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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	638107
Center		Date	25/07/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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.

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, who was famously called Grand Old Man of India, was a principle figure in the initial stages of national movement in India.

Contributions

- Formation of organizations in early 1860s to convey Indian issues
ex:- East India Association formed by him in London.
- Became member of British Parliament & raised 'Indian Question' there.
- wrote book 'Poverty & Un-British Rule in India' where he highlighted the drain of wealth from India to Britain.

- Became key member & president of Congress 3 times. Advocated for swaraj in 1906.
- Wrote about India & mobilised intellectual opinion in favor of India & Indians.

Naoroji was prominent figure in India's freedom struggle & will continue to be remembered for his immense contribution.

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।

Quit India movement started in 1942 after failure of Cripps mission in satisfying Indian demand of full independence.

A new direction in following ways:

- ↳ Truly people's movement as all top leaders of Congress in jail.
- ↳ Objective of 'do or die' rather than demanding concessions.
- ↳ It was pan-India with every corner of country putting hands behind movement.
- ↳ Support from Indian members in British administration rose which was to shake very bark of British rule.

↳ People from all Sections participated & women (like Anus Asaf Ali & Usha Mehta) played key role.

↳ Huge Support from across the world. poured in. Ex- Allied forces pushed Britain to look into demands.

However, Quit India reported violence which was a departure from non-violent strategy advocated by Congress. It led to British giving in the demand ultimately.

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 (1939-45) started between superpowers (Britain, France ^{vs} Germany) but ended in birth of 2 new superpowers (US vs USSR).

New international order was shaped by:-

↳ Bipolar world emerged
↳ 2 poles → US (Capitalist)
↳ USSR (Communist)

↳ Decolonization of Africa & Asia
Ex:- India gained independence in 1947.

↳ UN formed to make way for dialogue & alter possibility of world wars.

↳ WW-2 made Europe so weak that superpowers & Imperials of the days were dependent on aids to revive

↳ NAM (Non-Alignment Movement) emerged to assert independence by newly independent countries.

- Human rights concept evolved making the world aware of humaneness in humans.
- Post-war cooperation made European rivalry disappear as economic interdependence increased

New world order (called cold war) was finally put to pause by collapse of USSR in 1991. Today, a multipolar world is emerging.

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।

Shimla Agreement (1972) was signed between India & Pakistan after Bangladesh liberation war (1971).
Lahore Declaration (1999) was signed in after math of emergence of 2 nuclear nations in subcontinent.

Importance of Shimla Agreement

- ↳ Created new country Bangladesh from Eastern Pakistan.
- ↳ LOC declared which continues to remain.
- ↳ Bilateral dialogue was envisaged as means of dispute resolution.
- ↳ Pakistan's surrender led to a key strategic gain for India.
- ↳ A harmonious & friendly relationship was to be borne out of it.
(Although this failed due to Kashmir issue).

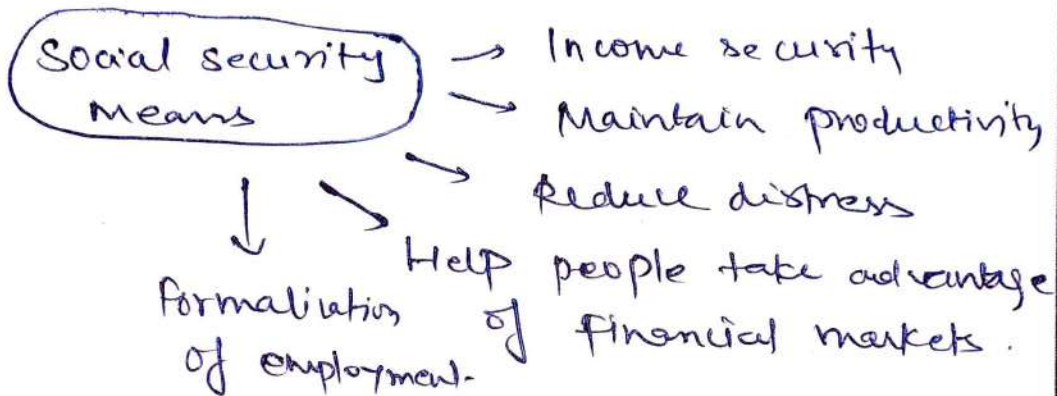
Lahore declaration (1999)

- Tried to reduce high tempo build up after nuclear status of India & Pakistan ~~is~~ agreed to avoid nuclear wars.
- Principle of peaceful co-existence envisaged.
- Shimla Agreement's spirit was to be followed.
- Moving towards development & avoiding conflicts through dialogue.

Both these are repeated time & again in context of subcontinent's issues & remain guiding light in darkness of relationships the 2 countries possess.

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।

SPSPs in India talk about social security (that hampers due to various issues that vulnerable sections face).



These social security benefits help in economic empowerment but not social empowerment.

Evidences

- Social ghettoization remains even after income support.
- Problems of discrimination still persist.
- Empowerment of people in social sphere for free/dignified living not ensured.

Way forward

↳ Enriching social security schemes with components to address discrimination,

↳ Awareness to uproot exclusion in social sphere through economic gains.

↳ Targetted approach through government programmes like NRLM, MGNREGA various pension schemes focusing on the disparities at societal level.

Social status is important parameter to social security so focus should be towards holistic empowerment rather than only economic.

↳
Social empowerment is related to enhancing capability & reducing prejudices

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।

Globalization encompasses glocalization, globalization & exchange of ideas to evolve collectively.

'Local in the Global' manifestation

- ↳ Yoga Day celebrated across world & its popularity enhanced manifolds.
- ↳ Food habits like Chinese, Korean, Indian spreading across world.
- ↳ Movies of Bollywood being seen across the world. Ex: - Dangal movie in China.
- ↳ Indigenous system of medicines showing up thrust. Ex: - WHO creating Knowledge bank to collect such practices.
- ↳ Festivals of India celebrated at other places: ex: - UN issues Diwali ~~cards~~ stamps.

Global in local :-

- ↳ Cosmopolitan culture
- ↳ Burger, pizza etc introduced from west to Asian countries.
- ↳ Nuclear families, individualism etc can be seen.
- ↳ Utilitarian lifestyle manifested.

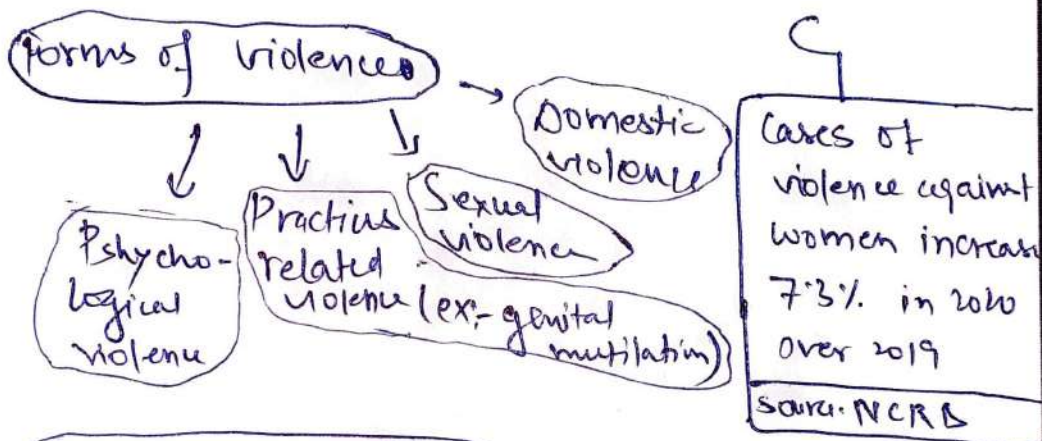
A composite culture is evolving through globalisation which is neither a 'melting pot' nor a 'salad bowl'.

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

(150 words) 10

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

The ever-presence & acceptance of Patriarchal structure in Indian societal settings has led to various types of violence against women.



Ways to address:

- ↳ legislative measures & policy strengthening & gap filling.
- ↳ Awareness & education of masses.
- ↳ Quickening justice delivery & reducing arbitrariness in application of law.

- ↳ Increase women's economic independence.
- ↳ Creation of role models & campaigns to reform prejudiced thinking.

Current initiatives

- ↳ Legislations such as Sexual Harassment of women at workplace, Domestic violence, Dowry Act etc.
- ↳ Fast track courts.
- ↳ Increasing women's LFPR through various initiatives.

The only way to remove discrimination (& violence) against women is to reform society which needs urgent & focused actions.

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

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

Urban forests are the groups of trees or woodlands located in urban areas along streets, in parks, or at recreational places.

Benefits of urban forest:

- ↳ Reduces urban areas march towards ~~from~~ becoming heat islands.
- ↳ Helps in reducing pollution.
- ↳ Increases groundwater recharge
 - ↳ According to CWTF, many metropolitan to run out of groundwater by 2020.
- ↳ Enhances productivity of urban labor
- ↳ Economic benefits in terms of services provided by trees.
- ↳ Helps in reducing stress amid urban life's messy lifestyle.

Steps taken

- ↳ Nagar Van Scheme
- ↳ Haryana portal for
geotagging
- ↳ Establishing parks
at regular intervals
in city.
- ↳ forests in vacant space in urban areas
through individual initiatives -

India can
emulate examples
of South Korea,
China & ASEAN
countries in
urban forestry

SDG-11 talks about urban forests
as way to reach sustainable living.
Urgent actions required through community
participation.

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?

India's IT industry is a net exporter & earns huge foreign exchange reserves due to its competitiveness & location.

Impact of Globalization on IT-settings

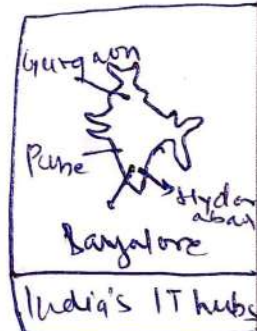
→ Easy flow of Capital leading to IT industry setups in countries with cheap skilled labor.

Ex:- India.

→ Shaping of domestic countries' laws to suit IT-industry also brings IT-industry

→ Global value chains having strong links with countries of IT-industry shows value chains' role in location.

↳ The availability of R&D facilities & ancillaries also has led to impact on IT-industry location.



→ IT companies focusing on reducing costs & bringing innovations to favorable locations like Mexico selected.

So, globalization has eased expansion of IT-industry & their location across world.

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 defined as tourism which sustains & preserves environment while improving societal well-being.

Ways to harness potential of eco-tourism

↳ India is ethnically & culturally diverse which helps in tourism.

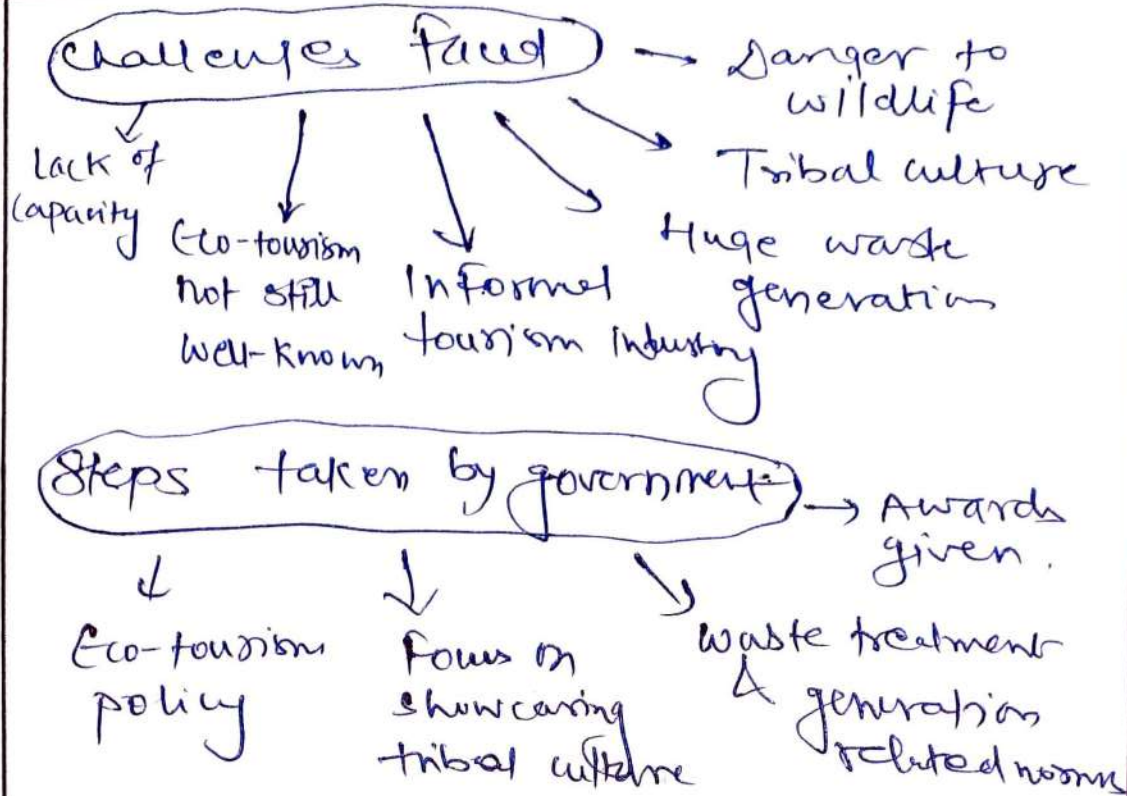
↳ Eco-tourism will help conserving endangered practices of tribes.

↳ India is one of 12 mega bio-diverse countries.

↳ Wildlife tourism in eco-friendly way will help in conserving species threatened with extinction.

↳ Eco-tourism will help revive museums & prominent historic heritage of country.

↳ Eco-tourism will showcase India's composite & plural culture to increase tourism.



Eco-tourism is to be practised with vigour through collaborative approaches.

India's tourism industry is huge & contributes 10% to GDP

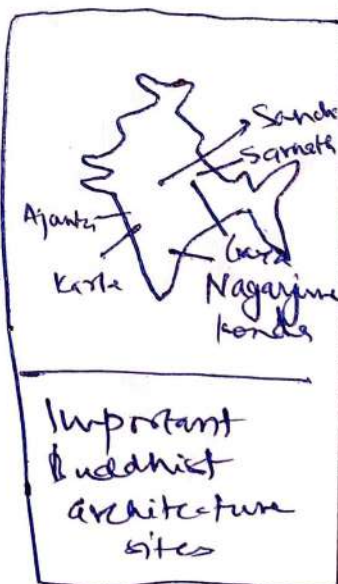
11. The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

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

Advent of Buddhism & Jainism & their religious beliefs (600 BC onwards) led to development of architecture style & innovations.

Contribution of Buddhism

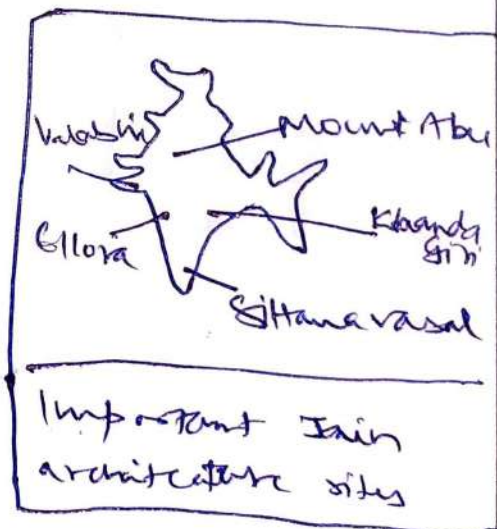
- ↳ Pillars: Monolithic pillars were erected by Ashoka where Buddhism was explained. Ex:- Sanchi, Lauria Nandang.
- ↳ Caves (viharas & chaityas) developed for Buddhist monks. Ex:- Karle, Ajanta.
- ↳ Stupas built to keep relics of Buddha. Ex:- Sanchi stupa.
- ↳ Gatshis & Yakshini sculptures were famous during the time.
- ↳ Gateway & railings with Jataka stories.



Contribution by Jainism

- ↳ Temple architecture of Jains can be seen at various places in North & South. Ex: Mount Abu Temple
- ↳ Cave architecture was also prevalent in Jainism and Chaitya halls for Jain saints were there. Ex: Udayagiri Kharvelgin Caves in Odisha.

↳ Jains also erected pillars attached to their temples



However, not all architecture during the ancient India was Buddhist & Jain.

- ↳ Stupas customs were already under Rigveda.
 - ↳ Temple architecture developed during Guptas for Hinduism.
 - ↳ Advent of Vaishnavism & Shaivism as prominent sects led to various development in architecture too.
- Buddhist & Jain elements of architecture must be preserved as they still evoke awe to tourists.

12. The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Rippon acted as catalyst in the formation of the Indian National Congress. Discuss. (250 words) 15

लॉर्ड लिटन की प्रतिक्रियावादी नीतियों और उसके उत्तराधिकारी लॉर्ड रिपन की उदार नीतियों ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के गठन में उत्प्रेरक का कार्य किया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Lord Lytton was the Viceroy of India 1870 & he was followed by Lord Rippon.

Reactionary policy of Lytton & their effects

- ↳ Usage of Indian money to show British grandeur ex: Delhi Durbar
- ↳ Misadventures like wars with Afghanistan to uphold British supremacy.
- ↳ Arms Act (1878) which made possession of arms by Indians illegal without permission.
 - ↳ Direct distinction between Indians & English.
- ↳ Vernacular Press Act (1878) aimed at suppression of nationalist literature.
 - ↳ Exempted English Press which showed his prejudice.

→ Imperial civil services age was reduced again making it difficult for Indians to enter ICS.

All this created huge uproar against British.

Liberal policy of Ripon (1880-84):-

↳ Repealed Vernacular Press Act & hence allowed the dissent to burst out in form of literature

→ Local government i.e. self government introduced at local levels.

↳ This created demands for self-governance at upper levels

→ Passing of Ilbert Bill which removed distinction between that of British & Indian subjects.

↳ Controversy after bill made Indians aware of true face of white supremacists.

The policies of Ripon created environment of confidence amongst Indians which coupled with discontent among them for British rule led to Formation of Congress (1885).

Other factors like role of A.O. Hume, Naoroji et al also played role in Congress' formation.

13. Gandhiji changed his methods of struggle against the British from time-to-time to suit the varied circumstances and problems that needed to be tackled. Analyse. (250 words) 15

गांधी जी ने विभिन्न परिस्थितियों और समस्याओं जिनसे निपटने की आवश्यकता थी, के अनुकूल समय-समय पर अंग्रेजों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष की अपनी विधियों में परिवर्तन किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji, the face of Indian freedom struggle, was key architect of the movements after 1920 till independence which showed his prowess & understanding of the situation.

Initial days of struggle

↳ Gandhiji used his policy of satyagraha, hunger strike, non-cooperation & civil disobedience to test them in Indian conditions on a small scale through Champaran satyagraha, Ahmedabad mill strike, Kheda etc.

↳ In these movements, he found the suitability of these weapons which he had learnt during his stay in South Africa.

1920s - 1930s

- ↳ Gandhiji used his strategy to launch nationwide Non Cooperation movement in 1920 but violence in 1922 stopped the movement.
- ↳ He understood the importance of educating masses about non-violence & making them ready for movement.
- ↳ During Civil disobedience ⁽¹⁹³⁰⁾, his ideas took a prominent shape & Poona-Gandhi pact was signed.
- ↳ The strategy of Struggle - Peace - Struggle was now tested to be giving results.

(1940s onwards):

- ↳ After August Offer failed to satisfy Indians, he launched individual Satyagrah because he didn't want to trouble British during WW-2 as it was against Nazism which is he truly disliked.

→ After Cripps Mission's failure (1942),
he went all out with 'Do or Die'
& launched Quit India movement
which was a marked shift to
demand ~~of~~ full independence by
directly confronting British.

Thus, Gandhi used various tactics
to defeat Britishers morally &
hence ~~succeeded~~ in gaining independence
for India with violence.

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 was a philip to the imperialism as the need for markets & raw materials led to planned colonialist strategies & competition among western European powers.

Industrial Revolution & imperialism relationship :-

- ↳ Factory needed raw materials which was not enough in Europe to feed factories hence search for resources led to colonial occupation.
- ↳ Colonial occupation could also provide markets to sell goods.
- ↳ Event in world like civil war in America led to boost in cotton production in India (particularly western India).

→ Industrial Revolution led to advanced European naval power & military equipments which helped in occupying territories.

→ Industrial revolution led to search for new places & more & more discoveries were made of islands (strategic locations) which were colonized.

→ Huge infrastructural project could be undertaken through the technology brought by industrial revolution which helped British deepen control over colonies.

Ex- Railways in 1853 helped British move deeper into villages

As soon as Japan became industrial its imperial hunger increased & hence it started occupying colonies in East Asia & South-East Asia.

→ Aim to Spread Christianity & establish white superiority led the industrialized powers to spread in Asia & Africa.

§ Although, Industrial Revolution was one of the main reason, there were other reasons too for imperialism since it existed before industrial revolution.

The era of imperialism which started after industrial revolution partly ended after World War-II but ambitions continue today..

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

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

Caste system is a hierarchy based system based on concept of 'purity & pollution'.

Various global & local events & changes have been seen but the caste has continued & the social stratification still persists although weakened.

Adaptation of caste system seen in following ways:-

Political conditions

↳ Initial decades of independence saw dominance of upper caste in political sphere with few dalit & backward stalwart leaders.

↳ Coalition government & evolution of caste based parties led to transformation in political sphere.

↳ caste identities were strengthened

through caste based mobilization of voters behind political party.

→ Distinction of caste led to stratification in political spheres. Ex: BSP formation

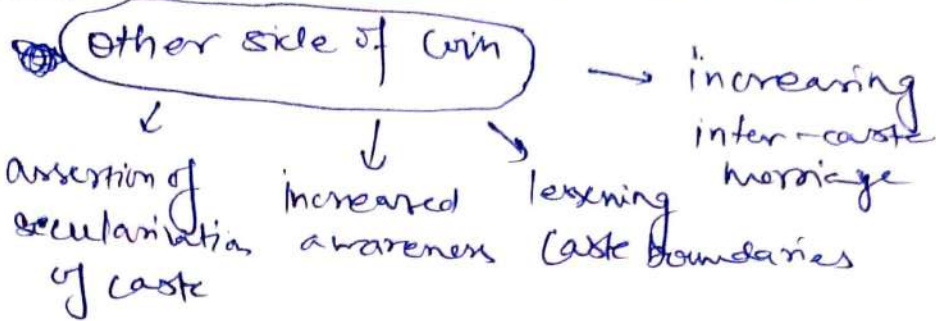
Socio-economic:-

→ Caste based occupation started diluting post-independence but the lower castes entering services (meant for upper castes) led to caste consciousness in office. Ex: Dalit Panthers movement

→ Caste system has converted into class system but stratification still persists.

Ex: Most urban areas have slums inhabited predominantly by lower castes.

→ Affirmative action (reservation) taken to uplift lower castes led to use of caste as identity by groups leading to strengthening of caste.



Caste system may seem diluted but the identity based on caste remains in the society.

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 political term which shows interests of a region or a subnational entity. India's diverse culture is one of the key reasons for regionalism.

Regionalism a threat to national integrity :-

↳ Brings regional feelings above national feelings & hence can be harmful for national interest.

Ex:- Reservation for locals.

↳ Aggressive regionalism can even fuel secessionism if not dealt with effectively.

Ex:- Punjab (Khalistan).

↳ Regionalism can affect security & can be a potent threat.

Ex: North-East.

- ↳ Regionalism leads to rise of coalition politics at national level which fuels instability in political setup.
- ↳ Regionalism is threat to India's composite culture. ex: Anti-Bihari sentiments in Maharashtra.

Regionalism can act as a tool of National unity by:-

- ↳ It increases competition among states & hence leads to rapid development and people-centred governance.
- ↳ Sometimes, regionalism is legitimate & brings government's attention to ignored areas. ex: Vidarbha.
- ↳ Regionalism of areas can help in collectively building nations.

- Regionalism instills pride & evokes service towards nation,
- Regionalism strengthens democracy by bringing enhanced debates on country's issues.

Regionalism is an obvious phenomenon in diverse country like India but it needs to properly checked & dealt to prevent it from becoming threat.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Natural Gas is a clean fossil fuel & forms important constituent of India's energy basket (6% of total energy) -

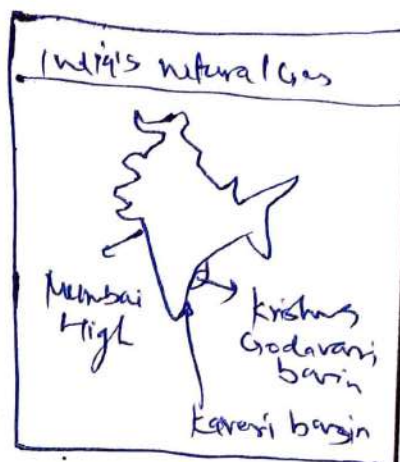
Usage of natural Gas

- As fuel for power generation.
- As fuel for industries such as fertilizer, plastic etc.
- Usage in household as LPG.
- Usage in vehicles as CNG.
- Ingredients in dyes & many other industries.

Distribution of natural gas globally

- Russia: largest natural gas reserves. Gas fields in west Siberia
- US: largest producer of natural gas.
- Canada & Mexico: Important producers.
- Middle east: Many natural gas & oil reserves located simultaneously. Iran & Qatar are important producers.
- Africa - Not significantly explored but huge potential.
- Asia:
 - ↳ India has gas reserves in West coast & on East coast (Krishna-Godavari basin).
 - ↳ South-East Asia is important producer.

Natural gas is more evenly distributed than other fossil fuels & hence has immense potential to be fuel of future.



There is a need to increase exploration & make natural gas production even higher to make India a gas based economy similar to ~~the~~ other developed economies.

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

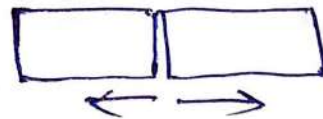
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley is a depressed area between two adjacent highland areas. It is formed due to tectonic plates' movement.

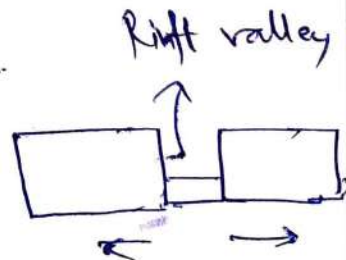
They are found both on earth & under water. ex:- East African rift valley, Narmada rift valley.

Process of rift valley formation:-

↳ Divergent plates start moving from each other



↳ These divergent plates when make significant movement



create a rift valley
River starts flowing usually through this

↳ After long time this converts into sea.

↳ At transform boundaries, the rift valleys are formed due to grinding of plates & creating of faults.

Great rift valley system:

This system lies in Eastern Africa & extends from horn of Africa to south till Mozambique.

Eastern rift

Called eastern African rift.
Continent of Africa splitting into two parts from here.

Western rift

formed at African lakes.
Has huge biodiversity in areas.

This rift valley is very old & accompanied by huge volcanism.

Plate boundaries give rise to various landforms which are to be seen over a larger period of time.

19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. (250 words) 15

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India's per capita water availability is below 1400 cubic metre & gone below 1100 cubic metre in some areas.

Factors responsible

Economic:-

- Huge water in irrigation since less awareness of conservation & suitability of crops in area.
- Due to commercialization of agriculture water usage increased. Ex: sugarcane production.
- ↳ Rapid urbanization for economic gains taking toll on water.
- ↳ Industrial usage & lack of water treatment.

Geographical factors:-

- ↳ Seasonal river system in central & southern part of country.
- ↳ less rainfall & non-availability of groundwater in some areas due to terrain.
- ↳ monsoonal rain which are unpredictable.
- ↳ diversion of water at potential places for hydroelectricity.
- ↳ Global warming increasing variability of rainfall.

Political factors:-

- ↳ Use of farmers as vote bank leading to immediate benefits disbursement.
- ↳ Lack of reforms in agriculture
- ↳ Subsidies on power consumption
ex: Punjab.

- water policy & comprehensive efforts lacking,
- corruption in conservation projects & lacklustre implementation.

Implication:-

- lower agricultural productivity
- land degradation & salinity
- water scarcity & unsafe water consumption,
- Huge conflicts due to water.
 ↳/- Krishna water dispute.
- Diseases due to unsafe water.

Formation of Jal Shakti ministry is a right step. Many more such steps & policies are required to direct government efforts to visible solutions on ground.

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।

Plateau is a flat elevated landform which is higher than plains but not as high as mountains.

Formation of plateaus:

→ Volcanism produces lava plateau. Ex:- Deccan plateau formation

→ crustal shortening: Thrusting of one rock on other & folding of rocks. Ex:- Tibetan Plateau

→ expansion of hot material below surface leading to uplift of overlying surface. Ex:- Abyssinian Plateau.

→ Plateau due to erosion of ^{old} mountains & other hilly areas.

Features of Deccan plateau;

- ↳ Formed of basic lava.
- ↳ Extends through Indian peninsula & covers vast amount of Indian territory.
- ↳ Divided into various part based on regional features
- ↳ Black soil present.

Economic significance

- ↳ Huge mineral resource present in plateau region.
- ↳ Chota Nagpur plateau → coal, iron etc.
- ↳ Black soil has ^{water} retention capacity & hence cotton is grown extensively in the region.
- ↳ coarse grain also grown in the region.
- ↳ presence of various industries in & the area (e.g. Pune hub).

- Rivers formed fertile deltas
∴ hence extensive agriculture
taken up.
- Groundwater trapped in
underlying rocks.
- Rock-cut architecture & tourist
places which attract people
across world.
- Deccan plateau is one of
the key areas of habitation
& contributes to India's economy.