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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	SAI MANASA NC		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	966377
Center	—	Date	9.12.2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
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18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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

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

Dadabhai Naoroji was known as the 'Grand Old Man of India' for his incomparable contribution to the national movement.

He was an early nationalist who :

- a) provided an economic critique of British rule through his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule'. It gave the drain of wealth theory.
- b) He organised constitutional methods of struggle using prayers, petitions and protests.
- c) He appealed to the morality of the British masses in London. He set up the British-based East India

Association to expose the plight of
Indians to the world.

d) He advocated social reform
e.g. through Rehnumai Mazdayasan
Sabha.

e) He reconciled differing factions
within the national movement
such as Moderates and Radicals
at the 1906 INC session. Thus, he
fostered unity among the freedom
fighters, opposing the British policy
of Divide & Rule.

Naoroji was also a respected man
who served as Dewan of princely
states, professor in Britain and a
member of British Parliament. He
provided a strong intellectual force to
ignite later generations of nationalists.

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 started in 1942 in response to the failure of Cripps Mission to address Indian demands for complete independence.

It marked a new direction in struggle against colonial rule as:

- a) It was a leaderless movement.

Earlier movements were led by Gandhi and other Congress leaders.

However, the arrests of top leadership paved way for grass-root leadership.

- b) Gandhi's call ~~for~~^{of} "Do or Die" represented no restrictions of on

the method of struggle. Earlier Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) were explicitly restricted to non-violent methods.

- c) Immense participation of women, urban and rural masses
- d) large-scale parallel governments e.g. in Satara
- e) war time opposition to colonial rule pressed the British to concede demands, as opposed to support to the British during World War I.

Thus, although the Quit India Movement dissipated in several places in months, it showed the British that the masses were awakened. It paved for transfer of power 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 (1939-1945) saw large-scale destruction of countries, empires and deaths of millions of people.

Its end resulted in a new international order that was to "save succeeding generations from the source of war".

Hence, the United Nations was created to:

- achieve the objectives of world peace, development and human rights
- provide for collective security where UN Security Council can call for military action against imperia-

listic actions of states

c) provide a platform for peaceful resolution of disputes among nations.

While this had its beginnings in the League of Nations (LoN), the UN system was more robust.

Moreover, UN was accompanied by Bretton Woods Institutions (IMF, World Bank & GATT), that sought to:

- establish free trade to prevent trade wars that caused world wars
- allow development of nations through loans.

Thus, the end of World War II marked the start of a liberal international order which provided rules for international relations.

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।

The Indian subcontinent is one of the least developed regions of the world outside sub-Saharan Africa. A prime reason for this is India-Pakistan hostility.

While several wars in 1948, 1965 and 1971 liberation of Bangladesh soured relations, later agreements were milestones in history as:

a) Simla Agreement of 1972:

● This provided for bilateral resolution of disputes between India and Pakistan, especially w.r.t. Kashmir

b) Lahore Declaration of 1999:

This reaffirmed the commitment to bilateral resolution.

Implications:

- ① This prevents the entry of external powers like China and USA into the Kashmiri dispute.
- ② It does not allow Pakistan to internationalise the issue and call for UN intervention like in 1948.
- ③ Since India is a greater power relative to Pakistan, it gives India the ability to resolve the disputes in favourable terms.

In recent years, as Pakistan has escalated tensions threatening peace in South Asia, it has been reminded of the agreements.

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।

India is home to 28% of the world's poor. It also witnesses high inequalities, both social and economic, as revealed in Oxfam's Time to Care report.

Conventional measures to improve social security have focused on economic empowerment such as:

- a) access to credit, insurance and pension through financial inclusion.
- b) creating jobs e.g: MGNREGA
- c) income support (PM-KISAN), loan waivers etc:-

While economic empowerment helps, India also faces other forms of poverty, especially in the social sphere:

- discrimination against women leading to high malnutrition, maternal deaths, etc
- discrimination against lower castes eg: continued manual scavenging
- rural-urban divide

Thus, social empowerment is needed through:

- a) strict enforcement of laws such as Dowry Prohibition Act, Prevention of Atrocities on SCs/STs Act
- b) empower bodies like NCSC, NST, NCH
- c) invest in health and education to build capabilities

A commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a good step.

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 increased interflow of goods, services, ideas, people and capital across borders, making the world a "global village".

This has manifested in different way such as:

[local in the global]:

- a) global supply chains have developed, yet local industry has flourished in places like East Asia etc:-
- b) local handicrafts & produce are getting global appeal. eg: Pashmina shawls.
- c) local and regionalistic feelings have also deepened.

[Global in the local]:

- a) awareness about the world has increased even in remote villages through technology and social media.
- b) increased access to foreign products. e.g: Macdonalds entering towns.
- c) issues happening far across the globe affect everyone. e.g: Black lives Matter protest in USA inspired Dalit lives Matter protest in India.

Thus, globalisation is truly "glocal". In recent times, we have seen calls for ~~local~~ "vocal for local" in a globalised era.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Women are subject to several forms of violence in India.

- ① Female foeticide - Despite the PCPNDT Act, child sex ratio is falling, e.g: Haryana's CSR is 839.
- ② Domestic violence, which has increased during the pandemic
- ③ Sexual violence and harassment.
e.g: Hathras rape case, acid attacks
- ④ Dowry harassment, especially in Rajasthan

Hence, from cradle to grave, women experience sustained violence.

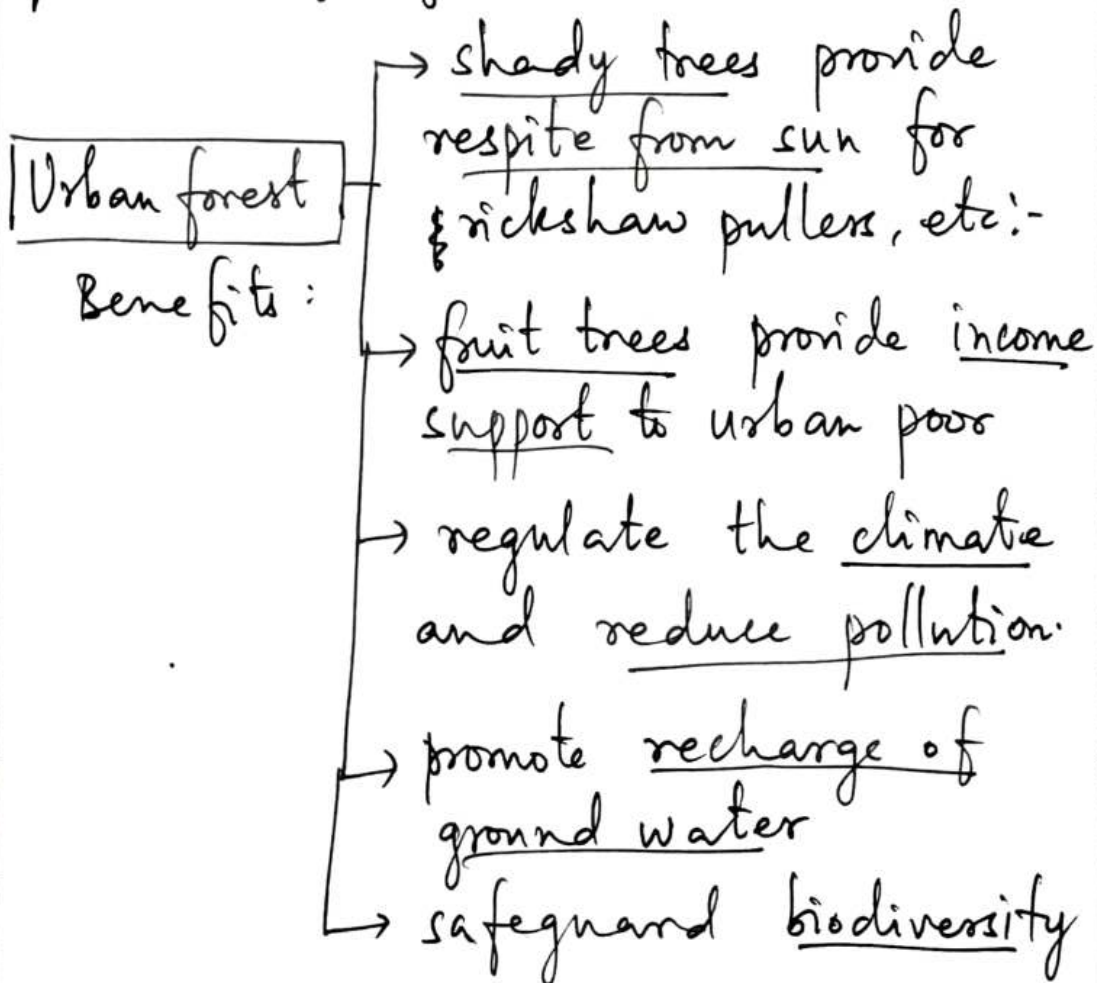
Ways to address it:

- ① Strict enforcement of laws such as Dowry Prohibition Act, POHA Act, etc:-
 - ② Proper funding to women-specific schemes like Ujjwala scheme, SHE-box. Nirbhaya Fund has to be used properly.
 - ③ greater recruitment of women in law enforcement. eg: Mahila Police Volunteers
 - ④ gender-sensitive education in school that addresses "machorism".
 - ⑤ empowerment of women economically and politically. eg: MGNREGA, reservation in PRIs are good steps.
 - ⑥ Justice Verma Committee recommendations must be followed.
- Thus, women must be safeguarded.

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 forestry is an innovative method to ensure ecological balance in urban areas and improve quality of life.



Steps taken:

- ① Miyawaki method is being tried in pilot projects in cities.
- ② Nagar Van scheme to boost funding and citizen participation
- ③ Afforestation drives on degraded public land.

Urban forestry is an urgent requirement since our cities are growing unsustainably and are frequently prone to disasters eg: 2020 Hyderabad floods.

It needs to be further promoted by allocating more land, promoting awareness and conserving the trees already planted.

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 free movement of goods, services, people, etc. across borders.

The Information Technology (IT) industry is a product and promoter of globalisation that is driven by technological advances.

Location of IT industry has been impacted by globalisation as follows:

- a) Outsourcing of software development and other services to countries with cheap labour. eg: BPO industry in India concentrated in Bengaluru.

b) free movement of people across countries has facilitated development of tech hubs across the world such as Silicon Valley in USA and Singapore.

c) Since the IT industry requires good digital infrastructure such as fast internet and stable IPR policies, countries and states that focused on these have attracted IT investment. eg: Karnataka, Hyderabad.

India has benefited tremendously from globalisation because of the growth of the IT sector. This has provided employment and boosted exports.

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।

Tourism industry is critical for the Indian economy as it has large spill over effects on hotel industry, transport, construction, and generates local employment.

However, tourism can be unsustainable when:

- a) local resources are drained
eg: Shimla water crisis
- b) tourists cause pollution through plastic etc:-

Eco tourism is a good way forward to harness the potential of tourism in a sustainable manner.

Ecotourism

- adventure sports such as canoeing, trekking. eg: Himalayas, Nilgiris
- sightseeing, visiting local industries such as tea plantations in Assam.

Challenges:

- a) poor infrastructure in tourist locations
- b) lack of awareness on how to make tourism eco-friendly
- c) insensitive attitude of tourists
- d) fragile environment. eg: landslides in Himalayas

Steps taken:

- a) SECURE Himalaya initiative promotes ecotourism for sustainable development
- b) Swachh Bharat in tourist locations.

Ecotourism must be promoted heavily. A Green tax like in Bhutan can be levied on tourists to fund it.

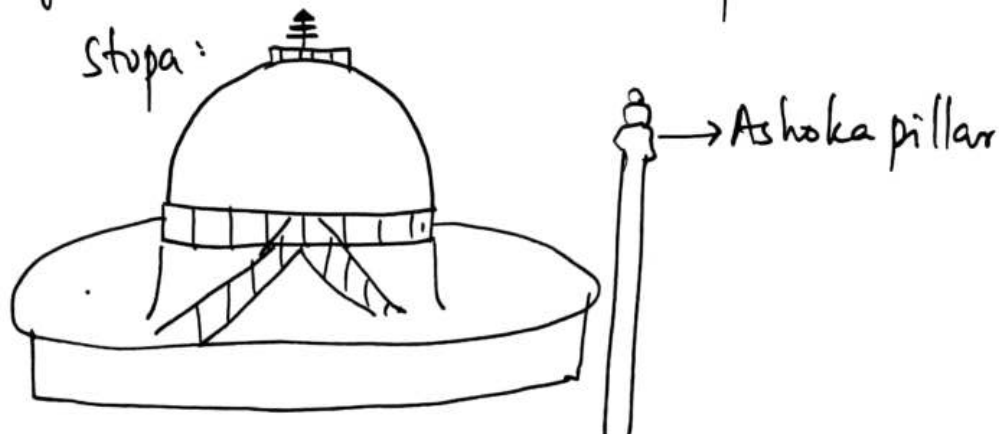
11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

Buddhism and Jainism developed around 500 BC with Gautam Buddha and Mahavira inspiring millions to change their views on life.

They were instrumental in the development of architecture as:

- a) the first grand monuments are Buddhist stupas built during Maurya, Kushana and Satavahana periods.
eg: Amaravati, Sanchi stupas



- b) Rock cut caves. eg: Ajanta, Ellora,
with Chaityas and Viharas for
Buddhists and Jains
- c) Jain temples
eg: Pattadakal complex, Karnataka
~~Sitt~~ Sitawassal caves, Tamil Nadu
Dilwara temples, Mount Abu
- d) rock sculptures:
eg: Rishabhanatha statue, at Shravanabelagola, Gomateshwara, Nagarjuna
statues.
- e) Ashokan pillars and edicts that
spread message of Buddhism

These also influenced the developm-
ent of Hindu temples. Buddhist
architecture was also taken to
foreign lands - e.g: Borobudur stupa

in Indonesia, Buddhist caves in
Tibet. and ~~the~~ Korea.

Thus, Buddhism and Jainism
inspired the first temples, monasteries
(Nalanda) and cave architecture
of India.

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 Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 under the stewardship of A.O. Hume, when Lord Dufferin was Viceroy.

The formation of INC was catalysed by the preceeding Viceroys as shown below:

Lord Lytton:

Lytton passed a number of reactionary laws during the late 1870s such as:

- a) Vernacular Press Act which curbed freedom of vernacular newspapers and censored them.

- b) strict government repression of peasant revolts and movements for greater Indian representation in government.

These reactionary policies fuelled anti-British feelings among Indians.

[Lord Ripon] :

this viceroyship in early 1880s saw several liberal policies such as :

- a) repeal of Vernacular Press Act, thus freeing the press.
- b) Ilbert Bill controversy - that allowed Indian judges to try Europeans
- c) Ripon's Resolution of 1884 that provided for municipal government in several towns, elected by residents.

These policies of lynch and burn showed the nationalist leadership that government crackdown had to be avoided by adopting constitutional methods of struggle.

Moreover, the freed nationalist press reignited nationalistic fervor that had to be constructively channeled through a national organisation.

Thus, the INC was established to coordinate the national leadership and a constitutional method of struggle was adopted initially.

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।

Mahatma Gandhi led the national movement from 1919 till independence in 1947.

Gandhi's entry into the freedom struggle marked a new era. It contained mass movements of satyagraha.

However, Gandhi's methods of struggle were not fixed and changed according to the needs, as seen below:

- a) Initial movements such as Champaran Satyagraha of 1919

tested Gandhi's method of satyagrah on Indian soil as they had proved successful in South Africa.

b) Gandhi brought peasants, workers in industries, urban and rural masses into the national struggle, since he felt only the masses were capable of overthrowing the British.

c) The Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM) in 1920-22 involved:

- no tax campaigns
- boycott of British schools, goods, courts, etc.
- voluntary relinquishment of awards
- support for khadi & Swadeshi

This showed the government the costs it can incur if people did not cooperate. It fuelled Indian industry.

d) Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930-1933: This involved willful breaking of government laws such as salt law. Hence, it was a step further from NCM that:

- exposed the cruelty of the government when it tried to repress the movement
- drew international support from USA and USSR.

e) attitude towards ahimsa: Though Gandhi initially stressed on ahimsa such as suspending NCM due to Chauri Chaura incident, he implicitly allowed violence in Quit India Movement through his call for Do or Die.

Thus, Gandhian methods adapted and became increasingly radical.

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 started in 18th century Britain and quickly spread to the rest of Europe.

Features of Industrial revolution :

- a) technological advances. eg: spinning jenny invented by James Hargreaves in 1767, cotton gin, power loom
- b) mass production - the new tools and machines allowed for large-scale production, lowering prices.
- c) requirement of assured supply of raw material and market for production and sale of goods.

The Industrial revolution was achieved through imperialism as the colonies supported its requirements:

① raw materials: eg: cotton from India, timber, indigo, sugarcane, etc:- from several colonies.

② market: the subjugated populace was forced to buy European goods through:

- destruction of indigenous industry through removal of tariffs and flooding of cheap products
- growth of rail network and water ways that allowed deeper penetration of goods inland
- creating taste for goods. eg: opium in China, tea in India.

③ revenue extracted from colonies served as investment in companies, as several colonial Governors ~~was~~ were the early capitalists

④ destination of capital investment: colonies provided enormous returns on investments, e.g.: in railways, where capitalists could invest their profits, leading to financial imperialism.

Thus, Britain industrialised by deindustrialising India, China, etc. Soon ~~of~~ other powers like France, Germany, Denmark also followed. The race for colonies fuelled by industrialisation later led to the world wars.

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 is an important feature of Indian society.

There are 4 main castes:
Brahmins, Vaishyas, Kshatriyas & Shudras and numerous sub-castes or jatis. The "untouchables" or Dalits who are not in the caste-fold form a significant population.

Issues with caste:

- it has transformed into a rigid system based on birth.
- notion of purity of upper castes and pollution of lower castes

is against the notion of equality of all humans.

- c) hierarchy, discrimination and social evils affect human dignity.

There have been several attempts to end the evils of caste, such as:

- a) social reform movements pre-Independence eg: Aravipuram movement
- b) Constitution which provides for equality (Articles 14-18), liberty and human dignity
- c) legislation such as Civil Rights Act 1955, Prevention of Atrocities on SC/ST Act, Manual Scavenging Act

However, caste persists and has adapted itself to socio-economic and political conditions.

eg:

- a) reservation policies have increased caste consciousness. Caste groups like Jats, Marathas, etc:- demand reservation in educational institutions and government jobs.
- b) inter-caste marriage is still frowned upon, despite Ambedkar Foundation.
- c) mobilisation of voters on caste lines
eg. caste-based parties such as BSP, Kham coalition, etc:-
- d) Green revolution and other development measures have benefited upper castes and OBCs while Dalits have been marginalised.

In India, caste exists across religions and has become pervasive.

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 strong sense of attachment to one's own region or local community.

Since India is a diverse nation, regionalism is natural.

Regionalism can be a threat to national integrity when it is manifested as:

- a) separatism - e.g. secessionist movements like the demand for Nagalim, Kashmir, Khalistan, etc.
- b) inter-state hostility - e.g. Kaveri dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

c) anti-migrant sentiment = eg: ^{notes} in Maharashtra, reservation of jobs for locals in Andhra

Thus, regionalism can hinder national integration.

However, it can also facilitate constructive political participation such as:

- a) demand for statehood - e.g.: Telangana, Ladakh.
- b) demand for autonomy under 5th and 6th schedule.
- c) demand for inclusion of language in 8th schedule.

Thus, regional movements can voice demands of people for development and protection of their culture.

Our Constitution contains this complexity as it provides for asymmetrical federalism where each region can pursue its own constructive ambitions.

The government must allow for positive constructive movements to voice their demands while ensuring territorial integrity of the nation and fraternity among the people.

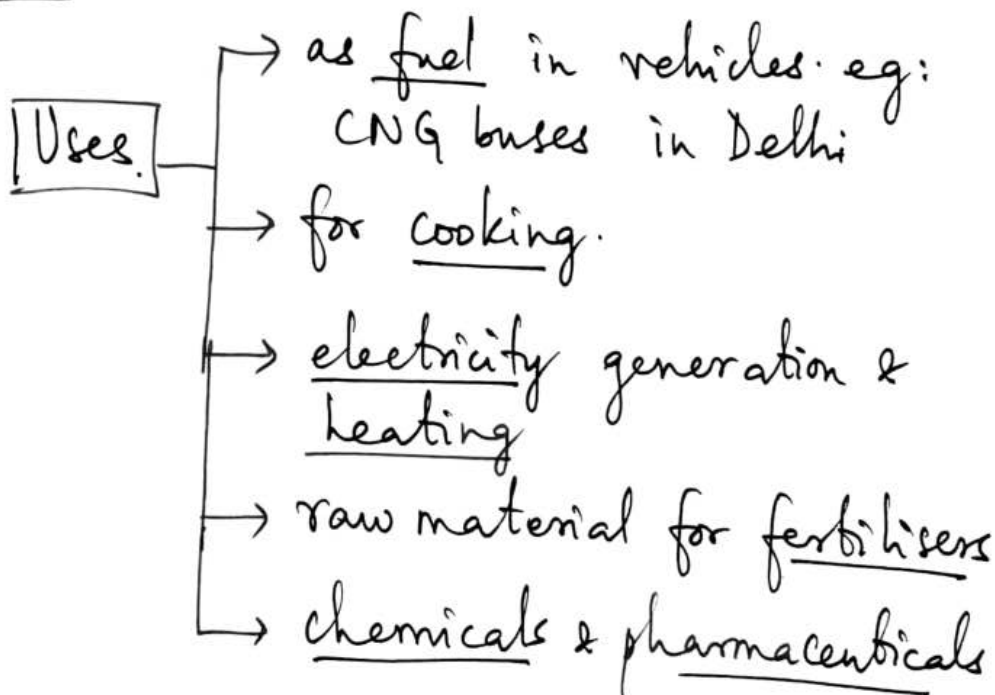
As the Sarkaria Commission held, regional movements can be tackled with decentralisation and grass root democracy.

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 clean fuel which forms 6% of India's energy mix.



It has become an important primary energy source as:

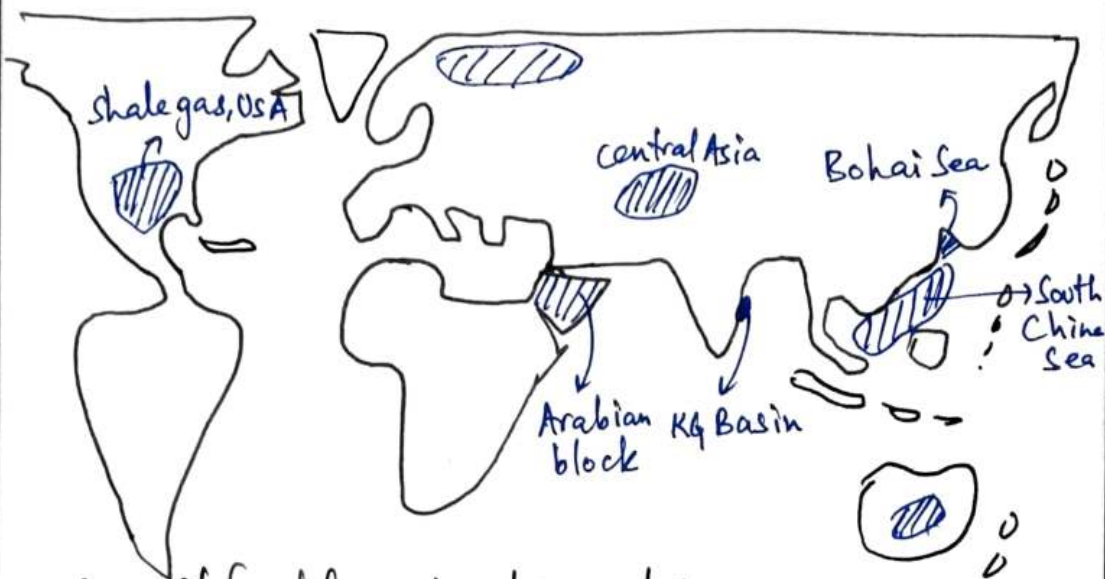
- a) it is widely available across the world.

- b) it is easy to transport using pipelines - e.g: Uija Ganga Pipeline
- c) clean fuel as it has lower carbon emissions than petrol & coal and negligible sulphur & PM emissions.

Its consumption is projected to increase further due to measures to reduce carbon emissions as part of the Paris Agreement of 2015.

Distribution of Natural gas:

- shale gas is widely distributed
eg: USA, China, Russia, K&G basin in India.
- gas hydrates and under sea reservoirs
eg: South China sea, Bohai Sea
- permafrost - eg: Siberia



- in oil fields - Arabia, etc -
- coal bed methane - coal reserves in India, Australia

However, natural gas is difficult to extract if it is in unconventional forms.

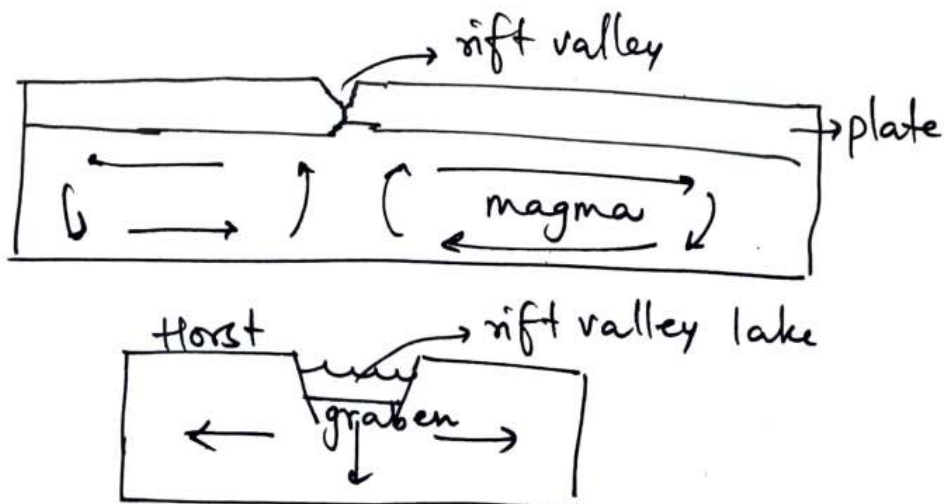
India must promote use of natural gas in public transport and for cooking (eg: PAHAL scheme). We must also explore new basins and invest in technology. The new HELP and Open Acreage Licensing Policy are a good step.

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।

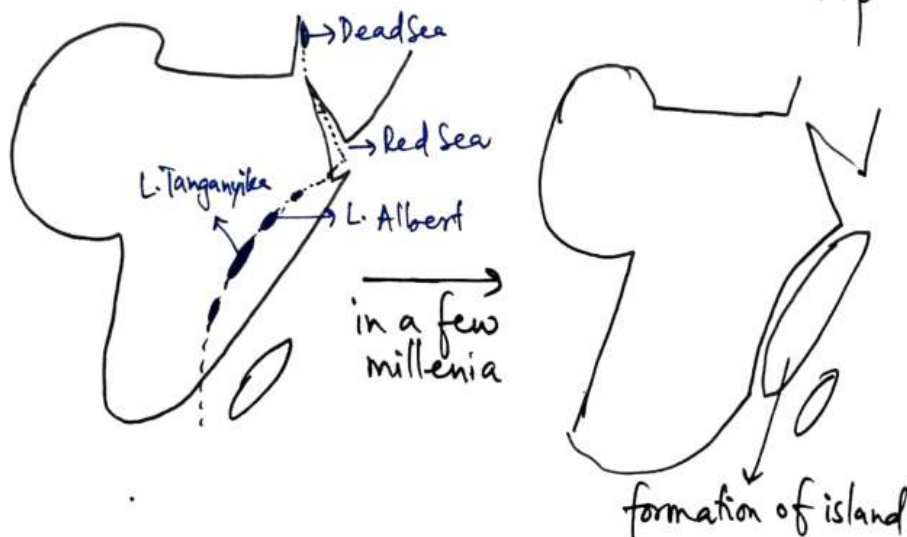
A rift valley is a depression formed in the earth due to tectonic plates moving apart.

According to the plate tectonic theory, the earth's lithosphere consists of plates in motion due to convective currents in magma.

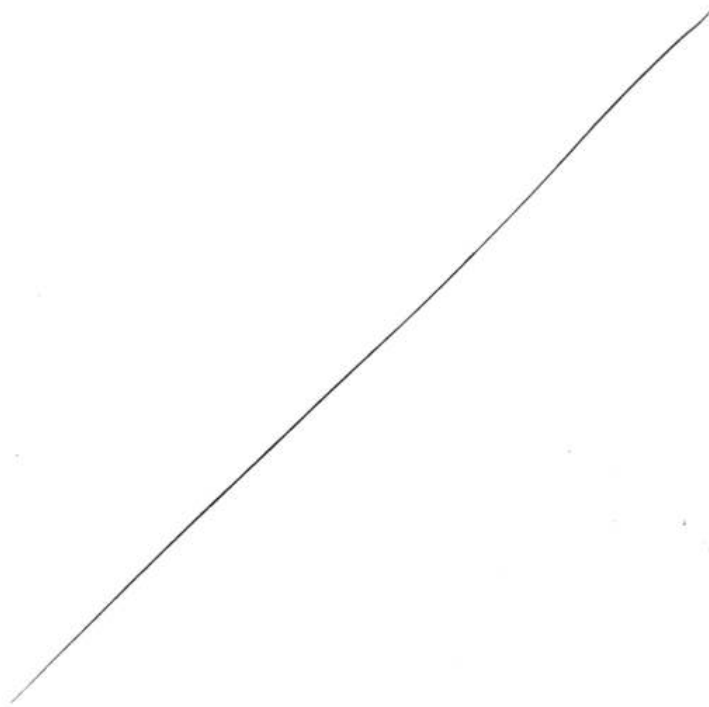


- As plates move apart,
- the earth surface cracks open
 - this collects water forming rift valley lakes, e.g: Lake Tanganyika in East Africa
 - As the valley widens, it becomes a shallow sea with influx of sea ~~water~~ water.
 - It soon becomes an ocean. eg: opening up of Atlantic Ocean.

The Great Rift Valley system of East Africa is the best example.



Thus, the East African lakes are widening. In a few millenia, the eastern part of Africa will break away to form an island like Madagascar.



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।

While India has 17% of the world's population, it only has 4% of the world's freshwater resources.

India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to several factors:

① Geographic:

- Much of India's river water ends up in the ocean without being tapped
- deforestation has reduced recharging of ground water aquifers.
- climate change and melting of Himalayan glaciers threatens perennial nature of Himalayan rivers.

d) High population density in Ganga basin has depleted ground water and polluted river water.

② Economic :

a) Green revolution promote water-intensive methods in agriculture
e.g: High Yielding Variety seeds require more water.

b) MSP system encourages wheat and rice. Fair Remunerative Price for sugarcane encourages water-intensive sugarcane production.

c) High demand for water in urban areas leads to transport of water from rural aquifers leading to droughts in rural areas.

d) Degradation of wetlands and forests for development purposes destroys water storage.

③ Political:

- a) free electricity to farmers by state governments for vote-bank politics depletes ground water.
- b) mismanagement by water boards in municipal areas.

Implications:

India will soon face a severe water crisis, as seen in Chennai recently.

NITI Aayog held that 21 cities like Delhi ~~has~~ will run out of groundwater soon.

Impact 

- conflict over resources
- environmental refugees
- international disputes
eg: Teesta issue

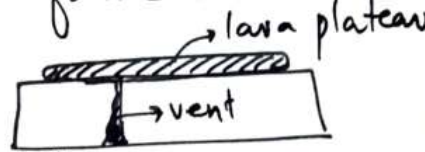
Thus, water conservation techniques must be promoted in agriculture, industry and in households. The recent Jal Shiksha Abhiyan is a good step.

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, दक्खन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus are large areas of land that are flat and elevated compared to the surrounding region.

Plateaus can be formed due to several factors:



- ① Lava plateaus: outpouring of basic lava from hotspots that flows for large distances before solidifying.
eg: Deccan plateau was formed due to Reunion hotspot when the Indian plate was moving towards the Eurasian plate in the Mesozoic era.
Icelandic plateau and Columbia Snake plateau are also examples.

② subsidence of land due to downwar-
ping forces, leading to block mountains
and plateaus.



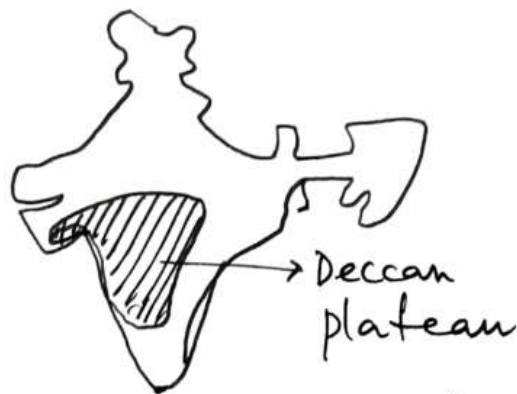
e.g: mesas in North America.

Deccan plateau:

The Deccan plateau is a lava plateau, formed in the Mesozoic era.

Features:

- surrounded by Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats and Satpuras
- it has black soil due to basaltic rock
- it is dissected by rivers such as Godavari and Krishna



Economic significance:

- a) black soil is highly fertile,
water-retentive and self ploughing.
This allows cash crops like cotton.
Gujarat & Maharashtra are thus
leading producers of cotton.
- b) hard rock structure does not easy
allow percolation of water, leading to
droughts, e.g. Vidarbha.

Thus, Deccan plateau is a
unique feature in India and is
of economic value.