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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

Name of Candidate	H. S. Bhavsha		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	13508
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/9/2022

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

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

Q1.

The Chalukyan empire was founded with its capital at Badami (Vatapi) and spread over the present day regions of Karnataka, Maharashtra and parts of Andhra Pradesh. Their architecture was characterised by hybrid - Vesara style.

Grandeur and Hybrid style of Architecture

1. Vesara - A mix of Nagara and Dravidian styles - hybrid mix

- Temple built on a raised platform.
- presence of closed circumambulatory path
- Shikara or Vimana similar to Dravidian style
- Temple pillars - Curved and made of strong granite
- Carvings out of soapstone
- Hybrid mix of Shivite and

Vaishnava buildings.

- Guruda emblem observed in Shiva Temple at Lad Khan Temple - Aihole

Grandeur - Is witnessed in the construction and planning of Temples at Pattadakal - Papanatha and Virupaksha - which was later replicated at Hampi by Vijaynagara Kings.

- Temples at Aihole - Consisted of Durga temple - Built in a semi episoid type - one of the precursors of temple architecture
Other temples are :- Lad Khan Temple - (two storied), Megudi Temple, Huchmelli Gudi.

• The cave architecture at Badami is also magnificent and remarkable example of its time.

UNESCO has recognised these as World heritage sites.

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

Q2.

The Ghadar Movement started in San Francisco - California, it was led by Lala Har Dayal to rise the nationalistic and patriotic feelings among Indians in overseas countries.

The Success of Ghadar Movement was observed in :-

1. Circulation of Ghadar - A newspaper in Punjabi, Hindi and Urdu to create awareness.
2. Motivation to start such movements outside India - Eg India house - Shyamji Krishna Verma.
3. Planning a revolutionary out throw of British in India.
4. Was able to act as a pressure group for Indian migrants to USA

Despite these successes the Ghadar movement failed due to the following drawbacks;

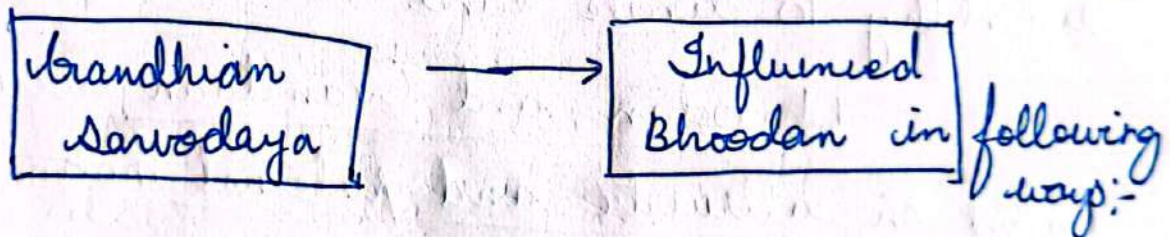
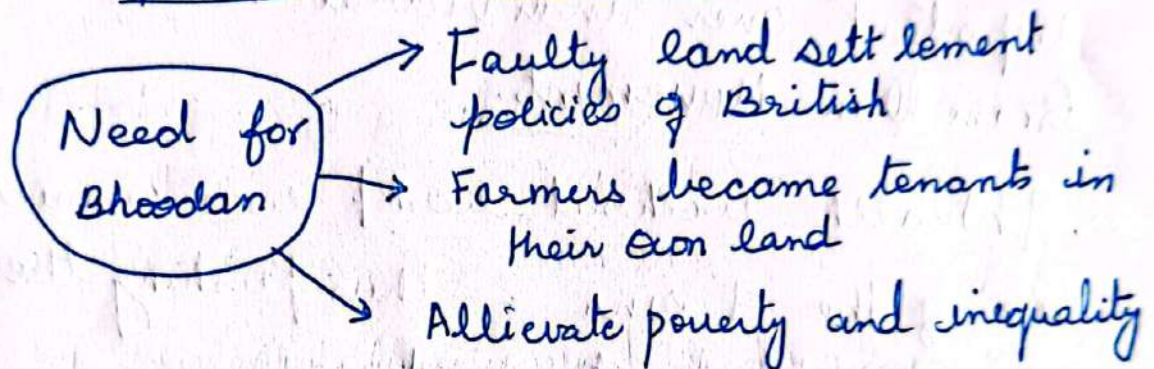
1. Underestimation of British strength in India.
Ghadarites were crushed by force.
2. Spy System of British - Leaked the Ghadar plans.
3. Lack of Organisation and planning in India.
4. Lack of awareness among Indian Masses about Ghadar movement. - Lack of local base.
5. Poor Military arms and ammunition compared to British.

The Ghadarites nevertheless succeeded in bringing the Indian freedom movement on the global stage, and provided inspiration to revolutionary Indians. It also helped to cement the Overseas Indians on a single cause against the Colonial British.

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10

Q3.

The Bhoodan movement started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave post Independence was based on Gandhian Ideals of Sarvodaya and upliftment of the poorest and downtrodden.



1. Equality - By just and fair redistribution of land, from landlords to farmers who were rightful owners.
2. Inclusive approach - By involving the rich and the poor towards a harmonious village community.

3. Capitalist as stakeholders - Where the rich acted responsible to alleviate suffering of poor.
4. Ocean circle hypothesis - Where the interest of community and village was important over individual = led to Gramdhan Movement.
5. Wealth without work was considered one of the 7 sins = thus pushing the wealthy to donate land.

Bhoodan and Gramdhan were based on altruistic and paternal notions of Sarvodaya preached by Gandhiji. It also stood on the tenet of "land to the tiller", though successful initially, it later lost steam and legislations - land reform laws were enacted to ensure the land redistribution.

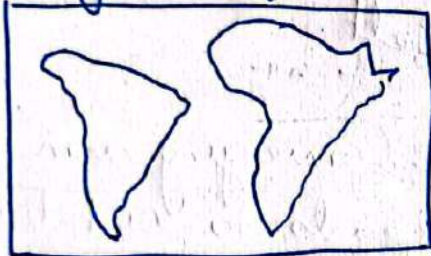
4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

Q4. The plate tectonics theory stands on the theories of Continental Drift by Alfred Wagner and sea floor spreading by Harry Hess.

Evidences of Plate Tectonic Theory.

1. zig saw fit of continents



• Zig saw fit

• Margins of South America and Africa.

• Presence of placer deposits in Ghana and Amazon river in Brazil

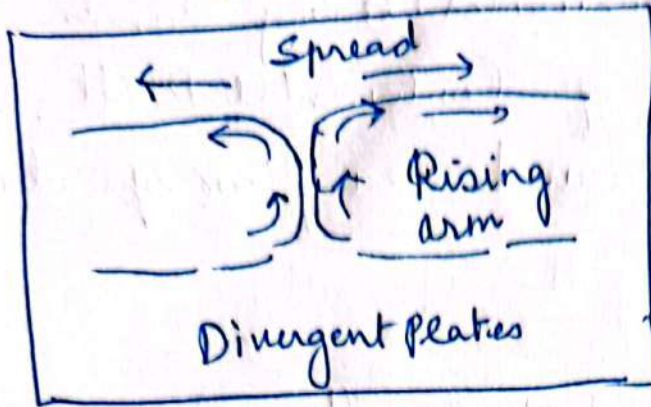
2. Distribution of fossils. - In the glaciated regions of India, Australia and South America.

3. Presence of Mid Oceanic Ridges and fold Mountains across continent margins.

↳ Mid Atlantic Ridge, Mt. Andes. and Rockies Mountain Ranges.

Plate tectonic theory explains the movement of plates why :-

1. Sea floor spreading

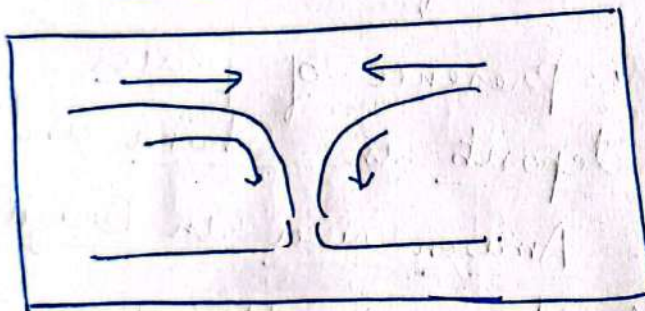


- Ocean floor acts as a conveyor belt

- Divergent arm of convection currents

lead to spreading of plates.

- Seen in African Rift Valley and Atlantic Mid Ocean Belt.



- Converging arm leads to subduction and formation of Mountain Ridges.

Converging plates

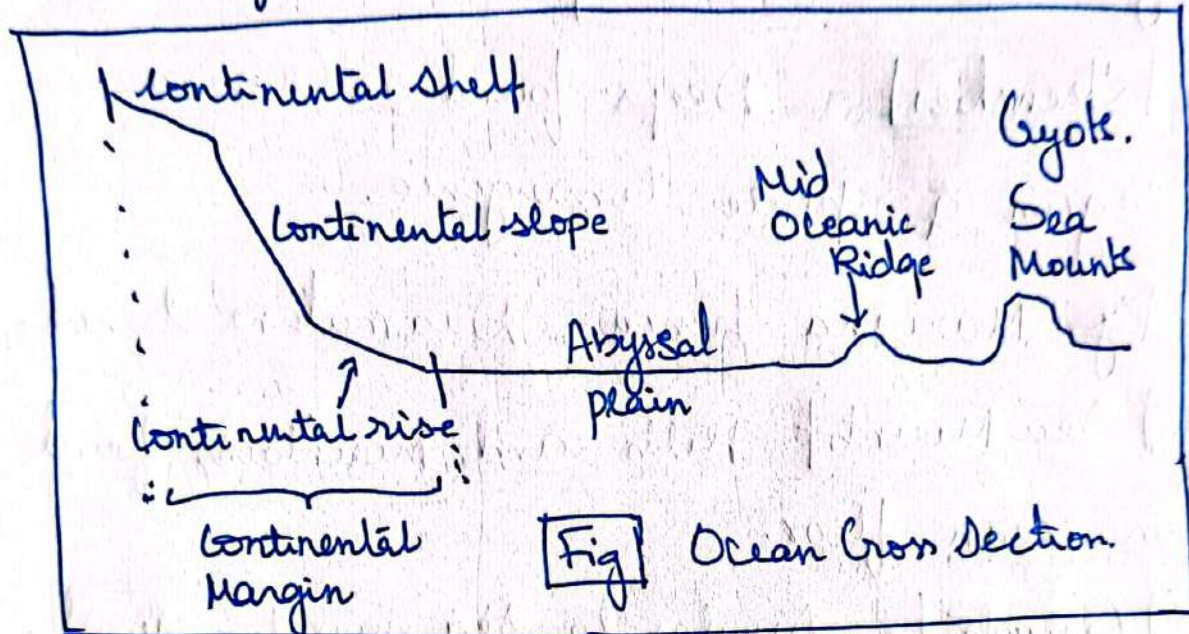
- Seen in Rockys and Andes, Himalayas

- Presence of these plate margins - leading to earthquakes, Volcanic eruptions give a proof to Plate tectonic theory.

- Paleo magnetic evidences:- Which test the magnetic polarity also show the presence of plate movements.

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10

Q5. Abyssal Plains are vast undulating plains found on the ocean floor.



Formation of Abyssal Plains:-

1. Deposition of sediments from heavy siners
2. Region in the middle of Oceanic plates - vast and uninterrupted plains.

Relief features found on Abyssal Plains

1. Mid Oceanic Ridges - Seen at the diverging edge of Oceanic plates

- A region of continuous volcanic and Earthquake activity.

~~Eg~~ Mid Atlantic Ridge

2. Trenches - Deeps found in Oceans region of plate convergence.

~~Eg~~ Mariana Trench, Diamantina trench.

3. Sea Mounts - Hills and mountains found on ocean floor.

4. Cuyols - Similar to sea mounts - smaller and flatter.

The Abyssal plain is also a source of Magnetic nodules and other resources and is an extremely important part of Oceanic research.

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British.

(150 words) 10

Q6

India is the second largest in tea cultivation and tea consumption. The following geographical and climatic factors are favorable for tea cultivation:-

1. Hilly and Slope regions - for better drainage. - No stagnant water.
2. Rainfall of 150-300cm is appropriate for tea cultivation.
3. Loamy soil, Red soil - Laterite soil is appropriate for tea.
4. Requires moderate sunlight and shade is necessary - provided by planting trees. - Orange
5. Need for labour - As tea leaf plucking is labour intensive.

These factors were found in [Duars region] of Himalayas

Tea cultivation in Duars region

1. Moderate slope and not steep slope
2. Adequate rainfall and shadow region.
3. Required temperature of $27-32^{\circ}\text{C}$

along with adequate labour from states like Assam, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh

Tea cultivation provided a major source of revenue for the British and led to commercialisation and start of plantation agriculture in India.

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. (150 words) 10

Q7 According to the UNSIDR report around 68% of the region in India is drought prone. The increasing chaotic weather events is causing rise of flash droughts and conventional droughts in recent years.

Difference between flash Droughts and Conventional droughts are.

Flash droughts

- Sudden appearance due to increased aridity and rise of temperature
- Acute shortage of rainfall - moisture evaporation and drying
- lead to severe heat waves and and dust storms

Conventional droughts

- gradual and slow phenomenon - creeping disaster.
- Perpetual low rainfall regions
- close to desert regions. and arid regions
- regions prone to food scarcity and famines.



Reasons behind increasing vulnerability to flash droughts :-

1. Changing precipitation patterns - extreme rainfall events, causing intense floods and droughts.
2. Monsoon breaks. Unpredictability of monsoon and dependence on El Niño, La Niña, MJO, ENSO.
3. Changing land use patterns - Animal grazing, agriculture, deforestation leads to increasing land degradation.
4. Changing Atmospheric circulation and wind pressure belts especially in Tropical regions - due to global warming and climate change

The way is to ensure disaster preparedness and risk reduction by long term climate resilient measures, to overcome the challenges of flash droughts.

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

Q8.

According to PLFS around 90% or 86% of workers in India are informal and unorganised sector workers, they often are left out from social security and other benefits causing extreme misery to the informal workers.

The following initiatives have been taken to ensure social security:-

1. PM - Atal Bihari Vajpayee Mahila Yojana:- Voluntary contribution scheme for informal workers.
2. PM JBY - Life Insurance
3. PM SBY - Accident Insurance
4. Atal Pension Yojana - for old age pension.
5. PM Kisan Samman Nidhi - for Agricultural labourers.

Despite these measures the following gaps exist:-

1. Exclusion - Inclusion errors Due to improper definitions - does it include gig workers, platform workers.

2. Voluntary Nature of Schemes. - which make contribution dependent on the worker.
3. lack of financial awareness. - Has seen low enrollment in social security schemes
4. Multiplicity of similar schemes and different Ministries - leading to confusion and duplication of efforts.
5. Military and technological aversion - prevent them from using the digital methods for inclusion.

Way forward - To include an umbrella scheme under PMJDY - to avoid exclusion errors.

- creation of workers fund - to help given unemployment pension or targeted UBI - Economic Survey.

Inclusive and sustainable development will ensure social and financial security for all, thus access and use of these initiatives is the first step towards worker welfare

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

Q91.

Recently, the Government introduced Prohibition of Child Marriage Amendment bill - 2021 to increase the marriage age of women from 18 to 21 yrs. Making it 21 yrs for both male and female.

The positive aspects are:

1. Gender Equality Making it equal for both boys and girls.
2. Reproductive health - Prevents teenage pregnancies and ensures healthy mothers with healthy children.
3. Women Education and Employment - To make women women financially independent before marriage.
4. Reduce population - By increasing the age of marriage.

Despite the numerous benefits the act causes the following concerns:-

1. Age of Consent - Remains 18 yrs - similarly other acts also have 18 yrs as adult age / age of consent to sex
Ex POCSO, Hindu Marriage Act.
2. Burden on Poor Parents - of female child education. It may have a counter effect of increased child marriages or female foeticide.
3. Age of male can be reduced to 18 yrs. to bring parity.
4. Seen as targeting a particular minority community

The bill has been progressive and women empowerment friendly considering the population demographic transition and socio-economic condition in India this may be a welcome move.

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

Q10.

Recently the state of Haryana

has introduced reservation for locals in private sector jobs. Earlier such bills were introduced by states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka also.

Emphasis on regionalism in this context causes a threat to National Integration as:-

1. Free inter state labour Migration is hampered.
 - Creates regions of rich and poor, leading to concentrated growth and development.
2. Domino Effect - similar demands in other states, leads to segmented skilled labour.
3. Son of Soil syndrome - creates tensions and frictions against the migrant community.
Eg. Protest in Mumbai against Outsider.

4. Ghettoisation, Linguistic and racial attacks - Coupled with regionalism.

5. Lead to Separatist tendencies -

Demand for more autonomy ~~Eg~~ Chorkaland
or secession ~~Eg~~ Naga secession
movements.

However regionalism can also be a
form to express love towards ones
region!

1. Regional Pride - Growth and development
of niche regions.

~~Eg~~ One District One product,
GI tags based on regional products.

2. Growth Centers - Developed region wise,
district wise leading to all round
spread development.

Regionalism in its extreme form
may be a threat, however regionalism
as seen through the interest of the
nation can act as a motivation for
growth and inclusive development.

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

(250 words) 15

Q11.

The first Urbanization in form of Indus Valley Civilization was established in the North west region of present day Pakistan and North West India. The Second Urbanization was founded in the cradle of Ganga-Yamuna Rivers by Mahajanapadas, Magadhan and Mauryan Empires.

• Contribution of Agricultural Surplus

1. Discovery of Iron and use of iron plough for agriculture led to surplus food production. Rice, pulses, millets were cultivated.
2. Location at the great Northern plains - with water for river transport and irrigation.

- Megasthenes - Indica - remains the source of information

3. Contribution of population growth

- Surplus labour supply.
- Stable kingdom, presence of a large standing army for protection.
- Demand for goods produced - Consumption drives production.

The second Urbanisation was remarkable in establishing a strong central king, improvements in art of warfare, expansion of kingdoms while providing encouragement to growth of innovations, science and arts.

12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. Comment. (250 words) 15

Q12 The 18th Century in India marked a dark age of political, social fragmentation, economic and scientific decline - paving the way for easy establishment of British colonial empire.

Failure in Economic progress

1. Impact of invasions - Invasions by Nadir Shah - plundered the City of Delhi (loot of Peacock throne), and loss in 3rd Panipat Battle - Ahmed Shah Abdali - looted the riches of India.
2. Stagnation of Agriculture - Declining production and increasing taxation increased misery of Indian peasants
3. Poor trade - Due to political fragmentation and numerous internal

Wars, which further deteriorated the stability of kingdoms.

4. Pleasure Seeking Kings - Who did not care about the economic progress or development.

Cultural progress - failure

1. Aurangzeb's policies - Of Banning dance, paintings, music from royal court led to their decline.

2. Increased communal divides - Due to policies of rulers, targetted taxations - Jizya.

3. Lack of impetus on Art and Culture focus on war and gaining power.

failure of social progress

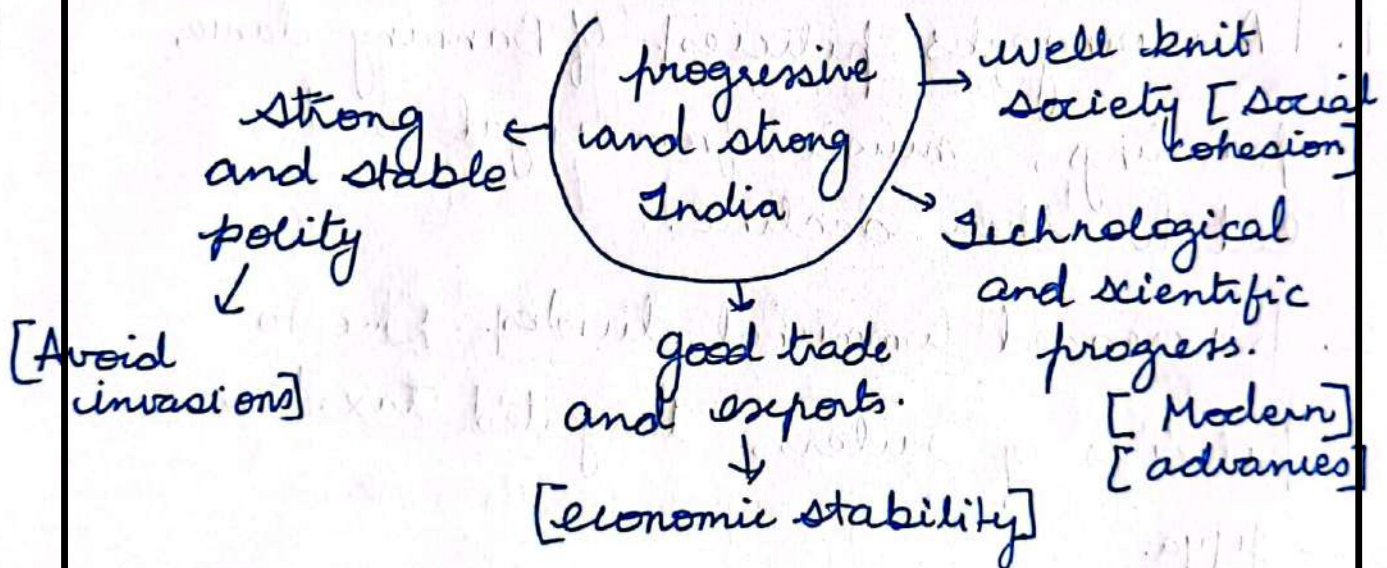
1. Superstitious beliefs and practices -

Led to no scientific innovations and over religious interpretation.

2. practices like Sati, Untouchability
child marriage - led to fragmented
society.

3. [Class Divides] - Gross inequalities
and stark rich and poor divides.

[Absence] of these factors would
have saved the country from collapse:-



These factors held back Indian progress compared to Europe which underwent Industrial revolution during the same period, subsequently India ended up being exploited as a British colony.

13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

Q13.

The withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement after the second round table conference in 1933-34 again triggered a difference of opinions on the future path of freedom struggle.

Two Stage Debate

1. Entry into Councils - Elections of 1937

Divided the Congress into two camps, those who favoured the council entry, - and those who wanted to boycott the elections.

2. Government of India Act 1935 -

failed to completely satisfy the Congress leaders. The results of round table conferences were also not meeting the demands of Congress.

3. prior experience with Council Entry
Swarajists and free changers and
the corruption, had exposed the
evils behind council entry.

4. The role of responsivists, passivists
and also caused a difference of
opinion, leading to a chism in the
congress.

5. strong support to socialist demands
and division on the basis of socialism
and welfare capitalism also caused
a debate.

These factors caused competitive and sometimes confrontational situations.

However congress ultimately tried to contest in 1937 elections and formed governments in majority of provinces, while league formed in Bengal, and North West provinces. They resigned on the account of Britain's entry to World War II and including India, without Indian consent. The withdrawal of civil Disobedience movement, thus took the freedom struggle on a different path, and helped congress gain experience in councils.

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War, which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

Q14

The Russian Civil War followed the Russian revolution in October. It was a civil war between Whites and the 'Reds' Bolsheviks. which led to Bolshevik Victory.

Causes of the Civil War.

1. Support of European powers to Whites.
2. Ex treme loss of life, economic loss during the first world war.
3. portrayal of Bolsheviks as nationalist Russians and White as outsiders.
4. Stark social inequalities, Whites as rich - elites against Bolsheviks.
5. Strong and existing divisions in the society.

Course and outcome of the war

1. Civil war led to the establishment of Bolsheviks rule and overthrow of whites.

Reasons for victory of Bolsheviks.

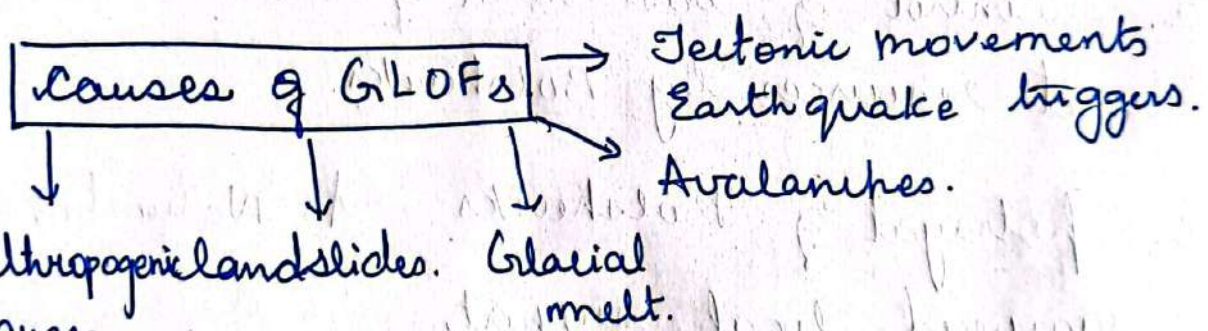
1. Strong leadership of Trotsky and Lenin
2. Control of vast area of land and resources by Bolsheviks.
3. portrayal of Bolsheviks - As Nationalists gained local support.
4. Inclusive and socialistic principles for an egalitarian society.

The Russian Civil war succeeded in establishing a socialistic - Soviet Republic.

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

Q 15

The increased instances of Glacial Lake Outburst floods (GLOFs) in Himalayan region has been a cause of concern. GLOF are disasters wherein the glacial lake breaches its boundaries and leads to massive and sudden floods. It is dangerous cause of its unpredictable nature and potential damage caused.



Causes.

- * Deforestation
- * terrace cultivation
- * slope changing.

Susceptibility of Himalayas to GLOFs

1. Tectonic activity in Himalayas.- As Himalayas are present in Indo-Eurasian plate boundary, the region is tectonically active.

- * plate movements can trigger earthquakes and subsequent GLOFs.
2. Avalanches, Slope movements - Due to erosion, weathering, ~~ma~~ which cause mass movements, leading to Glacial Avalanches and land slides, debris movements which trigger GLOFs.
3. Breach of lake Bund - Due to Cloudburst sudden rainfall patterns, increased glacial melt - which cause a sudden increase in water level causing GLOF.
4. Anthropogenic Causes - Like developmental projects, Hydro electric projects, ~~Eg~~ Tehri Dam, Road construction ~~Eg~~ Chardham Pariyojana, Bharatmala, Deforestation, tourism activity can lead to increased population pressure and GLOFs.

The following measures can be used to address them :-

1. Short term measures :-
- Use of satellite technology, prediction, early warning system and real time assessment

Use of NAVIC satellite systems.

- Weather prediction by IMD-Dynamic Monsoon and rain prediction
- probable flood area zonation mapping
- Vulnerability Impact assessment and measures for disaster preparedness.

Long term

1. Development based on geologic capacity, topography analysis, and slope stability.
2. Reduce deforestation, take up afforestation to reduce land slides and debris flows.
3. Embankment building for lakes.

GLOF which occurred in Kedarnath Uttarakhand led to extreme loss of life and damage to property & livelihood, the need of the hour is to move towards sustainable and protective Development.

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals, provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

Q16

Critical minerals are rare earth elements which have been increasing in importance due to use in technological devices, automobiles and robotics, besides their presence in earth is limited and concentrated ~~which is a cause of concern for most states~~ makes it more significant.

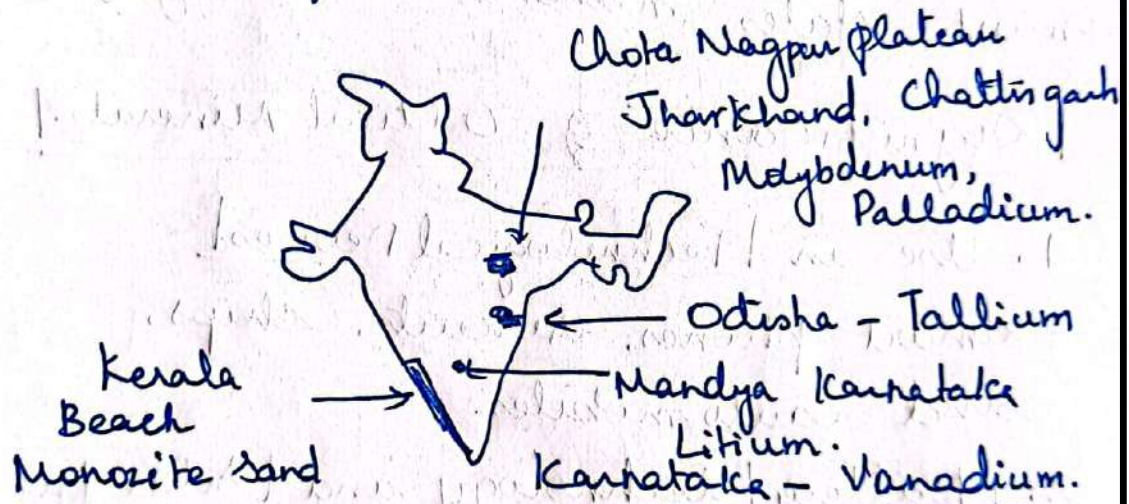
Significance of Critical Minerals.

1. Use in Technological Devices.
Smart phones, circuits, chips, and automobiles.
2. Battery technology and solar panels also require critical minerals like lithium, palladium, tellurium etc.
3. Concentrated and monopolized by China - around 90% of critical mineral supply is controlled by China.

4. Less availability and difficulties in extraction - makes it more expensive.

5. Increasing demand for critical minerals - leads to demand supply mismatch.

Explorations in India have revealed the places of Critical Minerals.



Distribution of Critical Minerals in India

Distribution of Critical Minerals in the world.

1. China - contains around 70% of the critical minerals.

2. Central Asia - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan
have presence of critical
Minerals.

3. Australia

4. India - has 3% of world's critical
minerals.



Distribution in the World

Way forward:

1. Increased Exploration - on sea bed and unexplored regions.
2. Recycle and reuse.
3. Technological developments.

Critical Minerals are the
engine of future growth and pave the
way for further technological growth
and progress.

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

Q17.

Recently the breaking off of Antarctic ice shelves has highlighted the role anthropogenic climate change can cause to the environment. Ice shelves cover vast areas in North (Arctic) and South (Antarctic) poles.

Importance of ice sheets

1. Climate regulation - As they influence the heat budget, due to albedo, heat absorption and reflections.
2. Oceanic and Atmospheric Circulation is maintained by Arctic and Antarctic ice shelves.
3. Sea level control Due to trapping of large mass of water in form of ice
4. Iso static balance of earth - is maintained by large ice shelves.
5. Biodiversity - Penguins in Antarctica, polar bears in Arctic is unique.

The impact of melting of ice sheets due to anthropogenic factors

are as follows:-

Positive impact

1. Opening up of trade routes - likely to reduce time and bring world closer.
2. Resources - Oil, minerals can be explored and commercially exploited countries like China, Russia, USA, Canada have already explored these possibilities in Arctic Circle.

However the negative impacts seem to out weigh the positive impacts.

1. Changes in hydro-geologic cycles leading to changes in ocean current circulation and corresponding atmospheric circulation changes.
2. Increases global warming Due to positive feedback and increased heat absorption.
3. Sea level rise - submergence of small island states - causing voluntary migration and climate refugees.

4. Sea water intrusion and erosion especially in coastal areas.

Specific Impact on India

1. Himalayan glacial melt

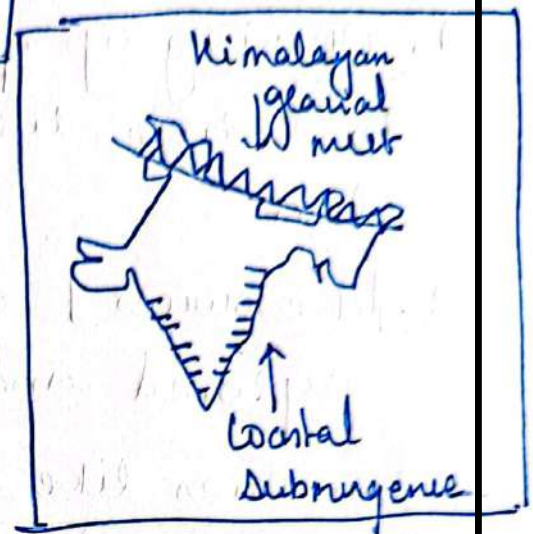
leading to flooding in northern plains.

2. Drastic weather events

flash droughts and flash floods.

3. Changes in monsoon pattern - Increased cyclone formation, due to rise in sea surface temperature, changing El Niño and Southern Oscillation

4. Submergence of Coastal regions - causing loss of land, and affects the metropolitan coastal cities.



Thus the global warming caused ice shelf melt has far fledged impact on geologic, economic and social spheres of mankind.

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. (250 words) 15

Q18.

Twin Cyclones are a rare phenomenon, wherein two cyclones originate at a single focal point and move into Northern and Southern Hemispheres as mirror images.

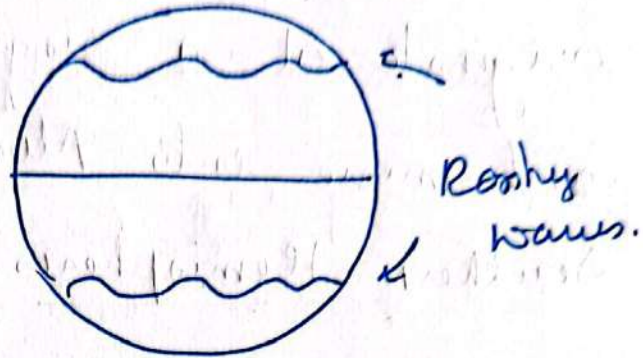
Recently Indian Ocean saw this twin cyclone. ~~One~~ Cyclone Karim drifted to southern hemisphere on the coast of Australia and Aseri on Indian Coast in Bay of Bengal.

- Usually observed in Tropical regions when cyclones are formed close to the equator. (Rare phenomenon).

Role of Rossby waves and Madden Julian Oscillation in their formation:-

1. Rossby waves - Upper atmospheric circulation occurs in both the hemispheres.

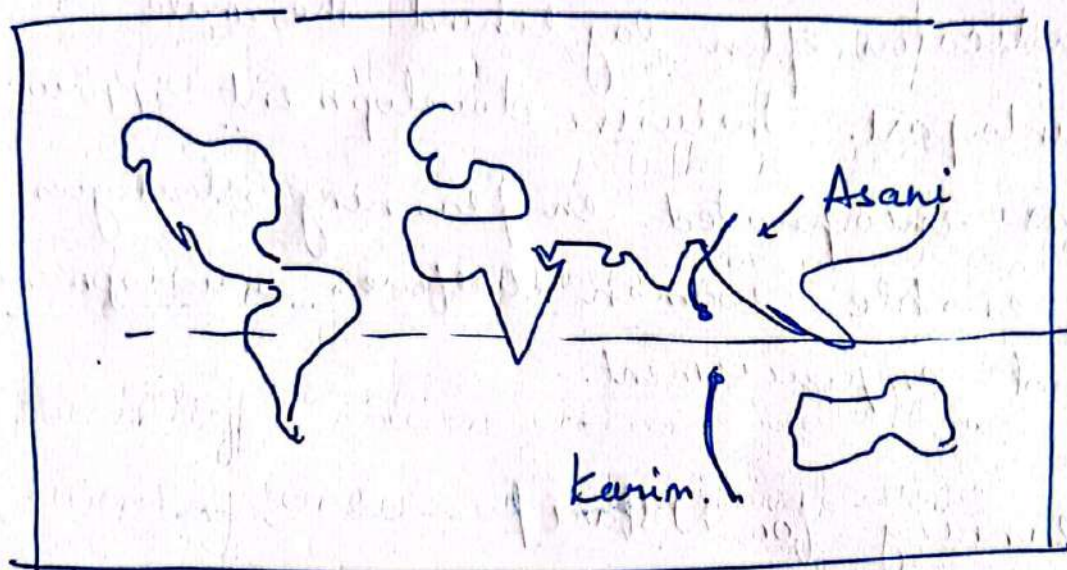
- Usually in temperate regions they are present.



- Intense circulation can cause the formation of Rossby waves even in temperate / tropical regions
- They occur as mirror images of each other.
- The cyclones draw their energy and sustenance from Rossby waves.

2. MJO - Are localized formations of atmospheric circulations which strengthen the cyclones.

and determine their path of travel.



- Twin cyclones are also influenced by oceanic and atmospheric circulation, and other factors like El Niño, Southern Oscillations.

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

Q19.

Women form almost 50% of the Indian population, and their developmental indicators often lag behind the male counterpart. Inclusive development approach was incorporated in planning strategies to enable women welfare, development and empowerment.

Planning for Welfare

- After Independence - Women welfare, health, education was priority to bridge the stark gap between male & female development.
- ~~Re~~ Legislations to empower women - Hindu Code Bill, inheritance rights were passed.

Women Development

- Based on women's participation in planning processes.

- by formation of various committees and commissions like NCW.
- passing of Acts like Dowry Prohibition, Domestic Violence, Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work etc.
- Representation in Panchayat Raj and Urban local bodies - by Reservation.

Women Empowerment

- By shifting to a proactive approach and rights based approach.
- Recognition of women's rights
- Increased impetus to education, employment, and equal wage pay.
- formation of SHGs, Voluntary organizations and NCOs
- Various Govt. Schemes also helped in women empowerment.

Role played by NGOs.

- skill training, employment to women Eg SEWA by Ila Bhatt.
- social security, health and medical insurance Eg Kudumbashree
- promote women entrepreneurship and SHG - Bank linkages by NABARD
- Involve widowed, Orphaned women Eg Lijjat Papad
- Rescue and rehabilitate trafficked women. Eg NGO: Prajawalla by Sunita Krishnan

Thus NGOs and other Voluntary Organisation aided in women empowerment especially in 20th Century.

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

Q20) Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness, social, economic, political and cultural exchanges across the world. It has resulted in various unforeseen and unpredictable changes - especially for poor in India.

Challenges faced by poor in India.

1. Rising inequalities - According to Oxfam report the inequality in India has almost doubled since LPG reforms.
 - Now top 10% of Indians hold 77% of wealth.
2. Unemployment - Skill demand mismatch
Automation of work. The fourth Industrial Revolution will lead to replacement of 30% of workers with machines.
 - lack of labour intensive growth leading to jobless growth.

3. Cultural and Traditional erosion

→ leading to homogenisation of cultures and extinction of distinct rural cultures. Ex Extinction of Bo language in Andaman.

→ extinction of cultural shores, cuisine

4. Technology mismatch - Due to digital illiteracy and lack of affordability to sophisticated digital equipments.

5. Elite capture of wealth - Due to market monopolization and competition, leaving out the poor in benefits.

6. Increased inflation - Causing relative deprivation and rise in multidimensional poverty.

7. Changes in Nutritional, Health and social networks

→ More defined by Westernization and drastic shift from Indian way.

However the globalisation has aided the poor in following ways;

1. Increased access to western world.
2. Learning and skilling opportunities.
3. Competitive prices and increased choices.
4. Diversity of occupations
5. Ability to achieve based on merit and ascriptions

Thus globalization is a double edged sword and has its fair share of challenges and benefits.