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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	647031
Center		Date	03/12/20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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 मुख पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में दिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेगा।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. 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 विस्तारित वर्णन कीजिए।

Hampi rose to prominence during the Vijayanagar Empire with various temples and architectural structures dotting the landscape.

City carved in stone

- Architectural significance

- o The lotus temple at Hampi highlights the intimacy of Hindu and Muslim architectural style.

- The domes and arches - Muslims

- Chhatris and designs - Hindus

- o The pillared halls and stone carvings with boundaries made of interlocking stones were an epitome of expertise in usage of stone. Eg - Kalyan Mondapa

- Historical significance
 - o highlights the might of Vijayanagar empire.
 - o Stone boundaries show the inner strength of empire as commented upon by Omerny Pace while writing about seven concentric boundaries.

Thus Hampi with its numerous stone architecture is aptly described as city of stones highlighting the rise of Vijayanagar empire in South 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।

The British rule was based on the myth of British supremacy and the importance of British for the welfare of Indian masses. This myth was broken by the freedom struggle.

Intellectual work

- Economic decline by Britishness of Indian wealth.
- o Dadabhai Naoroji in Poverty and Un-British Rule of India highlighted the various ways by which Britishness were harming country's economy. Eg: Home charges, Cornwallis Bill.
- o R. C. Dutt in Economic History of India divided British rule into three phases to highlight the prison, industrial and commercial exploitation by British.

Political work

- Agitation during Ilbert Bill controversy
1882 - against Britishers justice standards
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre was not seriously
condemned by Britishers as can be seen
from Russett Committee report - This was
highlighted by Non Cooperation Movement 1920.
- Britishers most atrocious nature was
exposed by Salt Satyagrah showing how
the most necessary item is arbitrarily taxed
and destroyed

Thus, through intellectual and political work
highlighting British exploitation of Indian masses,
the myth of benevolence was broken. It
was further enhanced by extremists and
Revolutionaries during freedom struggle.

Eg: Bal Gangadhar Tilak's critique of Jennet
policy of British during 1858 Post Jennet

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 इतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएं मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Montague - Chelmsford Reforms paved way for Government of India Act, 1919 which marked the beginning of representative government in India. It was the first step towards responsible self governance.

Major changes in British India

- Dyarchy in Provinces - Subjects were divided into transferred and reserved list to be governed by legislature and governor respectively.
- Bicameral legislature in centre - It also gave women voting rights and right to participate in elections in lower house.
- Introduced separate electorate ambit to Sikhs, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- Mandated revisiting constitutional reforms after 10 years - Simon Commission 1927

Significant Responses by National Leaders

- Congress leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose denounced the act as not satisfactory.
- @@
- Anne Besant, Taj Bahadur Sapru, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar were stripped with the charge and thus left Congress. Taj Bahadur Sapru joined Indian Liberals.
- Gandhi also denounced the act and found on Non-Cooperation Movement 1920.

The Government of India Act, 1919 paved way for direct elections, which were contested by Congress majority to form government in various provinces. They highlighted the hollowness of these reforms paving way for further agitation and resolution of Poona Swamy in 1921 whole section.

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 Arab nations have been facing conflicts due to various reasons like Israel-Palestine conflict, Shia-Sunni conflict, Afganistan, highlighting the elusive goal of Arab unity.

Arab unity as an elusive goal

- Historical Regional Reasons

- o Post World War I, fall of Caliphate - Secular Turkey - resulted in breakdown of Arab unity.
- o Arab states divided into mandates for various European powers like
 - o British Palestine
 - o French mandate of Syria.
- o Creation of Jewish Israel in 1948, caused major change in the landscape.

— Political Rivalries

- o Between Iran (Shia) and Saudi Arabia (Sunni)
- o Between Iran and Israel, Israel and Saudi Arabia
- o Between Qatar and Saudi Arabia - recent trade embargo on Qatar.
- o Between Turkey and Saudi Arabia for leadership of Arab states.

— Resource conflict

- o The Arab states are rich in natural resources like oil, natural gas and other minerals causing them to be of prime concern of western countries.

Thus, to achieve aim of Arab unity, major reconciliation is needed. The step towards Israel - Bahrain reconciliation is right way forward. It is expected that Qatar and Saudi Arabia will also resolve disputes in coming days.

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।

Feminist ideas like equality and women empowerment led the way for emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India post independence.

New Phase of Women's Movement

- Against traditional inequalities like female infanticide, widows, dowry.
 - o Demanding equal status as men, these ills of society were combated against.
 - o Various legislations like Pre-Conception, Pre-Diagnoses Technologies Act to prohibit sex selection, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence (Prohibition) Act were passed.
- For women as agent of change
 - o Environmental movements like Chipko movement

led by Saree Devi.

o 73rd, 74th Amendment Act providing 1/3rd reservation to women in Panchayats.

o the recent #MeToo Movement

Key Issues taken up

- increasing education reach - Acti Bachoo Acti Padao
- decreasing sex ratio
- increasing women's employment - SEWA
- against sexual harassment
- against domestic violence, dowry
- increasing women's political representation.

Feminist ideas have increased awareness about women rights. They have also given the necessary courage to women to speak up.

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 सशक्तिकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों हैं। व्यावसायिक तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Social empowerment refers to the increasing freedom of agency in various social groups leading to increasing social mobility of individuals.

Pre-requisite for nation's Development

- Decreased discrimination hence inequalities
 - o caste discrimination hampers education, employment standards. Eg:
 - Scheduled Caste - ~ 65% literacy
 - Scheduled Tribe - ~ 59% literacy

This is the cause why more than 40% of scheduled caste and tribes are poor despite all India average of 21%.

- Decreased societal tensions
 - o Violence due to communalism, reservation issue, mob lynching hampers country's investment attractiveness causing economic losses.

Indicators of Nation's Development

- Social empowerment means social harmony
- Discrimination when reduced highlights impact of government schemes.

Eg: Rising Higher Education Enrolment of Scheduled Castes from 11% to ~14%.

Currently India ranks 76/82 in social mobility index highlighting lack of social empowerment. By providing education, health and basic amenities and decreasing discrimination, we'll be able to put India on a path of development that is inclusive.

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 एल्युमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Aluminium Industry is dependent on its raw materials like iron ore and bauxite, thus it is accordingly located.

Factors influencing location

- Raw material location - States like Orissa, Jharkhand are rich in basic ores. Hence aluminium industry is concentrated here.
- Energy - Hydroelectricity requirements are fulfilled by Komodo valley isolation.
- Transport and Market - Western Indian states like Maharashtra, Karnataka have concentration of aluminium industry due to manufacturing base and ports that give it access to foreign markets too.

Importance of Industry

- For Manufacturing sector - Various other industries like automobiles, electricals are dependent on aluminium industry.
- For defence - Various defence equipments are made of aluminium based products.
Eg: missiles, shortening attack helicopters.
- For space industry - to manufacture space launch vehicles.

Aluminium industry is an important player in military manufacturing growth in India. Currently the sector contributes only 1.6% to GDP. The new manufacturing policy targets to increase it to 25% very soon.

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

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

The Global climate system is so interconnected that the change in one place's local climate has wide ramifications for whole world.

Examples of Inter-connectedness

- El Nino effect

- o This phenomenon in pacific ocean impacts countries as far as

- Australia, India, Africa - which face deficit monsoon

- California, Caribbean - excess rainfall.

- Arctic warming

- o This results in decreased polar stratospheric clouds and less stable polar vortex causing

- Cold wave in Canada, USA

- melting of glaciers, melting sea level rise

- ocean currents movement.

— Rising Atlantic Ocean temperature

- excess rains in Africa
- droughts in Australia

Since global climate system affects the basic parameters of sea level rise, movement of trade winds, jetstreams the impact of localised change is vast. This is the reason why globalised action against climate change is the need of hour.

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

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

Atlantification refers to the warmup of Atlantic ocean waters and their movement to other water bodies that affects the entire oceanic circulations.

Ecological consequences

- Sea level rise
- melting of glaciers in Arctic and Antarctic at a faster pace
- eutrophication leading to loss of biodiversity
- coral bleaching due to increasing warming
- anoxic zones in water will increase resulting in death of marine animals.

Further, it will also affect the ecology on land like coastal mangroves, delta, fisheries ~~but~~ which will have an adverse

impact on the biodiversity.

The circumpolar current will also get affected resulting in deep impact on entire ocean region.

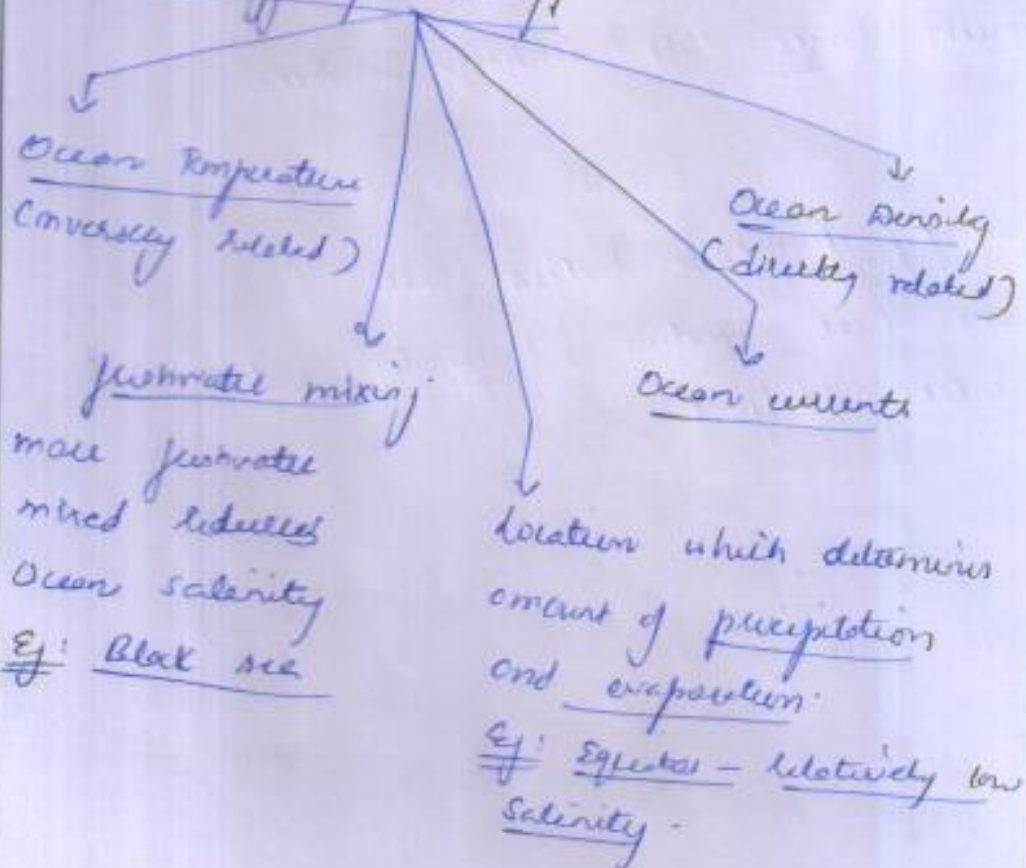
The phenomenon is a result of global warming and steps to control global warming like sustainable resource consumption, reducing pollution can prevent us from adverse effects of Atlantification.

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 कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The salinity of ocean bodies is defined as the amount of salts per unit of ocean water. Normal salinity of ocean lies around 33 parts / million. Maximum salinity is found in tropical regions.

Factors affecting Salinity



Reasons behind high salinity of North Sea,
Red Sea and Arabian Sea

- Enclosed bodies by landforms
 - o due to surrounding landforms, there is increased nutrient intake.
- less freshwater supply
 - o not much precipitation as they lie in western side of tropical regions with declining rainfall.
 - o not much rivers that discharge in these seas.

Hence salinity of ocean bodies are dependent on their location; temperature and freshwater intake locations.

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 literature is a culmination of wide variety of literary works written during the Sangam Period (3rd century BC - 3rd century CE) in South India.

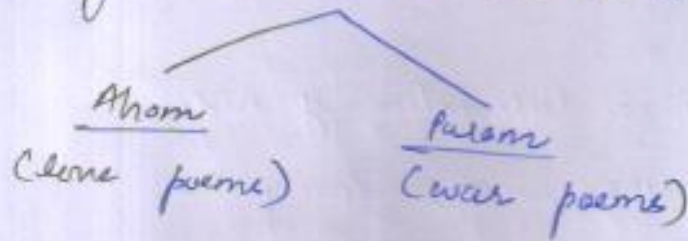
As a source of understanding history

— About the rulers

- o Sangam literature was patronised by Pandyan rulers and saw due regards to the same.
- o Silapaddikam written by Ilango depicts the story of Madurai (Pandyan territory).
- o The worship of Murugan by the Cholas is also mentioned in Sangam literature. Madu worship is also mentioned in various works.

- About the society

- o Sangam literature can be categorised into



Thus, it shows the preponderance of both these topics in the society.

- o The eight major works and minor works shows egalitarian condition of society.
- o various women writers were a part of Sangam literature thus highlighting the status of women.
- o Evidence of sati, widowhood are also found in Sangam literature.

- About the language facts

- o Telugu is the grammar for Tamil language.

- o Apart from Parnal literature, various Sanskrit literature is also found.

Thus, Sangam literature throw light on the three main kingdoms in south India Cheras, Cholas and Pandya. Additionally it also enhanced our knowledge about the Society and its culture during that period.

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 स्वतंत्रता-पश्चात् 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 was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India. He is known as the Iron Man of India due to its various contributions.

Significance of role played by Sardar Patel

Pre-Independence

- Gandhi supporter

o participated during non cooperation movement 1920 (NCM)

o supported Gandhi's path of constructive work post withdrawal of NCM in contrast to Swrajists.

o lead Dardoli satyagraha against Britishers in 1928 and gained wide support.

o participated in Civil Disobedience Movement.

- As a leader for constructive dialogue
 - o Between Gandhiji and B. R. Ambedkar which led to Poona Pact 1932.
 - o Between Britishers and Congress
- As supporter for capitalists
 - o His ~~contrast~~ views regarding private property played an important role in getting support of capitalists at a time when socialism was predominant.
- As leader of Congress
 - o In his ~~chairman~~ presidency during 1931 Karachi session, resolution for Fundamental Rights and National Economic Plan was passed.

Post Independence

- Safeguarding unity of India
 - o Integrating 565 princely states into India in a quiet and efficient manner was his

bigger contribution.

- laying down the structure
- o By adopting All India services and strengthening them to work as steel frame of administration in India.
- o Path for savings and investment to lead industrial development in country.

Sardar Patel was a reformer, nationalist and forward thinking leader who managed to impart unity in India's diverse landscape.

Comparison to Bismarck

- Otto Van Bismarck is credited for creating an independent Germany by integrating eastern and western German states, around 38 is member.

Sardar Patel did the same in India by integrating 565 princely states.

However the credit for independence of India is not solely in hands of Sardar Patel.

Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders together played a prominent role.

- Otto von Bismarck waged various wars against Austria, France to integrate Germany. He believed in the policy of blood and iron. In comparison Sardar Patel supported Gandhi in his non-violent approach and participated in various satyagrahs.

Both the leaders were astute planners who laid strong foundations for their respective countries. They managed to integrate the widely diverse landscape to create a unified independent country despite their differing circumstances.

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

मिथामती 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।

The princely states were under the direct control of British crown post the 1857 war of Independence. This led to disparity circumstances in their administration that made the political mobilisation against British a gradual process.

Not a sudden phenomenon

- Initially political mobilisation was seen against the British attitude of disparity erstwhile rulers. Eg:
o Vellore Thompson Rebellion - Mysore
- Later, with nationalist movement movements expanding, it saw a slow but steady support in princely states too.

- o Non-cooperation Movement 1920 The Congress did not expressly include princely states into its revolutionary program but supported Raja Mandals indirectly.
- o Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 The movement that began with Salt Satyagraha found resonance with masses all over the country. Thus various salt marches were carried out in princely states too.
- o Quit India Movement 1942 - Congress now expressly supported political movement in princely states. Thus the masses joined the movement against British Rule.
- All India Princely States Conference was also held. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presided over it once giving support to political mobilisation.

— Tebhaga Movement, Telangana 1946

The movement was led against corrupt Rajakars and was supported by various nationalist leaders and Communist Party of India.

Thus, while princely states did not see much active Congress participation, praja mandals were opened to capture political participation. This is also the reason for the ease with which Sardar Patel integrated the 565 princely states into India post Independence.

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।

The end of World War II saw the world divided into two blocks - capitalists led by USA and communists led by USSR. The tug of war between these two and the USA's aim to limit spread of communism led to various struggles.

Spread of communism outside Europe

- Various Asian and Caribbean countries saw inclination towards communism like Korean Peninsula, Vietnam, Cuba because of support of Moscow Plan and rising nationalism.
- The US response to it through military and economic sanctions led to volatile world peace.

Unsettling world peace

- Korean crisis

- o North Korea was a communist state which was separated from South Korea at 38° parallel post Korean war.
- o For fulen decades, an unsettled border and chilled relations between both troubled the world peace.

- Vietnam war

- o Vietnam was also divided into North Vietnam and South Vietnam to maintain communist - capitalist balance.
- o However, with rising nationalism integration of Vietnam was led by North Vietnam. This led to entry of USA and a protracted war for almost two decades.
- o Ultimately, in 1974 Vietnam followed communism.

- Cuban Missile Crisis

- o The failed US invasion into Cuba to prevent communist USSR and Fidel Castro meant the region was destabilised for long period of time.

- Afghanistan was

- o The 1979 USSR invasion to Afghanistan that saw establishment of communist government was responded by USA supported Mujahideen who uprooted USSR backed government.
- o While USSR left Afghanistan, the region was in turmoil for future decades due to rise of Taliban and subsequent entry of USA.

Thus, in order to prevent spread of communism, USA and European countries utilised both economy (Marshall Plan) and military actions

instability would prove during cold war era.
The dissolution of USSR in 1991 finally
provided some stability to world.

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 राज्यों, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The North East region, currently comprises of seven individual states and Sikkim that took three decades of post-Independent reorganisation.

Phases of Reorganisation

I Phase - Post Independence

- 1962 saw formation of Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.
- While only Assam was considered as a state and rest were put as union territories.

II Phase - 1970s - 1970s

- It saw formation of Sikkim after its accession to India in 1975.

- Further, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim Pradesh, Meghalaya was given statehood after a prolonged struggle.

North East Reorganisation Act

III Phase - Current Reorganisation (Internal)

- Demand of Greater Nagalim - Nagaland Peace Accord 2015 while signed it, the demand is again rising.
- Bodoland - More autonomy in Bodoland region of Assam and maintenance of cultural identity.
- Issue between Mizoram and Tripura - due to ethnic conflicts there resettlement is a serious concern.
Currently, an agreement for their settlement in Tripura is signed but there already are voices of dissent.

While the states boundaries are fairly determined in North Eastern state, the internal reorganisation to safeguard ethnic and cultural rights of various groups is ongoing.

In this VI Schedule (Autonomous District), Inner Line Permit, Peace Accords are some of the ways forward.

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 हमने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीव्र बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of interconnectedness and movement of people, goods and finance that has taken over the world. It has deeply impacted the culture of various nations, forming a new global culture in its wake.

Enriching Indian culture

- Society

Individualism is promoted leading to enhanced entrepreneurship (3rd largest startup ecosystem)

Atomised households, increasing migration has meant value exchange also increased remittances (US \$ 76 bn dollars)

Marriages have seen change with rise of live-in relationship, increasing divorce rate of marriage

more consciousness against evils like oppression, caste discrimination

Women empowerment by giving more opportunities and opportunities.
Eg: India Navy's leading Republic

— Living standards

Cuisine

- mix of American, Chinese, Indian food products

Language

- English and western languages are more dominant and have connected vs is not wide diversity.

Clothes

- Increased preference towards western clothes

Art / Architecture

- increasing influence of other countries like rise of modern painting abstracts.

Challenges

— Increasing dominance of western culture

- losing local cultural identities.
- Disappearance of various languages — At present 42 languages are endangered. This is homogenization tendency towards English.

— Increased consumerism

- Due to wide variety and availability, there is increased consumerism leading to increased

Wastage- Affect on stability of society

- o Increasing individualism and migration affects community perspective that was timorous aspect of Indian culture.
- o Increasing divorce rates also have resulted in weakening of marriage institution.

- Culture Revivalism

- o To prevent globalisation effects, charismatic cultural revivalism is seen which is leading to increased social tensions.
- Eg: Khrop Bhandhate, Honour Killings.

Thus, while globalisation has deepened Indian culture, it is also responsible for various challenges that are a result of inter-mixing of various value systems. Way forward lies in increasing awareness among people about Indian culture and traditions and rationalising them in wake of modern understanding.

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 culmination of
rationalism, universalism and humanism
in traditional values to bring them up to
date with the present world.

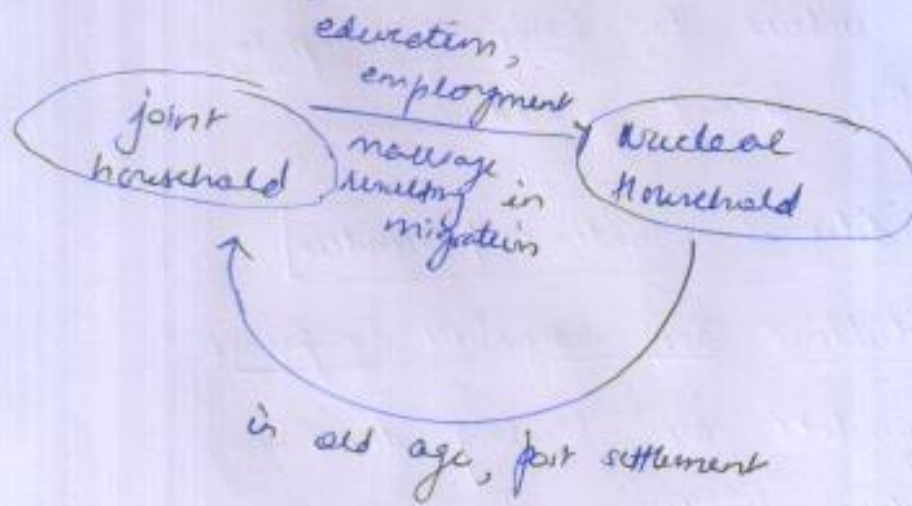
Impact on traditional institutions / activities

- Some institutions are losing their significance
 - o joint families are breaking down into nuclear families.
 - o community consciousness is breaking down into individualism.
- Modification
 - o various traditional rituals during birth, marriage, death are modified to suit to free pricing world.

Impact in India differently from West

- Continuity of various institutions

- o joint families still exist - many households are breaking into small nuclear setups



o the jointness of household also remains albeit with a temporary break.

- o community institutions like panchayats, caste organisations are still widespread. They are modernised through constitutional reforms like 73rd, 74th Amendment Act, fundamental rights of equality.

- traditional revival while undertaking reforms.
- o women empowerment regarding education, employment is supported by ancient scriptures.
- o rituals of marriage, birth, funeral etc are popularised to increase their understanding in modern terms.

Thus, while Indian society is impacted by modernisation as can be seen by breaking of barriers of caste, gender, religion, it is still not losing its traditional institutions activities.

18. The term North-East does not convey the cultural diversity of the region which still remains largely unexplored. Examine. (250 words) 15

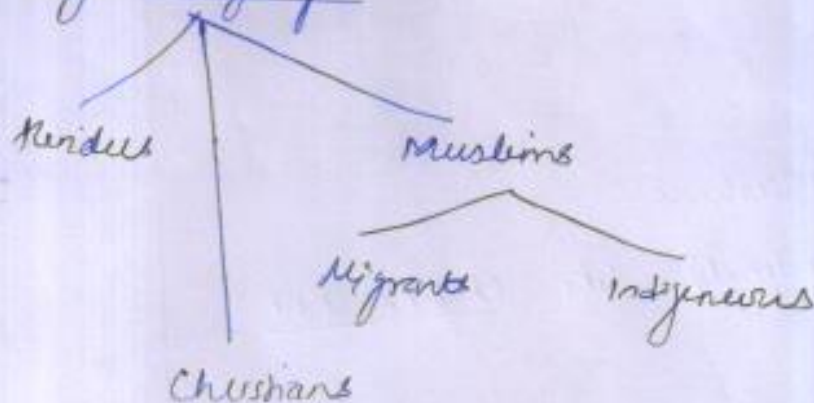
दुर्भाग्यवश शब्द इस क्षेत्र की सांस्कृतिक विविधता को संवेष्टित नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अग्रविज्ञित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The term North-East is homogeneously used to refer to the seven states post Siliguri Corridor in India. The term does not do justice to the diversity of region.

Cultural diversity of region

- Assam

- o a mixture of different tribes and religious groups



- o Thus there is rich Indian traditions like Sankranti, and also rich Christmas celebration and acceptance of Indigenous Muslims.

- Arunachal Pradesh

- o Tribal diversity of Achha, Mishmi, Kope tribes and their festivals.

- Manipur

- o Hill tribes and plain tribes are equally diverse in their cultural traditions as can be seen from festivals of Maitis and Kukis.

- Meghalaya

- o Jaintia, Khasi, Jaintia tribes

- Mizoram

- o Bulus - Muslims
- o tribes - festivals like Chapchar Kent.

- Nagaland

- o Nagas are the dominant tribe with their unique culture.
- o Other hill tribes, are also equally rich.

• Tripura

- o traditional tripuree people
- o resettled since.

The North East region is a culturally diverse region due to the presence of numerous diverse groups / tribes making every single region unique.

There is relative less understanding and awareness about the diverse festivals, cuisine, languages, clothing prevalent in these states.

Increasingly North East Tourism is the way forward to explore the so far unexplored cultural diversity of the region.

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

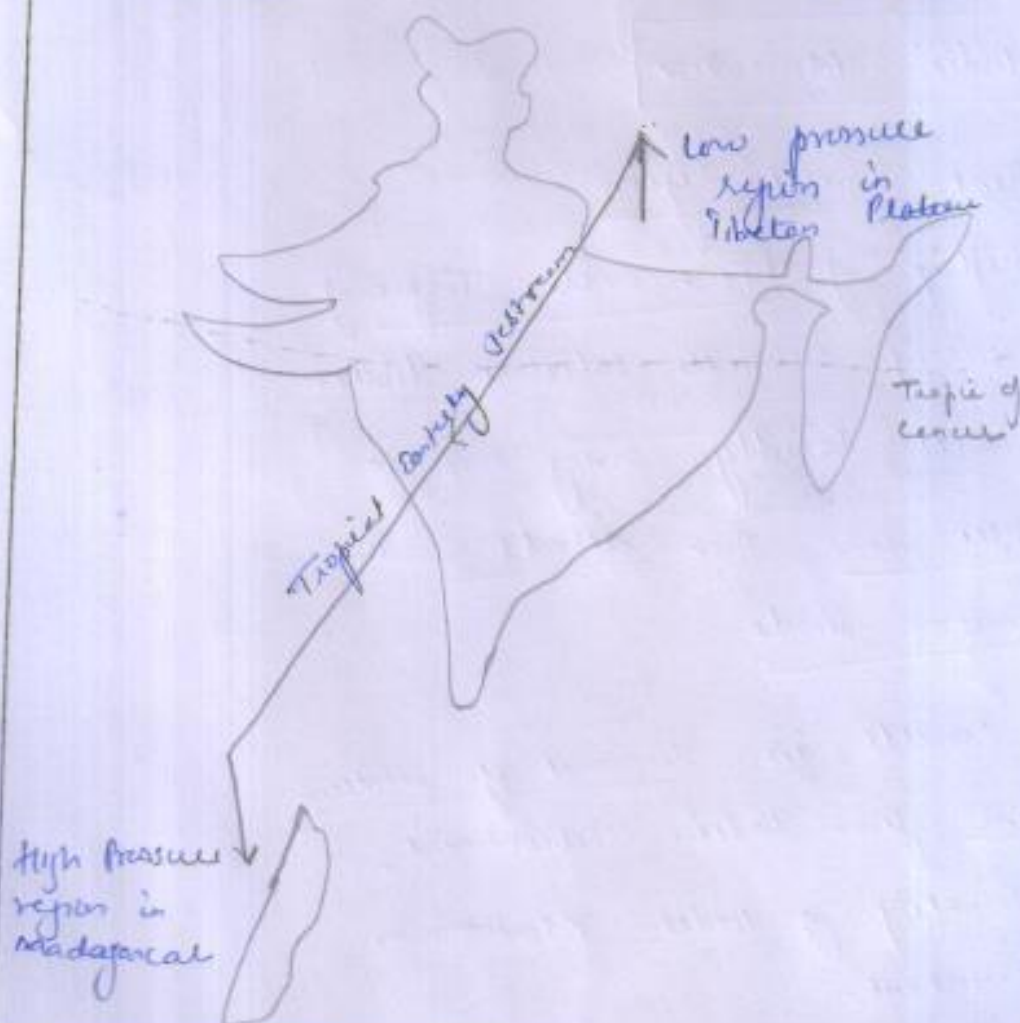
The Tibetan Plateau is the origin of numerous river systems of Asia like Indus, Amur - Darya, Brahmaputra making it the water tower of Asia.

Role in Indian Monsoon

- As a heat source region
 - o With shifting of ITCZ over Tropic of Cancer during summer solstice, Tibetan plateau heats rapidly giving rise to low pressure zone that attracts south-west monsoon winds.
 - o It also results in removal of western jet stream from Indian subcontinent, causing breakdown of Indian Monsoon in the subcontinent.

- Strengthening Tropical Easterly Jetstream

- o According to Koteshwar, the thickness of ice over Tibetan plateau is responsible for determining the strength of tropical Easterly Jetstream. It is affected by deposits of black carbon. Strong easterly jetstream determines strength of Indian Monsoon.



- o with increased deposit of black carbon, heating increases, strengthening the tropical easterly jetstream.
- o If there is extra snowfall during winters, with ice albedo increasing, Tibetan plateau is less heated thus decreasing the strength of tropical easterly jetstream.

Hence, Tibetan plateau plays an important role by becoming the heat source region for attracting the monsoon winds.

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

Walker circulation refers to the east-west movement of trade winds over the Pacific Ocean

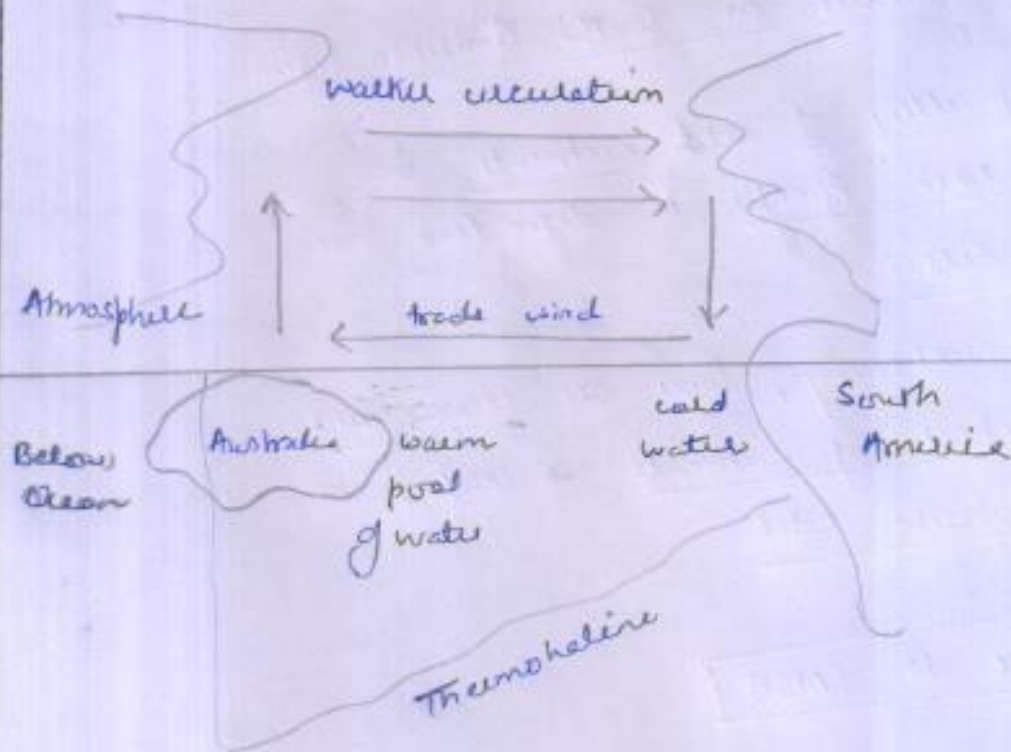


Fig: Walker circulation

Impact on Global climate

- Affects rainfall in Australia, India, SE Asian region.
 - o During weakening of Walker circulation (El Niño) - there is deficit of rainfall
- Affects fisheries in South American region
 - o The upwelling of cold nutrients in South east Pacific is dependent on cold waters.
 - o During weakening, there are excess rains but deficit of nutrients → leading to less fisheries catch.

Effect due to ENSO

- ENSO refers to the El Niño - Southern Oscillation system which includes.
 - o weakening of Walker circulation
 - o replacement by west - east winds leading to warm pool in South east Pacific regions

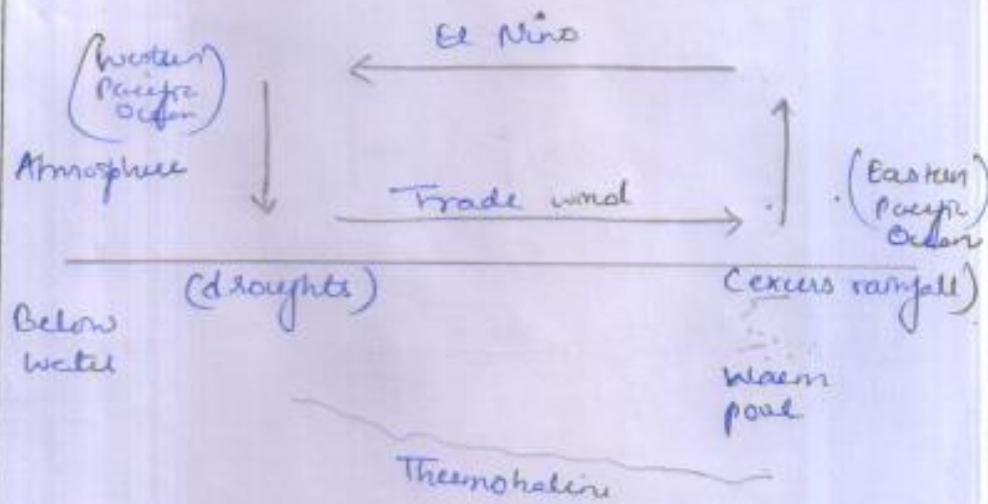


Fig: ENSO in Pacific Ocean

Thus ENSO reverses the Walker circulation affecting the global climate adversely.

- deficit rainfall in Australia, India, South East Asia.
- excess rainfall in South American countries like Peru.