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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में 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।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

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

Dadabhai Naoroji is known as
'Grand Old Man' of India for his continued
efforts to reform India socially and for
freedom struggle against the British.

Contribution to National Movement

- 1) Started INC along with other moderate leaders like S.N. Bannerjee, Badruddin Tyabji. in 1885.
- 2) Started Indian ^{representation} Society, British India Association in London.
- 3) First Indian to get elected at British House of Commons & persuaded British government and British people to look at plight of India.
- 4) gave 'Drain of Wealth' Theory : to

expose British imperialist designs.

At that time there was no ready
made criticism available for the Indian
leaders. He showed British looted
£17 Mn/year from India.

- 5) Was President of INC Calcutta 1906
session that gave call for Swadeshi.
- 6) Admired by both extremists & moderates
hence helped in keeping the national
struggle inclusive.
- 7) Reformed Indian society & especially
Parsi community through awareness
generation. - Eg: Rast goftar newspaper.

Dadebhai Naoroji was one
of the earlier pioneers who made
mass movements of 20th century
possible through his continued efforts
for freedom.

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 of 1942 was based on direct action by citizens against the British government's failure to form Constituent Assembly and dragging India to World War 2.

New Direction in the struggle

- 1) Earlier mass Gandhian movements were based on war of position. QIM was based on war of manoeuvre.
- 2) Earlier movements emphasized on peaceful satyagrahas & Ahimsa (non-violence) but Quit India movement saw setting up of parallel governments. Ex. eg. Balia by B.N.U. students.
- 3) Saw leadership emerged from grassroots as most national leaders got arrested.

4) Secret society by youth & women
like Usha Mehta running underground
Azad Hind Radio.

5) Saw massive public participation on
call of Gandhi's 'Do or Die' including
farmers, workers, students, govern-
ment servants, women.

However, several political
parties supported British against AIM
& their repression:

1) Muslim League 2) Hindu Mahasabha

3) liberals like BR Ambedkar; CR

Jopal Chari. Hence violence caused many
communal clashes.

AIM eventually showed British
that it is no longer possible to rule
India. Later events like RIN mutiny,
Azad Hind Fauj and end of Pax Britannica
led to India's freedom in 1947.

3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War 2 ended with
establishment of Pax Americana and
based on New World order as given

F.D. Roosevelt.

New ~~order~~ End of World War II

- Europe devastated - British exhausted
- Japan annihilated by Nuclear weapons
- USSR & US were only 2 superpowers left
- Cold War between ideologies of capitalism and communism emerged.

New International Order

1) Birth of United Nations Institutions

- UNO
- Bretton Woods institutes $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WB} \\ \text{IMF} \end{array} \right.$
- Human Rights Declaration 1948
- UNSC had veto powers but was divided between Cold War

2) Surge in new countries due to end of colonialism. Birth of 3rd world including India, African nations, Latin America.

3) NAM formed by countries outside 2 blocks - India, Indonesia, Egypt, Yugoslavia & Ghana majority. (Belgrade Summit 1961)

4) Alliance system - MAD principle
NATO & Warsaw pact emerged that gave nuclear umbrella - defining feature of Cold War that it remained cold due to nuclear deterrence.

④ Collapse of USSR in 1989

led to unipolar world under US & hyper globalization followed based on neo liberal paradigm. Covid 19 has potential to fundamentally alter the 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 suffered 4 wars and many hostile acts against each other since their independence in 1947. Mutual hostility between 2 nuclear weapon states has defined the history of subcontinent.

Simla Agreement 1972

- India liberated Bangladesh (East Pakistan) and accepted surrender of thousands of Pakistani soldiers.
- India adopted principle of forgiveness and gave liberal peace treaty to ensure that Pakistan does not foster hostility but the effect was quite opposite due to increased Islamisation of Pakistan and greater desire for Kashmir.

during Military Rule of Zia-ul Haq,

- India Pakistan accepted to deal issue of
Kashmir bilaterally. Pakistan's increased
power asymmetry vis-a-vis led them
to adopt terrorism as state policy.

Lahore Declaration 1999

Between Pervez Musharraf +
A.B. Vajpayee, it was based on slogan
of 'Aman ki Asha'.

led to increased people to people
connect to decrease hostility but was
used by Pakistani deep state to instil
terrorism & radicalism further.

SAARC could not function due
to India - Pakistan issues as per WB

South Asia remains least connected
region. Hence it is important for both
countries to regain spirit of cooperation
as per Shimla & Lahore
declarations

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social Security refers to guarantees of dignified life given by the state to its citizens. It includes economic empowerment like pension funds, unemployment wage but also social empowerment including equality - end in discrimination.

Need for economic empowerment

- 1) 90% workforce informal in country.
- 2) leads to greater expenditure on human capital formation by citizens like education.
- 3) Higher rates of poverty & rising income inequality (Oxfam Report 20% wealth by 10% Indians) calls for increased economic security to ensure financial

independence for people in India

Need for Social Empowerment

- 1) India's poverty has high social correlation : eg Feminization of Agriculture & feminization of poverty
(Economic Survey 2016-17)
- 2) (WEP) Social Mobility Index ranks India 76/78 : thus poor families remain poor due to lack of opportunities.
- 3) Increased & newer versions of discrimination on social media ; Transgenders
(Ram Singh case; SC held need to give affirmative action for newer inequities)
- 4) Caste based violence still persists Eg : Dalit rape cases in Western UP.

Need to implement Social Security Code & update that with changing needs to ensure SDG Targets by 2030

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is increasing
interconnections between people & societies
due to better technological innovations in
ICT; Transport & global integration of
economies.

Global in Local in global

- 1) India's Yoga & meditation practiced worldwide.
- 2) Indian food choices - Veganism became popular.
- 3) Bollywood dance moves; stories got appreciated eg Dangal in China.
- 4) Indian migrants worldwide enhanced India's soft power & diaspora festival celebrations led Divali, Holi; Ramzan to be celebrated globally.
- 5) Indian MNCs like TATA, BHARTI AIRTEL

have presence from America to Africa

Global in Local

- 1) Changing food & clothing choices by Indian youth eg fast foods; Jeans.
 - 2) Changed ~~nuclear~~ family structure from joint to nuclear that serves better for individual excellence in globalised world.
 - 3) Emphasis on English & STEM education vis-a-vis traditional local languages; folk culture studies.
 - 4) Presence of global MNCs ^{NGOs} make Indians celebrate Halloween, Valentines Day, etc.
- Globalisation has both features
hence current form is called glocalisation

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

(150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Women in India face not only physical but mental violence. Women empowerment goal has been unable to reach due to persisting forms of violence

Forms of Violence

- 1) Domestic Violence
 - Partner
 - In-laws
- 2) Economic dependency & hence poverty
 - 51% Indian women have anaemia
 - 22% female only in labour force
 - mostly do domestic helpers work or unpaid / low paid agricultural labour
- 3) Patriarchal mindset : creates internal impediments & mental violence due to decreased confidence ; considered as burden on parents & family

4) Public violence

- eve teasing; sexual crimes like gang rapes eg Hyderabad 2019
- Lack of proper facilities / gender sensitive in public sphere eg media objectification
- pornography etc

Suggestions

- 2) Need to give an agency (Economic Survey)
- 3) Political Representation through reservations
- 3) Implementation of laws strictly; using technology: Domestic Violence Act: online complaint portal; 24*7 Toll free number.
- 4) Faster judicial proceedings to create deterrence against crimes.
- 5) Enhanced focus on behavioral attitudinal changes - Beti Bachao, Beti Padho.

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

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

Urban forest refers to area under forest in statutory urban towns. When tree cover greater than 1 Ha size & canopy density $> 10\%$ it is called as forest.

Benefits

- 1) Reduced pollution by enhancing oxygen; reducing CO₂ in air; taking in pollutants - PM 2.5, PM 10
- 2) More rain water storage & ground water recharge.
- 3) Aesthetic sense of cities increase - tourism potential
- 4) Shelter for city animals; poor people and common dwellers.
- 5) Enhanced economic value through

production of valuable commodities -
fruits; flowers etc.

Steps Taken

- 1) Government has launched parks and urban vacant areas to be converted into forest under Smart City Programme.
- 2) Green Belts in cities eg Delhi, Jaipur.
- 3) Funds allocated to Urban local bodies for enhanced urban forestry.
- 4) Focus on covering highways & roadsides with trees that reduce air pollution, noise pollution & also gives shelter.

Need to promote urban forestry to increase enjoyment of living in urban cities & make them sustainable.

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?

IT industry is a sunrise sector that has increased growth & jobs in India since LPG reforms & Y2K crisis.

Globalization Benefits

- 1) Post-lose industry: developed in areas where availability of good human resource. India provided talented pool of English speaking engineers Eg: Infosys, Wipro in Bengaluru.
- 2) Increased capital / FDI / FPI availability to Indian industry in urban centres.
- 3) outsourced servicing / BPO industry from US markets.
- 4) Migration of Indian highly skilled engineers due to globalization led to

Enhanced credibility of Indian minds
in Silicon Valley. ~~also~~

- 5) Suitable weather conditions:
Bengaluru, Pune developed due to
increased productivity & ease of working
for foreigners due to moderate weather
- 6) Development in countries with low
tax compliance eg. Ireland
- 7) Distributed command operations globally
to ensure supply of services 24*7
eg. Australia, Singapore, India, London,
New York, Silicon Valley.

Need to ensure National Digital
Communications Policy & Software Products
Policy to be implemented to ensure
Indian IT industry take lead in ushering
into Industrial Revolution 4.0.

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

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

Eco-tourism is ^{one} variant of tourism strategy where ecological sustainability is emphasized, well marketed & commercialized. For eg: Planting of trees; distribution of solar lamps & no plastic waste by expeditioners to Ladakh

Challenges

- 1) Less awareness about ecological sustainability among tourists.
- 2) Enhanced competition & commercialization leads to cost cutting by agencies detrimental to nature. Eg: Plastic waste
- 3) Flouting of construction norms eg Building codes in Himalayan region;

CRZ norms on coast.

- 4) low capacity of urban local bodies
to ensure compliance of eco-tourism
guidelines.

Steps Taken

- 1) Promotion of eco tourism in eco-sen-
sitive zones by state governments
e.g.: cleaning of Nainital lake
done as tourism by participative
process.
- 2) Guidelines issued for ecologically
fragile zones - Himalayan region; e.g.
Himachal Pradesh banned plastics

Need to market and change
attitude of tourists both domestic &
international under 'Incredible India'
campaign

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।

Indian architecture got developed during period of Mahajanpadas in cave styles, stupas (relics) etc due to Jainism & Buddhism influences.

Advent of Buddhism

Gautam Buddha's ashes were to be stored / saved in different places in stupas.

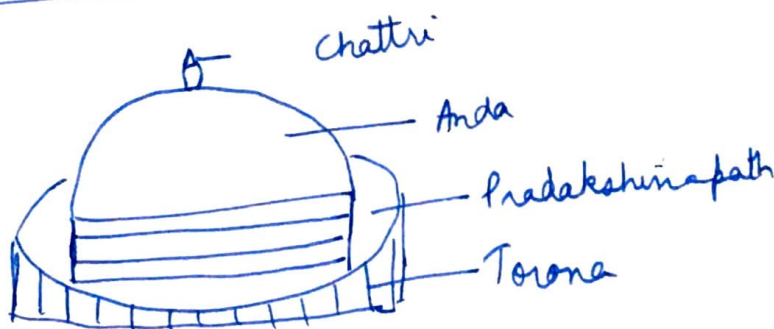


Fig Buddhist stupa

Achoka

developed stupas at Sanchi, Sarnath etc.

- Various cave architecture got developed for the followers of the Buddhist religion - Monks + Upasakas

- Chaityas (Prayer halls)
- Viharas (Residing places)

For eg: Bagh caves in MP.

- During Gupta Age, caves at Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta which are now UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

- Many Mahaviharas and universities developed in Ancient India which were visited by foreign travellers like Xuan Zang, Nalanda by Kumaragupta; Vikramshila, Taxila - used by Kautilya; Shareka etc

Jain Architecture

- Earlier cave architecture developed for eg Kharavela Kings in Udaigiri.

- later developed its own styles of temples. Solanki school / Gujrat school of Nagara styles. For eg Mt Abu Delwara Temple.

- Statues developed for eg Bahubali monolithic at in Karnataka.

Hence they were pivotal in development of architecture through development of various centres of excellence like Sarnath, Mathura, Gandhara, Nagapattinam in south (Andhra). These centres produced not just architecture but also various art forms like sculptures, seals, dance, music, folk art etc.

expressed by western educated middle class Indians for eg Surendra Nath Banerjee, Dinshaw Wacha, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc.

- They created local (provincial) political associations since 1860s & 70s and believed in constitutionalism - prayer, petition, memo to British. But Lytton exposed myth of Benevolent Despotism which led moderates to create nationwide association as INC.

Rippon's Policies

- He revoked drastic measures announced like VPA 1978.
- Known for his local self govern-ment orders to increase decentralisation.

- Later extremists like B.G. Tilak held INC to be a conspiracy of duping and ex-Imperial Civil Servant A.O. Hume. INC was a safety valve to ensure mass participat ion ~~act~~ does not happen & Indian elites could be coopted.

- Thus he did not suppress INC's annual meetings & activities. Thus INC could propagate nationalism further.

Although INC early moderates did not succeed much in their demands as shown by disappointing Indian Councils Act 1891; hence radicals like Lal-Bal-Pal trio emerged on national scene.

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 is known as father of the nation because of his integrity on efforts and reconciliatory politics

to ensure Indian national struggle remains inclusive; national & peaceful.
largely peaceful

Gandhiji changed
Methods

Satyagrahas (1916-20)
Non-cooperation /
Khilafat Mvt.
(1920)

Constructive works (in between)

Civil Disobedience
Mvt. (1931)

Constructive works

Quit India
Movement (1942)

Rationale for changing as per circumstances

1) Satyagrahes : Champaran, Kheda etc
to ensure farmers / largest section of
population get integrated into national
struggle.

2) Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union strike
& Gandhiji's fast unto death to ensure
reconciliation between capitalists &
worker class in India as opposed to
violent overthrow as was the case in USSR
1917

3) Khilafat & Non cooperation : To ensure
minorities get integrated and make
INC as the national party of masses.

4) Violence at Chauri-chaura led to
Gandhiji's abrupt withdrawal. But he
emphasized on right means to

achieve right ends. Hence he worked on constructive programmes to increase internal capacities of fellow Indians.

5) Salt Satyagraha / Civil Disobedience :

To ensure British government's benevolent despotism myth gets exposed and farmers, middle class, lower caste (Harijans), women, minorities all could relate to.

6) Quit India Movement : gave slogan of "do or die but don't live to see mother India in chains". Thus promoted violence passively.

It is said that since masses had already participated in earlier movements; now was the time for 'war of manoeuvre' the direct attack.

Gandhiji was after all a politician; hence he used struggle - Truce - Struggle effectively to liberate India.

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।

As per Marxist discourse,
imperialism is the final stage of capitalism
Capitalism in the west drove industrial
revolution in the mid-18th century.

Industrial Revolution and Imperialism

Western Countries (UK, Germany)

- IR was the major cause of imperialism
- Need to ensure cheap labour, ^{raw} materials and market to sell produced goods by machines at home (eg powerlooms of Manchester) drove them to occupy / colonise lands far beyond their shores.
- To eg: British Empire was huge that sun never set on the Empire

From Caribbean Islands to Malay Peninsula.

Germany's second industrial revolution of 1870s led them to produce high quality iron & steel, coal mining.

- They ensured dominance of western capitalism in entire world eg Africa, semi-colonialism in China.

However in other parts like Japan: imperialism caused industrial revolution. Demands set up by US to open Japan forcibly and humiliation by foreign culture gave them push for nationalist driven modernisation of economy post Meiji Restoration.

Russia: USSR opposed imperial policies

of western countries but Lenin's
New Economic Policy 1921 led USSR
to also modernise, industrialise to
save itself from falling again into
capitalist hands.

Hence Industrial Revolution
had been cause, effect and anti-
thesis to imperialism in different
parts. Industrial Revolution led to
increased competition or imperialism
caused great power rivalry & fuelled
industrial revolution through wars.

The world today is seeing
Industrial Revolution 4.0 and India is
first time participating as free country.
Need to ensure this IR4.0 does not lead
to neo-imperialism of MNCs.

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 forms the mosaic of Indian society. Although Indian constitution tried to eliminate caste based discrimination (under Right to Equality Article 14-18) but it has persisted.

Causes for persistence

- 1) Newer versions of caste associations:
 - Social Media groups joining Patels of Bihar & Gujarat. Thus reaffirming caste consciousness.
- 2) Socio-economic conditions:
 - Caste based linkages. still used in employment recommendations in informal sector.
 - Favouritism done by authorities due to soft corner.

3) State's policies of Reservation

- led to secularization of caste :
earlier used for customs now for availing
secular benefits from state.

4) Political conditions

- Mobilization based on caste identities
eg RJD in Bihar, SP-BS P in UP,
DMK, AIDMK in TN.

- Informal party practices of dynastic
politics, no intra party democracy.

Consequences

- 1) Increased demands for reservations
for eg even upper caste like Marathas,
Jats.

- 2) Polarization of society based on caste
biases. For eg: community conflicts
between Odalits & Thakurs in western
UP

3) Emergence of Radicalism in Dalit Politics

- Parties like that of Chandrasekhar Azad, Dalit Panthers of Maharashtra in 1970s.

4) Upper caste developing complex of lower caste - leading to vicious cycle of biasedness, stereotypes.

Government has taken caste discrimination as legal offence of SC/ST

Prevention of Atrocities Act Thus need to still make people aware, empathetic

towards weaker sections and move away from politics of identity (caste) towards development as given by 2nd

ARC

16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is a feeling of ~~excessive~~ loyalty towards one's own region that creates discriminatory tendencies towards the other, even hatred sometimes. Hence it can either lead to increased developmental calls or secessionism.

Threat to National Integrity

Causes of such Regionalism:

1) Increased cultural subjugation leading to identity crisis. For eg North Eastern Tribes (Nagas etc)

2) Political processes stifled leading to lack of safety valve to dis content. For eg: T & K elections rigging in 1980s.

3) Religious fundamentalism: Increasing polarization, radicalisation ~~leads to~~ justified in the name of supernatural
For eg. Khalistan movement.

Consequences

1) Little room for negotiation by the state.

2) Use of violence by people & larger violence by authorities to curb them and protect law & order. For eg:

AFSPA 1958 being enacted.

Tool for Political Participation

Causes:

1) Relative deprivation of the people in the region. For eg: Vidarbha

2) Lack of middle class jobs for natives leading to 'Sons of Soil Politics'
eg: ~~the~~ MNS in Maharashtra.

3) Cultural issues :

- ~~not~~ Imposition of language for eg
Bengali in hilly areas of Punjab
- Assamese in borderland areas

4) Economic progress leading to political power. For eg in Punjab, Haryana after Green Revolution; dominant caste phenomena.

Consequences

- 1) Demands for reservations of Haryana
75% jobs reserved for locals in 2020
- 2) Increased regional party dominance
leading to coalition era in politics
- 3) Enhanced concessions in form of grants,
constitutional provisions eg Article 371.
Sarkaria Commission noted it is
not only identity but cell for development
thus regionalism if merged can be good for India.

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।

India recently started working on Natural Gas Grid to ensure a gas based economy in future while moving away from fossil fuels like coal, crude oil etc.

Primary Energy Source

Natural gas is ~~often~~ a renewable source of energy and is

of 2 types :

1) Conventional gas : found along crude oil.

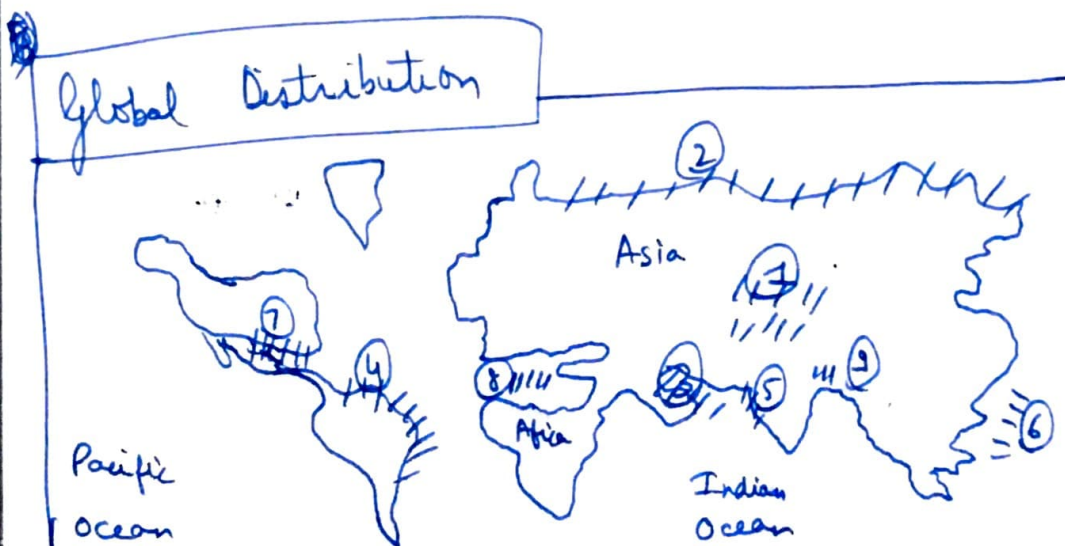
2) Non-conventional gas : Shale gas, Coal bed Methane (CBM), Coal seam Methane (CSM)

They are more efficient energy resource that can fuel India's progress and

decrease our import bill and also Carbon emissions; thus its usage is going to increase further.

Usage

- 1) Domestic Consumption → LPG cylinders
→ City Gas Distribution
- 2) Auto-fuel eg CNG cars in Delhi-NCR.
- 3) Industry usage: can be used for Combustion furnaces instead of coal.
- 4) Can reduce import dependence if domestic sources are exploited.



- 1) Central Asian countries
- 2) Arctic Region & Siberia
- 3) Gulf Region
- 4) South American Atlantic North coast
- 5) Gulf of Khambhat in India
- 6) South China Sea
- 7) Gulf of florida & Caribbean region
- 8) Mediterranean (newly found by Turkey)
- 9) North - East India

Indian government has taken several steps like NELP policy, exploration of shale gas, FDI allowed, India Gas Exchange [IGX] and also North East integration with India's gas grid to ensure gas based future.

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।

Great Rift Valley system is found in Africa from Egypt and Horn of Africa to South Eastern coast

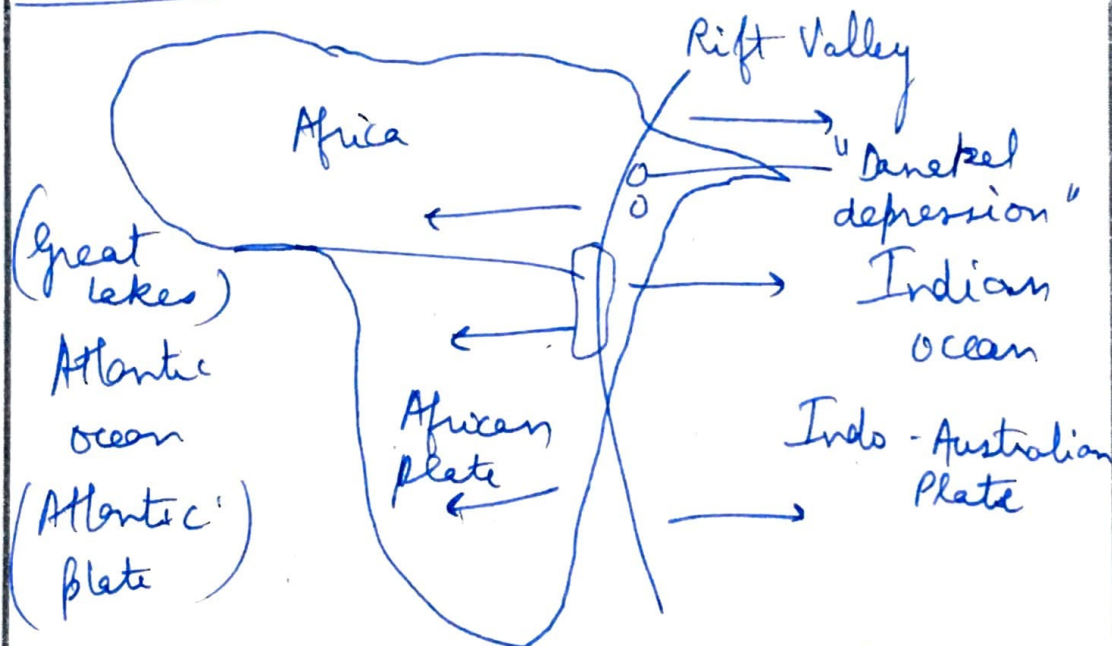


Fig : African Rift Valley system

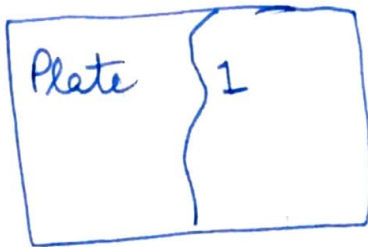
Process of Formation

1) Plate Tectonic Movement

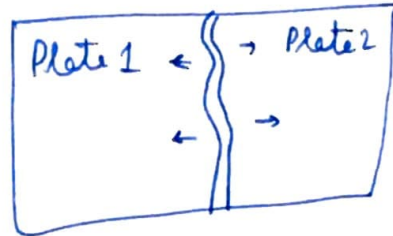
Plates on the earth crust keeps on moving / floating on a liquid

molten magma in the aesthenosphere.

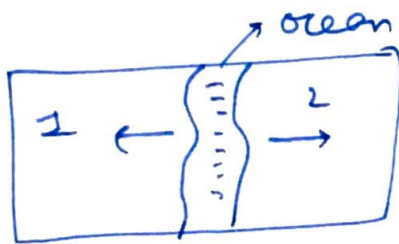
When continental plate develops a fault in the plate that starts separating; it develops a rift valley.



Minor fault



Fault widens due to divergent boundary movement



Rift Valley develops & gets filled by ocean waters of surrounding water body.

2) The cracks in the plate develop either due to increased pressure from surrounding plates

due to convergent boundary & thus
cracked eg Narmada; Tapi Rift
Valleys on India - Australian plate

or due to divergent boundary
pull as seen in great Rift Valley
system (African plate & Indo-Aust
ralian plates moving away)

This is a natural process
as explained by Alfred Wegner,
Hess, Parker in terms of spread
of Panthalassa, Gondwana, Tethys
sea. These process take millions of
years but impact of decreasing elevation
of land & increasing temperature can be
seen in great African Rift Valley.

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 is undergoing worst water crisis as explained by NITI Aayog Composite Water Management Report 2018. This is due to a variety of factors.

Factors causing depletion

Economic

① Agriculture uses 80% groundwater; irrigation types are surface & flood which leads to wastage

② Industrial effluent discharges without treatment makes water contaminated

③ Use of pesticide & chemical led to Arsenic contamination in Ganges region.

→ Usage of water intensive crop
India: net virtual water exporter
of Rice, sugarcane

Geographic

- 1) Less + uneven rainfall experienced
due to Monsoonal climate (70%
in 3 months)
- 2) Water stressed regions devoid of
irrigation eg Marathwada, Rajasthan
(only 49% agriculture irrigated)
- 3) Different soil types have different
water retention capacity. For eg rains in
Rajasthan's 'kenker' soil / sandy lead
to less storage and more surface runoff.

Political factors

- 1) LPG policy + detrimental impact on
forest ecology : leading to increased
surface runoff & less groundwater
recharge

- 2) Water harvesting inadequate capacity
 India's storage : 218 bcm / per capita
 China's storage : 700 + bcm / p.c.
- 3) Local level bodies don't have funds,
functions & functionaries to enact
Water governance schemes.

Implications

- 1) Cities unsustainable : Chennai in 2018
- 2) Farmer's debt crisis & suicides increasing
- 3) Lack of water for industrial usage eg:
silicon wafer manufacturing unable to
take place in India under Atmanirbhar
Bharat Abhiyan
- 4) Deaths due to water diseases : India 190/122
On Water Quality Index
- 5) Enhanced disaster risks { Droughts
 Heat Waves.

Need to take Mishra Shah Committee
recommendations & implement Jal Shakti
Abhiyan

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 is a geographical feature with an elevated large piece of flat land. For eg Deccan Plateau, Chotanagpur plateau, Malwa Plateau.

Formation

1) Subduction of land due to tectonic forces of compression & stretching on convergent boundaries or divergent boundaries respectively

2) Erosion of land due to wind, water & other physical forces for millions of years leading to formation of distinct valleys & plateaus.

3) Volcanic Eruptions

Basaltic

Due to sudden outburst of lava
that flows over large distance and
increases the height of the region.

Deccan Plateau

- Formed due to hotspots in Indian Ocean Basin when Indo Australian plate travelled towards Eurasian Plate.
- Basaltic lava forms the base hence Deccan plateau is rich in minerals like Iron ores (Kudremukh in Karnataka)
- Black soil dominates here
- Deccan plateau is tilted towards South East .i.e. elevation increases from North West to south east direction. Hence major rivers flow to Bay of Bengal.



Economic significance

- 2) Cotton growing rich Black soil
- 2) Minerals like
 - Aluminium
 - Bauxite
 - Iron
- 3) Laterite soil found in Bengaluru region good for horticult and crops
- 4) Uranium found in Bhima Basin

Deccan plateau holds high significance due to growing India's energy demands & resource crunch.