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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Hooish Parashay	Registration Number	214438
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	3 Jan 2021
Center	online		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

10:50

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, also called 'Grand old man of India' was a moderate Congress man, British law-maker and industrialist. He had a huge impact on Indian national movement.

Imprint of Naoroji on National Movement

① Economic Exploitation - Coined 'Theory of wealth' in 'Poverty and Un-British Rule of India'

② Esposued swaraj - first use of term swaraj in 1906 Congress session, chaired by Naoroji.

③ founder of Congress - with Aotume,

WC Bannerjee etc in 1886 and its
President 4 times (maximum).

④ Extremist - Moderate Bridge - connected
Lot-Pal-Bal to SN Bannerjee etc by
bringing com. Mught. schools

⑤ British land mobilisation - India House
to take out journal "India" to show
exploitation happening in India.

⑥ Societies leadership - East India
Association (EIA) & India House.

Hence, Naoroji is rightly called grand
old man of India, whose methods ~~was~~
influenced Gandhi and later nationalists.

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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 (QIM) was started by Gandhiji in 1940 Wardhe session after the failure of Cripps Mission under the war-cry of "Do or Die".

QIM Struggle Phases (Background)

- Start of World War II by British Allied forces
- India brought in war, even against Congress resignation in 1939
- failure to reach consensus in August offer and Cripps Mission.

New direction to struggle against British colonial rule

① Last phase of Gandhian struggle against British injustice after Non cooperation & civil Disobedience.

- ② strong resolve of "Do or Die" and individual segregation to fill jails.
- ③ integration of provincial state movements such as by Balwant Rai Mehta after 1939 INC resolution
- ④ Expose British exploitative character — to join WW2 at India's cost without even taking consent by Lord Linlithgow.
- ⑤ Violent protests — after arrest of all INC leaders showing inability of British to hold territory.

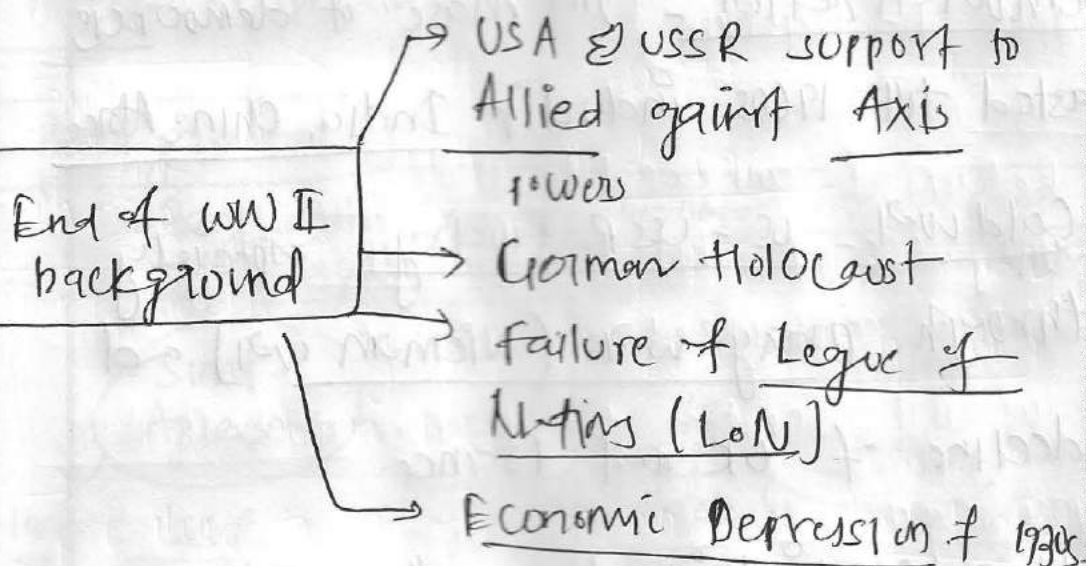
However, it also suffered problems like directionlessness and violent repression by British. But it showed British that India doesn't differentiate between fascist Nazis & imperialist Britons.

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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 II ended after the nuclear
bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima, and
subsequent surrenders of Germany, Italy
and Japan. It led to creation of new
international order.



New International order Began

① Global cooperation on international
body — Rise of UNIO by UN Charter
in 1945.

- ② International Monetary Regime - Bretton Woods conference for IMF and World Bank.
- ③ Post-war support - Marshall plan led to creation of European Economic Union (EEU) and now EU.
- ④ Democratization - 2nd phase of democratization lasted till 1960s, including India, China, Africa.
- ⑤ Cold war - US - USSR rivalry especially through proxy wars (Vietnam war) and decline of UK and France.
- ⑥ Neo-Imperialism - through "global hegemony" replaced colonial tendencies.

This New world order further changed drastically in 1991 after USSR collapse and rise of Multipolar world, with India as a Superpower.

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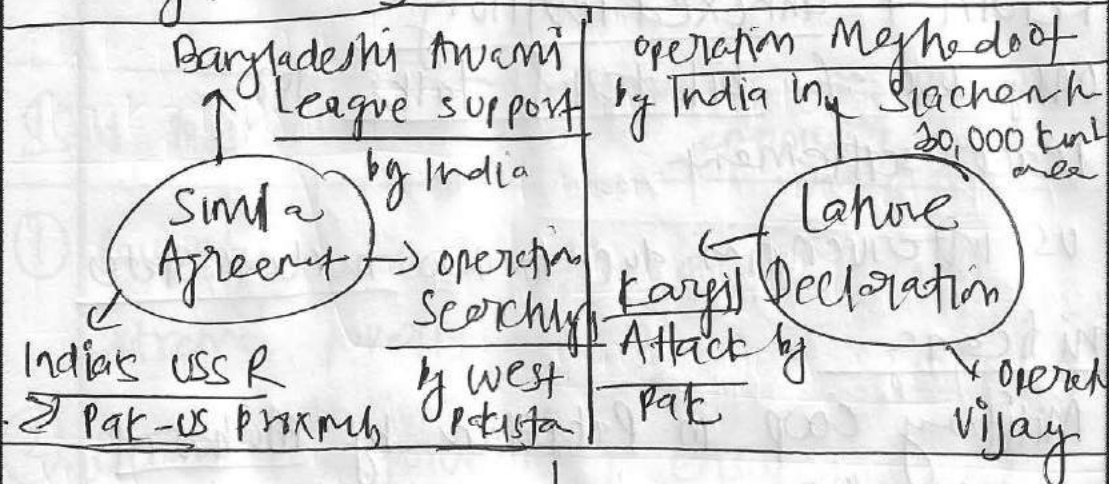
4. The Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) are two key milestones in the history of the Indian subcontinent. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

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

Simla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) were the treaties between India and Pakistan after the end of 1971 Bangladesh liberation war & 1999 Kargil Attack respectively.

Background



Simla Agreement

features

- ① Retreat of India to pre-war position
- ② Identification of UN Line of Trench as Line of Control (LoC)

③ Repatriation of prisoners of war (POW)
significance

- ① India-Pakistan rivalry strengthened
- ② US-Pakistan proximity & collaboration
- ③ India-USSR Treaty of Peace & friendship leading to dealignment of NAM

Lahore Declaration

feature

1. Return of annexed territory
2. only use of bilateral talks for peace settlement
3. US intervention due to two nuclear states

Significance

1. Military coup in Pakistan by Musharraf
 2. India's "responsible nuclear power" tag
 3. India-Pakistan bus diplomacy started
- Hence, these two greenprints shaped Indian subcontinent history.

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

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

Social security is a "tool of welfareism" that involves protection to all citizens in form of health, education, insurance etc against unforeseen circumstances.

eg: ESIC and EPFO as social security
NCT (SSN) for employees

SSN to involve economic empowerment

- ① Poverty levels in India at (22%) and extreme poverty at (5%)
- ② Economic empowerment ensures social mobility. eg: caste reservation for higher social status.
- ③ Seasonal poverty - Agriculture dependent (52%) population with no wage between crop cutting.

SSN to include social empowerment

- ① untouchability - prevents economic participation of low caste Dalit workers
e.g. manual scavengers.
- ② women empowerment - Gender wage gap of (34%). patriarchy and low female labour force rate (LFPR) leads to social insecurity.
- ③ Minorities - communal threats etc.
Godhra Riots (2002) destroy houses, workplaces, workplaces etc. leading to social insecurity.
- ④ Migrant workers - son of soil Theory leads to labour market discrimination.

India is committed to providing social security under Ast 33 by creating "just social order" and SDG 1 to eliminate poverty by both steps.

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

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

Globalisation is the greater interconnectedness among people, cultures and countries by faster exchange of labour, capital, goods and ideas.

It has two components - glocalisation (local in global) and globalisation (global in local)

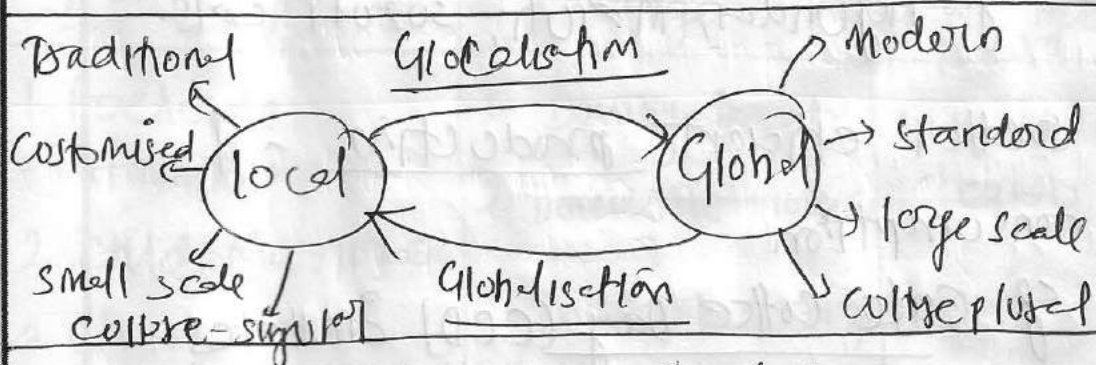


fig 1: Interrelationship

local in Global (Glocalisation)

- ① Greater acceptance of the global culture by merging with local
eg: Paneer Tikka burger in McDonalds

② Alter-Globlisation - Creation of distinct
identity of local.

eg: Yoga and Idli-Dosa now
internationalised.

③ Heterogenisation - By consumer
nationalism. eg: Buying swadeshi goods
based on MNCs + trade.

Global in local (Globalisation)

① Higher consumer choice at cheap rates
eg: Hyundai, Maruti, Suzuki cars.

② Better efficient production and
consumption

eg: Cafe Coffee Day (CCD) imitates
Starbucks

③ International culture - Youth culture
and hegemony. eg: Jeans over kurta.

Hence, globalisation is a 'two-way process'
that mixes cultures into homogenous
features

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।

NCRB Crimes in India Statistics (2018) says that 34 Lakh gender-based violence (GBV) happened in India, 33K rapes and 240 acid attacks included.

Various forms of GBV in India

Youth stage	Marriage	Old Age
1. Feticide, Infant homicide 2. Child Marriage 3. Child sexual Abuse 4. Female Gender Mutilation (FGM) eg: Khatna 5. Breast ironing 6. Trafficking	1. Dowry Deaths 2. Domestic violence 3. Dowry burning 4. Witch-hunting 5. Marital Rapes 6. Honour killing 7. Etcetera & rapes 8. Acid Attacks	1. Widow cleansing 2. Sati 3. Abandonment eg: vandalism widows

Ways to tackle GBV

- ① Gender positive infrastructure - use of Nishchaya fund which is 90% used
eg: street lights, shelter houses
 - ② Reporting of crimes - police sensitization and use of "Mohila Police" to recount events.
 - ③ End capital punishment of ^{same} crime -
leads to lower reporting since 94% attackers are known.
 - ④ Rape laws amendment - consenting teenage adults form 40% of all cases.
 - ⑤ create District welfare committees (DWCs) envisioned in Dowry Act
- India is committed to gender equality under SDG 5 and UN CEDAW, also by DPSP Art 31 for eliminating GBV.

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 are land areas with over 10% canopy cover in urban areas and at least 0.5 mha of land (forest survey of India (FSI))

Types of urban forestry

- District Protected Areas.
eg. SN Park in Mumbai
- Nagar Van Udyan
- Sacred groves eg. kavu in Kerala
- Backyard Mini forestry.
eg. Miyawadi method

Benefits

- ① Temperature Regulation — Prevent urban heat island (UHI) and urban cold island (UCI) effects.
- ② Better water seepage — Prevent urban floods and aquifer recharge.

③ Air pollution regulation - Reduce SO_2 and CO_2 , $PM_{2.5}$ emissions by vehicles
eg: Aarey forests in Mumbai

④ "commons" - for low income groups (LIC) to collect timber, fuel etc.

Steps by government

- ① Nagor van vayan scheme for at least 200 urban forests.
- ② Green India Mission (GIM) to convert 5 mha of land area to forests.
- ③ Smart cities Mission (SCM) for (100) SCs with environmental sustainability.

Hence, urban forestry is very beneficial, especially in light of "land crunch".

Miyakawa method of Kerala can be applied to all India through school drives etc.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Globalisation is the greater flow of labour, Capital, goods and ideas across borders creating interconnectedness of economies.

IT Industry which is \$3T industry across world and highest employer in service sector in India, is affected by it.

Globalisation on IT Industry

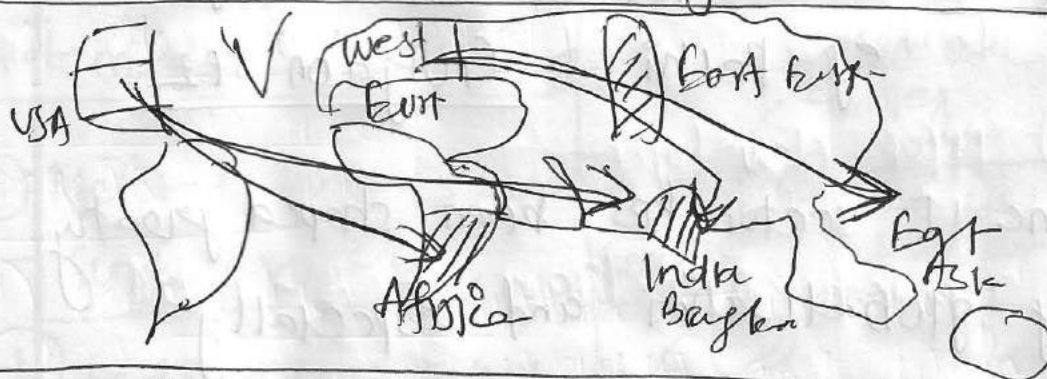


Fig 1: Outflow of IT Industry

① shift to low cost economies - specially in skilled labour countries - eg. India.

② Outsourcing of work - from west Europe and America by FDI and FII to East Asia.

eg: Goldman Sachs foreign office in world in Bengaluru.

③ Rural to urban - IT companies, especially in ITPO sector shift to urban areas eg: Cyberabad in Hyderabad.

④ Suburbanisation - from core business District (CBD) to fringes due to cheaper land and earlier infrastructure.
eg: Delhi to Gurgaon SEZ.

Hence IT sector has been shaped greatly by globalisation and especially WTO Clause 4 process - "Shift of labour without movement of labour".

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।

India's tourism sector is 4th largest in the world, with a potential to become 2nd largest. (WEF Travel & Tourism Index 2019)

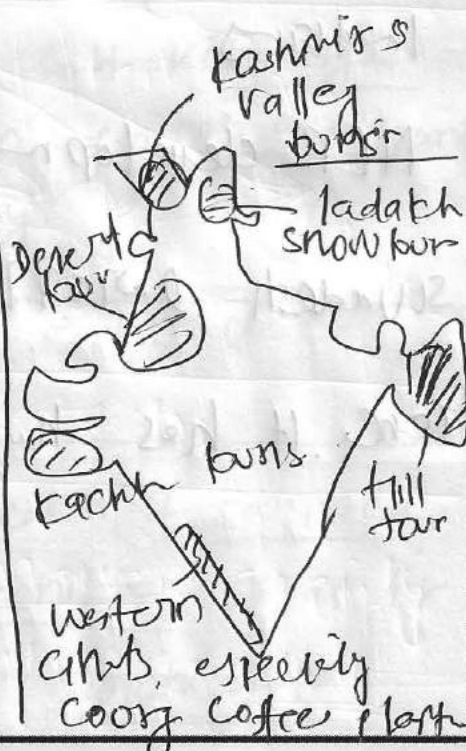
Eco-tourism is tourism for the purpose of exploring biodiversity and natural habitats such as Rivers, mountains etc.

Eco-tourism to harness potential of tourism

① Natural habitats
- Sunderbans etc.

② undeveloped hill
areas - eg: North
East

③ Western Ghats -
Coffee plantations



Challenges

1. Infrastructure - 60% of NER is forest and 80% hills with no roads.
2. Isolated - Andaman Islands with tribal antagonism Eg. Sentinel Islands.
3. Absence of communication tower eg mobile networks.

Government Steps

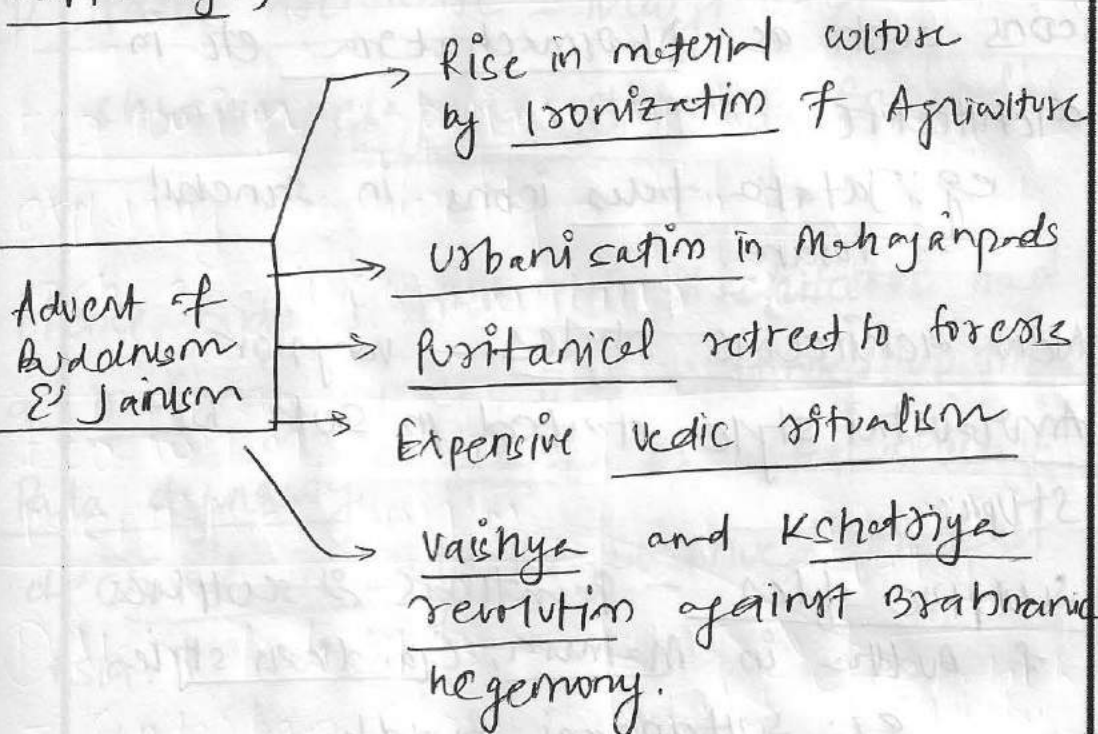
- ① Dehko Apna Desh scheme for Indians.
- ② NER development
- ③ Swadesh Darshan Eco-circuit: Hence, it has huge potential.

9:00

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 were part of "Shramana culture" that hastened the architectural development in Mauryan and post-Mauryan era, from 400 BC to at least 600 AD (Gupta Age)



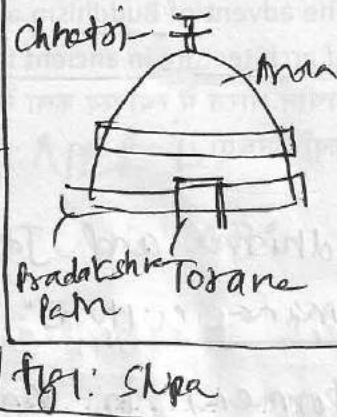
Impact of Buddhism on architecture in Ancient India

① Stupa Architecture - Creation of stupa, ambulatory or meditation stupas for Buddhist relics eg. Sanchi Stupa

- ② Cave Architecture - use of hillsides to build magnificent caves.

eg: Ajanta and Bagh
Satvahanas

by



- ③ Buddhist iconography - use of Buddhist icons such as Dharmachakra etc. in architecture.

eg: Jataka tales icons in Sanchi
Torana.

- ④ New architectural styles - very or Amravathi style started in soon for stupas.

- ⑤ Sculpture styles - Paintings & sculptures of Buddha in Mathura, Gandhara style.

eg: Suttangari Buddha.

Impact of Jainism on architecture of Ancient India

- ① Cave Architecture - Jain specific caves

eg: Kharavela Kings of Kalinga built
"Gumpha" Caves

② Temple Architecture - Exquisitely carved
Mt Abu Dilwara Temple by Solanki
rulers.

③ Painting styles of Buildings - Mostly in
manuscript style of Kalpasutras etc

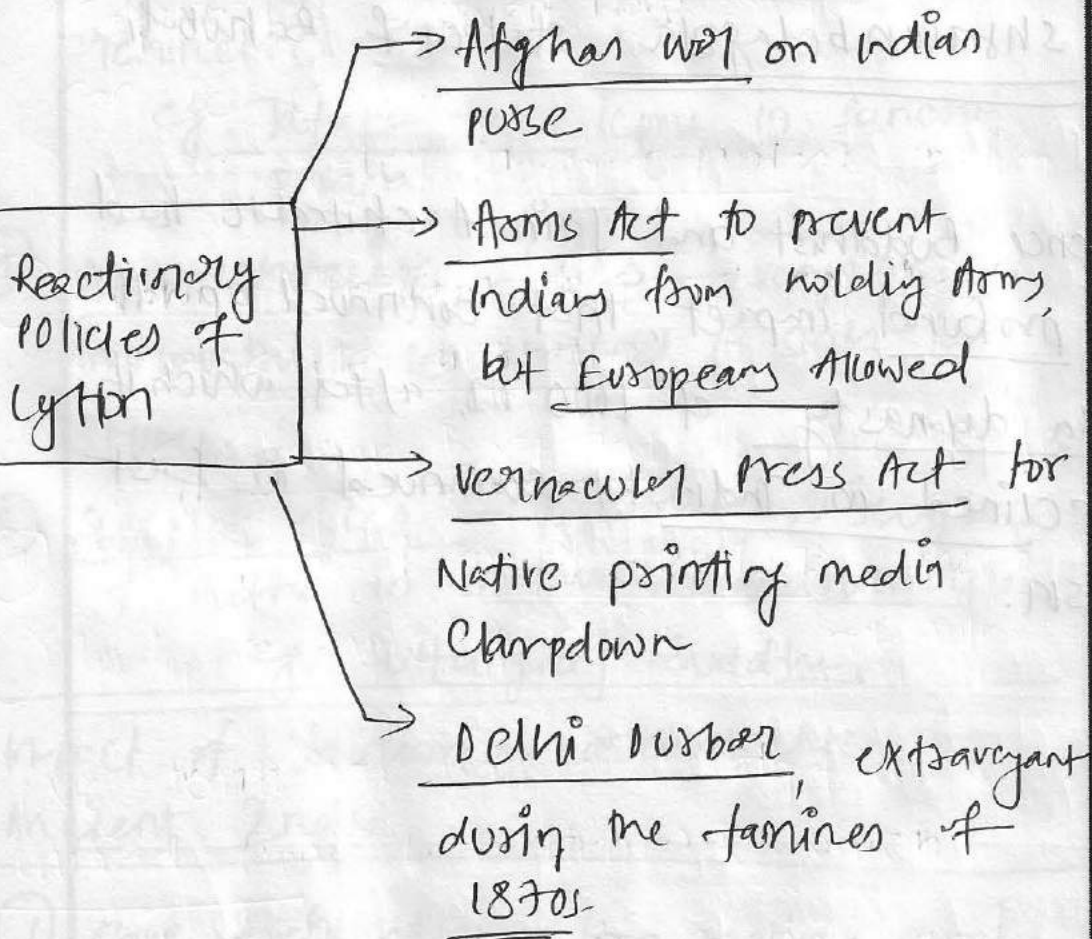
④ statue Architecture - Marji Tungi and
Shavanbelagola statues of Bahubali

Hence, Buddhist and Jain Architecture had
a profound impact, that continued up till
Pala dynasty of 1000 AD, after which it
declined in India, but continued in East
Asia.

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।

Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885 by A O Hume, greatly influenced by the dual policies of Lord Lytton and Lord Ripon.



This was followed by Lord Ripon, who was a moderate and a liberal.

Liberal policies
of Rippon

- Reversing the Arms Act and vernacular Act
- Ilbert Bill introduced for trial of British by Indian judges, later repealed
- Self government policies for local government by fixed devolution

Impact of Lytton on INC formation

- ① Polarised middle-class educated Indians on the purpose of British rule.
- ② Immasculation of Indians by Arms Act, which was resented by Tilak.
- ③ Imperialist nature of British — exposed by Afghan adventure, which was termed as "Himalayan blunder".
- ④ Reformist nature of British rule eroded.

Impact of Ripon on INC formation

- ① Libert Bill controversy - exposed racist nature of British, where Indians cannot judge British subjects.
- ② Impact ~~of~~ social movement - organised protest by Britishers and subsequent capitulation, showed how organisation can be useful.
eg: Later Moderate protests influence
- ③ Allowed Indians to group together, under single umbrellas.
eg: Indian Association by SN Banerjee.
- ④ Allowed local power revolution, which led to more demands of self rule.

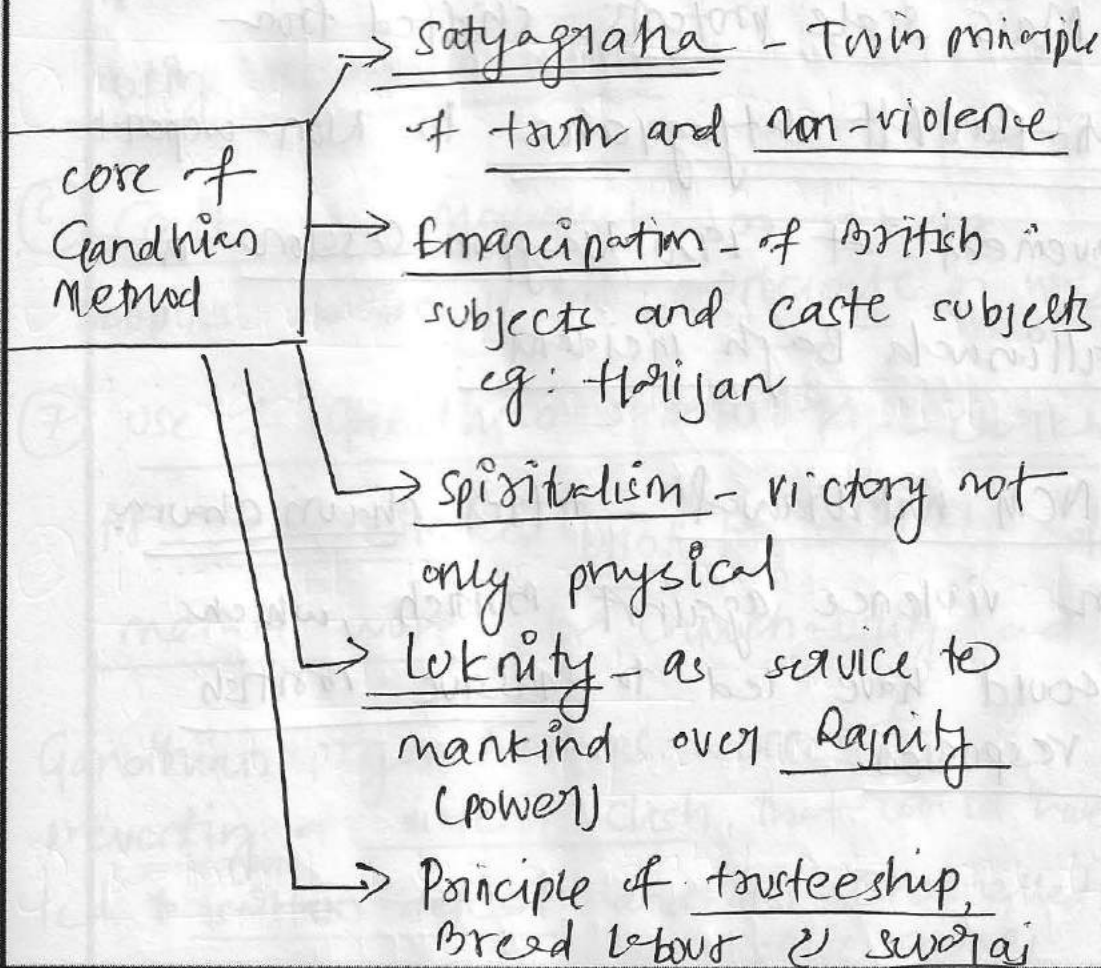
INC formation was a catalyst in a united front to British rule, which acted as "umbrella" for multiple and organised groups like socialists, Gandhians.

9.25

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, also called "father of the Nation" was a political pragmatist and an astounding leader, who could read peoples minds and change the method of struggle to best suit the contextual problems.



Gandhian Adaptability to changing circumstances

- ① Non-violent protests - Against the militant revolutionaries of 1910s (eg: Anushilan Samiti) on seeing brutal British repression.
eg: Ghosh Brothers trial and Muztarpar conspiracy leading to British media trials.
- ② Mass scale protests - Shifted from Mun-Rowlatt Satyagraha to Non-cooperation movement at 1920 Nagpur Session on Jallianwala Bagh incident.
- ③ NCM withdrawal - After Chauri Chaura on violence against British, which could have led to massive British responses.

④ Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) launch
on Simon commission protests by Dandi
March

— use of salt as a symbol, which was
respected by Indians as proof of
loyalty

⑤ Gandhi-Irwin Pact — Relented to let
Irwin govern peace & release prisoners
for Round Table conference (RTC) on
loosing steam in CDM.

⑥ Quit India Movement — on reading
people's desire to not participate in WW2

⑦ use of Gandhian symbology — charkha
for self-reliance, Dhoti for simplicity and
manual work for unbreakability and.

Gandhian pragmatism was successful in
preventing a violent clash, that would have
led to certain defeat, and also channelled
collective energy.

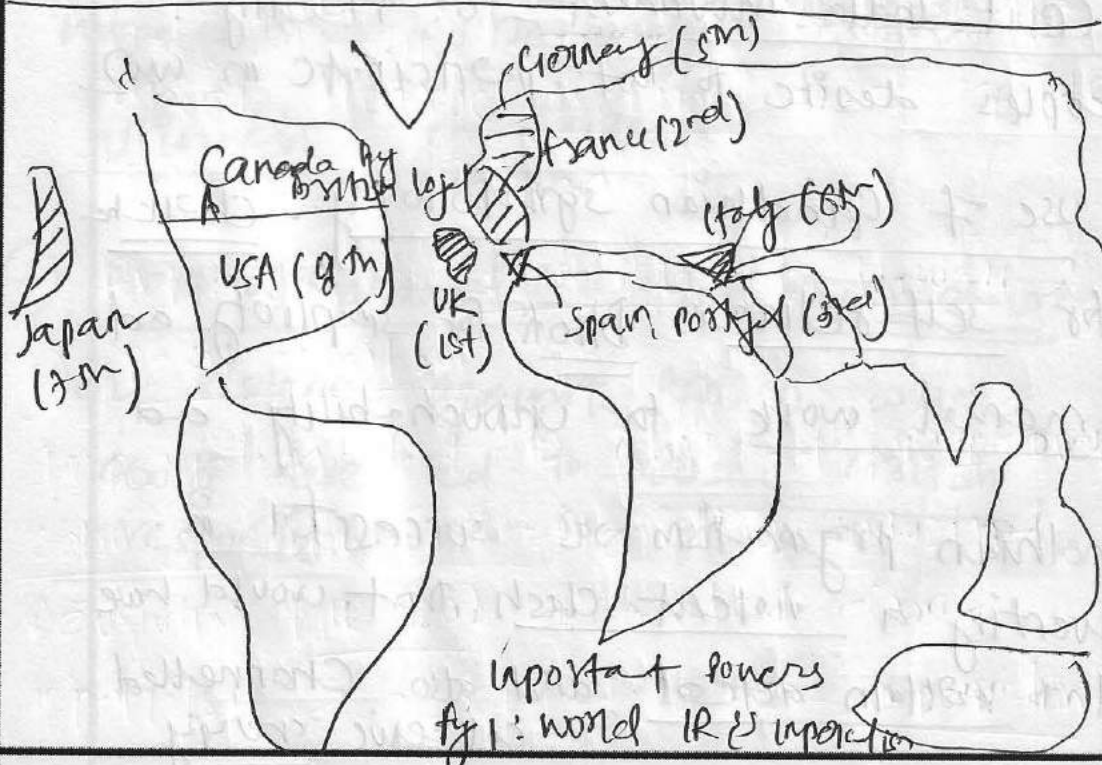
26

14. Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world. (250 words) 15

औद्योगिक क्रांति और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में साम्राज्यवाद के आरंभ के मध्य संबंधों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Industrial revolution (IR) was a phase in modern history from 1760-1840, where mode of production shifted from animate (animal, human) to inanimate (petrol, steam, coal) sources of energy. Start in England.

It is closely related to imperialism, where one country seeks to gain political control of another.



Interrelationship between IR & Imperialism

England

1. IR started in 1760s, when Blast furnace (Dorbys of Shropshire), Steam engine (Watt) and Spinning Jenny (Hargreaves) discovered
2. Rise in material production led to
 - finding new source of raw material
eg: Indigo for dyeing, cotton bales
 - finding new market for produced goods

Similar pattern was followed by France (2nd) in IR.

Italy, Germany

- ① Italy powers to industrialise after
 - unification of Italy under Sardinia Monarchy in 1861
 - unification of Germany by Prussian in 1871.

2. led to Scramble for Africa (1880s) and in 2nd opium war to control China.
3. Imperialist tendencies led to 'Triple Alliance' and world war I for fight over colonies
4. similar pattern for Japanese IR after Meiji reforms.

USA

1. latest to industrialise in 1900s, but most advanced.
2. Imperialist over South & North America under 'Monroe doctrine' as separate 'Spheres of influence'
3. Extended to East Asia like Hawaii & Pearl Harbour

Imperialism led to WWI and WWII over colonies. However, after 1950s industrial revolution (IR 3.0) dissociated from imperialism & associated to neo-imperialism.

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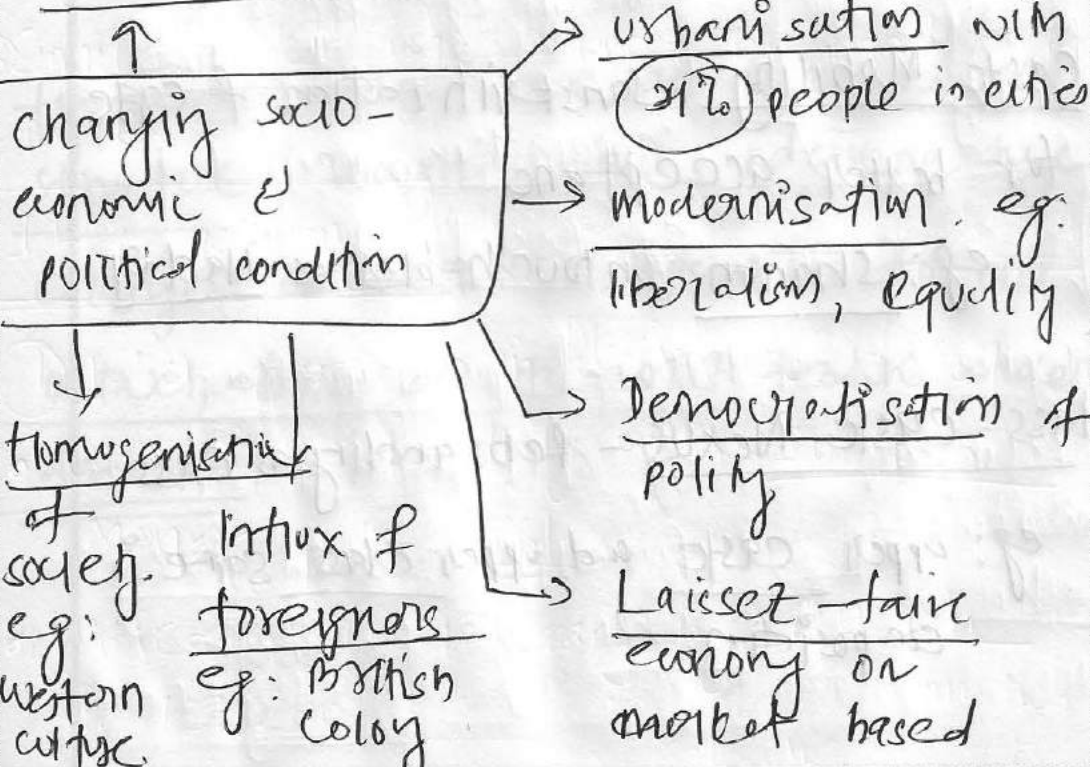
15. The caste system in India has continued to persist by adapting itself to a variety of changing socio-economic and political conditions in the past few decades. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में जाति व्यवस्था विगत कुछ दशकों में परिवर्तित होती विभिन्न सामाजिक-आर्थिक और राजनीतिक स्थितियों के अनुरूप अपने आपको ढालकर विद्यमान है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is a hierarchical, endogamous social structure based on ritual notions of 'purity & pollution' under 'chara-
varnashram dharma'.

It started 2500 years ago, but continues to persist in 21st century by adapting.

Industrialisation of work



Adaptation of Caste structure

- ① Secularisation of Caste - retreated to private sphere.
eg: Marriage law & social relations based on caste, but public actions not.
- ② Politicization of caste - Regrouped as interest groups and political parties.
eg. Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) or ATGAR (Ahrir, Jat, Gyyar) alliance.
- ③ Caste Mobility - Sanskritization of caste for better acceptance.
eg: Shanan untouchables as Madari
- ④ Class - caste Nexus - Rebranding as class.
eg: upper caste and upper class same in composition.

⑤ Migration - Chain migration of caste groups in urban areas based on caste linkage.

⑥ Industrial jobs - Contractors for inter-state jobs based on lower Caste and Caste km groups.
eg: Caste workers

⑦ Slums - mostly lower Caste; similar to how lower Caste lived in hospitals of villages.

Hence, caste has come out as a resilient structure, though it has undergone huge changes as well. It is imperative to end untouchability as its worst feature under Art 17.

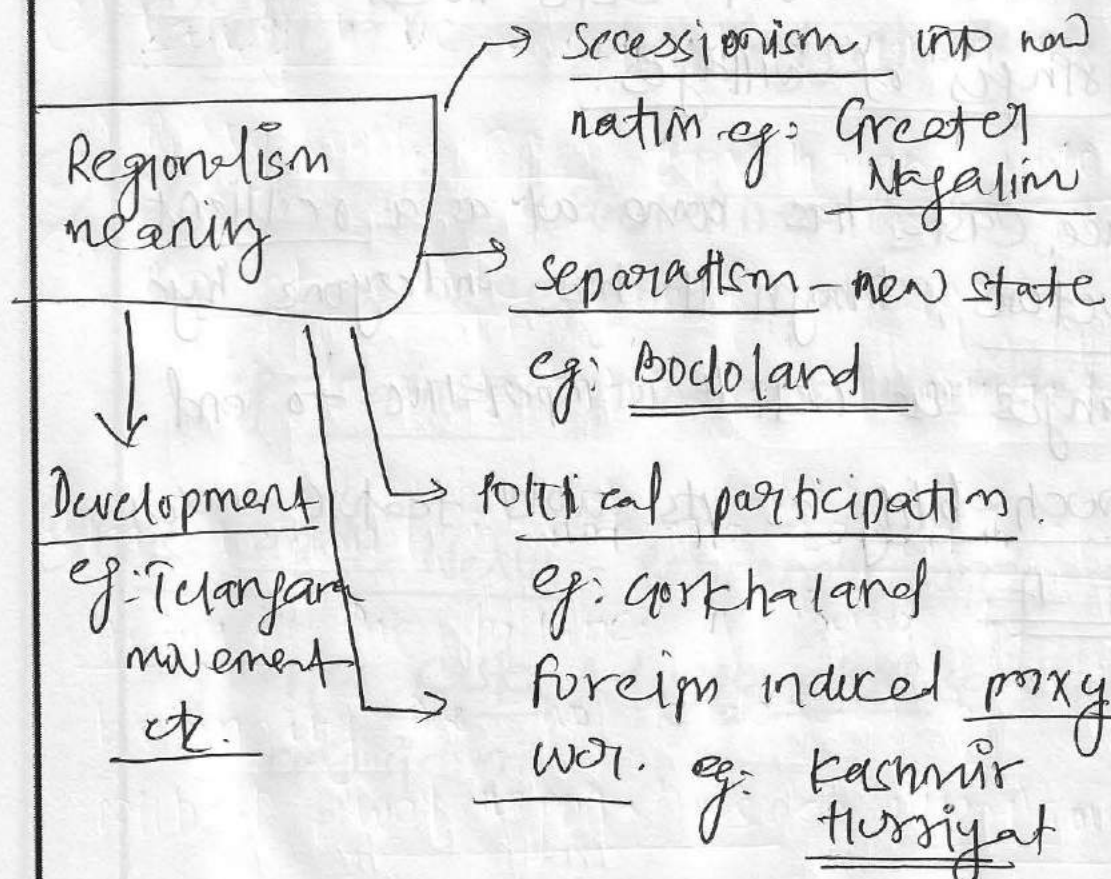
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16. It is argued by some that regionalism is a threat to national integrity while others consider it as a highly impactful tool in facilitating political participation. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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 political ideology that seeks to promote interests of one region over another and prior to interests of nation.

It shows a conflicting relation with national integrity.



Threat to National Integrity

- ① Promote loyalty to one's region over another. eg: Khelistani separatists for Sikh suba.
- ② Regional deprivation used for militant mobilisation.
eg: Naxalite in Dandakaranya & Malkangiri
- ③ Prevents single identity formation, by espousing regional identity & conflicting with national identity.
eg: Nagas as Nagaland's residents
- ④ Proxy war - Pakistan - supported in Kashmir and Myanmar - supported in Nagaland, Mizoram
eg: Rakhine Army in Myanmar, NSCN(IM) in Nagaland.

Political Participation tool

- ① Mainstreaming of regional deprivation issues which otherwise lead to terrorism.
eg: harkhand Agitation by JMM
 - ② Regional Parties - To promote regional demands and participate in centre as "coalition affiliates"
eg: TRS for Telangana Movement
 - ③ Safety valve - against terrorism & proxy wars. eg: Sikkhaland protests
 - ④ Protect culture against invasion
eg: AASO protests against migration
- Hence, regional is not the "negation of national". The balance is found by balancing the two tendencies by political power negotiations. eg: Mizo Accord

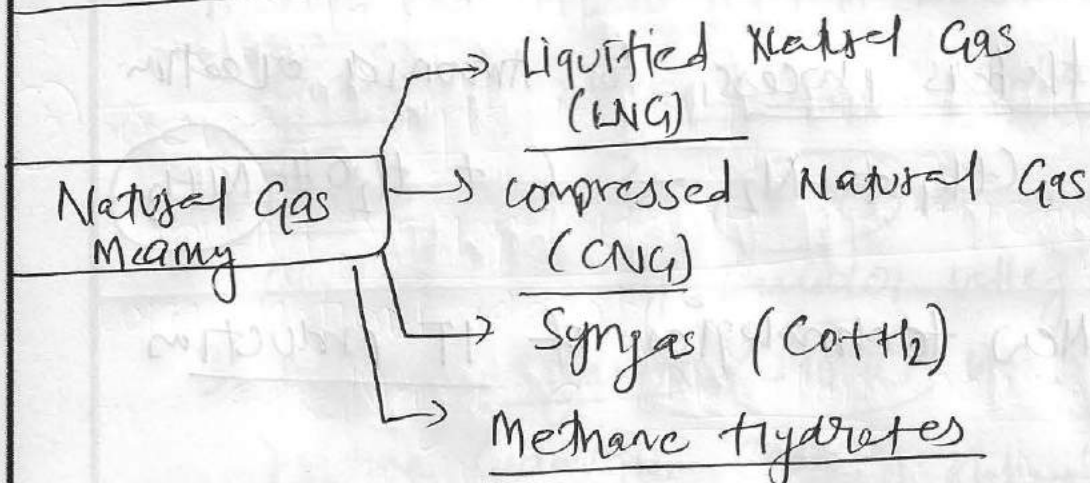
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17. Natural gas has become an important primary energy source and its consumption is projected to increase further. Identify various usages of natural gas and give a brief account of its distribution globally.

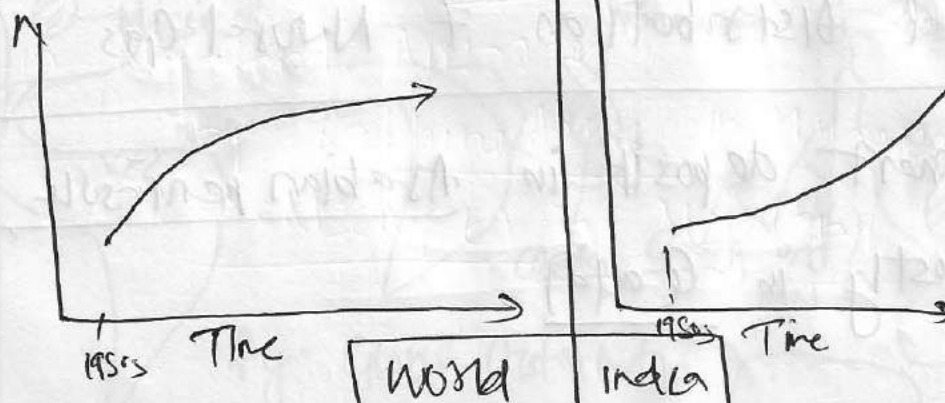
(250 words) 15

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 currently consumes 2 TCF of natural gas every year, which is projected to grow further as part of "Blue flame revolution".



Usage Trend



Usage of Natural Gas

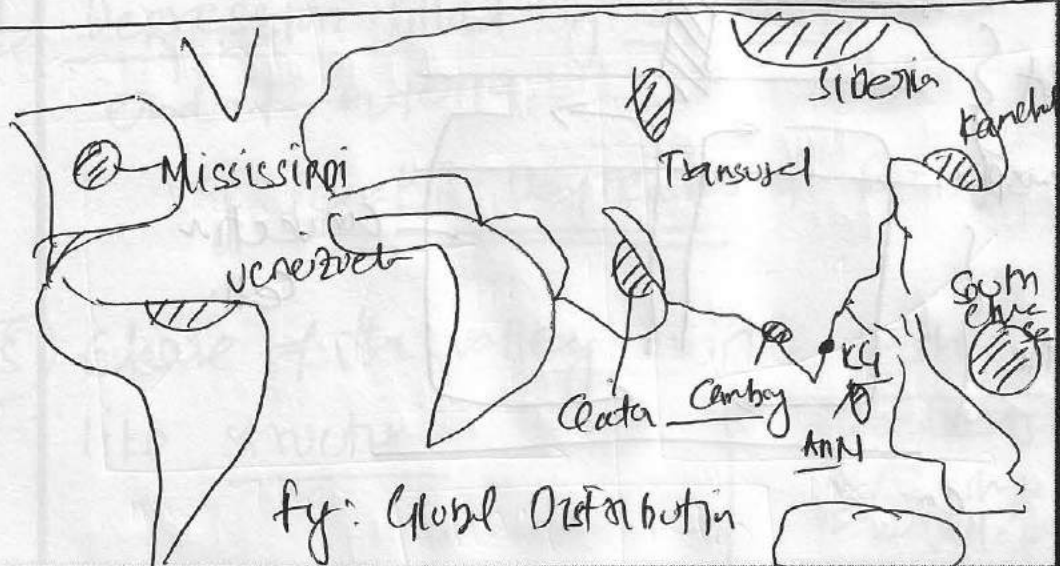
- ① Energy in vehicles eg: CNG Cars.
- ② Thermal power plants (TPP) due to ease in increasing or decreasing output.
- ③ Petrochemical industry for manufacture of polymer and other compounds.
- ④ Heber's process for Ammonia reaction

$$\text{CH}_4 + \text{N}_2 \rightarrow \text{C} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3$$
- ⑤ New technologies of IT production.
- ⑥ Household cooking eg: LNG for LPG.

Global Distribution of Natural Gas

- ① Highest deposit in Arabian peninsula, mostly in Qatar.

- ② Transujals and Siberia (Kamchetka and Sikhelin) of Russia.
- ③ Shale gas reserves in Mississippi in USA
- ④ India reserves - Mostly in unconventional hydrocarbon
 1. Shale gas +210 TCF in Krishna Godavari, Asakan - Assam, Camboy
 2. Coalbed methane - 70 TCF in all coal areas eg: Danodori valley.
 3. Methane hydrate 140 TCF in Krishna Godavari, Coimbatore, Maharashtra



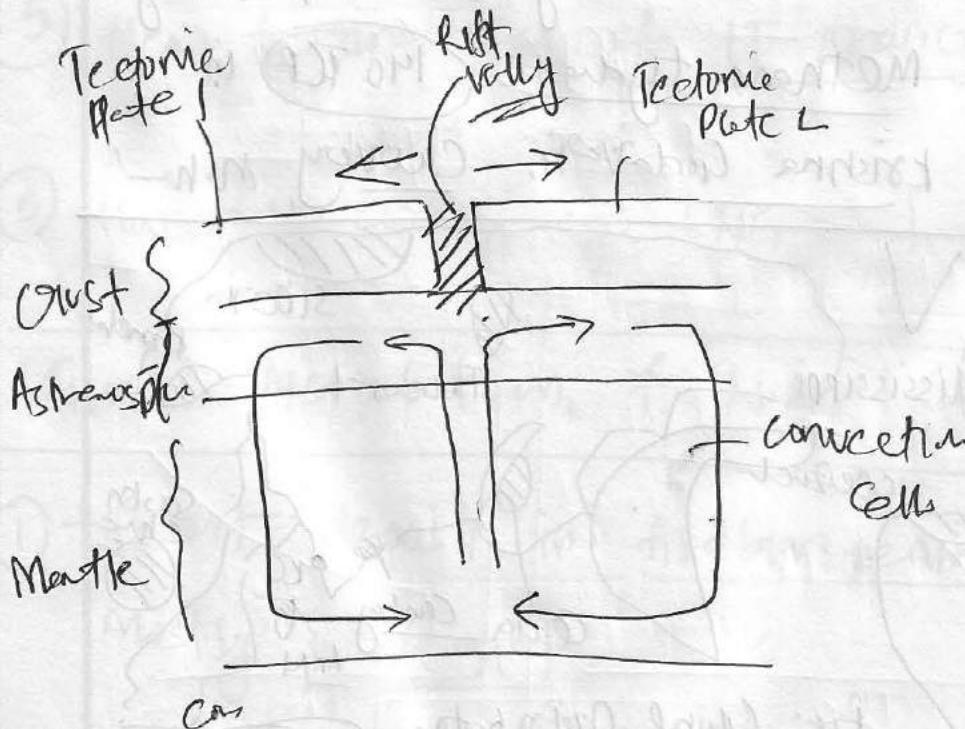
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

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

Rift valleys are formed as a result of convectional cell current (CCC) in upper mantle layer (asthenosphere) at points of divergent boundaries.

Together with ridges it forms one complete cell. Great Rift valley exists in Africa near Ethiopia.

Process of rift valley formation



① Convection cell current separates two tectonic plates through divergent boundary.

eg: Africa - Arabia plate diverge for Great African Rift valley

② Rise of Magma through the layers, which solidifies on the surface.

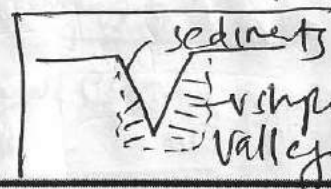
③ Erosion of the sharp steep edges of the valley by water or oceanic currents.

eg: Nile and others in African Rift valley.

④ Depression filled by sediments and eroded material.

eg. Kenya Depression of Ethiopia

⑤ Closure of the valley with V-shape like structure



hence, the rift valleys are formed. These are important to understand geologic evolution and how tectonic plates

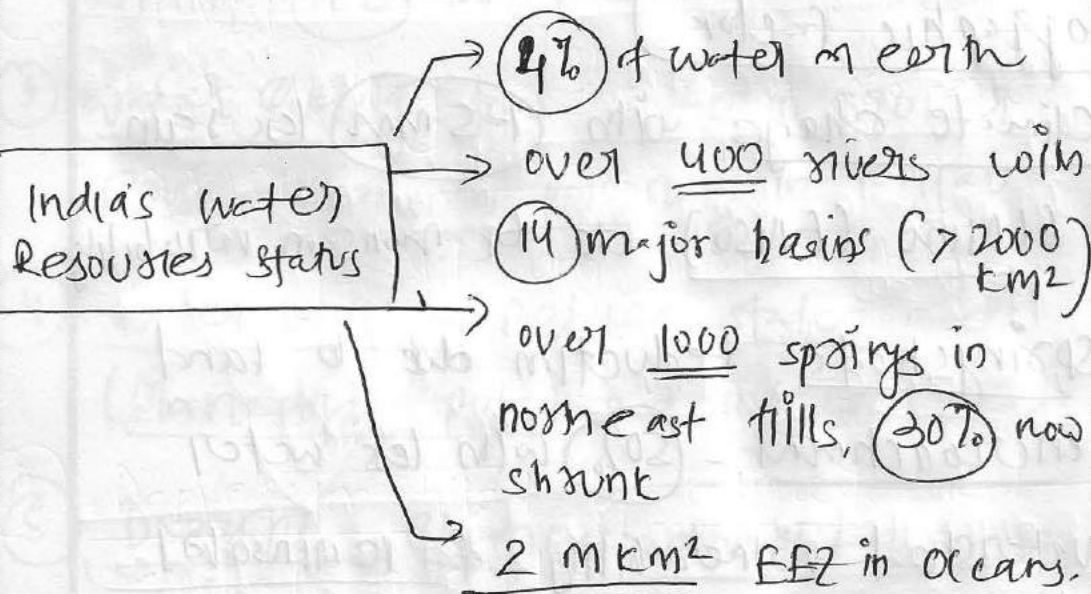
diverged after langean plate. But these are mostly inhabitable due to high temperature.

2e.

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।

According to NITI CWMU report 2019,
India has 1545 cu.m per capita water,
down from 1800 cu.m in 2001. This is
further expected to reduce to 1100 cu.m
by 2050, which will make India 'water scarce'



Depletion of water resources

Economic factors

- ① MSP Regime — high price to "goz-har crops". eg: Rice & sugarcane

② water - electricity subsidies - Rs 94,000
crore in 2019, Rs 6400 Cr in Punjab
alone

③ High urban growth rate - 64% urban
population, to grow to 50% by 2050.

④ Industrial growth - use (10%) water with
effluents of upto 62,000 MT

Geographic factor

① Climate change with (1-5 mm) less rain

② El Nino (ENSO) etc for monsoon variability

③ Spangsheds reduction due to land
encroachment - (50%) with less water

④ Watershed vulnerability & peninsula
due to rain dependence

Political factors

① Inter state water wars - Cauvery between
Karnataka & Tamil Nadu

② International - No water sharing agreement

with China

- ③ Indus Water Treaty (IWT) - 80% water
to Pakistan

Implications of Water Scarcity

- ① ② cities will run out of water by 2020 with no drinking water (CWMI report)
- ② Agriculture - productivity by 12% for kharif, 4% for rabi
- ③ Water Quality - low water in aquifer
cause uranium poisoning in Punjab
- ④ Water Wars - Between states and
(Mahedgi dispute) and international.
- ⑤ Droughts - Chennai drought of 2019
and even in Himachal Pradesh.

Replenishment of traditional water
bodies like kuhl in HP, and suryam
in Tamil Nadu can help. Also, Dublin
strategies will help to achieve SDG 6 on
water.

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

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

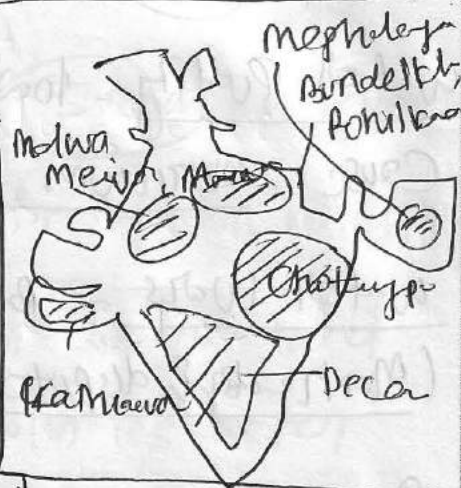
Plateaus are slightly raised "table-top flatlands", which are plains on top.

India has around 40% of its land area in various plateaus eg: Deccan plateau, Chotanagpur plateau, Thar/Desert etc.

Process of formation

There are two types of plateaus -

① Volcanic ② Block



Volcanic plateau formation

fig: India's Plateau Cover

① Release of lava through faults, which solidifies.

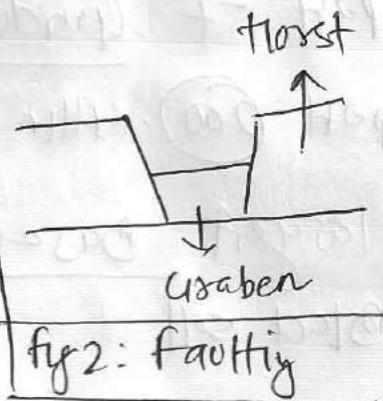
② Viscous - low on basalt & granite causes increase in height.

- ③ fixed structures with high altitude
eg. Deccan Traps & Indus

Block plateau formation

- ① Sheer stress on bottom
causing faulting

- ② Horst moves upwards &
Garben moves low



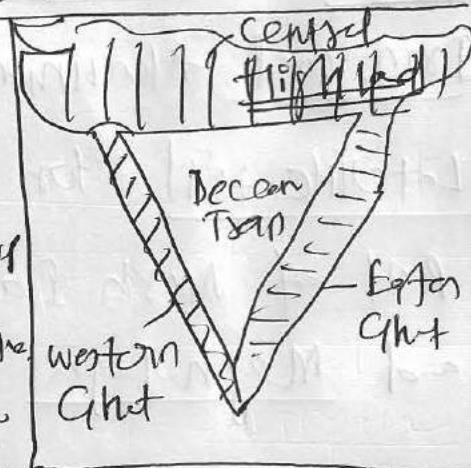
- ③ Raised areas or plateaus
eg. Satpura and Vindhya Plateau

Features of Deccan Plateau

- ① Divided into four
parts -

- ① Central Highland - eg. U

- ② Deccan Trap - eg. Andhra
Telangana Plateau



- ③ Western Ghats - eg. Malabar fig 3: Deccan Plateau

- ④ Eastern Ghats - eg. Coromandel, Chennai

- ② Slightly raised on western part, tilting towards 500 M. East.
- ③ Breckly of Deccan of Shima fault
- ④ Part of Gondwanaland, as Indo-Australian part 200 million years ago.
- ⑤ largest Basalt flood plains of Black soil.

Economic significance

- ① Black soil growth - Sugarcane & cotton in Maharashtra.
- ② Minerals - Dharwar Rock system for Iron, coal, Aluminium.
- ③ Laterite soil for brick-making.
- ④ Part of North-East upto Karbi Anglong and Meghalaya with high rainfall.

Geographically & Economically, Deccan forms a very significant part of India.