Q20

As per Multidimensional poverty index, 11% of Indian population is multidimensional poor.

Role of socio-economic deprivation in making people victims

Social discrimination

① Historical discrimination
on basis of caste

eg Temple were closed for Sakt groom and this caused violence

→ ② Intersectionality of gender and Caste:

eg Hathras rape case

→ ③ Lack of grievance redressal

eg Habitual offender Act creates labelling to Denotified tribe.

→ ④ gender-based victims

eg Kolkata Rape Case.

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Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

For
Practice
Use Only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

- Economic deprivation
- ① 90% of manual scavengers are SC, thus face violence.
 - ② lack of resources to fight court case.
 - ③ fear of employment loss creates victim mindset.

eg Tribes losing their land to non-tribals.

Socio-economic deprivation making them to engage in violence

- ① Voice against historical discrimination eg Dalit Panther for rights of Dalit
- ② against agricultural reforms which lacked during 1960s-1970s.
eg. Naxalbari Movement.
- ③ Ethnic clashes: due to relative

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socio-economic deprivation

eg Kuki-Meiti conflict in Manipur

④ Creates awareness regarding

their rights by utilising socio-

economic gap eg Jammu Kashmir
militancy.

⑤ used for political motives to
exploit existing gap.

eg South-North Divide during
language protests in Karnataka.

Way ahead

① Remove Inequality by inclusive
development.

② Use media to create awareness.

③ Robust policing to reduce violence.

By the goal of 'EK Bharat
Shrutha Bharat' can be realised.