



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	ANAY NITIN NAVANDAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGL	Registration Number	799194
Center		Date	25-11-20

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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.
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

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 the mighty Vijayanagar Kingdom in Southern India.

The rich architecture & culture of Vijayanagar Kingdom have lived till date.

* Architectural significance:

(1) Horse stables at Hampi.

(2) Temple of Vittbala built by Krishnadevraya in memory of his mother.

(3) The famous temples at Aihole & Pattadakal (near Hampi)

(4) The Lad Khan temple.

These indicate the magnificent stone works of the time.

* Historical significance:

(1) Remained as the capital of Vijayanagar.

(2) Chalukyas of Badami have also left an impact here.

(3) The stone portrait of Ashoka at Kanganhalli shows the significance of the place in Mauryan times.

(4) The Jains under Bhadrabahy moved to nearby Hampi at Shravanbelagola.

Thus, Hampi was one of the glorious cities of ancient & medieval India, which still continues to attract the admirers of its marvels.

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 ideology of 'civilizing the barbarians' by being benevolent to them was disrupted by Indian leaders in following ways:

(1) Economic critics :

Dadabhai Naoroji in The UnBritish rule & with him D.C. Wacha criticized British policy of 'economic drain' which was looting India.

(2) Literary works of Rabindra-nath Tagore, Jyotiba Phule, S.N. Bose, G. Subramaniam Iyer, Lokmanya Tilak exposed British excesses under disguise of civilising India.

(3) British policy post World War I of NOT rewarding Indian co-operation was bursted by the Home Rule movement of Tilak & Besant.

(4) Gandhiji openly criticized & declared that the govt. which holds liberty of its people cheap has NO right to rule.

(5) Intellectuals like Shyamji Krishna Verma, Lala Hardyal Madam Cama, supported from foreign institutions to reveal true nature of British.

(c) Newspapers like Commonweal, Kesari, Maharatta, Indian opinion, HINDU criticized British policies.

People from all strata of the society came together to expose the reality of British Raj and thereby demand Poorna Swaraj.

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 चिन्हित किया, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के नेतृत्व में भी उतनी ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रतिक्रियाएँ मिलीं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Govt. of India Act, 1919 was a part of "carrot & stick" policy of Lord chelmsford.

* Major changes :

- (1) Introduced dyarchy i.e. rule of two - popular ministers & British Councillors in provincial govt.
- (2) Allowed women to vote.
- (3) Extended separate electorates to sikhs & Christians.
- (4) Allowed voting on limited part of budget.
- (5) The secretary of state was henceforth to be paid from British exchequer.
- (6) Introduced bicameral legislature at central Assembly.

* Responses from leaders:

- (1) Govt. of India Act 1919 = carrot & Rowlatt Act (Black Act) = stick.
- (2) Thus, govt. resorted to & showed no intentions to devolve power. This invoked criticism from leaders.
- (3) Rowlatt Act was boycotted.
- (4) Led Congress to power
Gandhiji to launch Non-cooperation movement.
- (5) People boycotted govt. offices
schools, burnt foreign cloth.
- (6) Tilak Swaraj fund was collected.
- (7) Senior leaders like Nehru & Sardar Patel severely criticized the new reforms.

It could be no wrong to say that Non-cooperation which was a result of Govt. of India Act 1919 was a turning point in Indian freedom struggle as it also marked the entry of Gandhiji in the national movement.

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 world has always remained into continuous skirmishes and demonstrated a weak unity at global level.

* Issues :

(1) Shia - Sunni divide : This has made tensed relations of Iran with Arab world.

(2) Non-democratic nature : Mostly all are kingdoms thereby relying on ruler's discretion for international relations.

(3) Relations with outside world :

US sanctions on Iran & Arab non-unity for Palestine show lack of solidarity in consensus.

(4) No economic integration
as seen in Europe. This leads
to policy difference for each
country.

(5) Tensions in Strait of Hormuz:
No stability in Persian gulf
thereby, weakening global ties.

Thus, ARAB countries first
need to reform from within
(internal politics) to emerge as
a common block exhibiting
unity & solidarity with due
consensus.

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।

INDIA has been able to cover only 66% percent of its Gender gap (WEG) which also explains the emergence of women's movement demanding rights.

* Feminist Ideas' importance:

- (1) Demand for equal rights & a dignified life (Art. 21 & Fundamental Duty of every citizen)
- (2) Equal opportunities in work-force with equal remuneration and facilities.
- (3) security against social evils like dowry, domestic violence & child marriages.
- (4) Destereotyping of societal mindset. eg. women cannot become independent@work

* Key Issues taken up:

(1) Reservations in govt. services & educational institutions. (pending)
→ fulfilled.

(2) Protection from sexual harassment @ workplaces, more reproductive rights, protection from domestic violence.

(3) Subsidizing women education & providing incentives for higher studies.

(4) Breaking patriarchal tendencies
eg. Ration card holds woman's name.

(5) Incentives for women run business & startups, self-help groups - co-operatives.

India believes in equal opportunity for all which should equally be highlighted in its gender sensitive public policies.

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 पूर्वापेक्षा के साथ-साथ उसका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

The multidimensional
INDIA ranks quite low in
the Human Development Index
owing to lack of social
empowerment.

* As an indicator:

- (1) Poverty no more means lack of money only. It also includes assets owned, access to electricity, potable water & education.
- (2) A country like India which has 65% population less than 35 age cannot afford high levels of unemployment.
- (3) women empowerment is significant indicator (B.R. Ambedkar)
- (4) Levels of literacy, enrollment in higher education are must ~~to be~~ for national development.

(5) Levels of nutrition & health also indicate nation's status.

As a pre-requisite:

(1) Human capital formation cannot occur without quality education & healthy nutrition, which comes through social empowerment.

(2) Poverty is threat to prosperity & thus has to be addressed before aiming national development.

(3) Citizen centric administration should be strengthened without which social empowerment is absent.

Thus, when we aim to achieve Sabka Saath & Sabka Vikas; social empowerment becomes a must aspect of our policies.

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।

Alfred Weber's model for location of industries suggest the lowest economic values (net) obtained for different factors. (considering opportunity costs)

* location of Aluminium Industry!

(1) Raw materials: Bauxite is NOT found on large scale. Thus, it does NOT affect the industry's location.

(2) Electricity: It is an elec energy-intensive industry. Thus, located on the surroundings of a power plant.

eg. Chennai Aluminium Industry.

(3) Other Industries location:

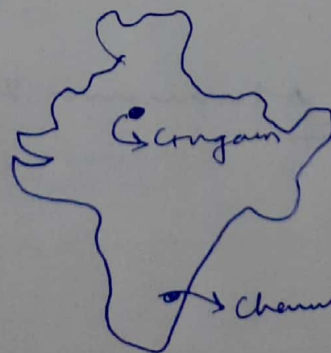
Also seen to locate in around
automobile industries.

eg. Surrounding Gurgaon region.

(4) cheap Labour is obviously a
reason.

(5) Market: electronics, auto-
mobiles, hardwares. Either
export or in vicinity of these
industries.

The aim always remains to
maximize revenue by reducing
the fixed costs, working capital,
losses & depreciation of
machinery.



eg. schemes of Dublin
map

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।

Global climate is characterized by a vast number of phenomena that keep occur in cyclical manner generally but also randomly at times.

* Interconnectedness :

(1) Polar vortex : causes snowfall in Northern US & Canada.

occurs due pollution & ozone manipulation due to global emissions.

(2) El Nino & La Nina : Influence monsoons in India, Australia & Pacific Islands

(3) Western disturbances from Mediterranean region cause rainfall in Northern India.

(4) Upwelling of ocean waters between Indian & Atlantic oceans.

(5) Sub-tropical cyclones in temperate zones. due to polar and tropical winds.

(6) Tropical cyclones that hit India generate far away in Bay of Bengal & Arabian seas.

(7) Russian storms influence Mongolia & Himalayas as well.

It is the global interconnectedness in climate which has made India more vulnerable to climate change disasters.

9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences.

(150 words) 10

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

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।

Hydrosphere accounts for more than 70% of earth's surface.

The presence of seas at different locations have also affected their characteristics.

Salinity is one such thing.

* Salinity is affected by?

(1) Temperature: more & cooler
water is more
saline.

(2) Density: more dense water
is more saline.

depth
(3) Attitude: water at greater
depths is more saline.

* Higher salinity in Red, North & Arabian seas:

- bounded by land masses from multiple sides
- cooler temperatures of North sea. due to temperate zone.
- location based factors for each sea.

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 refers to the rich literary works which is conserved from the sangam i.e. Assembly of luminaries - poets & philosophers.

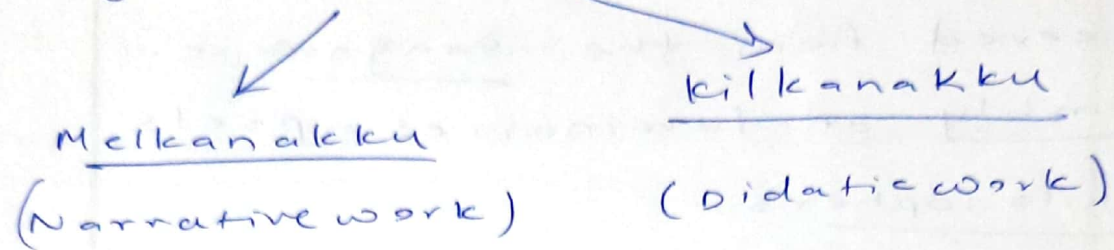
Sangam literature believes that the Tamil language was brought by Sage Agasthya from SHIVA himself. This makes the language & its literature more sacred.

However, literature works from Agasthya's time do NOT survive till date. Hence, the corpus of Sangam literature begins from his follower & great scholar Tolkappiyar's works.

Tolkappiyar's Tolkappiyam compiled during second sangama has been the biggest book for

TAMIL GRAMMAR till date.

Sangama lit. also includes
2 types of works:



Also, Thiruvalluvar's
silapadikarnam is regarded as
one of best works in Tamil
poetry.

His works have also
been regarded as 'Odyssey
of Tamil' by experts.

Sangama lit. also
contains contributions from
women poets of that time
thereby, showing literate nature
& women empowerment in
ancient southern India.

These texts contain
praises for Lord Shiva & Rama
extensively. Some works also

denote & highlight the political scenario of that time.

These texts are remarkable in the sense that they tell us about the great Pandya - chola - chera Kingdoms.

Thus, Sangama literature which has been a heritage to this land should be conserved & propagated to take lessons of highest morals from our forefathers.

The recent examples include the Finance Minister quoting Thiruvalluvar's lines in her budgetary speech showing its relevance in today's world.

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?

Recently, on 31st October
INDIA observed National Unity
Day to signify Birth Anniversary
of Sardar Patelji
His contributions to
India have remained remarkable;

* Pre-independent:

(1) His efforts in Kheda
Satyagraha which happened to be
first Non-cooperation in Indian's
struggle.

(2) Bardoli Satyagraha was
efficiently organized by Patelji.
It was there that he earned
the title 'Sardar' from Bardoli
women.

(3) Sardarji's contribution was
significant in making people
aware about sanitation practices
when he was member of Corporation
from 1924-28.

(4) Sardarji was Congress President of Karachi session. It was then when fundamental rights were first demanded.

(5) Remained faithful to Gandhiji during NO CHANGERS.

* Post independence:

(1) Immediately after independence & prior to it, Sardarji showing astute statesmanship & diplomacy brought about national integration of more than 500 princely states.

(2) His smartness is more specifically seen to integrate Hyderabad (Police action), Jammu Kashmir (Inst. of Accession) & Tunagarh (Phebrite) thereby making true a dream of united India.

(3) As deputy Prime minister, Home minister & Info. & Broadcasting minister in Independent India his contributions are immense especially in formulating the

CIVIL SERVICES in free India.

* Comparison betⁿ Bismarck
& Patel.

Bismarck

Patelji

cautious
continentalism

- national
interests &
security.

- treaty with
France to
safeguard
Germany.

- No compromise
with British
counterparts.

In a way which Bismarck
used Germany, Patelji united
Indians to live a dream of
Unity in Diversity.

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।

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT required contributions from all regions & all classes to attain the dream of 'Swaraj'.

After

* Prior to 1857 :

INDIAN princely states were deprived of power by policies of British Raj including Doctrine of Lapse & Subsidiary Alliances. The princes who lost their seats tried to avenge British as & when possible.

Examples :

(1) Battle of Plassey : ~~1757~~ ^{Siraj-ud-} ^{adallah}

(2) Battle of Buxar : Nawab of Audh + Shah Alam II

(B) In first war of Independence
in 1857:

- a) Rani Laxmibai (Jhansi)
- b) Tantiya Tope
- c) Kur Begum Hazrat Mahal
(Lucknow)
- d) Kittur Rani Chennamma

* Post 1857:

In Queen's Proclamation of 1858,
Princely states were freed of
annexation. They were regarded as
direct deputy of the crown which
changed their attitude towards

Raj post 1857:

Examples:

(1) During Quit India movement.

Grandhiji's call to listen to the
ruler only if he was anti-
govt.

(2) Raja of Benares & Maharaja of
Patiala had received British
offers to join Councils post 1961.

(3) The Princely states were duly invited in the Round Table Conferences held in London to decide on future of India.

(4) In 1927, the first Princes Association was headed & addressed by Pandit Nehru.

(5) Princely states were given membership by nomination in the Constituent Assembly.

Thus, it could be seen that political mobilization in princely states was slow but steady.

Finally, the efforts of Gandhiji, Pandit Nehru & Sardar Patel won their support for national agenda to free India.

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 world order for power changed significantly after World War II. This led to rampant spread of communism which had some serious impacts on international politics & world peace.

* Spread of Communism :

(1) Marxism was already playing its role in Russia.

(2) The economic hardships during Marxism led to its failure & brought up Leninism.

(3) This ideology propagated and manifested into communism in countries like China as well.

* Communism :

- Ideology which empowers state as supreme.
- disregards private property.
- Promotes means of manufacture to be owned & distributed by the state.
- state to plan & decide the "good" for its people.
- only communism could attain distributive justice (proved to be a myth).

* Violation of World Peace:

- Promote ideological block in Soviet.
- started a Cold War between American capitalism & soviet.

This dragged many nations into compulsive associations &

impingement on their sovereignty.

- Cold War also showed & exposed the negative facets of both world powers.

- Meanwhile in China, Communism manifested into Maoism.

The policies like 'Gift a flower' by Mao caused harassment to public.

- It is the remnants of this very Communism which is responsible for the hegemonic urges of China beginning new era of new-colonialism as seen in African countries.

As far as human ideologies are concerned, a balanced approach is always fruitful. Leaning extremely on either side (Communism to left) causes disastorous results; the world has already witnessed.

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।

INDOFA is an indestructible
Union of destructible states!

This philosophy has always
guided us to unite & remain
united.

* Background :

North eastern region is (was
marked by majority tribal
population at primitive stages
of human development indic-
cators.

These regions (populations)
regarded their cultural homo-
genity & autonomy as supreme
aspects of civilization.

Immediately post independence,
Assam was governed by the
British as a province; sikkim
was a princely state & other
territories formed part of eastern

frontier.

* Reorganization :

- Assam was incorporated as a state in Indian territory.
- Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland were made union territories first & then accorded the status of states.
- Arunachal Pradesh though in Indian control still remains disputed with Chinese borders.

* Basis for reorganization :

The tribal groups (collective tribes) were identified as the basis to mark state boundaries.

This continues till today as recently seen in Bru repatriation in Tripura.

Reorganization of Assamese
territory in Bodoland districts.

separate Nation "Nagalin"
as demanded by Naga groups.

Thus, the North-Eastern
block as such remains only
on paper. In reality, it is the
homogenization of different
tribal groups in national interest as
India aims to have

unity & not uniformity,
cohesion, NOT fusion,
Reconciliation & NOT merger,
&
agglomeration & NOT assimilation.

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

Globalization is the cross border movement of goods & services, labour & capital along with ideas, opinions & cultures in least restricted ways among national economies.

Though assessed in economic terms, it impacts socio-economic, cultural & political spheres of a nation.

* Enrichment :

(1) Modern & western thoughts.

(2) women empowerment
eg. leading corporate women.

(3) Scientific interventions:

Hyv in Green revolution, newer technologies, military support (Rafale jets), etc.

(4) Promotion of Indian culture in world :
eg. Yoga - Australians importing
a picture of samosa, Indian
classical music, dances.

(5) Tribals products at global level :
eg. handicrafts & handwoven silks.

* challenges :

(1) Family : - loss of culture
- joint families declining

- mother tongue vanishing & poor
eg. (numbers are always spelled in
English even in mother tongue).

- nuclear families → individualism
eg. selfishness has increased.

- old aged faced neglect.

(2) Inequality :

- Technological divide betⁿ young &
old, rich & poor, urban & rural.

eg. biased delivery/access to online
education during COVID-19 pandemic

- MNC least sensitive towards poverty & hunger issues.

(3) Food : - highly processed food.
eg. high in sodium & trans fats
causing cancers & obesity.

(4) Tribals & farmers : regarded as
primitive & unenlightened.

(5) Westernization through movies
disrupting cultural ethos.
eg. increasing rates of divorce.

(6) Inflation due to global connections
which affects local markets.
eg. rise in petrol prices.

(7) Cultural loss : fading use of
Sanskrit - traditional festivals &
attires.

(8) Neo-colonialism : by industrially
powered nations like China.

(9) Environmental imbalance due to
increased development in unsustain-
able manner.

Thus, in these times, we must look
forward to missions like Atma-
nirbhar Bharat & promote swadeshi as
manifestation of patriotism.

17. Modernisation in the context of India has to be seen differently from the west. Explain the statement with reference to impact of modernisation on traditional institutions and activities. (250 words) 15

भारत के संदर्भ में आधुनिकीकरण को पश्चिम की तुलना में अलग ढंग से देखा जाना चाहिए। पारंपरिक संस्थानों और गतिविधियों पर आधुनिकीकरण के प्रभाव के संदर्भ में इस कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Modernization refers to adopting new ideas, views, opinions, culture & traditions which give a sense of liberalism in making choices.

This was first taught to us by the colonial power under the myth of white superiority. Thus, modernization in India has a legacy of British Raj which has impacted our traditions in a way that we feel ashamed to follow them in today's world.

* Impact on traditions :

NEGATIVE

(1) Disruption of educational

system: Indian education system which was based on Guru-Shishya

Parrampna was believed to be based on practicality & experimentation. we were denied to it by Lord Macalay's decision in favour of Anglicists & modern education.

(2) Food & Cuisine: Modernization has replaced our healthy food with ultra processed substitutes, eg traditional sweets like gulab-jamuns & sheers are being replaced by waffles & doughnuts.

(3) Physical health: Gyms have replaced yoga & pranayama.

(4) Culture: The meaning of dharma → way of life full of virtues has been equated to religion.

(5) Festivals: Scientific basis for festivals like Sankranti (change in sun's movement) are being replaced by valentine's day which are myth based.

(6) Indian ancient wisdom in Mahabharata, Ramayana & vedic scriptures has been regarded as mythology.

(7) Ancient scientific contributions to mathematics & astronomy by India find No place in modern world.

(8) INDIAN ethos of worshipping rivers, mountains, trees, animals have vanished in the garb of scientific development.

We must today realize the potential of our past (India controlled 33% of world trade prior British advent) to once again become a vishwaguru to teach the world the ethos of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam & Sare Bharantu Sukhinaha.

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।

North-East region has been characterized by dense jungles, swift rivers & high mountain ranges leading to a multicultural evolution of civilization in the region.

* Unexplored diversity:

(1) More than 1000 tribes reside in the region. Each one of them has distinct characteristics, culture & traditions.

eg a tribe in Meghalaya builds bridges from roots of rubber

another tribe in Nagaland famous for conservation of Amur falcons.

- (2) Languages & dialects spoken in North-east still remains unaccounted leave aside the efforts for their conservation.
- (3) Traditional dances : 2 out of 8 classical dances (Manipuri & Sattriya-Assam) belong to North-East.
- (4) Tribal skills : Muga silk & Assamese gamosa have recently attained GI tag showing unexplored nature.
- (5) Contribution to Indian freedom struggle :
This goes uncredited. Efforts of leaders Rani Gaidnuh are seldom acknowledged.
- (6) Negative perspective due to ethnic conflicts & backwardness.

Thus, to understand explore
the hidden heritage of the
North-East & to culturally
integrate it with India is what
we should look forward to.

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।

'Monsoon' derived from Arabic Mausim is the climato-logical arrangement which brings rains to Indian subcontinent.

There have been many theories A postulates to determine the causality ~~the~~ of Indian monsoon and the impacts of world climate on it.

one such theory put forward is ~~the~~ based on the TIBETAN PLATEAU.

* Theory :

- tibetan plateau is an extensive flat surface beyond Himadri.
- During the Northern shift of sun, (Feb-Jun) in Northern hemisphere, the plateau is

considerably heated .

- This differential heating of big pan like plateau, pulls the moisture-laden winds from Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal (Indian ocean).

- This leads to rain & snowfall in INDIA.

However, some other theories include:

(1) Differential heating of land and presence of ITCZ over Indian plate. ↗ compared to seas

(2) Positive phase of Indian ocean dipole i.e. heating near Madagascar region.

(3) La-Nina in Pacific ocean i.e. ^{less} heating of Australian plate.

Monsoon begins on 1st June in India in Kerala and then moves northwards and reaches the Mumbai coast by 10th June.

However, the north-east region and Tamil Nadu coast receives more rainfall in Nov-Dec due to retreating phase of monsoon winds.

The impact of climate change has tremendously affected our predictions & led IMD to recently announce new monsoon dates for India.

20. What is Walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? (250 words) 15

वाँकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसे (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

Global climate is impacted by the various phenomena that occur at each altitude & latitude of earth.

ENSO refers to El-Nino Southern oscillation.

It occurs in the southern region of Pacific ocean.

The El Nino phase refers to the heating of South American coast in contrast to the Australian plate.

This drives winds from high pressure to low pressure depriving Australia of rainfall.

(The recent bushfires were a result of ENSO)

ENSO also affects Indian monsoon.

It has been found that ENSO negatively affects us i.e. brings or hampers rainfall to India.

on contrary, La Nina has been found to bring more precipitation to Indian subcontinent.

1522

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस आध में
कुछ ना लिखें)