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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	937212
Center	ONLINE	Date	5th Dec '20

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			

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.

INDEX TABLE

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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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 a moderate leader of the INC, an economic critic of British colonialism, a prolific writer and trader, and also someone who helped further Indian interests abroad.

Economic impact

→ Drain of Wealth theory shed the veil on ^{the idea that} British colonialism was somehow in India's economic interests.

→ He campaigned for more import duties on British imports, improvement in education & reduction in expenditure on military, & in general using Indian tax resources to further the India's development.

Political impact

- As a moderate, Naoroji believed in the 3P - Prayer, Petition & Protest - strategy.
- Effectively raised Indian demands in the Councils.

International impact

- Founded East India Association.
- 1st South Asian MP in British Parliament elected in 1892 from North London.
- Spread awareness of on the Indian nationalist movement in Britain and campaigned for causes to benefit the Indians.

Naoroji was a true nationalist who made a vital contribution to the Moderate movement and economic criticism of colonialism.

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 चिह्नित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Grandhiji gave the slogan 'Do or Die' at the start of the Quit India Movement (QIM). It was largely a decentralised struggle with most of the leadership behind bars.

Causes of QIM

- British not acceding to India's demand for independence post WW II
 - Warren Jeff & Cripps Mission (1942, Dominion status) unacceptable.

New developments

- Women & youth joined in large numbers.
- Popular protest at the citizens' level - not led / coordinated by the INC.
- Single - point demand of full - just independence
 - no concessions or avenging

Certain wrongs

- Took violent turns in some quarters.
- At the peak of WW II so British were put under great pressure.
- Hindu - Muslim unity breakdown due to extreme communalism.
- People asked to quit Ind. Army
Old Commonalities with past struggles
- Hindu - Muslim togetherness never reached the level of the Non-cooperation movement.
- Even at the time of NCM & CDM, nationalists were arrested.
- Ultimately contained by British.

Conclusion

The 81M was indeed a major struggle that marked a new direction while retaining certain similarities with earlier struggle.

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 WW II in 1945 was perhaps the most important event in the 20th c.; rivalled only by the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1987, which incidentally was also linked to the global order that emerged after WW II.

Important developments that gave birth to a new global order

- Decolonisation in the Indian subcontinent, Indo-China, & some parts of Africa and the Middle-East
 - generated a number of new nation states that survive till date.
- Fall of Germany, Japan, Italy as losers to the Allied cause in WW II
 - German & Japanese domination made way for US & USSR.

- Receding
- Receding of Europe - Massive destruction wrought by WW II - reqd. a Marshall plan from US to revive
- as colonialism ended, European (mainly British & French hegemony) also gave way to new powers.
- Cold War between US & USSR - seeds sown in WW II - lasted till split of USSR.
- Dangers of nuclear weapons recognised - denuclearisation treaties started urgently.
- Birth of United Nations - vastly more successful than League of Nations due to US, USSR presence - completed 75 yrs. recently.
- Development become an important concept
- development assistance to Europe & newly independent countries.

Conclusion

The end of WW II was indeed a momentous occasion that gave birth to the present-day global order.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Simla Agreement (1972) brought peace to Indo-Pak until the Kargil War 2 decades later. Lahore Declaration b/w Shawaz & Vajpayee was expected to have a similar impact but the Kargil War hurt this impression.

- In Simla agreement, both sides agreed to settle disputes bilaterally.
- Respecting territorial integrity of both sides.
- Not making significant changes to disputed areas.
- Cooperation in various fields.

→ Lahore Declaration - Vajpayee

Wanted to make boldness breitbart

through increased Trade, Common

currency in South Asia and bus-

travel & relg. connectivity b/w the
2 countries.

→ Azadi Kashmir dispute was to be
resolved bilaterally & peacefully.

→ Threat of 2 nuclear powers at war
reduced.

→ Cooperation in cinema, sports &
Culture was hoped to increase.

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 frequently aimed at elderly, disabled and other disadvantaged populations in the form of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, retirement payments etc.

Social empowerment

• If women, elderly & disabled is sought to be effected through such schemes

— reduce discrimination against needy and disadvantaged popⁿ if they have State backing.

→ PM-KISAN also helps raise the status of farmers in India.

- Pension schemes for unorganised
workers have launched recently

- they lack ~~very~~ job security
and hence often exploited by
middlemen and employers.

→ Benefits to women raise their
status when they face economic
violence at home

→ Minority scholarships offered to
improve their assimilation in society.

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 has blurred national boundaries to such an extent that the local-global distinction is often very hard to make.

Examples of local in global global in local

→ McDonalds and Burger King - global outlets - sell a local patty and non-beef burgers only in India. The 'paneer patty' burger is truly global in local manifestation.

→ Levi's jeans frequently copied and sold at lower price in India.

→ Language - Hindi & many Indian languages ^{speakers} frequently use English words - 'hello' and 'thank you' almost as common in Hindi speakers lingo as in English speakers.

→ Hollywood movies frequently are more popular than in-house Bollywood movies.

~~Examples of local in~~

→ Global value chains - an 'Indian' product will often have most of its components sourced from China / USA.

Examples of local in global

→ Many Hindi words part of official English vocabulary
e.g. - loot, pucca, pyjamas

→ Indian actors starring in prominent American & British films (e.g. James R Bond franchise)

→ Indian-made inputs (assembly) in mobile phones used over the world.

→ Indian food a delicacy in many crisises around the world
- including Indian spices & 'curry'.

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।

India has signed and been an active member of the Convention on Elimination of all forms of violence against women as well as the Beijing declaration in 1995. That protects and further interests of women.

Various forms of violence against Indian women

→ Physical violence - domestic violence still prevalent, saw a spurt during lockdown.

→ Sexual violence - rapes reported frequently (up by 77% acc. to NCRB data).

Rape within marriage also very prevalent.

→ Economic violence - no income security & bad economic independence to vast majority of women.

→ Social violence - status of women still not considered equal to men (gender

poeticude in some parts.)

→ Health & Education discrimination —
Boys get expensive tuition & health
facilities while girls are ignored.

Way forward

- Marital rape should be treated as seriously as any other rape offense.
- Timely punishment under the appropriate acts by setting up fast-track courts.
- Increased public investment in security, lighting, transportation.
- Safe spaces for women - e.g. free metro rides / bus rides for women in Delhi.
- Gender sensitisation in police & judiciary (recently, a HC asked molester to tie a sakhi.)
- Improving female labour force participation (at ~ 25% at the moment)
- Social & political comparis - Beti Bachoo, Beti Padhao & passing women's reservation bill.

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।

An urban forest is a dense collection of trees ~~with~~ within the confining of an urban area and enclosed within city limits of Aarey forest in Mumbai.

Benefits

- Air filtration services to all at no charge.
- A place to visit and spend time in to relax or go for tourism.
- Improves the ecosystem of the city & the area - often streams flow through urban forests & wild animals too may be present.
- Minor forest produce like leaves, saw can be sourced from some urban forests.

Steps

→ ~~Destroy~~ ~~Destroying~~ ~~Destroying~~
Urban forests for Economic development
usually grown upon

- EIA norms, protests in
Mumbai against Metro shed
construction

→ District admin providing seedlings
free of cost in Gujaraon to promote
Urban forestry

→ New Green Credit Scheme - planting
forests in accordance with CAMPA
being encouraged outside traditional
forest areas by FAC.

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 progressive reduction in importance of national boundaries in influencing economic, social & cultural practices & more through increasing connectivity across borders.

Location of IT industry

→ IT industry is a conglomeration of different processes

- software development (e.g. Android)
- internet maintenance
- new innovations (e.g. IoT)
- backend service (e.g. call-centre)
- data processing.

→ IT industry is spread across the world - present in USA, Western Europe, India, Philippines & South East Asia in general.

Impact of globalisation

- Cheap ~~backend~~ to back-end tasks outsourced to Indians & Phillipinos (due to skills, English speaking population). → call-centres.
- Data processing centres & staff employed in low-wage countries like India.
- Innovations in IT happen in Silicon Valley, California, Singapore or London.
- Maintenance of systems outsourced to companies like Infosys & Wipro in India
 - Short-term cross-border movement of workers (India → US) made easy with air travel.
 - Internet, Skype, real-time communication prompted by globalisation has distributed this industry around the world as per comparative advantage.

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 refers to tourism to ecologically sensitive places that takes care to preserve the ecology of that area through wildlife action.

Possible zones to industry

→ Himalayas, North East,

Western Ghats are ideal destinations

→ Ecologically minded western-travellers

→ later to local eco-development +

sustainable waste disposal.

→ Photography can help generate awareness around the world.

→ Wildlife tourism & expeditions.

Challenges

- Threat of plastic & other waste
- Landslides in Western Ghats - fragile ecosystem.
- Cleanliness is poor in general.
- Adverse regime for tourists

Steps

- Develop dedicated eco-tourism sites.
- Stringent enforcement of regulations.

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 400 BC in the Indian subcontinent, prompted by ~~many~~ dissatisfaction among many groups with the then prevalent dominance of Brahmanism ^{the} within Hinduism religion.

Architecture of Buddhism & Jainism

→ A large number of impressive stupas (like Sambhi Stupa) and Viharas were developed under Buddhist patronage.

- Earlier, ^{bronze} idols of Hindu Gods & Goddesses were more prevalent but slowly, under rulers like Ashoka, Mauya & Kanishka, Stupas were

built in large numbers.

→ The Dilware temples in Rajasthan were impressive feats in Ancient Indian Jain Architecture.

→ Later, idols of Buddha started being constructed at a large scale with the advent of Mahayana Buddhism.

→ Greek-Bactrian elements were also incorporated into Buddhist architecture, particularly with the way Buddha's hair was depicted in such idols (resembled Greek Gods)

Spread

architecture

Buddhist art spread throughout the

subcontinent, with the statues of Buddha

^m Bamiyan ~~expts~~ in Afghanistan being some

of the largest (were unintentionally
destroyed by the Taliban.)

→ Even today, GoI has developed a
Buddhist tourist circuit to explore
Buddhist architecture in different parts of
India (sleeping Buddha in Kushinagar is
a masterpiece).

→ collaboration with Nepal & countries
in South-East Asia is also being
encouraged to properly capture the
splendour of ancient Indian Buddhist
architecture.

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 (INC) was formed in 1885 by A.O. Hume to further the nationalist cause in India

Link between INC formation and Viceroy's

→ Lord Ripon is known as the father of ~~self~~ local government in India.

→ He also reinstated Alexander Cunningham as DG of ASI and started funding the institution again after his predecessor's withdrawal

- Clearly he was more invested in India's welfare compared to ~~his~~ previous Viceroys like Lytton.

→ Lytton on the other hand waged expensive ~~burdensome~~ wars & that weekend India's fineries and followed it up by reactionary politics like

- censorship of vernacular newspapers
- restricting civil liberties
- extreme indifference to India's Nationalist aspirations
- rebutal to the moderates' theory that the British wanted to do good to India.

→ Nationalists were repulsed by Lytton's politics and encouraged by Ripon's liberal moves

- this precipitated the founding of the INC.

Other causes behind INC formation

- Social reform had slowed post 1857
 - to pitch for more liberal laws.
- Improve the status of Indian industry
 - reeling against European competition.
- Safety valve theory.
- Promoting the interests of the bourgeois
 - initial leaders were against labour reforms that helped workers.

Conclusion

Although a number of factors contributed to the formation of the Congress, the attitudes & policies of the Viceroy - Lytton and Ripon - probably had an outsized importance compared to the other Viceroys.

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।

While Gandhiji called off the Non Cooperation Movement (NCM) in 1919 prematurely due to the killing of 22 policemen at Lahore, two decades later he gave the slogan 'Do or Die' at the time of the Quit India Movement, which some historians describe as evidence of Gandhiji's militant mood at that time.

NCM (Moderate-ist)

→ Gandhiji was measured in his approach in the late 1910s and early 1920s, believing that the British were fundamentally just and will concede the demands of the Indian nationalists.

→ He was reluctant to ask people to quit Govt. service or stop paying taxes at this point.

→ Focus was more on Hindu-Muslim unity and getting peasants to join the struggle.

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM)

→ After the lull of the 1920s, Gandhiji wanted millions of people to band together against the British.

— Used salt as a means of protest to relate to the common people

→ Understood that people were more impatient & wanted the revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh to succeed

— Pleased Lord Irwin to commute Bhagat Singh's & others' death sentences despite disagreeing with their approach.

1930s - Social reform just

- After the Poona Pact, Gandhiji concentrated on removal of untouchability
- the nationalist cause made way for social justice (nation building activity).

Adapting to left-wing in Congress

- He was not on board with Nehru/Bose's Socialism; & wanted to support Britain in WW II, yet was swayed by these young activists.

QIM - militant streak

- Since no concession yet, asked people to quit Govt. service, not pay taxes, for police to not fire on countrymen, Armymen to quit, bureaucracy to fall in line
- Extremist approach

Conclusion

Gandhiji was tactical in moulding his approach while not compromising on his principles to secure Independence for India.

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

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

The Industrial Revolution's first stage is dated around 1760-1820. Incidentally, this was also the time when the EIC won the Battles of Plessey & Buxar, & consolidated its hold on India under the watchful gaze of the British Parliament.

Need for imperialism for industrial revolution to expand

→ Lenin described imperialism as the last stage of capitalism.

→ Textile mills in UK required raw cotton to feed its expanding capacity

— Cotton from India, US and Latin America was imported into Europe.

work

- to ~~feed~~ cotton plantations in the Americas, slave labour was taken from Africa across the Atlantic.
- To forcibly procure raw cotton & slaves at low rates, political & military domination were resorted to. (i.e. imperialism)
- Later, markets were required for European manufactures
 - colonial possessions like India & Africa helped provide markets by ~~setting~~ very low import tariffs on European goods imposed by the colonial masters.
- Indentured labour were also taken from the Indian subcontinent to Southern Africa & the Carrizoon to work in the

British units over there.

→ Financing of new inventions after the spinning ginny required capital

- draw of wealth from India & ons.
Contributed to this.

→ British industrialists & capitalists

part of Parliament too so imperialism &
IR went hand-in-hand.

→ Finally, work from colonies helped run
steam engines & thermal power plants
in Britain, powering their IR.

Conclusion

Although the revolution brought some
new tech. in acquired lands (like
Telegraph & Railways), imperialism only
furthered the interests of the capitalists &
industrialists behind the IR.

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।

A recent study showed that intercaste marriages still account for only 3-5% of all marriages in India. - a sad reminder to Dr. Ambedkar's hope in intercaste marriage reducing the congenious of caste in modern India.

Response to changed socio economic situation

→ Economic development has increased massively in India in recent decades
- all castes, including lower castes & Dalits have gained from it.

→ How discrimination against lower castes candidate continues

- studies reveal that although Govt. emp. has become more equitable, priv. sector is far behind.

→ Gap between upper & lower castes has increased because high caste status usually translated into higher income & more opportunities in a liberalised economy.

- e.g. upper castes more in high paying service sector jobs.

→ Education → lower castes have entered good schools now but upper castes increasingly opting for expensive private schools and priv. tuitions.

Response to political changes

→ Mobilisation of lower castes in parties like BSP

→ But counter-mobilisation by upper castes also seen.

→ Real & imagined grievances against

reservations, social justice becoming a
bigger theme in Indian politics

- opportunistic parties exploiting this
tension

→ Greater polarisation in political
discourse & voting patterns

- Delites & Brahmins consistently
vote for different parties.

Way forward

It is a dangerous sign that the caste
system has acquired socio economic &
political attributes, only strengthened
over time. Counter-mobilisation and
discrimination against lower castes in pol.
sector need to be addressed and
merged to truly realise Ambedkar's &
Gandhi's vision for India.

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 the ideology that places one's regional identity at a higher pedestal compared to their other identities, most ~~is~~ notably, their identity of belonging to a nation-state i.e. nationalism.

Positive effects of regionalism on political participation

→ People who aim to safeguard their region's distinct language, culture, religion, or importance in the national discourse frequently ~~are~~ try to get elected to Parliament to further their regional interests. e.g. DMK, AIADMK in TN, being protective of the state's interest when in Delhi.

→ Otherwise, nationalism can seem distant and discourage participation in political affairs. If NE hasn't been at the centre of national discourse - if no regional identity, then political beliefs will take a backseat.

→ Regionalism often helps in conserving one's language (e.g. Anti-Hindi protests in 1960^s, Spain (Catalonia), Belgium) - this raises possibility of participating in politics & communicating with your leaders better.

→ South Indian states often have higher turnout in LS elections than Northern States.

Negative effect on national integrity

→ It can often become violent & secessionist and can cause split in the country e.g. Bangladesh from Pakistan; Khalistan, ULFA movements in India.

→ People reluctant to contribute to nation-
building (paying taxes that benefit others,
participating in military).

→ Reduces economic cooperation & inter-
State migration (anti-UP/Bihar protests
in Maha. hinders ill for the economic
unity of India.)

Way forward

India has been a success story in
managing its regional conflicts - from the
time before Independence when princely
states were being integrated, to now
when secessionist movements in TN, Punjab, &
to some extent the North East have
mostly been controlled while the country
reaps benefit from more active political
participation.

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 increasingly becoming the fuel of choice to power the modern economy due to its cleaner composition compared to crude oil.

Uses of natural gas

→ It is widely used in transport around the world to replace ^{more} polluting fuels like petrol and diesel.

- ex. buses in Delhi & ^{most} commercial vehicles can only run on CNG.
due to the city's problems with extreme air pollution.

→ Natural gas is also used in power plants to generate electricity.

- it has fewer damaging effects
compared to burning coal.

→ Domestic and household consumption
as working gas :

→ To manufacture urea - a chemical
fertiliser ~~rich~~ rich in nitrogen.

→ Heating in colder climates (like
Europe, USA, Russia) often happens ~~due~~
from piped gas connections that
transport gas at high temperature.

→ In the manufacture of various other
products with industrial use where
natural gas is an important input.

Geographic Distribution

→ Middle-East Asia (UAE, Iraq,
Saudi Arabia) pump most of the world's
natural gas.

- Russia's eastern region.
- USA of late has become a big producer of shale gas.
- Venezuela in South America.
- Bombay Hijir off the western coast of India near Mumbai.
- Some deposits of natural gas also exist in Northern Europe and in Southern Africa.

Conclusion

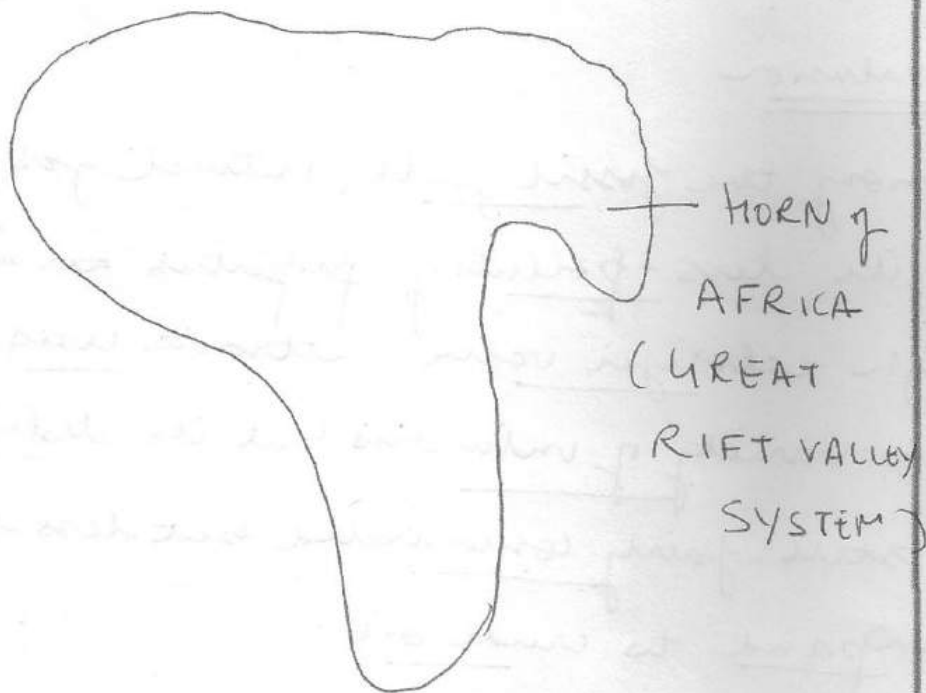
Among the fossil fuels, natural gas due to its less-polluting properties ~~attracts~~[&] high calorific value attracts uses in a variety of industries but its distribution is still fairly concentrated but less so compared to crude oil.

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।

The Great Rift Valley System is an important physiographic feature in the Horn of Africa, mainly Ethiopia.

It can become one of the hottest places in the World due to its physical features.



AFRICA

→ It is ~~can~~ formed by subsidence of the
underlying system, causing the formation
of a right-valley.

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के अंतर्गत
उच्च न्यायालयों के अंतर्गत
जिल्ला न्यायालयों के अंतर्गत

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।

Recent data suggests that over 20
metropolitan cities will run out of
groundwater by 2020, including Delhi,
Chennai, Mumbai, Bangalore & Hyderabad

Economic reasons for depletion

- Industrialisation has increased in the country - factories (thermal power plants, iron ore) are the biggest consumers of water.
- Agriculture - to feed ~17% of world pop. with significantly smaller proportion of water resources - rice, a water guzzling crop, is a staple in most parts.
- Urbanisation has increased demand for water for household and garden uses.

Geographical reasons

- Climate change has altered the frequency of monsoon.
 - droughts & water shortages have become more common.
- Runoff due to terrain + high evaporation due to high temperatures.

Political Reasons

- To secure farmers' interests, free power is provided which leads to overexploitation of water resources in stressed areas like Punjab & Haryana.

- Surprisingly, India is a net exporter of water due to its no. 1 status in rice exports.

- Water tariffs set too low for households

to appease consumers

=> wastage and overuse.

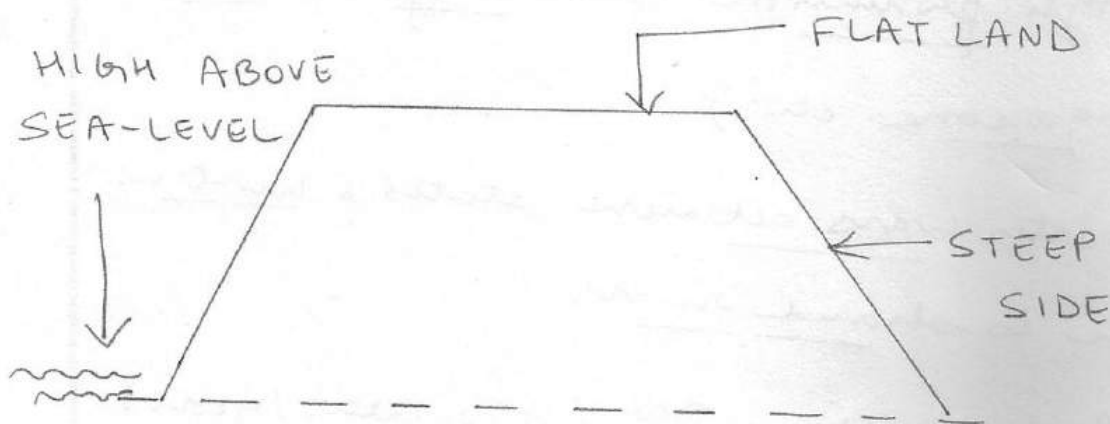
Implications of rising water scarcity

- Water shortages would become more frequent
 - cf. in Chennai recently & Day 0 in South Africa.
 - Agri. production could suffer (rice, sugarcane etc.)
 - Water Wars between states & countries due to shared rivers.
 - As heat stress ↑ (1000 deaths / year), water demand will rise too => greater stress on resources.
 - Industries will suffer - coal based power plants power 70% of electricity.
 - Expensive desalination plants will burden the exchequer.
- Way forward
- A cooperative & comprehensive approach is needed urgently to prevent water insecurity in future.

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।

A plateau is a portion of flat land with steep sides. It is elevated from the sea level compared to the plains but has a flat surface that permits habitation as compared to a mountain. eg: Uda Nagpur Plateau



Stylistic diagram of a plateau

Formation

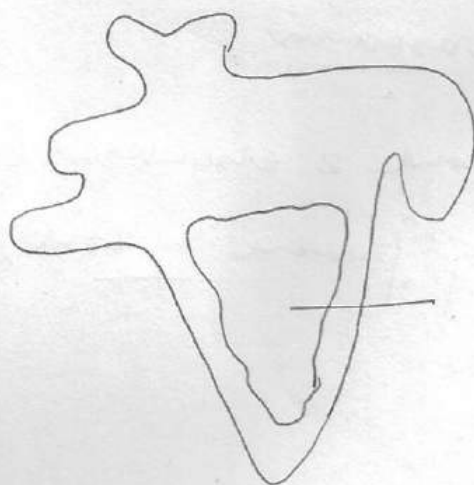
→ When a hill is gradually eroded by fast-moving rivers.

→ Volcanic eruption that deposits large amount of lava on the Earth's crust (e.g. Deccan plateau).

Features of Deccan plateau

→ It is the oldest and most stable landform in the Indian subcontinent (so few or none major earthquakes in this region.)

→ It was formed due to a volcanic eruptions and subsequent depositions of material.



DECCAN
PLATEAU

MAP OF INDIA

Economic Significance of Deccan Plateau

- Storehouse of minerals like iron ore, bauxite, nickel etc.
- Many economically vital rivers like Godavari & Narmada flow in the plateau, providing water & fertilisers to millions of farmers.
- Stable landmass so habitations here are more secure.
- ^{Heavy} Forest cover in some areas of the plateau (under MP, Chhattisgarh) that provide fertilisers to millions of cities & forest (timber) resources.
- Coal in Jharkhand & elsewhere (70% of India's electricity ^{is} powered by coal).