

प्रश्न संख्या
Question No.

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखे
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① Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain.

Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement in the following ways:

- ↳ Economic Critique of British colonialism, with his 'Drain Theory' gaining wide popularity among masses
- ↳ Campaigning in London for Indian interests, where he set up East India Association in 1866
- ↳ Social and religious reform when he founded Rehnumaji Mezdayasan Sabha to work for reform among Parsis, including for women's education.
- ↳ Founded Indian National Congress in 1885.
- ↳ Using Press through his journal Rast Goftar (Among the first national leaders to do so)
- ↳ Established India's links with Socialism when he was invited to speak at the conference of Second International in 1904.
- ↳ Widely respected by both Radicals and Moderates, as seen in 1906 session; established link between these two groups
- ↳ Among the first proponents of Swaraj when he called for self-rule in his 1906 session address of INC

↳ Led the Moderate Phase of India's freedom struggle from 1885-1905.

↳ Earned the epithet 'Grand Old Man of India' and was widely respected not just in India but across the globe.

② Quit India Movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse.

Quit India movement marked a new direction in the following ways:

- ↳ Goal-post had shifted from self-rule within British empire or Dominion status to complete detachment from British.
- ↳ People from Princely States participated in large numbers for the first time.
- ↳ Even though Communists had boycotted the call for Quit India, several Communist leaders participated thus prioritising national interest over party lines.
- ↳ Right wing and left wing were united during the course of the movement.
- ↳ Even though leaders were arrested and people were leaderless, spontaneous participation from masses was overwhelming.
- ↳ People resorted to violence and destruction of property like railways and communication lines; this violence was not condemned by Gandhiji, which marked a new trend in freedom struggle.
- ↳ 'Do or Die' mantra given by Gandhiji made everyone realise that end of British rule was near.

↳ women, Youth, peasants and Workers participated in large numbers, thus consolidating the mass base of the movement.

↳ There were signs of dissension within the civil services and armed forces, which had never been seen earlier.

③ The end of World War II marked the birth of a new international order. Examine.

End of World War II marked the birth of a new international order in the following ways:

↳ United Nations was established in 1945 (as a result of Potsdam, Yalta, Tehran and Dumbarton Oaks Conference), replacing League of Nations as the premier global institution. In the political sphere of international order.

↳ Bretton Woods Institutions (World Bank and IMF) marked the western-dominance in financial sphere of international order.

↳ General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) set up in 1948 ~~was~~ was the premier institution in trade & commerce sphere of international order.

↳ World dominated by two superpowers — USA and USSR.

↳ Clash between two ideologies — Capitalism (as in USA and Western Europe) and Communism (as in USSR and China)

↳ Division of world into two blocs — Capitalist bloc led by USA and Communist bloc led by USSR.

↳ Military alliances like ~~NATO~~ NATO, CENTO, SEATO of Capitalist bloc and Warsaw Pact of Communist bloc.

- ↳ Nuclear Race , Arms Race , Space Race and other races between USA and USSR pushed the world to the brink of war .
- ↳ Proxy Wars and Theatres of great games in several countries — Korea, Vietnam, Latin America, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, etc.
- ↳ International economic aid — Marshall Plan for Western Europe by USA and Molotov Plan for Eastern Europe by USSR—became the mainstay of diplomatic engagement.

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

Simla Agreement (1972) was signed after India defeated Pakistan and liberated Bangladesh in the 1971 Indo-Pak War. It was a key milestone because:

- ↳ Led to liberation of Bangladesh
- ↳ Established line of control between India and Pakistan in the Jammu & Kashmir
- ↳ Established ceasefire between India and Pakistan.
- ↳ Prevented war from escalating when India returned Pakistan's soldiers it had captured as Prisoners of War.
- ↳ This Agreement is referred to as the framework for reducing Indo-Pak tensions even today.

Lahore Declaration (1999) was signed between Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Indian PM, and Nawaz Sharif, Pakistani PM. It was a key milestone because:

- ↳ It aimed to achieve thawing of relations between India and Pakistan.
- ↳ Cultural and commercial contact was sought to be established through Lahore Bus service

- ↳ Soon after Lahore Declaration, Pakistan attacked India and Kargil War (1999) happened. It was soon followed by 2001 Parliament attack in India by Pakistan-sponsored terrorists. This made India extremely cautious for future engagements.
- ↳ Closeness in relations between India and Pakistan during 2003-07 was based on the ideas and framework of Lahore Declaration.
- ↳ However, 26/11 attacks by Pakistan-sponsored terrorists further worsened relations.

⑤ Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India.

Social security funds mention in Article 41 of Indian Constitution which asks State to provide for welfare of the old, unemployed, disabled, women and other vulnerable sections.

Social security is usually taken to mean economic security and empowerment through following means:

- ↳ Pension (provided in India through Atal Pension Yojana, NPS, etc.)
- ↳ Insurance (provided through PM Jeevan Bima Yojana, ~~AAPPS/P~~ PM JAY, etc.)
- ↳ Retirement Corpus (provided through Provident Fund)
- ↳ Gratuity upon Retirement
- ↳ unemployment allowance (through MGNREGA)

However, these measures result only in economic empowerment of vulnerable individuals.

In the context of India, social empowerment is also needed because:

- ↳ Gender-based discrimination in a patriarchal society
- ↳ Caste-based discriminations in an orthodox society

↳ Inter-religious conflict caused by communal elements

↳ Regional conflicts and inter-regional conflicts

These disabilities result in social insecurity.

Government has tried to circumvent these disabilities by providing reservation for SC/ST/OBC, female-friendly legislations and schemes, etc. However, more work is needed.

⑥ Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and global in the local.

Globalisation can be seen in both local in global and global in local, as can be seen below:

↳ **FOOD**

Global in the local with Pizza, Burger becoming mainstream in India.

Local in Global with Achari - Do - Pyaza, Vada Pav, Samosa Burger, and other such fusion dishes.

↳ **MUSIC**

Rap music originated in the West and later became popular in India (Global in local)

Rap music began to be sung in vernaculars (Hindi, Punjabi, Malayali, etc.) (local in global)

↳ **DRESS**

Denim jeans was imported from West into India (Global in local)

It was incorporated into Indian culture and evolved styles like Kurta-jeans (local in global)

↳ **FILMS**

Popularity of Hollywood films in India (Global in local)

Indian actors in Hollywood movies and Hindi remake of Hollywood movies (local in global)

↳ **LANGUAGE**

English began to be prominently used in
India (Global in local)

English and Hindi fused to evolve
Hinglish (local in global)

① In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

How violence against women in India can be addressed:

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

↳ Better implementation of laws like Domestic Violence Act, 2005, ~~and~~ Dowry (Prohibition) Act, 1961

↳ Better policing

↳ Making people aware about women's rights.

↳ Fast-track courts can be used to settle disputes

↳ Stringent punishment for offenders

↳ Rehabilitation measures for victims like Swadhar Greh scheme

SEXUAL VIOLENCE (including Sexual Harassment at Workplace)

↳ Better implementation of laws like Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, POCSO Act, 2012, CrPC, 1973, IPC, 1861, etc.

↳ Stringent punishment for offenders (recent amendment in Criminal Law to make punishment for rape stricter is a step in this direction)

↳ Rehabilitation of victims through Psychological counselling

- ↳ Victim-shaming needs to be stopped
- ↳ fast-track courts for trying rape cases

FINANCIAL

ECONOMIC VIOLENCE (Not giving women access to economic resources)

- ↳ SHGs under DAY-NRLM
- ↳ Greater employment for women
- ↳ Maternity Benefit Act
- ↳ Greater skill development and education
- ↳ Creche's and Child-care through Anganwadis

NUTRITIONAL VIOLENCE (women often get least nutrition in house)

- ↳ Making people aware about benefits of women's health not just for them but also for their children.

MATERNITY-RELATED VIOLENCE (which leads to high ~~to~~ MMR)

- ↳ LAQSHYA, PM Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, PM Matru Vandana Yojana, etc.

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

Urban forest refers to a forest located within the boundaries of an urban area.

Its benefits are as follows:

- ↳ Improves air quality
- ↳ Reduces air pollution.
- ↳ ~~Re~~ Recharges groundwater (not possible in other concretized areas in cities)
- ↳ Regulates micro-climate
- ↳ Reduces stress on biodiversity due to urbanization.
- ↳ Leads to Sustainable development.
- ↳ Increases carrying capacity of urban environment
- ↳ Improves aesthetic appeal of cities with open spaces and green areas
- ↳ Can provide resources like food, medicine, NTFP, etc. for urban poor.
- ↳ Can be beneficial for industrial R&D and production (particularly in pharma sector)

Measures taken by government are:

- ↳ Nagar Van Scheme to plant patches of forests in urban areas

- ↳ Green Highways Programme
- ↳ Social forestry as espoused by National Commission on Agriculture in 1976
- ↳ Green India Mission

9) How has globalization impacted the location of IT industry?

Globalisation has impacted the location of IT industry in the following ways:

↳ Spread of English through globalisation led to shifting of IT-BPO industry from USA to India (Bangalore-Hyderabad-Pune region)

↳ Free flow of investment, capital, technology under globalisation led to transfer of IT manufacturing industry to China, Japan, and other East Asian and South-East Asian countries.

↳ Free flow of immigrant labour and funds under globalisation led to Silicon Valley in California becoming the IT Centre of the world.

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10) How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India. Discuss challenges and steps by government.

Eco-tourism can sustainably harness the potential of tourism in India in following ways:

↳ Empowerment of local population

↳ Preservation of fragile ecosystems like mountains and beaches can boost tourism.

↳ Preservation of biodiversity like coral reefs can further enhance tourism.

Challenges in promoting eco-tourism are:

↳ Lack of awareness among tourists

↳ Lack of capacity among government staff to make eco-tourism possible

↳ Lack of funds for eco-tourism

↳ Eco-tourism can sometimes be expensive as compared to conventional tourism

↳ Lack of infrastructure like sewage treatment plants, garbage disposal systems, solid waste management systems, etc.

↳ Populations in tourist areas are often poor and cannot afford disruptions to their tourism earnings.

Steps taken by government in this regards are:

↳ Blue Flag Certification for beaches

↳ Banning plastic in mountainous regions

↳ ~~Develop~~ Declaring Coastal Regulation Zones (CRZs), Ecologically Sensitive Zones (ESZs),

Wildlife Sanctuaries and other Protected Areas that can protect ecosystems while promoting tourism.

↳ HRUDAY scheme and PRASAD scheme

- (1) The advent of Buddhism and Jainism was instrumental in the development of architecture in ancient India. Discuss.

How Buddhism helped in development of architecture in ancient India:

↳ Buddhist Stupas

- ↳ Initially, there were 9 stupas where ashes of Buddha were kept.
- ↳ Later, several hundred stupas came up
- ↳ Main centres for stupa architecture were ~~Sarnath~~ Sanchi, Nagarjunakonda, Amravati, etc.
- ↳ Initially, stupas were simple; later, they evolved into complicated architecture with engraved panels, sculptures, torans, vedikas, harmikas, chhatris, pradakshina path, medhi, etc.

↳ BUDDHIST CHAITYAS

- ↳ Chaityas were prayer halls for Buddhist monks.
- ↳ These developed in post-Mauryan period.
- ↳ Mahachaitya in Karle is a popular example
- ↳ They were a part of cave architecture and developed mainly in Maharashtra, MP, Odisha.
- ↳ Chaityas consisted of pillared halls, with apsidal roofs, usually with a stupa at the end, and engravings and paintings and sculptures on pillars and walls.

↳ BUDDHIST VIHARAS

- ↳ Pillared halls with rooms for stay of Buddhist monks
- ↳ Often included a ~~veranda~~ pillared verandah and stonewall at ~~the~~ the entrance in a wooden facade
- ↳ Often located alongside Chaityas

↳ BUDDHIST CAVE ARCHITECTURE

- ↳ Ajanta, Ellora, Udaigiri-Khandagiri, etc.
- ↳ Rock-cut architecture
- ↳ Also had paintings on walls of caves

How Jainism was instrumental in development of architecture in ancient India:

JAIN TEMPLES

- ↳ In Rajasthan, Gujarat, Karnataka

JAIN BASADIS

- ↳ Monasteries for Jain monks in South India

JAIN CAVE ARCHITECTURE

- ↳ In Ellora and other places, often found alongside Buddhist caves

JAIN VIHARAS

- ↳ Residences for Jain monks, often located alongside Buddhist viharas

⑫ The reactionary policies of Lord Lytton and the liberal policies of his successor Lord Ripon acted as catalyst in the formation of Indian National Congress. Discuss.

Reactionary policies of Lord Lytton included:

↳ Arms Act, 1878, which forbade masses from carrying arms

↳ Afghan adventure, where Indian money and men were wasted in trying to capture Afghanistan

↳ Vernacular Press Act, 1878, which placed severe restrictions on Press and media in vernacular languages

↳ Lowering of age for Civil Services Examination

↳ Holding of Grand Durbar for Queen in Delhi in 1877 when severe famine in India

This catalysed formation of Indian National Congress because:

↳ People realised that British interests went against Indian interests

↳ Lowering of age for civil services examination hurt the educated elite; Vernacular Press Act hurt media ~~and~~ professionals and linguistic sentiments and freedom of speech; Grand Durbar in midst of famine hurt the poor; Afghan adventure hurt the armed forces.

Thus, nearly all sections of society were impacted. This brought them closer to form INC.

Similarly, ~~the~~ Ripon's liberal policies included:

↳ Ilbert Bill Controversy, where Europeans could be tried by Indian judges, setting the example of racial equality.

↳ Repeal of Vernacular Press Act

↳ More powers granted to local bodies to realize self-governance in India

This catalysed the formation of INC because:

↳ Ilbert Bill Controversy showed Indians how organized Europeans got their demands met.

Indians realised they could get the same through better organization.

↳ Indians thought that some sections of British society could work for India's welfare, and organizational links were needed to influence them.

↳ Local bodies ~~became~~ became the starting point of politicization of Indians.

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.

Some of the major changes by Gandhiji in his methods of struggle included:

↳ SHIFT FROM NON-VIOLENCE TO VIOLENCE

After Chauri-Chaura incident, Non-cooperation Movement was immediately called off in 1922.

However, even when people turned violent during Quit India Movement, Gandhiji did not condemn it and blamed British for violence.

This change was because earlier, British power was absolute and mass participation was negligible. Thus, violence would be easily crushed by British. Circumstances reversed in later phase.

↳ FROM RIGHT WING TO LEFT WING AND BACK

Sometimes, Gandhiji was closer to right-wing group led by Sardar Patel.

At other times, Gandhiji was closer to left-wing group led by J.L. Nehru.

This was done to preserve unity of national movement, especially during 1923 No-changer Pro-changer struggle. When left-wing leaders like Subhash Bose were attacked and arrested by British, or when left-wing leaders would target right-wing leaders within Congress, Gandhiji would support the group under attack.

↳ FROM NO ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION TO
ELECTORAL PARTICIPATION

Initially, in 1923, Gandhi was against
contesting elections because he believed in
constructive work.

However, he agreed to elections in 1937 when
he saw that Congress leaders had used
legislatures effectively and politicization
of masses increased.

↳ FROM SUPPORTING BRITAIN IN WAR TO
OPPOSING IT

Initially, Gandhiji supported Britain in
both World War I and II.

However, when he saw that Britain kept
denying India's freedom, he went against
Britain and launched Quit India Movement
during ~~war~~ World War II.

↳ FROM BEING PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS IN
1924 TO RESIGNING FROM IT IN 1934

He thought that he could serve national
movement better by remaining outside of Congress.

- ⑭ Bring out the relationship between the industrial revolution and the advent of imperialism in different parts of the world.

Industrial revolution refers to change in the method of production where machine-based production came to dominate.

Industrial Revolution happened in Britain during 1750-1800. In France, Germany and USA, it happened during 1870-1900. In Japan, it happened during 1868-1900. In Russia, it started in its true sense in 1917.

Imperialism refers to the process of colonization where one country (colonizer) came to dominate another country economically, politically and socially. Many countries from Asia and Africa came under imperialistic influence of Europe and USA during 1900s and even before that.

Industrial Revolution led to imperialism because:

- ↳ Capitalists ~~are~~ needed to invest their surplus capital in new, fast-growing markets.
- ↳ Industrialists needed raw materials for their industries, which colonies supplied.
- ↳ Industrialists needed new markets for their finished manufactured goods, which was provided by colonies.

↳ In order to safeguard their trade, supplies, and investments, political domination of these colonies was essential.

In different parts of the world, these tendencies played out in the following ways:

- ↳ China: Imperialistic trade with China after Opium Wars in 1850s; gave access to huge market of 600 million people.
- ↳ India: huge market, capital investment in Indian Railways, raw materials of indigo, jute, cotton, etc.
- ↳ Africa: Initially colonised for slave trade; later for copper mines in Congo and gold in Ghana, and other such minerals
- ↳ Caribbean islands: Colonised for sugar plantations, banana plantations and mines
- ↳ Indonesia, Malaysia, South-East Asia: Colonised for rubber plantations, teak, mines, etc. Spice trade, etc.
- ↳ Middle-East: Colonised mainly for oil

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.

BR Ambedkar, EV Ramaswamy Naicker, Sri Narayana Guru, and other early caste-based leaders envisaged annihilation of caste. However, it is seen that caste system has tended to persist.

Changing political conditions that caste has adapted to in the past few decades:

↳ POLITICIZATION OF CASTE

Backward castes were mobilized politically to have their demands met, mainly those of selecting their own leaders, reservation in jobs and educational institutions, prevention of Atrocities, etc.

Then Mandal Commission Report was implemented in 1989-90. It led to a new phase.

↳ CASTEIZATION OF POLITICS

In new political system where several regional parties were gaining votes, several leaders organized their parties around castes. Thus, Samajwadi Party (SP) in UP was catered mainly to Yadavs in UP; BSP catered mainly to Jats in UP; RJD catered mainly to Yadavs in Bihar, etc.

This system of voting for parties and candidates on the basis of caste has persisted till ~~today~~ date.

changing socio-economic conditions that caste system has adapted to:

↳ SEGREGATION OF JOBS

Particularly in the field of manual scavenging, where most scavengers were from SC/ST. Organizations around this job like National Safai Karamchari Commission (NSKC) came up, which made caste system permanent.

↳ ABOLITION OF UNTOUCHABILITY

As envisaged in Article 17 of Constitution and implemented through SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

When recently this law was diluted by Supreme Court, there were huge demonstrations by SC/ST, showing that caste system has got entrenched.

↳ RESERVATION (in employment)

Another important rallying point for SC/ST/OBC

↳ RESERVATION (in educational institutions)

Another rallying point for SC/ST/OBC

Due to these reasons, it seems that caste system has got entrenched in 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.

Regionalism refers to the process where interests of one region are contrasted with the interests of other regions. For example:

↳ Marathis v/s UP/Bihar in Maharashtra

↳ North India v/s South India in National Politics

↳ North-East India v/s Mainland India in
Developmental Economics

Regionalism can be a threat to national ^{integrity} security because:

↳ As seen in linguistic reorganization of states, Tamil Nadu saw violent uprising against other regions.

↳ Social tensions can break out, as seen in Maharashtra where ~~the~~ some sections of Marathis under MNS resorted to violence against immigrants from UP and Bihar.

↳ secession movements in North-Eastern regions is one of the ill fruits of regionalism

↳ Naxalism is an extreme form of regionalism.

↳ Tension over financial Finance Commission's devolution to States where South India is pitted against North India.

- ↳ Khalistan movement in Punjab threatened national integrity
- ↳ 'Sons of soil' movement in urban centres across India
- ↳ Insurgency in Kashmir

However, regionalism can also ~~be~~ facilitate political participation in following ways:

- ↳ Both South Indian States and North Indian states participate actively in central politics.
- ↳ Different regions within a state can also increase voting percentages to have their candidates elected.
for ex: Political competition between Eastern UP and Western UP
- ↳ formation of 6th Schedule areas like Bodoland Territorial Area Council with greater political participation at grassroot level because of Bodo regionalism.

Schemes like EK Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat can maintain national integrity while promoting healthy, competitive regionalism.

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.

Natural gas is a more friendly environmental-friendly fuel than coal or petroleum. India plans to increase its share of natural gas in total energy consumption from 6% to 15%.

Various usages of natural gas are:

- ↳ Cooking: Piped Natural Gas (PNG)
- ↳ Transport: Compressed Natural Gas (CNG)
- ↳ Domestic Heating: PNG
- ↳ Industrial Heating: PNG
- ↳ Fertilizers: Urea, DAP, etc. can be manufactured using Natural Gas
- ↳ To meet environmental sustainability targets under SDGs as it emits only one-third greenhouse gases as compared to equivalent amount of coal or petrol.
- ↳ To allow inclusive growth of all sections of society through:
 - ↳ Accessible energy (through ^{pipelines &} pipeline gas grid)
 - ↳ Affordable energy (cheaper than other fuels)
 - ↳ Available energy
- ↳ To reduce India's import dependence for fuel and increase energy security as India produces nearly half of its natural gas requirements.

Natural Gas is distributed in following regions globally:

- ↳ Middle-East: Saudi Arabia, Iran (including Farzad-B gas field), Iraq, etc.
- ↳ Central Asia: Turkmenistan (TAPI pipeline), Kazakhstan, ~~Uz~~ Uzbekistan, etc.
- ↳ South-East Asia: Vietnam, Philippines, Indonesia, etc.
- ↳ Russia: Siberian gas fields
- ↳ South-America: Venezuela, Colombia, etc.
- ↳ India: Krishna-Godavari Basin

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

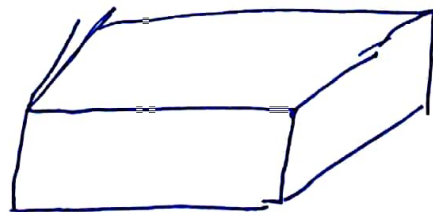
Rift valley is formed through severe folding or faulting that leads to uplifting of vast sections of earth relative to its surroundings.

Uplifted area is called block mountain, while low-lying area is called rift valley.

Force for this warping of earth's surface can be provided by:

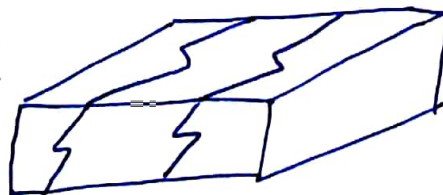
- ↳ Movement of ~~the~~ plate tectonics (as in Great Rift Valley)
- ↳ Seismic activity (Bhims fault in Maharashtra)
- ↳ Volcanic activity
- ↳ Force exerted by water, glaciers or other agents (Malda fault in Ganga-Brahmaputra basin) etc.

Step 1:



Huge blocks of
lithosphere

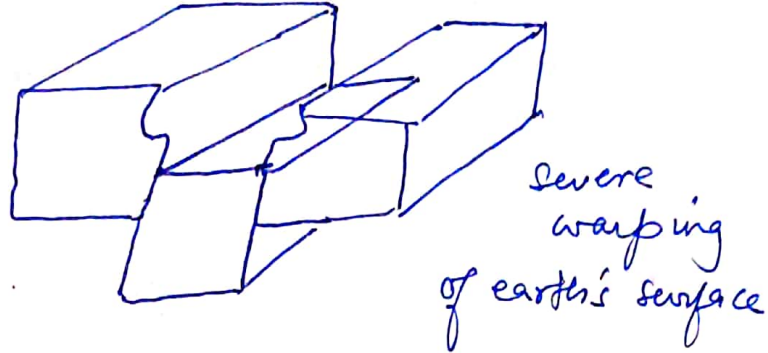
Step 2:



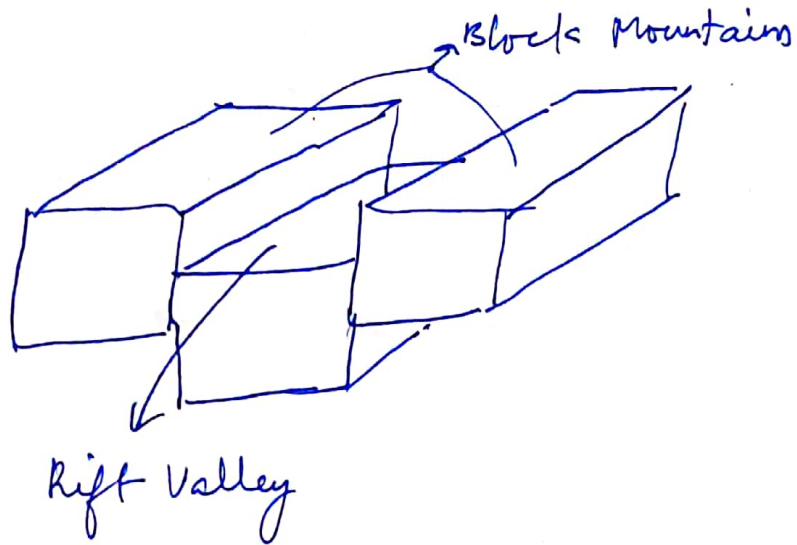
faults develop

Severe faulting
leads to
cracks

Step 3:



Step 4:



Great Rift Valley system is formed in the area of Red Sea, which represents the boundary between African Plate and Arabian Plate.

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

Economic reasons that led to depletion of India's water resources:

- ↳ Green Revolution which led to cultivation of paddy. (biggest water-consuming economic activity)
- ↳ Faulty agricultural practices, like growing water-guzzling sugarcane in water-scarce Marathawads.
- ↳ Water Pricing not being done despite National Water Policy, 2012, mentioning it; lack of water pricing led to indiscriminate use of water.
- ↳ Lack of funds for developing rainwater harvesting and other storage infrastructure.
- ↳ Industries (like power, cement, iron & steel) consume a lot of water.
- ↳ Poor implementation of water conservation because of high costs.
- ↳ Domestic users free to use as much water as they need without any economic penalties, which leads to wastage.

Geographic factors for water depletion are:

- ↳ Variability of monsoon, with alternating floods and droughts, leads to water wastage
- ↳ Seasonal rivers in South India leads to water scarcity
- ↳ ~~Black soil, Red & Yellow soil, laterite soil, low water table~~
- ↳ Fast-flowing rivers in North-India which are difficult to control and store water.

Political factors for water depletion are:

- ↳ Inter-state disputes, like Cauvery dispute between Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu. leads to poor water management practices
- ↳ International conflicts like Indo-Bangladesh dispute over Teesta, and, Indo-China dispute over Brahmaputra and Sathuj, etc.
- ↳ Lack of political will to control use of water by farmers in agriculture.

Implications of water scarcity are:

- ↳ Water is a basic human right.
- ↳ Sanitation and hygiene difficult to maintain.
- ↳ Argenic and Uranium pollution in groundwater
- ↳ Water-borne diseases like cholera
- ↳ Excess fluorine in water causes diseases
- ↳ Inability to locate manufacturing industries without water.

(20) How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of Deccan plateau and its economic significance.

Plateaus are flat-topped highlands. They are formed either due to uplifting of land through tectonic plate movements, and folding or faulting, or due to denudation of earlier mountains.

Deccan Plateau consists of old-fold mountains. They are formed of very stable rock. Deccan Traps cover a large portion of these plateaus. In several places, these lava flows are as much as 50-metres thick. Deccan Plateau are generally sloping from West to East. They are flanked by Western Ghats on the West and Eastern Ghats on the East. Thar Desert and Rann of Kutch are westward extensions of Deccan Plateau, while Meghalaya Plateau and Karbi Anglong Hills are eastwards extension (separated from Rajmahal Hills by Malda Fault). In the North, Aravallis and Delhi Ridge are the boundary. Deccan Plateau consist of several ~~highland~~ highlands broken ⁱⁿ by different stretches. These include Kaimur Hills, Maital Hills, Satmal Hills, Uindhyas, Satpura, Rajmahal Hills, Palconda Hills, Shevaroy Hills, Jawadi Hills. Nilgiri Hills in Kerala / Tamil Nadu mark the Southern boundary. Several rivers like Mahanadi,

Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc. run through Deccan Plateau and aid in denudation and further lowering of relief.

Economic significance of Deccan Plateau is as follows:

- ↳ Minerals found in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Karnataka, ~~etc.~~ Meghalaya, etc. (Minerals like coal, iron ore, copper, bauxite, uranium, etc.)
- ↳ Black soil is good for growing cotton
- ↳ Cardamom Hills good for spices and coffee plantations in South India.
- ↳ Rivers like Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, etc., provide water for consumption, navigation, hydroelectric power generation, etc.
- ↳ Tourism potential of sites like Bhimbetka in Vindhya Ranges in Madhya Pradesh.