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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	NISHA	Registration Number	962917
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH.	Date	29-12-2020
Center	ONLINE		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
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।

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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. Hampi is aptly called 'the city carved in stone'. Elucidate the architectural and historical significance of this site. (150 words) 10
हम्पी को प्रायः 'पाषाण में उत्कीर्णित नगर' कहा जाता है। इस स्थल के स्थापत्य संबंधी और ऐतिहासिक महत्व का विशदीकरण कीजिए।

Hampi is called the cultural capital of the Vijayanagar Empire along with being political and economic centre.

Historical significance

- ↳ City located b/w Tungabhadra doabs
- ↳ Highly fertile and strategic location
- ↳ has been the site of contention b/w vijaynagar vs gajapatis and later Ahmednagar and Golconda.

Architectural significance : 'city carved in stone'.

- ↳ surrounded by walls built with stones although without mortar but interlocking pattern.

- ↳ strong irrigational channels. surviving till date with deep networks.
- ↳ Temple Building - central architectural activity with secular trends and Bhaktism as well. Eg. Vithalswami Temple, Hazaraswami
- ↳ Fort Building with new and open style. Eg. Lotus Mahal in pyramidal structure.
- ↳ carved pillars, intricate designs with musical features inside the temple
- ↳ Hampi Chariot - has been one of the most beautiful feature and one of the reason of Hampi Being UNESCO World Heritage site
- ↳ Public Platforms for ritual performance
Since all these were 'carved in stone', Hampi is rightly called as 'City carved in stone' with special contribution from 'Krishnadeva Rai'.

2. Explain how the intellectual and political work during the freedom struggle contributed to the erosion of the myth of benevolence of the British rule.

(150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को खत्म किया।

The intellectual and political work throughout the world has done the work to awaken people out of slumber and to make them realise the real situations, same was with India's freedom struggle.

Contribution to erode the myth of benevolence of the British Rule:-

- ① The Biggest contribution came from Drain of wealth theory

By DB Naoroji

The Poverty & Un-British Rule in India

Provided intellectual background to the future freedom struggle.

gave the strongest economic critique to the Benevolence of British Rule.

- ② Pamphlets written by Surendra Nath Banerjee to request, petition to increase Indians' participation.

- ③ Works by social Reformers to awaken the sleeping spirit of Indians and raise voice against social evils. - Arya Samaj - Satyarth Prakash,
- ④ Nationalist writings by Aurobindo Ghosh and Patriotism by Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay - Anand Math to instil nationalist feelings.
- ⑤ Revolutionary works - Pathar Sabi, Philosophy of Bomb
- ⑥ Economic and Political situation under British Rule by - R C Roy - India Today, The Social Background of Indian Nationalism etc.
- ⑦ Gandhian work on Hind Swaraj (Strongest critique of British Imperialism) and Young India.
- ⑧ ~~And~~ Hence there were numerous political and intellectual work which provided ideological struggle against British colonialism which were rooted in objective facts.

3. The Government of India Act, 1919, not only marked major changes in British India but also equally significant responses from the leadership of the national movement. Examine. (150 words) 10

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 ने न केवल ब्रिटिश भारत में बड़े परिवर्तनों को चिह्नित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व से भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919 is considered as a watershed in the Indian freedom struggle movement. It is transformationary because:-

(i) Major changes in British India -

- Introduced for the first time bicameral legislature - upper house & lower house.
- Dyarchy at the provincial level - Reserved subjects to grant ~~as~~ some autonomy at the provincial level but never fructified. Transferred subjects
- Extended the separate electorate - Sikhs, Europeans
- Introduced direct elections for first time but limited franchise.
- Government promised to work towards constitutional govt and review in 10 yrs (later Simon Commission)

(ii) Responses from the leadership:

- Adequate representation not given to Indians in viceroy's executive council.
 - Hostile Environment due to Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala, First world war - ~~no~~ further added to grievances
 - Strongest Response came in the form of Non Cooperation Movement under Gandhi ji
to lead an extraconstitutional struggle i.e. questioning the very legitimacy of Raj and phase of cooperation ended, thus status of INC raised.
 - Transformation within the INC - provincial centres, expansion in peoples participation, factions within Congress & outside - Annie Besant, Jinnah left the Congress.
 - Communal Harmony was maintained.
 - Later after movement factions
 ↗ to participate in elections (Swarajists)
 ↘ whether not (No changes)
- Thus GOI 1919 was transformationary phase in India's freedom struggle.

4. Arab unity as a goal has been ever elusive to achieve. Comment.

(150 words) 10

एक लक्ष्य के रूप में अरब एकता कभी न प्राप्त किया जा सकने वाला भ्रम रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Arab Nationalism has been one of strongest feature of politics in the middle east and has been both cause of consequences of several international events.

- The goal has been elusive since the disintegration of Ottoman Empire and role of international players in its meddling.
- The great old man as Ottoman Empire was called had deep internal division which was becoming militarily weak cannot sustain the Arab Nationalism for long and disintegrated after Russia-Turkish war.
- Balkan wars further led to more faults
- Imperialist Response (Severes Treaty) was also not well received by the dream remained elusive.

- Parallel to all these factors, there was another rising tide and opposition to Arab Nationalism - came in the form of Zionism - Jewish movement towards Middle East - settlement where they historically view it as their homeland. The false promises by Imperialist forces Balfour declaration also did not work.
- Mandate System - spheres of influence of superpowers in Arab world.
- The final blow to Arab Nationalism came in the form of formation of Israel (1948) and then Six days war (1970s) - defeat of Arab countries by Israel and its expansion.
- The dream is still illusive - controversies of 'Palestinian question' and its uncompromising & inflexible attitude also hindering negotiation.
- Thus there are internal divisions (Shia-Sunni), (Sunni-Sunni) conflicts and internal fault lines which is also hindering the Arab unity due to vested interests.

5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. (150 words) 10

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Women's participation in Indian National Movement has been crucial and they fought alongside men against Imperialism.

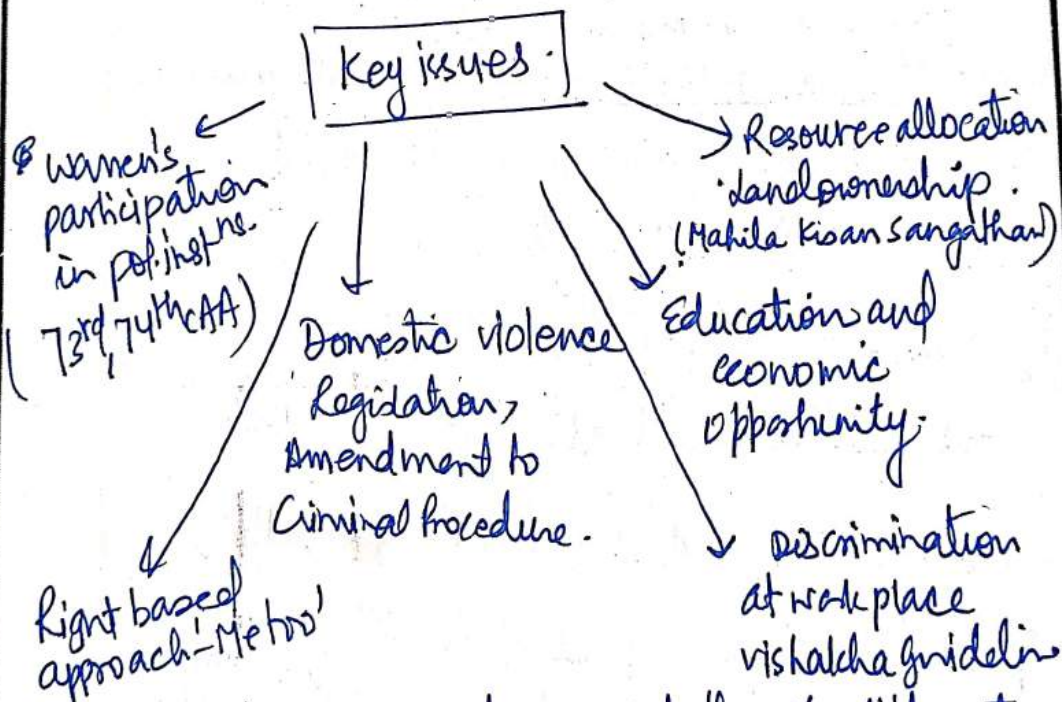
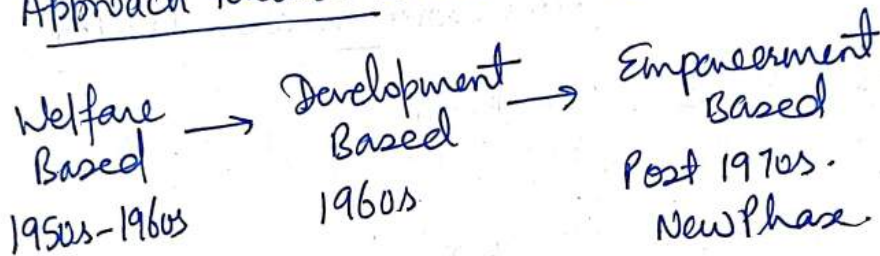
After Independence there was a lull in feminist movement in India due to belief in Silent Revolution.

New phase emerged after 1960s -

- International Awareness - about continuing gender ~~justice~~ injustice - UN Decade for women.
- 'Towards Equality' Report highlighted continued discrimination.
- Feminist ideas - to fight Dowry Deaths, domestic violence, Rape victimisation.
- Organisations such as All India Organisation of Women, Swabhimani, National Association for Women's Rights emerged.

→ Environmental Sustainability - Ecofeminism
 movements against Sardar Sarovar Dam
 (Narmada Bachao Andolan), Chipko Movement,
 leader such as Vandana Shiva, Smt Madhu etc.

→ Approach towards movement women



Thus the movement emerged through different phases and achieved several milestones as well as setbacks.

5. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वपिछा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

When asked from Ambedkar what kind of Society he dreamt for India - he replied - I want a society which is based on liberty, equality and fraternity which can empower people socially, politically and economically (Preamble of Constitution).

Social Empowerment - prerequisite :

for nation's development :-

- Without social capabilities person cannot achieve other functionings - eg. social stigma faced by SC/ST despite legislations.
- Health & Education strongest pillar of India's social institution w/o them skill development cannot happen.
- To address historical injustice - SC/ST/women to provide a levelled platform for growth.
- Benefits of Development to be distributed.

India's still lacks in social empowerment

- Gender gap index (112 Rank)
- Global Hunger Index (94/107)
- Literacy rates different for male and females.
continuing oppression against backward castes.

Indicators of National Development

↳ economic empowerment can happen without social empowerment as per capita income of India is rising but inequality is also rising — (Rural-urban divides) Oxfam Report — 1% own 74% wealth.

↳ Multidimensional poverty continues to exist

↳ Socially Empowered → Skilled people with good health → contributes to National development.

Govt's efforts toward social empowerment —

Reservation, SC, ST-economic opportunities- Stand up India; SSY, PMKVY, PM Mahu Vandana Yojna.

Thus social empowerment is the firm foundation of any nation without which building cannot be built

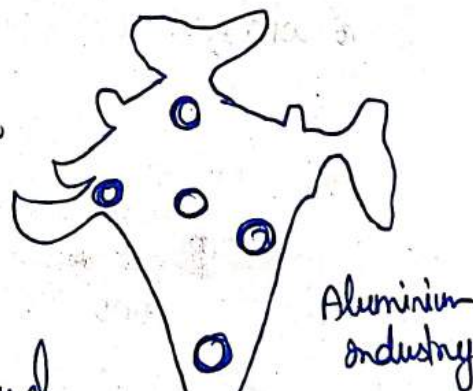
7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. (150 words) 10

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Aluminium is an important mineral used in infrastructure building, electronics, India however lacks the reserves and import the mineral from Australia, China etc.

Factors influencing location of Aluminium Industry:

- ★ Availability of Raw material (Weber Principle).
- ★ Availability of labour - to minimise input cost.
- ★ Availability of Market also influences eg location near b/w Raw material location and market
- ★ Provision of electricity and Infrastructure - logistics - Road, port connectivity -
- ★ Location near iron and steel industry as it uses their by products and is also input in industry



Importance of Aluminium Industry—

- Lighter, cheaper - makes it economically viable
- Input in car and automobile building.
- Electronics manufacturing circuit boards.
- Also used in ship building — lighter & malleable.
- Chief inputs in manufacturing medicine devices.
- Conductivity properties makes it good source for wires, transmission infrastructure

Thus Aluminium industry has varied use in different economic activities due to its versatile qualities and low cost.

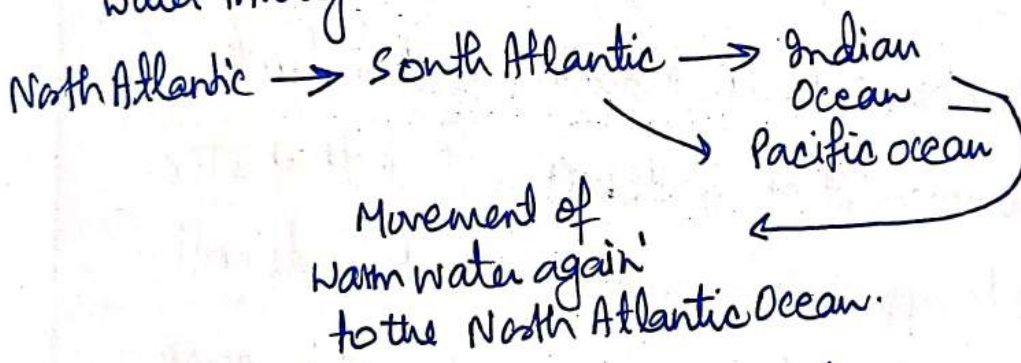
8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वैश्विक जलवायु प्रणाली की अंतरसंयोजनात्मकता को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The Earth Climate system is global due to global pressure belts, conveyor belts and further due to climate change the interconnectedness is reshaping and transforming.

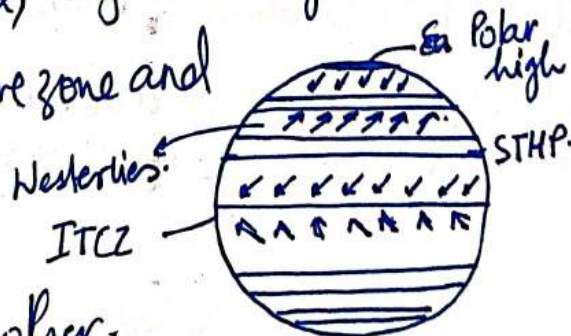
Interconnectedness can be explained :-

- 1) Global conveyor belt - movement of ocean water through currents



- 2) Pressure Belts = interconnected and dynamic nature of = E Trade wind belts, Ferrel Cell, Hadley Cell, dynamically induced Subtropical High Pressure zone and

Westerlies and Polar high respectively and their origin linked to each other.



- 3) Global climate system is also linked in
upper troposphere in the form of global
movement of geostrophic winds $\rightarrow$ Polar Jetstream
Subtropical
Westerly
Easterly Jetstream
making their influence
being felt globally. (Western disturbance)
- 4) El Nino, ~~El~~ El Nino Modoki, La Nina -
formed across the regions due to movement of
pressure belts as well as ocean currents also has
global influence.
- 5) Monsoon system in India - impacted due to
the movement of trade belts and shift of ITCZ
due to apparent movement of sun towards north.
- 6) Temperate cyclones - air mass formation across
wide area -
Climate change, rising global temperature, ocean
levels and temperature is thus influencing global
and local phenomenon - due to interconnectedness.

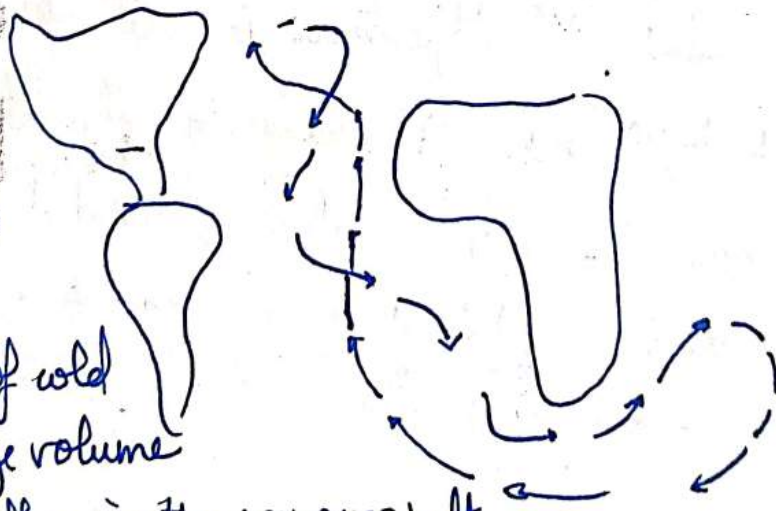
9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10
'अटलांटिकीफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

'Atlantification' is one of the manifestation of climate change due to which the temperature water circulation, salinity distribution is getting impacted. in the Atlantic ocean.

Atlantification :->

-> Atlantic Meridional Ocean Circulation is getting strengthened ~~due~~ because of warmer temperature in the Equatorial climate and warming of Indian ocean.

-> Arctic ice is melting at faster rate -> leading to submergence of cold water of large volume which is strengthening the conveyor belt



→ warming of Indian ocean is recharging & and
reshaping the conveyor belt thus
intensifying the belt and weather pattern
leading to Atlantification.

Ecological consequences

- ↳ Changing weather patterns influencing
coastal states, precipitation rises.
- ↳ Migration of ocean organisms getting
impacted: Marine Ecology.
- ↳ Global impact - till Indian and Pacific
Ocean and Antarctica ocean belts.

As Atlantification is still not studied
in its depth and with changing climate
phenomenon proper analysis of wind speeds
becomes crucial to design strategy to mitigate
adverse impacts.

10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Salinity is the amount of salt contained in a specific amount of sample being taken (1 ltr) although global average remains same but due to local factors salinity varies across regions -

Factors affecting salinity:

- ①. Evaporation losses - greater evaporation - greater salinity -
- ②. Inflow of rivers - freshwater - which declines salinity
- ③. Polar areas = ice forms $\Rightarrow$ salinity increases in adjoining areas.
- ④. Precipitation decreases salinity.
- ⑤. Wind movement and speed $\Rightarrow$ higher the speed, higher will be evaporation $\Rightarrow$ greater will be salinity.

Greater salinity $\Rightarrow$

★ North Sea = ice formation leads to greater concentration of solute (salt) particles in water.
No inflow of freshwater

★ Arabian Sea $\Rightarrow$ enclosed geographical location
 - higher evaporation
due to enclosed nature
 - less inflow of rivers as compared to West Bay of Bengal Branch.
 - presence of deserts around it

★ Red Sea = higher evaporation losses due to direct sunlight, no freshwater inflow.

Hence salinity varies across regions due to local geographical & climatic factors.

11. Comment on the significance of the Sangam literature as a source for understanding the history of that period. (250 words) 15

संगम काल के इतिहास को समझने के एक स्रोत के रूप में संगम साहित्य के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Sangams are the assemblies of 460 poets who compiled around 2500 literature works which acts as a rich source of social, political and economic history of 3 BCE-3 CE Century period.

Significance of Sangam Literature

- Sources: Ettutokai, Pattupattu, Manimekalai, Silapadikaram (Adigal).
- Tolkapiyam - Sanskrit Grammar in Tamil by Tolkapiyar.
- Aham and puram literature = love, compassion, war, history of kings.
- Narrative and didactic literature - providing stories of kings as well as philosophies around that period.

- Political History of dynasties - Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
- Economic activities related to trade, commerce between South India and Roman Empire and overseas trade through ships.
- Cultural Interactions with Mauryan Empire also mentioned.
- Social structure - presence of different class of people, labours, vishthi, ploughmen, military personnel, kings and priestly class and their interaction.
- Three Assemblies were held with primary at Madurai where the literature was compiled. Along with the poems, grammars, novels were written with love stories.

- Conditions of women were depicted -
love marriage was allowed but sati was
also practiced.
- Rich source of linguistic history - Tamil
grammar-, evolution of Tamil language.
- Depiction of interaction between social and
political relations - distribution of war booty etc.

Thus Sangam literature is a rich indigenous
source of India's Ancient South Indian history,
giving minute details of socio-political-
economic-cultural milieu of that time.

12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post- independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Sardar Patel is called as the 'The Iron Man of India', similarly, Bismarck was the Iron Man in Germany, both of whom shaped their country's future in innumerable ways.

Significance of Role played by Sardar Patel :

→ Pre independent India :

★. Mobilisation of Peasants — Kheda Satyagraha
and organisation of Peasants — Rowlatt Satyagraha

★. Social empowerment of people in rural areas with support of Gandhi's reconstruction phase in the freedom struggle.

★. Political influence on Freedom Struggle at critical juncture — No Changers after Non-cooperation Movement

- ★ Awareness among people through his brilliant and grounded and persuading oratory skills.
- ★ Gave inspiration to the future young leaders. like Bhagat Singh, Subhash Chandra Bose.
- ★ Local cadre of leadership was the success of Gandhian movement - attributed to leaders like Sardarji, Sarojini, C Rajagopalachari etc.
- ★ Participation in movements - NCM, CDM, SIM etc.

Post Independent India :- Partnership with Nehru in future strategy planning (Home Minister)

- Constituent Assembly - debates
- Given responsibility to unite India and completed the job with full responsibility - Junagarh, Hyderabad (Police action and united 520+ princely states).
- Belief in steel frame of India - Bureaucracy - and inspired them for welfare of India.

Although Sardarji and Bismarck belong to different phases of history, they can be compared:-

- Unification with Iron hand — Patel — Hyderabad.
- Bismarck —
diplomacy — using
Austria, Denmark for
Prussian unification
- Influential personality who enjoyed legitimacy
of people and thus enjoyed their support.
- Acted for their National Interest — unification
prior to development.

However there were difference in strategies
as Patel did not believe in imperialism and
India never colonised another state, thus
even though both have same end (National interest)
but different means to achieve the same.

13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples.

(250 words) 15

रियासतों में राजनीतिक लामबंदी कोई अचानक घटित होने वाली परिघटना नहीं थी, बल्कि एक क्रमिक प्रक्रिया थी जिसका संबंध राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के साथ था। उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

India under British were divided into two spheres- British India (colony of British) and the Princely states who enjoyed limited sovereignty but ruling in the name of Princes.

Political Mobilisation in Princely states:

→ Gradual process as the princes in these areas right from beginning tried to suppress any unrest.

→ Congress influence was limited as Congress took active participation to mobilise people under princely state after 1920s. Eg Nehru heading the Conference of People from Princely states.

- organisation of Raja Mandals did points towards will of people to participate in the National Movement.
- Liberal governance in princely states like Travancore, Baroda and Mysore also prevented the rise of people against British Imperialism who wanted to improve education.
- Rich Resource base of revenues in states like Hyderabad and Amagarh, Bikaner also made the political mobilisation a slow process in princely states.
- Lack of strong leadership in princely states due to fear of suppression by the king also prevented the organisation of people.
- Britishers' indirect influence in the princely states made them act like 'Buffers' in the storm water, 'Break' in national uprising.

- However later after 1920s as the mobilisation of people against British became national phenomenon movement reached to these areas.
- Economic hardship of people in princely states - Revenue, peasants' oppression also acted as contributing factor
- Congress also opened the door for participation of people in Indian National Movement and later on unified -- with the leadership of Gandhi and other local leaders.

Thus although the mobilisation was gradual but the interest of all people was ultimately unified against the oppressive British regime as well as anti-democratic, anti-people princes

14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitiate world peace in the aftermath of the World War-II? (250 words) 15

Discuss.

यूरोप के बाहर साम्यवाद के प्रसार की संभावित भयावहता और इसके प्रति अनुक्रियाओं ने द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विश्व शांति को कैसे भंग किया? चर्चा कीजिए।

The End of World War II saw the ~~times~~ triumph of two superpowers - US & USSR with Capitalism and Communism as their respective ideology which remained at loggerheads till the disintegration of USSR.

Spread of Communism outside Europe:

- In response to Truman doctrine and Molotov Plan, Warsaw pact emerged from Communist Block to aid the newly independent countries as well as European nations reemerging after war.
- The spread of Communist initially was peaceful but as the rivalry b/w the two blocs increased ~~the~~, both blocs used force (military and economic) to increase their sphere of influence.

- Rise of Communist China also aided in increasing apprehension in the Western World
- Korean War - ultimately leading to Communist-controlled Northern Korea and capitalist controlled Southern Korea. disturbed the peace in East Asia.
- Proxy wars in African Continent - Algeria, Egypt, Sudan etc to increase sphere of influence and fear of domino effect.
- Rising Totalitarianism under Communist regime also disturbed the peace in the mainland Russia as well its neighbouring countries.
- Vietnam War - also proxy war where US militarily interfered to undermine Ho Chi Minh government under Communist banner.

- Cuban Missile Crisis - also a manifestation of disturbing peace which was later resolved.
- Spread of communism in Central Africa and Afghanistan - led to repercussions till today and ultimately end of the disintegration of USSR.

Although Communism provided stable regimes in many countries - China, Eastern Europe but the military intervention of USSR and the totalitarian tendencies of regimes disturbed the peace post World War II.

15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse.

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(250 words) 15

North East region of India is geographically isolated and connected to mainland India via 22-25 km wide Chicken neck corridor which has shaped the political developments in the region along with other factors.

States in N.E - result of multiple phases of Reorganisation:

- Multi-ethnic uprisings for separate state and autonomy started just after independence - Nagaland under NSCN, * Manipur, Tripura etc.
- Through peace talks and promise of autonomy within Indian union, unity and integrity of state was maintained.

- State Reorganisation Act 1956 started the reorganisation in the North East.
- Nagaland state was carved out of Assam state, adjoining Arunachal and Manipur; however the demand for Greater Nagalim still continues.
- Meghalaya - at first was substate under Assam but given statehood in 1976.
- Tripura, Manipur were elevated from ~~pro~~ union territories to complete statehood after the result of rising inter-tribal conflicts and to grant limited autonomy under Constitutional provisions only.
- The ~~ex~~ state of Sikkim also has evolved its relation with India from Associate state to complete state after Constitutional Amendment (35th) and it has been peaceful since then.

→ Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh were elevated from UT status to state along with goa in 1980s.

→ There are ² autonomous district council under Schedule 6 of the constitution to meet the secessionist demands of tribals.

→ Peace accords = Mizoram (Rajeev Gandhi Govt)
 Dipuna
 Recent Bodoland accord
 ongoing Nagatalks

Thus the evolution of states in NE has been an ~~a~~ process in phases and the state is still negotiating peacefully to fulfil the demands under constitution.

16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीक्ष्ण बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation is the phenomenon of interconnectedness, interdependence among different regions of the world. The recent phase being globalisation 3.0 started from 1990s has shaped Indian culture in various domains.

Globalisation enriched Indian Culture:-

- India is a nation with global interests - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam - globalisation has is thus in compliance with India's cultural traditions.
- values of liberty, equality, independence in individuals - awareness about rights as well as duties.
- Trade growth - economic opportunities after FDI, FII inflow.
- Celebration of festivals Christmas etc

→ Poverty Alleviation -

Eg UN estimates - b/w 1995 to 2005, India
o elevated 211 Millions out of poverty.
o through its liberalisation and globalisation
policy.

→ Gender Empowerment - changing family structure
digital empowerment of women.

→ Exploration of India's comparative advantage
in services sector and rise of skilled manpower.

Eg- BPO, ICT, ICTE.

→ Influence of Indian culture abroad - Sanskrit
language, Yoga, Meditation, tourism etc.

Challenges along with opportunities

↳ Neglect of Agriculture sector by state

↳ Influence of western traditions in India -
Party Culture, Jeans, Pizza, McDonalds,
Ball culture etc.

- Feminisation of Poverty along with opportunities
cyber threats, lack of social security.
- Nuclearisation of family from joint family
tradition of India
- Individualism as against communitarianism
and communal harmony
- Children being influenced by Western Media
and the American cultural hegemony impacting
child's behaviour who is thinking Indian culture
as inferior.
- Rising inequalities.
Thus PM Modi has rightly called for
globalisation with Humane face and
glocalisation - growth of local with global
should be the way forward

17. Modernisation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities.
(250 words) 15

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए।
पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

As our forefathers like Vivekananda,
Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhi have emphasised
that we should not blindly follow the Westernised
Modernisation model and to move ahead with our
own strengths and working on our weaknesses.

⇒ Modernisation - West Vs India

→ Colonial history has prevented the ^{natural} evolution
of the country and Britishers have left so many
worst legacies which would take years to clean.

→ Impact of Blind Modernisation on Institutions
such as Bureaucracy -

colonial hangover, conservative, elitism,
bureaucratic attitude lacking compassion,
empathy.

Modernisation of west cannot be imitated in India due to rampant poverty and lack of democratisation in India. • India has to develop its bureaucratic model - based on Indian values - service to humanity, peace, compassion, etc

→ Education Institution - not learning without critical analysis and less focus on R&D. N.E.P 2020 aims to overhaul it.

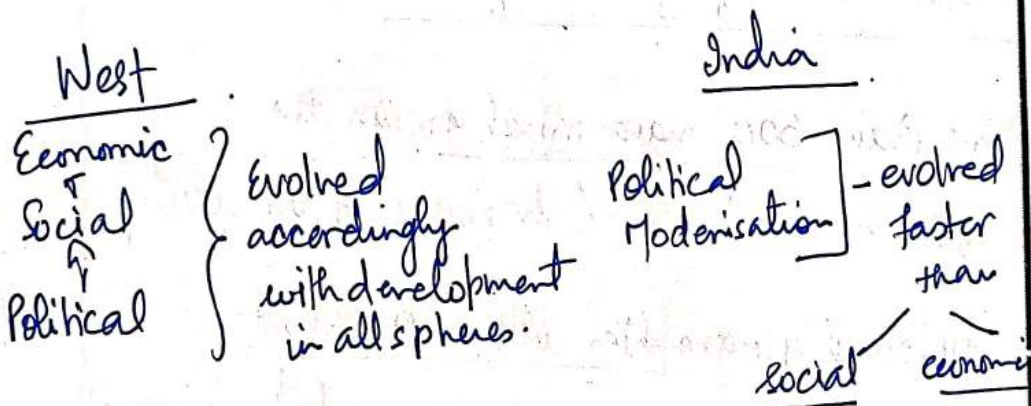
→ Political institution and activities. - Modernisation of politics has happened with development of Parliamentary state and Constitution but the functioning of institution still remains traditional, feudal - corruption, nepotism, lack of professionalism

→ Economic Institution - failure of Neoliberal model - rising inequalities India remaining agrarian ~~new~~ economy cannot imitate but has to develop its own model. - Sabka Sath Sabka Vishwas

→ Caste system -

it has modernised itself with dilution of ritual significance but maintaining its influence in political activities and social influence (Rajni Kothari)

→ Political Modernisation has happened but it did not result into social and economic modernisation - inequality, poverty, corruption



Thus India should work towards bridging the gap b/w its different domains for holistic growth and to achieve self reliance in all sector with its own indigenous model of modernisation

↓
Over developed state

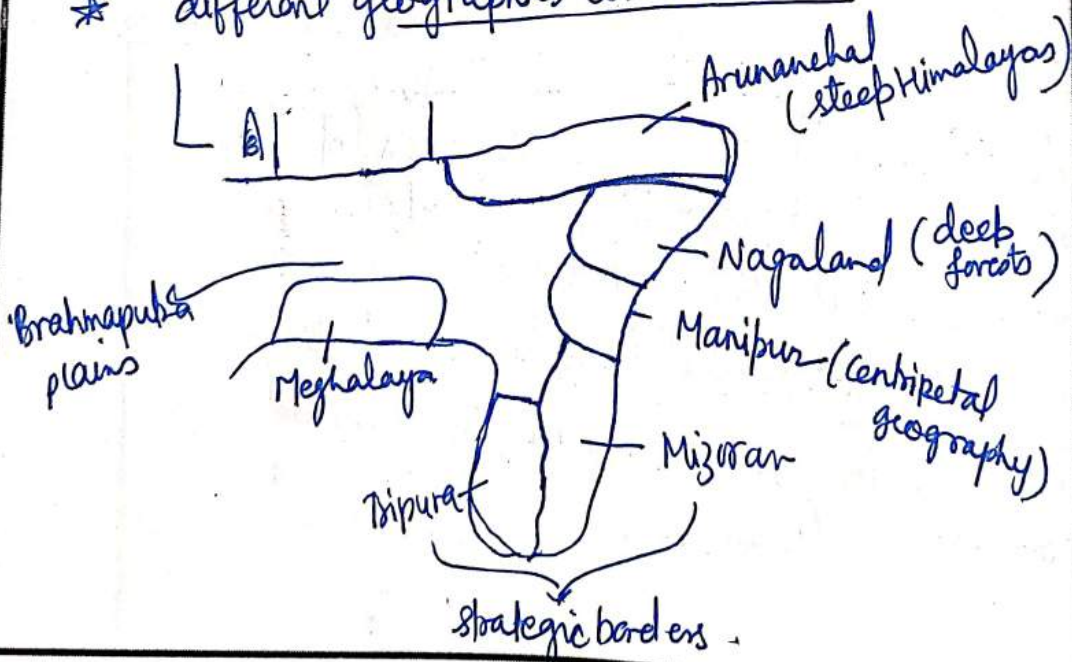
18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. (250 words) 15
पूर्वोत्तर शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संप्रेषित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

North East remains one of the least explored, least connected region in India and term 'North East' itself undermines the different heterogeneous tradition of the region.

Cultural diversity of the region :

* More than 500 major tribal groups the region is rich in tribal heritage of the country.

* different geographies within North East



→ Heterogeneous geographies give rise to heterogeneous cultures.

→ Insurregency impacting development and security of the region - varia variable influence

A.P., Mizoram, Tripura - largely peaceful;

→ Minerals rich region - oil fields - Assam, coal deposits in Meghalaya and rich forest reserves.

→ Development Indicators not uniform - Mizoram, Tripura leading ~~the~~ in education and health indicators.

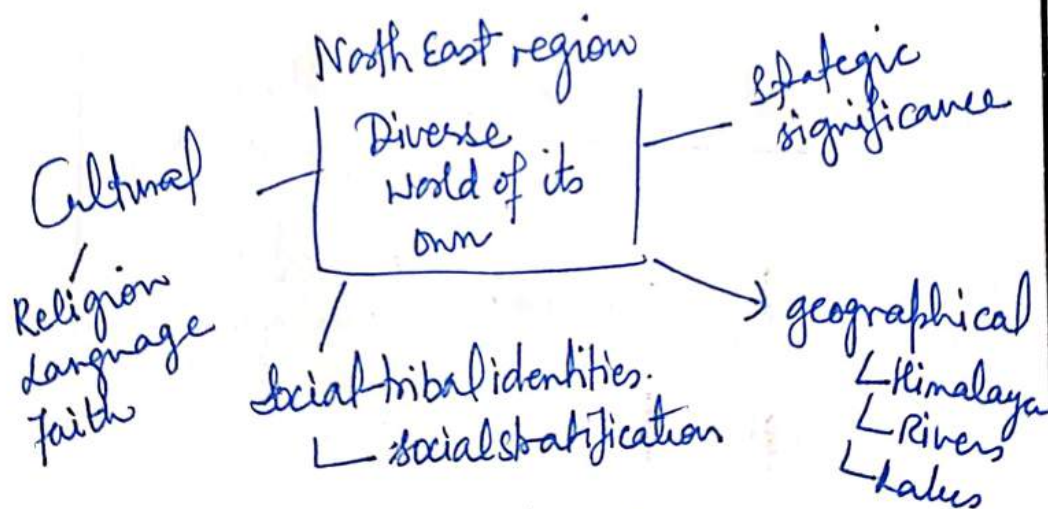
→ Tourism Potential rich different culture
job growth.

- rich & different cuisine
- tribal traditions varies across states
- Connectivity & Infrastructure remain the issue.

→ Religion and Faith diversity

- Vaishnavism
Assam
- Buddhism
Arunachal
- Christianity
Meghalaya,
Mizoram

- Diversity in Festivals - ranging from
Bihu, Laiharoba, Chakma, Chapchar kut
Wangala etc.
- Rich handloom industry - with a variety of
texture along the states.
- Dances and other cultural traditions -
Manipuri Dance, harvesting dances with
multitude of tribes



This 'North East' in itself does not convey its
hidden diversities and needs to be
explored by the media, state and individuals

19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain.

(250 words) 15

एशिया की जलमीनार के रूप में जाना जाने वाला तिब्बत का पठार भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में मानसून की प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tibet is the largest plateau, flat roofed, intermontane plateau of the world also known as 'Roof of the world' situated in the North of Himalayas.

Water Tower of Asia

- ↳ Emergence and origin of large Asian rivers like - Brahmaputra, Indus, Sutlej, Mekong.
- ↳ Home to many glaciers regulating the global climate.
- ↳ large territorial extent; heated by shift of ITCZ influence local and global climate.
- ↳ Home to many unique, biodiversity and there has been demand to declare it along with Himalayas as Natural Reserve.

Role in Indian Monsoon system has made it more
significant in water security of Asia

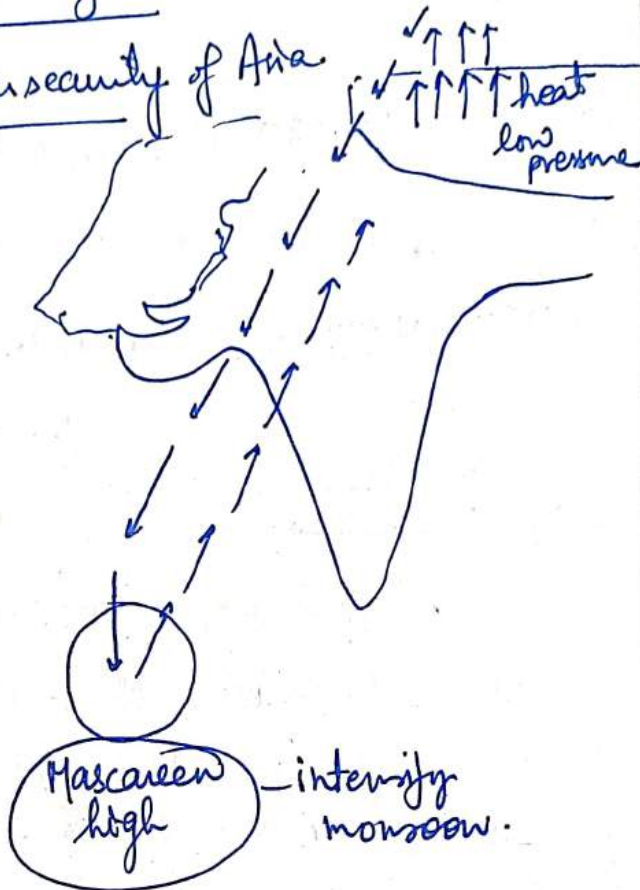
→ Tibet gets heated
when the sun
moves towards
Northern Hemisphere

→ Shift in ITCZ
Northwards over
Tibet and
movement of
Subtropical Westerly

Jetstream above Himalayas into two branches

→ As surface get heated, due to its higher elevation,
more heat, it rises and moves towards Indian
Ocean with less friction

→ The rising ~~low~~ low pressure which subducts at
Mascarene High which is also influenced by



El Niño and local Indian Ocean weather condition

→ Higher the high pressure
at Mascareen high → Stronger will be
Monsoon

→ If there is snowfall
in Tibet

↓
winds carry
moisture along with
SW trade winds

↓
less heating of Tibet

↓
~~low~~ Mascareen high will be lowered

↓
Weak Monsoon would be there.

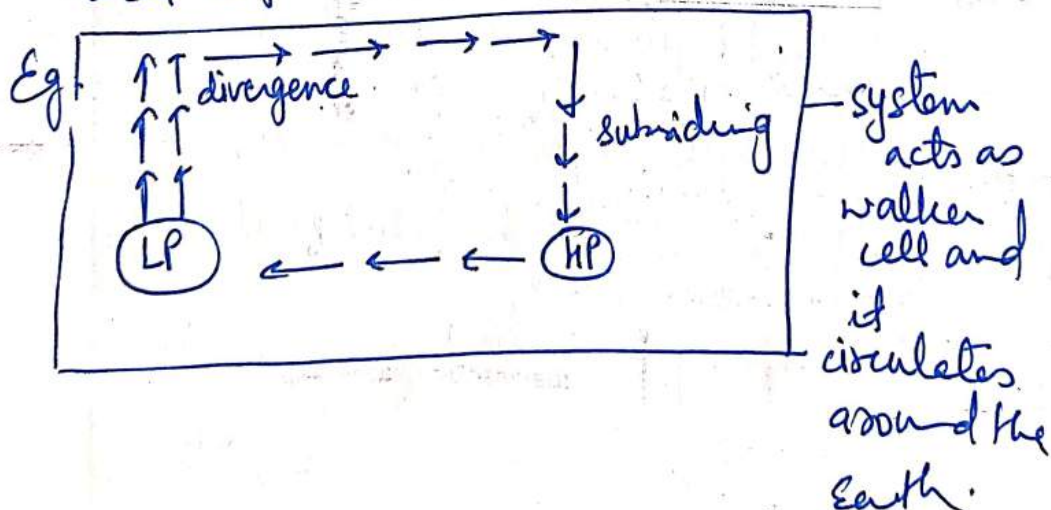
→ It also diverge the Monsoon winds towards India
along with the Himalayas.

Thus Tibet influences the global climate
as well as the Indian Monsoon system, the
impact of which are still studied due to its
dynamic and complex nature

20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? (250 words) 15
वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसे (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

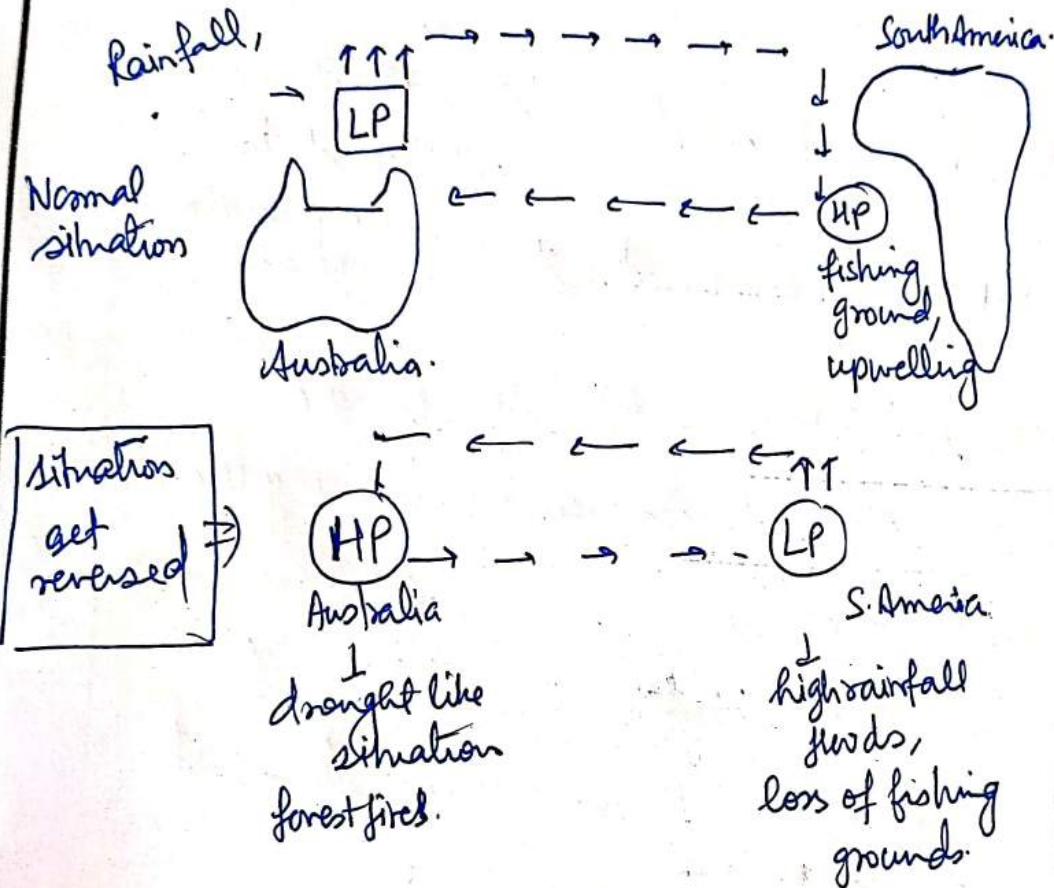
The global climate is although interconnected but its get modified, influenced by local geographical and climatic condition one of them being the walker cell formulation.

Walker Circulation implies the movement of pressure belts across the globe driven by windspeed and ocean currents. It is a system which may either be independent of its surroundings or may be formed due to local factors.



Impact on global climate

Phenomenon of El Nino - also a walk circulation.



This phenomenon of ENSO = El Niño Southern Oscillation → reversal in the ~~the~~ winds in Eastern and Western Pacific ocean which further impacts the pressure system in Indian ocean and also the monsoon. This happens due to ocean wind movements, change in pressure conditions.

The walker cell can either

strengthen
ENSO



When it is in alignment
with the wind directions
and it gets superimposed on it.

weaken
ENSO



When it acts as
antithetical to
ENSO pressure
system.

→ Walker Circulation — also impacts the
Indian Ocean dipole by reversing the
wind direction.

→ It can influence cyclone formation and
local wind patterns, temperature and
weather conditions —

Thus Walker circulation is
a closed system of winds which moves and
impacts other weather phenomenon and
has global influence.