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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center		Date	26/12/2020

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 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.

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 was born in a
parisi family, belonging to the the
state of Bombay

Contribution to National movement

- (1) Actively involved in reforms of
Parsi community (Rembhai Mazdayasan
sabha)
With time it became most thriving
community in India
- (2) Established British India Association
and journal India (English) and a
Gujarati journal for spreading ideas
- (3) Dadabhai Naoroji worked as an
M.P in British Parliament, to
advocate for Indias case in
Britain

(4) As the President of 1906 - congress session, he was the first president to call for 'SWARAJYA'

(5) His most important contribution lay in exposing the colonial system of Britain exploitation in India - through 'Drain of wealth'
(Book: Poverty and unbritish rule in India)

(6) Despite believing in British system of fair play and justice, he genuinely strived for change through constitutional means.

As a result, he is hailed
as Grand old man of India
freedom struggle

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।

After the failure of Cripps mission, Mahatma Gandhi called for Quit India movement in August, 1942.

Marked a new direction

① Militant temperament of Mahatma Gandhi, can be seen in his slogan of 'Do or Die' and called people to feel themselves freed from British rule

② Despite some parties (Muslim League, RSS, Communists) not supporting it, It was mass movement

③ Lead to establishment of 'Parallel governments' in many

regions like Satara, Tumlak etc

④ As leaders were arrested immediately it became a (mass) leaderless and violent movement-

⑤ Lot of revolutionary and subversive activities took place, which was acknowledged by then Governor General Lillithglow

⑥ Participation of women like Sucheta Kriplani and Arun Asat Ali

⑦ In Bombay, Congress secret radio transmissions for propagation.

Thus, Quit India movement
brought new life to freedom struggle

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।

End of World War II, changed
the Geopolitics of the international
order.

Rise of New order

① Both super powers U.S.A (Atlantic
freedom charter) and U.S.S.R called
for decolonization

② Many Asia and ~~Europe~~ African
country liberated from Imperial Yoke

India - 1947

Indonesia - 1950

③ Britain and French were displaced
by U.S.A and U.S.S.R

- ④ End of World war II, lead to cold war between Communism and capitalism.
- ⑤ This divided countries into two blocs
- ⑥ In this background, India took the initiative of NAM, for establishing New international economic order.
- ⑦ Fight between U.S.A and U.S.S.R in many proxy areas like Korea, Vietnam etc.

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) is signed between PM Indira Gandhi and Bhutto, after Bangladesh Liberation. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in return for prisoners of wars.

(1) Settlement of Kashmir dispute, bilaterally

(2) continuation of Indus water treaty

Lahore Declaration (1999) is signed between PM Vajpayee and Pakistan PM Nawaz Sharif

① Symbolism in terms of confidence building measure (CBM) like

Bus yatra to Lahore

② Peaceful settlement of disputes.

This could not go through due to proxy war of Pakistan deep state against India. While Lahore summit was taking place, Musharraf was planning Kargil conflict.

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 बर्चा कीजिए।

According to International
labour organization (ILO)

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।

Globalization means increased interdependence and interactions, due to flow of goods, services, people, capital, ideas across borders.

Globalisation is two way bridge.

local in global

- >> Promotion of Yoga, Indian traditional medicing like Ayurveda
- >> Religious philosophies and movement like ISKCON
- >> Dress style of kurta and Jeans
- >> Celebration of Diwali, Holi in western countries.
- >> Promotion of Indian foods like Vegetarian centric dishy (Environmental consciousness)

Global in local

- » celebration of New festivals like
New year, valentine's day
- » Hybridization in music -
Punjabi Hip hop, language - HINGLISH
, fusion of western and classical
dance
- » Food outlets - Macdonalization
- » Consumerism
- » Access to streaming platforms like
Netflix, Amazon

Thus, Globalization interaction
with local leads to Glocalization

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।

According to NCRB data,
crimes against women are expanding
increasing. Pandemic induced lockdowns
are further fueling violence against women.

Various forms of violence

- >> female foeticide (Missing girls)
- >> Dowry related violence.
- >> Harassment by Husbands, after getting
drunk
- >> Sexual harassment at work place
- >> Stalking and eve-teasing
- >> New forms of harassment on
digital platform like Cyberbullying,
senting etc.

Measures Needed

- ① Strict implementation of law, by enhancing criminal justice system for better conviction rate
- ② Women in rural areas can organize as SHGs, to act as pressure groups and Agencies for harassment
- ③ Emergency help lines numbers
Case study - Karnataka police officers
Panic button in their App for instant response.
- ③ Attitudinal change for changing the beliefs about girls. Use of local athlete from Haryana, changing the cognitive structure in the region

Thus, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao can transform into Badlo (Change)

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 classified forest (legally), within the permit of urban areas.

Benefits

- ① Air filtration, other ecosystem services of clean air
- ① Tackle Urban heat island effect and Heat waves
- ① Improve Disaster resilience of the cities, which are constantly vulnerable to Urban flooding
- ① Ground water replenishment-
Eg- Forest in Bangalore university, revived ancient aquifers

Government steps to promote.

- ① AMRUT Mission, Smart cities mission, NRDAY, Swachh Bharat mission
- ② CAMPA has been established which can be used for Afforestation purpose.
- ③ Revised Master plans, to prevent deforestation and encroachment into forests

Thus, Better Urban forest can improve the quality of life of Urban commuters and make India cities environmentally 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 means increased interdependence and interconnections due to flow of goods, services, persons, capital, ideas across the borders.

This gave rise to the development of IT industry (Foot loose industries)

Globalization impact on location of IT industry

- ① Movement of IT companies from western (U.S.A & Europe) countries to developing countries like India.
(capital)
- ② India has competitive advantage due to cheaper, productive, English speaking labour force.

③ Business process outsourcing (BPO)
lead to outsourcing of back
end work of major ^{company} ~~of~~ like
google, micro soft to Indian IT
companies.

④ H-1b visas allowed free movement
of personnel from India to U.S.A
on temporary basis.

As IT sector is one of
the India's success story, momentum
in this sector growth needs to be
sustained for producing good, well
paid jobs.

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 one of the ecosystem services offered by nature.

Potential of Ecotourism in India's tourism industry

- ① India has rich biodiversity and variety physiography
Eg- Himalayas, Sunderbans, coasts, islands, Biodiversity Hotspots, Desert
- ② Attract more foreign tourist, As it untapped sector.
Eg- Malta has more foreign tourist than India
- ③ Create more jobs per investment

Challenges

- ① Safety concerns of tourists
Eg - Recently Belgium tourist was ^{attacked} in Delhi
- ② Lack of accommodation facility ^{for tourists}, Connectivity issues
- ③ Environmental pollution - Eg - plastic pollution in Bandipur reserve, due to treks

Steps taken

- ① ~~IEK~~ ~~thar~~ Incredible India campaign to increase branding
- ② Launch of forest safaris in many reserves
- ③ Recently, CRZ norms are relaxed to promote tourism

As, world tourism organization states 'sustainable tourism', can help in improving economic growth and protect environment

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।

Rise of Buddhism and Jainism as a religious philosophy, had its impact on the architectural development.

As both religions involved Sramanic and Upasika tradition, where monks used wandey ^{to and} from monastery, it gave rise to earliest Rock cut Architecture.

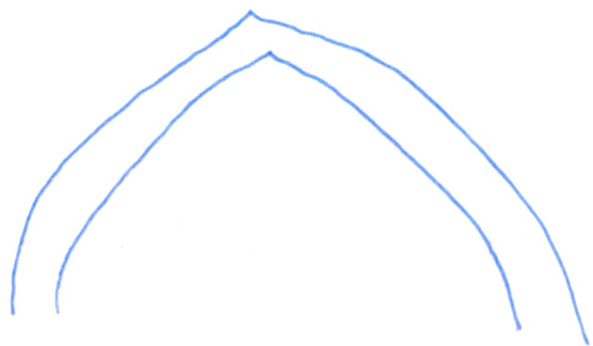
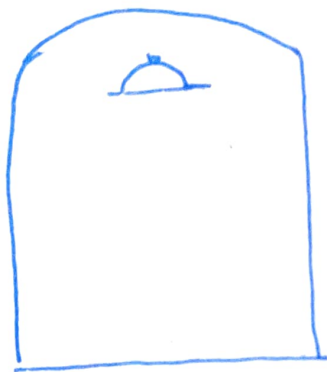
Buddhism Rock cut temple

>> Karan Chaupar rock cut caves in U.P

>> Chaitya and viharas for praying and lodging respectively

For example, Ajanta, Ellora caves

» Kharle cave in Nashik district
where presence of semi circular
apsidal, vault roof

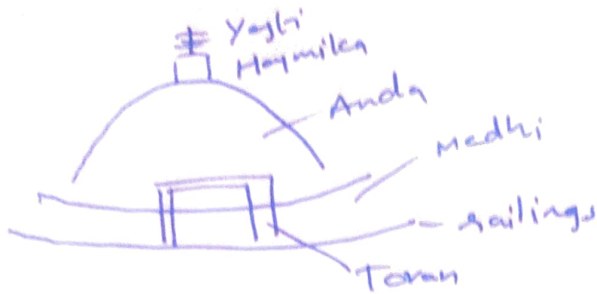


chattriya window

» This tradition is further continued
and used for many temple
architecture

Buddhism - Stupas

Eg - Sanchi Stupa
Amaravati Stupa



>> Toran in South architecture tradition is continued even now, before many temples

Eg- Warangal Toran (Symbol of Telangana state)

>> Narrative Art on Toran, Railings act as vehicle of communication to narrate the Avadanas, Jataka tales

>> In Hindu temples same tradition for narrating Maha Bharata, Ramayana, Puranas

Jain Architecture

>> Udayagiri and Khandgiri caves in Odisha first double storey rock cut caves for Jain monks, built by Kharvate Kings

>> Jain temple use of pillars, group of pillars and temples.

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 served as Governor General of India between (1876-1880). He is known for his reactionary and conservative policies.

① Vernacular Press Act, to target local language paper like. Amrit Bazar Patrika.

② Royal Titles Act, and arranging Grand Durbar, at a time when country was facing recurring droughts.

③ Arm Act, disarmed Indians and put restrictions on it, It made Indians feel inferior.

④ Lord Lytton military intervention policies in foreign countries to serve British interests, rather than Indians interests

Lord Rippon served as governor-general from (1880-1884), he served as his liberal policies aided

① Good intentioned ilbert bill ^{amendment} controversy, which tried to bring European and Indian Judges, was opposed by European.

② This exposed the inherent racial character of British

③ Lord Rippon initiated reform, which lead to participation of Indians in urban corporation as non-official members

③ Reversed Press restrictions that were put by Lord Lytton

As a result, it paved the need for formation of All-India party, to ^{act as} pressure group for political reforms.

On 1885, delegates from across the India met in Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit college, Bombay under the initiative of A.O. Hume and W.C. Banerjee as 1st President.

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 was quite flexible
in his methods of struggle

① As a young barrister in South Africa,
he believed in British sense of justice
and fair play

② This was his belief, till Rowlatt
Act and Jallianwalla bagh massacre

Change in Methods of Struggle

>> Belief in Mass based movements.

Non cooperation movement (1920)

>> Strived for Hindu-Muslim unity

>> Felt muslims had genuine cause
to strive for and support
Khilafat Agitation

» He bracked from NCM, at the Chauri Chaura incident.

» He believed that if movement is truly continued it may lead to serious British appraisal

» Struggle and truce phase of mass movement

» Constructive work

Non-cooperation Civil Disobedience movement (CDM), 1930

» Great symbolism, as salt was monopoly of Britishers.

» 'No tax campaign' against land revenue, opium and excise tax, forest taxes

» Feminine methods for increasing women participation like picketing

, burning of foreign cloth, vows of silence.

Individual Satyagrah (1941) for preparing ground for another satyagrah, As he didn't want to disturb British war efforts.

Quit India movement - saw much more militant attitude with the slogan of Do or Die. Despite violent incidents, he didn't call off the agitation.

Thus, Gandhiji with experience changed his approach to make freedom struggle much more broad based.

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 means increased industrial production capacity due to usage of modern machinery whereas Imperialism means subjugating other countries, for the benefit of their mother country

Relationship between I.R and advent of imperialism

- (1) After Battle of Plassey, 1757, India became a good capital outsource to Britain
- (2) Supplied raw-material like cotton to feed the industry of Manchester and Lancashire mills

- ③ Colonies ^{also} act as market for the country's industrial goods.
- ④ This conflict for market[^], brought rivalry between European countries
 Eg- Anglo-Dutch rivalry in Indonesia
 Anglo-French rivalry in India
- ⑤ Colonies supplied men and material, to further their material interests
- ⑥ Industrial revolution changed the profile of militaries of European countries.
- ⑦ Colonies also acted as financial investment destination for countries, in the later part of industrial revolution.

Thus Industrial revolution and advent of imperialism are both correlated

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 is a hereditary, endogamous
occupational group. It is an
unique social institution of
Indian sub continent.

Persistence of caste system, because
of its adoption to changing
socio-economic conditions

- >> Advent of market forces, post
1991 - LPG reforms
- >> Despite tremendous rise in
incomes, caste has not blurred
- >> Rather it entered a 'new
Avatar'

» Erstwhile rural dominant community like Marathas, Pathidhary, ^{Jab} are projecting themselves Backward, to gain reservation benefits

Political conditions

» Mandal agitations, especially in states of Bihar and U.P lead to the rise of Backward caste centered politicians (Eg- Yadavs)

» Ram mandir movement lead by sub-altern caste of Hindutva movement

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 natural affinity of people, towards their region, culture and strive for its betterment

Regionalism as a threat to
National integrity

- (i) Regionalism can be transformed into aggressive chauvinistic sub-nationalism
- (ii) Most cited example is of Sri Lanka, with LTTE (Tamil secession movement)
- (iii) Division of Pakistan (1971- Bangladesh Liberation)

(iv) Reduces the National cohesion and psychic unity of people.

Eg- Balkanization of former Yugoslavia, despite similar slave races

(v) Conflict in division of resources like water, taxes

Regionalism as a tool for political participation

(1) Rise of electoral federalism, especially in state legislative elections vs Parliament elections Eg- Delhi

(2) Promote competition between states in terms of attracting central funds and investment

Eg - Some analysts claim regionalism lead to better political decision in Southern states, compared to Northern states.

(3) Higher voter turnout in north eastern states.

Eg - 88.3% - Mizoram.

④ Jharkhand, Telangana state Agitation
Thus, Regionalism is inherent in diverse nationalism. Genuine regional ^{goals} need to be addressed to prevent it, from converting to Sub-nationalism.

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 primarily consists of methane (CH_4). As it has great calorific value and easy to transport via pipes, it has become primary energy resource.

Projected to increase

>> Gas as bridge between non-renewable like coal, diesel etc and renewable energy

>> India is projected to improved the gas based electricity share to 15% of energy mix.

>> World around gas pipelines are being laid (Russia - Europe)

Various usage of Natural Gas

(1) Reduce pollutions, cleaner
air

For Eg - Gas cylinders for cooking
reduced indoor pollution.

Gas based transportation reduces
particulate matter (PM)

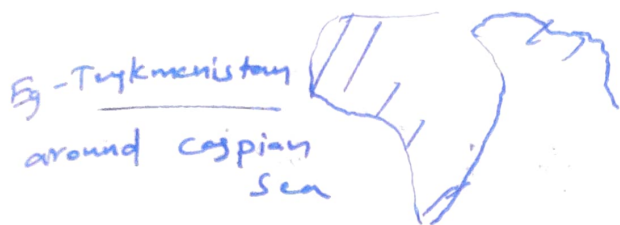
(2) More energy efficient (less emission)
to Paris climate goals ^{intensity}

(3) Generation of electrical energy
through Gas turbine engine

(4) Manufacturing of Urea and
other fertilizers.

Distribution Globally

- ① Central Asian countries have one of the largest reserves.



- ② West Asia countries like Qatar, UAE, Kuwait, Iran have gas reserves.

- ③ U.S.A. emerged as largest shale gas producer.

- ④ Krishna Godavari, Cauvery Delta region Bombay high.

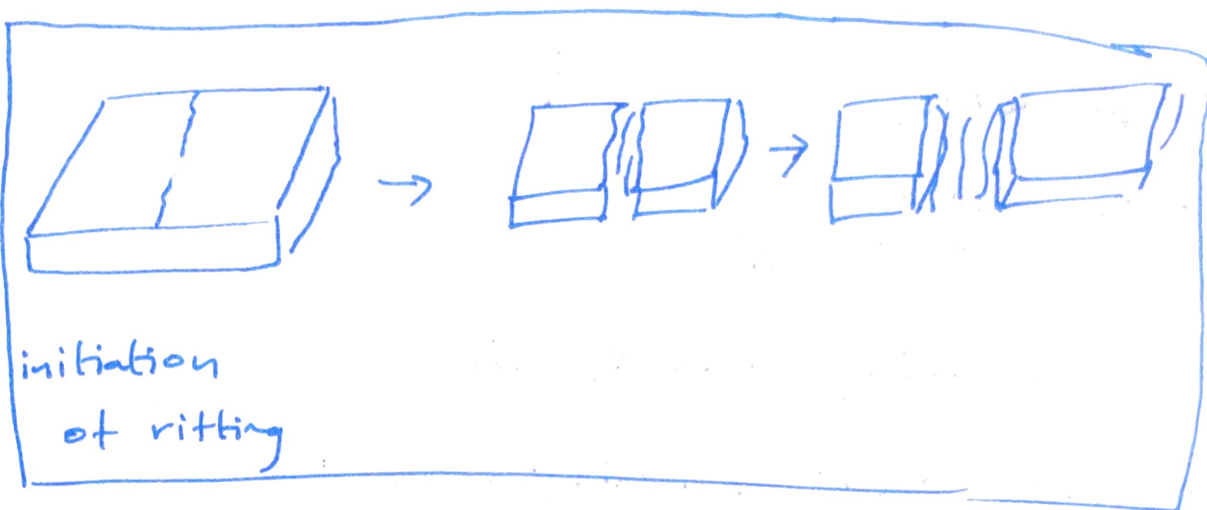
- ⑤ Gulf of Tongking in South China Sea.

- ⑥ Russia, especially Arctic region is emerging as largest gas deposits.

- ⑦ North Sea near Norway

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।



>> rifting starts due to radial stress generated, by endogenetic process inside the earth crust.

>> This rifting process will result in Sea floor spreading, creation of new ocean crust (Plate tectonics)

margin
(इस भाग में कुछ वा लिखें)

» East African Great Rift valley offers perfect example of rift valley formation

» Africa plate is breaking away, with eastern part towards Red sea.



All these lakes and Mount Kilimanjaro form part of Rift valley, which extends upto Dead sea (Israel), via Red sea.

- Don't write anything this margin (इस मार्ग में कुछ ना लिखें)
19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. ^{Answer} ^{dispute} ^{subsidy} (250 words) 15
- भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से हास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog composite Water Management Index, nearly 600 million Indians are facing water crisis. This is projected to increase further.

India's water resources are depleting at a rapid pace

Reasons

Economic

- ① Rapid industrialization, urbanization resulted in depletion of water resources

Eg- Drying of springs, lead to water crisis in Shimla.

- ② Greater food demand, energy demand
Agriculture - Use 90% of fresh
water utilisation
Thermal plants use 83% of industrial
water needs
- ③ Untreated sewage is flown
into rivers, making them polluted
and unfit for usage

Geographic

- ① Geogenic reasons like presence of
Arsenic in ^{ground} waters ~~at~~ in West Bengal
- ② Perennial nature of many rivers
- ③ Rapid Glacial melt in Himalayas
, due to climate change.

Political factors

- ① populist policies of free

electricity is resulting into growing of water guzzling crops, depleting ground water resources (3cm/year - NASA in north-western India)

② Proliferation of dams, which paradoxically increases water problems to lower riparian states

Eg - China dams on Brahmaputra.

Implications

- >> Rise of interstate river disputes and hydro politics between nation states.
- >> Reduced resilience for climate change induced water stress.
- >> Health and environmental implication of polluted water.

Thus, Mihir Shah committee recommendation like Bureau of water efficiency, Mapping of aquifers, reduction in subsidy (Move to DBT) should be adopted.

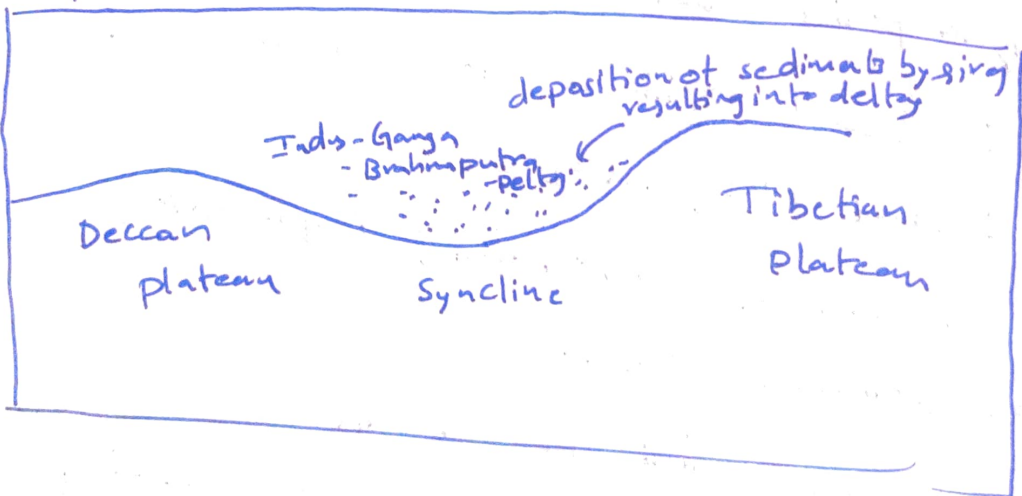
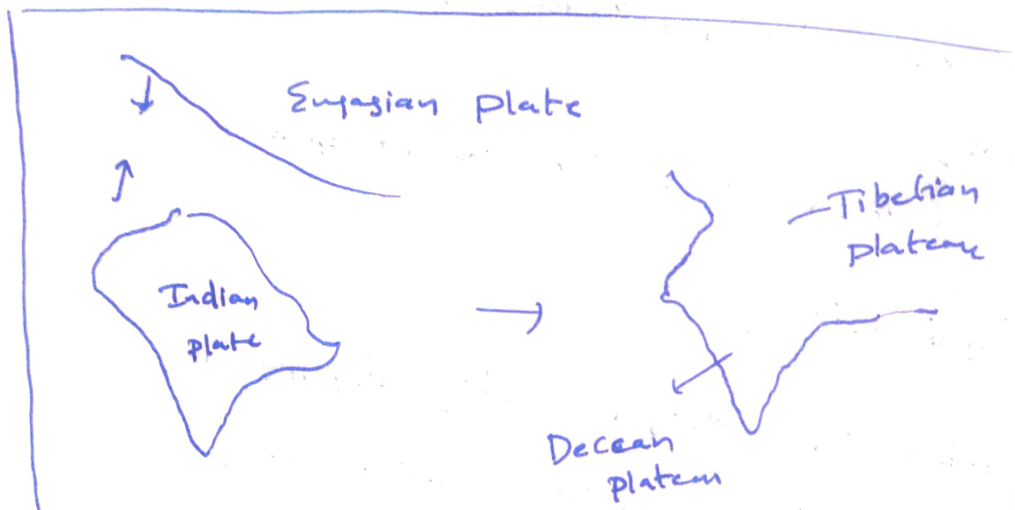
20. How are plateaus formed? Also, briefly discuss the features of the Deccan plateau and its economic significance. (250 words) 15

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

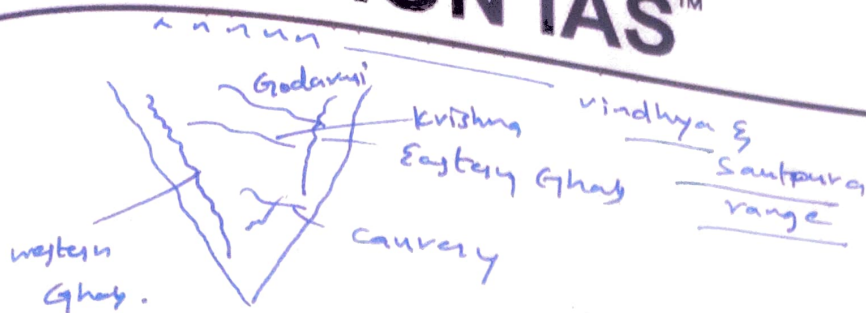
Plateaus are formed due.

to buckling force, when plates

~~inter~~ interact with each other



Features of Deccan plateau



- ① It is the nucleus of Indian land mass, representing shield region (original rock of Pangea)
- ② Presence of Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats
- ③ Large Igneous province (Blast Basalt) is due to Indian plate presence over Hot spot, near Reunion island
- ④ It resulted in large areas of Black soil
- ⑤ Surrounded by water on three sides
- ⑥ Rain shadow regions, especially in central regions of Deccan plateau.

Economic Significance

- ① Abundant in minerals, as it part of shield region.

Iron ore - Dharwar shield

Icadapa rocks - Pyrite, Uranium
(Thummampalle)

Coal mines - Neyy, Singareni

gold mines - Kolar gold fields

- ② Tourist destination, due to hill stations in western and Eastern Ghats
- ③ Presence of four large metropolis cities, acting as dynamo for growth and trade.
- ④ Black soil is suitable for cotton cultivation
- ⑤ Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery deltas are Rice bowl of India
(food security)