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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	PRASHANT RAJ		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	45 32 47
Center	ONLINE	Date	01-12-20

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. 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)।
1	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
2	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4	10		5. 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।
5	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6	10		7. 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।
7	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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 was a Parsi reformer
and a freedom fighter.

His contributions to the National
movement were vital as :

- ① Political → East India Association formed
 - Headed the Indian National Congress 1905 session - 'Swaraj' acceptance.
 - Member of British Lower house
- ② Economic - explained 'Drain of wealth' theory of Britishers in Poverty & (Un) British rule in India.
 - Calculated first 'Poverty Line' by calculating Tail cost of prisoners.
- ③ Reforms - focused on Parsi women education, western education inclusion in curriculum,
 - widow remarriage, ban on child marriage.

Important Because

- Highlighted naked Imperialist Propaganda of Britishers.
- Raised Indian Independence question in UK & mobilised intellectuals.
- Importance on India's capability & Britishers role in our backwardness.

However, he believed in protests within four walls of constitution (Moderates) and after Gandhi's arrival his role diminished.

Thus, he was a strong force in Indian Nationalist movement & an agent of positive change.

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 began in 1942 under Mahatma Gandhi's call of 'Do or Die'

QIM gave a new direction as :

- Failure of Cripps mission, August offer and India's inevitable demand for "Poorna Swaraj".
- Emergence of new & young leaders like Aruna Asaf Ali, JP Narayan.
- Women leadership led by Sarojini Naidu & Aruna Asaf Ali after arrest of leaders.
- Innovative methods like underground information passage, Radio by Usha Mehta.
- Involvement of masses & even children
(eg) Vannar Sena led by Indira Gandhi & Sucheta Kriplani.

- ~~Confluence~~ & Empathy at peak when Army refuse to open fire on Protestors.

- Formation of Parallel Governments at Tumkur, Jatiya Sarkar and Prati Sarkar

- ↳ Conducted Gandhi marriages etc

With QIM and evolving events like INA Trials, RIN mutiny ensured that Indians can't be ruled against their wishes

Thus, QIM was a watershed movement that led to birth of 'Independent India'.

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

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

World War II was ended with USA's
Nuclear Bombing & Surrender of Japan
marked by huge loss of lives & property

Prior to World War II

↳ Domination of European countries in
World Trade

- Colonies were supplier of their wealth
- Rising aspirations of Japan & USSR
- Economic Depression dwindled Economies
between 1929-1940s.

It marked Birth of New Int'l Order

- ① Fall in European Domination
- ② Bipolar world lead by USA & USSR.
- ③ Polarisation of world into Capitalist
and Communist camps (eg) Churchill's Iron
Curtain.

- ④ Decolonisation gained momentum and reached African countries
- ⑤ India propounded an innovative 'Non Aligned movement'.
- ⑥ Nuclear Race that reached the peak in 1991, & start of Cold War that ended in 1991.

Thus, New International order born post WW II got another set of changes post 1991 & today it is marked by

- China & USA Trade war & confrontation
COLD WAR 2.0
- Rising threat of 'Hybrid warfare'
- Rise of Asian nations

Hence, world order has changed & continue to change to this very day.

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।

The Britishers left Indian subcontinent in 1947 marked by blunders in Borders demarcation, communalised & Partition.

Simla Agreement (1972) was signed in aftermath of 1971-war with Pakistan

Lahore Declaration (1999) was signed after Kargil LoC war with Pakistan -

These were key milestones because

- ① showed intention by both countries for peaceful coexistence
- ② Settlement of Border disputes were to be done bilaterally without 3rd party
- ③ Respect for minorities in both countries & their cultural identities.

- ④ Exchange of Annual Nuclear Weapons information between the two.
- ⑤ Connectivity to boost cooperation
 - (eg) Wagah Border, Delhi-Lahore Bus services

However, certain issues of them are:

- ① Pakistan violations of terms & conditions continuously (eg) Pulwama Attack, China's BRI in Pak (3rd party)
- ② Lack of accountability in terms of enforcement due to Pakistan's military domination.
- ③ Pakistan's bid to internationalise bilateral disputes.

Hence, there is a need to enforce accountability on Pakistan & India is ensuring it through roll back of MFN, FATF-Grey list & sanctions.

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 provision of basic amenities & support to ensure well being of the population. (eg) Universal Health care, Universal Basic Income.

Economic Empowerment though required but is not sufficient because:

- ① Disparities in wealth (eg) 1% own 58%
- oxfam
- ② Casualisation & Informalisation makes identification difficult.
- ③ Existing social orthodoxies & institutions.

Hence, Social empowerment through

→ Education - ensuring free, inclusive and non-discriminatory education (eg) RTE.

→ Women empowerment to boost their participation in work force and

participation in decision making.

- Caste based inequalities must be tackled to ensure social security
- LGBTQ & Transgenders community faces new challenges & needs to be addressed.
- Old Age population.

Govt. steps like - MGNREGA, Bimbi Vyakti Kalyan Yojana (Economic)

should be marked by incentives for girl education (eg West Bengal cycles initiative)

& boosting Transgenders capacity (eg Kerala, Mizoram)

This will ensure social security for all

2 transform India into 'New India'

with Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas

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 defined as free-flow of people, goods & services across the ~~box~~ world, creating a "Borderless world".

Globalisation has impacted all spheres of life & is manifest at multiple levels.

Local in Global

- Rise of 'Yoga' & its recognition as best prevention of diseases.
- Demand of Indian spices during COVID-19
- Popularity of Namaste during COVID-19 phase.
- 'Dandiya Nights' in USA and Holidays on Diwali & Holi.
- Popularity of Bollywood & Entertainment cinema (eg) Dargah highest collections in China

Global in Local

- Popularity of 'Netflix' and western TV shows
- Grand screening of FIFA football final in Kerala & West Bengal
- English languages & its use - India
highest spe largest English speaking population
- Rising demand for Chinese, Italian & Thai foods in Metro-cities
- Western clothes, fashion sense and conversations.

In spite of hand in hand with globalisation, Indians are not forgetting their culture & heritage (eg) Ramayan premiere most watched shows the essence of 'Fir bhi Dil hai Hindustani' in a globalised world.

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 2017 Report, there has been a rise of 7.36% in crime against women.

Various forms
of Violence

- Rape, Sexual Abuse, Harassment
- Domestic violence, Marital Rape, Bride burning for Dowry
- Honour killings, custodial deaths

(eg) Disha rape case, Hathras issue

This shows the need to address these issues

Ways to do so

- ① Legislative - increasing representation of women to form women-centric policies. & including changes recd. by Justice Verma Committee

(eg) Separate Bill of Rights for women

- ② Deterrence - conviction rate of cases remains low i.e. 28%. (NCRB 2017) & ~~shows that~~ measures needed.

- ③ Sensitisation - of both male & female to remove patriarchal notions from mind
- ④ Safety & security - ensuring adequate lights, safety button in Buses & mobile phones, police patrolling as reco. by Supreme Court
- ⑤ Upholding Right to marriage (anybody as SC highlighted in Hadiya case) ; need to provide security.

Challenges

→ Infrastructure issues - Fast Track Courts formed under Posco Act are underfunded;

• No adoption of Transport safety by States

→ Confluence of Caste - Police - Politician nexus

(eg) Unnao Rape case & Hathras rape case

→ Unutilised funds (eg) Delhi highest crime against women no utilisation from NIRBHAYA fund

Hence Ensuring safety of women is vital to ensure 'Shaktishali Stri' to 'Shaktishali Bharat'.

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 growing green trees & plants to create forests in confluence with Urban settings. (eg) Motibagh in Delhi

The idea of Urban forest was original to Japan. & gained popularity due to rising pollution, and climate change.

BENEFITS

→ Ensures reduction in pollution & rise in O_2 level (eg) UNFCCC study a medium tree purifies 10 tons of CO_2 daily.

→ Psychological - promotes stress-free life

→ Improves aesthetic and land prices in the area

→ Enhances carbon sink and improves green density.

→ Social - According to Stanford Research,

trees have a role in reducing social unrest
in societies.

Steps taken by the Govt.

- Nagar Van Scheme - to ensure coexistence
of Urban buildings with green plants.
- National GIS enabled Land Bank system
to ensure allocation of Urban land for
forests.

In spite of multiple benefits various issues
like expensive land, safety during disaster,
municipal expenditure are issues

Urban Forests however can transformed city
life & ensure Healthy & fit lifestyle &
must be promoted.

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?

During the late 1990s, Globalisation & IT revolution developed hand in gloves.

Multiple big emerging companies started to look for location to serve IT industry needs.

How impacted

- ① Unlike industries in manufacturing,

IT industries are located:

- Near to prominent education centres like Universities, colleges

(eg) Silicon valley in USA, Bangalore in India

- ② Marked by proximity to the metropolitan cities and globalisation led to OUTSOURCING to cheap 'English speaking' countries

(eg) India is BPO hub for USA's companies.

- ③ Globalisation & subsequent innovations have ^{made} ~~voided~~ distances worthless.
- ② Video conferencing from India to client in USA for IT development
- ④ Migration of workers to IT ^{Prosperous} nations
- ② Use of H1B visa - 3 years for skilled workers in USA by Infosys, Wipro etc.

&

Hence, Globalisation has transformed the location characteristics of IT Industry & with COVID-19 work from home gaining currency but challenges like Protectionism, Skills are visible. and must be tackled.

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 संघारणीय 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 the sustainable model of balancing tourism with Environmental aspects.

According to World Tourism Organisation, India's tourism industry is expected to grow to \$468 bn by 2028 & Eco-tourism can further boost it.

How to harness it

→ Education - of local tribals living in forest areas must be trained to act as guides, as seen by Annitab Kant.

→ Local community ownership - creation of small houses that can be used for stay & wellness.

(eg) Sikkim Home-stay ecotourism model

→ Investment - Need to boost private investments like OYO, Airbnb.

→ Digital Skills - to promote ease of interaction
& promotion by social media

Challenges
that
remains

- Forest rights & Tribes assertion
- Lack of skills & different language
- Waste generated remains unchecked
(eg) Sikkim's model plastic waste rose
by 28% in 2 yrs period.

Lack of funds & investments.

Sacred nature of forests

Security - (eg) Foreigner killed in Andaman.

Steps taken by Govt.

- Persuasion used by Pm Modi to people to
travel 15 different locations.
- Incredible India Program.
- Swadesh Darshan Scheme
- Focus on North-East & Eastern India through
DoNER.

Hence Eco-Tourism model of India requires adequate
policy & with safety of Environment & Authentic
Devo Bhava can prosper simultaneously.

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

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

Buddhism & Jainism developed as

socio-religious movement and gained

prominence around 400-500 BC with royal patronage.

Development of Architecture - Buddhism

- ① Though Stupas existed during ancient times but gained currency after Buddhism driven by Ashoka

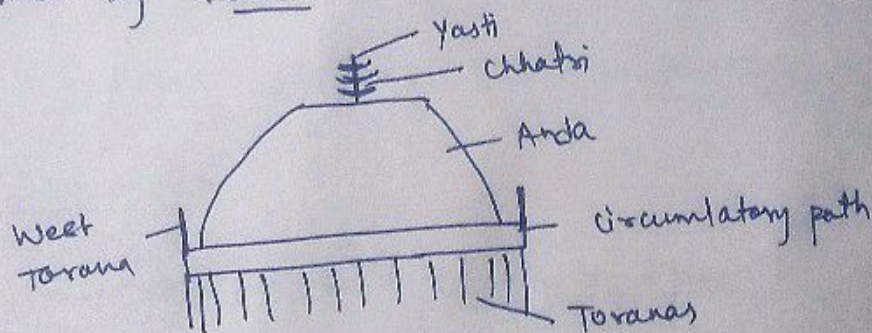


Fig. Stupa

Earlier woods were used but later use of stone, decorative walls, mural paintings to Paint Jatakas also developed.

- Development of Pillars, Chaityas & viharas which became centre of learning & education
- Ajanta & Ellora caves and paintings of Jatakas (eg) Padmapani, Amitabha in Ajanta.
- Gandhara, Mathura & Amravati school for Buddha statues.
- ① Development of viharas for jain monks by various rulers & guilds
- ② Temple based on hindu ^{temple} design & use of marbles (eg) Dilwara Temple, present Abu
- ③ monolithic statues like Shravan Belagola in Karnataka
- ④ Paintings on walls of Ajanta, Ellora, Nasik caves.

Hence, development of Architecture was a unique feature that personified Design & Greek-Roman imprints on Architecture after advent of Buddhism & Jainism..

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।

- Gilbert & Sullivan
- Puccini
- Verdi
- Wagner

LAQUAR

Personal Intent & Ideology of viceroys & their way of Governance was a common features in British India.

Reactionary policy of Lytton

- ① Vernacular Press Act 1878 - that strong related the freedom of press in India & biasness towards vernacular paper
(eg) ABP converted to English overnight
- ② Age of candidates in civil services ^{exam} was reduced to 19 yrs from 23 yrs few years earlier. & was contested by SN Banerjee
- ③ Arms Act 1878 - made Arms carrying for Indians as illegal & was allowed for Europeans & Britishers.

- ④ Centralised policy making, removal of Import duty & salt tax. was imposed.

RIPON POLICY

- ① Heralded as Father of Local Government empowered municipalities by appointing non-official as chairman
- ② Gilbert Bill - that aims to treat European & Indian citizens crime equal & can be taken up by any Judge. It was not passed though
- ③ Hunter commission promoted university grants & vocational education.
- It was a catalyst in INC formation as:
- highlighted 'white supremacy' and inferior consideration of Indians.

- SN Banerjee formed Indian National Association to promote Civil services age question across India
- Rise in Nationalistic sentiments & freedom of expression curtailed by Britishers
- Hence Congress was formed in 1885 & raised question of low Import duty, Centralisation, Administrative participation & tackling white supremacy.

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

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

The arrival of Gandhiji from South Africa in 1915 marked a huge shift in methods and momentum for India's freedom.

His methods of struggle changed according to need of the situations faced:

- ① Satyagraha in Champaran against the Britishers for reduction in taxes.
- ② Hunger Strike in Ahmedabad to ensure adequate Bonuses & wages for mill workers.

He emphasised on non-violent methods & mobilisation of masses but it took a shift from 'constitutional' to 'extra constitutional' methods post 1919 Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

- Non-cooperation movement of 1922 focusing on Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Dandi March of 1930 and use of 'salt' as a common object for mass mobilisation against Britishers
- Focus on "Charkha" to give idea of self reliance & oppose Britishers' mass production conception.
- Method of Strike-Truce-Strike used multiple times to prevent fatigue in the movement.

In spite of changing multiple methods elements like Non-violence, mass mobilisation, Ethics of self reliance, compassion etc were constant which he showed

- By cancelling NCM after Chauri-Chaura
- By moral support to Britishers in World Wars.

Hence, Gandhi's methods changed according to demand of situations but goal was always freedom of India as early as possible.

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 started in mid 18th century in Europe with invention of Steam Engine.

It was marked by mercantilist tendencies which post Ricardo & Adam Smith ideas transformed into Capitalism driven by Imperialism.

Britishers had stable democracy & Aristocracy that supported their people's imperialist goals.

→ Demand for raw materials led to expansion of British itineraries & they occupied territories in India & other parts of Asia.

→ Mass production required big markets & colonialism was a tool supplemented by Imperialism led to expansion in Africa etc.

→ Germany lack of stability & ^{financial} resources
but enough natural resources led to their
frustration.

→ Japan's rise was marked by its
Imperialist tendencies with tussle over
Chinese territories & Korea region

→ Italy's imperialist tendencies due to
demand for resources were subverted when
Ethiopia defeat Italy and gave blow to
white supremacy.

Driven by imperialist agenda showed the
conflicting interests that led to World War I
& highlighted the naked propaganda of
Imperialism.

Thus, Industrial Revolution & Imperialism
develop hand in hand & suffering of Asia
& Africa at cost of Europe's development.

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 closed stratified system which persists for 3000 yrs in India.

Changes in caste system has been a product of changes in society's condition. & its adaptation to such changes.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES & CASTE

① M.N. Srinivas concept of Sanskritisation where many caste took habits of upper caste and moved up in social hierarchy. with changes in their income, occupation post-independence.

② Dominant caste like Jats in West UP, Yadavs in East UP post Green Revolution success have benefitted and used their numerical strength for political goals.

③ Migration to urban areas many caste given up their caste name and took benefit of Reservations & reached top positions.

(eg) Harijan Elites, Tribal Elites.

④ Lower caste used their wealth to buy lands from upper caste & re-define their position.

Caste has adapted itself to these changes and it's marked by increasing consciousness (eg)

Dalit Assertion - Bhimra Koregaon, rise of

Dalit Panthers, inspite of changes still manual scavengers are Dalits, emerging changes like

urbanisation but still no Inter-caste marriage (less than 5%);

POLITICAL CHANGES & CASTE ADAPTATION

→ Form of political parties based on 'Caste' and using 'vote bank' politics to achieve power (eg) BSP, SP etc

→ Politicalisation of Caste - wherein parties prefer 'local caste' candidates in particular regions.

→ Dominant castes used numerical strength & wealth to become politically influential.

(eg) Lok Dal in West UP.

In present times, events of Honour Killings, use of Digital media for assertion (eg) Ginni mahi - youtuber shows the adapting tendencies of caste with changes & using their caste to their benefits.

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 means an ideology & political movement that aims to further interests of a particular region.

India has been a land of multiple regions and expression of regional interests is a common phenomenon.

Threat to National Integrity

① Secessionist tendencies in North East for separate state (eg) NSCN (IM) led ⁱⁿ Nagaland led to huge loss of lives & property.

② Role of external actors in infuriating the regional sentiments further harms national integrity (eg) Pakistan & China
↳ J&K ↳ Arunachal & Nagaland

- ③ Sons of the soil movement in Maharashtra against Eastern India (eg) marathas led Maharashtra movement prevents freedom of movement
- ④ mass exodus of workers from Gujarat after rape of a child & accusations on identity.
- ⑤ Khalistan movement in Punjab & Referendum 2020 threatens National security & integrity.
- ⑥ Hindi language promotion under A-351 & ~~It~~ is opposition by South Indian states.

It has been highly impactful for political participation as:

- ① Rise of ^{Regional} political parties which have strengthened representational democracy. (eg) Shiv Sena
- ② Coalition Governments with Regional support led to criticism and promoted collective interests.

③ Autonomous councils in North East region
promoted local tribes & women in governance
Also District Development Councils recently in
J&K.

However, it is also marked by xenophobia,
protests etc that harms the economy,
leads to populism.

Thus, as Amartya Sen said "Regional
identity is addendum but National identity
is supreme" should be goal for a
"NEW INDIA".

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 a mixture of Hydrocarbons primarily (methane) & is used as a fuel.

It is an important primary energy source as:

- ① Clean Energy
- ② Low cost of extraction as to Petroleum
- ③ Easy availability
- ④ Ease of Transportation through pipelines
- ⑤ High calorific value & combustion ratio
- ⑥ High compatibility in mixing with various other gases. ⑦ HCN₂, etc

It's consumption is projected to increase as

→ Emphasis on Clean Energy & Climate Change focus

→ shift towards renewable energy

& demand has reduced its cost.

→ Reserves lies untapped (eg) USA's shale gas reserves & China's reserves.

USE of Natural Gas

- ① Cooking fuel in different areas (eg) PNG
- ② Use in Transportation in compressed form (eg) Compressed Natural Gas, HCNG.
- ③ can also be used for generating electricity by supplying power to turbines.

Global Distribution

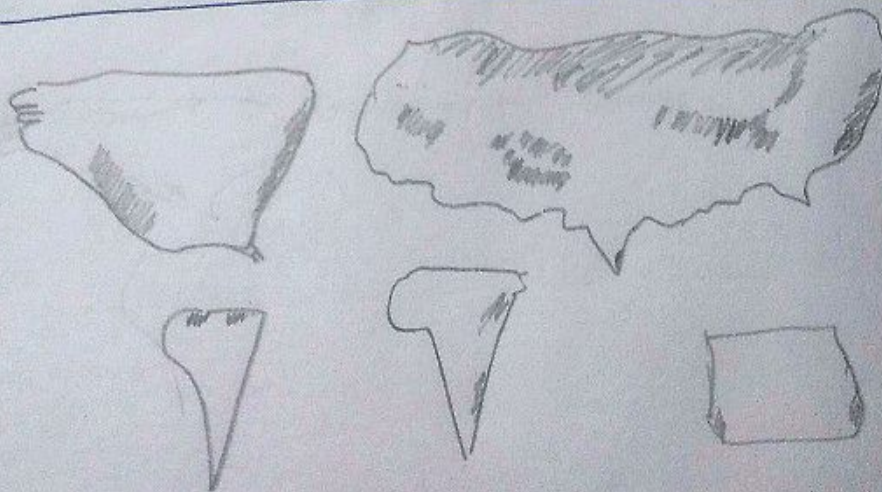


Fig. Distribution of Natural Gas

- Highest Reserves in Russia
- USA & China has surplus untapped reserves
- Saudi Arabia & OPEC are highest producers & supplier currently.
- In India, it's found in Krishna - Godavari Basin, Digboi & Bombay High

Hence, to extract maximum benefits India too is investing (eg) LNG Transportation deal with USA, LOC to Russian Far East region.

Thus, Natural Gas has potential to balance Development & Environment change.

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

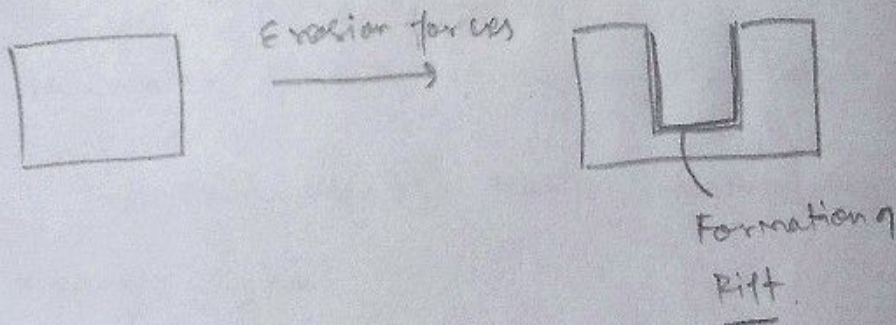
महान भ्रंश घाटी प्रणाली पर विशेष बल देते हुए, भ्रंश घाटी के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का वर्णन कीजिए।

Rift valley are a lowland amidst several highlands or mountain ranges formed as a result of Geologic shift.

Process of Rift valley formation

→ By warping leading to fault zones.
due to tension on lithosphere.

→ Interaction of plates, tectonic shift



19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. (250 words) 15

भारत के जल संसाधनों में विभिन्न आर्थिक, भौगोलिक और राजनीतिक कारकों के संयोजन के कारण तेजी से ह्रास देखा गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए एवं इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index, 22 cities in India will face 'water severe' to 'water stress' condition by 2030.

Depletion of water resources

① ECONOMIC -

- Extraction for Agriculture has led to water scarcity in regions like Punjab
- Industrial use (eg) Textile Industries are amongst highest
- Domestic use (eg) use of submersible on land is legal without limit

② Geographic

- Rainfall deficit (eg) Vidarbha & Marathwada
- monsoon anomalies for aquifer restorations
- River flow shift due to sedimentation
- (eg) parts of Gujarat
- Issues of Ground water restorations.

③ Political factors

- Stall in resolving Inter-state river disputes
- Inter-linking of rivers ^{also} has negative factors
- Less thrust on Rain water harvesting & watershed prog was not successful
- MSP & Electricity subsidy (eg) Growing cereals, Paddy in water-deficit Punjab.

Implications

- water stress in different parts
- (eg) Mumbai, Chennai are vulnerable - NITI Aayog

- Shimla water crisis in 2018 is an example.
- Scarcity of Drinking water (eg) Maldharis Tribes, Dhils in Jaisalmer
- Disappearance of natural reservoirs & lakes as reported in Bangalore
- Water from a 'common resource' will turn into a 'luxury' (eg) water tax,

What to do

- Promotion of Rain water harvesting
(eg) Tamil Nadu compulsory for commercial buildings
 - Focus on innovative methods to raise awareness (eg) Rani Panchayats
 - Rajendra Singh model of 'water-sustenance villages' can be adopted
 - Use of water tax & extraction limits on industries
- This can help to preserve 'water' and end the vulnerability of Future Generation.

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 an area of high flatlands that rise sharply above surrounding area.

(eg) Tibetan plateau, Deccan plateau.

Formation

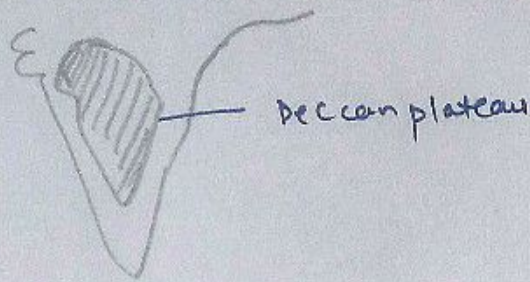
① By Thermal Expansion - replacement of cold mantle by hot Aesthenosphere.

(eg) Ethiopian plateau

② By Crustal Shortening - thrusting of one block of crust over other, raised in height (eg) Tibetan plateau

③ Volcanic eruption - flow of basaltic lava onto the surface, formation of basalt traps (eg) Deccan plateau.

④ By heating of underlying material is also considered (eg) Colorado plateau



Features

- Triangular in shape
- Extends across multiple states in central & South India

- Surrounded by Eastern & Western Ghats
- Satpura hills & Windhyas ranges on the North.

Economic Significance

- ① Rich in minerals (eg) Bauxite, Iron ore
 - ② Black soil - fertile land for growing Cotton.
 - ③ Hydroelectricity power generation through waterfalls (eg) Hogenakal falls
 - ④ Aesthetic & prominent Tourist locations
 - ⑤ Krishna-Godavari Basin ~~are~~ ^{has} high potential for shale gas
- Hence, Deccan plateau are economically & geographically vital for India.