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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1509)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	269847
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	10/11/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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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 (न्यूरीए) 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 निर्दिष्ट 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 उसका अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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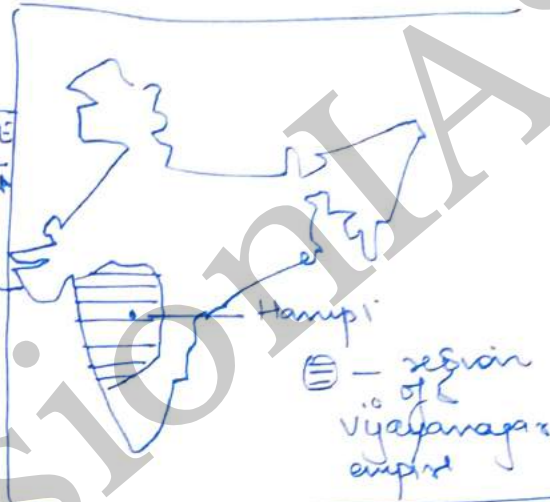
All the Best

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।

Vijayanagara kingdom existed around the present day Karnataka with 3 dynasties of Saluva, Tuluva, Aravida following the founding dynasty

ARTECHTURE'S UNIQUE NESS of VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE



CONSTRUCTION :

1. The unique aspect of Vijayanagar king's was that they didn't use any cementing element or mortar eg.

↳ Stone interlocking was profoundly used

ARCHITECTURE OF IRRIGATION INFRA.

1. King Krishna dwa Raya employed the Porteguese architecture to provide Hampi

water from Tungabhadra.

TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

1. RAI GOPURAMS - they heavily decorated Gopurams and used the practice of 2 Gopurams. eg. Gopurams of Hampi temple complex.
2. VESARA STYLE: the synthesis of Northern Nagara and Southern Dravida also developed
3. HEAVILY CARVED PILLARS: They used the motif of Horse on pillars on a large scale.
4. MUSICAL TEMPLES: eg. pillars of Vitthalanarayana Temple.

Vijayanagar dynasty was the epitome of cultural and architectural growth in deccan which included elements from nearby dynasties and incorporated them in its own style.

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

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

Lord William Bentinck was the 1st Governor - General of India who took several reforms.

REFORMS UNDER LORD BENTICK

1. SOCIAL REFORMS

1.1 Abolition of sati in 1829 - through the efforts of Raja Ramohun Roy and others, a persistent social evil was legally abolished.

1.2 INITIATIVE TO ABOLISH SLAVERY - in Charles Act of 1833, steps were taken to abolish slavery which was officially abolished in 1843.

3. EDUCATION - Regulation was to be appropriated for the promotion of education in India.

2 LEGAL

2.1. Codification of Indian Laws - so that a common code of conduct applies to all and rule of law could prevail. This resulted in IPC coming into force in 1872.

2.2. SUPPRESSION OF THUGS (1830) - He also suppressed the highway robbery making travelling safe.

India was under a nascent stage of social development in early 19th century, the acts of Bentick did help in shedding out social evils of past to some extent which proved useful for Indian freedom struggle in long run.

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।

The federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry formed in 1927 represented Indian capitalists interests.

While many of them were not in the favour of protracted mass struggle, they realised the value of gaining freedom from outside control for their development.

Reasons for apprehensions of protracted C.M.

1. Attracting risk of the government could invite sanctions and cesses

2. Loss of labour due to disruption in workers' participation

3. Loss of capital due to long unproductive

cycles.

4. The dearth of resources due to supply chain disruptions

Reasons for civil disobedience in getting concessions for their class

1. Several sectors were reserved only for British
eg Plantations
2. Unequal import export policy. eg
one way free trade
3. Factories Act of 1881 & 1891 were directed
to cripple Indian industry

The Indian capitalists thus played an important role funding the campaign and were presented their potential contributions in the Bombay Plan of 1945 to develop the nation.

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 से उत्पन्न हुआ था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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

पश्चिमी विक्षोभ की परिघटना को समझाने हुए, भारतीय मौसम प्रणाली पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Western disturbances are the temperate cyclones that bring rainfall in Indian north subcontinent during winters.

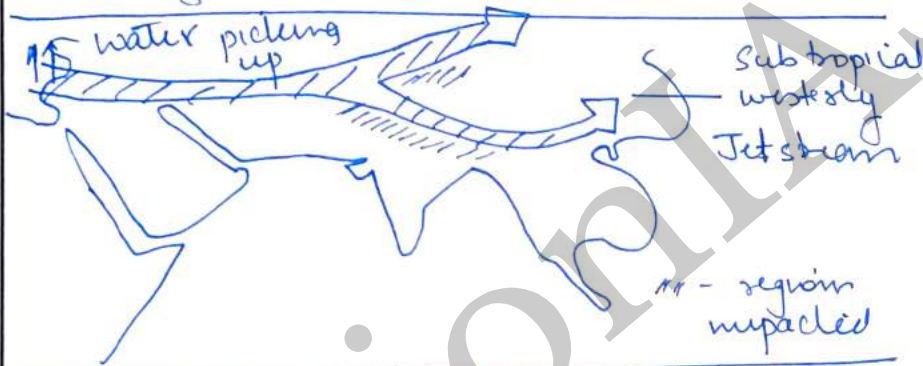


fig. occurrence of western disturbance

PHENOMENON OF WESTERN DISTURBANCE

1. The Sub Tropical westerly Jet stream pickup some temperate cyclone (low pressure)
2. The water from Mediterranean sea & Caspian sea is evaporated
3. It brings rainfall in the North Western Ind (Punjab Raj) and Eastern India

IMPACT ON INDIAN WEATHER SYSTEM

1. Brings winter Rainfall
2. Enhances the cold spell
3. Cleans the pollution in lying cities
4. Essential for the Kharif crop.

The western disturbances are crucial for Indian weather system as they provide rainfall during the spell of NE offshore monsoon.

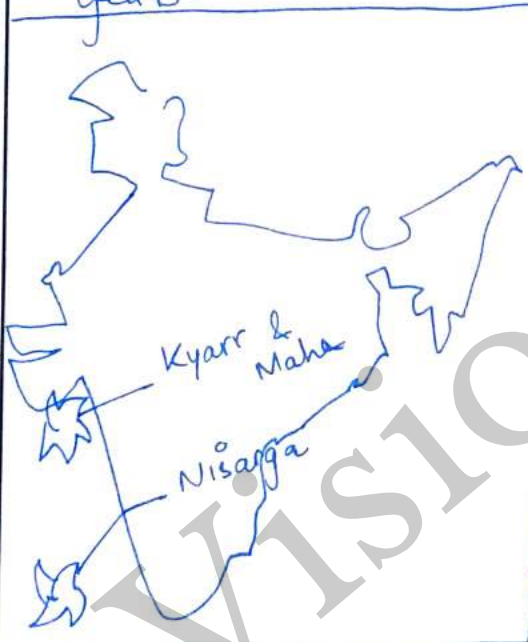
They make the northern mountain snow and start the cold spell.

The climatic patterns of India are taking a hit in face of climate change, the intensity and frequency of western disturbances is also decreasing due to it.

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।

Arabian sea has witnessed 13 cyclones in last 2 decades whereas just 7 cyclones coming in last 3-4 years.



Reasons behind rising cyclones in Arabian sea

1. Increasing Sea Surface Temperatures:

fig. cyclones in Arabian Sea Traditionally cooler, the Arabian sea has witnessed a drastic rise in SST, as many as 2.1°C over last decade

2. Global warming & climate change with earth becoming warm the

likelihood of such events are increasing

3. MONSOON VAGARIES -

3.1 A positive Indian Ocean dipole
and La Niña years have caused
the Arabian sea to be relatively
warmer, ~~thereby~~ thus rising cyclones.

The drastic increase in
cyclonic vulnerability of western coast
of India demand a comprehensive
a resilient disaster management
infrastructure. Odisha model can
serve as a guiding light.

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 अनेक भूकंपों का साक्षी रहा है। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

The peninsular India is the oldest geological part of Indian sub-continent and hence is tectonically stable, but it is not devoid of earthquakes

Earthquakes
in
Peninsular
India



1. Reactivation
of
older
faultlines

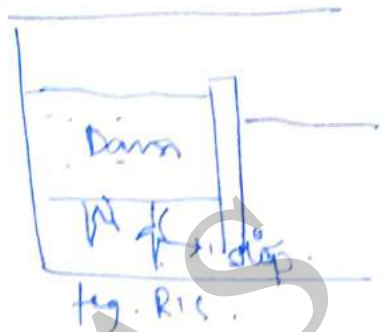
fig E/Q zonation map.

the Bhuj Earthquake was the example of reactivation of ancient fault line that runs along the Narmada valley.

2. Reservoir induced seismicity - the Pune earthquake of Mucchi River was due to the RIS reason.

3. Volcanic activities -

the explosion of Karakatoa volcano in 19th century sent tremors across the south Indian regions.



4. Anthropogenic activities - mining & explosion cause tremors as well.

The Bureau of Indian standards demarcated the Earthquake zonation map dividing India into zone I to zone II, it highlights that no zone of India Earthquake free.

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 मभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to NHFS 2015-16 only 40% of women have land titles in their name, highlighting challenges in women's rights to property rights.

Challenges in Women's Right to Property.

1. Patriarchal Mindset - this gives rise to several societal thoughts such as son meta preference and is a leading cause of women's being devoid of property rights
2. Lack of Education. - women are not aware of their rights and thus don't fully utilise their rights
3. Patri-lineal Heritage - wherein the son carries the name of the family

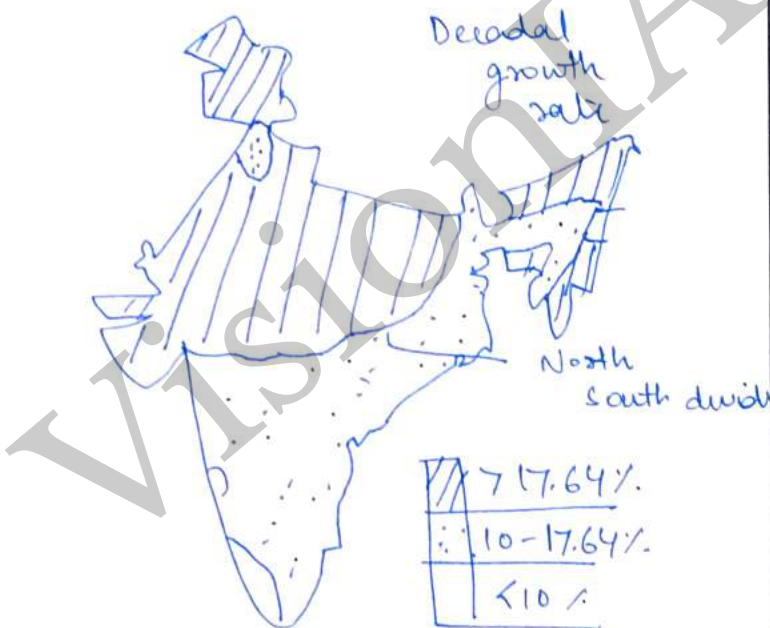
and women is seen as an outsider.

Though there have been several strides towards women empowerment + in field of land titles and inheritance such as HINDU SUCCESSION ACT, HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, several policies wherein incentives are given to the land titles / plot in the name of women, the behavioural shift of the society will take a long and persistent effort to shift.

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।

The decadal growth rate of India according to the census 2011 has been 17.64 with a north south divide clearly evident in it



fy Distribution of popⁿ growth

REASONS.

1. LITERACY - the growth of literacy has

- a positive correlation with stabilisation of popⁿ.
2. Urbanisation & development - the economic development has caused the popⁿ of southern states to stabilise as larger family is a disincumbent in economic growth.
 3. BETTER HEALTH & NUTRITION AMENITIES - low IMR and MMR has also reduced the population growth.
 4. Better POSITION OF WOMEN - the granting of reproductive rights to women and a high sex ratio indicates that the empowerment of women is positively linked with population control.
 5. Awareness about contraceptives & its uses

The population growth of northern states can be stabilised by ushering the developmental projects so that it can match the aspiration of its residents without depending on increase in earning hands.

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 is the inter border movement of people, investment, ideas and culture. It has been the paradigm since 19th century.

Effect of Globalisation on attitudes and aspirations of youth

SOCIAL ASPECT -

1.1. It has caused the society to be more accepting and exclusionary at the same time. Ideas of toleration and extremism have both impacted minds of youth. Eg - International community supporting each other during covid (tolerant)

2) Recruitment of global youths by ISIS (extremists)

1.2 Culture & cuisine - the local culture of youth and their style of cuisine has ^{been} provided exposure by globalisation.

1.3 Education - Several youth from India migrate to US, Germany for higher studies

2. ECONOMIC ASPECTS - the youths have been opened upto a new ever expanding global market for entrepreneurship. eg Nykaa founder became 2nd richest ~~best~~ business woman in India ..

3. ENVIRONMENTAL - globalisation has been on the forefront of generating solidarity of youth for climate action. Eg - Fridays for future movement.

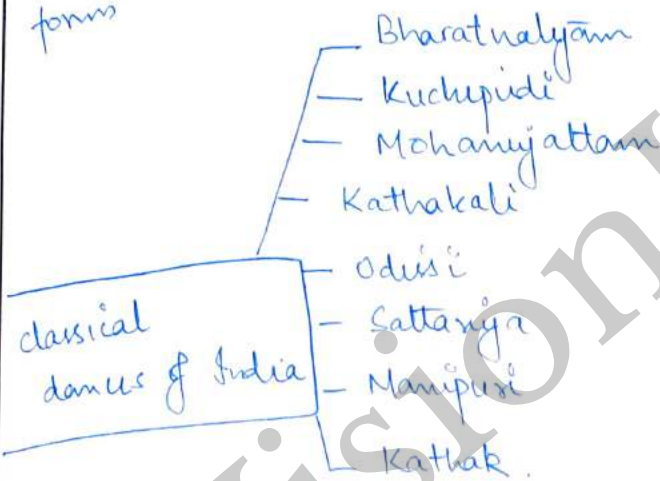
The recent trend of protectionism is causing globalisation to decline and the countries to become inward looking. We need strong international institutions and regional institutions like BRICS, SAARC to maintain cooperative growth.

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।

Indian dance traces its origin from Natya shastra of BharatMuni

India has 8 classical dance forms



EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCES.

ANCIENT PHASE

BHARATNATYAM - it traces its origin from the Natya shastra tradition and is thus often called as DASHIYATAM

- ↳ It developed in Tamil Nadu around the regions of Tanjore
- ↳ It is called the FIRE DANCE as the dance follows the movement of a flame.

2. MOHINIYATTAM - in Kerala

- ↳ based on the legend of Mohini of Vishnu
- ↳ dress uses white and off white
- ↳ more emphasis on LASYA element
- ↳ AIR Element.

3. KATHAKALI - in Kerala

- ↳ heavy face makeup, performed in open theatres
- ↳ depicts stories from Ramayana & Mahabharata
- ↳ SKY element

4. KUCHIPUDI - started by the

- ↳ ODISSI - earliest evidence in the Odaygiri and Khandgiri caves and Kharvel
- ↳ Gotipuas boys dressed as dancers

MEDEIVAL

- 1. KUCHIPUDI - started developed under the Vijayanagara and Golconda rulers

Has dance drama performances

SATTARIYA

SANKIRTANA → started in temples by

SHANKARA DEVA in Assam

He composed songs called Bhuphal and

Box Geet

MANIPURI → thought to ~~be~~ performed by

Shiv and Parvati in the valleys of Manipur.

revived by Rabindranath Tagore in his

Shantiniketan ashram

KATHIAK → fusion of Hindustani and Persian

culture in Awadh, patronised by Nawab Wajid

Ali Shah

Jugalbandi, a distinct feature

The classic dance forms got evolved in many regional dance forms and gave rise to a plethora of new local dances of 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।

Muslim league was formed in 1905 in Dhaka with a veiled aim of countering the Indian National Congress' nationalist sentiments

INC had been trying to cooperate with communal ideology of the league by accommodating its demand but the separate nation ideology ultimately won.

PHASE OF COOPERATION : 1905 - 1930

The Muslim league or its prominent leaders like Ali Brothers and Jinnah cooperated with INC's leaders like Gandhi and Tilak for common objectives such as -

- i) Khilafat issue (1919)
- ii) Jallianwala bagh tragedy. (1919)

Lucknow Pact (1916)

Accepting to demand of Separate Electorates

PHASE OF DIVERGENT IDEOLOGY (1930-40)

The idea of a separate nation of Pakistan was conceived by Allama Iqbal during the Lahore session of League.

Congress started to give several concessions to League in such phase like -

i) Accepting to the demand of Muslim League's DELHI PROPOSAL (1937)

ii) Meeting Jinnah at regular interval by Congress leaders.

PHASE OF INCOMPATIBILITY 1940-1947.

During this phase the idea of 2 nation theory had gathered momentum.

The Muslim League wanted a veto and to be seen as a sole representative of Muslims in India over which the talks broke down in Wavell Plan of Chimla Conference (1945)

- ↳ Through the developments of August offer (1940), Cripps Mission (1942) and Cabinet Mission (1946), ML showed that its existence was incompatible with that of secular INC.

ROLE OF HINDU FUNDAMENTALISTS.

The Hindu extremists however did side with ML on certain aspects of achieving a separate nation for Hindus & Muslim which negated the efforts of Congress.

The Muslim League persisted in attaining a separate nation for Muslims through observance of Pakistan Day (March 23, 1943) and Direct Action Day (Aug 16, 1946) and thus didn't satisfy itself with any concessions provided by INC.

13. Over the course of the Council's Act of 1892, Legislative Council, from endorsement of government grievances. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान, भारत में राष्ट्रवादी नेताओं ने साधन के रूप में कार्य करने वाले एक मंच में परिवर्तित

The was established Act of 186 were to be Indians

The council development

INDIAN

1. This with seats in to India
 2. Moderates used + change protest
- ↳ How

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।

The Imperial Legislative Council was established by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, whereby certain seats were to be filled by nominations by Indians.

The evolution of Imperial Legislative Council can be understood with developments of acts related to it.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1892.

1. This increased the number of seats in ILC giving more exposure to Indians.
2. Moderates like Gokhale, Dadabhai Naoroji used this platform to bring social changes through plea, propoganda and protests.
3. However, the ILC was a toothless

body during this phase, it helped passing Age of Consent Bill (1891)

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT 1909.

1. This again increased elected seats.
2. The ILC was used to register disagreement with the policies of the government eg. the council's Indians manimously rejected the Rowlatt Act and criticised the Jallianwala bagh massacre

Government of India Act 1919.

1. This established Bicameralism in Union while introducing DYARCHY in Provincial assemblies.
- ↳ Vitthalbhai Patel was chosen as the first elected speaker
- ↳ The council was now in elected majority and effectively used by Swrajists to disrupt the working

VISION IAS

of the government.

- ↳ Several protests and walkouts were raised against the SIMON COMMISSION
- ↳ ML NEHRU even presented a new report on India's constitution.

Government of India Act 1935.

Although the federal provision never came into existence and government carried on as per GOI Act 1919, the federal Assembly and Council of states were a much experienced body now

- ↳ They ushered several social reforms like Wardha Education scheme (1937)
- ↳ The involvement of India in WW II without its consent made all the Congress ministers resign in 1939.

Thus, nationalist leaders learned and grew in democratic practices and in process transformed all the institutions associated with it.

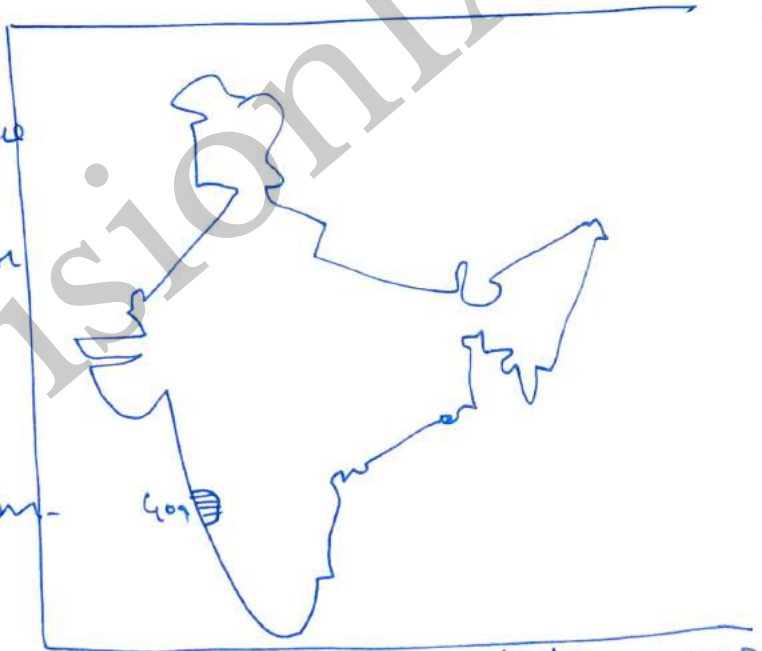
14. Despite its advocacy for peaceful resolution of disputes, highlight the factors that prompted India to use force to remove Portuguese colonial rule from its territories after independence. (250 words) 15

विवादों के शान्तिपूर्ण समाधान के पक्षमर्थन 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।

Goa was a portuguese colonial territory long after British withdrew.

The factors that prompted India to use force.

1. Reluctance of Portuguese to vacate by resolution.



the

portuguese fig. Goa on Indian map

refused to vacate the region peacefully, this prompted the Indian

army to take back the territories peacefully.

2. Need for Integration - Sardar

Vallabhbhai Patel had been touring India for its territorial integration and having a colony in Indian mainland was not to their liking

3. Colonial Domino Effect - the territory could have enlarged itself leading to more colonial kingdoms

4. Less force available with Portuguese - the Indian Government knew that use of force would not cause much bloodshed as the military force with the Portuguese was poor

5. Availability of blockade as option - the port region of Goa depended on mainland/hinterland and sea

for economy and thus it could be encircled.

The effective use of force by Indian government helped India incorporate Goa in its Territory.

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।

The Israel-Palestine conflict has been long & persistent core on the west Asian region, with its spillover destabilising the whole region.

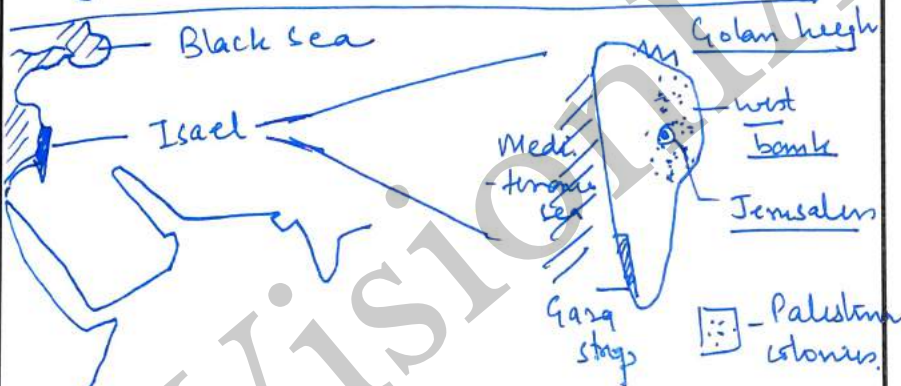


fig Israel on world map & enlarged.

ANCIENT ASPECT - both Judaism and Islam are Abrahamic religion and consider Jerusalem as their Holy site and rightful place. This has been the cause of conflict.

20th century shaping the modern form

PHASE I : Under Ottoman Turks.

1. The world Zionist congress was formed which prompted the Jews to migrate to Jerusalem by buying lands from Arabs

PHASE II : POST WORLD WAR I

1. Abolition of Ottomans and taking up the mandate by British prompted the Jews to migrate in heavy numbers
2. After restrictions by British heavy illegal migrations

PHASE III : POST WORLD WAR II

1. Holocaust and oppression of Jews gave a ground for settling Jews in Arab region.
2. Britain gave the problem to UN which gave a twin country solution forming state of Israel & Palestine

Role of Regional & Extra Regional Powers

The rejection of Israel by Arabs and acceptance of limited Palestine state has been the cause of several wars like 6 day war, 1st Arab-Israel war, 1956 Suez canal crisis, etc.

This has also led to rise of palestinian revolutionaries, first under PLO and now under Hamas enhancing a persistent ethnic conflict both sides accusing each other.

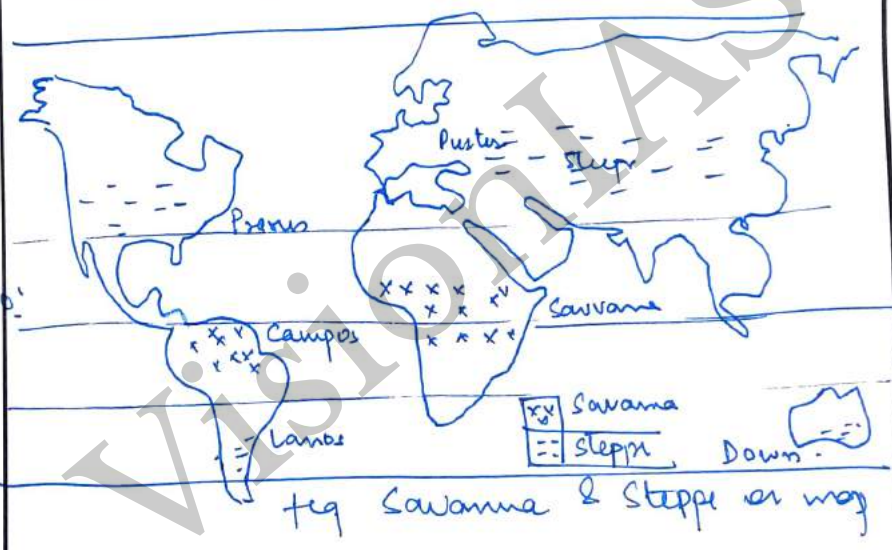
The world powers must come together to find a mutually acceptable solution and regional powers must normalise their relations with Israel. Abraham

Accords between Bahrain, UAE & Israel are a good step towards this direction.

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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 and Steppe are both grasslands, differing on the former being tropical while the latter being temperate in nature.



ECONOMIC ASPECTS

DIFFERENCES

* ~~SIMILARITIES~~ *

Savanna	Steppe
1. Not so much commercialised	Very much commercialised eg.

Don't write anything in this margin (20-4 marks) or (20-20 marks) at the end.

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Don't write anything in this margin (20-4 marks) or (20-20 marks) at the end.

2. Pastoralists are mainly found

ranching
Heavy intensive agriculture in Pravara wheat basket of world

3. Tourism is widely prevalent eg - Serengatti Safari

Tourism not much developed.

* SIMILARITIES *

- ↳ Both the regions have seen proliferation of dairy industries
- ↳ Pastoralism is heavily practiced
- ↳ Both the regions are NOT Heavily industrialised

GEOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

* DIFFERENCES *

Savanna	Steppe
1. Around the tropics (10-20° N & S)	In temperate region (30-45°) N & S.
2. Lack of offshore winds	Lack of rainfall due to.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3. <u>Warmer</u> | <u>continentality effect</u> |
| 4. <u>interspersed with trees</u> | cooler plain, with <u>no trees</u> |

* SIMILARITIES *

- ↳ Both the regions have low rainfall.
- ↳ Biodiversity includes large number of predators.

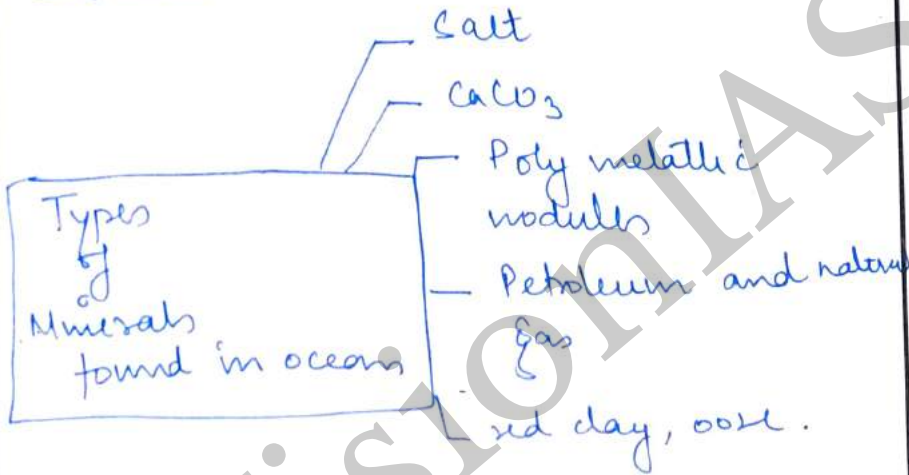
Steppe and Savanna climate are basically the transition zone between to different biomes and have the greatest scope to be diversified in supporting climate resilient infrastructure.

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 उद्भव में पाए जाने वाले विभिन्न प्रकार के खनिजों के निक्षेपों का विवरण दीजिए।

About $\frac{2}{3}$ of earth's surface is covered by oceans and about 90% of it still lies unexplored.



INDIAN OCEAN RELIEF AND MINERALS

CONTINENTAL SHELF & SLOPE

These are the richest source of offshore petroleum deposits eg.

Bombay High.

2. Several Desalination plants also operate here giving out various salts like NaCl , CaCl_2 , etc.

CONTINENTAL RISE.

1. These regions are the deposits of the dying organisms and the material coming down slope of the continental slope.
2. These regions consists of minerals like Calcium carbonate, terigenous deposits, Biogenous deposits and even salts formed from the hydrothermal vents.

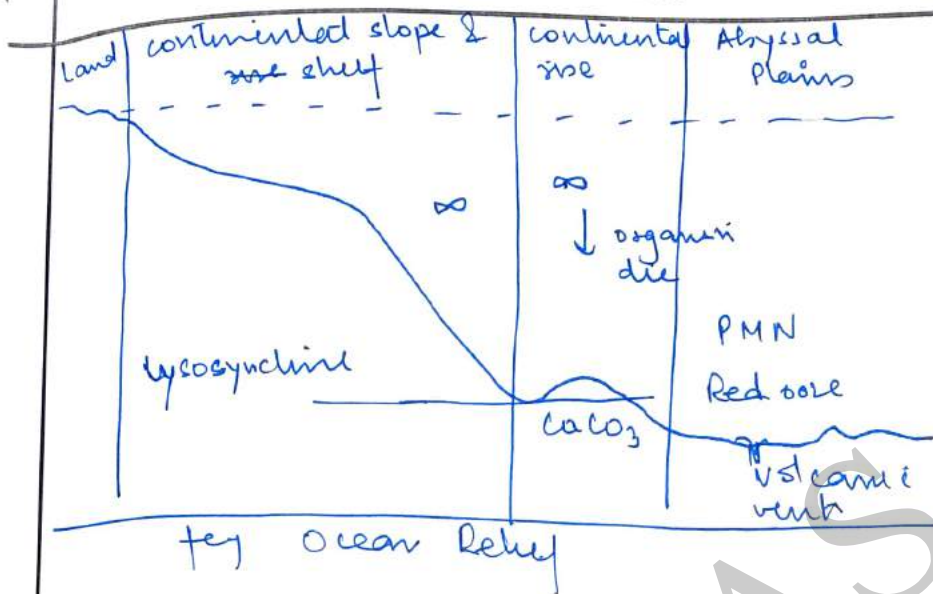
ABYSSAL PLAINS.

1. These are the deepest part of ocean and have a deposit of minerals like -

i) POLY METALLIC MINERALS (PMN) -

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Don't write anything this margin (नीचे भाग में कुछ न लिखें)



which are rare earth minerals and scattered on the ocean floor.

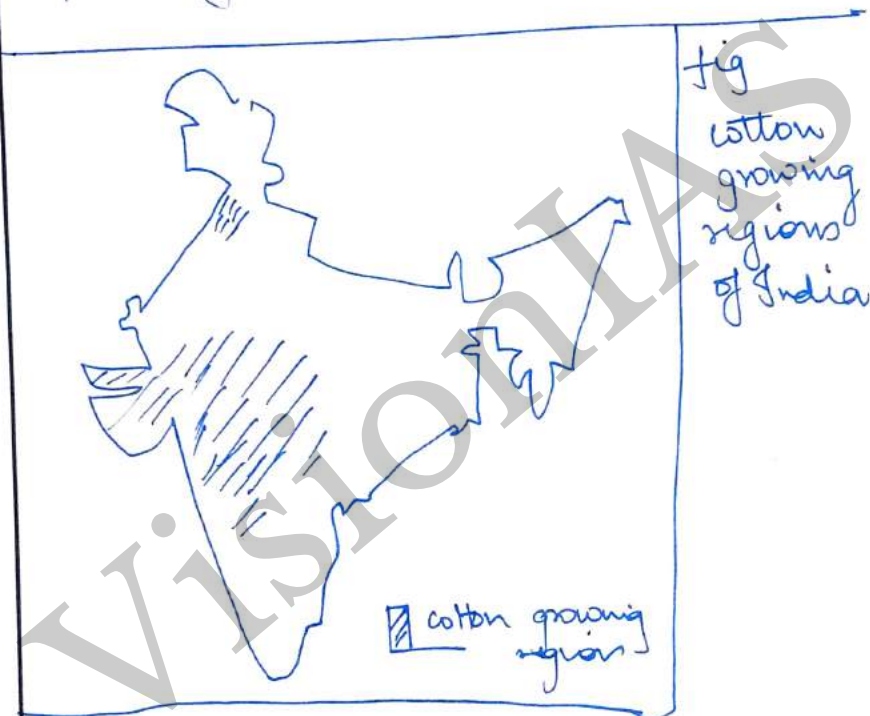
ii) Red ooze and Red clay formed due to disintegration of oceanic basalt.

Ocean relief is the storehouse of several minerals and India has been granted the license to ~~exp~~ extract PMN from Indian ocean. Initiatives like Deep Ocean Mission will prove useful in developing such technologies

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

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

Cotton textile industry is the largest employer industry in India after agriculture.



PROBLEMS COTTON INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

1. TECHNOLOGY: Indian textile industry still dwells on handloom and powerloom while new technologies haven't made much inroads.

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- of cotton and thus cotton industry can flourish from cotton availability.
2. Use of Bt cotton has increased cotton yield & further use of biotech. can enhance farm quality
 3. It is a labour intensive and low capital intensive industry. and can help solve unemployment issues.
 4. The scope of diversifying in TECHNICAL TEXTILE is great

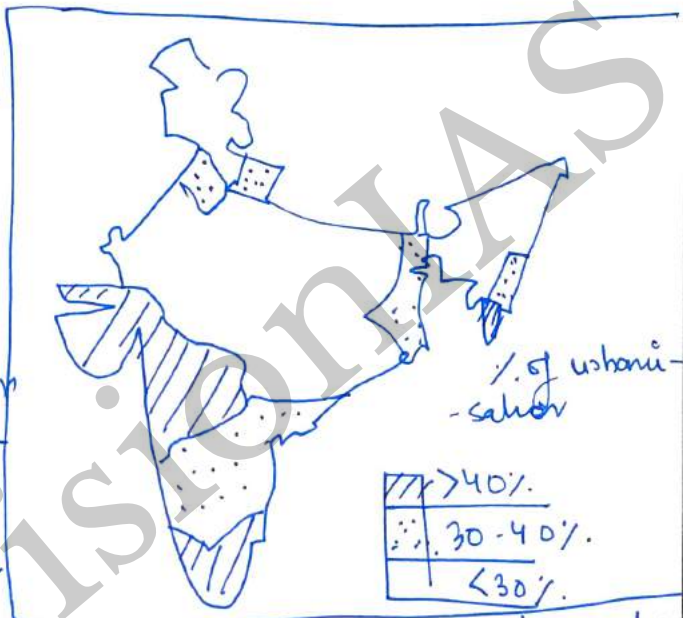
The Indian Textile Mission and SO.RE (Sustainable Revolution) can help flourish Indian industry and achieve the SDG 12 of sustainable responsible production & consumption

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 में गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to Census 2011, the percentage of urban population in India is 31%.

Challenges
Associated
with
Rapid
Urbanisation



SOCIAL

fig. distribution of urbanisation in India

1. RISING SLUM POPULATION - about 17.7% of India's population lives in slums.

There have been actions like providing affordable housing like Indira Awas Yojna, PM Awas Yojna (U) but proper implementation needs

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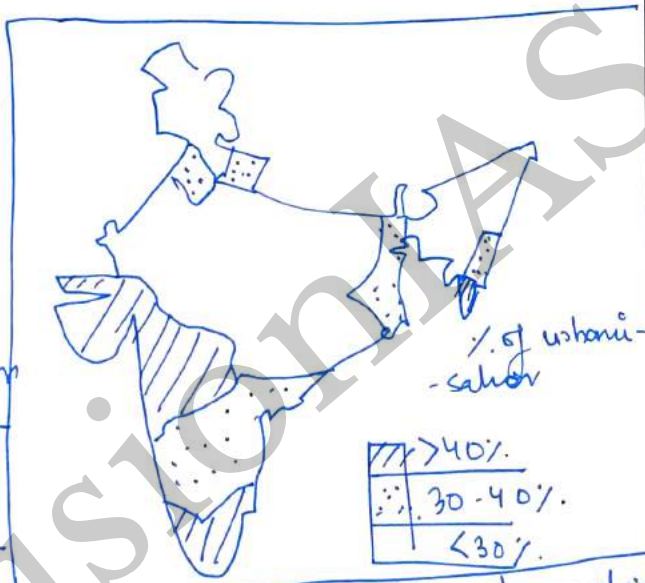


fig. distribution of urbanisation in India

1. RISING SLUM POPULATION - about 17.7% of India's population lives in slums.

There have been actions like providing affordable housing like Indira Awas Yojna, PM Awas Yojna (U) but proper implementation needs

to be done

2. RISING CONCRETIZATION and REDUCING GREEN SPACE - Green India mission targeted to counter this is still in its pursuit. However certain ideas like Hubei sponge city of China could be used

ECOLOGICAL & ENVIRONMENTAL

1. URBAN HEAT ISLAND & POLLUTION - this can be seen each year in Dellie Smog. Certain measures like GRAP, SAFAR, NCAAP have been roped in but the fundamental causes of the problem still remains un-addressed
2. FLASH FLOODS - Urban flash floods are a phenomenon due to rapid urbanisation as the drainage system was not meant to bear load of such heavy population. Eg. Hyderabad flood 2020, Chennai 2015 & 2021, etc.

ECONOMICS

1. INEQUALITY RISE : the metropolitanisation of India has resulted in rising inequality so much so that according to OXFAM in 2010 about 10% people controlled 70% of all resources in India.

There has been focus on INCLUSIVE GROWTH eg - POS scheme, Ujjwala 2.0, etc

LEGAL

2. RISE IN CRIME - Rapid urbanisation causes the crime rate to shoot up. Several new cities like Kanpur, Varanasi have been brought under Police commissionerate system to counter this.

The transition towards urbanisation is a must for economic growth of India but it must be equitable, distributed and properly planned.

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

राष्ट्र शब्द की अवधारणा जो नहीं नकारता है। भारतीय संदर्भ में इस विचार पर चर्चा कीजिए।

A nation is a collection of a group of people having a sense of common belonging & driven by nationalist sentiment whereas the concept of region can be multifaceted.

How the concept of ^{Nation} ~~regions~~ doesn't negate concept of region.

1. Indian union is federal in character which does not involve a written agreement but does give the states recognition in practice.

Thus Indian nation is a cumulative aggregation of several regions.

2. A nation derives its identity from its people, who come from different regions.

and a common feeling of nationhood. Thus a nationalism is a feeling that overshadows that the regional differences not necessarily eliminating them.

For eg - Several of our freedom fighters had different regions like Lajpat Rai (Punjab), Tilak (Maharashtra), Subhas Bose (WB), etc but this common feeling of nationalism bound them together.

3. The national anthem of India recognises the region in its lines.
4. Indian nation proudly showcases its multi ethnic population and multi linguistic society as a form of unity in diversity.

How nation negate concept of region

1. The nation is always larger than regional identity and thus it sometimes has to suppress the

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extremist ideologies related to some regional aspect. Eg - Khalistan uprising

2. Several regions have their specific specific problems which can be better addressed by local administration, while the national perspective may sideline them.

3. Minority regions

}	culture	some times
	language	
	race	
	ethnicity	

 get overlooked in a national perspective
eg. the under developed Gorkhaland, backward regions of Ladakh, etc

Thus the regional identity has been strong in India but the national identity overshadows it however, it must be made sure that the aspirations of regions must be properly addressed.