



VISION IAS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	959213
Center	Duline	Date	20/Jan/2022

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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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 मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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.

VisionIAS

1. The architecture of Vijayanagara kingdom has a distinctive style comprising of unique features. Elaborate with examples. (150 words) 10
विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापत्य कला अद्वितीय विशेषताओं से युक्त एक विशिष्ट शैली है। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Vijaynagra empire laid by
Hannara & Bukka flourished in 1336-1646
had monumental contributions to
art & architecture.

⇒ Vijaynagra
architecture.

- influenced from Hoyasala, Chola, Pandya, et. & Indo-Saracenic style.
 - also of Bijapur.
 - highly decorated with carvings & geometrical patterns. eg. Virupaksha temple.
 - profurams on all sides. eg. Meenakshi temple.
 - use of monolithic rock pillar.
 - more than one mandaps, central mandapa called Kalyanmandapa, used for marriage.
- 

- concept of Secular building
- Horse became common motiff.
depicted on pillars, along with
Varaha.
- Amma Shrine - Building a small temple
in addition to main temple.
- Krishna Town planning - Krishna
deva Raya Built town Nagarpura.
- Fortified settlements - Abdur Razzaq
mentioned 3 lines of fortification
around empire without any mortar.
- Temples like - Hazaratempale,
Vitthalswamy temple (Had musical
pillars) etc.

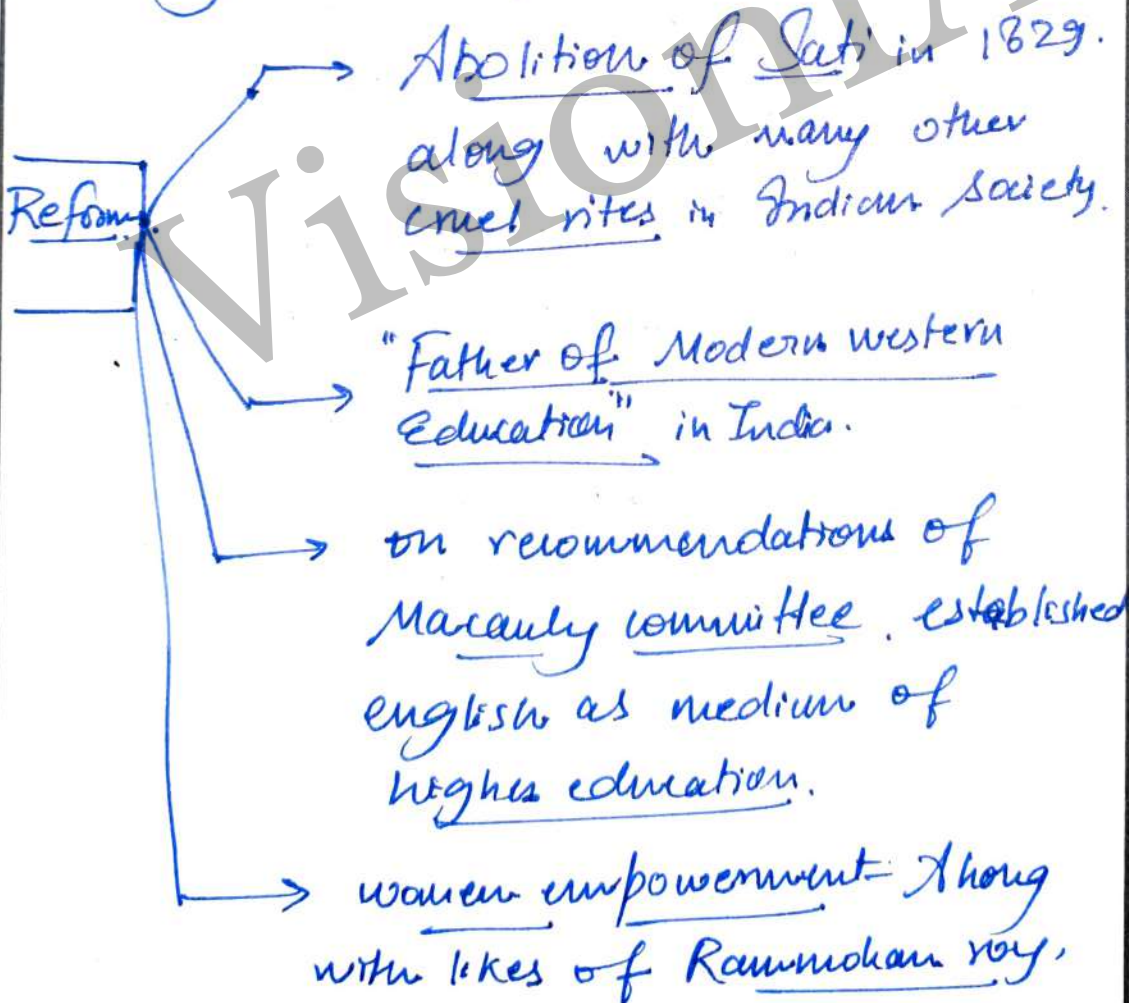
Such uniqueness
helped Hampi temples earned title of
World Heritage city.

2. Although the tenure of Lord William Bentinck was short, it was marked by enduring reforms. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि लॉर्ड विलियम बेंटिंक का कार्यकाल छोटा था, तथापि इसे स्थायी सुधारों के लिए जाना जाना जाता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Lord William Bentinck was First Governor general of India and held office in 1828-1835.

Despite just a tenure of 7 yrs. He is known as most liberal governor owing to his reforms.



Supported women education. etc.

- Suppression of Sati
- Established 1st medical college in Calcutta.
- 18th Charter Act 1833
 - centralisation reached peak - leading to politico-administrative unification of country.
 - attempted to bring open competition in civil services.

However, his era too saw certain events like annexation of Mysore, subjugation of princely states, yet despite these, his attempts & reforms laid a solid step stone for formation of modern India.

3. While the Indian capitalists were not in favour of protracted mass civil disobedience, many of them also acknowledged the utility, even necessity, of civil disobedience in getting crucial concessions for their class and the nation. Explain. (150 words) 10

जहाँ भारतीय पूँजीपति दीर्घकालीन समय तक चलने वाले सामूहिक सविनय अवज्ञा के पक्ष में नहीं थे, वहीं उनमें से कई ने अपने वर्ग और राष्ट्र के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रियायतें प्राप्त करने में सविनय अवज्ञा की उपयोगिता, यहाँ तक कि आवश्यकता को भी स्वीकार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian capitalists, though were against radical socialism but never supported pro-imperialist approach and ~~the~~ were intrinsic part of freedom movement.

⇒ Not

Not Favoured
Protracted civil
disobedience

→ fearful of movement turning violent and disrupting their day to day business.

→ owing to rising left wing, often capitalists and landowners becomes victim of mass upsurge.

→ openly supporting movement would lead them to suffer ire of Britishers.

For same reasons, they opposed Non-cooperation movement. yet many like Purushottamdas, G.D Birla etc

viewed utility of civil disobedience too:

- They could persuade Britishers in getting important concessions, like decreasing import tariffs, rationalising import duties. etc.
- utilise FICCI audits close bonding with Congress to get negotiation on larger national politics.
- S-T-S strategy would pose hindrance to Government, while True period, could be utilised for thriving business and Struggle period to blockade colonial mercantism and boosting Swadeshi.
- A manifestation was for Gandhi-Irwin pact ~~which~~ 11 demands raised by Gandhiji prior to dandi march, they both had capitalist class interests too.

Therefore, Indian capitalists used innovative approaches & contributed to freedom in unique way.

4. American Revolution was a constitutional crisis brought on by the irreconcilability of Britain's imperial interests and the colonists' experience in self-government. Explain. (150 words) 10

अमेरिकी क्रांति एक संवैधानिक संकट था जो ब्रिटेन के साम्राज्यिक हितों और स्व-शासन में उपनिवेशवासियों के अनुभव के परस्पर विरोध में उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American revolution ~~was~~ emerged in 1765-1783 in ~~the~~ 12 colonies of North America (except Georgia) under leadership of George Washington.

As a Constitutional crisis - it was.

→ it was aimed against erosion of constitutional morality by Britishers.

→ ~~For~~ constitutional demands were pressed eg. Slogan "No taxation without representation".

→ For constitutional freedoms - eg - for westward expansion, ~~etc.~~ ^{right to business, etc.}

⇒ Imperial interests ~~prevented~~ self-governance.

→ Post 7 yrs war, British decided to increase tax. to recover from war expenditure. → led to Stamp Act 1765.

→ Colonial mercantilism - suffocated any indigenous industry development.

- on demands against taxation, all taxes repealed except on tea, to assert their imperial power to levy taxes.
- consequently Boston Tea Party, (1773) emerged, and British retaliated by coercive acts.
- American Settlers, who were already irked by Proclamation of 1763, formed Philadelphia congress, demanding self governance & to remove restriction on indigenous Settlers.
- Britain saw it as mutiny & attacked in 1775, marking beginning of American revolution.

Thomas Jefferson's -

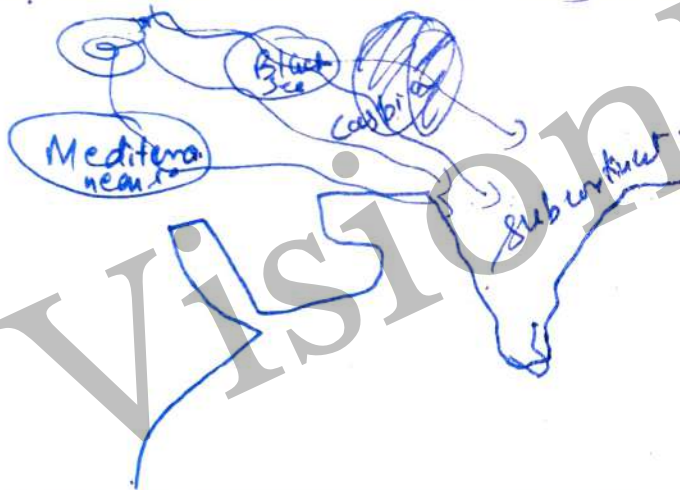
"Declaration of independence" manifests revolution as a constitutional crisis.

ultimately, this led to formation of world's 1st written republic & oldest democracy.

5. Explaining the phenomenon of Western Disturbance, discuss its impact on the Indian weather system. (150 words) 10

पश्चिमी विधोभ की परिघटना को समझाते हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Western disturbances, refers to weather phenomenon whereby the extra tropical cyclones emerged in temperate regions are being carried over to Subcontinent, driven by jet streams.



⇒ Impacts on Indian weather.

- It occurs during winters in Subcontinent
- western disturbances increases the winter nights temperature by 2° - 3°C.

- causes rainfall in winters over North western region, due to moisture being soaked from Caspian sea, Black sea & Mediterranean sea.
- sometimes it happens in early November, and affects the retreating monsoon and "October heat" too.
- changes the local wind patterns, and can decrease day time temperature.
- ~~imp~~ affects vegetation and also moisture content in atmosphere and relative humidity.

Its impacts are not limited to weather only and affect economy too, e.g. helps rabi crops etc.

6. Arabian Sea, a cyclone shy water body, is converting into a cyclone hotbed. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

अरब सागर, जहाँ पहले कम चक्रवात आते थे, वहीं अब यह चक्रवात प्रवण जल निकाय के रूप में परिवर्तित हो रहा है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per IMD - tropical cyclones occurrence in Arabian Sea has increased by around 52% and in Bay of Bengal decreased by around 8% in last decade. eg. Tawtkae, Nisar etc. all in Arabian sea.

⇒ Reasons:

- Industrialisation - on west coast of India - industrial centres eg. Mumbai, releases hot water, rising sea surface temperature.
- urbanisation - wide-spread urbanisation on western coast leads to creation of urban heat islands, thus forming low pressure zones.

- Extreme weather events . eg. Marine Heatwaves . too form. Low pressure in Arabian Sea
- Indian ocean dipole , BSI_{SO} and EL-Nino , leads to change in sea surface temperature causing anomalies.
- Increased trade and commerce in western Indian ocean , near Persian Gulf , increases surface temperature of Arabian Sea .
- accumulation of warm ocean currents . due to climate change and delay in monsoon .

Therefore, now Arabian Sea too is seeing more cyclones. thus mitigation and adaptation measures needed in west coast too.

7. Despite the Peninsular India being a stable land mass and a region of slight seismicity, it has witnessed several earthquakes. Discuss with examples. (150 words) 10

एक स्थिर भूभाग और कमजोर भूकंपीयता का क्षेत्र होने के बावजूद, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत अनेके भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Peninsular India, being a part of Gondwana land is tectonically stable and by and large falls in zone II of seismic activities.

Yet, in recent decades region has felt certain Earthquake tremors. eg. Bluj Earthquake; (2001), Maharashtra EA (1967, 1973) etc.

Reasons → Fault lines, eg. Bhima fault in Karnataka & Maharashtra region, near Latur & Osmanabad, Maharashtra.



→ Faulting on Malda Fault line causes disturbances in MP, Chhattisgarh region.

→ Indo-australian plate movement in Eurasian plate at 1cm/yr. causes some minor tremors, in peninsular India too.

→ Anthropogenic activities.

→ unplanned & haphazard town planning causing landslides, (eg- Idduki), leading tremors in crystal rocks.

→ Exploitation of shale gas in cauvery basin, petroleum etc. too creates tremors.

→ Testing nuclear weapons etc.

Therefore Peninsular India too now is not untouched by Earthquakes.

8. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed.
(Discuss) (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

under Hindu marriage codes
women in India has been given
equal inheritance rights.

Despite this, women's right to
property is meted with many [challenges].

- Mitakshara School of Hinduism denies inheritance rights to women.
- Swinging Sup Judiciary - Supreme Court has swung multiple times in 2015 & 2018 over interpretation of women's rights on inheritances.
- literacy - a gap of 17% in men-women ensured women are not being aware of their rights.
- Delayed justice - on an avg. a property dispute takes 20yrs in India to solve, thus poor grievance redressal forms.

- Economic dependency - As per ILO, women in India have one of the lowest labour force participation rate, thus due to lack of independency they can't press hand for their rights.
- Patriarchal & Patrilineal social system sees women as burden and only gives 'streedhan' to her.
- no uniform Personnel laws - makes it difficult for administration to ensure gender & justice to all.
- voluntary remuneration - owing to social desirability, women themselves don't bother to get rights of & ask for share from their brothers, as such is their upbringing.

Recently, SC clarified - no matter what women's gender inheritance right can't be diluted, thus adequate administrative steps & needs to be taken.

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per NFHS-5 data.

India's overall fertility rate is now below TFR (2.2), yet regional imbalance is clear with Southern States performing better ~~of~~ than Northern.

eg. FR of Bihar = 3; UP = 2 to 3:

Reasons

- History - Since ages. Northern States had more population ~~due~~ due to geographical reasons, thus social psyche developed is biased towards more population.
- Education - ~~is~~ Better in South, thus people in North are apathetic about all consequences
- Poverty - Bihar is 365% poorer than Kerala. Thus more people = more hand = more labour = more income.

- Health - Health infrastructure in South is better. eg IMR, thus people in North tend to produce more children as backup.
- Patriarchy - more deeply entrenched in North, thus women lack decision making in reproduction.
- Governance - "Indian Institute of Political Affairs" in report found local governance better in South, thus better implementation of government policies of population control.
- Owing to geography - South always had more exposure to foreign ideas, thus ideas of individualism dominant there. unlike North.

Government needs to take ~~consider~~ this view into consideration and form a region specific population policy.

10. Globalisation is affecting the attitudes and aspirations of youth in India in multifarious ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण भारत में युवाओं की अभिवृत्ति और आकांक्षाओं को विविध तरीकों से प्रभावित कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation, as per Anthony Giddens, refers to compression of social space, thereby expanding creating world a global village.

⇒ affecting attitudes & aspirations of youth.

⇒ Positively:

→ renouncing of traditional orthodox elements e.g. caste, Patriarchy.

→ rising in symmetric families - more empowerment to women.

→ Food - global cuisines available & explored

→ language - multilingualism is socially appreciated.

→ Education - seen as potent tool of social mobility. and increased focus on higher and quality education.

→ employment - overseas MNCs opportunities are being explored by youth.

culture of startup from west is

Gaining Space.

→ culture — no more inward looking, the global culture is embraced. eg. movies, music, pop references, etc. of west also popular now.

→ global aspirations — ambitions have been raised up to compete with world. Eg IIT students competing with MIT.

→ Negative. → global radicalisation is too available. eg. cyber radicalisation by not state actors.

→ ~~new~~ loss of family values, rise in materialism feeling culturally inferior and threat of Americanisation.

However, Amartya Sen, rightly remarked Indian psyche has always against 'koop mandook', thus ~~we~~ youth should rightfully embrace global aspirations while keeping national attitude too.

11. Identifying its major forms, broadly trace the evolution of classical dance in India.
(250 words) 15

शास्त्रीय नृत्य की प्रमुख शैलियों की पहचान करते हुए, व्यापक रूप से भारत में इसके विकास का पता लगाइए।

Dance, is an art form, where
body is used for as a medium of
communication.

Bharat Mum's Natya Shastra contains
details about Indian classical dance & it
identifies 8 major forms. (- Sangeet Natak
academy)

- Bharatnatyam - in Tamil Nadu.
- Kuchipudi - of Andhra Pradesh.
- Kathakali - Kerala.
- Mohiniattam - Kerala.
- odissi - odisha.
- Manipuri - Manipur.
- Sattriya - Assam.
- Kathak - UP.

Besides, as per Ministry of
Cultures - another major form is
Mask dance of Jharkhand - Chau.

⇒ Evolution of classical dance.

- It is more than 5000 yrs old heritage:
- Lord Shiva is said to devise more than 108 dances:
- ~~It is~~ Even in Palaeolithic period, paintings (eg of Bhimbetka) suggests dance was known, as they were painted distinctively in green colour.
- It started acquiring modern forms since Bronze age and iron age.
- Mature Harappan civilisation too was aware of it.
- Since rise of Tanpads, dance started being popularised as folk art as well as court art.
- Many ~~art~~ dance forms like Kathakali, Kuchipudi, emerged from folk arts.
- Pallavan period, saw drastic development of dance forms, as temples state patronage increased.

- Bhakti movement, and Spart in temples made dance as an institution in temples. Eg. Bharatnatyam.
- Bhakti saints eg. Shankar deva took elements of Bhakti to Assam, & Sattriya developed in monasteries.
- Further ~~the~~ imperial choles further consolidated many dance forms. Particularly Tandav forms:
- Medieval period saw assimilation of foreign elements - eg. Hindustani music became important development in dance like Kathak.
- Kathak became court art in Medieval period. However colonial era saw a bit decline, yet many schools like Bengal school, oriental school ensured its development.

Further it again ~~rea~~ got its zenith in post independent India.

12. The acceptance of partition by the Indian National Congress was only the last stage of the process of gradual concessions given to the Muslim League. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस द्वारा विभाजन की स्वीकृति वस्तुतः मुस्लिम लीग को दी गई क्रमिक रियायतों की प्रक्रिया का केवल अंतिम चरण था। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Partition, was accepted by Indian National Congress in 1946. by ^(INC) as it was not an event rather a long drawn process; with this being last stage.

⇒ Process of gradual concessions to Muslim League.

→ Since inception of Muslim League in 1906, ^(ML) INC gave many concessions to it.

→ 1967-Surat split of INC passively allowed ML to occupy political space vacated.

→ 1916 Lucknow pact:- INC accepted the separate electorate demand by ML for muslims, in this started the process of communalisation of politics.

→ 1920 - Non cooperation & Khilafat:-

Firstly by accepting religious issue as political, INC legitimised the whole existence of ML. Further throughout the movement sought active support of ML for politicising muslims.

- Jinnah, erstwhile part of congress was put by INC to run on a separate electorate, ultimately leading to formation of communalist mindset.
- Nehru report - 1928 - To counter Birkuhead's challenge, INC palacated ML by accepting Delhi proposal by Muslim League.
- 2nd Round Table congress - braurhiji formed an alliance with ML to ensure dalits would not get separate electorate, this consolidated ML legitimacy.
- Further supporting and getting supported by ML in councils too proved fatal by INC.

→ 1940 Lahore session of ML put forth demand of Pakistan, but there was no strong reaction from INC.

→ Finally, INC accepted Atlee's Statement of Partition; to ensure proper functioning of constituent assembly.

However, it was not only concessions but other factors too:

→ rejection of ML demand to form govt government with INC in UP in 1937.

→ failed to see divide & rule of Britishers.

→ Subconscious tilt towards Hinduism of INC alienated Muslims.

Thus INC had 2 objectives - to get independence and integrate all sections. It failed on latter due to abovementioned reasons.

13. Over the course of the freedom struggle, especially after the Indian Council's Act of 1892, nationalist leaders in India transformed the Imperial Legislative Council, from a powerless machine functioning as a tool of endorsement of government policies into a forum for ventilating popular grievances. Discuss. (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, विशेष रूप से 1892 के भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम के पश्चात्, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साम्राज्यिक विधान परिषद को सरकारी नीतियों के समर्थन के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाली शक्तिहीन मशीन से सार्वजनिक शिकायतों को व्यक्त करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित कर दिया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Imperial Legislative Council

was formed by Britishers in 1861.

But deliberately made powerless to ensure no real representation.

Council as a powerless machine:

- Majority by non-Indians.
- limited franchise.
- elected candidates neutralised by nominated ones - eg. Princes; landowners.
- limited power eg. can't question Budget.
- decision could be overturned by governor general.

⇒ use by nationalist leaders.

→ Since its inception and in its earlier forms eg. governor general's Council - nationalists always

- participated in the council.
- Demanded more and more reforms.
 - Naraji, called for "No representation
No taxation".
 - Disheartened by 1892 act - Moderates
Started using councils as a full
fledged front for anti colonial
resistance.
 - Feroz shah Mehta & Bokhale, were
famous in presenting detailed critiques
of government policies, particularly
holowners of budget.
 - In moderate period, councils were
used to address issues of masses &
Speeches in council were later on
spread into masses for politicising them
by press.
 - Later on leaders like M. Nehru &
C. R. Das adopted "Bleed or Mend"
approach and used councils creatively
in the True period.

- councils were useful in neutralising many colonial elements eg. many landlords and Princes.
- Forging alliances with Liberals, AI etc, Muslim League etc., they were used to defeat government on many important bills eg. Public Safety bill.
- Later, with increased power after Montford reforms, till independence they were an important part of freedom struggle.

However, councils had their weaknesses too, eg. used a colonial policy to divide and rule, provincialise INC, and dilute INC. Thus it was just a supplementary tool with branchism non-violent extra-constitutional tools as main.

14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षसमर्थन के बावजूद, उन कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिन्होंने भारत को स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् अपने राज्य-क्षेत्रों में पुर्तगाली औपनिवेशिक शासन को बाहर निकालने के लिए बल प्रयोग करने हेतु प्रेरित किया।

Portuguese were the first and last Europeans to enter and leave India. Indian state resorted to use of force against them.

Portuguese had control over Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar, Goa and it was removed from India in 1961 by Operation Vijay of armed forces.

=> Factors for using force.

→ Portuguese attitude - unlike France, which showed quite maturity, Portugal refused to leave India and handover territories to state.

→ External actors - NATO, USA & UK. all extended support to Portugal's claims against India.

- Lesson from Jammu & Kashmir -
By taking the matter to UN, it ~~was~~ became detrimental to India's interests, thus this time multilateral negotiation was not an option.
- Territorial sovereignty - It was necessary to allay the fears of getting played on in 'great games' threatening territorial integrity and turning subcontinent a war flash point.
- Misgovernance - Portuguese were exploiting natural and human resources from region and ~~to~~ aggravating the situation of natives.
- geopolitics & strategic - ~~The~~ taking these territories was crucial for India's internal and external security.
- Ripple effect - Since India was a newly independent nation and still not consolidated yet, if

it was not a strong reaction by Indian state, then this would lead to multiple such misadventures.

→ Hyderabad model - Since use of armed forces had already been tried and successfully tested thus hopes were high this time too.

→ India's theory of peace and non-violence always aimed for peaceful coexistence and not a sign of weakness to be exploited.

Thus aforementioned factors led India launching attack on Portuguese & successfully removing them.

15. The roots of the present Israel-Palestine conflict may be traced back to ancient history, however it is the 20th century which has shaped it in its modern form. Explain. (250 words) 15

वर्तमान इज़राइल-फिलिस्तीन संघर्ष की जड़ों को पीछे जाकर प्राचीन इतिहास में खोजा जा सकता है, हालांकि यह 20वीं शताब्दी थी जिसने इसे आधुनिक रूप में आकार दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Israel-Palestine conflict is an unresolved contentious issue that keeps rising again and again.

Root is in ancient history - as Jews believe they have been promised a land near Jerusalem by God, while Palestine too ~~saw~~ held Jerusalem as their holy land.

→ Modern form

In 20th century

- Around 1896 - world Zionist organi-
-sation started Zionism movement of Jews towards Jerusalem.
- This was criticised by Palestines & Arab Muslims, and complained to Britishers, who ~~was~~ were the colonial masters of region, but latter didn't

took any strong measure.

→ Further owing to the Holocaust & persecution of around 6 million Jews by Nazis, world Jews got sympathy of USA & UK, & thus were allowed to enter Palestine.

→ But situation became very critical, and UK hand over the issue to UN.

→ In UN - a committee was formed to decide on matter and 2 plans were put on voting - Majority plan won - which called for partition of Palestine into Israel & Palestine.

→ consequently in 1948 - Israel was created. But immediately after that Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt & Lebanon attacked it in 1948 Arab Israel war.

→ Israel won by support from west, and it annexed whole of Palestine.

→ Further 3 more wars were fought:
Suez war 1956, Six day war (1967)
& Yom Kippur war (1973).

→ Situation was somewhat defused
with oslo accords → which ultimately
led to creation of western Bank.
But by then Palestine formed PLO
and another offshoot - HAMAS -
which captured Gaza strip.

→ Since then situation has been
tense and many attempts have
been made like camp David
accords, Abrahamic accord etc.

These efforts are
still being continued to settle the
issue but at times and again
conflict erupts.

16. Draw out a comparison between Savanna and Steppe types of climate in terms of economic and geographical aspects. (250 words) 15
 आर्थिक और भौगोलिक पहलुओं के संदर्भ में सवाना और स्टेपी प्रकार की जलवायु के बीच तुलना कीजिए।

Savanna & Steppe both are one of the grassland types, where rainfall, typically, is around 70-100cm/yr.



⇒ Geographical aspect.

Savannah	Steppe.
→ Tropical grass land	→ Temperate grassland
→ lies near equator in <u>Africa</u> .	→ lies in <u>Eurasian</u> temperate.
→ other types - <u>forest</u> in <u>bruce</u> <u>chero</u> ,	→ other type - <u>velds</u> (<u>south Africa</u>),

Cañeras, Cabana, Campos
(South America),

- lesser rain.
- clear dry-wet season
- Hotter
- Elephant grass.
- scanty large trees
- inhabit large carnivores

Pampas (South America)

Downs (Australia) &
Prairies (N. America)

- more rain.
- cooler
- perfect grasslands
- and grass is more nutritious.
- smaller animals.

→ Economic aspect.

a) Steppes.

- known as wheat basket of world
- undertakes extensive commercial grain cultivation.
- large tracts of fertile land. eg - Limpopo river, orange river basins in South Africa.
- Nutritious grass allows animal rearing and scope of mixed farming. eg. New Zealand & Australia undertake H.
- Food Processing industries good prospects.

a) Savannah.

- Truck Farming common.
- Praries grow wheat, cotton & Maize.
Maize — for animal fattening for slaughterhouses.

b) Savannah.

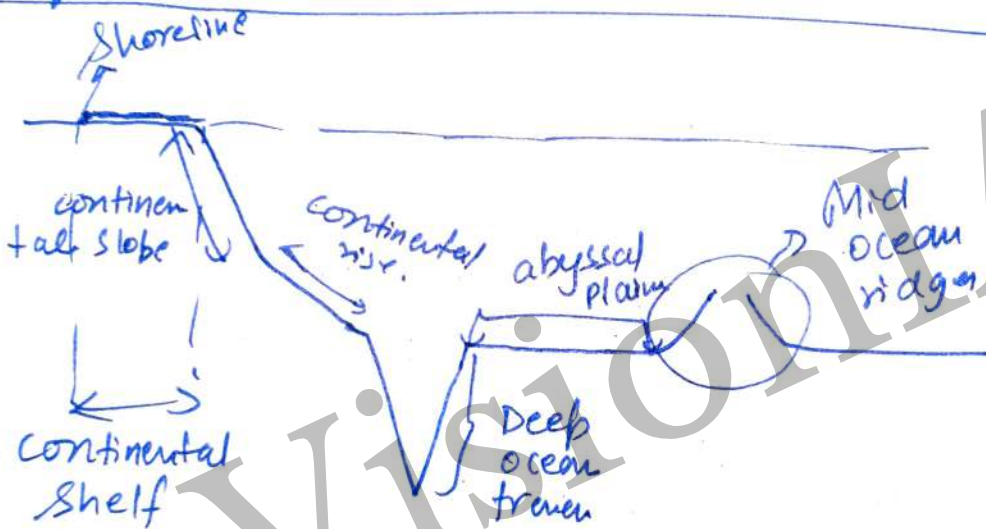
- Due to scanty trees & unnutritious grass. less population.
- Agriculture is not widely practised.
- Tourism industry is thriving owing to unique fauna & landscapes.
- Lumbering also not possible due to hard tropical wood.

∴ Despite, being completely different, both grasslands are facing drastic changes due to exploitation therefore need is to preserve both & their uniqueness.

17. Give an account of the deposits of different types of minerals found in the ocean relief across the world. (250 words) 15

विश्व भर में महासागर उच्चावच में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

Oceans cover 71% of world's surface and are filled with plethora of deposits.



⇒ Oceanic deposits.

a) Continental shelf = shallowest part of ocean.

→ large amount of seaweeds, seagrass, coral reefs - eg. great barrier reef of Australia.

→ Gas and crude oil deposits -
eg. Bombay High (India),
Kenya, Somalia. Shelf near in

in oil and gas:

- Persian Gulf -- rich in Petroleum deposits.
 - Barents sea - Russian Petrol reserve.
 - Sulphur deposits at Gulf of Mexico.
 - Monazite at Kerala coast
 - Gold at Alaska.
 - Diamond at South Africa.
 - Pearls, Calcium etc.
 - South China sea - Huge Petroleum deposits.
- b) Continental rise slope - lack of resources.

c) Continental rise - transitional zone

d) Abyssal plains - 40% of ocean floor.

→ Poly metallic nodules - concentration of metals around a core. It is found in all oceans. But economically viable only in Kara sea, Indian ocean & Eastern Pacific ocean:

- Gas hydrates - contain Methane.
 - can be used for energy.
- Shale deposits - eg. in Atlantic.

→ Other elements - eg. copper - near Chile.

e) Mid oceanic ridge - It has many & important elements.

Thus, for peaceful & sustainable exploitation of such resources is undertaken by UNCLOS.

VisionIAS

18. Discuss the problems and prospects of the cotton textile industry in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में सूती बख उद्योग की समस्याओं और संभावनाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian cotton textile industry is world's 2nd largest producer & employs 4.8 mn people in India.

⇒ Problems.

- Scarcity of Raw cotton - After the partition only 29% of cotton producing region left with India, and that too is concentrated.
- Obsolete machinery - only 18-20% of looms in India are automatic while 99% in USA.
- Erratic power supply - cotton industry is power intensive.
- Low productivity per labour - on an average, an Indian labour handles 2 looms. Japan-30, USA-60.

- Trade unionism & Frequent strikes.
- Stiff competition - from powerlooms, handlooms, synthetic fibres & other countries eg. Brazil, USA, China.
- No ease of doing Business.
- High logistics - Around 14% of India's GDP, while USA - merely 6%.
- unskilled labour.
- ES20 - found India's ports are operating below par efficiency - Hamp-
-ening exports.

⇒ Prospects

- Raw material - since it is not a weight losing raw material thus can be located widely.
 - India has good amount of cotton growing region - owing
- Market - Domestic market consumption is increasing. Indian textile is in high demand in Eurasia.

- labour - Abundance of labour led to development of industry in Eastern India.
- Energy - Renewable resources are increasingly explored & schemes like UDAY for helping DISCOMS.
- Ports Transportation - Major ports authority act 2011 aims to improve ports.
- Inertia - Since it is already well established thus less efforts needed to boost.
- Government too has taken steps.
- MITRA parks.
 - National technical textiles Mission.
 - SAMARTH for skilling.
 - Project India to boost demand.

Therefore, cotton textile industry has a bright future in Indian ecosystem.

19. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियाँ और कार्रवाईयाँ संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

As per census 2011 - 31% of population is urbanised in India. Also, world cities 2016 report finds by 2055, 50% of India's population will be urban dwelling.

Thus, state has undertaken many actions & policies. eg- Smart cities mission, ~~Nagar~~ Nagar van, PM Urban Awas Yojana (ABU), AMRUT, etc.

⇒ [Inadequate] & leading challenges.

- administrative → urban areas becoming den of crimes.
 - emergence of land mafias.
 - Prostitution, drugs, Human trafficking - all pervasive in urban.
- Environmental - urban areas being turned into concrete jungles.

Global livability Index. Saw decline of Mumbai & Delhi, owing to problem like - Pollution, Sanitation, etc.

→ As per WHO - on an average a person should have 9 m² green space but in major Chennai it is less than 1 km².

→ Health → Slums in urban areas have become Hotspots of corona.

→ lack of sanitation & WASH facilities.

→ Social → ~~on~~ on an average 68 million people are living on urban slums in India.

→ rising alienation; suicides, rapes and gender crimes. eg - Delhi, called as 'rape capital'.

→ Rising inequality in urban slums leading to youth turning to crimes.

→ Political - Failure of welfare state -
as every yr 2 Lakh people
dying due to lack of access to
clean drinking water.

Way forward

- curbing rural-urban gap by schemes
like PURA.
- 'Housing for all' to be launched on
mission mode.
- 'Mohalla Clinics' to address health issues.
- ~~to~~ Special batallion of 'Pink
forces' to ensure surveillance of
gender crimes in urban area.
- Adopt best international practices.
eg. Tokyo, Beijing.
- use of technology for welfare &
administrative challenges.

Accompanied by Kirti
camp suggestions ~~re~~ could be a
way out of challenges of urbanis-
-ation in India.

20. Nation doesn't negate the concept of region. Discuss the idea in the Indian context. (250 words) 15

राष्ट्र क्षेत्र की अवधारणा को नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय मंदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Nation, as per Benedict Anderson is a community of sentiments. It is an ~~an~~ psychological-emotional concept.

⇒ Nation does not hinder region

→ J. Nehru in his address to "National Integration Council" claimed regionalism, along with communalism as a most important threat to national identity.

→ Social Scientist: G.S. Ghurye too called out to suppress regionalism with heavy hand as it could lead to balkanisation of nation.

→ Owing to wide diverse culture of different regions in India, regionalism could hinder nation building.

→ Son of soils theory is a manifestation

→ of emphasize region patriotism,
stands against national values &
constitutional morality. Eg. Despite
freedom in Ar. 19, protests & calls
of "Maratha for Marathi", "Bengal
for Bengali" etc.

→ Nation does not negating region.

→ Former PM, Dr. Manmohan Singh
calls out in National Integration
Council that India's national
space has a large space for
regional identities and we should celeb-
-rate regional identities.

→ Brandhiji too had similar argument
and said "I can't be a proud
Indian if I am not a proud
Gujrati".

→ Rajni Kothari suggested regionalism
fosters true federalism.

→ Region focus will ensure interests
of all sections are well articulated

and emerging national identity
is an all inclusive one.

→ Social Scientist - Andre Beteille
argued India's innate nature
suggests there can't be one single
nation idea, thus sub nationalism
is all but pragmatic.

⇔ vs

Dipankar Gupte, rightly
concludes that as long as regional
idea does not stand contrary to
larger national interest it ought
not be to see in discredit &
times. Support both Nation & region.