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13 DEC 2020

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	Wasim Ur Rahman		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	30458
Center	Online	Date	15-12-20

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Dadabhai Naoroji left an indelible imprint on the national movement. Explain. (150 words) 10

दादाभाई नौरोजी ने राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Dadabhai Naoroji, also called the "Grand Old Man of India" was a stalwart of Indian freedom struggle who is credited with laying the foundation of political activity during British rule.

Contributions: It left an indelible imprint

1. He was the first Indian Member in British Parliament
2. He started political activity through London India Society and East India Association (1886)
3. He was instrumental in laying foundation of Indian National Congress in 1885 (INC)
4. He presided over three sessions of INC
 - 1886 session
 - 1893 session
 - 1906 session

5- In 1902, in his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India', he explained his drain theory. He explained drain of India's wealth through

- Home charges
- Military charges
- Interest payments.

6. He was also nominated in Bombay Legislative Council by Lord Reay.

7. He worked incessantly to raise demand for administrative reforms and increasing representation of Indians in administration.

Due to these significant roles played by him, Gandhiji said that Indians look at Dadabhai Naoroji as children look to their parents.

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

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

Quit India Movement (August Kranti) was an spontaneous movement that started on 8th August 1940 against the British Rule.

New direction in the struggle against British

1. It was a leaderless movement as all the top leaders were arrested on 9th August in a single sweep.
2. Public went on rampage and destroyed synonyms of British authority
3. Largely coordinated through underground work. Eg. Usha Sharma started underground radio
4. Unique in character
 - No communal violence
 - No peasant-zamindar conflict.

5. Huge erosion of British authority.

Eg. Govt. employees parsed secret messages

6. highlighted militant mood of Gandhiji
consequences

1. It hastened the ^{end of} British rule in India.
2. It enthused the masses
3. British came to understand that ruling India without wishes of India is extremely difficult.
4. The vigour provided by the movement was carried forward by Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army.

That ~~QIM~~ was the largest mass movement that ultimately led to British withdrawal in coming few days: years.

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 (WW-II) came to final end
after Japanese surrender after Hiroshima
and Nagasaki bombing. (August 1945)

Birth of new international order

I. Political order

1. It marked the end of European age
2. Led to rise of two new superpowers
i.e. USA and USSR
3. Started a new form of war. i.e. Cold war
4. Pushed decolonisation process.
Es. British - India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka
French - Indo-China
Dutch - Indonesia
America - Philippines.
5. Establishment of new inter-governmental
institutes i.e. United Nations replaced
League of Nations.

Economic order

1. Division of the global economy into two sharp and distinct blocks. i.e. capitalism and socialism
2. Reconstruction of Europe and Japan pushed economic growth
3. New institutions came up. i.e. World Bank and IMF

Social order

1. War that was previously romanticised was now condemned.
2. Provided socialist leading to capitalist society.

Thus WW-II was a tectonic shift in world order that shaped our present and will shape our future.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Shimla Agreement (1972) and Lahore Declaration (1999) were the pacts signed between India and Pakistan after the wars that preceded them.

Shimla Agreement (1972) : Impact

1. called for bilateral negotiation and resolution of matter.

⇓

still India abides by India. Eg. Kashmir issue.

2. created Line of Control (LOC)

⇓

It still remains the boundary between India and Pakistan.

3. called for move people to people contact

⇓

Facilitated contacts through decades.

Lahore Declaration (1999)

Signed after Kargil war, it called for peaceful settlement of disputes and restoration of status quo.



Line of Control (LoC) again became the border despite India having pushed beyond it.

Greater cultural engement and people to people contact



Delhi-Lahore Bus Service
Samjhauta express.

However in the recent years, the spirit of these agreements have faded away primarily because of Pakistan's active sponsorship of terrorism against India

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 refers to the support provided by the government and society in general against unforeseen eventualities in life of a person.

Social security should involve economic empowerment

1. Increasing net Penetration of insurance.
Eg. Accident insurance.
2. Expanding net of pension. Eg. PM Vijay Vandana Yojana.
3. Increasing formalisation of jobs
4. Providing hedge against catastrophic health expenditure. Eg. PM-Jan Arogya Yojana, Rashtriya Krogya Midhi

Social security should involve social empowerment also

1. Promoting law and order.

2. Effective delivery of basic facilities
like Health, education etc.
3. Providing security to women both
socially and economically.
4. Uplifting of disadvantaged groups.
Eg. Dalits, Tribals.
5. Promoting building up of social harmony
and bridging gulf between communities

Thus social security ^{does} ~~just~~ not need
to focus exclusively on economic aspect
rather social and cultural aspect is
also important.

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 process of integration of societies and economies in such a manner that any events in one part of the world impacts the other part.

Globalisation : Global in Local

1. McDonaldisation of food habits.
2. corporate work culture
3. Use of English language.
4. Increasing use of e-commerce culture.
5. Global platform, ^{into local areas} ~~for local content~~.
eg. TikTok, Instagram, Netflix
6. Global educational content for local students. eg. online education

Globalisation : Local in global

1. Local content on global platform.
eg. TikTok, Instagram.

2. Local dressing with global dressing pattern. Eg. kurta on jeans
3. Local food pattern in global foods. Eg. Vegetarian Burgers & McDonalds
4. Local culture with global culture. Eg. New Year day celebration.
5. Local medication with global medication. Eg. AYUSH along with Allopathy.

This globalisation has been a two way street where both global and local influence and shape each other

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।

As per NFHS survey, over $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ women have suffered some form of domestic violence.

Various forms of violence against women

Home	Public place	Workplace
• Domestic violence • Marital rape • Dowry deaths	• Voyeurism • Stalking • Acid attacks • Sexual harassment	• Sexual harassment at workplace

Violence in lifecycle of women

Childhood : Feticide, Infanticide, child sex abuse, Female genital mutilation

Adolescence : Sexual abuse, domestic violence, honor killing.

Adulthood : Dowry violence, Marital rape.

Elderly : Elderly abuse

Steps requiredLong term steps

1. Moral overhauling of the society
2. Gender sensitisation through education
3. Improving power structure between men and women by economic empowerment of women
4. Target the socialisation process to counter act patriarchy.

Short term steps

1. Effective implementation of laws.
Eg. Domestic violence Act, 2005
2. Ensure certainly of punishment
3. Make public places safe for women.
Eg. G-auto initiative of Mumbai
4. Create adequate quality and quantity of jobs.

Thus violence against women should be tackled in a comprehensive manner.

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

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

Urban forests are the forests that have been grown in urban ecosystem which promotes sustainability of urban environment.

Benefits of urban forests

→ Environmental

- Carbon sink
- Clean air
- Groundwater recharge
- Counter urban Heat Island Phenomena

→ Economic

- Generate employment in its maintenance
- Timbers can be procured.

Steps taken

1. MoEFCC has recently announced to develop 200 Nagar vans in 5 years.

2. Integration of urban forestry in planning itself. Eg. Chandigarh
3. Afforestation in already built neighbourhoods. Eg. Lutyen's Delhi
4. Stay on ~~stop~~ massive deforestation by courts. Eg. South Delhi 17000 trees cutting plan.
5. Compensatory Afforestation

Thus urban forests can enhance the quality of life in urban areas and it has now become a need, not merely a choice.

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

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण ने IT उद्योग की अवस्थिति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है?

Globalisation is the integration of global economy and society with the local ones. It has been the deciding factor in location of IT industry.

Globalisation & location of IT Industry

1. Due to advent of internet, the works could be outsourced.
Eg. IT projects of US in India
2. English language has facilitated IT industry into 3rd world centres.
Eg. Kenya, Nigeria
3. It has allowed for decentralisation
Eg. IT industry can be setup at varied places. Like Hyderabad, Bangalore etc.

4. Work from home is possible due to fast internet speeds.

Thus globalisation has helped in proliferation of IT industry and helped in regional development like Nissam.

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

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

Eco-tourism is the type of tourism which involves exploration of natural environment in a sustainable manner.

Ecotourism can be sustainably through

- Maintaining balance between economy and ecology
- very calibrated approach in expansion of tourism infrastructure
- waste management
- Maintain pristine nature of environ-ment
- Behavioural change in tourists

Challenges

- Not much of awareness regarding it
- Difficult to do balancing between

economy and economy

→ French crumch

→ lack of trained & sensitive cadre
for tourism management

Steps taken

- Thennalur in Kerala has been
declared as the first ecotourism
site in India.
 - generation of awareness
 - preparation of plans and
identification of suitable areas
- Thus eco-tourism need
to be promoted to accelerate
regional economy and provide
employment to locals

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 and Jainism arose in 6th century BCE which brought revolution in social sphere as well as cultural realm

Buddhism in development of Architecture

1. Stupas

- various stupas were found right after Mahaparinirvana of Lord Buddha
- various additions to it was done later on. Eg. During rule of Ashoka
- Stupas were hemi-spheroidal structures some of which had ashes of Buddha
- Eg. Sanchi Stupa, ~~Shalimar~~ Stupa Bharhut

2. Pillars

- They are monolithic straight structures
- Built during Ashokas and later rulers

3. Sculptures

- Metallic as well as non-metallic sculptures could be found.
- Eg. Sultanganj Stupa Buddha

4. Chaityas and viharas

- There were Buddhist caves
 - Chaityas : For prayer
 - viharas : For monks to reside
- Eg. Elephanta caves, Ajanta caves

Jainism in development of architecture1. Statues of Lord Mahavira & tirthankars

- Large, magnificent statues were built.
- Eg. Shravanbelagola in Karnataka
(Bahubali statue)

2. Temples

→ Hills were preferred location

→ E.g. Mount Abu (Silwara Temple)

3. Sculptures of tirthankars

4. Terracotta figurines.

Thus Buddhism and Jainism
started giving architectural form to
religious ideas which help in evolution
of temple culture in Hinduism

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 and Lord Ripon are said to be two governor generals with very contrasting traits. Their policies paved the path for an organised political struggle against British rule.

Reactionary Policies of Lytton

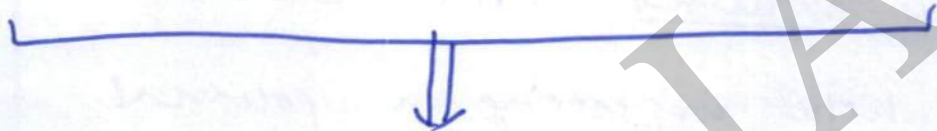
1. He oversaw famine of 1876-78 and did ~~not~~ nothing to address the crisis
2. Under him, Delhi Darbar was held in 1876 while the entire country was facing economic crisis
3. Brought Arms Act that restricted

possession of arms by Indians.

4. Brought Vernacular Press Act, 1879

that ^{sought to} ~~unmuzzled~~ voice of vernacular press.

5. He led Afghan expedition and the second Afghan war (1878-80)



These all generated disenchantment among Indian leaders who ~~was~~ felt the need for an organised political front

Liberal Policies of Lord Ripon

1. Quashed away Vernacular Press Act, 1879
2. Brought ^{back} ~~down~~ the minimum age for entry into civil services from 18 to 21.
3. Gave first taste of freedom in

the form of institutionalisation of
local self government.

4. Reversed policy to deal with Afghanistan
5. Brought Ilbert Bill.
6. Brought Factory Act



These enthused Indian leaders who
saw hope in setting a political
front to bargain with British
administration and push for reforms

Thus the ground was built
during 1876-1884 & the Indian National
Congress was ultimately formed in
1885.

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

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

Gandhiji during his three decades of struggle against British rule perfected his method of struggle and adapted to needs of time.

Initial approach

- Gandhiji during his struggle in Champaran and Khedar tried to take up interest of one section of the society like peasants, workers etc
- He was cautious to not enter into matters which may pit Indians against Indians

Rowlatt Satyagraha and Non-cooperation Movement : The struggle phase

- Expanded scope of the movement
- Movements became broad based. Eg. Active collaboration with Muslims.
- called for passive resistance and Satyagraha

The Truce phase

- After calling off non-cooperation movement, he intended to focus on constructive matters. Eg. working for removal of untouchability
- Allowed Swarajists to contest elections

struggle phase : Civil Disobedience Movement

- New form of struggle. Eg. Dandi March
- Expansion of base of movement. Eg. women

Three Phase

- Attended a ^{2nd} Round Table Conference after Gandhi-Turner Pact
- Diverted his full attention to fight against untouchability

Militant mood of Gandhiji : Quit India Movement

- Gandhiji called for ultimate end of British rule and gave clarion call of 'Do or Die'
- He even accepted that violence could be accepted for self-defence

Thus Gandhiji through his approach of struggle - Peace - Struggle kept the approach evolving and met the need of circumstances.

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^{phase of} was the ^{accelerated} (I.R.) development in technology and advancement of economy. IR has been linked with imperialism which is foreign control over domestic affairs.

IR and Imperialism

It is said that both IR and Imperialism complemented each other as well as pushed their advancement.

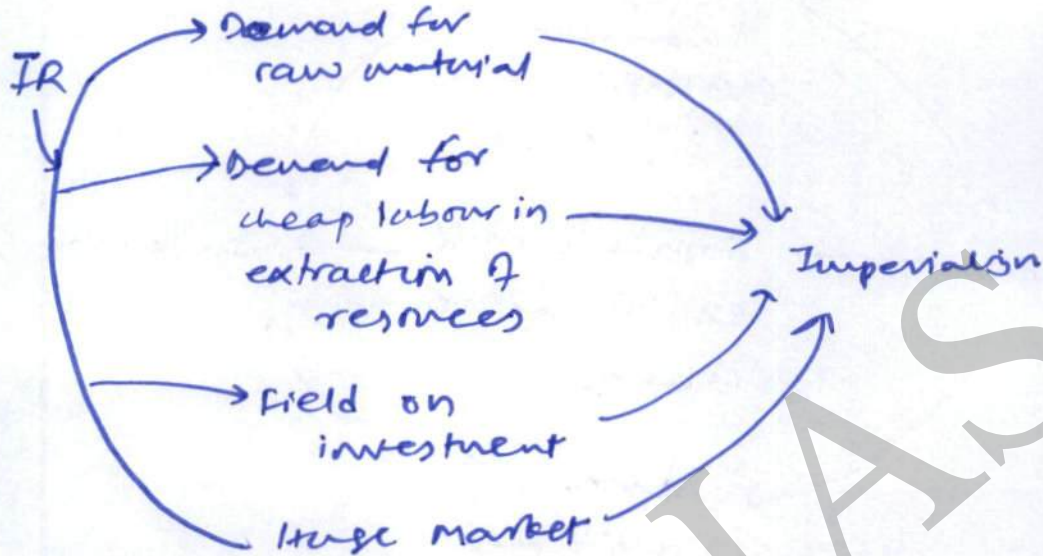
Latin America

- Here imperialism occurred before the advent of Industrial Revolution.
- The imperial control was feudalistic.

Asia

- Industrial revolution pushed for various demands which could only

be supplied through imperial control of the colonised nation.



Africa

IR in countries like Germany, Italy

post 1870s pushed the race for colonies.

Berlin conference (1884) divided African continent among imperial powers.



South East Asia and East Asia

Thus Imperialism was the result of IR at most places but the basic characteristics remained same.

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 form of social stratification which fuels endogamy, occupational division of labour and social inequality is theoretically prohibited.

Caste system persists in India

1. The hierarchy has not changed. Brahmins retain the top position
2. Caste identity has been consolidated through politicisation.
3. Caste council still remain relevant in rural areas.
4. Occupational division of labour is still seen in rural areas. Eg. cleaning works by untouchables

5. Settlement pattern has not yet homogenised
6. Rules of restrictions on commensality and commensality is still followed in rural areas.
7. caste identity is reinforced through endogamy. Eg. only 4% marriages are inter-caste marriages.

various factors that have pushed for changes in caste system

- Urbanisation
- Reservation and upward mobility
- Welfare schemes
- Globalisation

Various forms of adaptations

1. Caste in public place or work place may have loosened but still followed in inner circles and inter-personal life. Eg. Rishabhwalas of Lucknow

practice caste at home while give away restrictions while on work.

2. Caste may not matter in interactions at educational institutes or workplace but it still has great significance when it comes to marriage. Inter-caste marriages are still low in number.

Thus caste system have shown its organic nature and adapted to changing socio-political-economic conditions.

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 defined as the movement which seeks to advance the cause of a region over interests of other regions or even national interest.

Regionalism is a threat to National Integrity

1. Regionalism have advanced to secessionism in some areas. Eg. Demand for Greater Nagalim, Khalistan Movement
2. It act as roadblock in securing National interests. Eg. West Bengal over Land Boundary Agreement with Bangladesh
3. It hinders economic growth and integration of regions. Eg. Lon & Sril movement of Maharashtra.

4. It act as roadblock in psychological integration through precedence of one's demand over other. Eg. Gorkhaland Movement.
5. It doesn't allow to fulfill constitutional obligation i.e. promotion of Hindi.
Eg. Resistance by Tamil Nadu

Regionalism facilitates political participation

1. It allows for better integration of regions. Eg. Linguistic reorganisation
2. It helps in politically uplifting of disadvantaged group. Eg. Jharkhand Movement
3. It promotes rapid development
Eg. Uttarakhand
4. According to regional demands allow people to improve representation.

5. Helps people/groups to govern themselves
by 5th schedule regions.

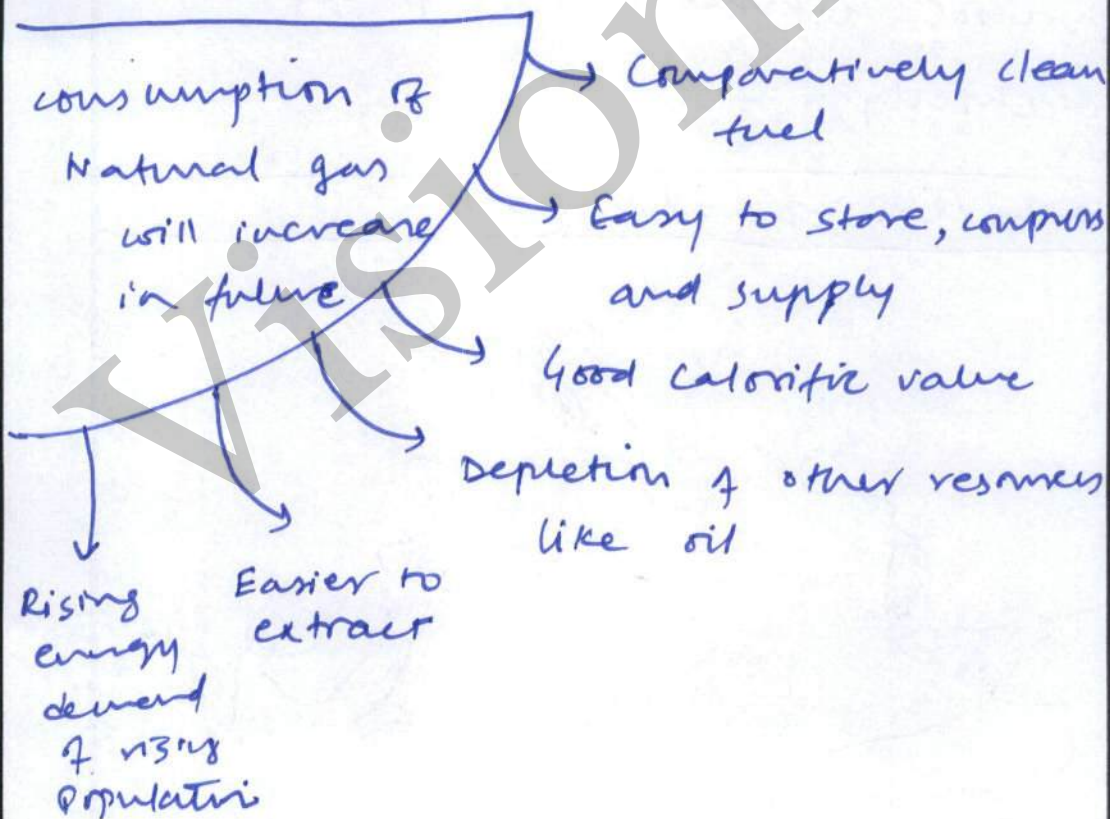
Thus regionalism can facilitate
upliftment of groups provided the
national integration and national
interests are also promoted.

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

(250 words) 15

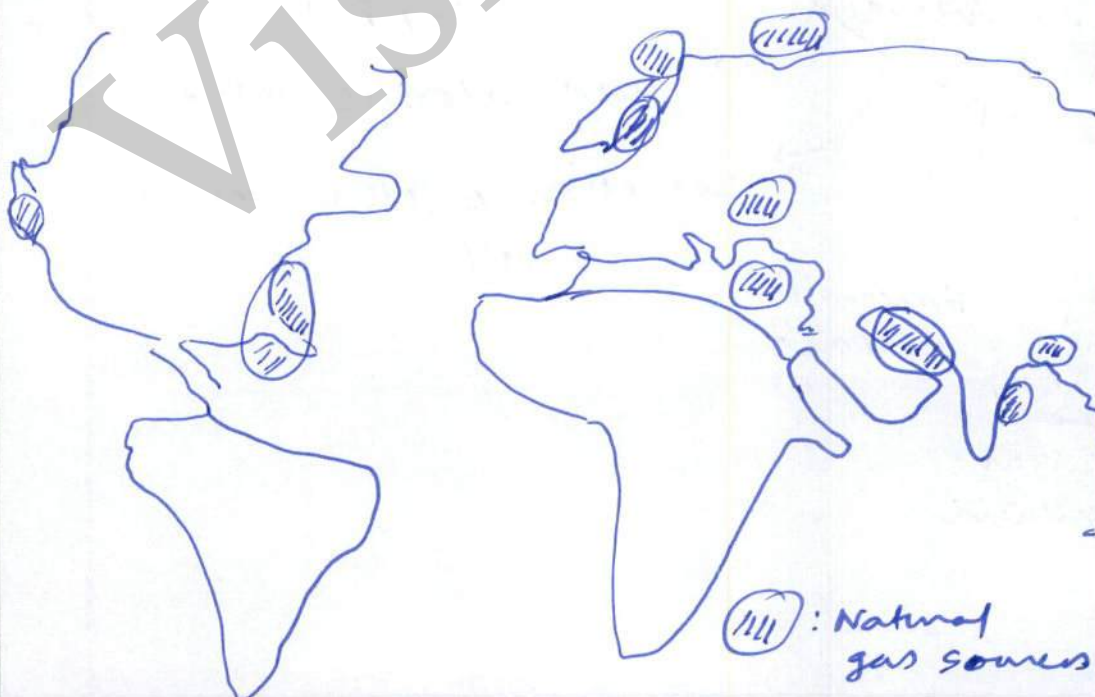
प्राकृतिक गैस एक महत्वपूर्ण प्राथमिक ऊर्जा स्रोत बन गया है तथा इसके उपभोग में आगे और वृद्धि होने का अनुमान है। प्राकृतिक गैस के विभिन्न उपयोगों की पहचान कीजिए और विश्व स्तर पर इसके वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए।

Natural gas is fossil fuel that is obtained from underground rock trappings. It is dominated by Methane while other gases constitute minor part.



Various uses of Natural Gas

1. Power industries.
2. Power vehicles. Eg- Buses, Cars
3. Provide raw material for industrial production. Eg. Urea manufacturing requires natural gas.
4. Manufacturing of plastics.
5. Provide alternate fuel for generating electricity.

Distribution of natural gas.

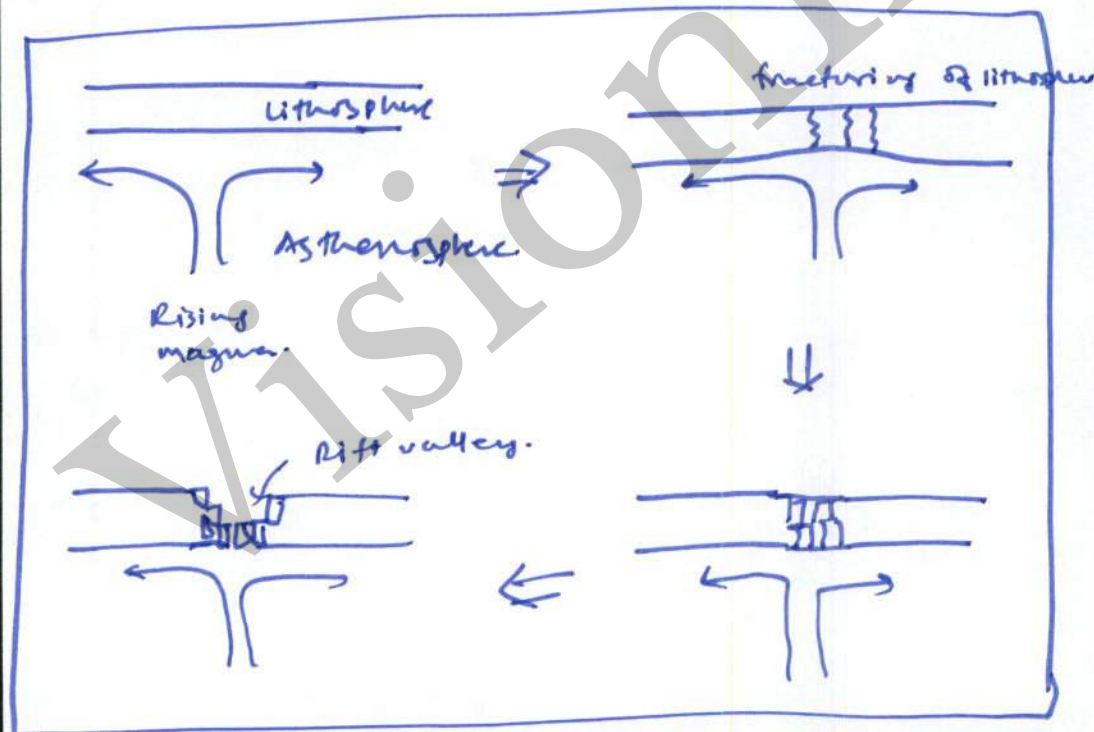
thus due to its advantages over other
fuels and abundance presence as well
as ease in transportation, Natural gas
is the next fossil fuel for this century
after oil.

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 refers to a region of subsidence where the landform has subsided due to fracturing of lithosphere.

process of formation of rift valley

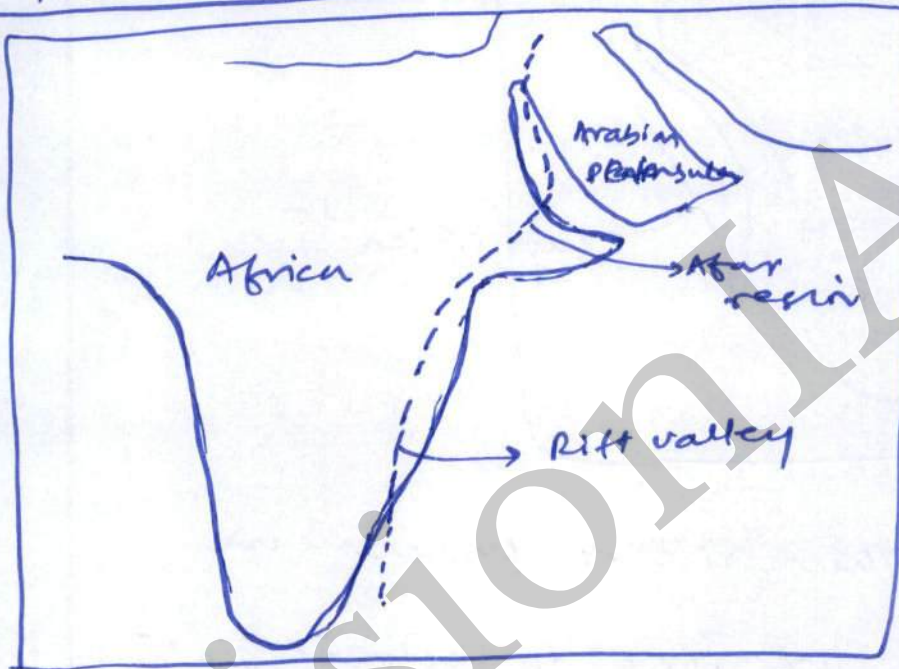


the rising magma came thinning and fracturing of lithospheric plate and the blocks of rocks subside. This

leads to formation of a valley.

Eg. Great African Rift valley,
Yellowstone national park.

Great Rift valley system



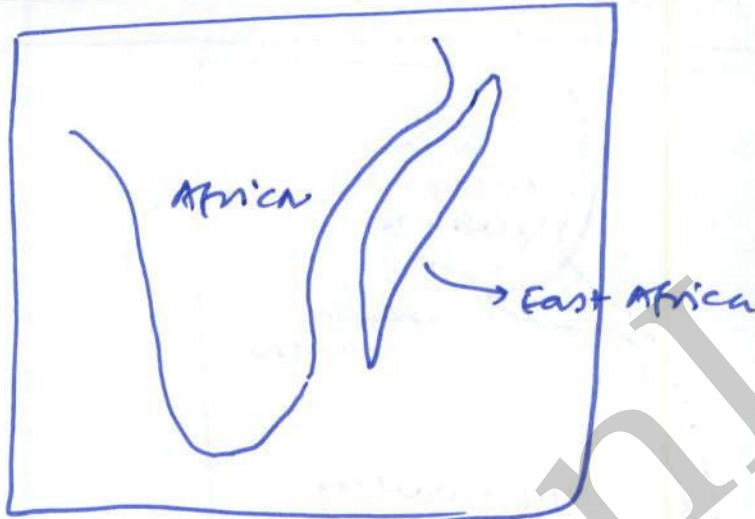
The great Rift valley extends from
Northern Syria passing through Red sea,
Eastern Africa till Mozambique..

Features

- ↳ Subsided landform
- ↳ High temperature. Eg. Afar region
- ↳ Trenches Eg. Red sea.

Future of Great African Rift

In some million years, the African
Continent will divide and East
Africa will separate from the rest



Thus rifting phenomena
reinforces the idea of tectonic plate
theory.

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 an estimate, around 660 million people in India will face water scarcity by 2030.

Rapid
depletion
of water

- Groundwater levels falling
- Deterioration of river water quality due to pollution
- Erratic monsoon both on seasons and consequence of water scarcity

Causes of water scarcity

I. Economic factors

- Rapid industrialisation
- Rapid urbanisation
- Pollution of existing water resources
 - Groundwater pollution
 - River pollution. Eg. Yamuna

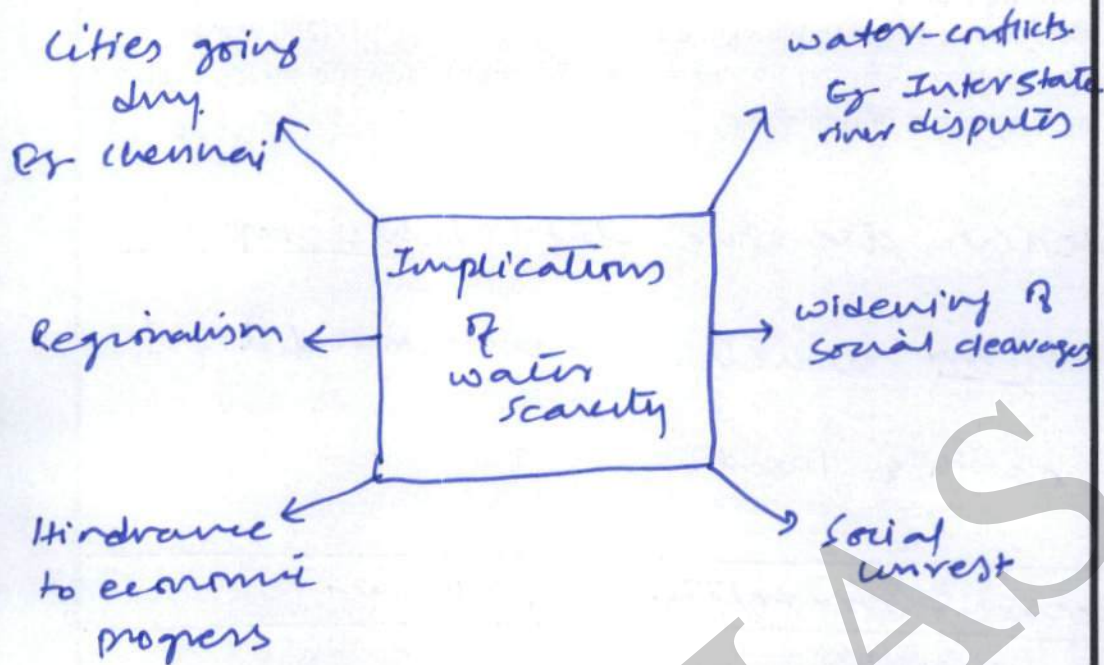
- Huge waste of water. Eg. Agriculture
- Inability to develop rainwater harvesting infrastructure.

II. Geographic factor

- water distribution is naturally skewed.
Eg. Crisis in Marathwada, excess in Assam
- Erratic and uneven monsoon
- Salinisation of freshwater resources in coastal areas.

III. Political factors

- High subsidy on electricity leads to huge wastage in irrigation.
Eg. 87% of water is demanded from agriculture sector.
- Inability to finance water-saving technologies. Eg. Drip irrigation
- Vested political interest. Eg. Cavery river dispute.



steps required

- Rainwater harvesting
- Behavioural change
- piped water supply. Eg. Har Ghar Jal
- Groundwater management. Eg. Atal Bujal Yojana.
- Rationalising subsidy on electricity

Thus water scarcity may have unimaginable consequences. A 'People Movement' (Jan Andolan) is required to tide over this crisis

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 the flat table top like landform which cover around $\frac{1}{3}rd$ of earth's land.

Process of formation of Plateau

Three ^{types of} processes are usually seen in formation of plateaus.

1. Volcanic Basalt lava Plateaus

- The volcanism which is of Basaltic character and slow leads to formation of volcanic plateaus.
- It shows stratification

Ex. Deccan plateau, Siberian plateau.

2. Crustal compression plateaus

- Crust is compressed and the lithosphere ~~region~~ is uplifted.

Eg. Tibetan plateau.

3. Crustal thinning plateau

• Due to rising asthenospheric convection current, the crust is thinned and pushed upwards.

• Eg. Ethiopian highlands.

Deccan Plateau

It is the oldest landform of Indian Subcontinent. It is said to be formed by the volcanic activity from reunion hotspot.

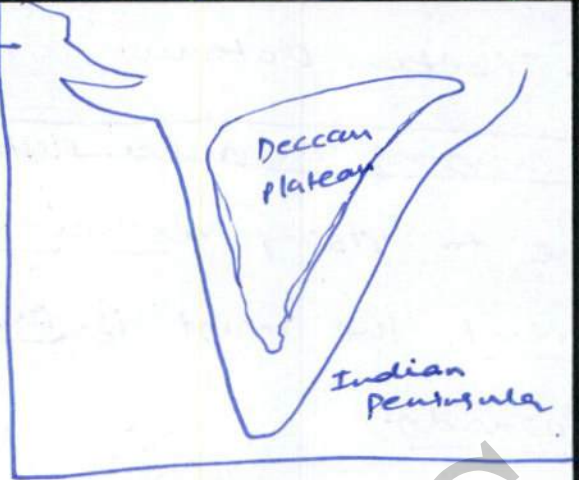
Features

- Made of volcanic lava
- Stratification can be seen
- Flat topped with steep slopes
- Gives rise to black soil which is fertile.
- Has high amount of minerals

Economic significance

1. Rich in minerals.

Eg. Manganese,
Copper etc from
Chhota Nagpur.

2. Rich in fossil fuels. Eg. Coal3. Black soil is suitable for cotton.

4. Scenic spots promote tourism. Eg.

Jog falls in Karnataka.

5. Provides variety of raw materials for industries.

Thus Deccan plateau is of
immense economic significance and
has also shaped the history of the
region.