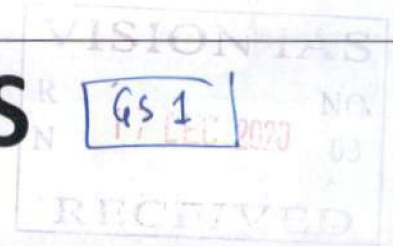




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	SHUBHAM KUMAR		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	225253
Center	ORN (NEW DELHI)	Date	16 th Dec 2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
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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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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 known as Grand Old man of India left a distinct mark in modern Indian history.

His contributions :-

- ① Exposed the British rule

wrote → about Economic Drain theory → Unbritish rule in India

How British is depriving India through economic drain.

- ② Presided over Congress Meetings

In early ~~early~~ years of congress formation, played a crucial role in its functioning.

③ Formed The East India Association

in 1866

Influenced public men in England
for Indian welfare

1st nationalist association in England.

④ Moderate Phase of Congress → He led

Congress from 1885 - 1905 phase.

Fought British through → (i) letters & petition
(ii) writings & articles
in newspapers

(iii) Put concerted demands which
led to acceptance of few demands
in Indian Council Act of 1892

⑤ In 1906 → pacified extremist
within congress and came up with
resolution declaring goal of Congress
was "self-government or Swaraj"

Thus he helped / acted as unifying
force among freedom fighters.

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 started in 1942.

'Bharat Choro' andolan, the demand was to make India sovereign by leaving it.

It was a new direction as :-

① First time → complete Independence was the demand of Congress.

* Earlier the aim of Congress was of 'Purna Swaraj' but they never demanded it.

② Earlier revolutions were based on certain socio-economic or political cause

For eg- Civil Disobedience → Salt tax abolition

③ Top leaders were arrested before the movement can be started.

It was led by younger leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali

④ Women also participated in large number.

⑤ There was no any central committee who were leading it rather it was individual based and instantaneous.

⑥ Gandhi ji also participated & ignored minor violence in movement.

Quit India movement was clarion call for all Indians to rise against British rule, similarly now there is called for New India & Atmanirbhar Bharat

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
the victory of allied powers led
by US, United Kingdom, France &
USSR.

It marked the birth of New
world order :-

① led to Decolonization process
of Asia & Africa.

Formation of several young sovereign
countries like India, Indonesia.

② Creation of International Institutions

Eg → United Nations & UNSC
(Security Council)
to ensure
peace

IMF & World Bank

↳ for monetary stability.

③ Finance activity by IMF & WB led to reconstruction work in Europe & Japan, China etc.

④ Rise of United States & USSR

→ led to start of cold war

→ Ideological battle for superiority

→ Many proxy wars later fought

Eg → Vietnam War, Korean War

→ Capitalism versus Communist

⑤ Nuclear race → Few countries gain nuclear technology → started shaping world.

⑥ Rule based Order Set Up like rule for navigation, global commons etc to maintain long term stability & peace

Now increasingly world is moving towards multipolar → India is becoming an important player

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 signed after surrender of Pakistan & liberation of Bangladesh

Lahore declaration (1999) establishes or try to establish friendly relation between India & Pakistan.

Importance of Simla Agreement

① Changed the nature of India - Pakistan relationship for ever.
Pakistan became militarily weak

② Exposed the inhuman treatment by Pakistan to East Pakistani Bengali people

③ Pakistan took resolve of bleeding India by thousands
Cuts → so started supporting

violence in Punjab & Kashmir

Lahore Declaration (1999)

- ① Tries to establish good relationship
- ② Bus service connecting India Pakistan started.

Could not become successful
due to repeated terrorist attacks
in India by Pakistani support.

③ Failure of Lahore declaration
meant India became fully aware
of Pakistani deep state . i.e
army \Rightarrow which controls all
the power in Pakistan.

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 set of protection which guarantees individual of certain benefits which would help him/her to survive any shock.
like economic recession & job loss
or COVID 19 pandemic & job loss

It includes :-

- ① Health insurance covers → Ayushman Bharat
- ② Life insurance
- ③ Pension benefits → National Pension Scheme
↓
PM Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojna

These are in a way economic empowerment as 'it guarantees economic benefits'.

It includes social empowerment as well

① In India, due to entrenched caste based discrimination, people need social empowerment as well.

② A person becomes economically empowered in real sense only when they are socially empowered as human beings lives in society.

Steps which lead to :-

(i) Upliftment of Dalits.

(ii) Treatment of women properly - equal rights

(iii) Differently abled person → facing no hardships - accessible infrastructure

(iv) Tribals practicing their culture freely

Above steps would lead to social empowerment then only it would lead to truly security

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 refers to interconnectedness & interdependence of world's economies, cultures, populations. It brought cross border trade in goods & services, technology, flows in investment, people & information.

It is a two way exchange of ideas & culture.

Local in the global

- ① Indian Cuisine → famous in western countries.
- ② Festivals like Holi, Deepawali etc being celebrated in Europe & US
- ③ Paintings → Madhubani painting museum in Japan.
- ④ Impact of Bollywood in & around the world → songs & dances.
- ⑤ Global recognition of Indian tradition

like Yoga → International Yoga Day

Kalbela dance → UNESCO's intangible
Heritage.

- ⑥ Kabaddi, Chess not
played world wide. ⑦ Tribal art &
culture
→ Eg - worli art

Global to local

① Eating habits → Pizza, McDonald burger

② Clothing → Use of suits

③ Ideas like liberty, Equality, Fraternity

④ Celebration of Friendship Day, Mother's
Day, Father's Day.

⑤ Global products now available

Eg → In our room → many products
are of global origin, including
the pen which I am using.

So it is a two way process.

Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam → world is
one family, an India proverb holds
true.

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।

Women face systematic discrimination at all levels right from taking birth in this world to old age -

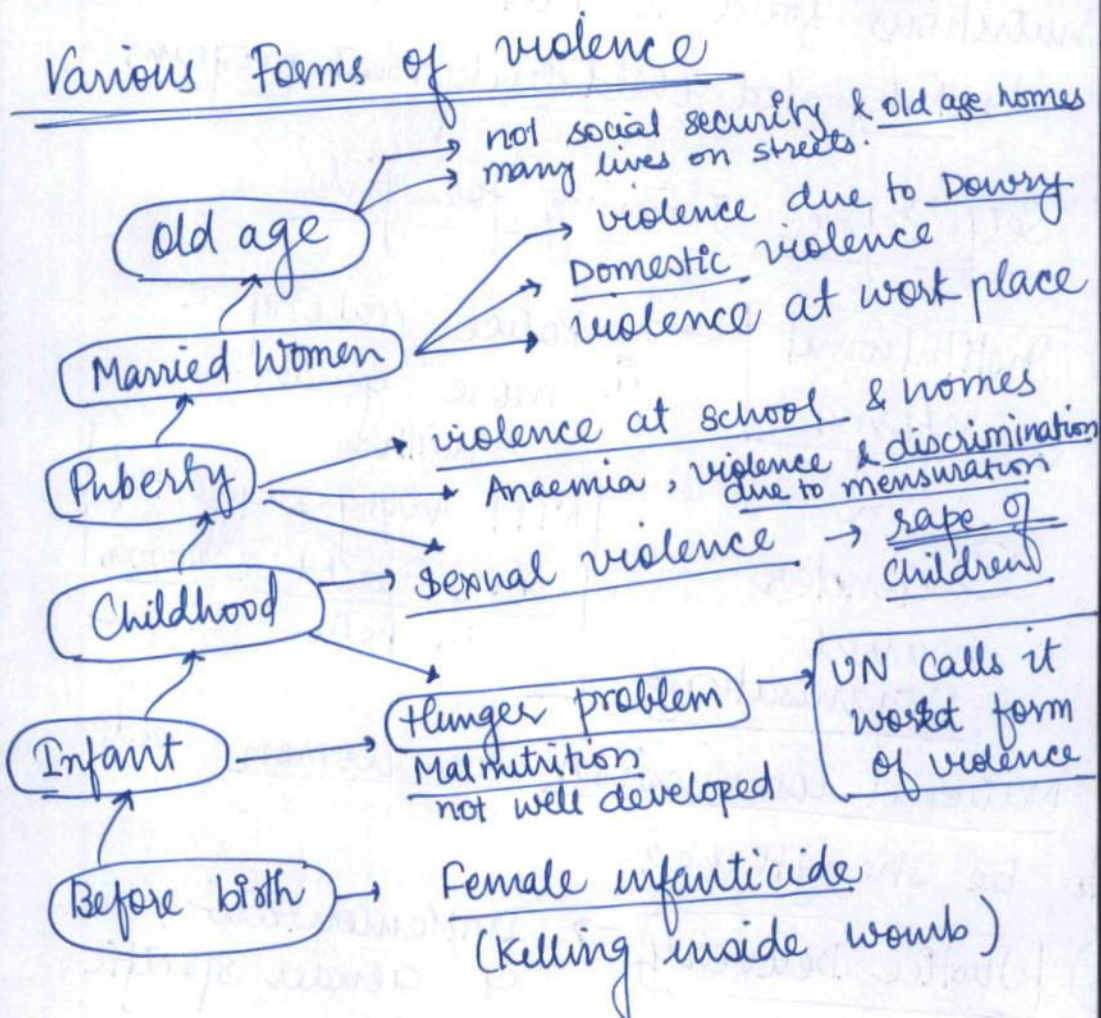


Fig: life cycle of women & violence

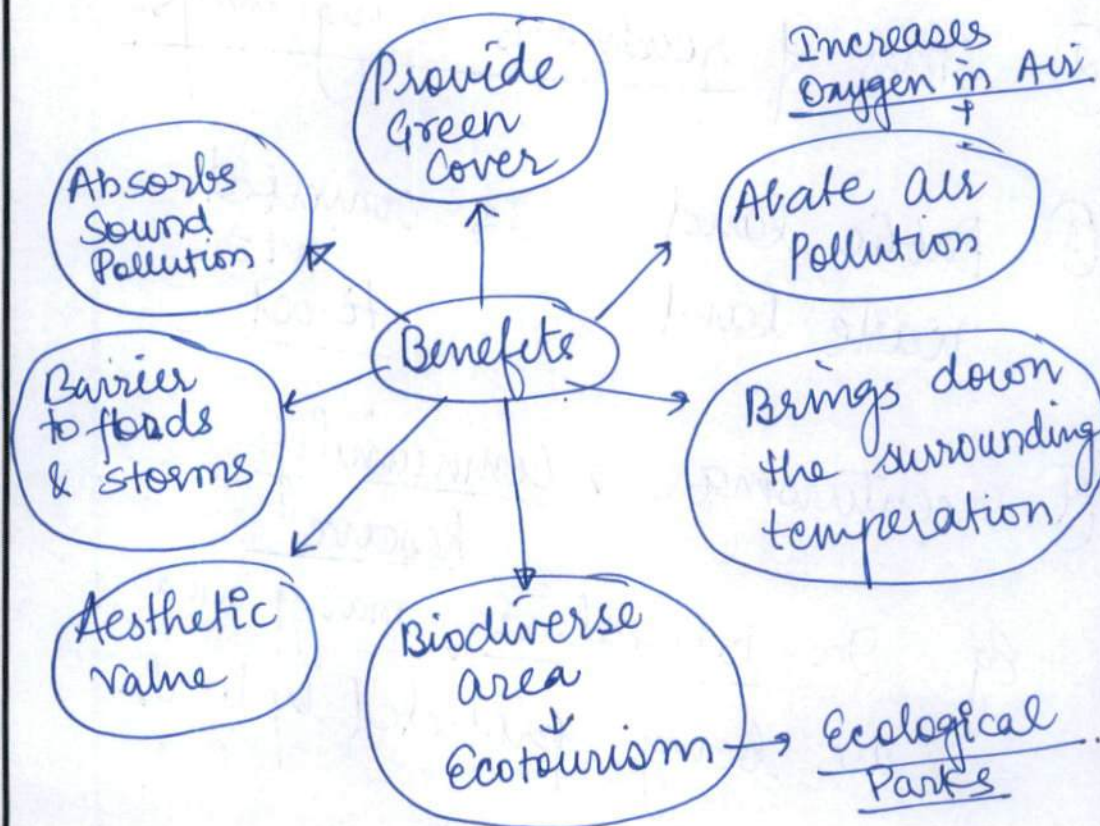
Ways to address it :-

- ① Check on female infanticide through restrictions & regulation of pre-natal diagnosis
- ② Tackle malnutrition through proper nutritious food to Mother & child.
 - ↳ Integrated Child development program
- ③ Self defence Training for girls
- ④ Institutional reform
 - Police making it
 - ① more gender sensitive
 - ② Gender neutral Organisations
 - [NITI Aayog suggested 30% should be women in Police]
- National Commission for Women needs to be strengthened.
- ⑤ Justice Delivery → Implementation of gender specific laws
 - like Anti Dowry Act
 - Domestic violence Act
 - POCSO Act
- ⑥ Women Empowerment is at the heart of above steps.

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 refers to forest/afforestation area in urban areas like cities, municipalities etc



Eg → Sanjay Gandhi National Park in Mumbai City
Plants being grown near to Airports, Highways

Steps taken by Government

① Projects under COMPA (Compulsory Afforestation) fund used for urban forestry.

② Sides of roadways & highways.

③ Public land waste land \Rightarrow converted into Forest

④ Incentivising \rightarrow Community Reserve

Eg - In Bangalore, many area are being protected by locals.

We need more effort to make our habitat more resilient and friendly

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?

Globalization refers to interconnectedness and interdependence of world's economies & culture, population etc

IT industry → Information & Technology industry get impacted by a lot by Globalisation

① IT Industry shifted from western market to Asian market as there was availability of cheap labours/ professionals.

② Globalisation helped in sharing of technologies → internet: world wide web developed.

Internet became backbone of IT industry.

③ New BPO (Business Process Outsourcing) & IT/ITES services became possible.

④ Multi national Companies came up. They distributed their operations world wide.

⑤ Common language → English spread
due to globalisation Education
also spread → secular education
common for every place

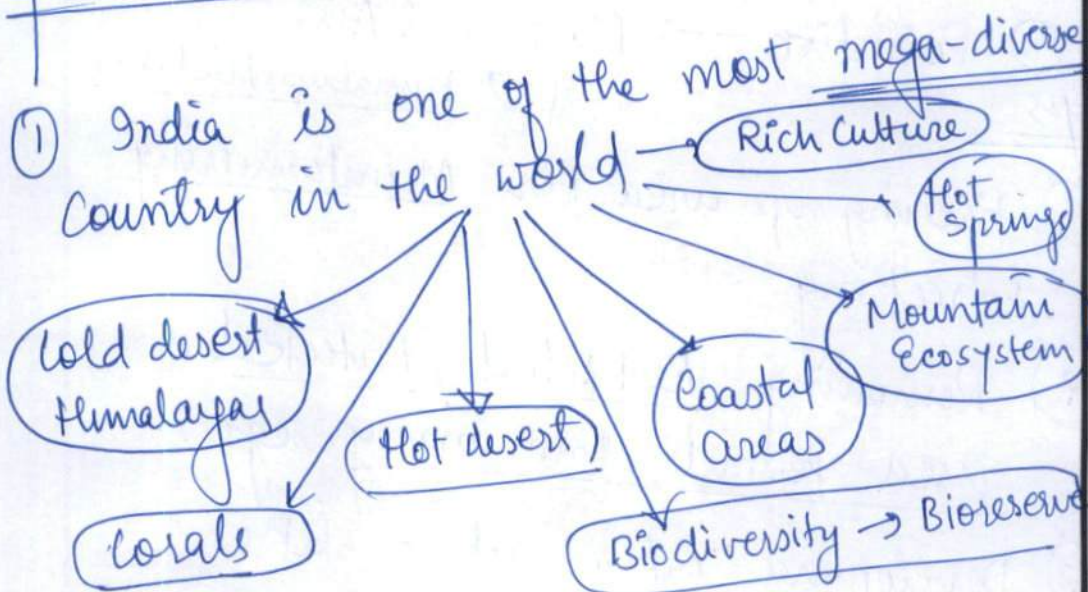
Both helped in development of IT industry in India

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 refers to tourism that is ecologically sustainable & involves natural environment

It can be used to harness potential of tourism in India as :-



All areas are not used properly.

- ② It would also benefit local Community

Eg → Hornbill festival of Nagaland

Challenges

- ① Ecologically sensitive areas like Himalayas & Western Ghats
- ② Unorganised / Unplanned development.
- ③ Lack of local people support
↳ Many areas people protest & don't like outsiders like in North East
- ④ Pollution → Plastic & Air →
Eg → Himalayas / Ladakh

Steps

- ① Freeing up area for Mountaineering & trekking.
- ② Removing Restricted / Protected area permits from many regions.
- ③ Developing infrastructure like roads etc.

SWADESH DARSHAN SCHEME

We need more effort to make eco-tourism more attractive way for tourism.

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 around 6th century BC. It not only brought new thought and ideas but also new art and architecture.

Jainism & Buddhism : Architecture

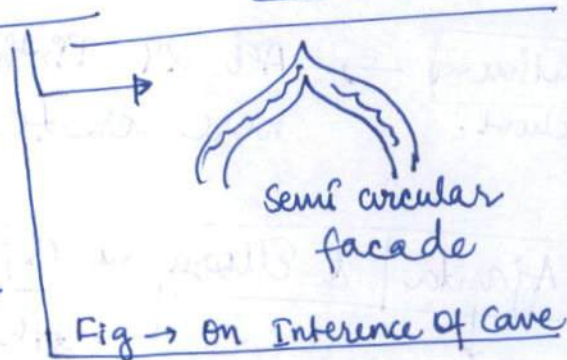
- ① Started with building Chaitya and vihara in rock cut caves.

Eg - Barabar caves in Bihar

- ② Sculpture

Yaksha & Yakshini

Both figures can be found on the entrance of Stupa.



Jainism -> Udaigiri & Khandagiri Caves
Odisha

③ Stupa

Eg → Stupas at
Rajgraha,
Sanchi Stupa

④ Sculpture

Gandhara, Mathura
and Amravati
schools emerged

Gandhara school
was purely Buddhist

had Greeko-Roman features → tall images
large forehead

Mathura School → All 24 Tirthankaras of Jainism
were created.

⑤ Ajanta & Ellora Caves

↓
Purely Buddhist

↳ Both Buddhist & Jain

Several rock cut figures like Padampani
Vajrapani shows the level of architecture

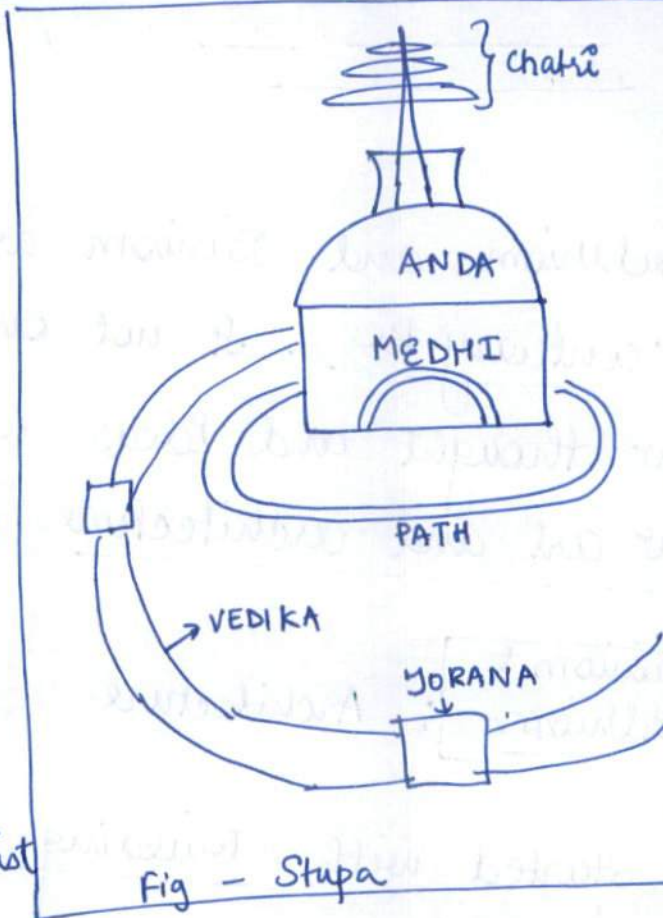


Fig - Stupa

Also Fresco Mural emerged on walls of these caves.

- ⑥ Elephanta Caves → Originally it was Buddhist site.

Architecture of Buddhism & Jain inspired later architecture

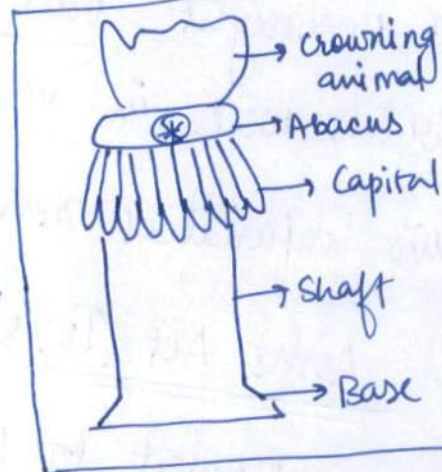
- ① Rock cut temple architecture of South India.

- ② Also Ashoka's pillar (monolith)

Ashoka patronised both Buddhism & Jainism

- ③ Use of Pillars in chaityas of Buddhism inspired later architecture

- ④ Ornamentation



Pillars & Walls of Caves were richly decorated → seen in later temples.

Thus the architecture of Buddhism & Jainism had lasting effect on architecture tradition of India.

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 (1876-1880) & Lord Rippon
(1880-1884) were viceroys during
British rule of India

Lord Lytton's reactionary policies

① The Vernacular Press Act (1878)

→ overnight ban of all press/newspapers
which were in vernacular (local) language

This infuriated many national leaders.

② Arms Act (1878) → arms were

not allowed to keep.

Many put into jail.

③ Foreign Adventure : Afghan War

Heavy war expenditure, antagonised

freedom fighter, who wanted the money to be invested to uplift poor people

④ Handling of famine of 1876-78
poor handling → many died.

This led to :-

- ① Aspiration of Indians to speak up against the injustice.
- ② They thought that better governance can come if pressure is applied by people and government is made accountable
- ③ Ban of Press → led to leaders coming out in public → to raise political awareness

Lord Ripon's policies

- ① Repeal of Vernacular Press Act (1882)
- ② Govt. resolution on local self Govt (1882)

- (3) Appointment of Education Commission under Hunter (1882)
- (4) Ilbert bill controversy

This led to :-

- (1) Proliferation of vernacular newspaper as ban was lifted → spread of political ideas → mobilised them.
- (2) Local self government promised Indians better governance.
- (3) Education Commission → to spread mass education.
- (4) Indian congress formed to voice the concerns of India to Britishers

Favourable & liberal policies towards prominent leaders led to formation of Indian National Congress in 1885 with support from A.O Hume.

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 led the Indian freedom struggle from 1916 to 1947, also called Gandhian phase of freedom struggle.

In 2019-2020, India & the world celebrated 150th Birth Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji's methods of struggle

① Initially Gandhiji focussed on knowing India well by visiting various places and also launching regional

specific satyagrah → helped in spreading his ideas & methods

Eg - 1916-17 → Champaran Satyagrah

1918 → Kheda

② From 1917-1920

Gandhiji tested his methods in smaller areas without making it nation wide.

like 1917 → Champaran Satyagrah → 1st civil disobedience

1918 → Ahmedabad Mill strike [against mill owners] → 1st Hunger Strike

1918 → Kheda Satyagrah → 1st non-cooperation

* After getting success in these methods he launched 1st All India Mass Strike through Rowlatt Satyagrah in 1919.

* Because of violence he withdrew the satyagrah and call it a Himalayan Blunder

③ Non-cooperation & Khilafat Andolan 1920

* Gandhiji united Hindus & Muslims to put common demands.

* Also supported regional revolt → Mappila
Revolt
1921

* Brought women freedom fighters
as well

④ Strategy of Struggle Truce Struggle

He believed that masses needs to
prepare for big revolt.

And in between struggle, constructive
work has to be done

It included

- Educating masses.
- spreading ideas like non-violence & swadeshi
- Empowering women &
- Untouchables & lower castes
[He gave term - Harijan]

⑤ Civil Disobedience Movement → 1930-31

He broke salt law ⇒ common commodity
used by all ⇒ acted as unifying force

⑥ Quit India Movement → Even he tolerated
violence this time.

⑦ Close to Independence → He tried his best
to unite all people.

Thus Gandhi's teachings methods changed
over time.

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 transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe starting with United Kingdom in 1760 where goods started to be produced in mass quantities by machines in factories.

It changed / transformed largely rural, agrarian societies in Europe & America into industrialized urban ones.

Imperialism refers to situation when one country exercises power over other by way of direct control of political power, territory or indirect control; through use of military power or other means of power.

The idea of imperialism got boosted with industrial revolution

Relationship between the two :-

① Industrial Revolution needed :-

① Raw materials to make finished goods

② New Market to sell their goods

This boosted quest for new land
thus imperialism.

② Industrial Revolution was also based on idea of generating maximum profits \Rightarrow which pushed people to exploit others \rightarrow Imperialism

③ New technologies emerged like compass, art of maps which helped in exploring new land \Rightarrow led to Imperialism

④ Development of Battle ships, weapons, guns etc helped in carrying out successful attacks on foreign land

⑤ western countries got the feeling of being culturally & civilizationally superior due to Industrial Revolution so thought themselves as an agent to bring development around the world → white man's burden

Eg → Missionary Activity led to Imperialism.

Other way [Imperialism boosted Industrial Revolution]

① Helped to Earn profit which can be used to further Industrial revolution.

② Extra Capital now can be invested in colonies → which generated fixed and guaranteed profit for them.

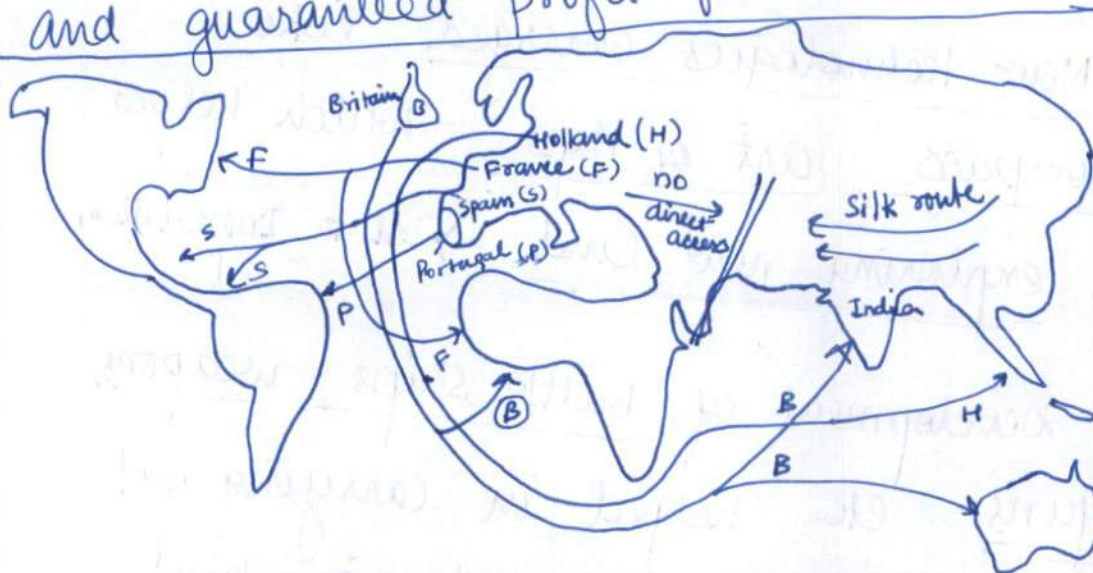
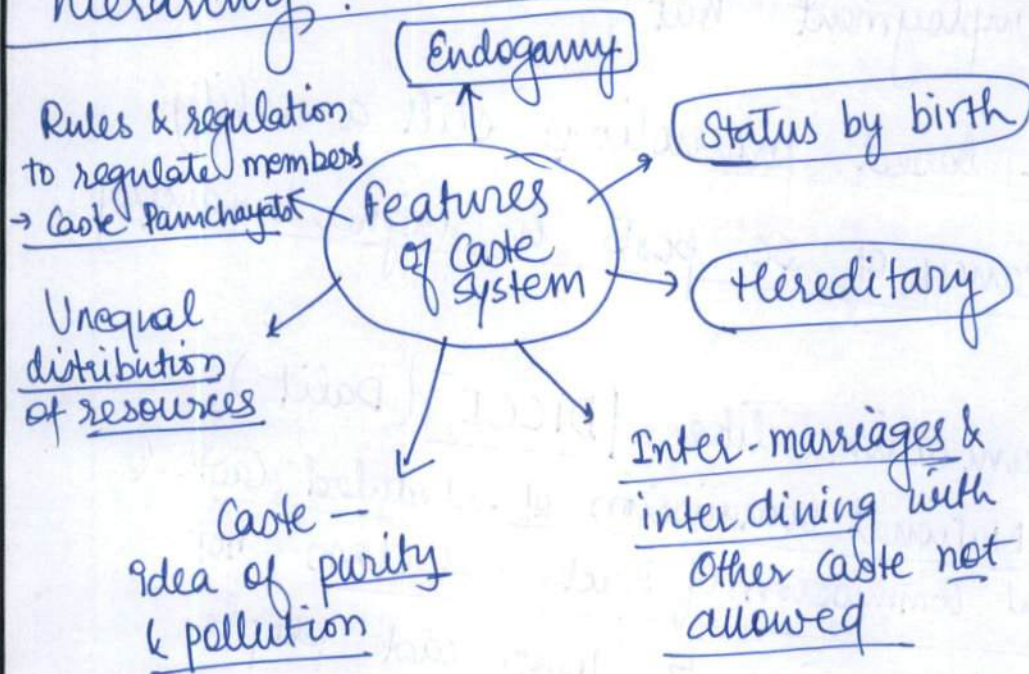


Fig → New routes discovered → Imperialism

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 system where people are divided into different groups, and are placed in hierarchy, affecting their access to resources based on hierarchy.



Caste system in changing socio-economic conditions :-

- ① with increasing Industrialization & Urbanization, one may think

Caste would have no role.

New role → Caste based Ghettos in
cities
(Bamya living together)

↓
Concentration / Population of upper caste people in
metropolis & major cities more

② Focus shifting to individual skill
for employment but,

Caste based promotions still a reality

Vacancy of SC posts in higher bureaucracy

③ Organizations like DICCE (Dalit),
and National Commission of Scheduled Caste &
National Commission of Backward Class not
only give voices to lower caste people
but also strengthens the caste identity.

④ Inter-caste marriages are still not
accepted.

Eg → Honour killings
Khap panchayats

③ Discrimination still faced in access to resources like Education, Healthcare services

Eg → Villagers stopped sending their children in school as the food was being cooked by a dalit.

Caste system in Politics

① Politicization of Caste → rise of vote bank politics → Dominant Caste Politics

YADAVS giving vote to specific party.

② It has strengthened through caste based leaders emerging.

③ Traditional caste based panchayats still functioning.

* Reservation has also strengthened the identity.

The caste identity has changed & gained new form in recent times with many castes demanding lower status to gain benefits of reservation in jobs & education.

Eg - Patidars, Jatts agitation.

Also many castes now strengthening their identity rather than blindly copying upper caste.

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 an ideology. It includes:-

① Love for one's regional identity like religion, culture, history, language.

② Sometimes this takes extreme form where one's regional identity take precedence over national identity leading to secessionist movements eg demand for Nagalim.

Threat to national Integrity →

① various movements like demand for separate state → Bodoland, Gorkhaland etc can threaten peace & stability

② Use of violence in such movements

Eg → North East

③ Prioritise regional identity over national identity.

However many consider regionalism as impactful tool in facilitating political participation as :-

① Led to formation of Regional political parties eg Akali Dal (Punjab), TDP (Telugu)
Daxam Party in Jelangama



② Fulfillment of regional aspirations

⇒ Their demands were not being heard at state & national level

③ People's confidence & Trust in democracy increased with their leaders being represented at all levels

④ Led to economic growth & development

Eg - Jharkhand after separating from Bihar.

⑤ Their cultural & unique identity also preserved

Eg → Meghalaya
Manipur } state formation

Various scholars argue that :-

① Regionalism is not unique to India, it happens world over.

② Love for a region is essential & precondition for love for nation

③ led to better socio-economic & political integration.

Thus through proper management of regionalism like reorganisation of states on linguistic lines strengthened our national identity where as non-acceptance of Bengali Culture led to breaking up of East Pakistan from West Pakistan to form new country - Bangladesh.

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।

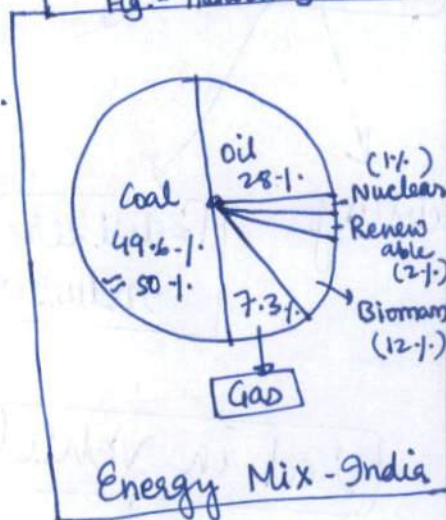
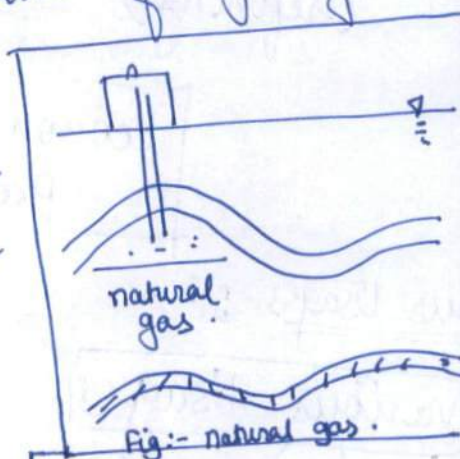
Natural gas refers to mixture of Methane gas with Carbon mono & Carbon dioxide with some amount of hydrogen and other hydrocarbons.

* It occurs naturally under rock → near to coal or petroleum (oil) reserve

* India is world's third largest consumer of energy. Natural gas demand is projected to double in few years.

Reasons for increase in projected demand :-

- ① Electricity consumption is going to increase → Gas is used to generate electricity



② Natural Gas is cheaper alternative to Oil.

③ Cost of extraction is less & also processing requirement is less
(refining)

↓
Economically Viable &
Profitable
↓

Various Usages :-

Private sector will
Invest.

① Various Usages



②

Used in Vehicles

↓
Cheaper also

→ More cleaner fuel

↓
Environmentally Sustainable

- ③ Cooking & Household Use → Cleaner safe & cheap
National Gas Grid tries to distribute gas to urban household

Worldwide Distribution

- ① Found near to oil fields
- Eg → West & Middle East Asia
- Eg → Turkmenistan, Central Asian Countries
- Offshore
On land

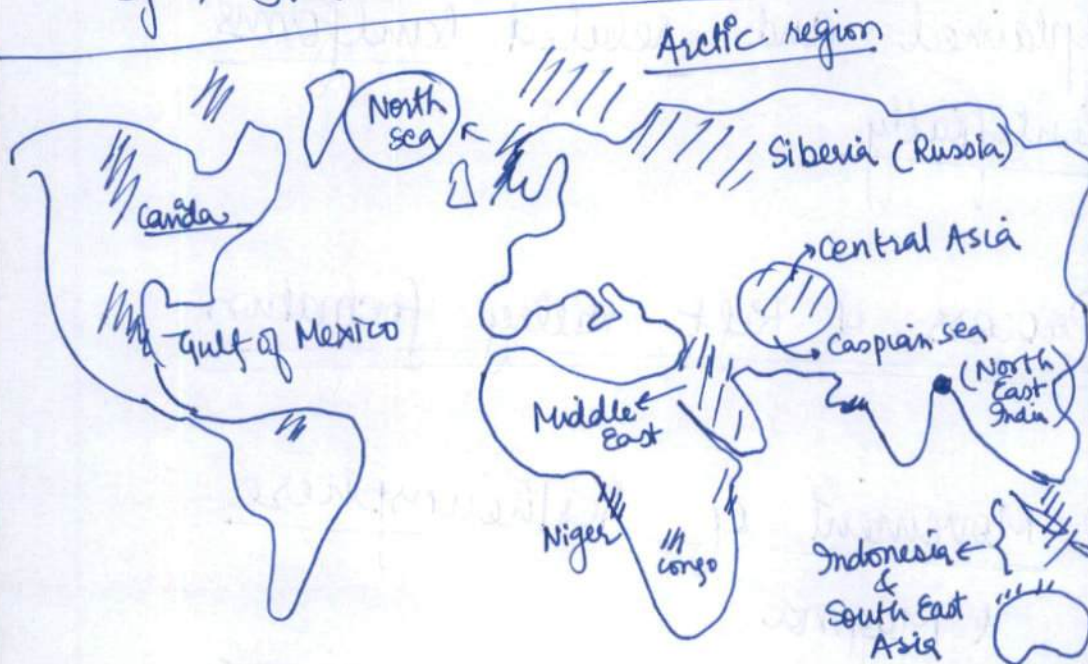


Fig - Natural Gas Distribution

- ② India → North East & Gulf of Kambhat

Natural gas is cheaper & more sustainable alternative which should be utilized properly.

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 are formed due to continental - continental ^{plate} movements

In plate-tectonic theory, the movements of plates was properly explained and related landforms scientifically

Process of Rift valley formation

- ① Movement of Aesthenosphere & Magma

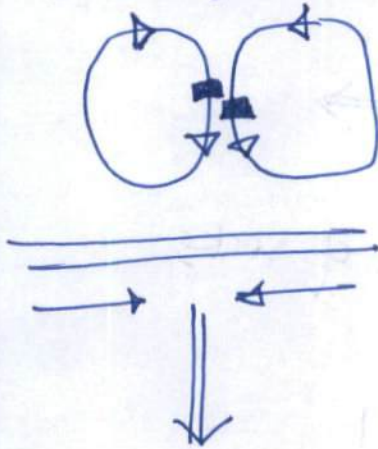


Earth : Aesthenosphere

2 types of
Magma
movement

①

Convergent



⇒

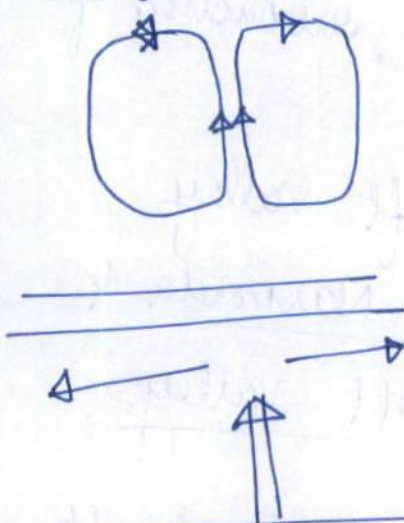
will bring plates together

↓

Compression force

②

Divergent



⇒

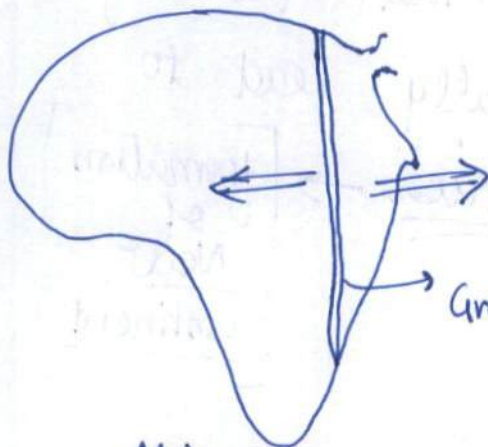
will keep plates apart

↓

Divergent force

↓

Plate would break.

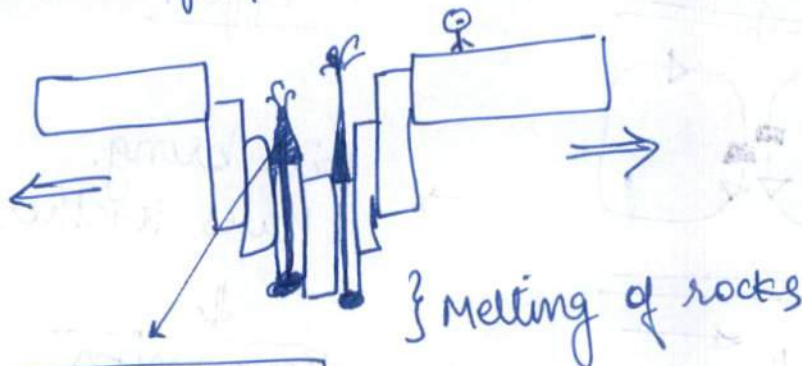


Divergent force

Great rift valley

Africa

② Breaking of Plate & Subduction



Volcanic Peaks



formation of rift due to subduction of Blocks.

Thus it leads to rift valley formation. In India Narmada & Tapi valleys are rift valleys.

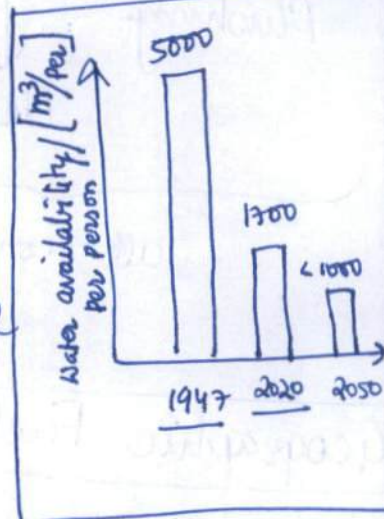
It is argued that Great rift valley would eventually lead to breaking of East Africa from rest of Africa → [formation of New Continent]

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।

Average water availability since Independence has decreased considerably and is projected to decrease further.

Now → $\frac{1700 \text{ cubic metres}}{\text{of water is available per person annually}}$



Economic factors

- ① Industrialization - Industries need huge amount of water.
Eg - automobile industry
- ② Energy Generation → Electricity
Eg → Coal power plants consumes a lot of water
- ③ Urbanization → more concrete
no ground water recharge through percolation



Geographic Factors

- ① Population Explosion - nearly quadrupled since independence
- ② Climate change → Rainfall pattern change
 hot springs drying → More droughts & floods
- ③ Deforestation → absorption of water less.
- ④ Unplanned growth & settlement

Political Factors

- ① Agriculture not according to agri-climatic zones

80% water consumed in agriculture -

- ② MSP (Minimum Support Price) → incentivises more consumption of water.
- ③ No holistic policy as of now.
- ④ water → state subject → not coordination
- ⑤ water disputes → inter state.
- ⑥ law regulation related to industries

water sources like rivers
got polluted

- ⑦ Heavy extraction of Groundwaters
↓
Pollution.

Implications ① NITI Aayog → has said
by 2020, 600 million of people would be
in water scare condition.

- ② Increased water disputes Eg Cauvery dispute
- ③ Regional instability over sharing of water.
- ④ Farming → drought → suicides.
- ⑤ Health of people suffering.

To achieve sustainable Goal of Drinking water & Sanitation, we need to manage this precious resource effectively.

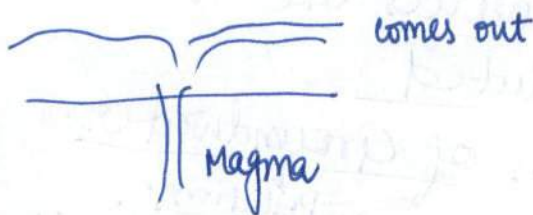
20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15

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

Plateaus are formed when lava comes out and spread widely in a geographic area and cools slowly

Formation

①

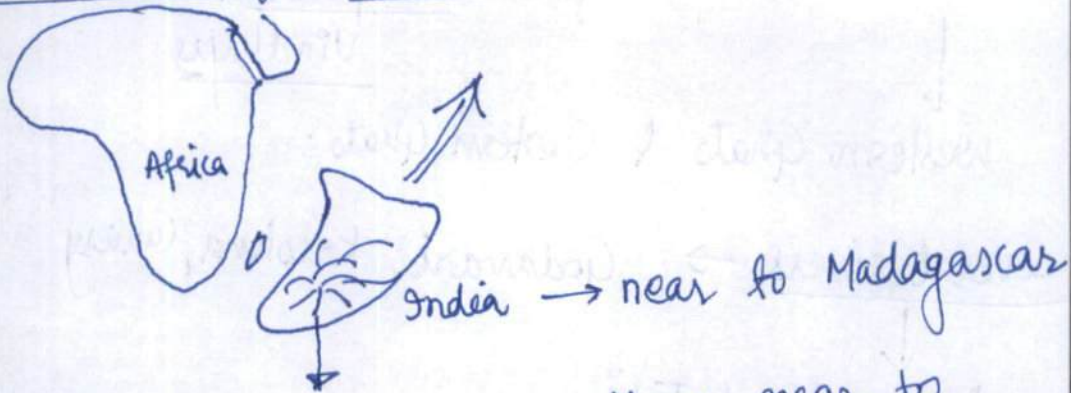


Denser Magma → Basaltic, which is basic in nature when comes out due to tectonic movements it flow easily (less viscosity)

② It spread in large area.

③ Cools slowly

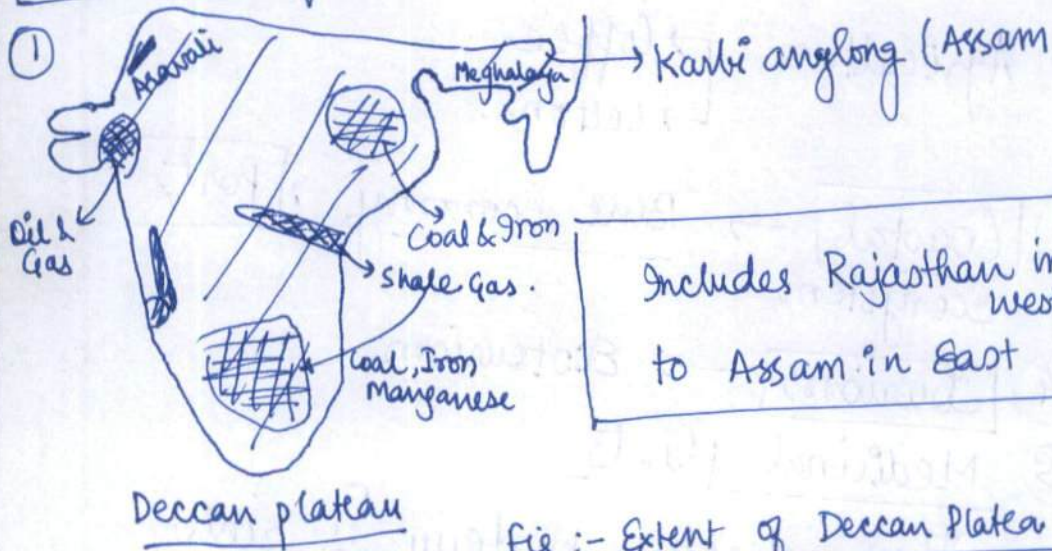
↓
lead to horizontal formation

Formation of Deccan Plateau

Mantle Plume was there near to
East Coast of Africa.

When Indian Peninsula was passing
through it (~100 million yrs ago) →
led to lava flow in deccan area

Thus deccan plateau formed.

Features of Deccan Plateau

② Several hills → Rift → Satpura & Vindhyas
↓
Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats.

③ Several rivers → Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery
↓
Narmada & Tapi

④ Rich in biodiversity

⑤ Black & Red soil
↓
Cotton cultivation

Economic Significance

① Mineral Rich → Chotanagpur
↓
Thorium → Uranium
→ Coal & Iron
→ Manganese
→ Marbles - Aravali

② Agriculture → Coffee
→ Cotton.

③ Coastal Ecosystem → Blue Economy → Ports

④ Tourism → Ecotourism.

⑤ Medicinal plants

Thus deccan plateau is rich
in resources → needs sustainable development