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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate

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Medium Hindi/Eng.

ENGLISH

Registration Number

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ONLINE

Date

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 पवेश 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।

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.

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 (1825-1917), known as 'Grand Old Man of India' created a ground for national consciousness, unity and political mobilization before Gandhi's arrival.

Naoroji's indelible imprint on national movement :-

- ① Social reforms - worked for women education, and child welfare eg. Rast Goftar, his newspaper
- ② Religious reforms - Rahmatali Mazdayasan Sabha (1951) to reform Parsi religion
- ③ Political work -
 - East India Association (1866) to mobilize opinion in England regarding India's condition
 - Co-founder of INC (1885) - to mobilize people on political matters

④ International efforts

- First Asian to be elected to British House of Commons

⑤ Work within INC - respected by both Extremists and Moderates - acted as bridging force in 1906 session.

⑥ Economic drain theory - published 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India' to aware people

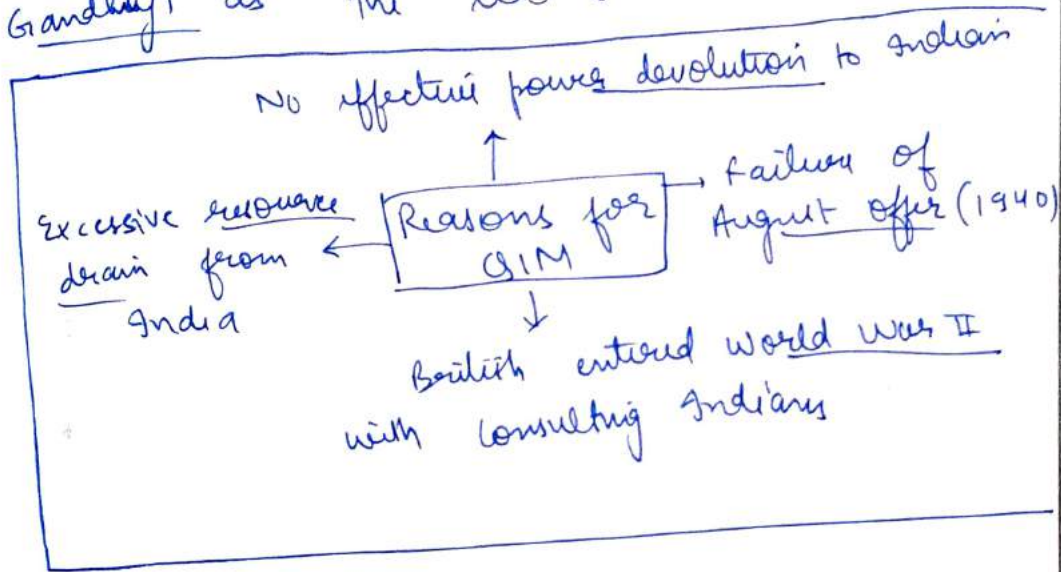


Dadabhai Naoroji earned the title of 'official ambassador of India' as he worked outside India too to strengthen national movement.

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।

Quit India Movement was launched on 8th August, 1942 with Grandhiji as the leader



QIM marked a new direction because:

① First time a direct call to leave India - Earlier mainly focus on power decentralisation

② Increased mass mobilisation across India - participation of women, youth, capitalists

- ③ Queen Leitishers had to pacify with greater Indian involvement - as seen from Cripps Mission.
- ④ Came at a time when British were weakest - huge damages in world war II.
- ⑤ More power devolution post W.W.II
- ⑥ Nationalism seeped into Army and Navy too - Ex. BHMIS Talwar - ratings revolt.
- ⑦ Gandhi's leadership feared British to an extent that they started crackdown on movement within same day.

SIM was unsuccessful as within 5 years of it India got independence and became a constitutional democracy.

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

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

World War II ended in 1945 with a lot of bloodshed and economic losses :-

A new international order post world war II :-

- ① Britain's international influence and power as world hegemon reduced.
- ② Rise of United States of America (USA) as a military and economical power.
- ③ Increased nuclearisation of world - Hiroshima and Nagasaki incident made visible that nuclear weapon possession a necessity.
- ④ Huge destruction in Europe led to slowing down of Europe's economy.

- ⑤ Increased decolonisation across the world - eg. India (1947) ; China (1949)
 ↳ USA's support to it through Truman's doctrine.
- ⑥ Rise of a bi-polar world - USA seen as a promoter of Capitalism and USSR of communism
- ⑦ Alliance formation - USA's NATO and USSR's Warsaw pact.
- ⑧ Formation of United Nations (UN) to prevent third world war, promote international peace and security, and ensure socio-economic impact.

Post world war - II the world order entered into Cold War era till 1991. At UN's 75th anniversary it is needed that UN's functional autonomy is enhanced to make it efficient as it was in post world war II.

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) and Lahore Declaration (1999) acted as a peace treaty between India and Pakistan post 1971 Indo-Pakistan war and 1999 Kargil war respectively.

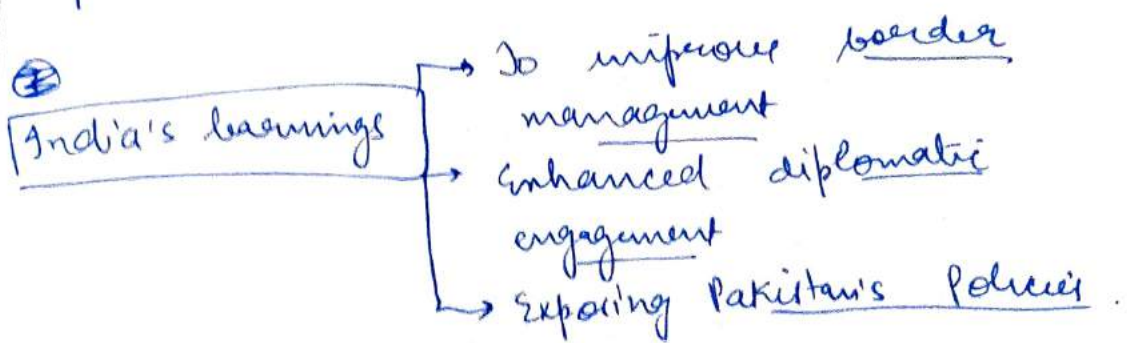
Simla Agreement 1972 → Griefed post Bangladesh formation - Pakistan army surrendered
→ Independent Bangladesh formation

Lahore Declaration (1999) → Line of Control (LOC) demarcated
→ Agreement to ensure no such conflicts in future.

How they were key milestones :-

- ① Prevented possibility of Nuclear Escalation
↳ which could have lead to socio-economic destruction.

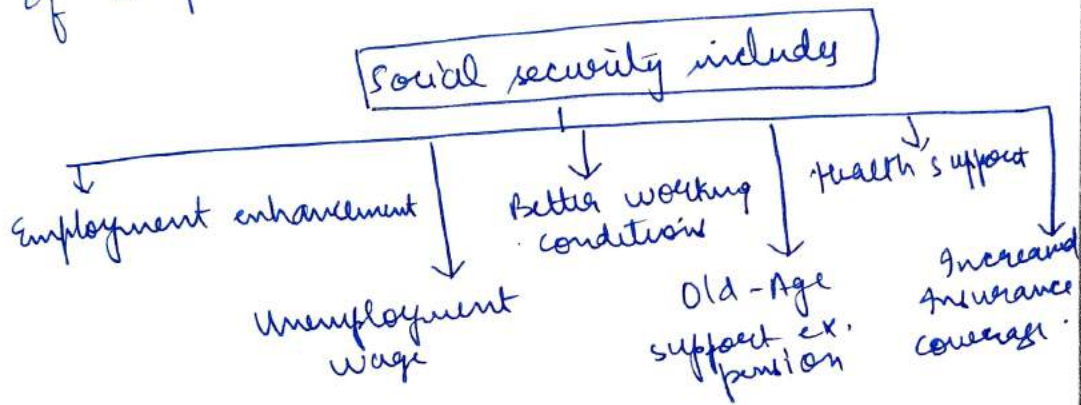
- ① Stability on eastern side of India -
as friendly relations between India -
Bangladesh.
- ③ Rise of multilateralism like SAARC,
BINSTEK - to promote regional peace
and security.
- ④ Increased revelation of Pakistan's state
sponsored terrorism on diplomatic
stage
- ⑤ lead to prominent cross fire violations
- ⑥ enhanced international focus on region
prevented more such conflicts



Still regular crossfire violation
continue. Need it to return back
to these agreements to increase
stability in the region.

5. Social security should not only involve economic empowerment but also social empowerment. Discuss in the context of India. (150 words) 10
सामाजिक सुरक्षा में न केवल आर्थिक सशक्तीकरण अपितु सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण भी सम्मिलित होना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security is about security economic and social interest of a person to enhance well being.



Economic empowerment need in social security :-

- To improve livelihood opportunities and better working condition
Eg: Article 41
- Support during unemployment ex. MGNREGA scheme
- insurance coverage - increased density and intensity to deal with uncertainty

④ Pension for old age people eg.
Atal Pension Yojana

⑤ focussing on widow livelihood - as most
Indian women financially dependent on
their husbands.

Social empowerment need in social security

① To prevent social exclusion and
discrimination Ex. Prevention of Manual
scavenging Act.

② Increased financial independence ex.
improving labour force participation rate

③ Preventing health expenditure induced
poverty - E.g. Ayushman Bharat.

④ Enhance social resources equity especially
for disadvantaged Eg. Land reforms.

Social security spans across
many SDG's - No poverty, no hunger,
gender equality, health etc. This requires
multi ministerial collaboration.

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 enhanced
interdependence, interconnectedness and
interaction among nations. This increased
post USSR dissintegration.

Manifestation in Local in global :

- ① Increased workforce flow - Ex. India's
doctors, engineers in USA, Indian
workers in UAE.
- ② expansion of Indian ancient culture -
E.g. Yoga - International Yoga Day on
June 21st.
- ③ Indian products popularity in the world
Ex. - Indian spice in Europe
• India's IT industry in Africa,
Asia
- ④ India's food popularity
- ⑤ Others
 - ↳ Medical Tourism
 - ↳ Tourism
 - ↳ Students studying abroad

Manifestation in global in the local :-

- ① In digital space
 - Facebook, whatsapp
 - Samsung, Nokia
 - Apps.
- ② In product space
 - ↙ Automobiles
Eg. Hyundai
 - ↓ Exotic fruits
Ex. New Zealand's
Kiwis
 - ↘ Clothing
Ex. Nike
 - ↘ Gadgets
Ex. Apple's
plant in India
- ③ Literature and science and technology
Ex. - Transfer of technology (Bullet train)
- ④ Increased FDI inflow
- ⑤ Macdonaldisation of India's food
- ⑥ Walmaestization of India's retail space.

To strike a balance between two India launched Aatmanirbhar Bharat initiative with focus on 'Local for local till local becomes global'. To fulfill

this vision need is to improve care of domg business in India

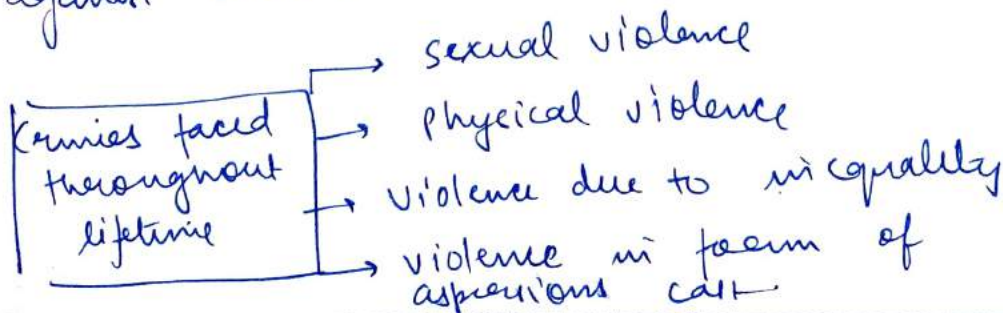
7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively.

(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।

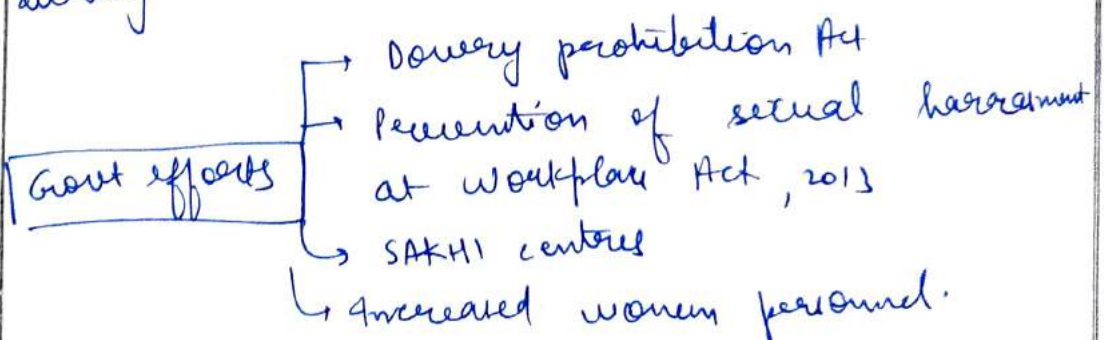
increased by 7-3% as per NCRB'S
Report - in 2019. This included crimes
across ages faced by women like :-

- ① Before birth :- • Female foeticide
- ② Post birth :- • Female infanticide
- ③ Childhood :- • Child's sexual (>90% times
down by relatives)
- ④ Workplace sexual harassment
- ⑤ Domestic violence - dowry related violence
- ⑥ Abduction and kidnapping
- ⑦ Rape - 8% of total crimes registered
against women.



Ways to address the issue effectively :-

- ① Empowering institutions like NCW,
- ② Increased police capacity and Judicial
Speed → Training, increased resources,
~~the~~ more female police force.
- ③ enhanced legislative support - focus
on conviction rather than structures of
law -
- ④ Awareness generation among women
 → Increased physical capacity
 → Awareness about good touch & bad touch
- ⑤ Improved ethical infrastructure in
society → Gender appropriate behaviours taught
during socialisation



Tripartite collaboration of citizens,
CSO's and government is needed to make
public and private space safe for women.

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

Urban forests are ~~forest~~ forests located within the boundary of defined urban areas. Ex. Aarey forest in Mumbai. It includes

- ↳ forested regions
- ↳ regions with high tree canopy density.

Benefits

- ① Reduced pollution in urban areas
- ② Promotion of biodiversity of flora and fauna in urban areas
- ③ Increased greenery in public spaces
- ④ Use of fallow land to turn into productive land
- ⑤ Act as a deterrent towards unscientific and unsustainable urbanisation
- ⑥ Improved tourism opportunities
E.g. Banarghata National Park, Bangalore

Steps taken by government :

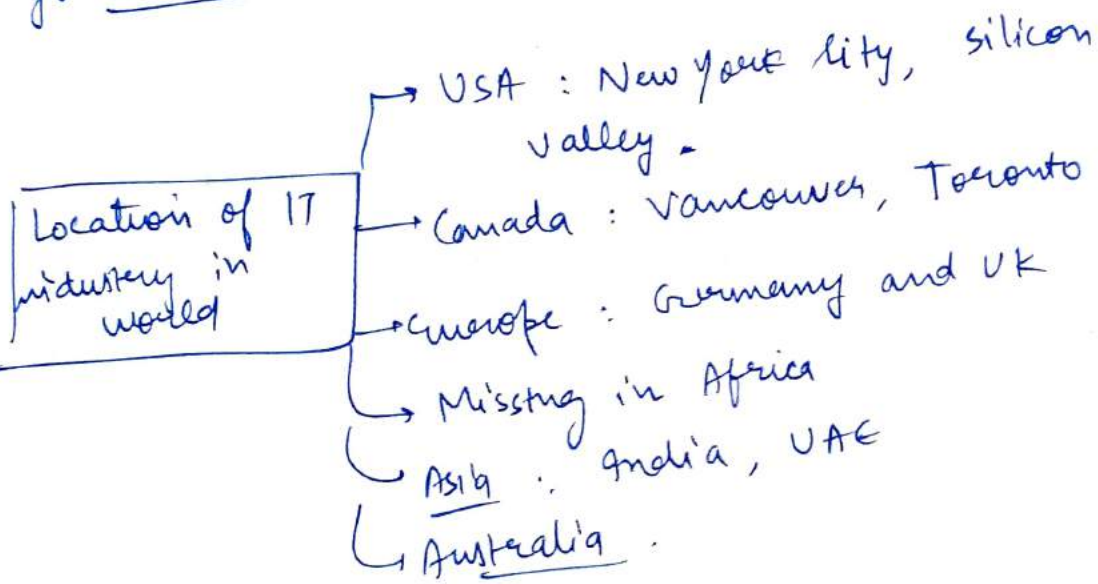
- ① vision of increasing forest area to 33% of total land area.
- ② promotion of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA).
- ③ SIA (Social Impact Assessment) provision to empower local stakeholders
- ④ defining of ~~economic~~ environmental sensitive zones (ESZ's)
- ⑤ planting trees at fallow land eg. along highways.
- ⑥ empowering NGT and other institutions.

To promote urban forestry, need is to increase adoption of innovative methods like MIYAWAKI method - where you turn your backyard to forests. It will help in fulfilling India's INDC's to under Paris Agreement.

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?

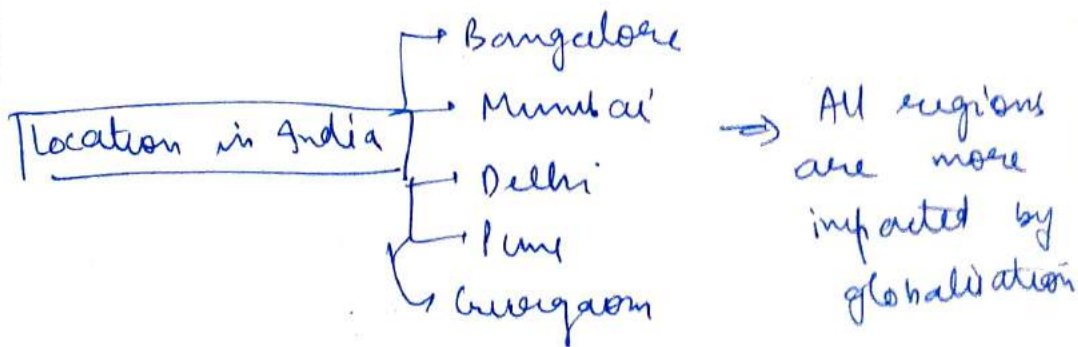
IT industry required favourable government policies, trained workforce and is a footloose industry. This increased globalisation impact on the industry.



Impact of globalisation :-

- ① Innovation in globalised countries - located mostly in USA, Europe.
- ② Trained workforce now could easily migrate - Ex: India has immense trained workforce but many go to America.

- ③ Hardware development not by capital rich nations - more globalised nation easy hardware availability
- ④ More democratic nature of country - increase development of industry.
- ⑤ More interconnectness - more promotion of remote location
- Eg. -
 → India as call center hub
 → Norway, Finland as data storage
 → USA as headquarters.



However globalisation has resulted into newer concerns like data localisation.

Thus need is to ensure promotion of IS industry along with data privacy.

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 में दोहन करने हेतु पारिस्थितिकीय पर्यटन का कैसे उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इसमें जुड़ी चुनौतियों और इस संदर्भ में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Eco-tourism is tourism done in environmentally sustainable manner.

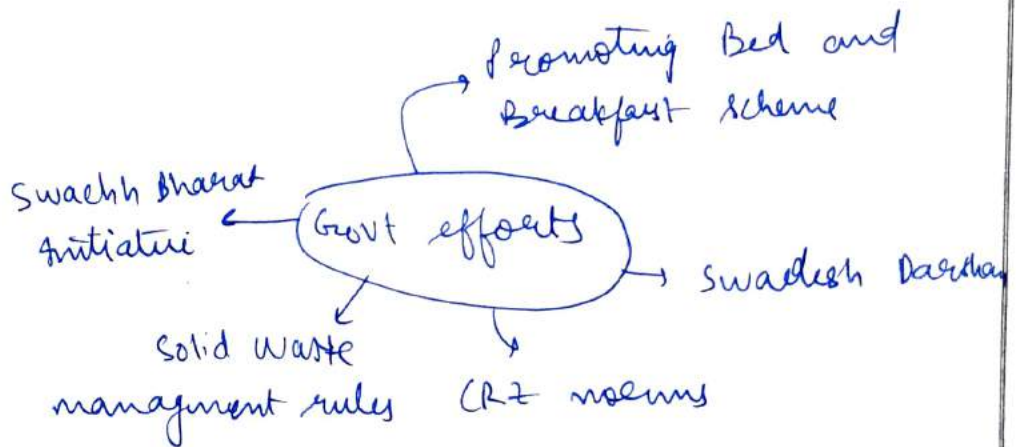
Using eco-tourism to enhance sustainability

- ① Promoting environmental biodiversity as tourist centres
- ② Making tourism industry sustainable - less impact on landscape.
- ③ Tourist places cleaner and less polluted
 - ↳ increased footfall
 - ↳ better experience
- ④ Empowering local communities
- ⑤ Promoting already existing infrastructure

Challenges that exist :-

- ① Poor legislative framework
 - ↳ Non implementation in true spirit of CRZ violations

- ② low awareness among
 — local communities
 — tourists
- ③ Poor support from environmental policies in other areas
- ④ Untrained workforce and unwillingness to incorporate eco-tourism
- ⑤ Lack of best practices



This will help tourism industry to grow at a faster pace

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

प्राचीन भारत में व्यापक कला के विकास में बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म का बहुत सहायक रोल।
बर्चा कीजिए।

Buddhism and Jainism gained prominence around 3rd - 4th century A.D. due to Buddha and Mahavira. This brought forward different form of architecture.

Buddhism related architectural development

- ① Stupa building reached it's zenith

Examples → Bhamburhat Stupa
→ Sanchi Stupa

- ② Pillar edicts by Ashoka - Architecture use to promote religious values

- ③ Stone-cut cave architecture

Ex. Ajanta Caves - many vihara and Chaityas

(4) Sculpture gained prominence - Buddha sculpture

Grandhara Art

• In North-West -
Indus Coast

• Use of grey
sandstone

Mathura Art

• In Plains
- Yamuna Coast

• Use of Red Sand-
stone

Amravati Art

• On Krishna
River

• Use of marble

(5) Increased integration with other
form of art.

Ex. elbera caves samples of this

(6) Building of most monasteries i.e. viharas
for monks

Jainism related architectural developments:-

① Rock cut cave architecture

Eg. Jain cave in elbera caves

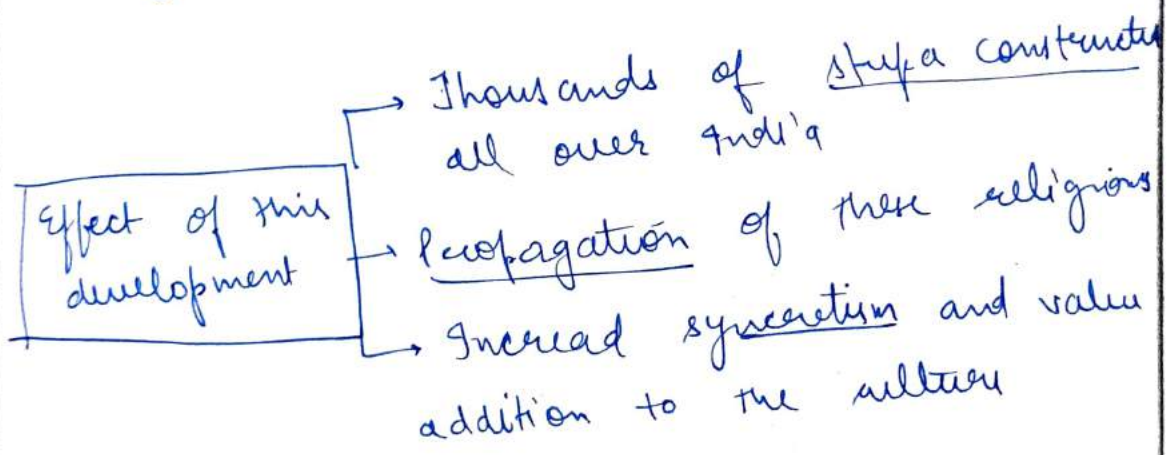
② Building of Jain temples across

India in later periods too

Eg. Parasnath temple

Eg. Manga-Jungi Hills Nasik

- ③ sculptures related to Jainism
↳ Mostly of Mahavira / Rishabhdeva
- ④ Teaching of Jainism inscribed on
stones.
- ⑤ Integration with Hindu temples
Eg. Khajuraho temple group has
Jain temples



These developments added on
to the temple architecture development
in later stages

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।

INC formed in 1885 during
Lord Dufferin's rule as 1st viceroy.
 This is due to two contrasting
policies per Dufferin rule by Lord
Lytton and Lord Rippon :

Lord Lytton policies and role : (1876-1880)

① Royal Titles Act, 1876 - British Queen
 given Queen Empress of India title.
 ↳ Excessive Money spent during famines.

② Gagging Act to suppress vernacular
 paper by passing vernacular press
Act, 1876 Ex: Banning Amrit Bazar
Patrika by Motilal Ghosh and Sisir
Kumar Ghosh.

- ③ Starting census in 1881 in regular and complete form
- ④ First factory Act, 1881 - welfare of working class
 → Children below 7 years not allowed
 → weekly holidays
- ⑤ Gilbert Bill - where Britishers could be tried by Indian judges - later modified due to British pressure.

Effects on INC formation

- Gilbert Bill Controversy showed Britisher's superiority mindset.
- Decentralisation made leaders politically aware
- Need was felt to interact with British in formal ways

This culminated into INC formation which started as a meeting of 72 delegates and later went onto leading India to Independence

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

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

Grandhiji's greatness as a public figure lied in his non rigidity and regular updation of his methods which he used to fight against Britishers.

Varied methods of struggles used by Grandhiji :-

- ① Leading from the front to motivate others - in initial stages
Ex. In South Africa he used this method to mobilise people.
- ② Non-cooperation as the starting point
Ex. Champaran satyagraha, 1917 - to show - respect for law as well as defying it if found discriminatory.

③ Hunger strike to show sacrifice and encourage people when they lose hope.

Ex. During Ahmedabad Mill strike.

④ He ~~not~~ never hesitated to stop his movement if it turned violent

Ex. Non-cooperation movement withdrawal after Chauri Chaura incident, 1922

↓
 * showed non-compromising character.

⑤ Belief in Struggle - True - Struggle (S-T-S) as he was aware of limited capacity of masses

⑥ Civil disobedience used against highly discriminatory laws

Ex. Dandi March 1930 - to ensure Indians not taxed on salt

↓
 He ensured that the movement is done at time when it can create more impact.

- ⑦ withdrawal from politics (Ex. during 1934)
whenever he felt he could secure
better from outside.
- ⑧ Individual Satyagraha showed how
he managed to voice against both
Colonialism and Nazism
- ⑨ Quit India Movement, 1942 to get
final independence
- ⑩ Hunger strike ~~and~~ to stop communal
violence

However certain values remained
constant throughout his struggle :-

- Truth
- Non-violence
- Satyagraha

This ensured that though his
methods remain distinct - his means
were pure and rational.

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 is proliferation of machine based industries post 1750's. Imperialism is expanding sphere of influence by controlling polity and economy of other countries.

Relationship between industrial revolution and imperialism advent:

- ① Dependence on same developments.
- ↳ Transport Ex. - steam engine
 - Increased mobility of goods
 - Increased mobility of administrators
 - ↳ Communication - Increased information flow
 - ↳ Innovations - Increased inequality among nations where innovation took place vs other.
 - Need for IR

② I.R. depended on two major things

↳ Raw material ⇒ Colonies provided both
↳ Market of these
E.g. India, South
America.

③ To reap complete benefits of I.R. need is to build monopoly in I.R.
↓
Done by keeping colonies technologically outdated.

④ It was seen that as soon as a nation gets industrial revolution imperialist tendencies increased
E.g. Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm policy -

⑤ Mercantilism - Belief that nation's wealth limited - increase it by increasing exports and reducing imports

↓
Both I.R. and Imperialism complemented each other.

- ⑥ Capitalism promoted industrialization and needed markets to invest - drove by Imperialism.
- ⑦ More colonies meant more power.
↳ Both helped in increasing political clout.
- ⑧ Both depended on peasant exploitation in colonies.
- ⑨ Slave trade helped both by providing cheap labour.

Thus industrial revolution in itself was not the cause of imperialism but only Europe's industrialization was.

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 unique Indian feature of hierarchical arrangement of groups. It's ascribed nature insured that it persisted even after socio-economic and political changes.

Adaptation to socio-economic changes:-

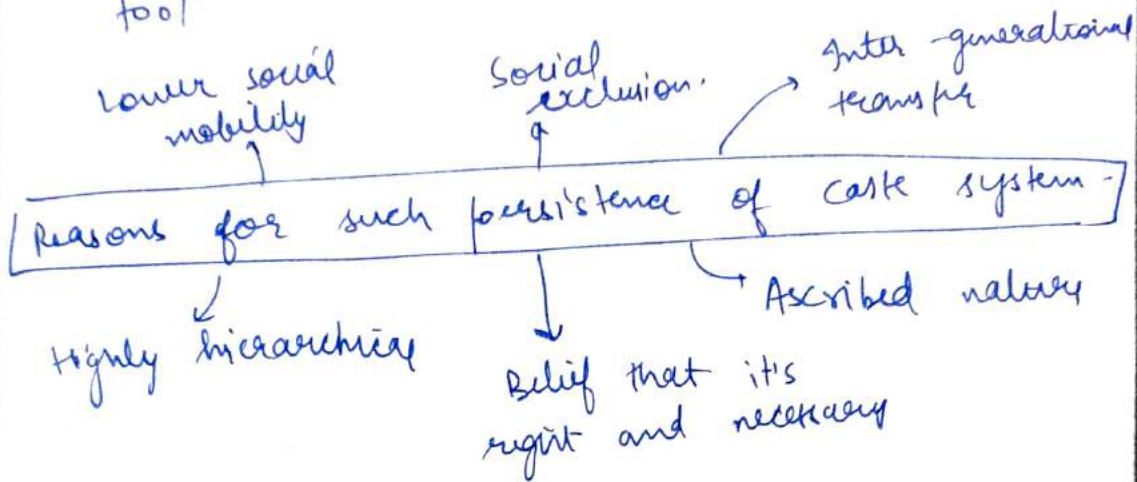
- ① Increased employment opportunities by Article 16 → workplace discrimination still exist
→ Informal workers comprising 90% of workers still face discrimination
- ② Social mobility still poor - example
India stands at 76/82 in WEF's Social Mobility Index.

- ③ emancipation of lower castes
 ↳ improper targeting of employment reservation
- ④ Dominant caste phenomenon - as given by Indian sociologist M.N. Srinivas :-
 ↳ certain caste became stronger politically and economically due to ~~the~~ OBC reservation. Ex. Yadavs (Bihar), Jats (west UP)
- ⑤ Indian experts report pointed out - ~~out~~
 In 86 board toppers of part 2-3 decades - no dalit or tribal
 ↳ poor educational expansion.

Adaptation to political changes :-

- ① Dalit leader projected as a face in election - to grab votes - but no real work done post election.
- ② improper targeting of political reservation

③ still vote - bank politics used as a tool



Two phenomenon observed in recent decades:

- ① Caste identities become more visible to backward castes - As they use reservation
- ② Became less visible for general - as they think their current family status is just due to their talent.

To deal with this issue there is need to properly target reservation, increase social interaction and citizen awareness.

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 affinity attached to belonging to a particular region. It can be both a threat and impactful tool.

Regionalism as a threat to national integrity:

① sons of soil doctrine - that resources of region belong to original inhabitants - leads to discrimination, violence
Eg. Violence against North Indians in Mumbai

② Sub-nationalism - where nationalism becomes second to regionalism - leads to disintegration with tendencies -

Eg. Manipur - where certain factions demand independence.

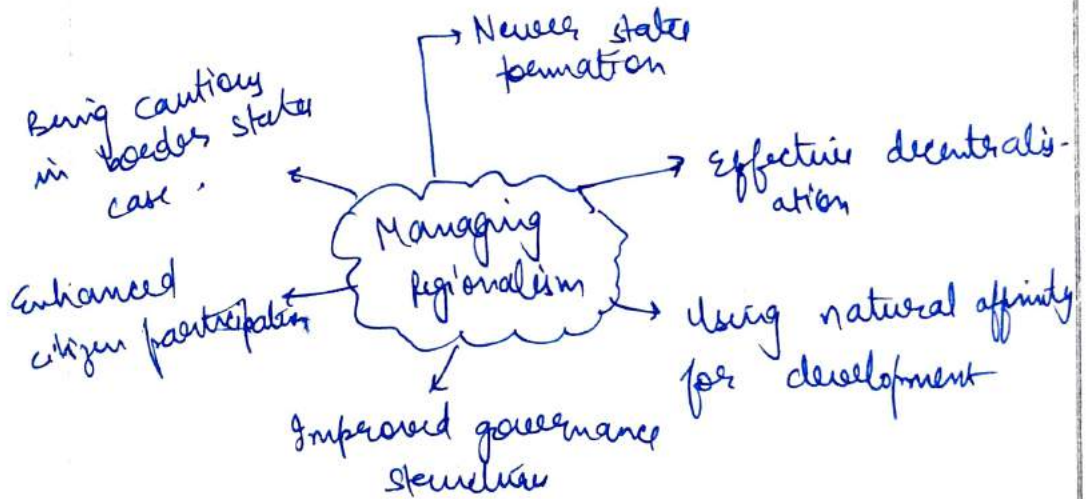
- ③ Federalisation of foreign policies -
dilution of central extra-territorial
powers as given under Article 245
Ex. Teesta river issue
- ④ Border states - Regionalism in border
states increases threat of disintegration.
- ⑤ Threat of Balkanisation - E.g. - As seen
in Yugoslavia and Catalonia.

Regionalism as a tool to facilitate
political participation +

- ① Increased decentralisation - effective
democracy, better administration, fulfilling
Gandhi's ideal of subsidiarity.
- ② Fulfilling political aspirations E.g. formation
of Jharkhand
- ③ Ensuring right of development at own
pace E.g. Jharkhand formation.

- ④ Respecting demography of a region - more representation in policy formation. E.g. Chattisgarh formation unprocessed tribals.
- ⑤ Better administration E.g. Uttarakhand formation

Regionalism should be identified as respected to prevent it from turning into sub-nationalism



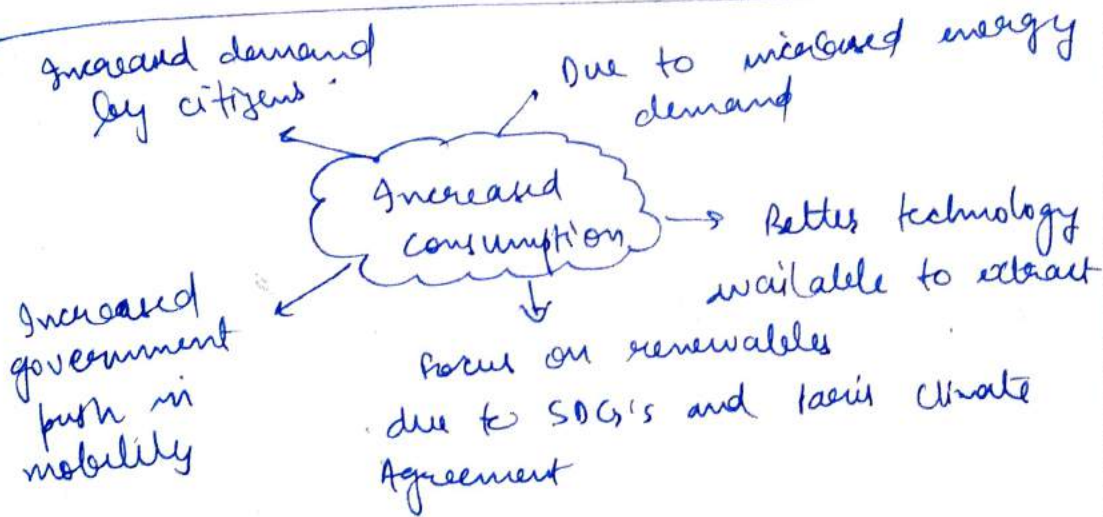
India's regionalism if managed properly will increase its diversity and enrich its culture. It will increase effective political participation.

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

(250 words) 15

प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके 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 has gained prominence due to being less polluting and cheaper source of energy.

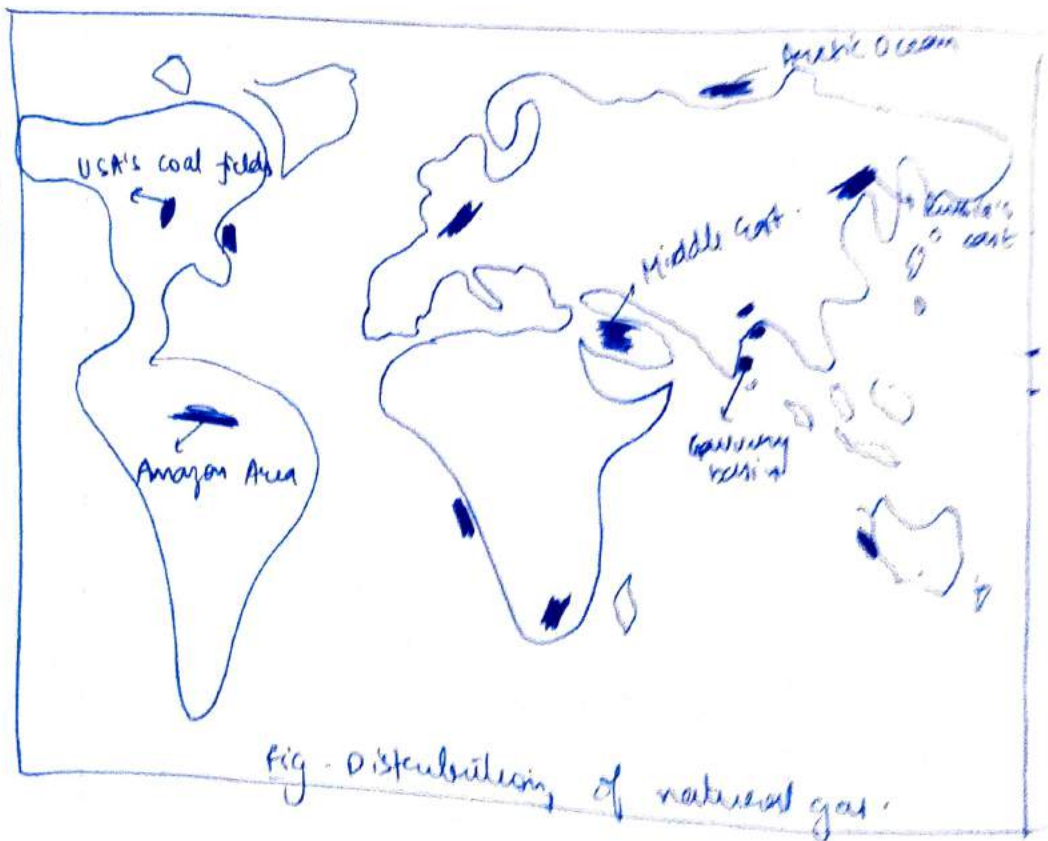


Usages of Natural gas +

- ① In transport eg. now cars and auto's - even buses ~~work~~ on CNG
- ② In households - for cooking and water heating

③ As alternate source of fuel in
industries → for laminating
→ for metal extraction

④ In heating and cooling appliances
in buildings



Distribution

- ① In oceans : In form of methane hydrals
 - ↳ Arctic Ocean
 - ↳ Indian Ocean.
- ② In tropical regions - trapped along with
crude oil and coal
 - ↳ ex. middle east
 - ↳ India's Cauvery basin
- ③ In shale gas formations.

Natural gas permeation is
needed to fulfill SDG-7 aim of
affordable, clean and availability of
energy.

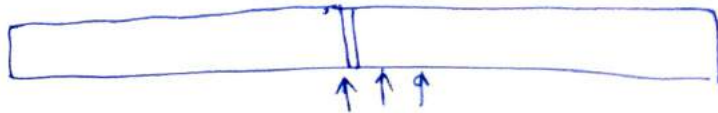
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. (250 words) 15

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

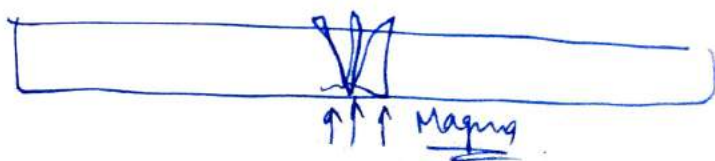
Rift valley are formed by the process of continental rapture due to Earth's internal forces.

Process of rift valley formation :-

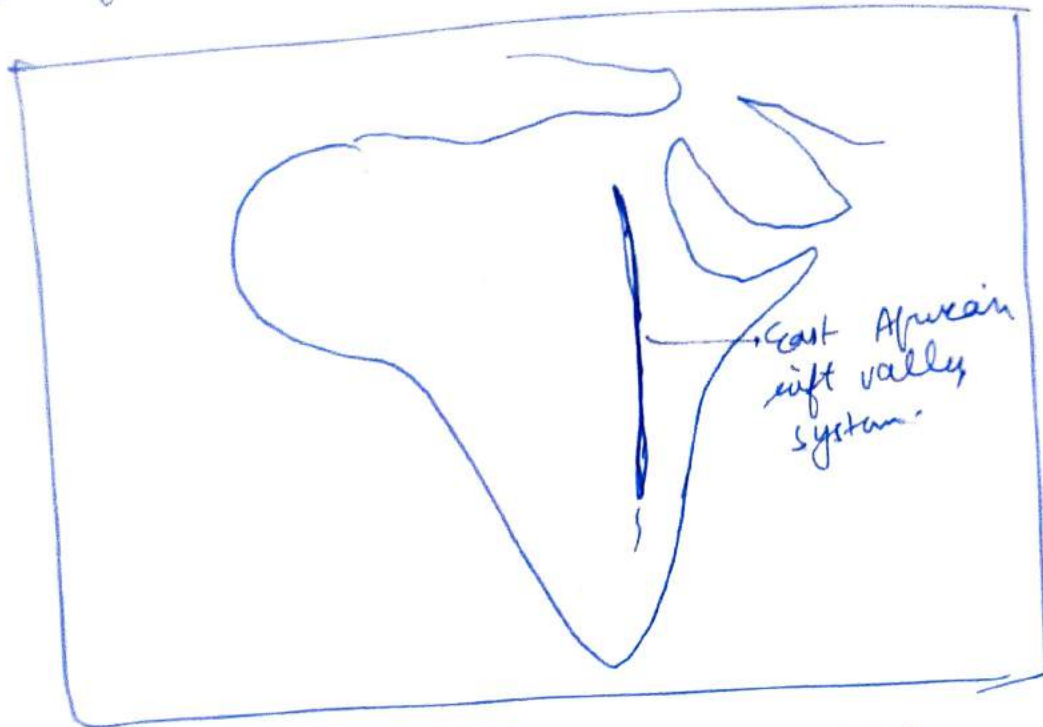
- Building of force and tension in the lithosphere - along a line



- Cracking of lithosphere due to pressure
- Widening of the rift with pressure from magma below



- Separation of the continental landmass
to form a rift
- Ex: African Rift valley



- This rift widens and it filled
by water



Eg. Red Sea

- The landmass further gets separated to form larger ocean
E.g. - Atlantic ocean



This process is extremely slow in speed and is a result of forces and magma building up in the interior of Earth's surface

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।

As per Niti Aayog's 'Composite Water Management Index' 2020 - $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of Indian districts are water stressed and 11 major cities face threat of drinking water depletion.

Factors responsible:-

ECONOMIC

- ① Over exploitation by industries like textile, chemical industries
- ② Poor water pricing policy as mandated by National water policy
- ③ Lowest resources to treat wastewater inhouse
- ④ Faster GDP growth - water wage increase both domestically and at workplace.

Geographic

- ① Monsoon concentration in certain months of June-July
- ② Rainfall disparity across India E.g. Rajasthan, Vidarbha region.
- ③ Poor water retention in deccan due to tough surface

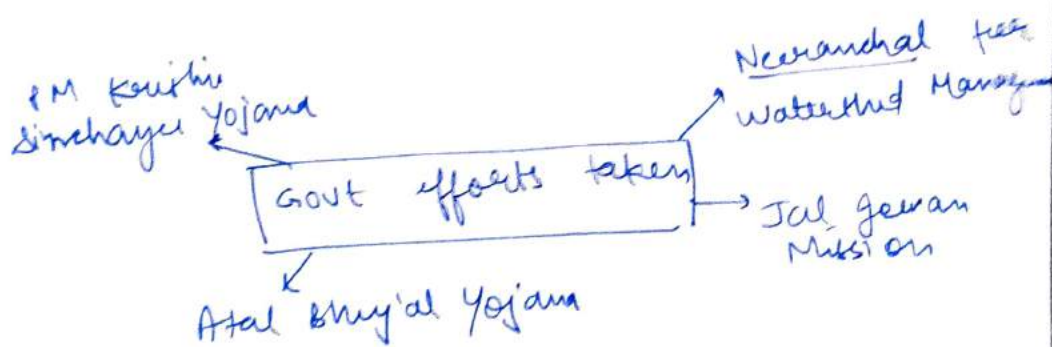
Political

- ① Subsidies in agriculture leads to excessive groundwater extraction
- ② Poor data collection and mapping
- ③ water tax missing
- ④ Inefficient drainage system in urban areas.

Implications of rapid depletion:

- ① Agriculture - lower yield, productivity
- ② Drinking water depletion
↳ increased health cost related to sanitation

- ③ Groundwater contamination by heavy metals
- ④ Stress on water dependent industries
E.g. food processing
- ⑤ Change in food chain, ecosystem and biodiversity -
- ⑥ Enhanced desertification



Way ahead

Need is to focus on watershed development by adopting systems approach.
 Empowering local communities and leveraging ancient water harvesting systems is the key.

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 are large areas of solidified magma or rock cut geographical features.

Formation of plateaus

- ① By lava Eg. Deccan Plateau

↓
Large amount of magma erupts from the surface

↓
It solidifies into large block

↓
The sides get eroded due to wind or water.

- ② Rock-cut

↓
Large block of rocks get eroded by forces of water, air etc.

↓
Leads to weathering and erosion.

Features of Deccan Plateau

- ① Highly stable to erosion due to hardness
- ② Formed of black soil due to magma solidification
- ③ Formed due to Magma
- ④ Extremely old.

Economic significance

- ① For Agricultural crops like Cotton
- ② Stable to outside geographical disasters