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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	708164
Center	ONLINE	Date	12/12/2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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 known as the "Grand Old Man of Indian Resistance". As one of the first Indian nationalist leaders, his contribution to the national movement was invaluable.

Imprint on national movement

- 1) Economic critique of ^{colonialism:} ~~nationalism~~
 - His "drain theory" exposed the exploitative nature of colonialism, showing how high tariffs on Indian exports and unlimited British imports kept India in poverty.
- 2) Moderate leader:
 - Along with leaders like R C Dutt and G K Gokhale, he placed Indian demands to the

British administration, on issues such as expansion of councils, age of civil services exam, press freedom etc.

- Their speeches in legislative Councils served to educate the middle classes about these issues.

3) Social Reformer:

- He was a founding member of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha which carried out Parsi social reform.
- He spread awareness through his newspaper Rast Goftar.

4) Work in England:

- He was instrumental in lobbying for India's interests through the East India Association in London.
- He was also a member of the House of Commons, advocating for India.

Thus Dadabhai Nauroji set a foundation for later phases of the national movement

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 marked the most forceful and widespread phase of the Indian national movement.

New direction set by QIM

- 1) It witnessed use of more violent means than ever before, reflected in Gandhiji's slogan of "Do or Die".
- 2) Participation was more spontaneous as major leaders were in jail. Young leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, JP Narayan, Biju Pattnaik, Usha Mehta emerged.
- 3) The demand was for immediate and complete independence, rejecting

any control over the process without Indian participation.

- 4) Communal unity witnessed during the Non-Cooperation Movement was missing.
- 5) Marked the highest divergence of communist groups from the freedom struggle - CPI refused to participate as Russia was an Allied power.
- 6) Weakened the bureaucracy and armed forces, with loyalty to British among loyalist classes also diminishing.

Thus the GIM was the final mass movement before Independence was achieved.

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।

The end of World War II created a new international order, with different power relations and capabilities of countries.

Features of New International Order

1) The era of British supremacy and European dominance was over. The US and USSR emerged as new superpowers based on their economic and military strength.

2) Weakened European position led to worldwide decolonisation, with the emergence of newly independent countries in Asia and Africa.

3) The UN was created, with all major powers committed to the

principle of multilateral cooperation,
unlike the league of Nations.

4) The security situation was
transformed with the invention
of nuclear weapons, preventing
further desires for war.

5) A cold war developed among
the superpowers, accompanied by
a race to develop nuclear arms.

6) A system of blocs developed,
led by the superpowers, which was
countered by the Non-Aligned
Movement.

Thus the post-WWII world order
was radically different from the
one preceding the war.

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 उपलब्धियाँ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The prospects of the Indian subcontinent hinge heavily on the state of India-Pakistan relations. Thus two milestone agreements between the nations are important in its history :

Simla Agreement, 1972

- The agreement on treating the Kashmir dispute bilaterally removed the possibility of direct external interference by extra-regional powers on the subcontinent.
- The decision to reverse the territorial gains made and revert back to the line of Control created

legitimacy for the LOC and marked a magnanimous gesture by India that could secure stability in the subcontinent.

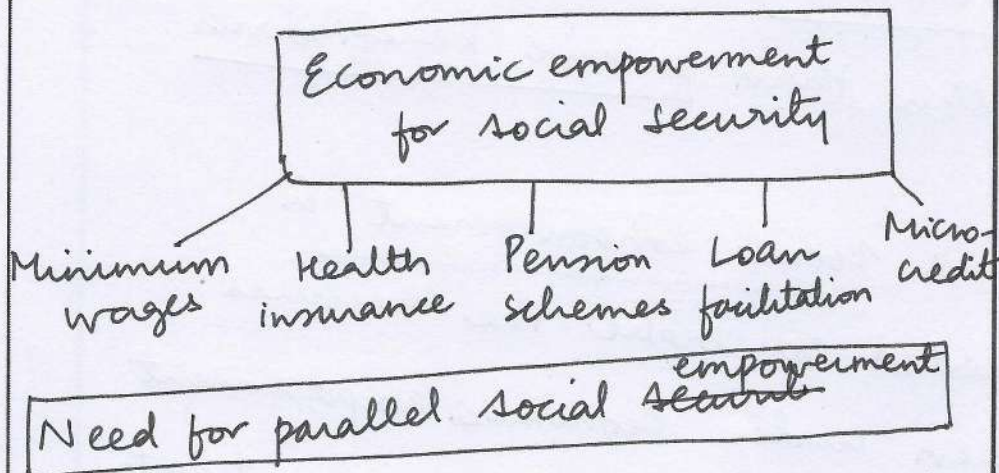
Lahore Declaration, 1999

- The agreement for states to take measures against terrorist groups was a step towards security in the subcontinent.
- A commitment was also made to strengthen SAARC, the only regional organisation covering the whole subcontinent.

while these agreements were milestones, however, they have been violated, and deterioration of India-Pakistan relations has held back regional integration of the subcontinent.

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 the creation of safety nets for citizens that prevent sudden fall into poverty and related deprivations. Thus it seeks to ensure a minimum standard of living.



- To ensure that benefits of economic empowerment reach even marginalised sections, social empowerment is needed e.g. Stand Up India scheme for women,

SC, ST entrepreneurship development.

- To ensure that gains made by economic empowerment are sustained in the long term, measures like education and healthcare infrastructure are necessary that enable human capital formation

- To enable people to be active participants in their own empowerment, rather than passive beneficiaries

Thus social empowerment is needed to make the measures taken under economic empowerment inclusive, sustainable, and participatory

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 refers to a process of growing interdependence and interconnectedness among countries affecting all aspects of people's lives.

Local in the global means that specific elements of various national societies are distributed globally.

- 1) Yoga has become globalised in the cultural sphere.
- 2) Products made in China are found globally, reflecting the presence of China's local economy worldwide.
- 3) Local political events also have

increased global impacts, such as the US elections whose outcome affects every country.

Global in the local means that a global culture develops in various spheres that enters local contexts

- 1) Proliferation of fast food chains like McDonald's displacing local options and affecting local consumer choices
- 2) Western values related to family and relationships seen as preferable to local traditions.

Thus globalisation has generated a new process of "glocalisation" marked by the above two phenomena.

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।

1 in 3 women in India is reported to have faced violence. The NCRB report of 2018 shows an annual increase of over 7% in crimes against women. Thus the persistence of this menace is clear.

Effective measures

- 1) Legally, certainty of punishment is a better deterrent than its severity. Thus cases must be decided within fixed timeframes utilising Special Fast Track Courts.
- 2) Administratively, mechanisms must be created for easy and safe reporting

by victims, as reflected in the helpline launched by the NCH after domestic violence shot up during the COVID lockdown.

3) Measures like alert booths on dangerous roads, as done in Pune.

4) Training should be imparted on awareness and self-defence in schools.

Besides these, long term measures are necessary, such as-

1) Arresting declining child sex ratio (913:1000)

2) Implementing Justice Verma Committee guidelines on procedures as well as marital rape.

3) Empowering NCH to issue orders that are binding.

4) Raising awareness among youth.

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

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

Urban forests are patches of land in cities given over to planned, limited vegetation.

e.g. Aarey forest in Mumbai, Karje forest in Pune

Benefits

- 1) Counters air pollution in big cities
- 2) Reduces urban heat island effect
- 3) Buffer against urban floods
- 4) Potential as tourist spots and for community activities

- 5) Allows participation of local communities in management.

Measures to promote urban forestry

- 1) Green development is a component of the Smart Cities mission.
- 2) Apps like m-Hariyali to promote green drives and tree planting.
- 3) Programs for community tree-planting like Haritha Karam in Telangana.

Urban forestry is a valuable short-term tool to improve the sustainability of rapidly growing cities.

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 has impacted the location of the IT industry more than most other industries.

Impact on IT industry location

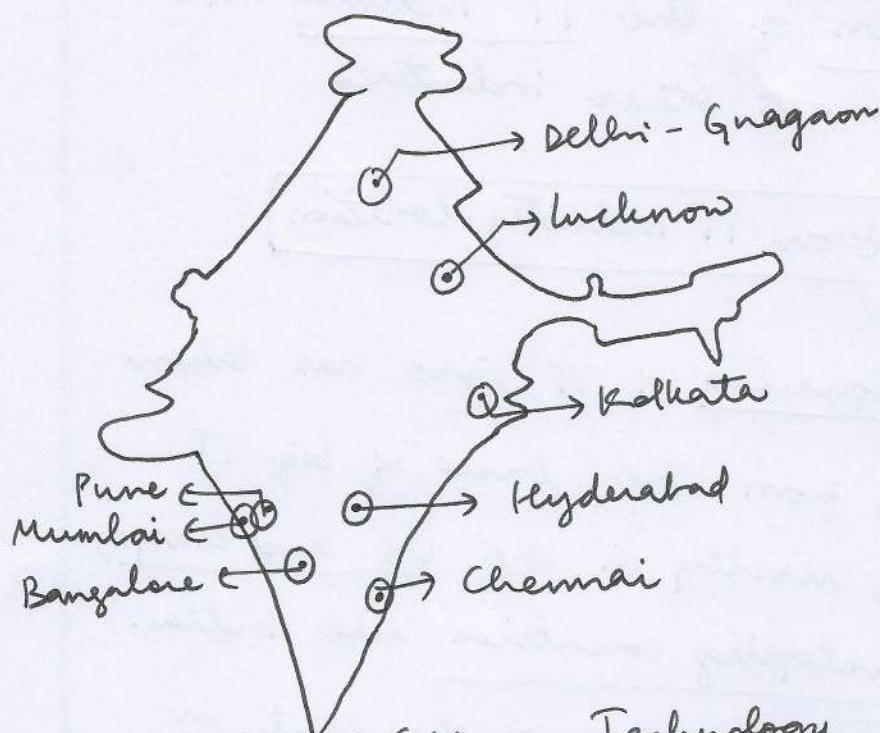
- Outsourcing of IT jobs has taken place, from the bases of big IT firms, mostly in the US and Europe, to developing countries like India.

This has created employment in receiver countries, generated FDI flows, and led to development of "IT hubs" in countries like India, Vietnam

Nigeria

- Spillover effects have been seen, with cities extending as a result

of relocation of IT industries, as
seen in Hyderabad, Gurgaon etc.



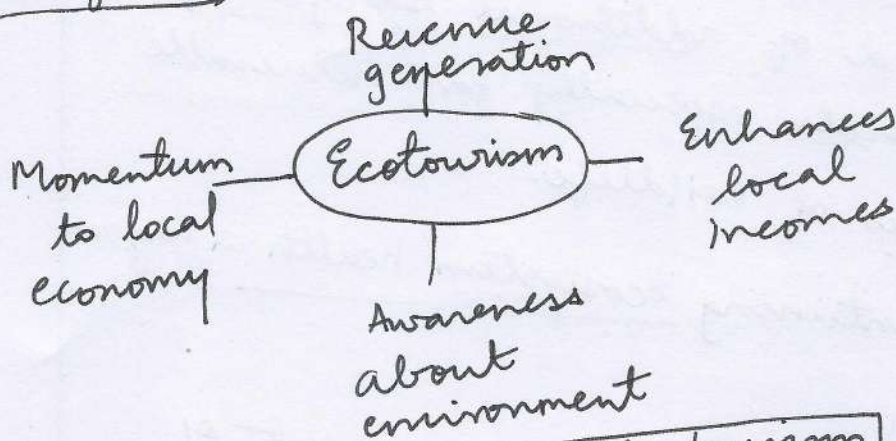
Location of Software Technology
Parks ("IT Hubs")

Equally, the development of these
industries has also intensified
globalisation by giving rise to
agglomeration economies, as reflected
in the emergence of Special Economic Zones
(SEZs)

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।

Ecotourism refers to tourism activities that leverage the attraction of natural landscapes as tourist spots while protecting ecological integrity of affected areas.



Ecotourism for sustainable tourism

- 1) Implementation of strict restrictions on tourist volume and activities
- 2) Partnering with local communities

to provide tourism packages such as homestays, personally guided tours etc.

3) Encouraging private companies to deliver services through incentives.

Challenges

- 1) Keeping ecotourism profitable while restricting the number of tourists.
- 2) Need of additional safeguard protocols especially for vulnerable species of wildlife.
- 3) Maintaining ecosystem health in long run.

Steps

- Eco-tourism forms a component of schemes such as Dekho Apna Desh.
- Promotion of less popular spots such as Living Root Bridges of Meghalaya.

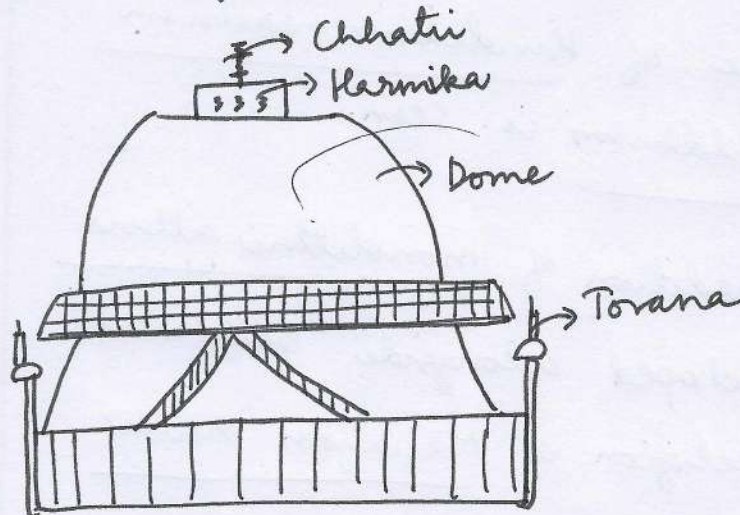
11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

Buddhism and Jainism had a critical impact on architecture development in ancient India, starting majorly from the Mauryan period.

Buddhism & Architecture

(a) Buddhist stupas laid the foundation of places of worship and religious participation in India.



- Decoration found on toranas shows the start of the tradition of narrative reliefs in Indian architecture

- The dome has also become a staple of architecture, found in Indo-Islamic architecture

(b) Buddhist chaityas and viharas were found as monolithic rock-cut caves, with narrative reliefs as well as frescoes. In Ellora, a confluence of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism is seen.

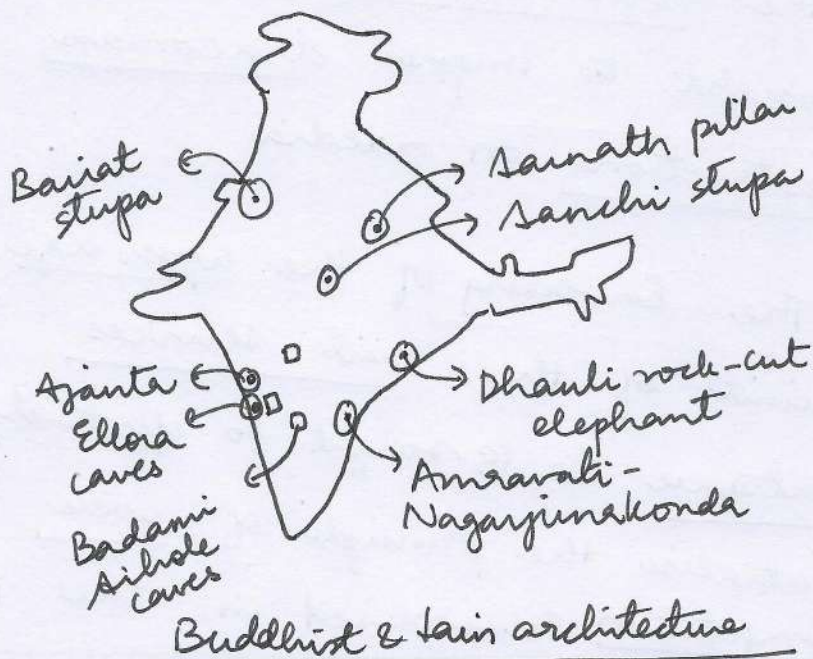
(c) The tradition of monolithic pillars also developed alongside Buddhism as the religion of Mauryan rulers

e.g. Depiction of dhammachakrapravartana on the Sarnath pillar built by Ashoka.

Jainism & Architecture

Jain architecture is found almost everywhere in India except the hills.

- Jains also built massive rock-cut caves.
- The Gomateshwara statue at Seavana Belagola is a pinnacle of Indian art.



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।

The activities of the Indian National Congress in its early phases were catalysed by several policies of the British administration.

Reactionary policies of Lord Lytton

(1876 - 80)

- 1) The Vernacular Press Act, 1878 sought to impose draconian restrictions on media
- 2) The lowering of the upper age limit of the civil services entrance to 18 sought to effectively neutralise the principle of open competition recognised in the

Charter Act of 1854.

- 3) The Arms Act sought to control growing nationalist and regional militancy such as the Ramosi Peasant force.
 - 4) The military action in Afghanistan imposed fruitless costs on the Indian exchequer.
- These policies served as a catalyst to the INC by giving them ample scope to demand reforms after 1885.
 - They also led to resentment among people, helping expose the contradiction between Indian and British interests.

Liberal policies of Lord Ripon

1880 - 84

- 1) Repeal of the Vernacular Press Act.

- 2) Reforms in local self-government, allowing higher allocations and autonomy to local bodies.
- 3) Factory Act, 1881 imposing working conditions requirements.
- 4) Attempted to pass Ilbert Bill to bring equality before law.

• These policies gave impetus to the INC by igniting confidence among both leaders and people that administration could be responsive.

• Press freedom allowed wider dissemination of ideas, leading up to formation of INC as an all-India platform.

Thus both sets of policies provided fertile ground for the formation of the INC.

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 was not just a great leader and philosopher, but also a master political strategist. His methods of struggle were designed to force the British into a position advantageous for the national movements.

- 1) Pleas & petitions in South Africa against injustices meted out to Indians, where Indians were also a poor minority.
- 2) He evolved Satyagraha after witnessing the capacity of masses to suffer given a worthy cause.

3) In early days in India, he undertook individual fast and non-cooperation, as seen in Kheda and Champaran when his influence as a leader had not been fully established.

4) In the Non-Cooperation Movement, he called for boycott of goods and institutions, picketing to enable masses to participate, knowing that public anger was high and needed a channel. Women and students could thus get involved.

5) In the lull phase after a mass movement, he advocated for constructive work to keep up nationalist fervour, and yet allow momentum to be slowly built up.

Together this composed the "struggle-truce - struggle" (STS) strategy.

6) Recognising the Quit India Movement as the final phase of mass struggle and being aware of weakened British hold over institutions, he sanctioned even violence, as reflected in "do or die".

7) During agitations by peasants and workers, he chose compromise and institutional methods like tribunals to find quick solutions and prevent repression from the state, while giving the British a way out of their stand

Thus Gandhi applied a variety of methods based on his awareness of circumstances and the "pulse of the people".

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 and the spread of imperialism had a two-way cause and effect relationship.

Industrial Revolution enabled Imperialism

- 1) The surplus production and need for ~~raw~~ markets and raw materials took the UK, and later other European powers in search of colonies in Asia and later Africa.
- 2) Need for cash crops led to huge plantations, with workers from the slave trade, mainly in coastal Africa.

3) Industrial revolution gave rise to rich capitalists, who became investors in colonies in the phase of finance capital imperialism.

4) Introduction of railroad, telegraph, and modern machinery helped cement British administration in India. These were products of the industrial revolution.

Imperialism enabled industrial revolution

i) The availability of markets under the control of colonial powers, with high tariffs on colonies' exports and effectively zero duties on imports provided superprofits, enabling speedy growth of industries such as

textiles and steel, especially in England.

2) Indentured labour was taken from colonies, which also kept domestic labour cheap in colonial nations.

3) Raw materials were procured by forcing agriculturists to grow cash crops.

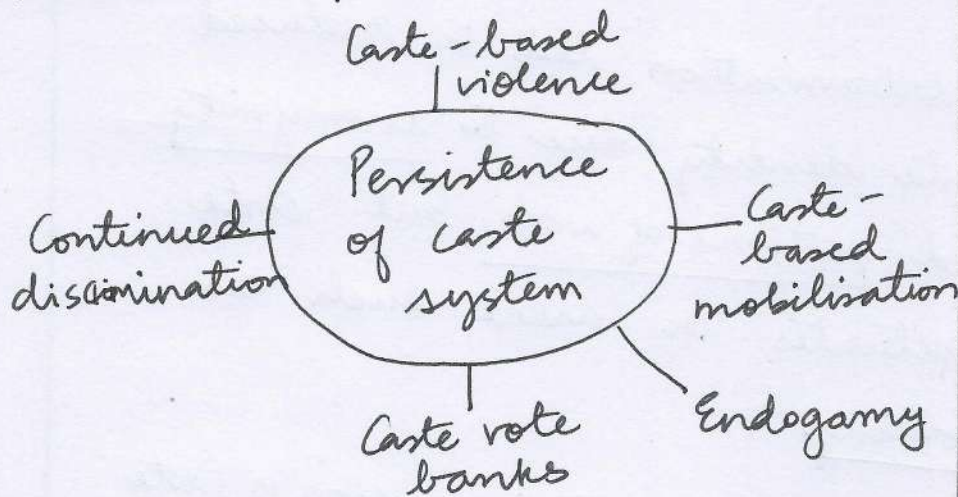
The search for markets by later-industrialising countries like Germany and Italy also served to intensify imperialism, reflected in the "Scramble for Africa".

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।

In spite of measures taken by the state and civil society to reduce the impact of caste on lives of people, the caste system continues to persist.



Adaptation to Socio-Economic Changes

- 1) Reservations served to bring prosperity and status to several

households belonging to scheduled castes. However, these benefits accrue to relatively more privileged sub-castes as well as those financially better off.

- Thus internal hierarchies within scheduled caste groups enable it to persist.

2) Urbanisation led to reduced caste identity due to anonymity and patterns of work, but caste perpetuates in areas such as housing.

3) While outward expression of caste bias has been discouraged and made illegal (Affirmities Act), the largest denier of the caste system is endogamy which takes place in private.

Adaptation to Political Changes

- 1) Provision of reservations leads to increased caste consciousness in the electoral process, based on promises made by parties to consolidate vote-banks.
- 2) Emergence of alliances among castes for political gains, such as "MAJGAR" (Muslim - Jat - Gujjar - Rajput) in North India.
- 3) Caste groups are dominant forces in state politics.

While the Constitution banned untouchability, the caste system could not be banned due to the imperatives of affirmative action. Thus it falls to people and leaders to prevent its strengthening.

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 refers to the emergence of political loyalties focused on a particular region.

Regionalism as a threat to national integrity

- 1) Regionalism can lead to separatist and secessionist movements.
E.g. Khalistan, Dravida Nadu,
- 2) Narrow regional interests take priority over broader national interest.
- 3) Leads to disputes between states, impeding development.
e.g. river water disputes

4) Prevents free flow of people and commerce, as guaranteed by Articles 19 and 301 respectively

e.g. Movements against "Outsiders" by Shiv Sena in Maharashtra, locals' reservations in private jobs.

5) Can be politically exploited by opportunist leaders distracting from developmental goals.

Tool to facilitate political participation

1) Brings issues close to people into focus, spurring participation

2) Enables emergence of regional leaders with intimate knowledge of the region's issues who may enter national politics.

3) Recognising regional diversities and identities of people within the national framework strengthens the principle of "unity in diversity" and imparts sense of security to people.

4) Recognising regional interests and making accommodations prevents public cynicism and disaffection.

Thus, while regionalism carries potential threats, it can be channelled properly to strengthen national integrity rather than handle undermine it

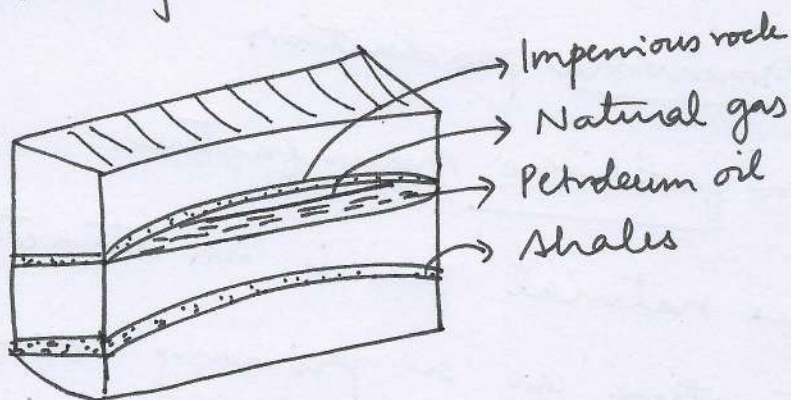
c.g. Statehood to Mizoram quelled separatism in 1986.

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 a mixture of methane and ethane found along with petroleum reserves as well as independently.



• When found with mineral oil, it is known as "associated gas"

• It is also found as "sour gas" in mixture with nitrogen compounds or hydrogen sulphides.

Uses of natural gas

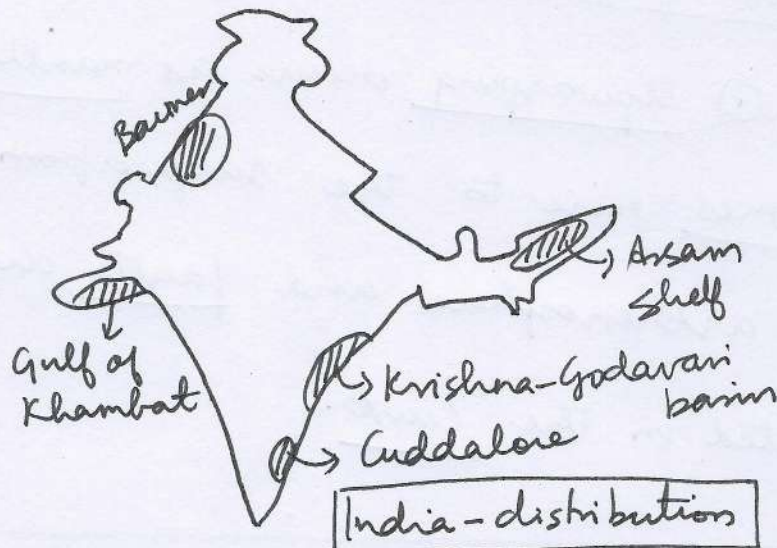
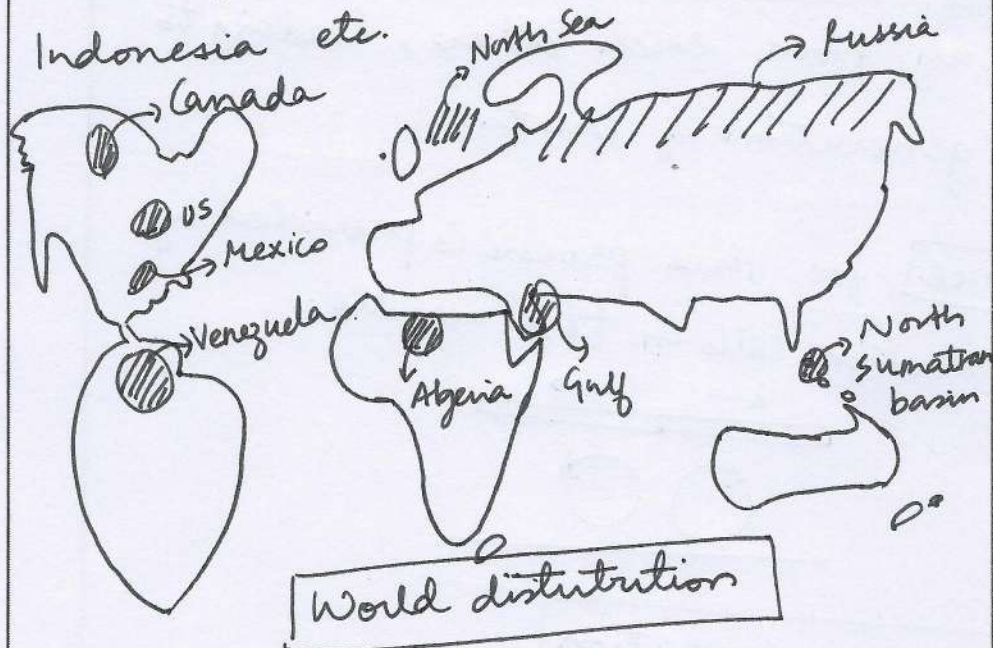
- 1) Electric power generation
- 2) Fuel for transportation as Compressed Natural Gas, as an alternative to petrol and diesel.
- 3) City Gas Distribution Networks (CGDs) for domestic and commercial use.
- 4) Ammonia production
- 5) In fertilisers manufacture

Thus natural gas is an attractive alternative as a primary energy source.

Global Distribution

- Russia has the largest reserves of natural gas, especially in the Siberian reserves

- US, Canada, Venezuela, and the Persian gulf have natural gas along with petroleum reserves.
- Also found in deposits in North Sea, Indonesia etc.

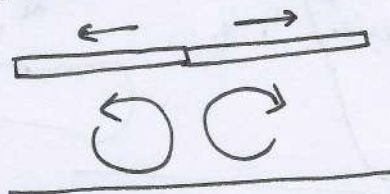


18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

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

- Rift valleys are formed at divergent plate boundaries where plates move away from each other, leading to a generation of crust.

Force for this process is provided by convection cells in the mantle.



Process of formation

Stage ① Upwarping occurs as mantle plumes rise to the surface from the asthenosphere and faults are created in the crust.

Stage ② Faulting creates an extensive rift system.

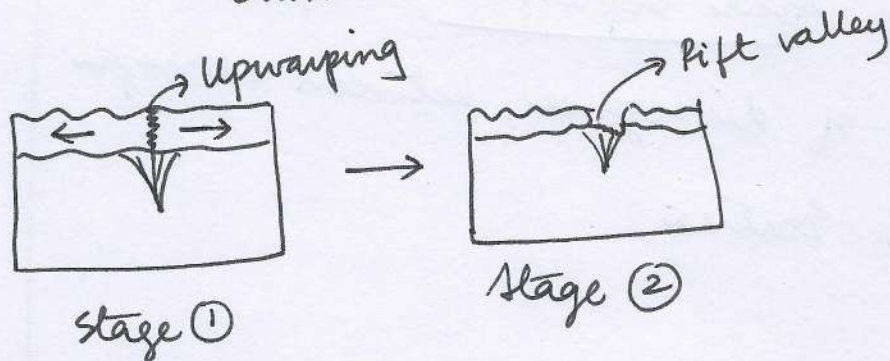
- Lithosphere is stretched, becoming thinner.

- Accompanied by volcanism and seismic disturbances

At this stage, rift valleys are formed.

Stage ③ Rift lakes as valleys deepen

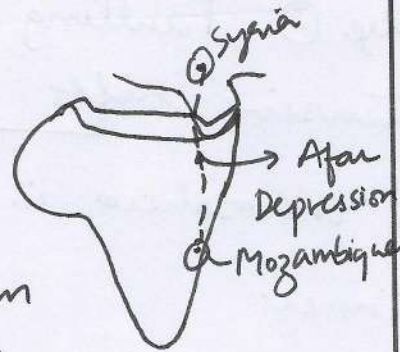
Stage ④ Ocean replaces continental crust.



Thus rift valleys are the initial stages of continental breakup.

Great Rift Valley

This system is formed by the break up of the African plate, marked by the divergence of the Somalian and Nubian plates.



- Contains volcanic regions of Mt. Kilimanjaro and Mt. Kenya.
- The Afar Depression marks a site of divergence, between Ethiopia and Eritrea.

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 has 4% of the world's water resources and over $\frac{1}{6}$ of the world's population.
- According to the CGWB, most major Indian cities are water-stressed due to rapid depletion.

Economic factors

- 1) Groundwater extraction for purposes of irrigation as well as industrial use has led to fall in the water table.
- 2) Urban encroachment on lakes in cities has reduced availability

of surfaces and near-surface
water

3) Lack of use-efficient tariff

system promotes irresponsible use.

4) Virtual net export of water via agricultural products.

Geographic factors

1) Not all hydro-power potential
has been harnessed optimally
due to settlements and environmental
risks.

2) Emergence of concrete jungles
without rainwater harvesting
facilities prevents harnessing heavy
monsoon rains to store water.

Political factors

1) Disputes over river water sharing

are dragged on delaying dam development.

e.g. Kaveri water dispute, Satluj-Yamuna link canal

2) Waivers on use of water for agricultural usage as a political promise encourages irresponsible use.

Implications of water depletion

- Unavailability of cheap drinking water
- Reduction in agricultural yields
- Ecological imbalance
- Falling groundwater table

Thus water resource depletion needs to be arrested through efficient use policies as well as technological innovations

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 flat-topped tablelands found in every continent, that reach elevations higher than surrounding plains.

Formation occurs in three ways-

1) Thermal expansion of lithosphere

• When the lithosphere underlying an area is heated rapidly by upwelling mantle plumes, the overlying surface gets uplifted.
e.g. Ethiopian highlands

2) Crustal shortening

• Upliftment due to upthrusting of a tectonic plate at a convergent boundary.

e.g. Tibetan plateau

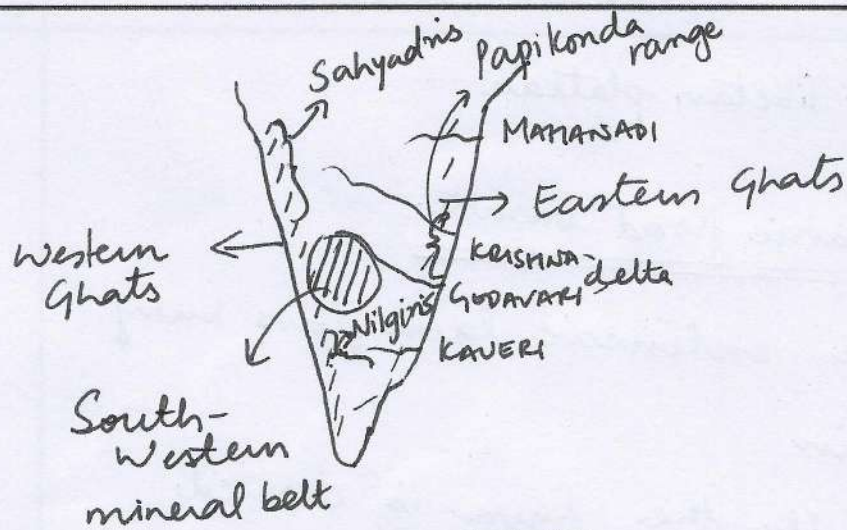
3) Volcanic flood basalts

- Where extensive lava flows bury terrain
- Usually the lava is carried over long distances
- Common from cenozoic and mesozoic era eruptions.

e.g. Deccan traps

Deccan plateau

- Formed by basaltic lava outflows.
- Part of Indian peninsular plateau along with the Central Highlands and Chhota Nagpur Plateau.



Economic Significance

- 1) Concentration of mineral ores, such as bauxite and iron ore in the Karnataka plateau.
- 2) Coal seams in river deltas
- 3) Hydropower potential along Godavari river
- 4) Densely forested areas along Western Ghats have forest resources.