

Start time: 1:00

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1417)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH SRIVASTAVA	Registration Number	137728
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Date	19-10-2020
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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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 also known as Grand Old Man of India. He had a profound impact on the national movement in the following ways -

- ① As a moderate leader - he used prayer, pamphlets, petitions to further the cause of national movement.
- ② Leadership on foreign soil - educated British on Indian cause through East India Association in London.
- ③ Help Extremists - understand true nature of British through -
 - a) Drain of wealth theory
 - b) Poverty & UnBritish rule in India

- ④ President of Congress - thrice and enriched it with his experience.
- ⑤ Social reforms - among Parsis was initiated by him. (Rehnumai Maziyadan Sabha, Rast goftar).

Thus, Dadabhai Naoroji played a very important role in Indian freedom struggle given Indian National Congress which was at the forefront of freedom struggle was formed by his & others efforts.

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।

The Quit India movement was launched in the backdrop of Britain joining World War-2 without asking Indians & giving piecemeal concessions like dominion status which was like a post dated cheque.

It marked a new direction in the freedom struggle-

- ① It had an element of spontaneity because people were left leaderless.
- ② Mahatma Gandhi had grown more militant in saying "Do or Die".
- ③ It gave a clear signal to British that their days in India were limited.

④ There was clear beginning of transfer of power to India in ^a true sense.

⑤ Even the movement provided a fertile ground for

a) entry of Indian National Army from the North East

b) RIN mutiny etc.

The people were confident & were ready to realise freedom at the earliest hour.

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।

The end of world war-2 was pivotal in giving new direction to the international world order. This can be seen in many ways -

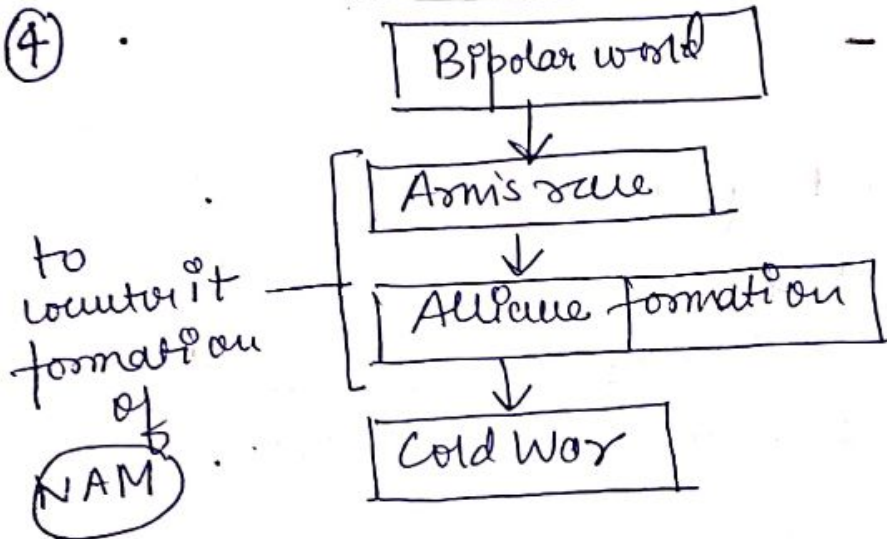
① Bipolar world under 2 superpowers
USA & USSR.

② Birth of UN - to prevent another world war and give voice to the third world countries.

③ Bretton Wood's twins - for a multilateral financial system - world bank & IMF for solving developmental & contingency issues.

In a guise to further the hegemony of USA.

(4)

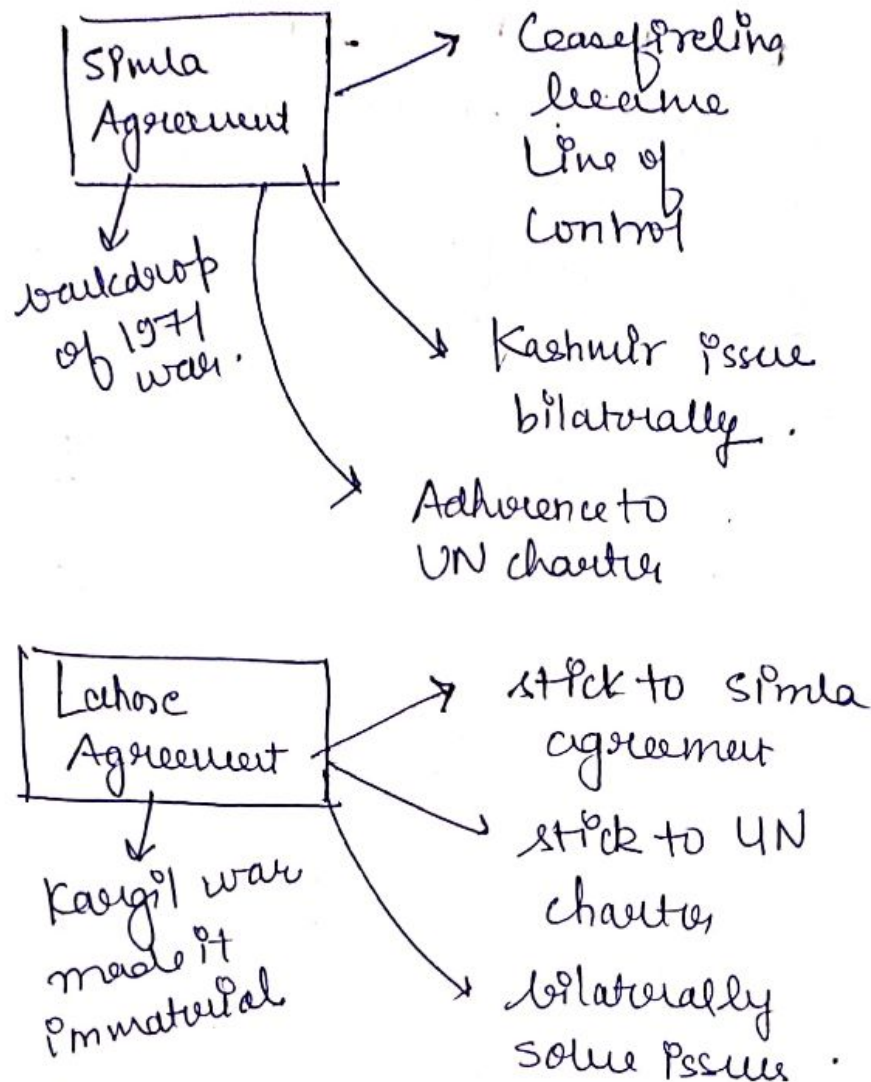


Thus, the post world war era
saw a cold war era which saw
the clash of capitalism with
communism.

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।



Pakistan's deep state involvement & state sponsored terrorism have decreased the utility.

Though India talks about dealing with Pakistan bilaterally, Pakistan uses third powers as counter weight.

Hence, the two treaties were milestones but the circumstances do not let the two countries walk together ahead

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 can be defined as alleviating the burden of individuals for affording basic goods like food and basic services like health through pension, subsidies, insurance etc. eg. Indira Gandhi National Old age pension.

But economic empowerment alone is not sufficient. Because in India, economic not/income mobility does not itself cause social mobility.

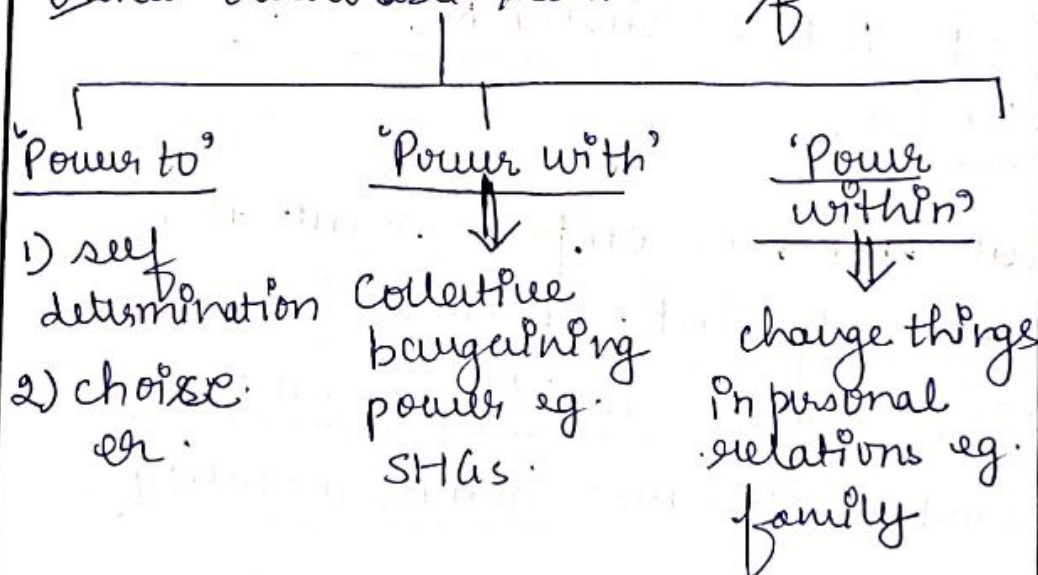
For instance,

- ① The violence against old age people continues despite the pensions like IGNDAPS.

② The 'Divyangjans' are viewed with contempt even if they are given money for assisted Instruments

③ Dalits continue to be considered untouchables

Social security hence must include a behavioral change so that the vulnerable sections of have



Economic empowerment along with social empowerment can help achieve Ambekar's social endosmosis and help attain sabka sath, sabka Vikas in true sense.

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 has caused free ^{socio-economic} population and diffusion of cultural ideas & identities in various regions.

Globalisation can be seen as local in the global in following ways -

① Indian festivals - being celebrated in Washington-D.C. eg Deepavali in white house.

② Cultural practices like Tai-chi, Kungfu of China is very famous in U.S.A., Europe etc.

③ Language like Bhojpuri are spoken in Caribbean countries like Mauritius etc.

Globalisation can be seen as global in local

① Dressing habit - almost everywhere in the world, Suits are seen as formal

② Language - English is the lingua franca amongst major : people from different states in India

③ Food habits - Macdonaldisation, Chinese foods are relished everywhere in India. Maggi Masala is another example of diffusion & fusion.

Though globalisation has helped create a composite cultural identity there are fallouts like, loss of Indigenous languages like Bo language in India

7. In light of persistence of various forms of violence against women in India, discuss the ways in which the issue can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा के विभिन्न रूपों की विद्यमानता के आलोक में, उन उपायों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनसे इस मुद्दे का प्रभावी ढंग से समाधान किया जा सकता है।

According to NCRB crime against women has increased by 10% in 2018-19. Domestic violence continues to have the largest share. Other forms of violence include -

① Sexual harassment { at workplace
marital rape
public place.

② Domestic violence { by husband
by parents
by relatives.

③ Poverty - because Gandhiji said "Poverty is the worst form of violence".

Ways in which violence against women can be addressed -

① Social empowerment - the 'power to' & 'power with' & 'power within'. eg

stop domestication of women.

2. Economic empowerment -

self employment
eg. using.

SHG bank linkage.

break the
glass
ceiling

maternity
benefit &
paternity

leaves eg. by

Zomato.

Kudumbashree, Millet

Sisters of Telangana.

This will increase their bargaining
power & hence reduce treatment as
a 2nd class citizen.

③ Political empowerment

→ Policies like SHWact,

SHE box.

political
representation

↓
parliament
reservation

④ Security

→ panic button in cabs

→ Internal Complaints
Committee.

→ CCTV cameras.

→ Pink police booth.

Schemes like Sakhi one stop
centre are good step to help
women who are victims of violence.

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 is a forest / collection of trees that grow within a city, or a human settlement. eg. Central Park area in New York city.

There are various benefits of urban forests-

① Microclimate - It can increase the albedo of the city region and keep it cooler. It is especially relevant in the light of Urban Heat Island formation.

② Groundwater - trees help in water penetration.

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graph TD
    Rainfall[rainfall] --> Runoff1[runoff]
    Rainfall --> Penetration1[penetration]
    Runoff1 --> UrbanFloods[urban floods]
    Penetration1 --> UrbanFloods
    Runoff2[runoff] --> Penetration2[penetration]
    Penetration2 --> Groundwater[groundwater augmentation]
    Rainfall -.-> Runoff2
    Rainfall -.-> Penetration2
    UrbanFloods -.-> Groundwater
    subgraph "due to urban concretisation"
        Runoff1
        Penetration1
        Runoff2
        Penetration2
    end
  
```

Hence, urban floods can also be minimised.

③ Common property resource - can bear fruits which can be used by neighbourhood people.

④ Recreational aspect of trees.

⑤ Carbon sequestration and help in meeting INDCs under Paris Climate deal.

The Indian Government has various schemes like -

① Nagar Van scheme

② Green India Mission etc.

Even the New Urban Agenda of UN Habitat III advocates for green spaces in the urban areas. It is essential for achieving SDG 11 of sustainable cities.

9. How has globalization impacted the location of the IT industry? (150 words) 10

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

Globalisation can be defined as the free movement of goods, services, ideas, people across international borders. The arrival of IT Industry revolution has revolutionised it.

IT industry location is affected basically by presence of skilled labour and agglomeration.

Otherwise, it can be located even in a remote area eg. BPO in the North East Area.

Globalisation has led to the formation of World cities like New York which have headquarters of various organisations. and hence IT Industries agglomerate here.

Further, global IT industries require highly skilled people which are available at major cities where airport connectivity is present.

Hence, cities like Delhi, Bangalore etc. are preferred.

Though, globalisation does affect location of IT industries they are decentralising to Tier 2- & Tier 3 cities like Lucknow, Indore etc.

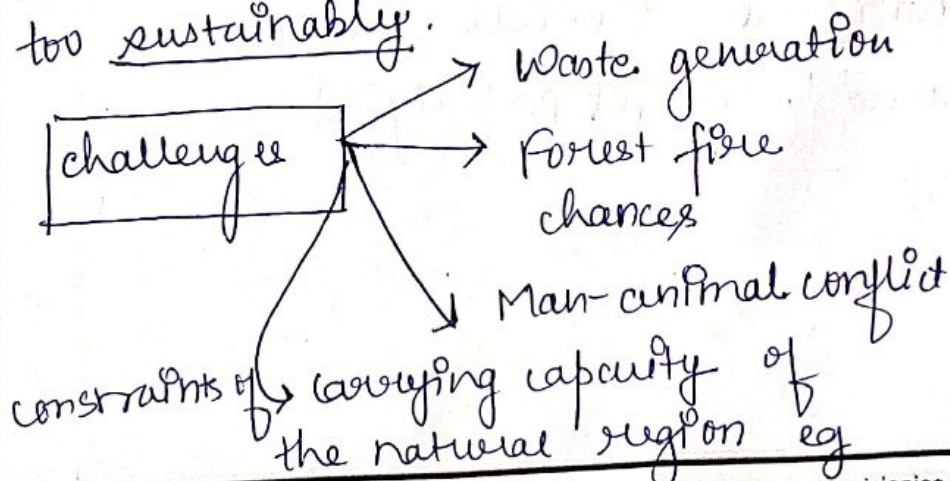
10. How can eco-tourism be used to sustainably harness the potential of tourism industry in India? Discuss the challenges and steps taken by the government in this context. (150 words) 10

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 can be defined as the tourism which is based on natural environments. It often has a intention to support conservational efforts.

India's tourism is has a major component of tourism to hill areas, forest areas etc because india is biogeographically blessed.

Hence, boosting eco-tourism can boost tourism in a big way & that too sustainably.



slope stability etc.

→ Infrastructure issues - like hotel construction in ecologically sensitive areas .eg. Kerala floods due to built up environment .

Steps taken by the government

- ① North East tourism circuit or under Swadesh Darshan scheme .
- ② Blue flag certification beaches
- ③ Coastal regulation zoning etc.

Eco tourism has both economic & recreational divides . But it must be managed properly .

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 have been pivotal in spurring growth of architecture in ancient India.

One of the major reasons was that these religions were adopted by rich traders who patronised various architectural elements.

Also, there was hierarchical diffusion & acceptance of these religions by kings like Ashoka, Kanishka, Gupta rulers etc.

Foreign rulers like Kushanas also eg Kanishka also patronised these religions & introduced foreign elements like Gandhara art.

Certain examples are -

① Sanchi Stupa and other stupas along with beautiful toranas etc. were built by Mauryans, Satavahanas

② Cave architecture also developed eg. Ajanta caves under Satavahanas, Sittaravasi Jain caves in South India.

③ Huge monolithic statue like Gomateswara by Ganga dynasty was built.

④ Temples like Dilwara temple in Rajasthan is a Jain temple

However, later these religions faced stiff competition from Hinduism and temple building became the main architectural activity post Gupta.

Various temples like Nagara style -
Khajuraho (Chandellas), Dravida
style - Brihadiswara (Cholas) &
Vesara by Rashtrakutas were built.
All of them happening in ancient 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।

The Indian National Congress can be called as a culmination of the earlier nationalist responses like Poona Sarvajanic Sabha, Madaras Mahajan Sabha. In 1885.

Lord Lytton's reactionary policies were in a large way responsible for its formation in the following ways -

- ① Lord Lytton passed the Arm's act which allowed the English to carry arms without license but a license was needed by Indians.
- ② He reduced the age for civil services from 21 to 19 years.
- ③ He woundered the Delhi Durbar

despite the famine.

④ He passed the Vernacular Press Act 1878

All this created a lot of discontent amongst Indians. For example, Surendranath Banerjee's India National Association in 1876 was forced against the reduction of age in civil service from 21 to 19.

Lord Ripon removed the vernacular press act which helped the nationalists to communicate, educate through the newspapers.

Though, Ripon wanted to remove racial discrimination from judiciary. But he had to modify the bill called and defeating its original purpose. This led to Ilbert Bill controversy.

It ~~was~~ was claimed by Widdowson
that Congress was formed in as
a safety valve against such discont
-ent - movements, the Indians used
it as a lightening conductor
against the British.

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। विद्योपण कीजिए।

Mahatma Gandhi remained a dominant figure in India's struggle for freedom since the day he arrived from South Africa to India.

He was a political strategist & genius who used adapted to changing situations in the following ways -

① Difference in Champaran, Kheda & Ahmedabad - He devised civil disobedience, mass struggle and hunger strike till death adapting to different situations.

② Non-cooperation movement & its withdrawal - He went all out

against British on Khilafat & Jallianwala
Bagh issue.

But withdrew the movement understand-
ing that heavy repression would
follow post Chauri-Chaura incident.

Also, he understood the importance of
struggle - true - struggle.

③ Formation of Swaraj party - He
understood the importance of keeping
Congress united and hence accepted
Council entry though initially opposed
to it.

④ Acceptance of Poorna Swaraj as a
demand when British denied dominion
status though initially he was
against it.

⑤ Quit India Movement & Gandhiji
a) Gandhiji gave all the chance to

British. But got Cripp's India Mission in the form of a 'post dated cheque'.

b) He knew Congress ranks were weak & hence advocated for Individual satyagraha to strengthen the Quit India movement.

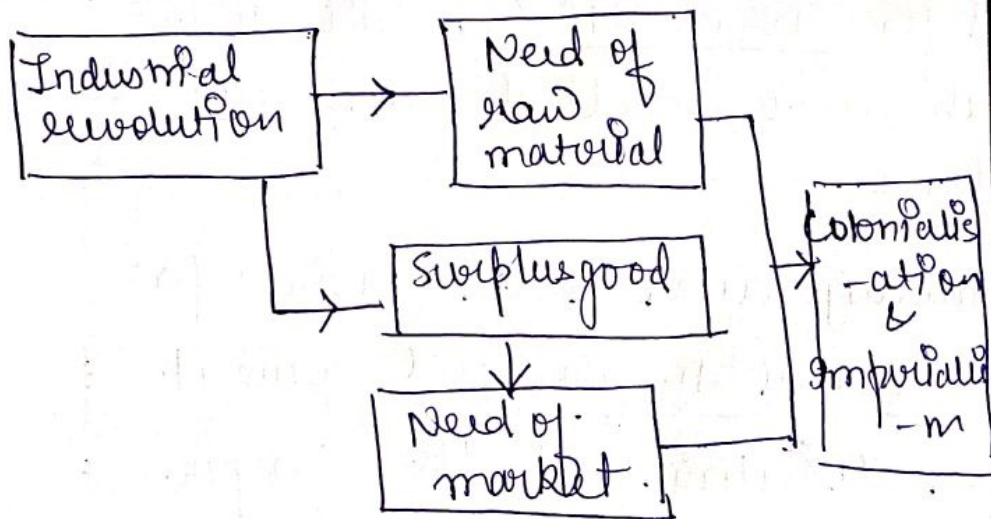
c) Finally, a major transformation was seen in him when he gave the call for 'Do or Die' which was much more radical than previous instances.

Gandhiji acted as an anchor for the freedom struggle and gave it proper direction at the proper 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।

The 18th century in Europe witnessed Industrial revolution. There was advent of modern manufacturing units which could make goods at a much faster rate at a much cheaper cost.



Initially, these countries went for mercantilism. Having captured the trade in the raw material regions they started selling

surplusⁱⁿ produce there itself.

Import was easy, export very costly for these areas.

These old Mercantile countries afterwards started colonising the areas like Africa, India, etc.

The Industrial revolution also provided excess capital which was invested in colonies & further strengthened imperialist control eg. Railways in India for raw material, soldier mobilisation.

The Industrial revolution required huge labour but at cheaper cost so slaves were taken from Africa to work. Hence,

colonisation & subjugation was
necessary.

Industrial revolution was the
source of 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 hierarchical division of the society which is based on endogamous, occupational and inherited by birth.

The Caste system crystallised during the Ancient Gupta period and has stood the test of time since then.

In the past few decades there were various attempts towards income and social mobility by providing fundamental rights against discrimination, affirmative action etc. by the Constitution as well as executive action. But, the caste system persisted by adaptation.

The Caste System adapted in the following ways -

① Political promises -

a) Post independence we have seen politicization of caste. The lower caste are considered vote banks and deliberate non-inclusive policies are made to make them exist in perpetuity.

b) Also, there has been castitisation of politics. People started voting their caste, not casting their votes.

c) Even the Dalit Panther movement, Kanshirani's Bahujan samaj movement strengthened caste identities rather than annihilating them.

d) Dominant caste groups like Jats, Gujjars, etc started demanding

for reservation post Maudal commissr

Socio-economic process helping
strengthen caste identity -

- ① Manual scavenging continue to face
untouchability. The Ghaziabad Case
study shows how they are
unable to seek alternate employment
and forced to work so.
- ② Government for eg. railways continues
to employ them in large numbers.
Though urbanisation has led to
entrenching etc but rural areas remain
dens of ignorance. An urgent need
of social endosmosis is ~~are~~ ^{there}.
Government efforts like monetary
benefits for inter-caste marriage,
Standup India etc can help
annihilate caste in the long run.

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 can be defined as voluntary collectivisation of people based on loyalty to one's own religion, race, language etc.

There are various positive and negative connotations attached to regionalism. They are discussed below.

Regionalism as a threat to National Integrity -

For	Against
① often extreme affiliation to a regionalistic view causes <u>secessionist</u> tendencies eg.	① It helps promote <u>social capital</u> & hence better <u>social outcomes</u> eg. <u>Kerala</u> .

Dravidian movement,
demand for Greater
Nagaland.

② The smaller sub-
units formed may
not be economically
sustainable & internal
security issues like
Naxalism may happen

② Better performance
of newly formed
states economically
eg. Uttarakhand.

③ & More linguistic
and cultural
development.

Regionalism as a tool to facilitate
political participation

① Regionalism may lead to formation of
smaller states.

② Here, political mobilisation based
on local issues will arise.

③ Regional parties will raise
local voices.

- ④ Federalism can be strengthened.
- ⑤ Language, cultural convergence can bring better social capital & social outcome.

However, the regional political consciousness can stall political participation -

① Sons of the soil doctrine eg. Maharashtra
New Nismar Sena against Bihari
migrants.

② It can cause cartelisation eg various
cartels control roads in Nagaland &
collect taxes stunting growth.

A broader recognition of regionalism may be necessary but the initiatives like Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat, Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas are necessary to ensure no discontentment.

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 basically methane gas accompanied with trace of other hydrocarbons. It has a high calorific value and burns almost completely and hence it has become an important primary energy source.

For example, in India there are various gas pipelines being laid e.g. Uja banga programme in Eastern India.

The uses to which natural gas can be put are as follows—

- ① Raw material - for other industries.

For example—

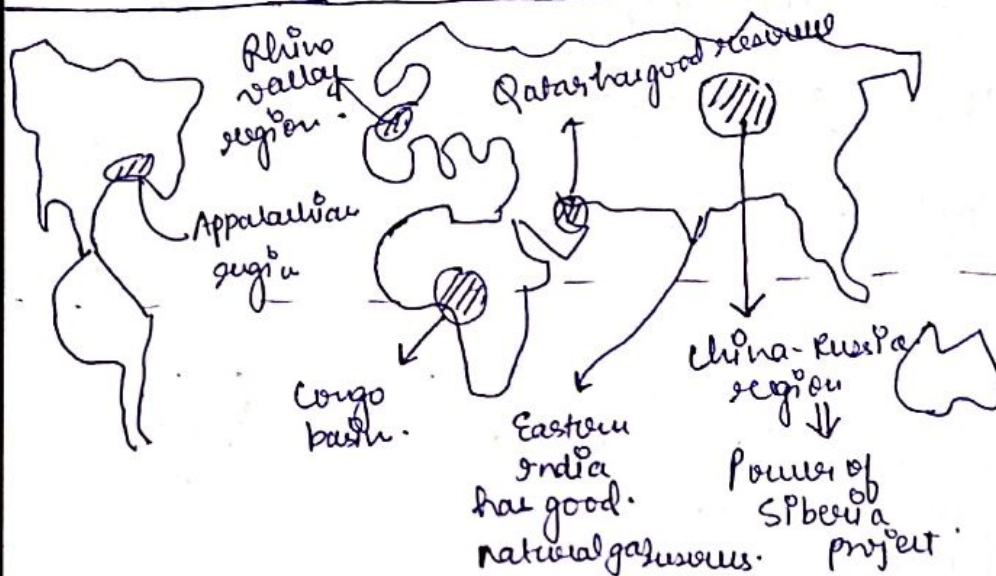
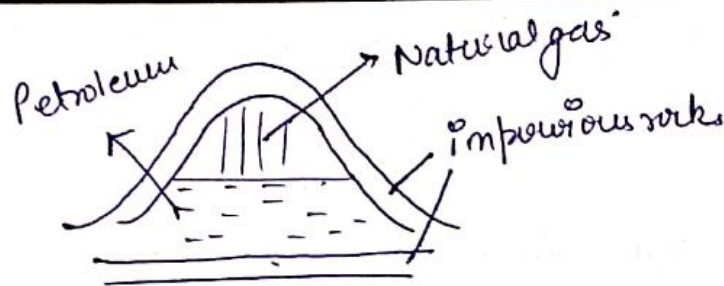
- (a) Urea manufacturing units

Use for producing ammoniacal liquors etc.

② Energy for vehicles - various cities in India eg. New Delhi run on compressed natural gas.

③ Domestic purposes - it's a good substitute for LPG and can be supplied as a part of city gas distribution for cooking etc.

There are various regions in the world where natural gas is found. It is found mainly trapped in antiform anticline / syncline of porous sedimentary rocks. Just above petroleum reserves. as shown in the figure below

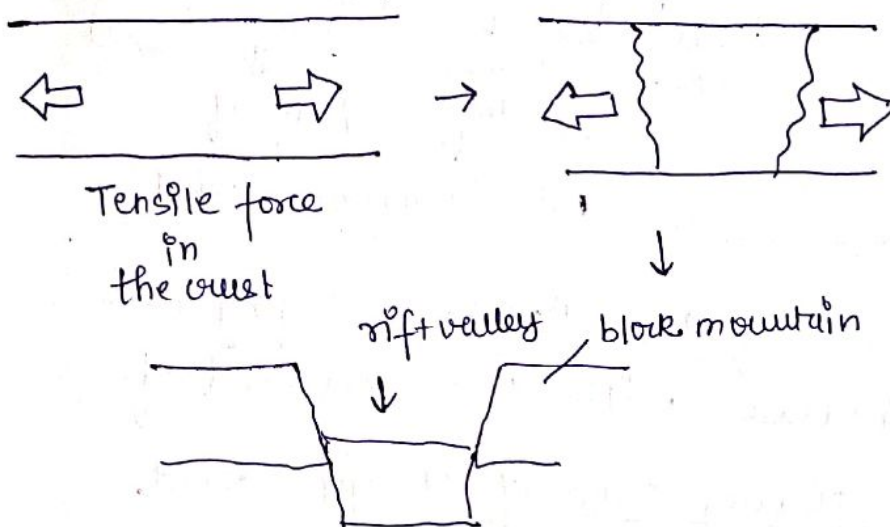


The use of natural gas is projected to increase with the demand of more cleaner source of energy and the overall demand of energy increasing. However, impetus must be given to renewable energy like Solar through International Solar Alliance for a Sustainable development by 2030.

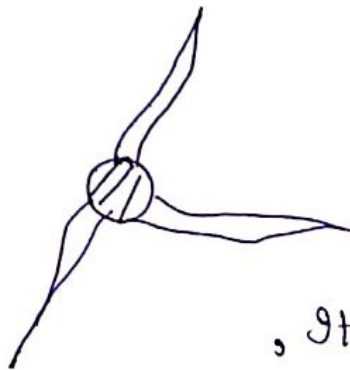
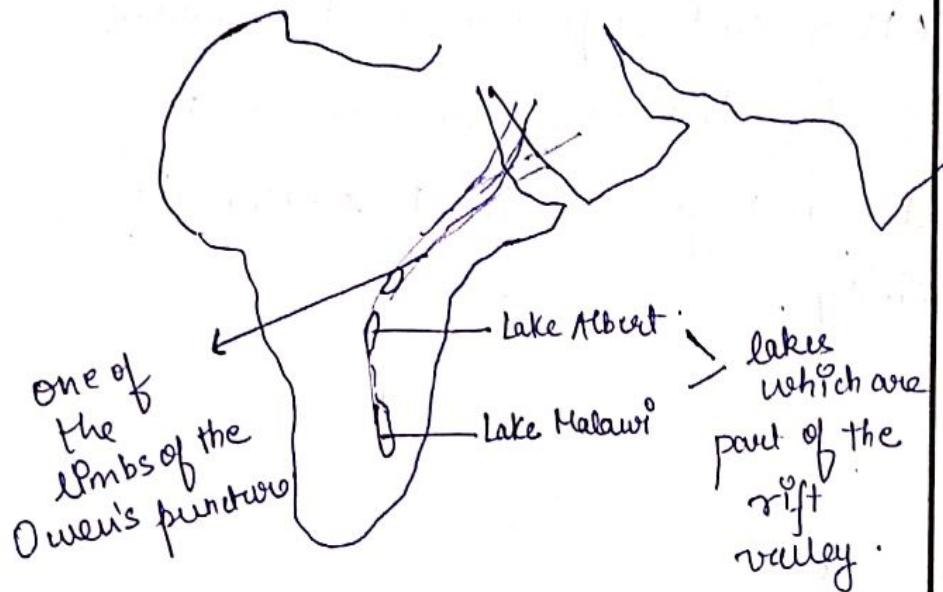
18. Describe the process of rift valley formation, with special emphasis on the Great Rift Valley System. . (250 words) 15

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

Rift valley formation is caused due to faulting / fracturing caused in the earth's crust because of tangential forces.



The endogenetic forces due to the friction caused by the mantle plumes causes such a phenomena.



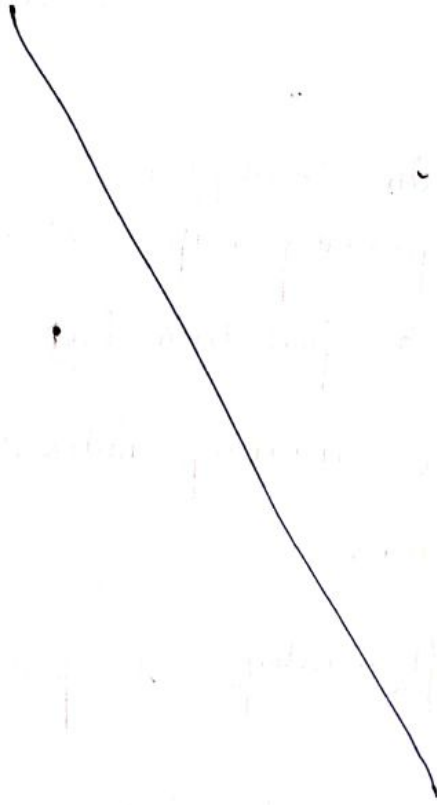
In Geology as a general principle whenever a fracture happens

, it is accompanied by 3 such limbs.

The African rift valley is part of such a limb.

However, it is inactive and not growing any further.

Other such rift valleys for example
the San Andreas fault are active
and undergo frequent earthquake
activity.

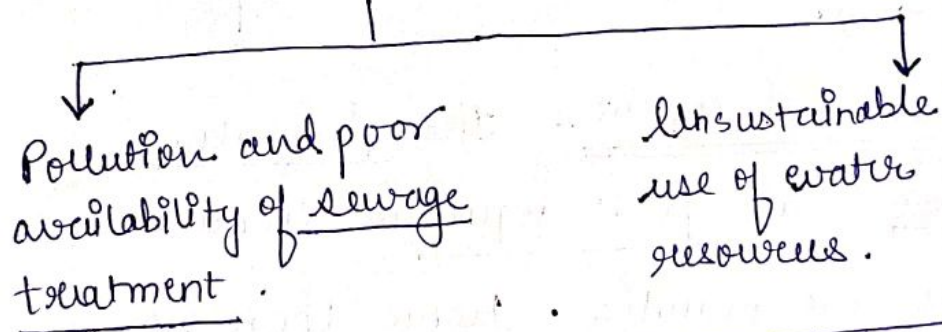


19. India's water resources have witnessed rapid depletion due to a mix of economic, geographic, and political factors. Explain and discuss its implications. (250 words) 15

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

India is a water stressed country with per capita availability of less than 1700 m³ of water per year. (17% world population & just 4% freshwater resources).

Above that India is facing rapid water resource depletion due to:-



The economic reasons responsible are -

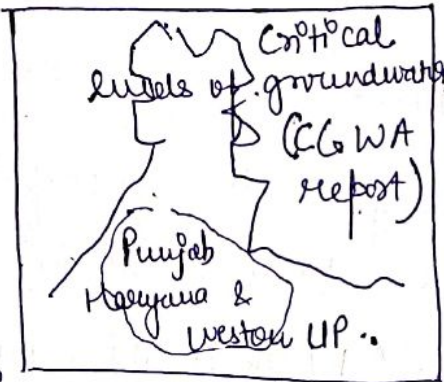
① Water budgeting - is not present in India.

② Agriculture - ~~A~~ uses more than 85% of ground as well as surface.

water. Most of the irrigation is flood irrigation which is unsustainable.

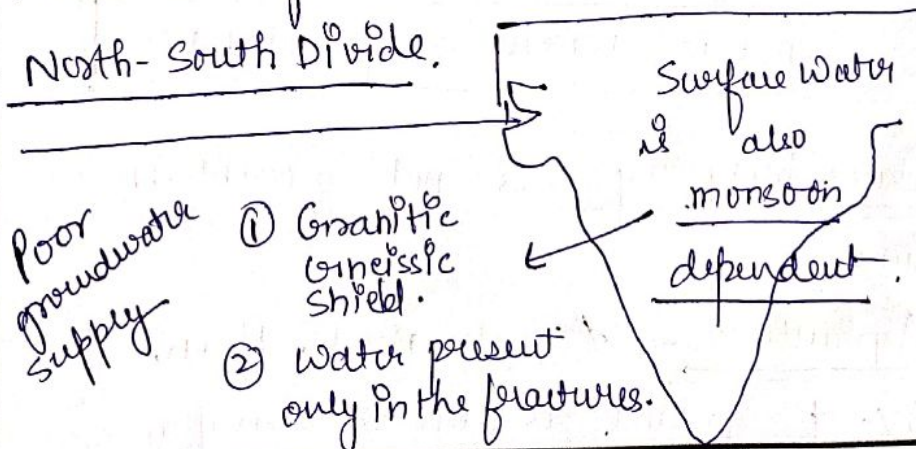
③ Industrial usage - they release polluted water directly into the river bodies, wetlands. Only 38%

sewage treatment is present all over India.



④ The Geographic reasons are-

① Geological reasons - The Peninsular region has poor aquifers because rocks are granitic. Hence there's a North-South Divide.



② Climatic factors - The monsoon is an erratic system. Also, coupled with the climate change it's prediction is quite difficult. It makes water resource depletion rampant.

The political factors are as follows-

① Electricity subsidy - to farmers makes them overexploit groundwater especially in western UP, Punjab, Haryana.

② According to some laws, the water under one's land is considered to be one's own property.

Water management requires supply side augmentation by river rejuvenation etc. and demand side reduction by rainwater harvesting, watershed management etc. Nalae Jal scheme is a good initiative to alleviate the water stress.

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 elevated landforms which have a flat top surface and precipitous or sloping sides.

Plateau formation can occur in a number of ways -

- ① Cratonic shields - these are exposed plutonic batholiths which were lying under superincumbent sedimentary rocks. eg. Canadian shield.
- ② Volcanic shields - these are formed to flow of basaltic lava through a fissure volcano. eg. Deccan plateau.
- ③ Tectonic plateaus - these might be elevated highlands which might have converted into plateaus.

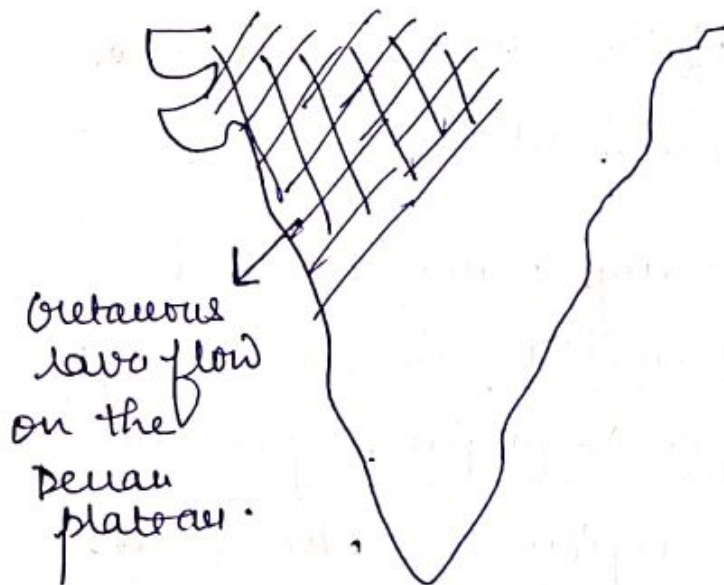
due to erosion.

4) ~~Mesa~~ Mesas - can be an example of plateau.

Deccan Plateau features are discussed below -

① It is a part of ancient Gondwanaland.

② It is covered with basaltic lava flow in the North Western part i.e. Maharashtra plateau.



③ It is interlocking i.e. stepped topography.

④ There's presence of sedimentary rocks between granitic rocks called bagh & lameta layers etc.

The economic significance of Deccan plateau is as follows-

① Rich in mineral resources like iron, Manganese etc in Chikmagalur, Shimoga etc.

② Black soil of the area is conducive for cotton, groundnut cultivation.

③ There are many waterfalls and hence hydroelectricity is possible eg. Krishnarajaseger, Nagarkurnool dam.

The Deccan region is one of the important divisions of physiographic regions of India.