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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Center	ONLINE	Date	11th Dec '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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admssion Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be glven for answers written in medium other that 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	10		6. Word llmit In questlons, If specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
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20	15		
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 called the 'Grand Old Man of India'. He was one of the earliest freedom fighters of India.

Indelible Imprint on the National Movement

→ He was the first Nationalist who encouraged the idea of getting support from UK for India's National Struggle by setting up organisations there. He established the East India Association in London.

→ In his 'Poverty & Unbritish Rule of India' he explained the 'Economic Drain Theory'. This explained to the people how economic backwardness of ~~India's economy~~ ^{India} was due to colonial policies.

→ He presided over the 'Calcutta Session' in 1906 in which the goal of 'Swaraj'

was espoused for the first time. This later evolved into 'goal of complete Independence'.

- He played an important role in the socio-religious reform movement.
- He established the Parsi Rahnumai Reformist Organisation.
- He created political Awareness & Mobilisation by his newspaper 'Rast Goftar'

Therefore, this stalwart of ~~early~~ left ~~an era~~ a huge impact in the Freedom Movement. As an early President of Indian National Congress, he strengthened the organisation in its initial phases.

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।

The Quit India Movement was initiated by Mahatma Gandhi after the failure of Gipps Mission to agree to Nationalists' demand of immediate transfer of power in the backdrop of Second World War.

New Direction in the Struggle against the British Colonial Rule

→ The QIM saw participation of sections that were till then considered government loyalists, for eg., Bureaucrats, Soldiers, etc.

→ Despite the early arrest of all Influential Leaders, the movement maintained momentum under the leadership of common people.

This highlighted that Indians would not settle until they achieve independence.

→ Various Parallel Governments were formed but no power to colonial administration.
for eg. Jatiya Sarkar in Tamluk, WB
Prati Sarkar in Satara, MH

→ Commoners made huge sacrifices in terms of beatings, jail terms. Underground network by women leaders like Bina Das, etc. were used for communication

Before the movement started, mahatma Gandhi had given the slogan of 'Do or Die'. This highlighted the resolve of leadership. Britishers understood that colonial rule would end soon without people's cooperation.

The new forces created after end of WW-II only hastened the process.

3. The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine. (150 words) 10

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के अंत ने एक नई अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II ended on 2nd September, 1945, exactly 6 years after it was started. It saw death of million of people, use of nuclear weapons for the first time, new alliances and hence gave rise to a new international order.

New International Order

- It ended the hegemony and influence of Britishers & other ~~was~~ European powers on World affairs.
- ~~Two~~ Bipolar World - with America & USSR as the two poles. This led to the Cold War and formation of alliances → NATO & Warsaw Pact.
- Ideological War between Capitalism of West & Communism of East.
- Arms Race & later in Space technology between USA & USSR.

- The fall of Colonial Powers led to the emergence of the third World, i.e., the new independent nations in Asia & Africa.
- India's Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) was a distinct feature of Post-WWII Bipolar World.
- New International governance systems for eg. World Bank, International Monetary fund, United Nations, etc.
- Arbitrary Divisions in various nations for eg. Korea, Vietnam, Germany. This led to various crises & problems that still exist.

The trends ~~set up~~ seen at the end of WW-II ended in the 1990s with the fall and disintegration of USSR.

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

(150 words) 10

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

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

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

According to Arun Sengupta
Committee, 92.4.1. of Workforce is in
informal sector. They lack social security.
Social Security should encompass economic
empowerment (eg. pension) and social
empowerment (eg. health, safety, ~~etc.~~ etc.)

Economic Empowerment

- Steps to ensure that all individuals
have access to insurance and pension.
- ~~Step~~ Schemes like Shram yoj, manthan,
Laghu Vyapari Pension, Kisan Mandham,
Yojana for pension for unorganised
labours, small traders, farmers (with
less than 2 ha land) selectively are good.
- Schemes for insurance like Susashiksha
Susashiksha Beema yojana, Teen Tyoti Yojana

Social Empowerment

This component is often missing. It includes:-

- Focus on preventing crimes against old age.
- creating ventures for effective engagement & re-creation for senior citizens.
- Unemployment allowance to enable people to leave job to gain better educational qualifications or new skills.

Schemes to address the social empowerment are needed in policy formation. to

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 can be defined as the greater interdependence^{ties}, integration, interconnection of polities, societies, culture, economy, etc. of Nations around the world. Phenomena in one part of the world have massive impact in far away places.

Local in Global

This is also called Hybridisation.

- McDonald's which is popular in West for its Beef Burgers serves Panner-Tikka, Aloo Patty varieties in India.
- We use emerging Rap Music (Western Import) in Indian Languages for eg. Hindi, Punjabi.
- Fusion Wear for eg. wearing jeans with Kurtas, etc.

Global in Local

This is the phenomenon of Homogenisation.

- English Language, in its utility, has overshadowed Indian Languages.
- The global campaigns like #TimesUp, #MeToo took these own forms in India.
- The falling variety of crops cultivated due to Monoculture.
- Rising popularity of Hollywood films (dubbed in Hindi), Western Music, etc.

Though economies in the world are becoming protectionist, the amalgamation of cultures & societies is expected to continue.

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।

Recent incidences of murder of Nikita Tomar in Gurugram, Rape of Hyderabad Girl show how grave violence against women in India continue unabated.

The underlying causes are diverse. Hence, any strategy to address them must be multi-pronged.

Legal

- Setting up Fast Track Courts, especially in districts with heavy case loads.

Administrative

- Reforms in forensic analysis, investigation, etc. to enable faster dissemination of justice.
- Sensitisation of police forces to better handle women-related crimes.

→ Making SHO responsible for faster resolution of Women-^{Crime} related complaints.

Political

→ Politicians should not bring religion, caste, etc. in women crimes as it dilutes the gravity of incidence.

→ Bringing 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill to increase women representation to 33% in Parliament.

Economic

→ Ensuring better implementation of Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act by companies.

→ Increasing CCTV Surveillance

Social

→ Social Conditioning, Value Education enforcing value of social Gender equality.

→ Civil Society groups should create awareness about the need of changing norms like Harassment of Victim, considering women responsible.

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

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

Urban forest refers to patches of vegetation in areas marked as Urban in Revenue maps. They may be considered Forest legally or not.

Benefits of Urban Forest

- They act as Air Purifiers & hence tackle emerging menace of Air Pollution.
- Cooling effect can counter Urban Heat Island effect due to concretisation.
- They can increase downward percolation & hence decrease instances of Urban floods.
- They can also recharge groundwater and reduce water stress.
- Urban forest prevent Soil erosion & Break Wind Speeds. This is important to tackle air dust storms, dust domes, etc.

Steps taken by government

- Using funds under Compensatory Afforestation-
- Afforestation drives along Highways, Roads, etc.
- Distribution of saplings to urban households by MoEFCC.

✶

this can be good tool of
fulfilling India's INDC of creating
2.5-3 tonnes of CO₂ reservoir in forest

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 allowed Industry to be located anywhere in the world which enables profit maximisation.

Location of the IT Industry - factors

- Availability of Cheap Labour
- Knowledge of English as it is the global language.
- Good Penetration of Digital and Telecom infrastructure "in the region".
- Skilled Labour in Software, technology like App Development, Networking, etc.
- Government policies which support the growth of the Industry.

Because of presence of all the above factors, IT industry has grown.

grown exponentially in India, post
the Globalisation reforms of 1991.

Services amounts for 62.1 of GDP &
IT has important part in it.

Therefore, globalisation and
digital revolution has allowed India
to emerge as an exporter of IT Services

10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में पर्यटन उद्योग की क्षमता का संधारणीय रूप से दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-Tourism is centered around the ecology of a region, eg. Wildlife, Biodiversity, Landscapes. It also includes exposition of cultures & practices of tribal & forest dwelling people.

[EcoTourism harnesses the potential of Tourism Industry]

- India is home to 8% - wildlife of World.
- It has diverse Forest Types, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Biosphere reserves.
- Home to Four Biodiversity hotspots - Western ghats, North-Eastern, etc.
- Diverse Tribes with rich culture in festival, food, clothes, music, dance, etc.

Challenges

- Lack of good infrastructural connectivity especially in North-East.
- Fear among Tribes of exploitation and invasion.
- Lack of Targeted Policy
- Bad attitude of people towards tourists

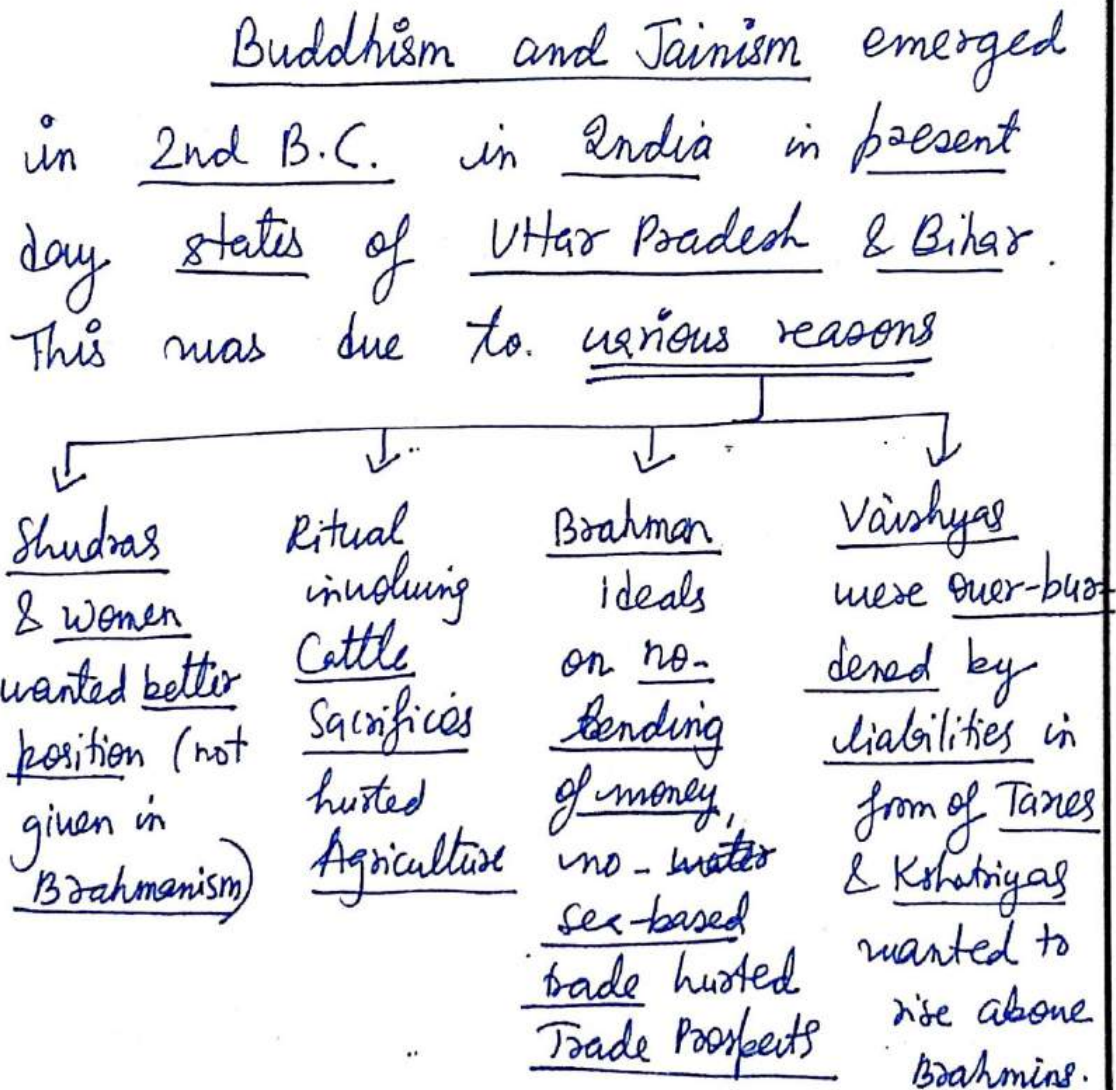
Steps Taken by the government

- The Incredible India Campaign for better promotion.
- promoting eco-festivals.

Schemes like PRASAD ~~which~~ are ~~is~~ focused on Religious Tourism, similar schemes should be constituted for eco-tourism.

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।



Instrumental in Development of Architecture in Ancient India

→ It led to growth of Sculptures

eg. ⊙ Images from Tataka Stones in Borhut, MP. & Sanchi, MP.

⊕ Statue of Buddhas in Sarnath, Mathura & Taxila.

- The ideals of monks in Sangha & holding assemblies led to the growth of Chaityas and Viharas.
- Various stupas across the country which are built on relics of Buddha-
for eg. Banhi Stupa
- Buddhism & Jainism were critical themes of caves of Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta.
- Largest ~~sculpt~~ Painting in Ajanta from Mahajanak Jataka.
- Murals of Vajrapani, Manjuri which were Bodhisattvas of Mahayana Buddhism.
- Paintings of Tara of Vajrayana Buddhism in Ellora Caves.

- Largest Standalone ~~star~~ sculpture of Rishabdev's son in Somanathgola, Karnataka.
- The various teachings of Jainism influenced various Bronze Sculptures.

Buddhism and Jainism led to the development of architecture of India but also to "other nations where is spread for eg. Cambodia, Indonesia, etc.

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 constituted in December 1885. The first session took place in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay under the presidency of W.C. Banerjee.

The formation of INC was due to various reasons :

Economic - Moderate leaders & their economic critique exposed how backwardness of Indian economy was due to colonial policies.

Political - Young leaders were tired of moderate methods. They called it Political Mendicancy.

- Indian Council Act of 1892 disappointed all.

Social - various socio-religious reform movement, spread of English, modern education, railways etc. united Indian leaders.

Moreover, the policies of Lord Lytton (1876-1880) & Lord Ripon (1880-1884) acted as a Major Catalyst.

Reactionary Policies of Lord Lytton

- He held a Liaison Delhi Durbar while part of India were under famine.
- He reduced maximum age for appearing in Civil Services from 21 years to 19 years. This angered leaders like Dwendsanath Banerjee.
- He introduced the Vernacular Press Act, 1878. The aim was the curb the political awareness & mobilisation of people undertaken by Nationalist Newspapers like Mast Kesari, Amrit Bazar Patrika, etc.
- He introduced Arms Act, 1878. This discriminated between Indians & Britishers in sight to possess arms.

Liberal Policies of Lord Ripon

- ⇒ He initiated Local Governance reforms,
They will well received.
- He introduced Bill (Gilbert Bill as Ibert
was law minister) to ~~bring~~ bring
parity in trials of Indians & Britishers.
However, subsequent amendments due
to pressure from Britishers made the
bill ineffective.

This brought to the fore the
Inherent mindset of Europeans.

Hence, it was the Policies of
Britishers that created the need to
establish an all-India organisation
to Confront Britishers.

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 Indian National Struggle soon after he ~~led the~~ came back to India and showcased the success of his methods of struggle in Champaran Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Strike and Rheda Satyagraha.

However, he often did change his methods of struggle against British to meet the emerging needs -

→ On the Non-Cooperation Movement, he allowed the Muslim concerns with regards to dismemberment of Ottoman Empire to overshadow Punjab wrongs in Jallianwala Bagh Massacre.

This is despite the former not having connection with National Interest

→ He was against the joining of Councils which was demanded by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru, etc. However, he later supported it as Government brutality to crackdown on revolutionaries was going unabated.

→ In the Round Table Conferences, he agreed to Lord Jinnah's demands even though the British govt. did not agree to commutation to execution of Bhagat Singh & his comrades.

→ He went on Hunger Strike to convince B.R. Ambedkar into signed Poona Pact. However, the same resolve was not shown to demands of separate electorates of Muslims.

However, the most foundational principles of his methodology never wavered. This included

- Ahimsa, & Non-Violence, Satyagraha
- His withdrawal Non-Cooperation Movement after Chauri-Chaura struggle despite protests from rank & file.
- He insisted supporting ~~the~~ Britishers in face of fascist aggression as he was against Fascism & Nazism.

The compromises made by Mahatma Gandhi were always in National Interest & not personal gains.

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

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

Industrial Revolution started in Britain in the second half of 18th Century. It was based on the large scale production by machines & re-investment of Capital.

The link between Imperialism, Colonialism & Capitalism were first explored by Lala Lajpat Rai.

Relationship in different Parts of the World

→ Britishers were the first Colonialists. This was necessitated by Industrial Revolution as they needed more resources (Coal & Iron Mines in America), Raw Materials (Cotton from India). Further, all colonies acted as final markets for their produce.

- After America became independent in 1776, it also indulged in Colonialism and Slave Trade. African Slaves were made to work ~~in to was~~ in southern States in deplorable condition.
- The rest of the European Nations, foreg. France, Portugal, Germany was under the same path as when their economies saw Industrial Production.
- In the Later stages, Colonialists undertook Imperialism as they seeked new ventures for investing capital.
- The Asian ~~State~~ Nation of Japan also colonised Korea & parts of China after it saw fast industrial growth post 1868.

Infact, the impact of Industrial Revolution is not limited to Imperialism. It is the root cause of various ~~of war~~ political phenomenon of 19th & 20th Century world, for eg. Unification of Germany, Formation of alliances, World War.

The present environmental phenomenon of Climate Change & Global Warming can also be traced back to Industrial Revolution.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Caste system is unique to the Indian Subcontinent. It divides societies on the basis of birth. It has features like → No Inter dining
→ No Inter-Caste marriage
→ Vertical Divisions & impositions discrimination against Lower Castes
Despite various Socio-Religious reform movements pre-independence & various constitutional, legal reforms post-independence, Caste system continues to exist in India.

Adaptations in the background of changing
Socio-Economic & Political Conditions

→ Caste no longer determines profession of an individual due to economic growth & liberalism. However, lack of equitable &

inclusive growth forces lower castes to continue practising certain tasks. for eg
Manual Scavenging

- Due to Urbanisation & Western Education, Inter-dining is quite common.
- Inter-Caste Marriages, though, occur but the extent is little, approximately 5%.
- Political Mobilisation of lower castes has taken place ~~however~~ due to their numerical strength. However, this has not resulted in effective social mobilisation.
- Reservation has also been a major adaptation in the caste system.

Incidences like the recent Hathras Case highlight that ~~though~~ ^{though} Caste Identities have blurred in urban areas, due to inequalities & they have become much too visible in the rural areas.

Lack of good public education, ~~ventures~~
venues for acquiring new skills are
important reason why caste system
continues to exist today.

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

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक अति प्रभावशाली साधन मानते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism can be defined as the assertion of culture, societal values, economic demands & political consideration one of one's region. Regionalism in India is based on Language (Tamil Nadu), Geography (Uttarakhand), Religion (Punjab), Economic Concerns (Tharukhand), etc.

Regionalism as a threat ~~of~~ to National Integrity

- often politicians mobilise people on basis of theories like son of soil which hinders nationalism and ~~the~~ mobility.
- Reservation based on State, for eg., recently seen in Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, can impact National Economic growth.

- Feeling of mistrust and discrimination.
eg.) Enodus of migrants (of UP, Bihar) from Gujarat.
-) Discrimination against North Indians in South & Vice-Versa.
- The Khalistani Movement of 1980s, Insurgency in North-Eastern States are threat to Internal Security.

Tool in facilitating Political Participation

- Regional politics in Tamil Nadu based on Dravidian Ideology has been important mobiliser of people & economic growth.
- It allows better demands being expressed which are according to Regional Problems.
- Development of Cultures, Preservation of Ancient Texts in Regional Languages.
- It gives impetus of Cooperative, Competitive & Fiscal federalism.

Negative Regionalism which ~~is~~ results in National Interests being compromised at the account of Regional assertions is definitely a threat to National Integrity.

However, Positive regionalism based on ~~the~~ economic growth related demands, Emphasis on local cultures is good for the overall growth of the Country.

It should be strengthened by empowering states, Local Governance, Fiscal Federalism, etc.

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 at present accounts for 7-8% of the Installed Power Capacity. Given that ~~because~~ it is cleaner compared to Coal, enables easier transportation through Pipelines, it is an important Primary Energy Source.

Various Usages of Natural Gas

- It is used in Vehicles, for eg. Auto-Rickshaws running on Compressed Natural Gas.
- It is an important cooking fuel in various regions.
- It is used in Fertiliser Industries for production of Urea.

→ It is used in the Cement Industry.

Distribution of Natural Gas globally

→ Russia, especially in the far-eastern region.

→ In West Asia, Qatar is an important producer and exporter of Liquefied Natural Gas.

→ In South America, it is found in Venezuela.

India

→ Natural Gas has been found along the shorelines of Mumbai, eastern Coastal States of Andhra Pradesh, Odisha & even in Assam.

To reduce air pollution, ensure
affordable & cleaner energy, India
should put greater focus of Natural
Gas.

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

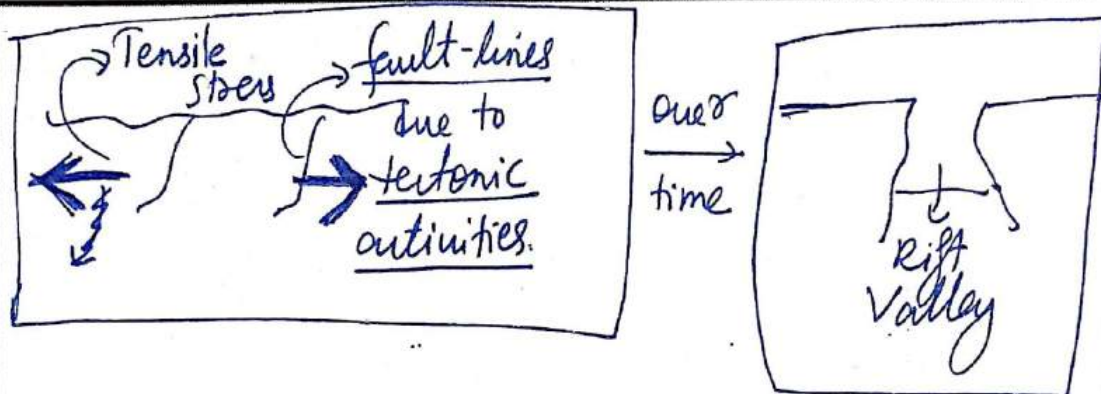
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift Valley ^{have} ~~was~~ tectonically origin. They are valleys with large flat base and steep, almost vertical slopes. This can be small like the Rift Valley of Damoda Valley or Trans-Continental like Rift Valley System of Africa

Process of Rift Valley formation



- They are formed due to immense Tensile Stresses acting along fault lines.
- The source of this stresses is Radioactive decay and Primordial Heat originating from mantle.



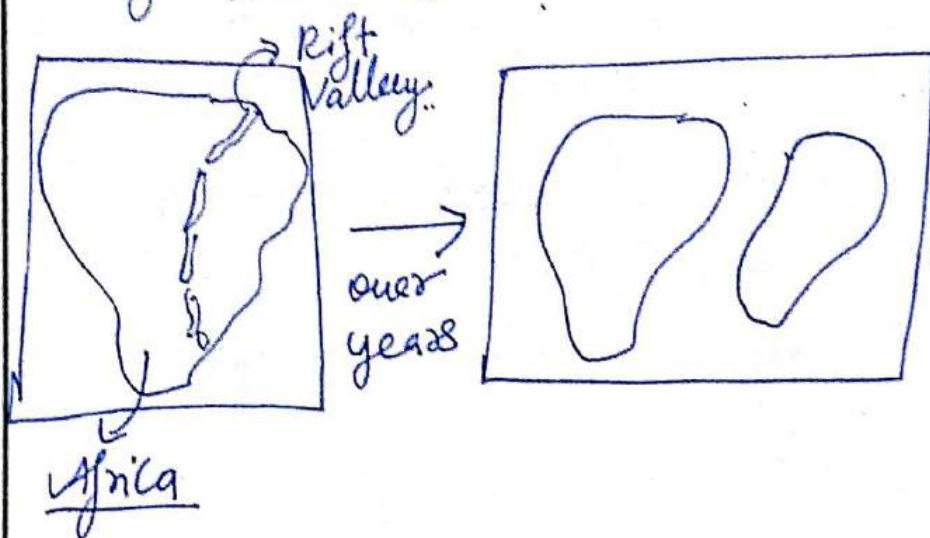
The Great Rift Valley System of Africa

→ It is forming due to the same forces which led to the formation of Atlantic and Pacific Ocean. This is reflected in depressions leading to formations of various rift valley lakes.

Steps

- Movement of magma in Asthenosphere causes tectonic plates to move.
- In Africa, this is a Divergent boundary of interaction of two Continental Plates.
- Faults are created where the thickness of the Continental Plate is comparatively less & crust is weak.
- Magma emerges. As it is denser than

Composition of Continental Crust, rather than forming ridges as seen in Ocean floor, it results in formation of valleys.
 → With time, they widen causing long rift valleys.



Over centuries, African plate continent will possibly break into parts & a sea or ocean will be between these new New Landforms as Atlantic Ocean is between America & Africa.

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 amounts for 17-18% of the world population but ~~only~~ has only 40% of world's water resources. According to Composite Water Management Index of Niti Aayog, 21 Indian cities will see acute Water Crisis by 2022.

Depletion of Water Resources

Economic factors

- Poor water use efficiency in agriculture.
- Practice of flooding fields causes wastage.
- Low usage of Micro Irrigation or Drip Irrigation which enable better efficiency vis-à-vis canal irrigation.
- Cultivation of Water heavy crops like Rice in Punjab, Karyana (receive less

rainfall) has depleted ground-water tables.
 → 57% of Installed Power Capacity is
 from Thermal Power Plants which use
 lot of water. → Changing Livelihood
patterns

Geographic factors

→ Inequitable distribution of water without
 any ~~for~~ planning for water conservation
 or ~~and~~ for eg. Water Harvesting.
 → Encroachment of Wetlands, Ancient
Lakes by unregulated urbanisation.
 This reduces downward percolation &
groundwater recharge.

Political factors

→ Political consideration prevent reasonable
water use charges for eg. in agriculture.

Implications

→ Unbridled exploitation of ground-water
 has led to contamination by uranium,

fluoride, arsenic.

- Greater instances of water crisis as seen in Chennai in 2018.
- Exclusion of vulnerable sections from water resources.
- Greater Burden on women over fetching water from long distances.
- Exponential rise in Stress in areas practising in agriculture in arid & semi-arid regions.

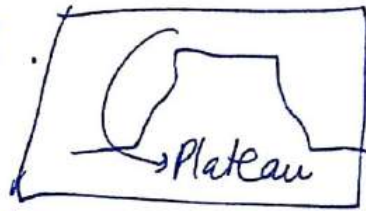
The establishment of Tal Shakti Ministry, Tal Jeevan Abhiyaan which focuses on community participation, watershed development are good steps to prevent the water crisis from getting out of control.

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 can be defined as
flat - elevated top lands.

Various types of Plateaus
are formed by different factors



→ Tectonic Origin

Plateaus like Central Highlands (India) are
formed due to movement of Tectonic plates.

→ Erosional Plateau

These plateau are formed when forces
of water, wind, ice, etc. erode the
weak overlying material and leave
behind an elevated resistant rock structure

They are seen in Glacier Regions &
near coastal areas.

→ Depositional Plateau

They are formed when sediments

carried by wind, water, etc are deposited due to combined factor of loss of Kinetic Energy & obstruction in Path. They are seen in Deserts.

~~Feo~~ → Volcanic Origin

Plateaus are also formed due to solidification of Magma emitted by repeated volcanic eruptions.

Features of Deccan Plateau

- Deccan Plateau is of Volcanic Origin.
- It can formed during the journey of Indian Landmass after breaking from Gondwanaland towards asia.
- When it was above seunion islands, there was volcanic eruption giving Deccan Plateau.
- The soil due to this is Black soil which is rich in magnesium, potassium etc!

- Black Soil has economic significance as it is good for the cultivation of Cotton.
- It also has moisture retention and self-ploughing feature.

This highlights why understanding Geographical phenomenon and Landscapes is important. They are strongly tied to economy & hence societies & culture.