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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH.	Registration Number	175325
Center	ORN.	Date	20 Nov, 2020

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

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

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

Dadabhai Naoroji was an important leader of Indian national movement. He was, the contributed immensely in following ways :

- Economic critique
 - Provided "Drain of wealth" theory. in his book → "Poverty and Unbritish Rule in India"
- Founded the East India Association in London in 1855
To raise Indian demands among British people and parliament
- President of Indian National Congress 3 times
In his 1906 session, he proclaimed INL Swaraj as goal of INL

Social Reforms

He was founder of Rehnuma
Mazdaryan Sabha (1850), which reformed
the Parsi religion.

→ Raised Indian national demands
in assemblies of Indian governor
general.

Hence with all these contributions,
Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible
mark on Indian national movement
and inspired the next generation of
leaders.

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।

The Quit India movement was launched on August 5, 1942 at Bombay after the call of Gandhiji to "Do or Die".

- The movement marked a new direction in struggle against the British colonial rule as it was the first call for violent movement by national leadership.
- The movement was left leaderless after all leaders were arrested.
The people took the leadership in their hand in contrast to other previous movements where there was a particular leader.
- The movement spread to all the regions of country.
From Bombay to Bihar, no region was left behind.

- Participation of women
A large number of women leaders emerged such as Vshe Mehta, Lakshmi Sehgal, and many more.
- Parallel governments:
Such as Tatya Sabha and Prati Sarkar were formed.
- Hindu-Muslim participation
- Violent repression by government

The Quit India movement proved to be quite successful and ~~the~~ India got freedom after 5 years 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 II was one of the deadliest war ever happened on earth.

Before WW II, international order was dominated by European politics which was also called the Westphalian world order.

After end → America was following a policy of isolationism (Monroe doctrine)
→ Rest of the world was colonies.

After WW II, American rose a super power → intervening in war.
→ helping Europe in reconstruction.

Hence a new international order was set.

The US president Woodrow Wilson gave 14 point programme after WWI.

- Increase in trade among nations.

- Collective Security

League of Nations ~~was~~ was
failure and hence a new institution
with increase mandate - UN
United Nations
was constituted.

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।

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 not only involves economic empowerment but also social empowerment

The statement holds true that it is often believed that economic empowering an individual or a group will automatically lead to the social empowerment.

But that is not true ..

The best example can be seen in case of Dalits in India.

The government have done a lot for economic empowerment of Backward castes such as reservation in jobs etc.

But still the social standing of Dalits has not improved.

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~~ has resulted into a boundary less world. The interaction and integration of people, economies, cultures can be seen at all levels in our society.

Globalisation manifested in :

Local in Global

Means that a local product of one region can be seen in global market.

Examples

- The Italian cuisine of pizza, pasta have today become a global food product.
- Indian handloom products are marketed ~~is at~~ international level.
- Iranian carpets weaved by Iranian women in villages is exported globally.

Global in local

This means that global products are seen at local levels in regions.

Examples

- Internet Connectivity has reached every household. any one can access to anything happening in a different corner of world.
- Intermingling of culture
Westornisation is one example.
- Diff ~~for~~ global practices, fashion styles, music, movies have reached to a local level.

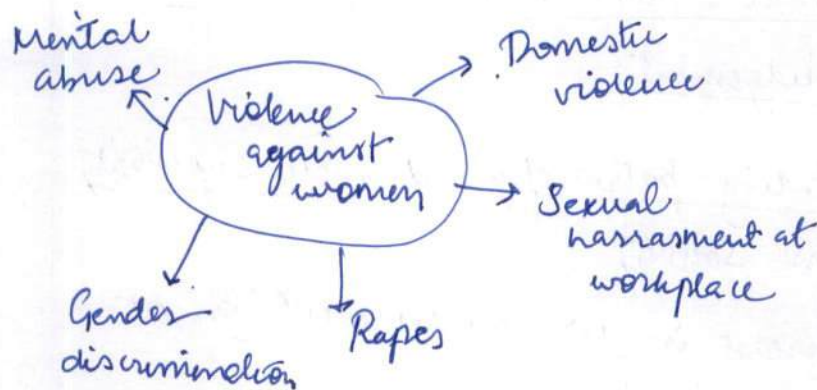
7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(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।

The NCRB report said that there was a rise of violence against women by 7% from ~~2015-17~~ to 2015-17 to 2016-18.

Various forms



Government has already taken a lot of measures such as ;

- Section 118 of IPC
- Dowry Prohibition Act, 2005
- SHW Act, 2013.
- Prohibition of Child Marriage, 2006.

But still the crimes against women
is on rise.

Need to be done

- Sensitization among society.
- Moral habits inculcation in youth.
- Awareness in women about their rights.
- Stricter punishments and speedy judgements
- Ending patriarchy and male superiority in society.
- Increase in women representation at various levels
- Police.

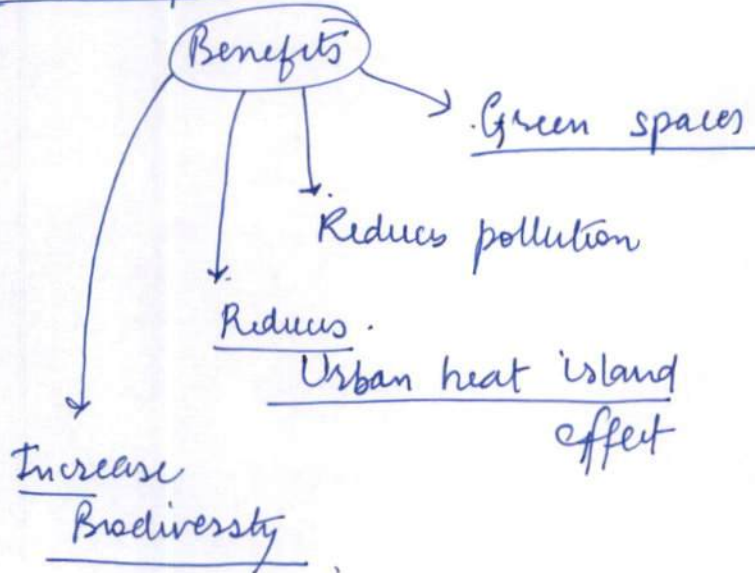
8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

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

A urban forest is a plantation of trees in open spaces in urban areas.

Recently [Miyawaki Forests], a named after a Japan environmentalist, which are small urban forests gained popularity.

Urban forests



Steps taken by government

•

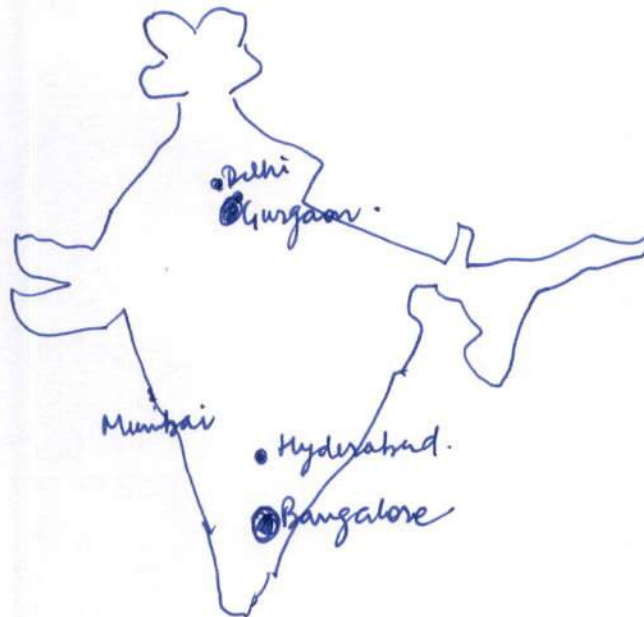
9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry?

(150 words) 10

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

Globalization has led to integration and interaction of economies on global Scale. Globalization ~~has~~ resulted in boom in IT industry in India.

- The location of IT industry changed globally. As the IT services were made to be outsourced from developing regions:/ countries like India.



IT hubs in India

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 the type of tourism which is sustainable, and do not have any ^{negative} impact on the environment.

Eco tourism is the need of the hour as tourism which is a great source of revenue. ~~mostly result in the degradation of the tourist spots.~~

Eco tourism

- Natural environment is conserved at the same time earning revenue.
- Help in creating awareness about protecting/conserving our environment.
- Economic development of region.

The government is working actively on the eco tourism front.

Initiatives

- Blue Flag Certification for Beaches
This is a eco tourism tag by an organisation called FEE.
- Relaxing CRZ guidelines for encouraging eco tourism development in islands
- Eco tourism circuit.
One of the circuits in Swadesh Darshan Scheme

Challenges

- Can lead to threat to environment in long time.
- May be dangerous to biodiversity

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

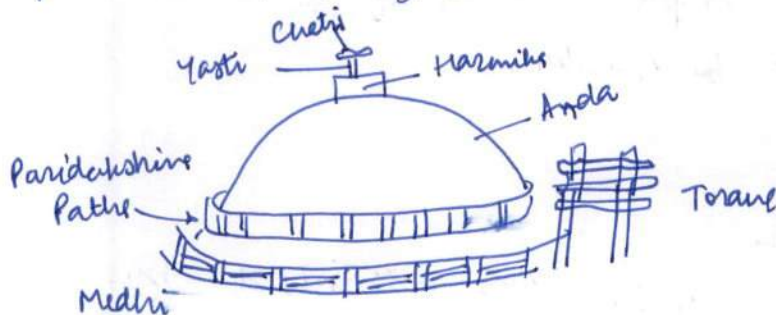
प्राचीन भारत में स्थापत्य कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का उद्भव सहायक रहा। चर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism were mainly popularised as religion during the 400 BCE by Buddha and Mahavira respectively in the Indian subcontinent.

Many people mainly traders and agriculturists started practicing these religions. They have left an indelible mark in the art and architecture of India.

Buddhist Architecture

- Ashoka was the first one to build stupas as large mounds celebrating events in Buddha's life. Stupas were profusely decorated.



The Stupas at Sarnath, Sanchi are mainly famous

• Chaityas and Viharas

A large number of Buddhist caves are excavated which depicts the marvellous of architecture and art.

Chaityas were places of worship.

Viharas where monks reside.

Ex. Kanheri caves

• Paintings in Caves. Ajanta caves.

Ajanta paintings, Bagh cave paintings depicts the grandeur of the Buddhist religion.

• Images of Buddha found in Mathura. Bronze sculptures found during Gupta age.

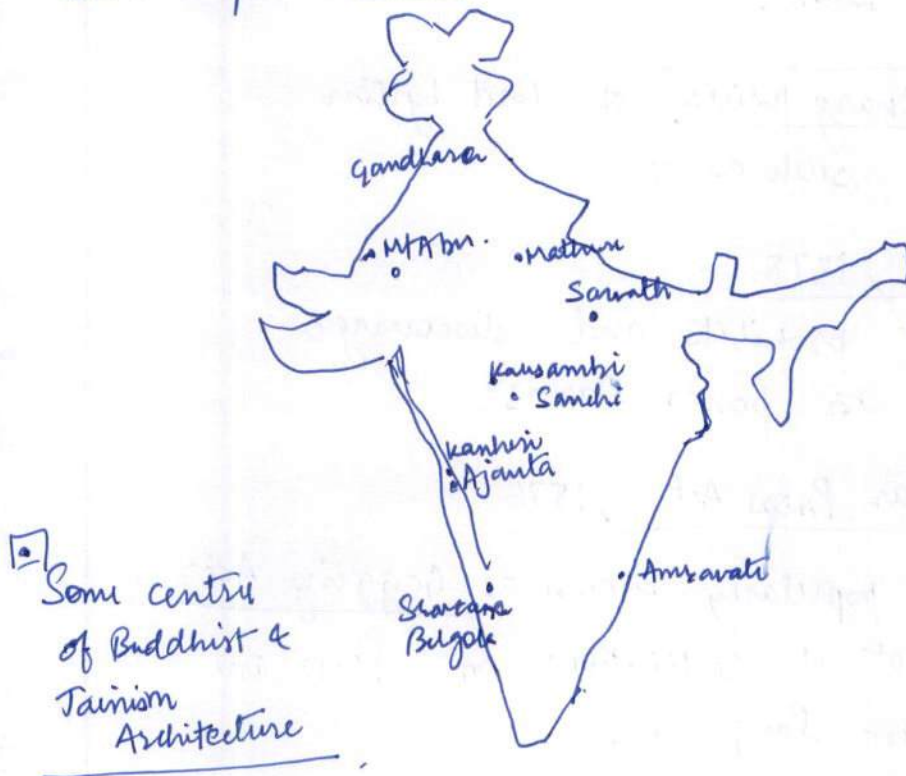
• Amravati, Gandhara and Mathura Schools develop with Buddhism. patronised by ~~Guptas~~ and Satavahanas Kushanas

• Bodhgaya temple though ~~of Hindu~~ British time called to be built by Ashoka.

JAINISM

Jainism as a religion was patronised by various powerful dynasties such as Ganga dynasty, Chandragupta I, and King Vinel.

- The Tain Bronze ~~Arabit~~ artifacts mainly found at Akota.
- The largest statue of Shavane Begola in Karnataka is associated with Jainism.
- Profusely decorated temples such as Mount Abu Temple related to Jainism.
Jain temple at Aihole.



The religions still impact our present culture with various symbols such as Chakra in national flag from Sarnath capital.

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।

Lord Lytton was the ~~Governor~~ Viceroy of India from 1876-80 and succeeded by Lord Ripon in 1880-84. Both of them depicts ~~the~~ two different sides of British rule in India.

The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton acted ~~as~~ such as as

- Arms Act, 1878

The act prohibits and discourage Indians to possess arms.

- Vernacular Press Act, 1876

The Act popularly known as Gagging Act put a lot of restrictions on Press in vernacular languages.

- Reducing the minimum age of Civil Services to 19 years.

This was done to discourage Indians from joining civil services and higher posts.

• Delhi Durbar, 1876

Lytton held a grand Delhi Durbar when the country was suffering from famine which was criticized as insensitive.

Liberal policies of Ripon

• Ilbert Bill Controversy

Ripon passed the Ilbert Bill which allow British officials to ~~be~~ be held in trial by Indian judges. But he had to take the Bill back after protests by British officials.

The controversy showed the Indians how to protest peacefully for their demands and this thing was used by Indian National Congress later.

• Labour rights - Factory Act, 1881

- Ripon passed the Act which allowed
- limited the number of working hours of factory workers.
 - gave holidays.
 - banned child labour below 9 years.

- Hunter Commission

The commission was set to look at educational reforms

The reactionary policies of Lytton on one hand ~~also~~ revealed the true face of British rule to Indians and led to the formation of INC in 1885 to protest for Indian demands.

On the other hand, liberal policies of Ripon, led the Indians to understand how to organise and put their demands ~~on~~ forward

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 returned India in 1915 from South Africa with the first hand experience of fighting the discriminatory policies of British rule through peaceful methods such as Satyagraha.

But Gandhiji never limited him to only one method and changed his methods of struggle as the time demanded. Hence he is called as a marvellous Strategist by ^{even} the Britishers.

- He started his struggle against British rule in Champaran Satyagraha where he used civil disobedience as method.
- In the Ahmedabad Mill Strike, he used hunger strike as a method as he knew the mill owners respect him.

- He launched the Non Cooperation movement in 1920. when the people/masses were aroused by the Jallianwala Bagh massacre ~~and~~ But he also withdraw the movement when it turned violent in Chauri Chaura (1922). even when protested by many national leaders.

He knew that a violent movement can be easily repressed by the Britishers.

- Gandhi followed the mass formula of Struggle - Truce - Struggle as he believed that masses need break to rejuvenate and a mass struggle can't go on for long.

- Gandhiji also used the method of dialogue such as Round Table Talks in 1931 (II RTC). when he thought that his demands can be met in a peaceful way.

- Civil Disobedience

He used this method several times, most famously by breaking the Salt law in 1930.

He used it symbolically to deny the British supremacy.

- Hunger Strikes

Gandhiji went on several hunger strikes, even in jail and he was released several times due to ill health.

Ex. Poona Pact was signed after his hunger strike.

- Quit India Movement: showed a different side of Gandhian methods where he gave a call of "Do or Die" which reinforced the principle "Violence is better than cowardice".

He used this as a last resort.

Gandhian methods and his strategies led us to our freedom. ~~because of which even a British officer has also said that a man with scanty clothes, ours is a unique example against freedom movements of nations which were scarred by violence. and lead to~~

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।

The Industrial Revolution began in the 17th century in Europe.

Imperialism is often called the product of Industrial Revolution which leads to Capitalism.

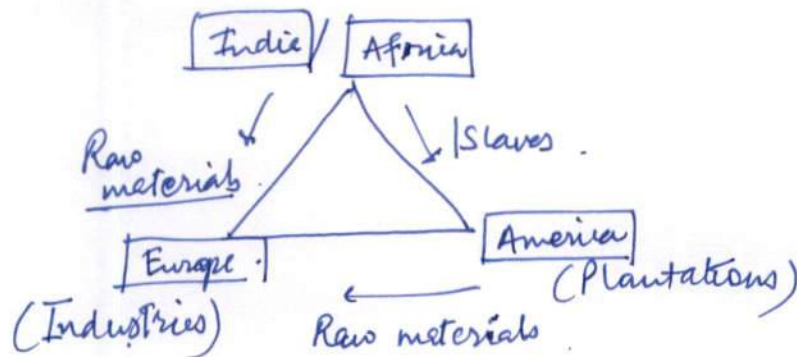
Marx called out the relation as "the imperatives of capitalist mode of production compels them to nestle everywhere and settle everywhere."

The Industrial Revolution was fuelled by raw materials and it required markets for finished goods, both of which was provided by colonies.

- India can be seen as an example where the Britishers after Industrial Revolution in Britain destroyed the indigenous industries and made India a consumer of finished goods and supplier of raw materials such as cotton, etc.

- Africa

The European countries made the whole Africa a colony with some exceptions. Africa was used as a supplier of slaves which were used to work in plantations of America, which supplied raw materials.



- The Industrial Revolution helped Europe become economically powerful too. This encouraged them to fight a costly war for colonies.
- The Industrial Revolution was supported by Technological developments such as ships, ~~coal~~ ^{Steam} engines etc. This helped in discovering new places for their imperialist aspirations.

Hence, it is very right to say that the industrial revolution and imperialism are closely related.

The globalisation at present ~~are~~ is criticized by various scholars ~~by~~ for its resemblance ~~of~~ ^{to} neo-colonialism also.

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

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

Caste system is a unique feature of Indian Society. It is found nowhere else in world. The caste system which emerged from the varna system has undergone various changes in the past and adapted itself.

- The regionalisation of political parties have given representation to different castes.
- The reservations provided by the backward castes by government, is also one of the reason that Caste system is persisting.

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 can be defined as an attachment to one's region. It can have both positive and negative connotations.

- Positive regionalism is when there is love for one's region and it helps in development of that region.
- Negative Regionalism is over attachment to the regions which hampers nation-building.

How Regionalism is helpful ?

- Regionalism in mild nature helps in developing a competitive behaviour among diff regions, and hence speeds up the pace of development.
- Regionalism helps in political participation.

- Regionalism helps in development of different cultures.
- Uneven development among regions lead to regionalism and this helps in raising demands of the backward region.
Ex. Chhattisgarh was formed out of M.P. after demands because of negligence neglect of that region.
- Regionalism leads to emergence of various regional parties. Ex. RJD, Shiv Sena etc.
 - This strengthens our democracy.
 - Helps in raising demands of local people at big platform.
 - Mobilise people -
 - Political awareness

But on the flip side,

Regionalism as a threat

- Regionalism can prove dangerous when it overrides nationalism.
The demand of separate nation in various regions. /state
Ex. In past, Khalistan demand in Punjab region.

Kashmir insurgency

This can prove be a threat to national integrity.

- Son of Soil Theory

When a regionalism develop feeling of insider, outsider, that is a threat to our country's unity.

Ex. Maharashtra. people protest against immigrants

- Disputes over regions, resources

The various river disputes such as Canvey or disputes over regions such as Belgaum between Maharashtra & Karnataka. It pose a threat to national integrity.

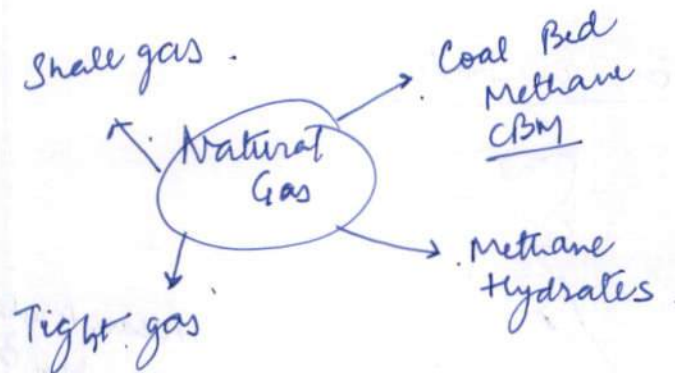
Our constitution adopted federalism to deal with various issues related to regionalism and India have been so far very successful in dealing with the not controlling regionalism in not becoming a threat.

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

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural Gas is an important energy resource. The Indian government is aiming to increase the consumption of natural gas to 15 % of our total consumption by 2030.



Natural gases are helped in cutting emissions of Green house gases and hence, they are used in various plans .:

- As a fuel : transportation

Natural gas is used in place of conventional fuel like petrol & diesel.

Ex. CNG

- Cooking fuel

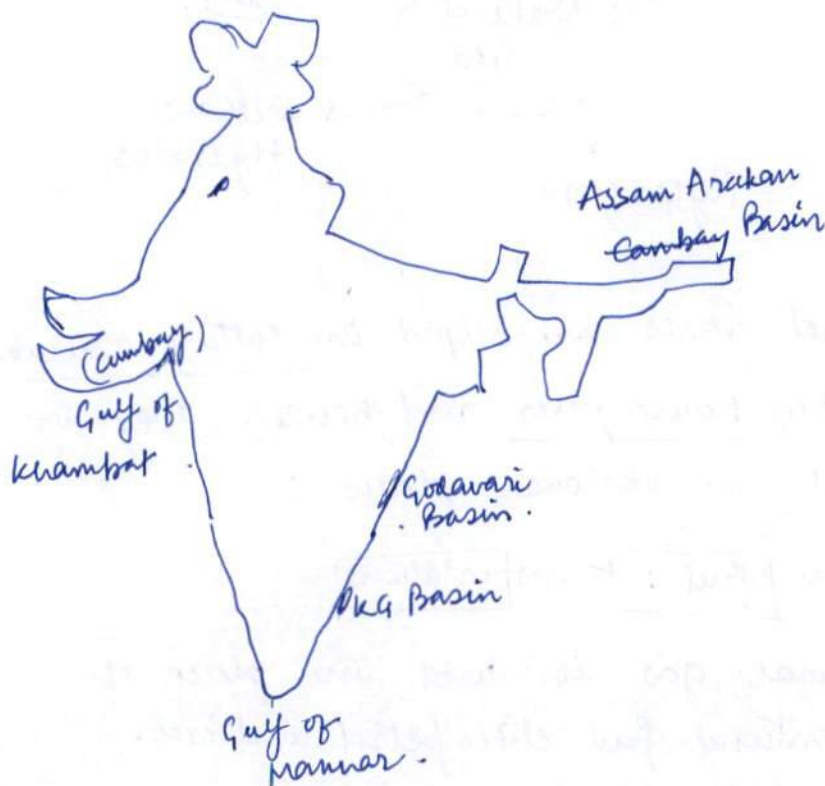
Natural gas as cooking fuel is ^{increasing} available to every household.

~~Ex. LPG~~. Ex. Recently Assam provided cooking fuel based on methanol (which is a natural gas) -

- Ap. fuel in industries

Technologies have been developed to increase its usage.

Distribution in India



Distribution globally.



Important producers of
natural gas.

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

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

Rift valley is formed by tectonic movements.

There are ~~are~~ three types of tectonic movements;

- Convergence



This lead to destructive formation.

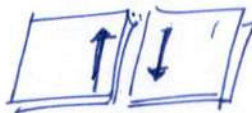
Fold mountains

- Divergence



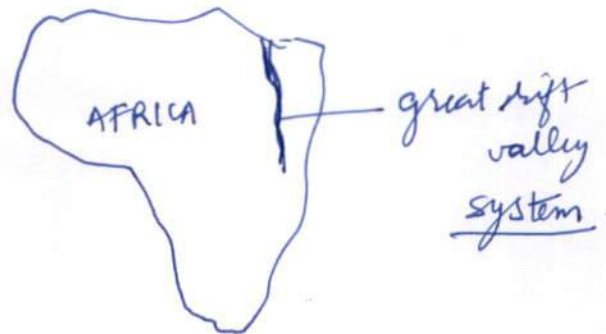
This leads to formation of mid oceanic Ridges, mountains etc.

- Trans Boundary ~~form~~ movements.



This leads to rift formation

The African Great Rift valley system is also a result of transboundary ~~form~~ movement of tectonic plates.



- The rift valley is ~~the~~ origin to many large lakes such as Victoria lake.
- Okavango Basin It is origin to many rivers.

It is believed that that the African continent will break into two pieces by the rift valley in future time.

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 suffering from water depletion.

The per capita availability of water has declined from 1700 cum to 1500 m³ in short span.

India ranked second from last, (120) in 122 nations in Water Quality Index.

There are mix of reasons for this rapid decline :

↳ Economic

- Industrialization in last decades have led to increase consumption of water resources .. Ex. Cooling machines.
- Agriculture
This sector consumes 90% of ground water in India.
- Free of cost
Since there is no price attached, water is consumed less and wasted more

→ Geographic

- Pollution of water resources.
Water resources are polluted by industries, runoff from fields, etc.
- Rivers are drying up
- Climate Change.
This have a direct relation with decline of water resources.
- Change in monsoon

→ Political

- Lack of political will to take the issue seriously
- Schemes like PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojna are not implemented on time.
- River water disputes
- Bad Delay in completion of projects
Ex. Sardar Sarovar Dam was completed in 56 years.

Implications

- Our future generations will face the wrath.
- Nature
- Biodiversity will decline
- Food insecurity
- Depletion in groundwater resources.
- Problem of Sanitation.

The setting up of Jal. Shakti ministry recently by government shows that government is taking the issue of water depletion seriously.

The Jal Jeevan Mission, Atal Jal. are welcome steps but more need ~~to~~ be done for public awareness

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 a type of geographic feature. They are formed by the lava erupted from ~~too~~ inside the earth's surface.

Deccan plateau was formed by a million of years ago. when the Gondwana system of rock was moving upward.

The Reunion Hotspot erupted lava which leads to formation of Deccan plateau.

Deccan plateau covers the regions of Maharashtra, M.P., Gujrat, Karnataka,

Features

- It is a part of peninsular plateau of India.
- It is source of black soil.
- It is a type of Flood Basalt Province.
- little precipitation.

Economic significance

- Black Soil
Suitable for cotton production
- Dry land Agriculture
 - Pulses, jowar etc
 - ~~Sugarcane~~ etc.
- Minerals
A large no. of minerals is found in region
ex. Bauxite.
- Source of fossil fuels.



