

GS - I



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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	Faizan Ahmed		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	996297
Center	online / Jamia	Date	11/12/20

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2	10		उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
3	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
4	10		इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
5	10		3. All questions are compulsory.
6	10		सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
7	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
8	10		प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
9	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
10	10		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।
11	15		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
12	15		प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
13	15		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
14	15		उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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.

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 was the capital of Vijaya-nagar empire and today of UNESCO world heritage site for its architectural marvels.

It is aptly called city carved in stone due to various monolithic monuments present there.

Architectural Significance

- (i) monolith Hampi stone chariot representing sun god has been carved with exquisite detail.
- (ii) Vitthala temple denote the fine stone craftmanship that has survived test of time.
- (iii) Monuments like lotus mahal inspired famous Panch Mahal in Fatehpur Sikri built by Akbar

- (iv) Elephant stables to keep royal elephants and Mahakawami dibba for various royal occasion like marriage — colossal scale.

Historical Significance

Hampi today lies in ruins but still tells us about the time period.

- (i) religious & cultural harmony visible from fusion of Islamic architectural features at Hampi.
- (ii) The grand scale signifies the prosperity enjoyed by the empire.
- (iii) Travellers like Barbarossa, conti, Paes, Abdul Razzaq signify the importance of Hampi for world.

Hampi is the portal into medieval Indian history hence needs to be preserved.

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।

Authors like Charles Dickens and others described British rule in India as benevolent mercy towards Indians — calling it "white man's burden."

However, myth of benevolence exposed by various nationalists

(i) Economic exploitation of India was exposed thanks to scholars like RC Dutt, Subramanyam Iyer and Dattabhai Naorji in their "theory of drain of wealth"

(ii) Scholars like Justice Ranade helped erode myth of British judicial benevolence through Poona Sarvajamik Sabha

(iii) Mekhta and B. Tayyabji through

formation of Bombay Presidency Association" exposed how British political rule kept democracy away from Indians.

(iv) Various religious scholars like Dayanand Saraswati, Vivekanand helped burst myth of British cultural superiority.

(v) Savarkar & B.C. Chaturjee through their books invoked Bharat Mata to instil national pride among Indians.

all above efforts led to the belief among Indian masses to challenge British rule by various methods & thus, started our freedom struggle.

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।

Govt of India Act (1919) was passed to pacify Indian leaders demands for self-rule & democratic devolution of powers.

#Changes brought by the Act

- (i) It first time declared British goal for introduction of responsible govt in India.
- (ii) Introduced dyarchy at the provinces
- (iii) Bicameralism was introduced at centre.
- (iv) Separate electorate given by 1909 act were extended to Sikhs, Europeans & Christians.
- (v) introduced non-official majority in the central assembly.

However the reforms of 1919 failed to satisfy the national leaders due to —

- (i) dominion status demand rejected
- (ii) subjects provided to elected govt had no financial powers.
- (iii) No clear timeline to introduce self-rule was announced

As a result, INC under Mahatma Gandhi launched Non movements (1920-21)

Section of INC satisfied by act — SN Banerjee founded Separate Indian Liberal Association

Overall, the act was rejected by both INC & League
 ➤ led to launch of protests.

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।

The Sykes-Picot Agreement of 1919 had divided arab world among France and British as spheres of influence that led to creation of artificial nation states.

as a fact since then, the divisive politics of colonialism & today neo-colonialism has made arab unity elusive ∴

Reasons

- (i) shia-sunni divide in the region led by iran and saudi
- (ii) despite common culture, parochial interests have kept unity elusive
- (iii) Meddling by foreign powers like France, USA, Israel to secure oil democracy

- (iv) Aspirations by Iran & Saudi to become leader of arab world.
 - (v) Role of non-state actors like Hezbollah, ISIS, Al-Qaeda, etc
 - (vi) Despite regional organisation like OIC, GCC, etc, no consensus have been formed over Palestine issue — shows lack of unity & trust.
 - (vii) forced nationalism & democracy
 - (viii) Kingdom of gulf prevent spread of democratic ideas & hence, unity becomes unachievable.
- still, some form of unity visible in platforms like OIC during condemnation of Israel, etc but concreteness been lacking.
- Need of strong is revamped co-operation mechanism

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।

Feminism is a political ideology that demands equal rights for women in all spheres of life - socio, economic & political.

It played vital role in emergence of new phase of women movements in India -

(i) In pre-independence, freedom fighters like Margaret Cousins, Sarojini Naidu, K. Chattopadhyay etc led the way through organisation like All India Women Conference...

(ii) Post-independence phase was marked by movements demanding economic rights for women
+ equal pay for equal work
+ maternity Benefits

- + prevention of sexual harassment at work place
- + MeToo movements against harassment, etc.

(iii) Regarding political rights, demands relate to -

- + reservation for women in parliament
- + Reform concept of Sarpanch Pat
- + sexual & reproductive rights
- + divorce (Triple Talag) and sparency property rights, etc

Feminist leaders like Brinda Karat, Kavita Krishnan, Anushka Sharma have been vocal for female rights.

Various pro-women laws passed by govt have helped women achieve at least some equality, more needs to be done.

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 is defined as the removal of society based and social disabilities on a group or individual, helping them lead a meaningful life as equal humans.

Eg - dalit being allowed to become temple priest in Tamil Nadu

Social empower as pre-requisite

- (i) it helps human achieve his natural abilities
- (ii) complete utilization of demographic dividend for development
- (iii) improvement in human resource capital as per WB Human Capital Index
- (iv) educated individual → better skilled job → high GDP → national development

Also it acts as Indicators
of social development

(i) As per UNDP :- national development is nothing but sum of individual development

(ii) As country's per capita & total GNP rises → translates to better social provisions, better jobs & hence → better national development

(iii) Removal of social distinctions like caste discrimination, etc. form integral part of development indices.
eg - Recent India HDI rank reduced from 129 to 131 due to fall in hunger rank to 94/107, etc

As India needs to cater to ambition of 1.4 Bn population, social empowerment needs to be at core to achieve SDG also.

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 alloy obtained from synthesis of iron and is obtained from bauxite ore. It is a silver, shiny metal.

Factors influencing location of aluminium industry :-

(i) availability of raw material, i.e., bauxite ore - Odisha is leading producer.

(ii) availability of power as aluminium production requires electric furnaces for manufacture from bauxite ore.

(iii) conducive policy environment for ease of manufacturing

(iv) cheap availability of land and capital - credit.

(v) skilled and semi-skilled labour is a must.

(vi) Connectivity — ports like Paradwip in Odisha and market

As a result, both PSU of HINDALCO and NALCO situated in Odisha.

Importance

Aluminium light weight, strong & versatile ductile & malleable metal used for —

(i) aircraft & spacecraft manufacturing

(ii) kitchen utensil & appliances

(iii) packaging material — aluminium foil

(iv) in filling cracks of railway line, etc.

National aluminium Policy need to be refined

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।

Climate is defined as steady long term weather phenomenon of a particular place depend on factors like temperature, sunlight, vegetation, etc.

The various different climatic regions form global climate system that are interconnected.

- (i) Monsoon in India :- related to effect of el nino and la nina occurring in eastern Pacific ocean leading to good or bad monsoon.
- (ii) winter rainfall considered good for crops in India caused by western disturbances arising in Mediterranean sea.
- (iii) global warming in one part of world say China affects

climate of North America in the form of weakened polar vortex causing unimaginable cold.

- (iv) Similarly, British continental type climate is affected by the east Atlantic drift current that is in turn influenced by the impact of equatorial current.

Impact

- (i) as global warming induced climate change increases, the extreme disaster also increased leading to new hazards in hitherto unknown areas.

eg - increased cyclone in Arabian sea

What needs to be done is that focus on controlling global temperature increase as per IPCC report to reduce disaster.

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

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

atlantification is the name given to the creation of conditions in water bodies similar to those of Atlantic ocean.

features

(i) desertification in ocean

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(इस मार्ग में
कुछ न लिखें)

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 defined as the amount of salt solute present in parts per million of ocean water.

salts of nitrates, and carbonates form major component of ocean salts.

Factors affecting salinity

(i) Insolation and temperature :-
as Arabian and Red sea both present in tropics, hence more insolation → higher evaporation leads to increase in salt concentration

(ii) fresh water flow :-
lack of rivers bringing freshwater into sea/ocean also tend to increase salinity.
eg - North sea is enclosed and have less inflow of fresh water from

rivers.

(iii) glaciers as source of freshwater :-

lack of glacier meltdown also lead to higher salinity. eg - north sea

(iv) Rainfall :-

high rainfall, low salinity.

eg - Bay of Bengal

Reasons above are responsible for high salinity of -

(a) North sea :- low glacier melt off, ~~lot~~ less river water & etc.

(b) Arabian sea :- high evaporation, low rainfall, low river water.

(c) Red Sea :- enclosed nature, no or less river water, etc.

Salinity is important to be maintained at optimum since it regulates global climate via rainfall, etc.

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।

Sangam refers to the three assemblies related to literary culture organised by Pandya rulers during 1st century AD. in Madura of Tamil Nadu.

It has played an important role in understanding of the south Indian ancient history.

- ① No books survived from the first assembly.
- ② Tolkapiyam – the book of Tamil grammar survived from second assembly talks about rules and syntax of ancient Tamil.
- ③ from third assembly, many books survived that talks about anthologies and books like Athogathu puts light on poetry

tradition of the time.

Significance

- (1) the books not only convey the importance of literary tradition of prose, poem and story-writing
- (2) But also talks about the daily life of people of sangam era that is a rarity.
- (3) we also come to know about the type of polity present at the time — the three kingdoms and kings mentioned of cholas, chera & Pandyas.
- (4) Regarding economic life, we come to know about the market system revolved around temples that also served as

centres of learning

- ⑧ Since unlike various accounts left by travellers about north Indian kingdom, Sangam books form only source of information about then Tamil society.

Sangam literature points to earliest mention of Tamil language and hence forms great tool to study ~~sab~~ culture through language.

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 called the "Iron Man of India" is fondly remembered for his role in creation of modern India as we know today.

Role in pre-independent India

- (i) close aid of Gandhiji and president of Congress committee of Gujarat
- (ii) participated & led the Kheda & Bardoli Satyagrah in 1920s helped by Gandhiji, got Sardar title
- (iii) Ran various reconstruction & other program on Gandhian ideals for village development & lower castes.
- (iv) president in Karachi session of

Congress in 1931 when economic
programme of congress & manifesto
on fundamental rights passed.

- (v) participated and led the COM
Salt march and Quit India
in Gujarat region.

Role in post - independence

- (i) held the portfolio of minister
for provincial committee in
Interim cabinet.
- (ii) help in unification of Indian
union by convincing various
princely states to merge with
India.
- (iii) Special role played in handle
merger of Hyderabad, Junagadh
- (iv) close confidante of Nehru, worked
for govt of post independent India

Due to role played in unification of India, he is called Bismarck of India which is not correct because :-

- (i) he did not use treachery & violence / was like Bismarck but used democratic means.
- (ii) Had the task to unify 562 princely states, difficult than Bismarck.

Sardar Patel hence upto some extent can be called the Bismarck of India & Statue of unity is apt honour to him.

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।

British India was divided into British provinces with direct British rule and princely states with own rulers & hence, political mobilization levels varied.

① Initially, during moderate phase of INC, leaders reluctant to include masses hence those in princely states had almost zero political mobilization.

② However with entry of Gandhian era of INC :- princely state people were allowed political mobilization but not in name of congress.

③ However thanks to congress support, breakthrough came in

1928 with formation of Prag's
Mandala and All India princely
state conference by Balwant Rai
Mehta

↳ this led to emergence of
strong political movements in
princely states.

④ Various agitations were organised
like Vaikom Satyagrah in 1923,
Malabar Salt March (1931) lead by
C. Rajagopalachari, etc.

⑤ During the Quit India
Movement of 1942, Gandhi gave
complete open call to princely
states people to join freedom
struggle and openly defy their
rulers who were sympathetic to
British rule.

Hence, we can see that the politicisation was gradual process because :-

(i) INC in its initial stages under moderate era received funding from ruling elite hence did not want to eliminate them.

(ii) Also, during Gandhian era, INC wanted the issue about British v/s Indians hence did not include princely state people to not divide Indians.

ultimately with support of princely state people, India achieved independence in 1947.

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? Discuss. (250 words) 15

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 ended in 1945 & was marked with emergence of two super powers in USA & USSR leading to cold war situation.

The cold war referred to war between ideologies of Communism (USSR) & liberal capitalism (of USA) & led to emergence of Warsaw Pact & NATO respectively.

Initially communism limited to eastern Europe, however, spread outside Europe led to various instances when hot war seemed imminent.

- ① The first crisis came with establishment of People's Republic of China in 1950 by Mao Zedong

led communist Party of China that led to USA suspending ties with new born China.

(ii) The 1953 Korean War was a result of tension between the civil war divided North Korea (communist) & South Korea (capitalist) but again large scale war was avoided thanks to efforts of India

(iii) All above development led to formation of NAM in 1954 Bandung & later Belgrade conference.

(iv) The Cuban missile crisis of (1961) was also due to tension between communist Cuba that was led by Fidel Castro and supported by USSR & nuclear war was just averted due to diligence of USSR submarine officer.

(v) however later again, peace in Asia disturbed due to emergence of Vietnam civil war and USA led intervention to prevent spread of communism in South Vietnam.

(vi) USSR invasion of Afghanistan in 1989 was the final nail in coffin when CIA armed Mujahideen defeated communist USSR & led to disintegration of USSR in ~~1989~~ 1991.

Above wars were majorly due to spread of communism but equally important were American adventurism & politics of interference to protect capitalist world order.

It all ended with dis-
integration of USSR in 1991.

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।

North-eastern region of India
connected by chicken neck Siliguri
corridor today comprise seven states
with varying degree of political
autonomy.

However, it was not the
case always as various factors
lead to emergence of 7 states -

Timeline of state reorganisation
and reasons behind :-

- (i) Post-independence, North-east
was divided into three types of
political units :-
- (a) British controlled & administered
Assam and NEFA
 - (b) princely states: eg - Tripura,
Manipur
 - (c) fully excluded areas - states

like Mizoram, Nagaland, etc.
that today known as 6th schedule

(ii) With rise in insurgency due to
demands of secession for indepen-
dent country, AFSPA applied in
1956 and as a result, first
state of Nagaland born in 1960.

(iii) later on to pacify similar demands
from other regions, NEFA was
renamed as Arunachal Pradesh.

(iv) Meghalaya was carved out as
UT from Assam province & later
given full statehood.

(v) Arunachal and erstwhile UT
of Mizoram due to insurgency
by Mizo national front were also
given statehood that led to
decline in emergency.

(vi) Tripura that had merged into union via instrument of accession was also made state in 1970s.

As a result, seven ~~at~~ states or seven sisters of north-east emerged

Contemporary

→ however still there have been demands for separate state by various ADC region like Bodoland, Kukiland, etc.

→ NSCN led demand for greater Nagalim, Naga Peace Accord (2015)

what should be done is for central govt. recognise rights of political autonomy as far as possible to put an end to insurgency.

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 is a phenomenon defined as increased interconnected and interdependence of various parts of the world with one another due to better means of transport & communication - emergence of global village.

Indian context, impact has been mixed.

Positive impact

- (i) getting rid of religious dogmas and superstitious practices
Eg - tying lemon - chilly good luck
- (ii) women empowerment with better jobs & salaries - MNC culture

- (iii) Indian culture globalised.
eg - recognition of International
yoga day, Bollywood movies, etc
- (iv) Increase in India's soft power
in foreign policy spheres
- (v) Increase in economic well being
and poverty reduction → 374 Mn
people out of poverty in last decade
- (vi) Rise in pluralism, cultural
diversity, etc, smash patriarchy

However negative impact
has resulted various challenges

- (i) McDonaldisation of food habits
leading to rise in obesity
- (ii) Burgerisation of middle class
- (iii) feeling of cultural inferiority
- (iv) women — double burden of job

and family care

(v) Rise in BPO, call centre culture
hence fall in incomes

(vi) Reduced health & fitness, esp.
among Indian tribes due to
comfortable living eg - hyper-
tension in
Santhals

Way forward

(i) Awareness program regarding
bane & boon of globalisation

(ii) Need to promote indigenous
cultures

(iii) govt level policy support. eg -
PM promoting Khadi products.

Globalisation is double-
edged sword & hence, needs to be
handled with care.

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।

Modernisation is a recent 20th century phenomenon defined as change in the traditional institutions & value system of a population due to impact of western ideals like democracy, equality, secularism, feminism, etc.

modernisation in India is different from the west where it is endogenous process of change unlike endogenous in ~~the~~ west.

Impact on traditional activities and institutions

① Political Impact

↳ in tribal areas, modern democratic institutions have

been at loggerheads to traditional panchayat. eg - Santhal predhan system.

↳ however, positive impact has been seen in emancipation of SC dalits by providing them voice through reservation & panchayat

↳ significant role in women empowerment - Chavi Rajawat MBA Sarpanch of Jaipur

② Economic

↳ modern processing units have helped tribals get better prices for their products.

eg - Toda shawls trade to USA, etc with help of e-commerce

↳ however, traditional artisans like Kondapalli toy makers have suffered decline due to competition from cheap chinese toys (GI tag)

② Social aspect

- ↳ health has deteriorated - triple burden due to medicalisation, junk food culture, etc. due to obesity
- ↳ fragmentation in institutions, breaking of joint family to nuclear family, etc.

③ Environmental

- ↳ increasing pollution & climate change → more disasters due to unsustainable industrialization
- ↳ traditional environment conservation practices taken back seat

Modernisation has been a double-edged sword that has had a mixed effect on Indian civilization & value system.

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।

The north-eastern part of India represent great cultural, ethnic & linguistic diversity as shown by census 2011.

Hence, using blanket term north-east represent ethnocentric mindset.

Diversity of north-east

① linguistic diversity:-

→ Brahmaputra valley has been described as melting pot of languages & dialects with each tribe (more than 100) having different language

→ as per Grierson linguistic survey of India, more than 130 dialect and languages exist.

eg - Garo, Khasi, Jaintia, Naga etc.

② ethnic diversity :-

→ tribes in north east although belong to mongoloid racial stock but share varied territorial & ethnic linkages

→ Nagas, apatanis, Garo, Khasi.
→ some are matrilinal, some are patrilineal, some are veg and many non-veg.

② cultural diversity

↳ every tribe has different culture in terms of food, clothing, shelter

↳ eg - Manipur have Manipuri classical dance and Assam have sattriya

↳ many folk dance exist like Bihu (Assam), Sankirtana of (Manipur), Thang-Ta, etc.

↳ religion wise - apatanis are Buddhist, Meitei are hindu &

muslim, naga, Mizo - christian

Current issues

- (i) mainland media and successive govt have only seen north-east as single entity not respecting its diversities.
- (ii) Visible from fact that not much impact of north-east issues on national polity

However govt taking many positive steps

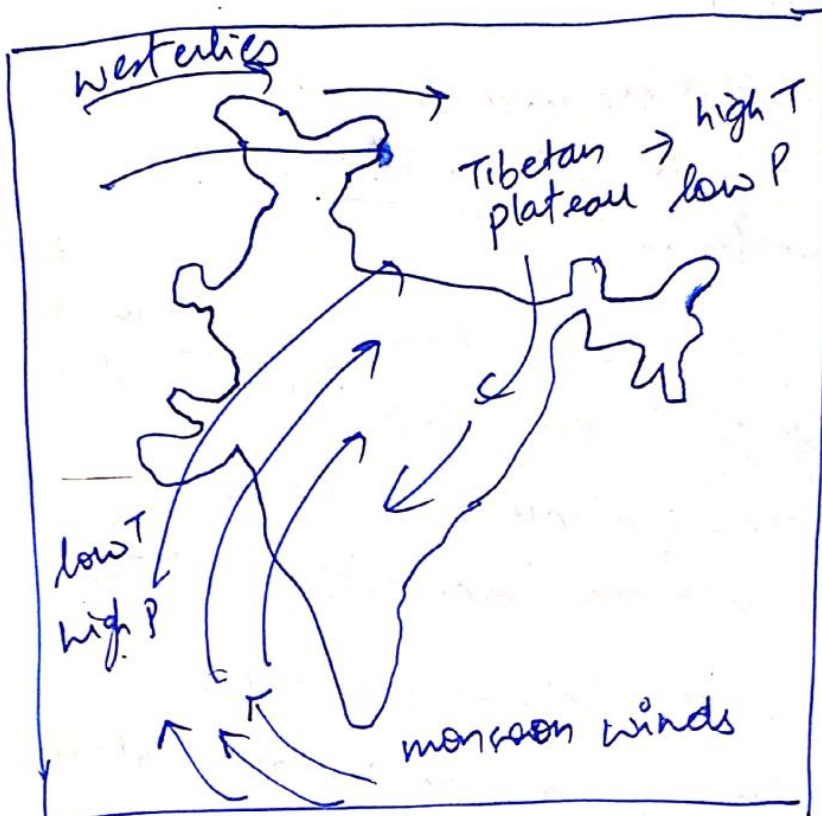
- ① arrange north-east festival in Delhi to spread cultural awareness
- ② separate Ministry of north-east
- ③ focus on culture through Min of Culture, act east policy, etc

North-east represent integral part of India hence need to be integrated culturally too.

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।



Tibetan plateau due to important role in monsoon has played a significant part and hence called Water Tower.

Role played

- ① During summer, Tibetan plateau

gets intensely heated that result in formation of low pressure area (LP).

② The low pressure area at surface leads to high pressure in the atmosphere.

③ Winds coming from HP area in Arabian sea Bay of Bengal diverted towards Tibetan plateau and hence, get monsoon over entire nation.

④ Also the tropical westerlies when coming near Tibetan plateau descent down & complete the loop of wind blowing.

⑤ Hence monsoon strengthened & it results in good rainfall in north India.

→ Similarly, if Tibetan plateau not heated sufficiently, then monsoon stays weak → less rainfall.

In this way, Tibetan plateau control monsoon rain & hence called Water Tower of Asia.

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

Walker circulation is an upper atmospheric wind circulation that regulates over all climate esp. rainfall in tropics.

Origin

- It originates in north Pacific ocean and covers entire earth within span of four months.
- the place over which it passes experiences good amount of rainfall over there

Impact on global climate

- (i) on India, it helps increase or decrease in monsoon rains
 If it is situated over Indian subcontinent during monsoon

Season, more than average rainfall
received and vice-versa.

(ii) Similarly, it helps regulate
climate of a place and helps
regulate heat budget

[Impact of ENSO]

→ El-nino southern oscillation is
phenomenon in eastern pacific
ocean near coast of chile when
water over there get abnormally
warm leading to low pressure
condition.

→ As a result, winds rush towards
to fill the vacuum from the
northern pacific ocean and this
creates ~~an~~ cyclonic condition
in chile

→ But it leads to weakening
of walker circulation due

to absence of strong winds.

↳ This in turn affect global climates in negative way.

Hence Halker circulation
play a very important role in
regulating global climate.