



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Suryash	Registration Number	269047
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	16/12/20
Center	Lucknow		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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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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 has been called the GRAND OLD MAN OF INDIA. He was among the first nationalists to have recognised the true imperial character of the British Rule.

Dadabhai

* IMPACT of DADABHAI NAOROJI on national movement *

1. Drain of Wealth - in his book POVERTY & UNBRITISH RULE IN INDIA, he propounded the theory which gained traction in the later times
2. Founders of INC - he along with 71 were among the first attendants of INC meeting at Bombay in 1885

3. Spreading Indian cause in British citizenry through his East India Association & was even elected to the British legislature.
4. He reflected the most progressive ideas of his time and was respected by all class of nationalists & thus was unanimously elected as INC's president in 1906 session.
5. His influence made nationalist agitation within the 4 walls of law & order.

Dadabhai Naoroji was one of the greatest scholars, reformer and thinker who directed India in its incipient phase of nationalism.

2. The Quit India movement marked a new direction in the struggle against the British colonial rule in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने भारत में ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के विरुद्ध संघर्ष में एक नई दिशा को चिन्हित किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Gandhiji launched the Quit India movement in 1942 after the failure of CRIPPS MISSION and the threat of Japanese invasion becoming imminent. It was a new lead in several aspects.

* TO QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT AS TURNING POINT *

1. For the first time Gandhiji gave the slogan of DO OR DIE & the movement was VIOLENT unlike the previous non violent movements.
2. Unlike the NCM (1920) or CDM (1930) the mass participation was low as MUSLIM LEAGUE boycotted it.

3. Instead of any reforms, the movement was now targeted for complete Independence from British rule.
4. The movement even penetrated in the ~~bureaucracy~~ bureaucracy & army. Eg - Naval Ratings Revolt 1946. (Feb 1)

* Similarities with the previous movements

- ↳ Nevertheless, the movement was led by the nationalist leaders, who got arrested before the beginning of movement.
- ↳ It was against the common enemy.

Quit India movement was the climax of the Indian national struggle dealing a final blow to the British empire in India.

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 अंतरराष्ट्रीय व्यवस्था को जन्म दिया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

World War II was fought between 1939 - 1945 between AXIS & ALLIED POWERS. It had several ramifications which shook the prevailing world order, paving way for a new one.

* changes in world order after WW II

1. The Loss of World Leader Crown - it passed from Britain & France to USA and the USSR.
2. COLD WAR - it was the ideological war which resulted in a BIPOLAR world.
3. Change in MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS - League of Nations was abolished & United Nations was formed. Several

other like World Bank, IMF, etc were formed.

4. DECOLONIZATION - with the conclusion of WW2 the era of decolonisation ushered, mostly in Asia & Africa.

However, the international order changed only in states, but the structure remained the same.

Like previously power was concentrated in Western Europe & now it shifted to Asia & N. America, but the North south developmental divide remained.

The decolonised countries were given an alternative to the bipolar world by India in form of Non Aligned Movement.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Simla Agreement (1972)

↳ Lahore Declaration (1999)

were great milestones in the Indo-Pak relationship & India's foreign policy

* Simla agreement (1972)

The agreement was on the pretext of Bangladesh Liberation War 1971, wherein India captured about 90,000 POW of Pak Army.

In the agreement, Mrs Indira Gandhi agreed to release those prisoners

India gave out a message in the agreement that the KASHMIR issue was a bi-lateral ISSUE ~~and~~ b/w Ind-Pak and no foreign intervention would be entertained.

This ~~is~~ made the UN appointed peace commission redundant.

These conventions have served as a landmark in India's history and serve as a guiding light.

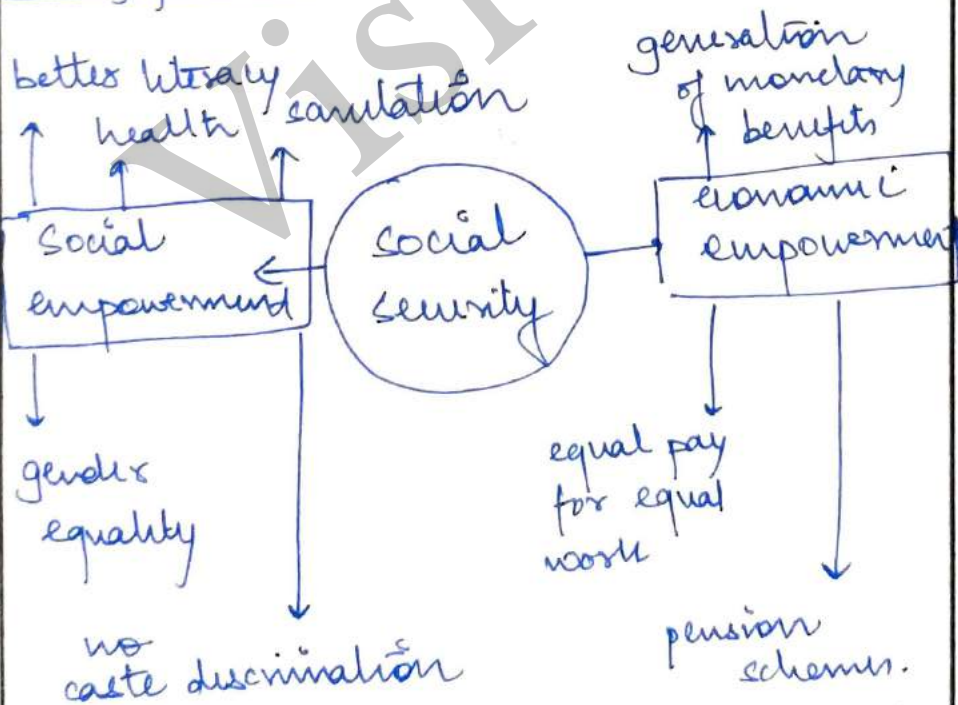
5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10

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

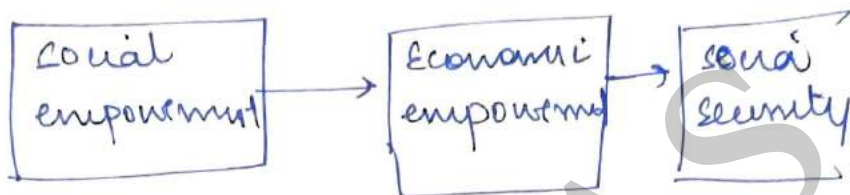
Social security in its real terms means the ability to survive in a society which has both economic & social needs.

Presently our focus has been on the economic aspects of social security such as pensions, insurance etc. But it is more than that.

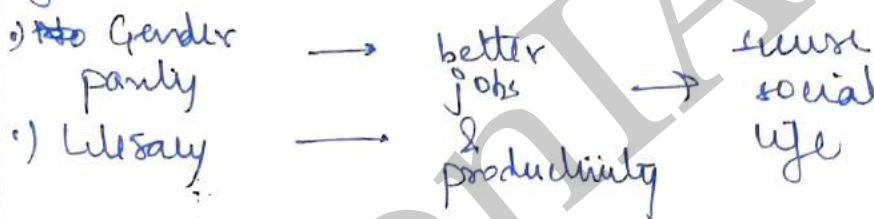
Fig. LINKAGE B/W SOCIAL SECURITY & ITS ASPECTS



The social empowerment needs special emphasis as most of Indian states lack in the social indicators. It is a connected loop



eg -



Thus ~~These~~ socio-economic factors together are necessary to achieve social security in Ind.

6. Explain with examples how globalisation is manifested in both local in the global and the global in the local. (150 words) 10

उदाहरण देते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि वैश्वीकरण वैश्विक में स्थानीय और स्थानीय में वैश्विक, दोनों में किस प्रकार प्रकट होता है।

Globalisation is the international movement of products, services, investment and labour. In India it started post 1991 reform & has been evident ever since in daily lives.

* Local Global in local *

1. Culture - the languages, eating habits, etc have changed. Eg - Mac Donalds is now found in almost every city of India.

eg. Mamos became a famous snack.

2. Service - the BPO services which mostly serve to the projects outside India

3. Political - several ~~issues~~ international issues ~~was~~ influenced local sentiments
eg. Fridays for future movement, Black lives matter movement

* local in global ✓

1. Culture →

1. Language - several Hindi words gained prominence in pop culture
- 1.2. Cuisine - dishes like Butter chicken, dosa, etc made their place in international market.

2. Several local issues were raised globally - eg farmer's protest (Now 2020) raised by Trudeau (PM of ~~How~~ Canada)

⊙ Through globalisation, a butterfly effect came into being through which we are both

affecting & getting affected by global event

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 अलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए, जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग में समाधान किया जा सकता है।

A nation which can't defend its women's dignity is a nation bound to fall. India has been suffering from the issue of violence against women since long.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



Domestic violence

1. Awareness and accessibility to reach out to the nearest police station.
Eg. An IPS officer launched the campaign CHUPPI TOO ~~in~~ ^{domestic} against the violence of during Covid lockdown

- ↳ Economic empowerment of women,
less tolerance to violence.
- ↳ Implementation of provisions of
Domestic Violence Act 2005
- ↳ Dowry prohibition Act (1961) also
helped curb violence.
- ↳ emotional violence can be curbed
through providing proper support
for women to reach out.

Violence at workplace

- ↳ sexual violence -
formation of harassment cells &
representation of women in
executive board.
- ↳ mental & emotional violence -
for eg the glass ceiling in corporate
world, pushes the women against
~~her~~ towards mental traumas.

The initiatives such as shebon,
One stop Centre are ⁱⁿ right direction,
as the OXFAM India pointed out

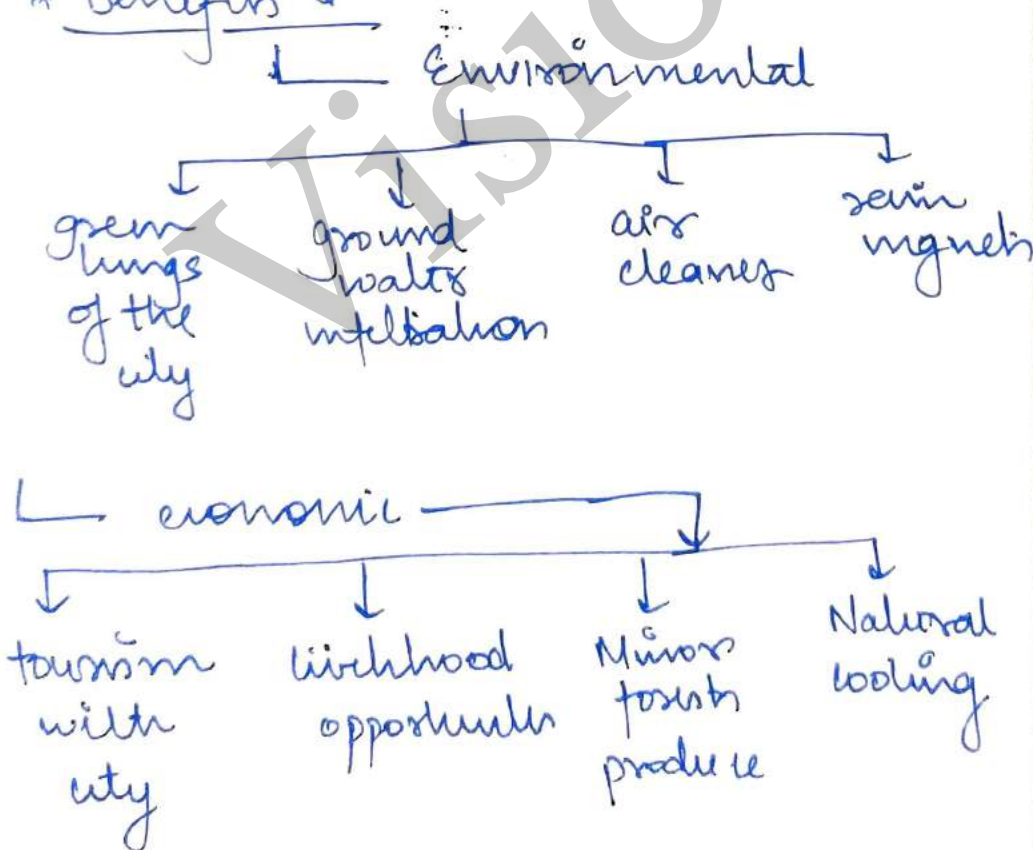
that loss to Indian economy due
to women losing jobs would
amount to 8% of GDP

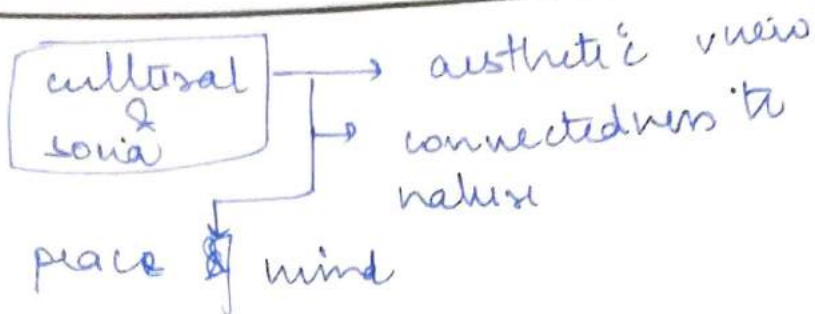
8. What is an urban forest? Highlight its benefits and steps taken by the government to promote urban forestry in India. (150 words) 10

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 is a patch of land present in the city regions which is under its natural vegetation and has vibrant flora & fauna diversity.
Eg Any forests of Mumbai

* Benefits *





* steps taken by govt *

1. Social forestry program
2. Joint forest management] to promote the community participation in forest management
3. Green India Mission
4. Green Buildings Code

Urban forests provide a respite from the concretization of the topography and establish a ~~close~~ so intimate relation with nature.

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?

IT industries are a footloose industry which do not depend on the raw material or the market for their location

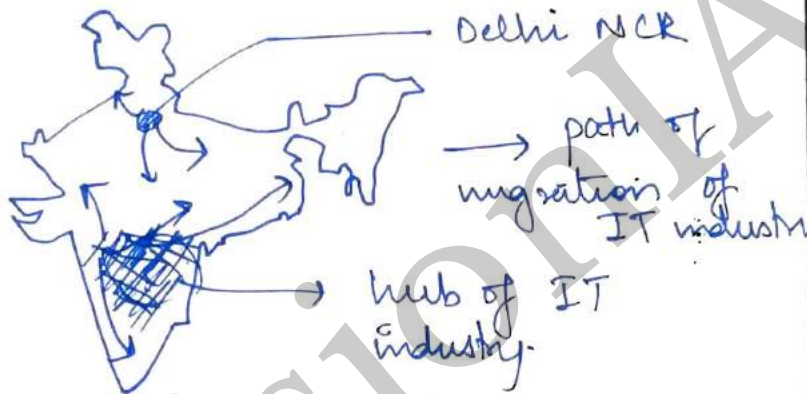


fig zone of IT industries

IT sector before globalisation

before 1991, the IT sector in India was very nascent & controlled by public enterprises

like MTNL, BSNL.

- ↳ The IIT penetration was low than the industries were concentrated in the capital cities only (i.e. high development regions).

After Globalisation

- ↳ In the decades after 1991, the proliferation of IT industries occurred and they started to move outwards in the regions of low development. Eg - Hyderabad Tech city, Lucknow.

- ↳ The growth of BPO caused decentralisation & spanning of ICT sector in the Tier II & Tier III cities of India.

ICT industry was further boosted by DIGITAL INDIA mission thereby bringing its presence in

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 can be defined as the sustainable method of tourism wherein the tourist is given an exposure of local culture, cuisine, wildlife and tradition.

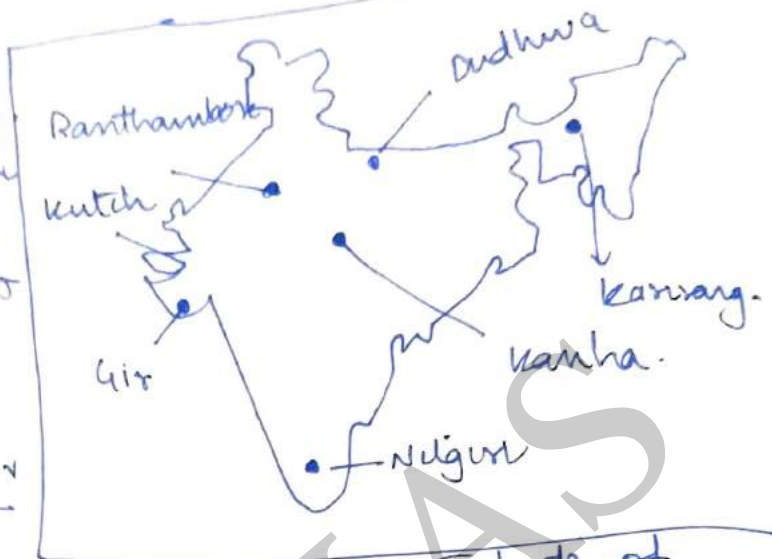
* Potential of ecotourism *

↳ India is a land of diversity in terms of culture, topography and vegetation. This can be harnessed by branding its specific culture eg, Incredible India campaign; Kutch wali dekha to kuchi nai dekha, Hindustan ka dil (MP), etc.

↳ It can be an opportunity for

Wish to know the Indian culture in its raw form.

↳ It can be used to give livelihood opportunities to locals



* challenges

- ↳ exposure to Tribals of disease
- ↳ eg. diverse potentials of eco tourism in India
- ↳ globalisation as a threat to tribal & local culture

* steps taken by govt

- ↳ Panchayat Raj
- ↳ eco tourism initiatives by Kerala govt.

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

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

Buddhism & Jainism rose in the 5th-6th century BC in the northern India & spread to different parts of the world & India. This cultural diffusion brought several developments in India's architecture.

* developments brought by Buddhism & Jainism in architecture *

1. Buddhism started the practice of IDOL WORSHIP, we thus see that before later Vedic times we do not have any elaborate temple architecture in India.

2. The practice of CHAITYA, VIHARAS,

2 STUPA construction -

- 2.1) Chaitya & Vihara construction brought in several rock cut architecture. Eg - Karle chaitya, Lomas Rishi Caves of Buddhism.

Its influence can be seen in the rock cut structures of Ellora, Ajanta caves, especially Kailash temple.

- 2.2) The art of stupa construction has been prevalent in India. Eg Sanchi stupa, Sarnath stupa, Borobudur stupa (Indonesia).

3. The Buddhism also brought several of the Hellenistic architecture features after it merged migrated into the NW regions

and was patronised by Kushans.

4. Buddhism & Jainism were pivotal
in the construction of Universities
eg Nalanda, Vikramshila, etc

5. Jain ~~elaborate~~ temples of Mt Abu
built by Vimal Shah under Blunder
of Solanki dynasty.

The advent of Buddhism
& Jainism brought several architectural
features which were followed till
the late ancient and early medieval
phases.

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 & Rippon presented a contrasting character of British imperialism and played a crucial role in the formation of National Congress in 1885.

* contribution of Lytton *

- ↳ The Vernacular Press Act 1878 passed by Lytton, gagged the Indian press. Press, at that time was the main communication media which connected the intelligentsia with the peasantry & local popⁿ.

↳ The organisation of Delhi Darbar in 1977 & proclamation of Queen of Empress of India ~~to~~ bolstered the economic drain theory & highlighted the wasteful expenditure. ~~done~~

↳ The suppression of several revolts also filled discontent in popⁿ.

* Rippon's contribution *

↳ Repealing of VPA 1878

↳ Passing Rippon's resolution of 1882 and Indian Factories Act 1881

↳ Financial decentralisation & elected majority in local government

These policies of Rippon reinstated the faith of intelligensia in British govt.

Thus they thought that the British centre of command

being in London is not aware of aspirations of people. Thus, ~~We saw~~ A O Hume formed Indian National Congress to put out Indian aspirations in the policy making.

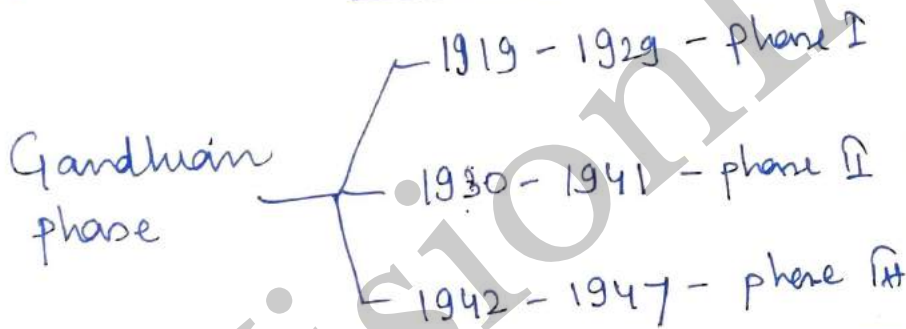
Contrasting nature of the successive viceroys thus aided it. And perhaps that's why moderates believed in PROVIDENTIAL MISSION THEORY of England.

It is pointed out by historians that INC was a safety valve for public discontent but our leaders used it a lightning conductor.

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।

The influence of Mahatma Gandhi in national freedom struggle has been so significant that the period of 1919-1947 has been called the Gandhian Phase



PHASE I.

* problems & circumstances *

1. Rise of communal tensions
2. Split in the congress over the use of contesting methods.
3. Discordant leaders from the rural masses

4. Nation not integrated and welded
5. British stronghold pers'

* Gandhi's approach *

1. ~~Fanned~~ Taking up the Khilafat issue & merging it with Non cooperation movement.

2. Connected ~~the~~ to the masses by travelling through the country & taking up their issues - eg - Champaran (1917), Kheda & Ahmedabad strikes (1918)

3. Adopted non violent ~~at~~ approach as masses were not ready and British strong hold remained. Eg - Bardoli resolution calling off NCM (1922)

PHASE II

* Problems & circumstances *

1. ~~split in congress over the issue of~~ contesting election
2. ~~Rise of revolutionary~~ workers &

1. Alienation of depressed classes from the movement.

Socialism

2. low participation of women

* approach *

1. formed All India Anti Unboctrahself league & called them Harjan to integrate them in national movement
2. Called on women to participate in CDM (1930) on a large scale

PHASE III

* problem *

1. Britain locked in WWII [imperial vs fascist]
2. Congress building p^r & names getting calculated

* approach *

Allowed for a do or die movement, as he thought that the time was ripe & the names were ready.

Thus Gandhiji understood the

country from its roots & thus was a people's leader.

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 an engine that ran on the fuel of exploitation of masses, generating riches for capitalists & poverty & inequality for others.

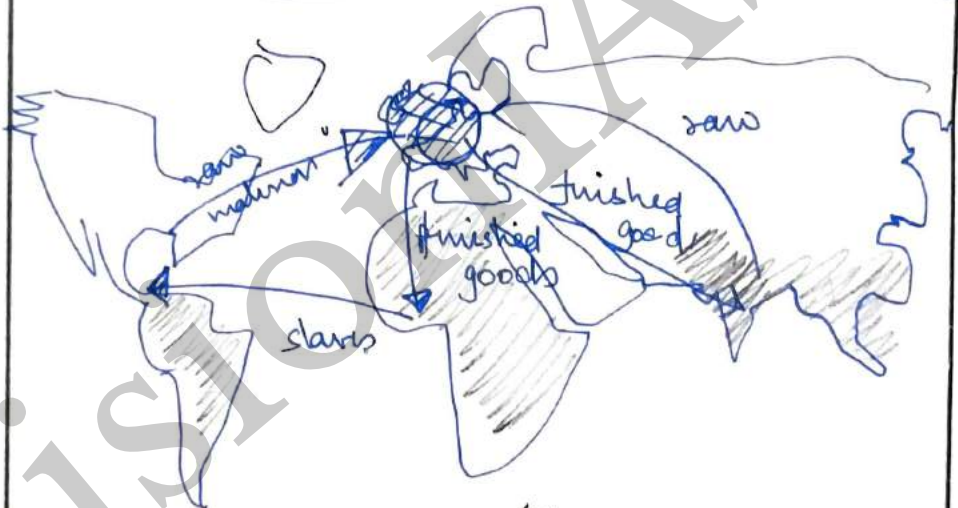


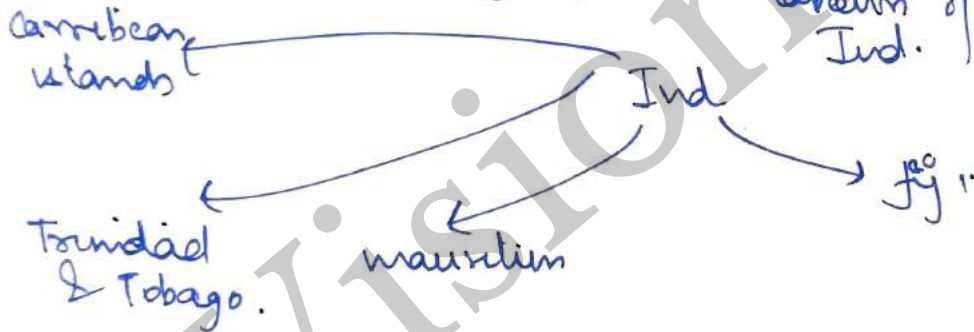
fig. financing of the Industrial Revolution

The summing of industrial revolution required 3 things.

Labour
Capital
market
law national
in imperialism

these were provided by the colonisers & thus we see rise

* LABOUR * - During the 2nd half of 18th century, mass migration began from the colonies of Africa & Asia to plantation sites. Eg - ~~labour~~ slave trade of Africa & indentured labour of Ind.



Thus

* Capital * - the capital for IR was generated by exploitation of the colonies. Eg - In the continent of Africa, gold, diamond, etc were exploited to generate capital.

* ~~Market~~ * Raw material - it was sourced from the plantations, that were exclusively owned by Europeans. Eg - Plantations of southern US, Plantations of NE Ind, etc.

* Market * - colonies provided the ready market & one way free trade out competed any local industries.

The industrial revolution was thus fed on the imperialism through its biased labour laws, preferential tariffs and other policies.

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।

The caste system is a social constructionism that prevails in Indian society since the ancient times. Though it has morphed itself to other forms, it still persists.

* Caste in socio-economic condition *

↳ The socio-economic indicators of lower castes are very much poor as compared to other castes. This creates an issue of distorted opportunity which is akin to the ones that existed in ancient times like the chudras not allowed to study vedas.

National higher education = 26.3%
enrollment

SC/ST " = 10.74%

Upper class enrollment = ~40%

- ↳ Economic status of these classes
↳ ~~Health~~ of the are low which
in turn results in the other lower
indicators such as low health,
education, livelihood, etc

Acc to Naxa committee (2014) -
life expectancy of tribals is - 61 as
compared to 69 national average.

- ↳ There has also been a rise of a
new caste, that is women, who
are under represented in all spheres
of economic opportunities & have
low social indicators as well.

* caste in political conditions *

↳ The caste based politics has been in vogue since many decades. It reinforces the caste based identities.

↳ The issues of conflict or interest are many at times highlighted as caste based interest.

But all said, the progress made in the sphere of social equality with our constitutional provisions of Art. 17, Art 14, Art 338 & Art 338A and several legal reforms such as SC/ST Act have tried to curb these identities to varying rates of success.

Don't write anything in margin
copy your answer in this

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

बुद्ध लोगो द्वारा यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए एक खतरा है, जबकि अन्य लोग इसे राजनीतिक सहभागिता को सुगम बनाने में एक ब्रह्म प्रदानकर्ता मानते हैं।

Regionalism is defined as an identity of belonging to a distinct & unique region, united by language, culture, religion, etc.

Regionalism demands have been a common issue in India's evolutionary history.

* Regionalism as a threat to integrity *

1. Security reasons → border issues, insurgency, infiltration

eg - demand for Nagalim in NE has ~~been~~ rampant infiltration in the territories of Myanmar.

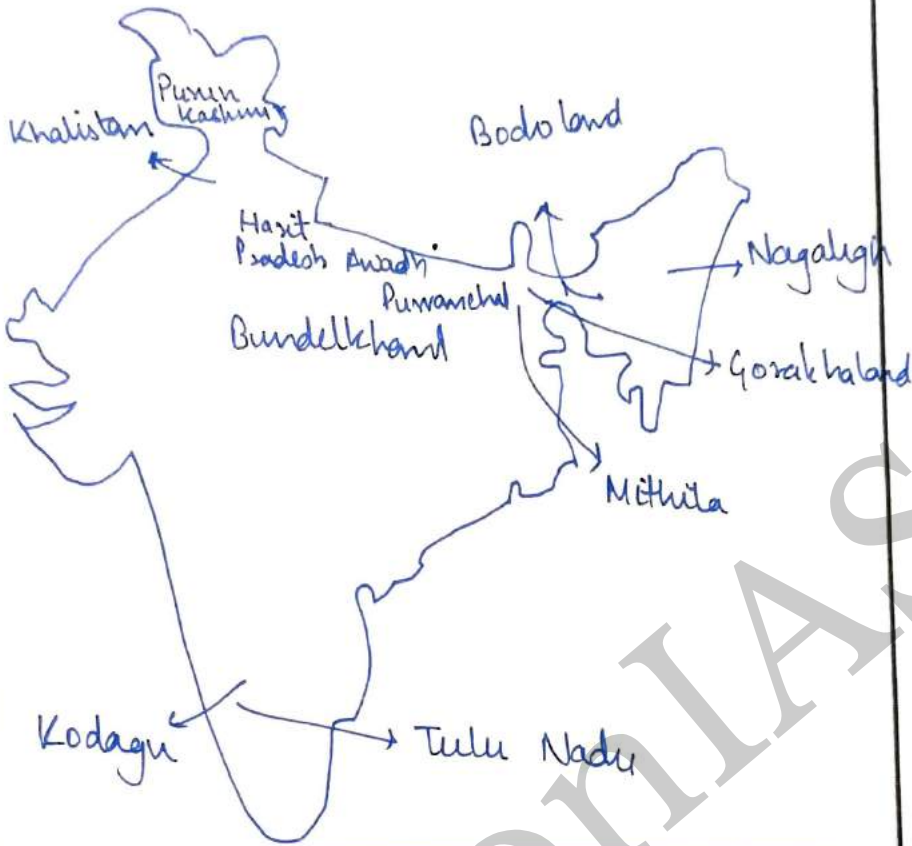


fig: different regionalism demands.

2. Domino effect - as one region rises it motivates others to rise too
3. Destruction of diversity of nation - people of specific regions would see themselves as separate from nation.

* Regionalism as impactful tool *

1. Resource mobilisation - with better administrative capabilities, resource utilisation could be better
2. Demographic development -
- 2.1 Socio-economic development
- 2.2
3. Local representation in policy & making & grassroot aspirations getting channelised
- 4.

Regionalism thus is a double edged sword with the potential to bolster and ~~at~~ simultaneously weaken the nation.

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 उपयोग 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 extracted from the refining of petroleum and is less polluting & more energy density fuel than coal & petroleum.

At present 63% of India's energy generation comes from thermal power plants of which 6% is natural gas based plant, it is likely to increase further.

Globally, the natural gas is widely used with a vast network of pipeline and the shale gas revolution of USA

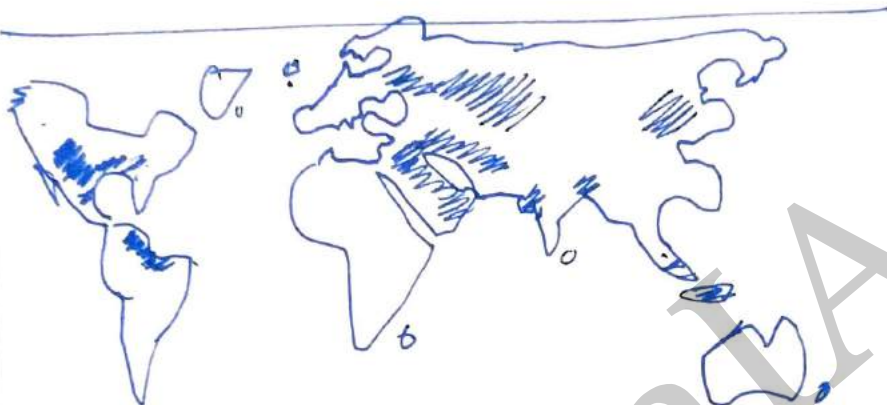
is a positive event in its increased consumption pattern.

* USAGE OF NATURAL GAS *

1. Transportation sector - for cars, trucks, etc it gives much lesser PM 2.5 emissions than diesel or petrol.
2. Energy generation - in gas based powerplants. It has a higher calorific value of 9000 kcal/kg than coal (4500 kcal/kg).
3. Fuel - for cooking and household applications through a network of pipelines.
4. Fertiliser industry - ~~CO~~ Natural

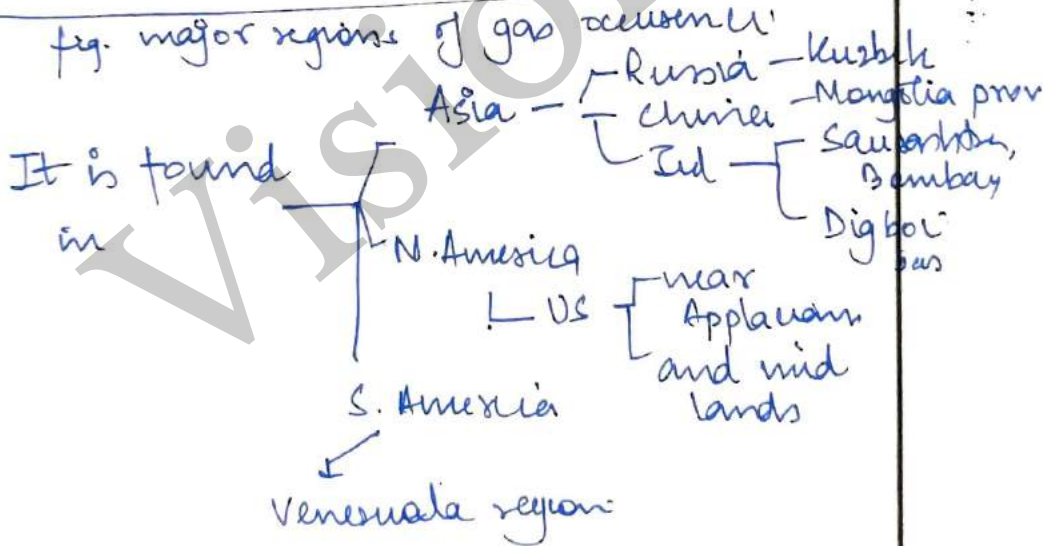
also finds its uses in fertiliser industries for production of micro nutrient.

* Distribution across globe *



Map - regions of gas occurrence

fig. major regions of gas occurrence



Natural gas is an important source of energy and India has a good potential. Coal Bed Methane

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 structural valley which is formed due to the tectonic movement of blocks.

The Great Rift valley system runs from the Horn of Africa all through the region to lake victoria.

Phase I

1. generation of fault -



fig. Great Rift valley

there is the formation of rift valley begins with generation of a TRIPLE JUNCTION. One

arm of which is a failed arm & it expands along the rest two arms.

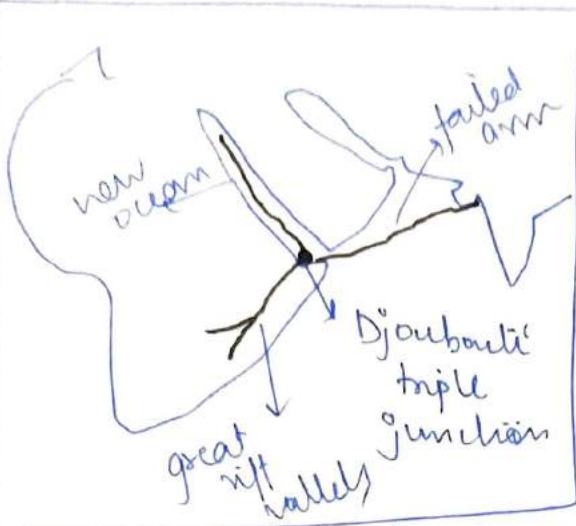
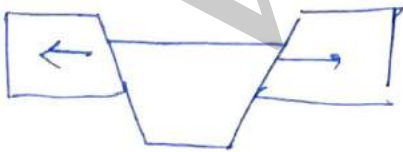


fig. Triple Junction

Phase II

with the generation of faulting, there exist a set of zones whether

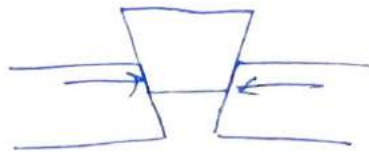
tensile force



normal fault

eg- Great Rift valley.

compressive force



reverse fault

eg- Black fourth, Gern.

Phase III

- the movement along the faultline generates

earth quakes & steep sided slopes.
Eg- steep sided & extensive
and plain valley, all the silt
gets accumulated in the valley
resulting in formation of lakes

Eg- steep sided slope of Great
Rift valley and several lakes like
lake Malawi, Nyasa, Tanganyika
are present in it.

The Great Rift valley of
Africa is thus a great example
of rift valley formation.

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।

According to a report of 2018 by World Bank, India is already a water stressed country standing on the verge of water scarcity.

This scenario is an intermix of several factors.

* Geographic factors *

1. Variability of monsoon - Indian monsoon is highly unpredictable, affected by several external factors like ENSO, NAO, etc
2. Climate - India lies in sub tropical & tropical regions where evaporation is high.

3.

3. Topography - ~~stepped~~
geology of peninsular
blocks ~~do~~ doesn't has
much groundwater

✓ ECONOMIC FACTORS ✗

1. Agriculture -
the growing of

water intensive crop in the water
scarce region eg. Basmati Rice in
Punjab.

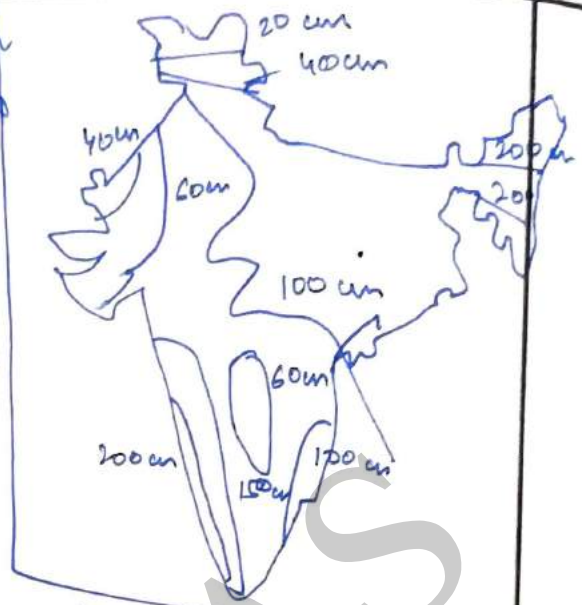


fig. annual of
map of India

2. Virtual water trade - Beef amounts
for 15000 ltr of water for 1 kg produced
& India is largest producer of
Beef.

* Political *

1. Free electricity to farmers cause indiscriminate use of ground water
2. MSP is skewed towards wheat & rice, which results ⁱⁿ their production even in non suitable agro climatic zones.
- 3 - Sugarcane FRP is also causing water waste
4. Non availability of efficient ^{irrigation} water techniques on affordable scale.

Water as a resource is though renewable but is finite, it must be preserved and policies like composite water management Indn, watershed management, etc be implemented in all their capacity.

20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15

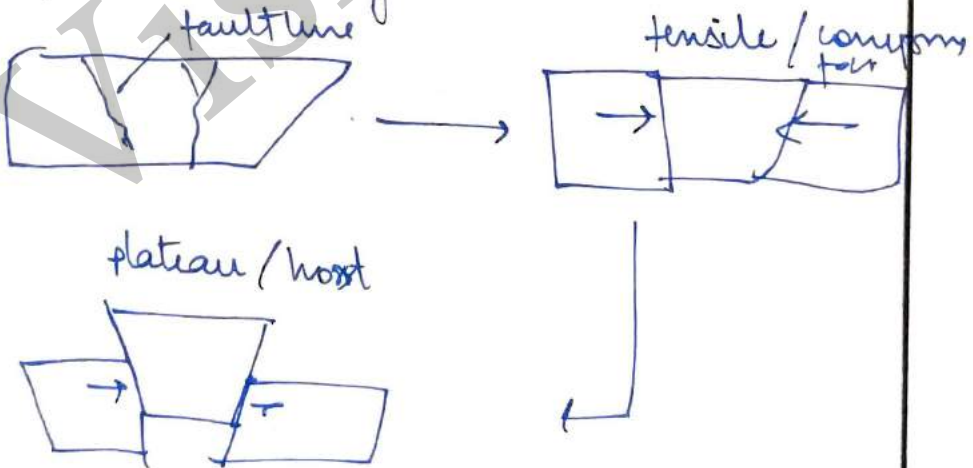
पठार का निर्माण कैसे होता है? साथ ही, दक्कन के पठार की विशेषताओं और इसके आर्थिक महत्व की संक्षेप में विवेचना कीजिए।

Plateaus, often called the tablelands are the physiographic features which are flat at top and rise steeply from the surrounding relief.

* FORMATION OF PLATEAUS *

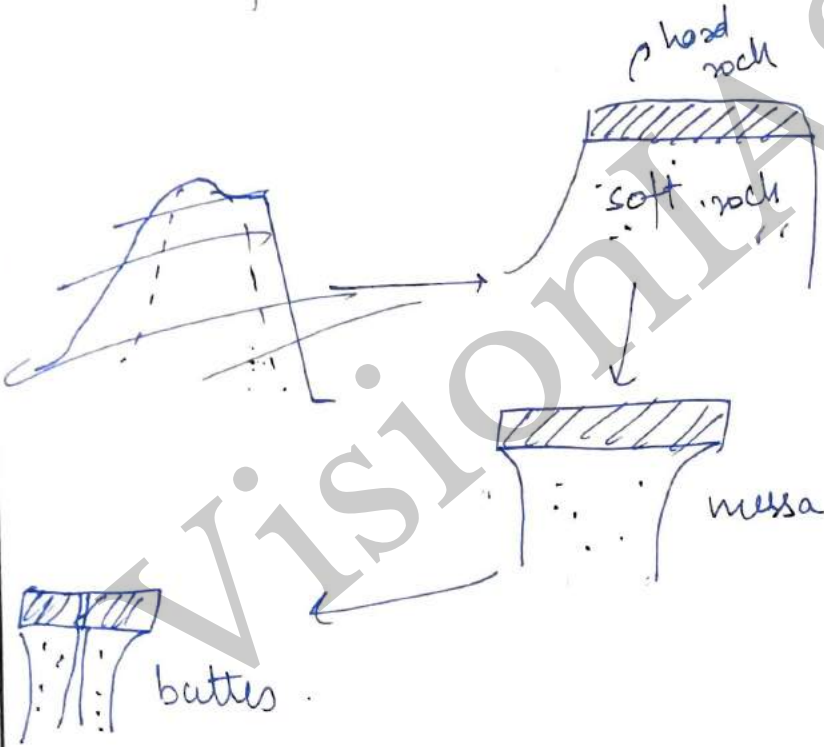
1. Structural / Tectonic process -

↳ formation of block mountains



EROSIONAL processes

- glaciers - plateaus of scandinavia
- water / rivers - colorado river plateau
- wind - windbergs of South Africa



* Deccan plateaus *

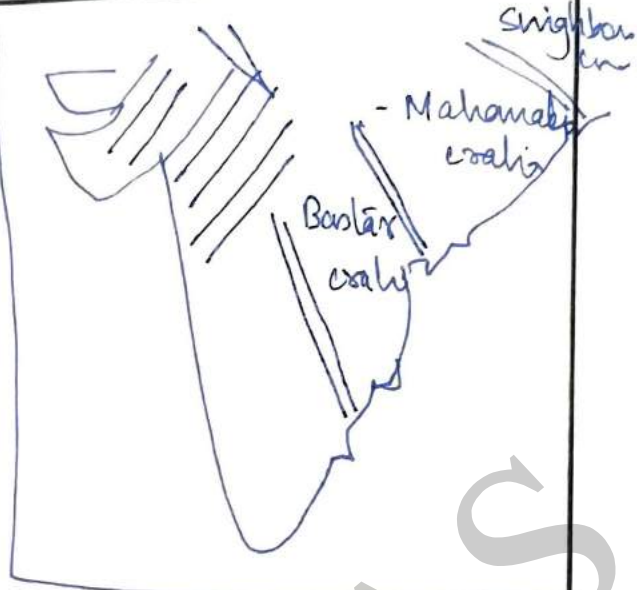
* feature -

1. these are basaltic lava plateau (region of Maratha wada, (Saurashtra))

→ these are old, ancient cratonic shields.

→ formed earlier in Indian physiography

→ extend from peninsular tip to Malwa in North & Meghalaya plateau in North East



* Economic significance *

1. Resources → these are most resource rich region



2. Agriculture → irrigated red soil → cashew, spices, palm oil.

These plateau regions are the economic drivers of country &

but some areas are poor & their the PURVODAYA

PURVODAYA scheme is a good initiative to mesent development in these region.