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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	P. SRIJA	Registration Number	633454
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	30/12/20
Center	ONLINE-HYD		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. 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 one among the famous UNESCO world Heritage sites of India renowned for being Capital town of Vijayanagara empire.

Architectural Significance

- It has rock cut architectures [e.g. Vittala ratha].
- Its sculptures depict the socioeconomic grandeur of Vijayanagara empire.
- Rock cut rathas, Vittala temple depict the Hinduism flourished in the state in Medieval period.
- The depiction of local deities, dancing girls indicate the local artisanry's touch to royal grandeur.
- It remains as a important architecture even now - as part of our Currency note symbolically.

Historical Significance

- ① It has been first inhabited by major empire of Mauryans - Chandea Gupta Maurya
- ② It has the R. Tungabhadra, which gives it fertile land for settlement as a new city.
- ③ Later it emerged as capital for Vijayanagara kingdom under Harihara and Bukka Raya.
- ④ Thus, it got importance as being seat of intelligence [with Astadiggaja poets], architectures - Vittala temple, maths, trade and foreign historical reference by Nikhil and Alberuni etc.
- ⑤ Thus, Hampi as a town has been important even in ancient, medieval and modern day India.

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।

Ans =

Indian National Struggle has witnessed the Middle Class Intelligentsia and mobilization efforts of extremists - politically to create ideological awakening in Masses.

Intellectual work

- ① Work done by major moderate leaders.

[Dr. Dadabai Nauroji - Economic explanation of "Drain of wealth" theory]

↓
with Poverty and Unbritish rule in India

- RC Dutt
- Mr. Ranade } on colonialism and poor human capital generation

- ② Formation of Newspapers and Press for Journals ⇒ To create awareness of revolts arising elsewhere in India.

[Dr. Tilak - Kesari, Maharashtra]

- ③ Moderate leaders propaganda to petition the British rule's ill-effects in legislature.

Political work

1) In the form of Organisations :

[Ex: Brahmasamaj, INC, Muslim League]

2) Forming parallel Governments :

[Ex: In Baluchistan, Tamil Nadu, Satara - during Civil Disobedience (1932)]

3) By establishing new educational and industrial centres :

[Ex: During - Swadeshi movement → steam and steel industry by Chisambhar Pillai
National Council for Education (1906)]

4) In the form of creation of manifestos to address the efforts of masses :

[Ex: INC - manifesto - in 1937 - including AIKisan Sabha's declaration]

5) Adopting International ideologies :

[Ex: CPI - Communism; Home Rule League - Ireland movement]

Thus, both intellectually and politically the "UnBritish rule" necessity helped to revive Nationalism in masses in Pre-independent India :

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 में भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans.

Government of India Act, 1919 was also called "Montague Chelmsford reforms" to address the growing Nationalism and World War I domino effects in Colonial India.

Major changes

It established dualism in the provinces.

[with transferred and reserved list]

It created separate electorates for Anglo Indians, Europeans, Sikhs.

It brought bicameralism at the Central legislature.

It increased the adult franchise proportionally.

It created more nonofficial legislative majority in Councils.

Significant responses

- ① No Dominion status
No clarity on Constituent assembly
Further improper cleavage of lists in dyarchy
[irrigation - with ~~expenditure~~ funds - with reserved]
- ② No reference to create more reservations to Muslim provinces
No reference to correct and support the Khilafat movement
- ③ Further, the World War I Inflations were not corrected.
- ④ Increasing separate electorate system, created disturbances.
- ⑤ Simon communion with all whites has also resulted in "Simon Co-back" ^{slogans with} revolt.

Thus, 1919 Act has created major changes which further propelled spirit of Independent India.

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 nations include the nations lying in the Horn and Northern parts of Africa, Arabian Peninsula of West Asia. [e.g. Saudi Arabia, Oman, Yemen, Algeria, Morocco, Iran, Iraq etc.]

Arab Unity is imaginary/elusive

Yes, to an extent because

→ 1) It has been the most volatile spot among the global nations.

→ 2) The occurrence of rich mineral wealth like oil wells, gold have added to never ending menace of race.

→ 3) This created foreign assistance to Extremal State Actors.

[e.g. Taliban, ISIS]

↳ 4) It created a sense of dissatisfaction with unstable governments, resulting in Radicalism.

[Ex: Boko Haram → Nigeria
Hamas → in Palestine-Israel]

↳ 5) Whenever the multilateral institutions [like UN] have intervened for peace, it resulted in death of those leaders.
[Ex: In Israel-Palestine issue].

Thus, it needs to correct the issues of

- ethnic differences,
- foreign interferences
- Civil wars due to unstable governments.
- Human capital need to integrate democratic rather than radical approaches.
- Abundance of dependence in 'oil based' economic systems.

⇒ For making Arab Unity a reality more meaningfully using the OSC, Gulf Council, OPEC, UN peacekeeping missions kind of organisations.

5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issue 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।

Ans. Women have always been a major part of India's Independent and Post Independent struggle for Development both ideologically and physically.

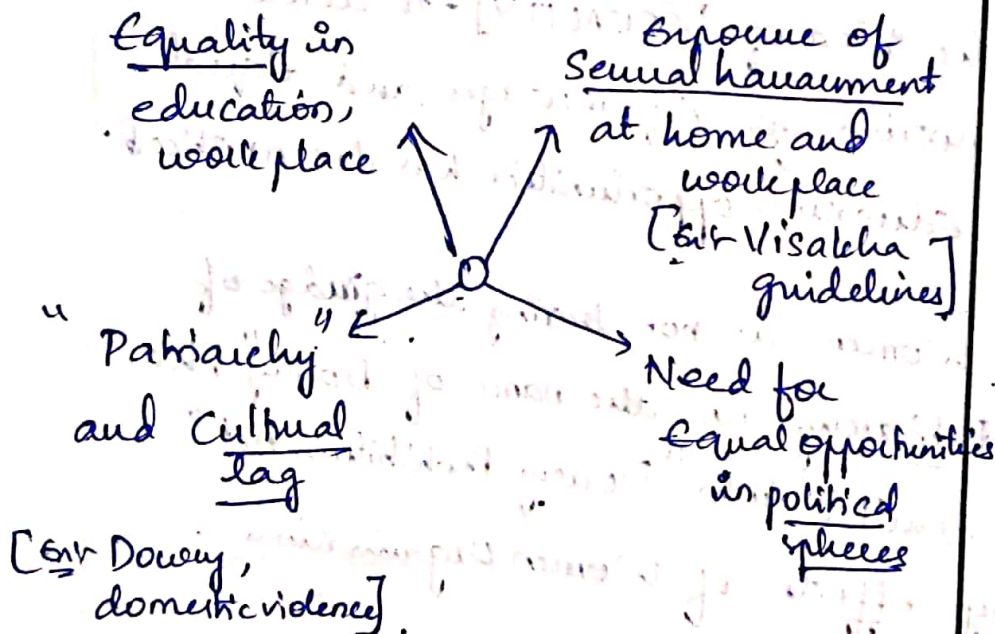
Feminist Ideas → for Women's Movement

- ① The idea of EQUALITY - to create notions for equal wages and equal education opportunities has been noticed.
- ② Women as not bearing the yoke of Patriarchy in the name of "Dowry", has resulted into "Dowry Prohibition Act" by efforts of Women Organisations.
- ③ The idea of inclusion is also brought in Chipko and Appiko movements initiated by women in Uttarakhand and Karnataka.

4) The idea of 'non subjugation' for societal pressures has resulted into MeToo movement.

5) The need to bring in women into Centre stage could also be a reason for $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation in local bodies and efforts of (15), (16) Articles.

Key Issues



Thus, there have been ideological basis for struggles made by women to create "GENDER EQUALITY as REALITY"

6. 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 पूर्वपेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

“Social empowerment” refers to the ability of an individual to place his thoughts and take decisions in the societal issues without succumbing to its pressure.

[Ex: women - Right to ^{higher} Education - in Patriarchal society]

Prerequisite → for Nation's development:-

It guarantees chance for marginalised [stakeholder] to have a say in major decisions.

It ensures equality in a liberal society.

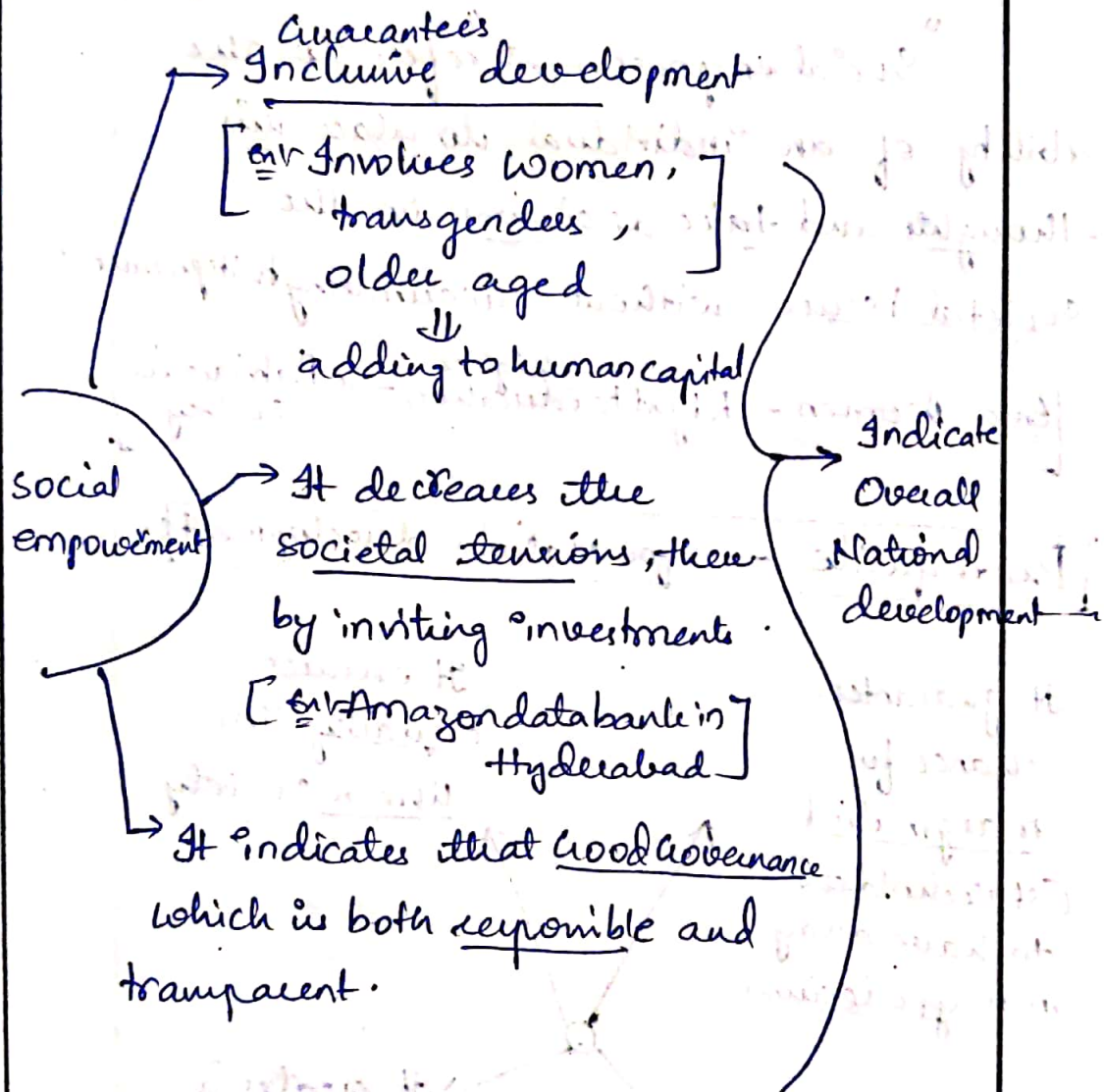
It decreases the violent and radical means of grievance redressal.

It creates a set of strong relations resulting in "Social Capital".

(or) governance methods

↓
makes people and Government accountable to each other.

Indicator - for National development.



Thus, social empowerment is both means and effect for Nation's development with motto "Sabka Saath - Sabka Vileas"

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 the major metal
(or) mineral which is used in the day
to day construction needs of housing.

Factors :-

- ① It is located mostly nearer to iron and steel industries.

[Ex Chotanagpur plateau,
Salem areas]

- ② The Bauxite ores generally are found mined with other minerals so are located in the zones of already mineral rich areas.

[Ex Cuddalore - Bauxite
manganese etc.]

- ③ It needs raw materials to be nearer as it is a heavy losing industry with further processing.

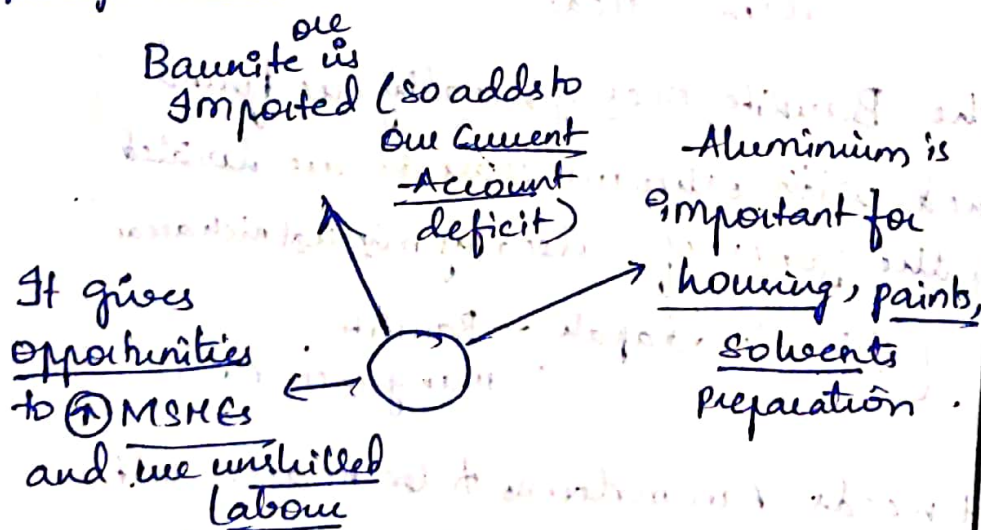
4) Presence of ports adds to the location.

[Ex Visakhapatnam, Haldia ports,
Mumbai port, Mundra ports]

5) Labour-cheap, Government's favouring
it as MSME also contribute for it.

6) Working capital with new R+D over use of
RED MUD created from "Bauxite mines" for
alkalinizing fields also gives it alternate options
for survival any where in the country -

[Importance!:-



Thus, Aluminium industry opens arena of opportunities when focused for new approaches for its resilience.

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।

Ans

"Global climate system" refers to the climate and its features - prominently present and influencing all over the globe.

[Ex Jetstreams, Permanent winds, Madden Julian Oscillations, etc.]

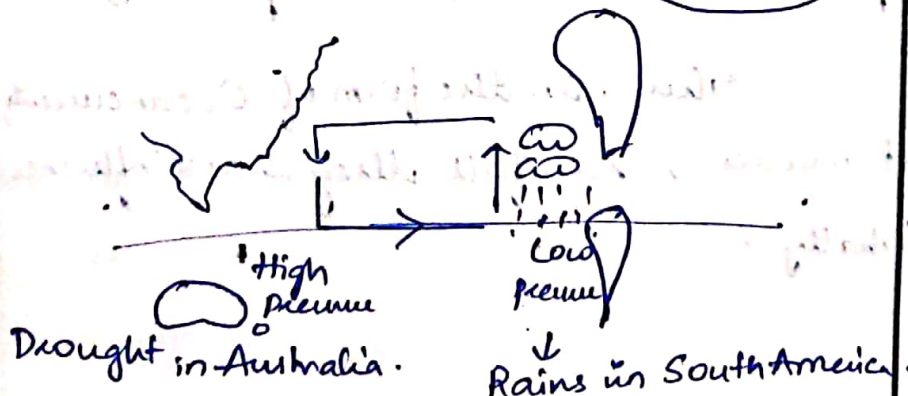
Interconnectedness :-

① Antarctic ozone layer:-

It is a resultant of Polar stratospheric clouds formed due to halogens (refrigerants) released from all over the nations.

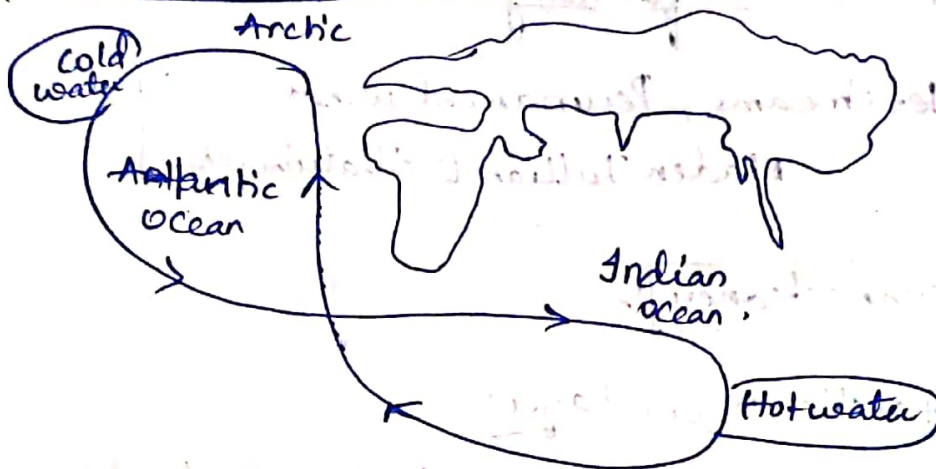
② ELNINO and La NINA

(ELNINO)



③ Thermohaline circulation of Ocean currents •

Conveyor belt system which moves along the Arctic, Atlantic and Indian oceans.



4) Polar vortex - Arctic heating and Global increase in temperature has been decreasing the heat temperature differences across resulting in increased cold wave expansion into Northern hemisphere zones.

Thus, in the form of Ocean currents, heat waves, rainfall they have influence Globally.

9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences. (150 words) 10

'अटलांटिकिफिकेशन' की अवधारणा और इसके पारिस्थितिकी परिणामों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Ans:

The concept of "Atlantification" refers to the oceans turning similar to "Atlantic Ocean" in both physical and chemical properties.

Ecological Consequences :-

- ① It results in failure of thermo haline conveyor belt formation :



Ocean currents cannot move across globe ⇒ no fish grounds, no intermingling of waters.

- ② It weakens the Jet streams, there by increasing the effect of cold wave in nations like Europe and North America.

- ③ It results in destruction of indigenous species due to alteration of temperature and climate.

- ④ It can bring in exotic variants -
 - ⑤ It makes the migration of the water animals difficult resulting in stranding and death due to failed migration efforts -
 - ⑥ It may result in further increasing temperatures without leaving moderation along the coast of European Union -
 - ⑦ It brings in extinction to the processes of temperate food chain web - there by depriving livelihoods of people.
- Thus, Atlantification can have huge impact on the ecology.

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।

Ans:-
=

'Salinity' refers to the amount of dissolved organic and inorganic materials present in the Ocean water.

Factors:-

1) Those which may add Fresh water (or) increase evaporation

① Glaciers [Glaciers lakes bring moderation]

② Rivers [Ex Bay of Bengal]

③ Rainfall [Ex Tropical oceans]

④

① salinity

① Higher insolation [Ex Tropical and Temperate]

polar areas relatively

② Presence of winds (offshore)

③ Fast moving wind currents of oceans removing moisture

[Ex Jet streams]

④ salinity

- 2) Volcanism - Major contributor.
- 3) Geohydrological cycle. [Involves chemicals like phosphorous, potassium]

Reasons for Higher salinity

North sea

- cold winds with frozen state
- less moderation
- continental in location.
- [releases more ship based pollutants]

Arabian sea

- Less no. of westward flowing rivers with basin area being rocky.
- More Continental surrounded.
- less cyclones compared to Bay of Bengal.
- smaller in size.

Red sea

- Continental in location.
- smaller in size.
- Divergent boundary → so more volcanism
- More Anthropogenic activities [shipping etc..]
- Tropical in location

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1522

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(इस मार्ग में कुछ न लिखें)

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।

Ans:

Sangam literature refers to the writings of the South Indian ancient age scholars during the timeline of 300 BC - 300 AD in the 3 Sangams which took place in Madurai.

Significance

① It includes important epics like :-

→ major , minor works

↓ ↓
Ettutogai Patthupattu

② It also includes the writings of women scholars.

↓
depicts the socioeconomic importance given to women to allow their education and participation

③ The Sangam literature depicts the agricultural land usage → patterns

⇒ By naming the lands as
Maintham, neyyil etc.
[for grazing] (for fishing)

- ④ It depicts the practice of mastery
land lord ship in ancient period. By
referring them as "Vellalais",
servants as "Kadaisiyas".
- ⑤ The talk of dancing girls - "viralis"
also depict the probable chances of
devadasi system in vogue then.
- ⑥ The epic writings were based mostly
on the "Universal feelings - of humanity,
brotherhood along with Metaphysics.
- ⑦ It indicated that there were 4
important kingdoms. [Probably - Cheras,
Cholas, Pandyas, other 4th can be a
regional kingdom]

⑧ It also depicted the practice of both Hinduism and Buddhism in the form of Mani Mekalai (Brave Buddhist girl) story in post Sangam books.

⑨ The importance of emergence of maritime international trade along Karaikal, Puhar on Eastern Coast with Srilanka, Malaysia, Italy (for pearls) is also mentioned.

⑩ Thus, Sangam literature has depicted Socioeconomic and political significances of ancient India.

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 Vallabhai Patel is called as

'Iron Man' of India whose importance is depicted in both pre and post Independent Indian history.

Significance of his role

In pre Independent India

- ① He participated along with Gandhi for the very first time, in the Kheda Satyagraha (first civil disobedience) in 1917.
- ② He had been major young leader following Gandhian principles from then.
- ③ He played his role in NonCo-operation, Khilafat movement in 1920.

- ④ Has contributed to Bardoli Sahyagraha in 1926 forming Bardoli committee.
- ⑤ He is also renowned for being part of "Nochangers" working for mobilisation of masses.
- ⑥ Helped SNM during Delhi Chalo movement (1940) civil Disobedience (1932) too; Karachi INC session 1931 (for fundamental rights).
- ⑦ Has been a major leader by the end of Quit India movement.
- ⑧ Has been part of Constituent assembly, Interim and I Government post Independence.

Post Independence:

- ① He has been in charge of RIGHTS and MINORITIES committee; also for STATES.
- ② He contributed with his Intellectual abilities for "accession" (or) police action.

to unite more than 565 princely states
(2/3 of Indian territory)

- ③ He is known for his tactics to unite Hyderabad (by police action - operation Polo), Junagadh (with referendum), Kashmir - (with Instrument of accession), by being the Home Affairs minister.

Comparison

SV Patel

- ① He followed Iron hand diplomacy using police action to unite India.
- ② He never allowed blood shed (or) disturbance to sovereignty and respect of princes.
(Both means, {strategic} ends)

Bismarck

- ① He used Blood and Iron policy to unite Germany
[wars / military]
- ② He never bothered for sovereignty and blood shed as far as the Outcome is favourable.
[Means - violent, Ends - strategic]

Thus SV Patel is still renowned for his principles of "Secularism, Unity" running in Indian blood.

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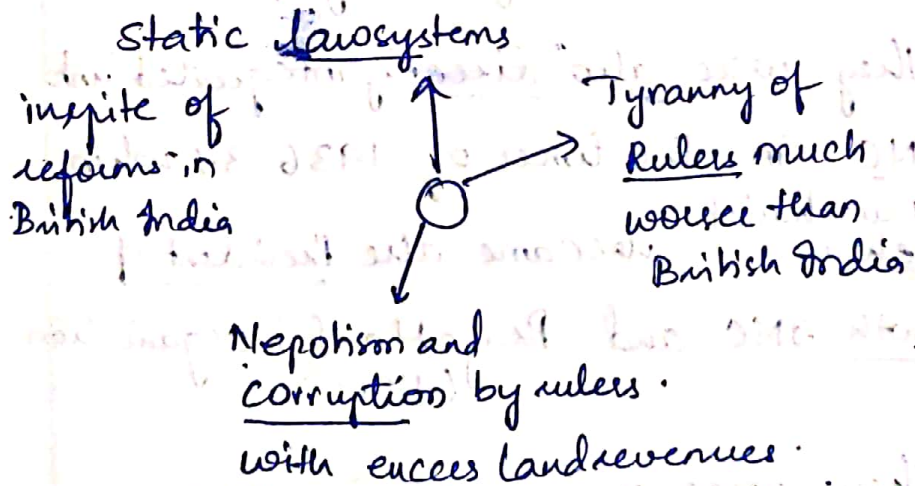
13. The political mobilization in the princely states was not a sudden phenomenon but a gradual process with links to the national movement. Discuss with examples. (250 words) 15

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।

Amr

Princely State movement has been a part and parcel of Indian National Struggle, however viewed in a separate chapter of Indian Pre Independent History.
e.g. Praja Mandal movement - Odisha, Nizam states
Not a Sudden Movement

- ① Issues faced by Princely states



- ② The above issues have made Princely states to adopt a sequential movements

- (i) Formed 'Praja Mandal movement' under
major leaders Balwant Rai Mehta
Tulsi Ram and others in 1920s.
- (ii) They got support from INC in 1920
without directly in name to make
agitation.
- (iii) They were integrated in Civil Disobedience
movement [in Tamil Nadu, parallel movement]
(1932). Ballia Telangana-Rajput peasants
- (iv) They were also directly integrated into
INC in the times of 1936-37 when
Jawaharlal Nehru became the President of
both INC and Praja Mandal Organisation.
(PSPC)
- (v) They were major part in 1942
Quit India movement where Gandhi.

asked the people to not obey their Princes ~~who~~ if they supported British.

(vi) later with, Mountbatten's Cabinet mission the proposal of Union of India with states given choice to join either India

(a) Pakistan integrated them.

Thus, the princely states have been one of the major contributors for the JNM and integration of India.

14. How did the spectre of spread of communism outside Europe and responses to it vitate 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।

World War II has seen major changes in the world order post its occurrence both socioeconomic politically and ideologically.

How Communism disturbed World peace?

- ① The major ideological struggle between two major superpowers - USA and USSR started based on Capitalism and Communism philosophy.
- ② The superpowers tried to make global nations to adopt their choices have thus, created havoc in the form of -
(i) Mending in the internal affairs of nations.

Sri-Afghanistan → resulted in Taliban arousal

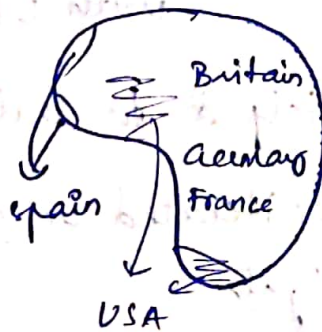
(ii) Created sequences of civil war
in various centres:

[Ex Vietnam → North - USSR supported
and South - USA supported
Korea]

(iii) It created mad race for neo-imperialism
in African nations.

(Ex Berlin conference)

(iv) Germany and nations
in the North were
majorly blocked for the
development.



(v) It resulted in encouragement of
extrastate actors.

[Ex Nigeria - Boko Haram;
Maoism - in India]

(vi) It increased the race for military
strengths and acquisition of nuclear
weaponry.

[Ex Cuban missile crisis - against USA
supported by USSR]

However it helped in:-

① liberalisation of colonies ;

[Ex India, Malay peninsula]
with UK's workers party in power

② Helped to balance growing Capitalism;

③ Reiterated on workers and peasant
rights.

Thus, Communism as an ideology
never proposed havoc, but its
perpetrators did do.

15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15

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

Ans

North East region has been the major bone of contention its Internal security crisis of India, nevertheless has huge socioeconomic and political significance.

Result of Multiple phases of Reorganisation

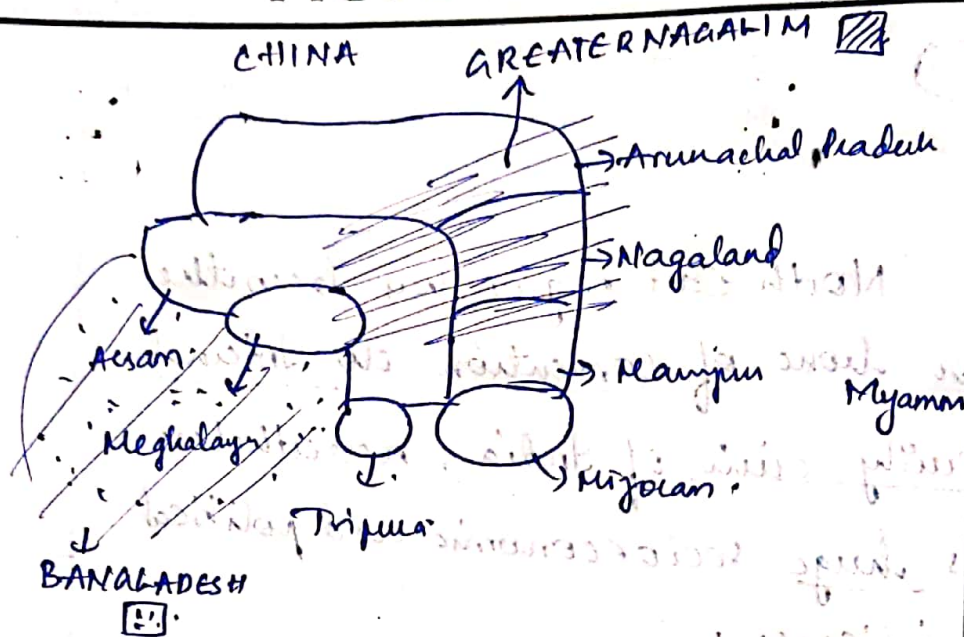
In Preindependent India

- Were mostly seditions, due to British hatred spread in the form of rights to be a separate nation to acquire its importance.

Post Independent India

In Nagaland

- It was part of Greater Nagalim.



- The NISCN (ISM) and Khasi Jaintia have created revolts post Independence

⇓

It was result of Naga peace accord

⇓

one of the faction could adopt peace for integration with Indian Government.

In Arunachal Pradesh:-

- It has been part of Greater Nagalim, Assam state partly and as a UT.
- Slowly its reorganisation as North East frontier has contributed to its identity.

Tripura :-

- As part of Princely state earlier, later as a state, it has seen huge immigration.

↓
has emerged with immigrant
[30:70]

immigrant

In Manipur :-

- As part of Nagalin, later with Instrument of accession, it became part of Independent India.

Assam :-

- As major Princely state → It emerged as epicentre of NE culture → later integrated into India as

← UT later as state

further gained citizenship
accords with
Assam accord
(1975)

Thus, various states have their historical underpinnings, which made them adopt varied ways to unite in Independent India.

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 तीव्र बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the integration of cultures, ideologies, economies of nations across the trade and national borders making world a "single Global village".

Enriched our culture

- ① It created new ideologies in modern India.

[But Globalisation, Modernization
in middle class]

- ② It decreased the Caste differences, with its need for anonymity.

- ③ It increased the opportunities for marginalised
[But Minorities - added to economic labour]

④ It created new avenues of development -

[IT Services sector, IT industry]

⑤ It increased the IT revolution and encouraged AI and Big Data analytics into culture [IT - Digital Prasthan, Aarthi]

⑥ It disbursed the western scientific knowledge to world.

[IT Nuclear technology]
clean energy

⑦ Strengthened the old cultural norms -

[IT Indian diaspora - celebrating festivals in foreign nations]

Challenges -

① It deprived nations of their indigenous culture.

[IT Reformed culture with modern external wear, and cultural lag within thoughts]

- ② It strengthened patriarchy - by making it visible in workplace
[Sex sexual harassment, glass ceiling]
- ③ It increased crimes against women, children
[Sex Dual burden of family on women → forced labour
in rural areas → bankruptcy
(due to migration of their men)]
- ④ It increased the difference between haves and have-nots.
- ⑤ It increased the elitism @
Sanskritization of lower castes leading to corruption.

Thus, Globalisation has worked as a double edged knife to show its impact on the cultural history of nations.

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।

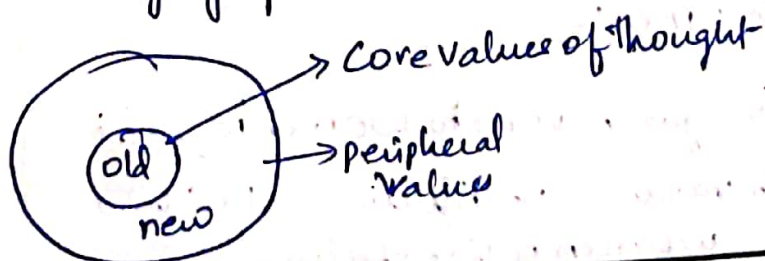
"Modernization" refers to the quality of adopting liberal ideology in the practices and cultures of people.

[for Equality towards animals rights]

[India's Modernization is different]

Indian society has adopted modernity partially in peripheral values and not internally.

for Willingness to make a women work, doesn't allow her to opt challenging post which require hard work



Impact of Modernization

① On Individual

- To have varied opportunities like STEM sectors, IT sectors.
- But limited the jobs
 - pink collar → to women
 - blue collar → to men

② On Family as institution:-

- Have given chances for girl to get educated, to earn her living.
- But, continued the practice of
DOWRY HARASSMENT,
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE as a normal
thing.

③ On Women

- Have given voice to women to raise
with various institutions - NCW,
women police stations.

- But lacked Gender sensitivity towards issues like Rape, sexual harassment.

④ On Schools

↳ It created opportunity to become aware of Global issues.

↳ But encouraged "Competitive" spirit rather than "Co-operative" spirit focusing on GA rather than EQ.

⑤ Thus, modernity in works, with rigidity in thoughts - seen in

Marriage → Destination wedding → IntraCaste marriages with honour killing

Thus, Modernisation has lacked its penetration into the core value system of Indian Culture which needs time and efforts wholeheartedly to ensure "INCLUSIVE future for India".

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।

Ans

North East region is mainly renowned for its cultural pockets prevalent among the hill terrains however is facing huge issues to challenge the same.

North East - doesn't convey cultural diversity

① Because, it has been facing the issues of

↳ Migrations illegally (from Bangladesh)

↳ Internal security issues

[from NSCN (IM), ULFA, Bodo Land Territorial fronts etc]

↳ Lack of connectivity.

↳ Lack of political will to represent North Eastern culture to the other side of India.

Still remains unemployed ; because :-

- ① The cultural diversity has certain ethnic differences [e.g. Kukis Vs Meitis] which doesn't allow their cultural grouping.
- ② Language as a barrier.
- ③ Their matrimonial ethnicities and food habits largely resemble the tribal groups of China and Myanmar.
- ④ Lack of efforts for making them united with India cultural and economically.
[e.g. separate NE council].
- ⑤ Further being on the international borders have faced issues of human and drug trafficking.

∴ Thus, in spite of its cultural diversity, they lacked recognition by majority population in our nation.

However recent efforts like -

1) GI tags [Chakma rice - Aizam]
(Black rice)

2) Ele Bharat - Sheekh Bharat

3) UDAN 3.0

4) Circuits of Tourism - on NE Environment
are all steps to heritage

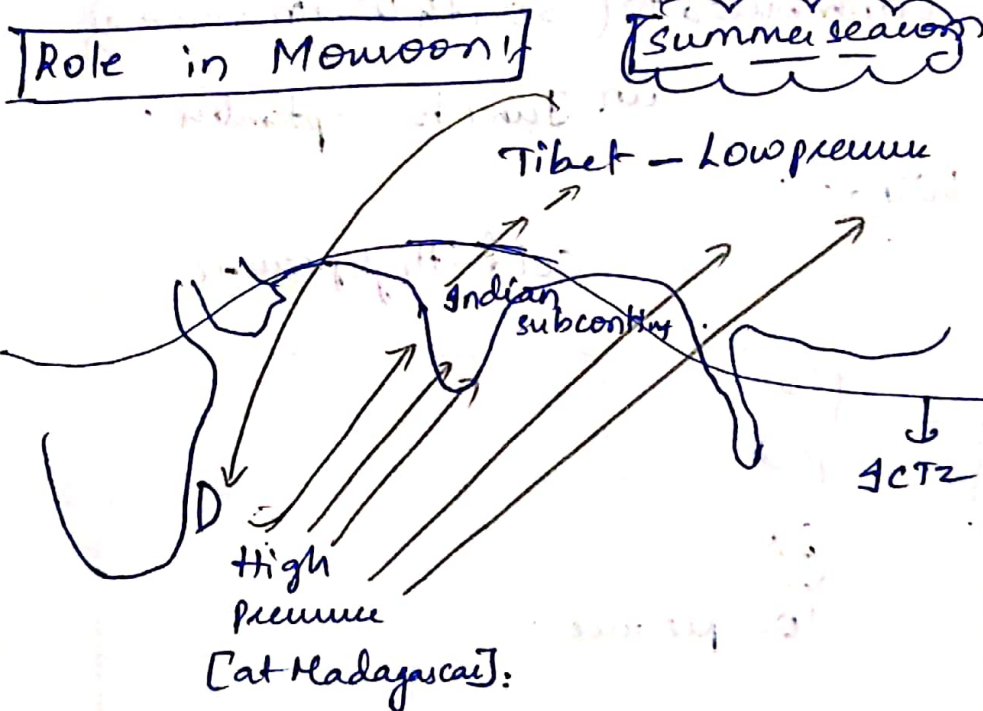
unite NE with the majority of our nation.

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।

Ans

Tibetan Plateau is the major contributor for the changes in amount and frequency of monsoons in Indian subcontinent.



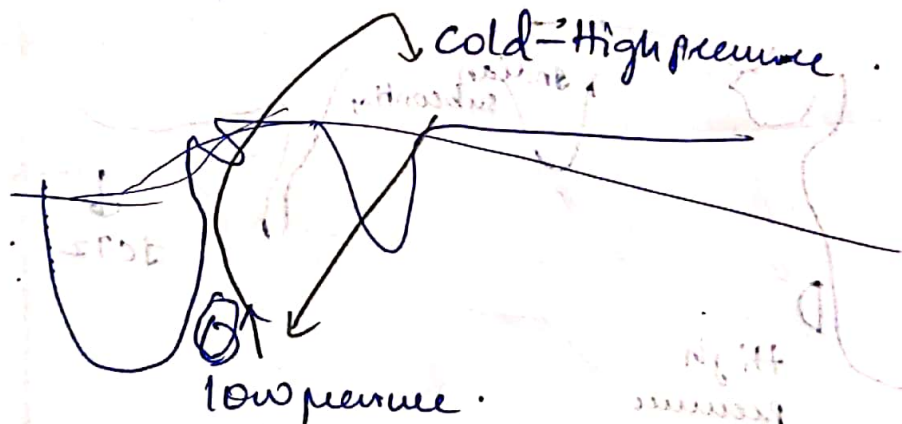
sun

Thus, Tibet being a plateau,
in summer season, heats faster with (GCT2)

↓
develops low pressure area

↓
pulls in ~~hot~~ winds with moisture
along the Indian ocean.

↓
contributed to South West monsoons
in June to September.
In winter:



- In winter due to Subtropical westerly
it cools the Tibetan plateau
↓
makes it a high pressure zone.

↓
Thus, the longer winds
from surrounding converge and
subsidence of this winds make it
favourable in creating

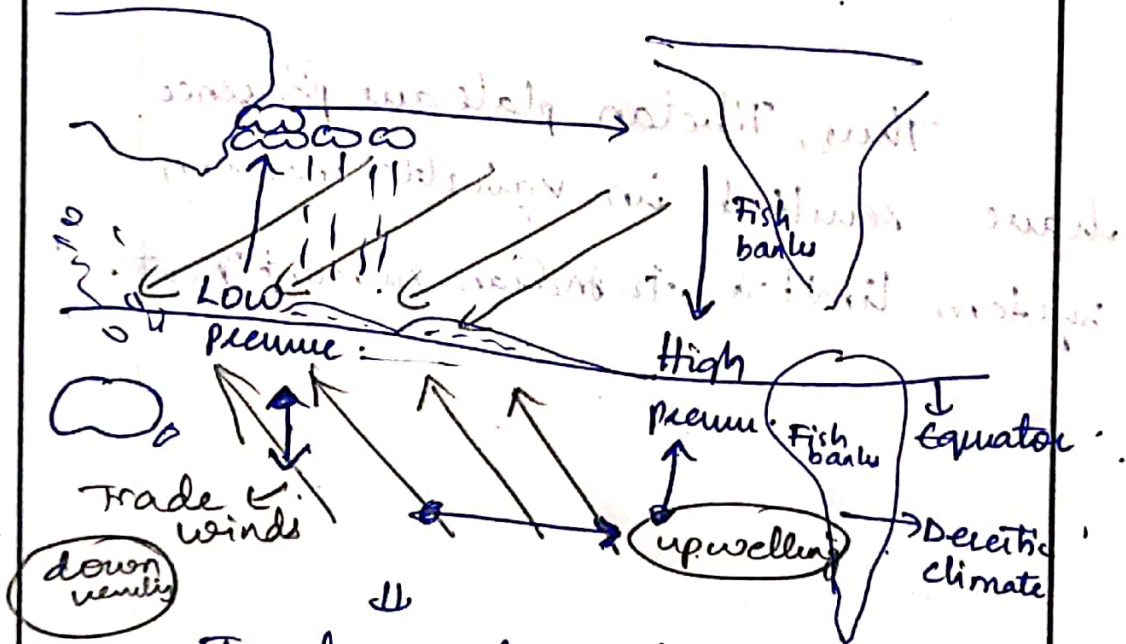
||
NE monsoon in December to
January

Thus, Tibetan plateaus presence
have resulted in variable monsoon
system limited to Indian subcontinent

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 एंसो (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

Ans!

Walker Circulation is the air, ~~water~~ ^{water} pressure, circulation which occurs in between the hot western and cold eastern pacific ocean belt.



Trade winds push the hot ocean water towards the western pacific ocean

It becomes low pressure area with downwelling.

↓
which results in circulation of cold and
hot water in the peruvian coast of
high pressure.

Impact ✓
results in
① Rainfall in
Australian
Zone

fish banks
and desertic
climate
in North
and South
America respectively.

② It also originates Tropical
cyclones in
south china sea → which enter
Indian ocean
Bay of Bengal

ENSO impact ✓

