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12 DEC 2020

No.
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RECEIVING

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1522)

Name of Candidate	DIVYANSHU NIGAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	189582
Center	LUCKNOW	Date	12/12/2020

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
Delhi- 110009

[2:57]

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.

All the Best

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 is a major cultural and architectural site in India (Karnataka) showcasing the rich heritage of Vijaynagar Empire through its architectural richness.

STONE CARVED CITY

1. Vitthal swamy Temple showcasing the rich and detailed architecture of Vijaynagar Empire.
2. Virupaksha Temple - Dravidian exquisite testimony to Temple architecture
3. Hampi Bazar - In front of Virupaksha Temple - as cultural place

4. Achetya Temple - another masterpiece
5. The beautiful engraved walls and temples pillars of temples with Ramayana scenes.
6. Several Stone complexes showcasing intricate carving of religious to secular art.

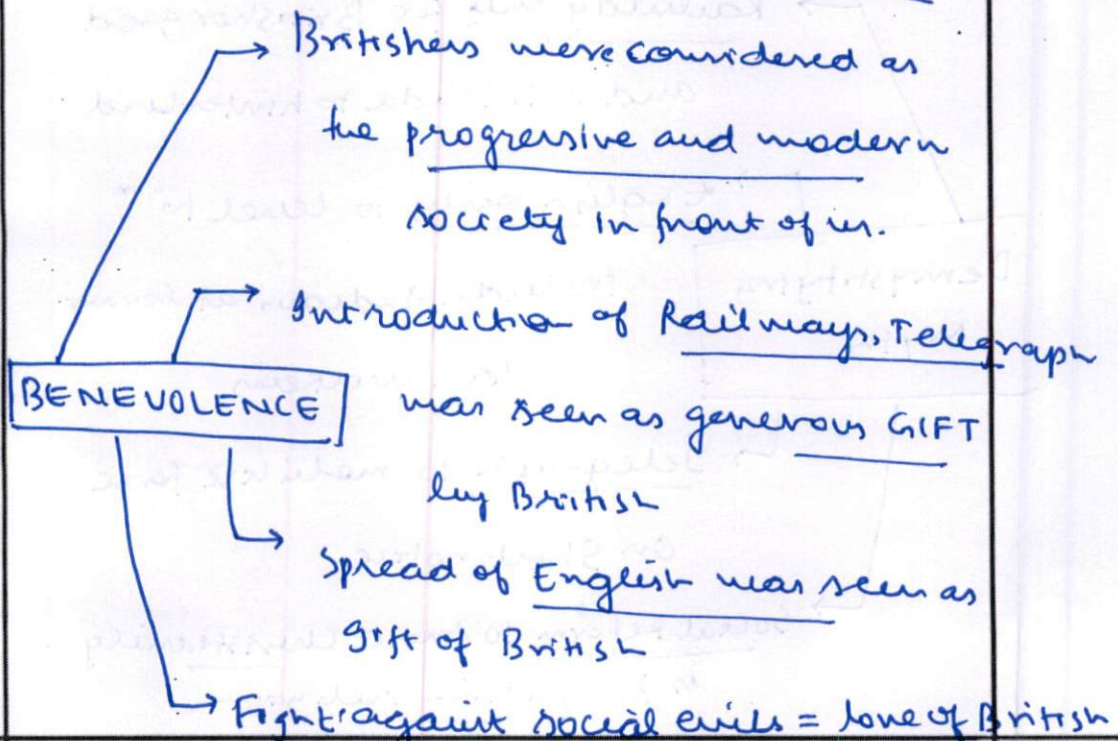
Overall there are over 500 monuments of stones telling the high affinity of Vijaynagar rulers towards stone art and architecture. Much of the glory of Hampi was destroyed by Islamic invaders.

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.

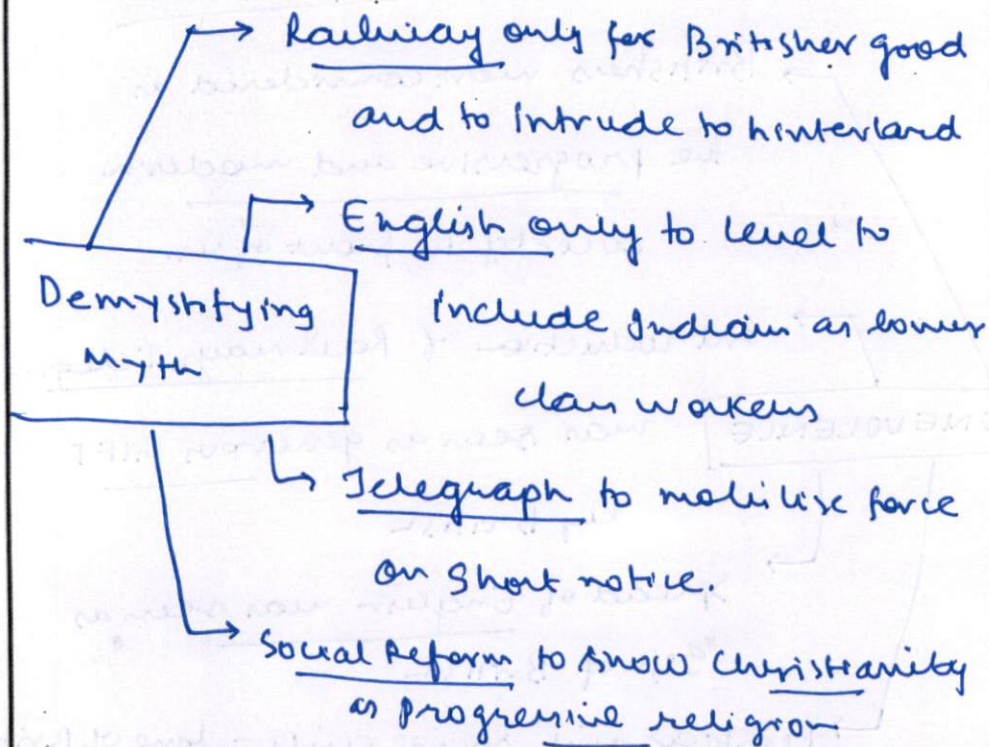
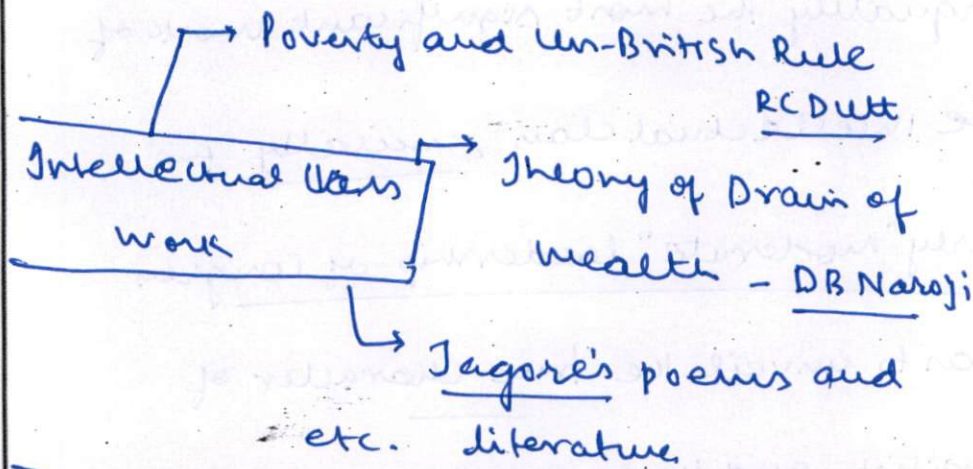
(150 words) 10

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान बौद्धिक और राजनीतिक कार्यों ने किस प्रकार ब्रिटिश शासन के परोपकार के मिथक को खत्म किया।

Arguably the most significant work of the intellectual class, especially the early "moderate" leadership of Congress was to unveil the true character of British and their greedy nature.



The Intellectual class through their work showed the true nature of Britns.



Thus the intellectual class unveiled the true naked nature of colonialism.

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।

(GOI 1919)

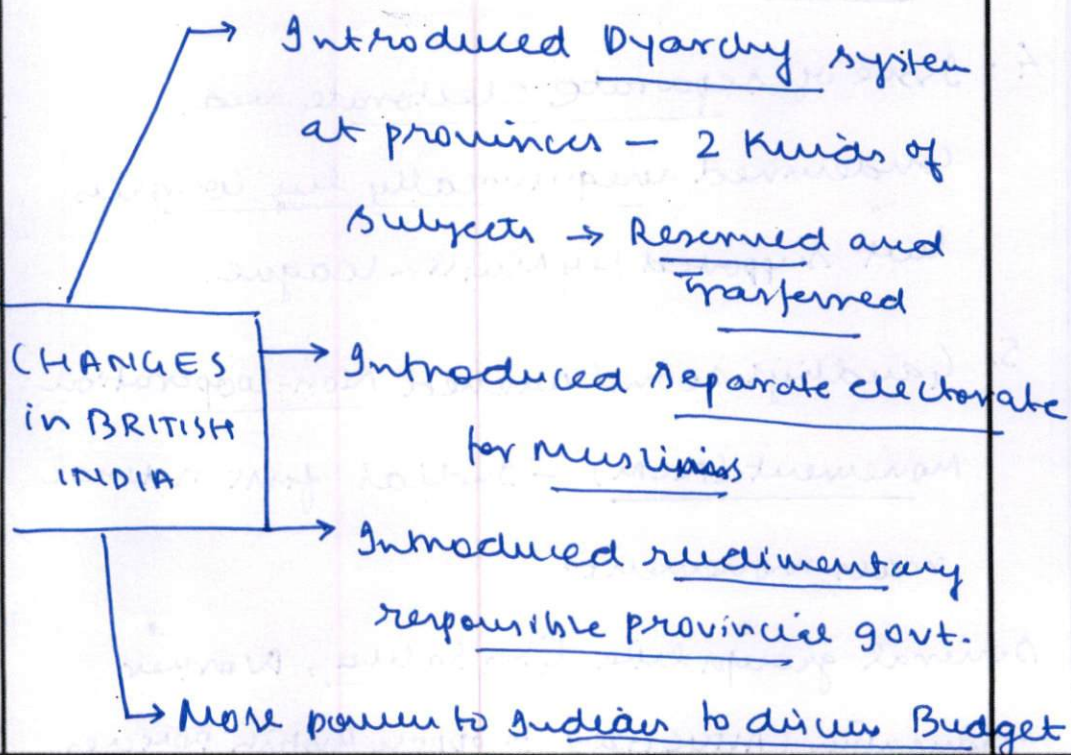
Government of India Act 1919 came

just after the completion of World War I

and Indians had high ^{expectations} ~~exp~~ ~~except~~

from it as a reward for India's help

to British in WW-1



INDIAN RESPONSE

1. Highly demotivated ^{+ angry} due to the betrayal by British especially after supporting them in WW1.
2. Britishers were looked as the real enemy now at national level.
3. Protest started like that in Jalianwala Bagh across India.
4. Issue of separate electorate was condemned unequivocally by Congress but supported by Muslim League.
5. Gandhiji soon launched Non-cooperation Movement (NCM) - India's first national mass movement.

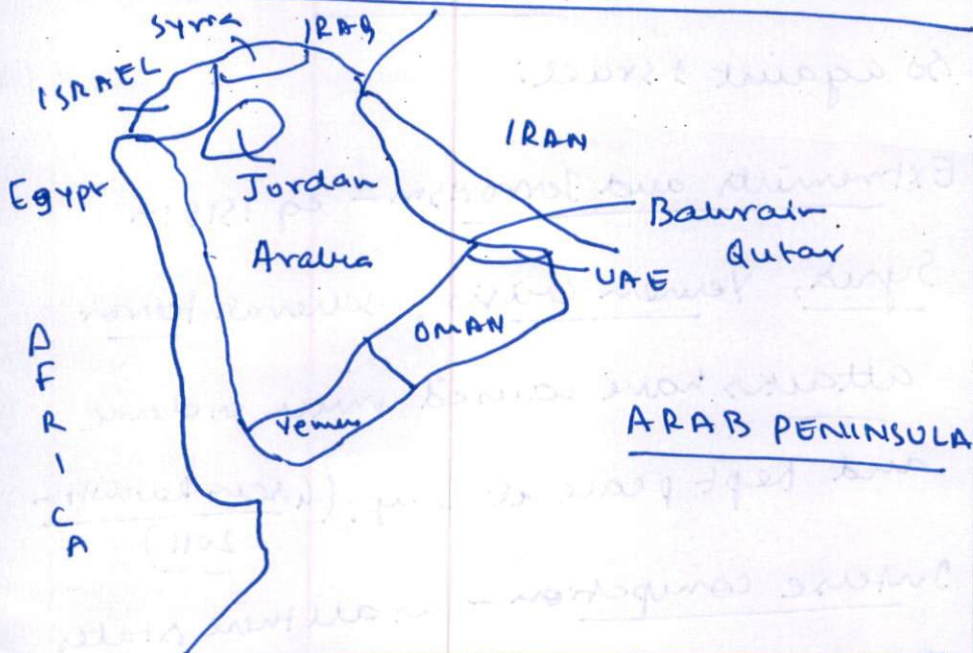
Several groups like Eka Kalsha, Worker Organisation (AITUC 1920) to oppose British policies.

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।

Arab unity is a far-fleged and almost
an Utopian dream to establish complete
peace and synergy among all the nations
of Arabian Peninsula.



WHY ELUSIVE?

L) Shia-Sunni Divide - Sectionian

division where Iran (Shia) is at
continued cold-war with Saudi Arabia
(Sunni)

2. ISRAEL ISSUE → Saudi Arabia has
been a staunch supporter of Palestine
and against Israel, but as we see now,
some states like Qatar, Bahrain are not
so against Israel.

3. Extremists and Terrorism - eg ISIS in
Syria, Yemen Crisis, several terror
attacks have caused much violence
and kept peace at bay. (Green Revolution
2011)

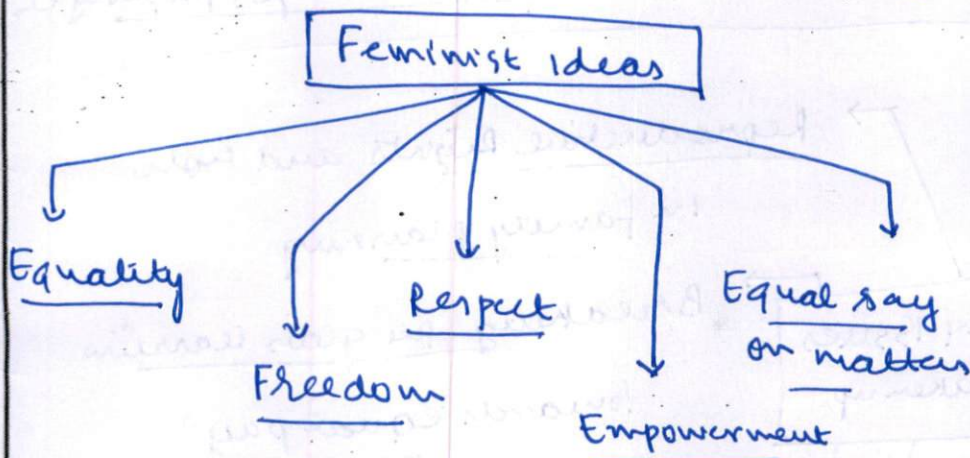
4. Intense competition - as all these states
economy is fuel/petrol based, thus
competition and conflict of interests

Moreover the role of US has also been
important to ensure no unity in the region

5. Feminist ideas were crucial in shaping the emergence of a new phase of women's movement in India. Explain. Also identify the key issues taken up during this period. (150 words) 10

नारीवादी विचार भारत में महिला आंदोलन के एक नए चरण के उद्भव को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस अवधि के दौरान उठाए गए प्रमुख मुद्दों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

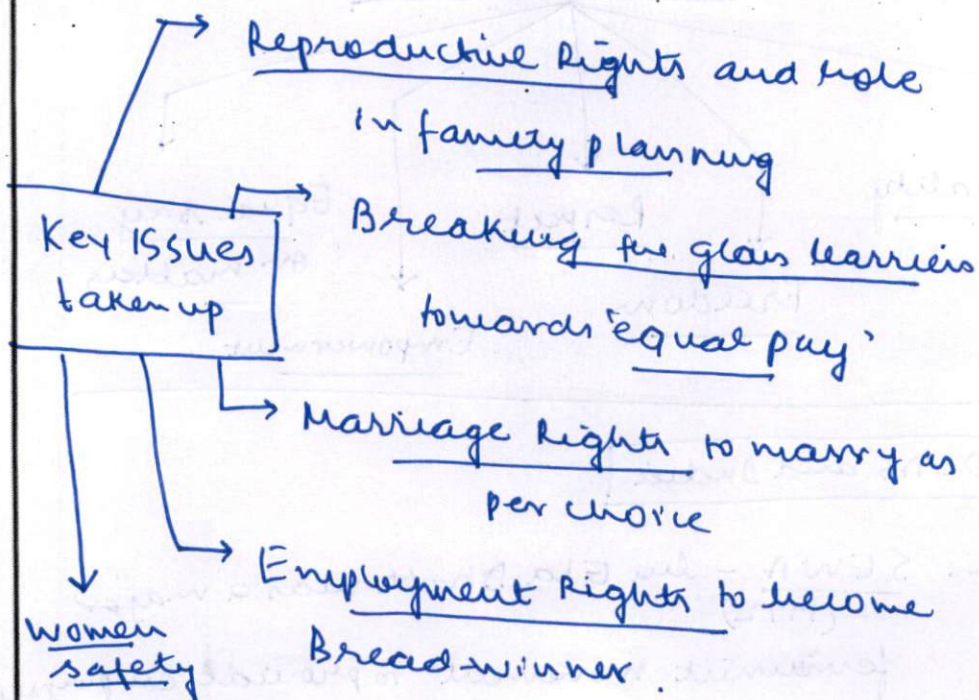
Feminism is a movement for women's right in this male / patriarchal society and thus stepping towards gender equality and women empowerment.



IDEAS and India

1. SEWA - by Ela Bhatt was a major feminist movement to provide employment opportunity to women → ↑ income

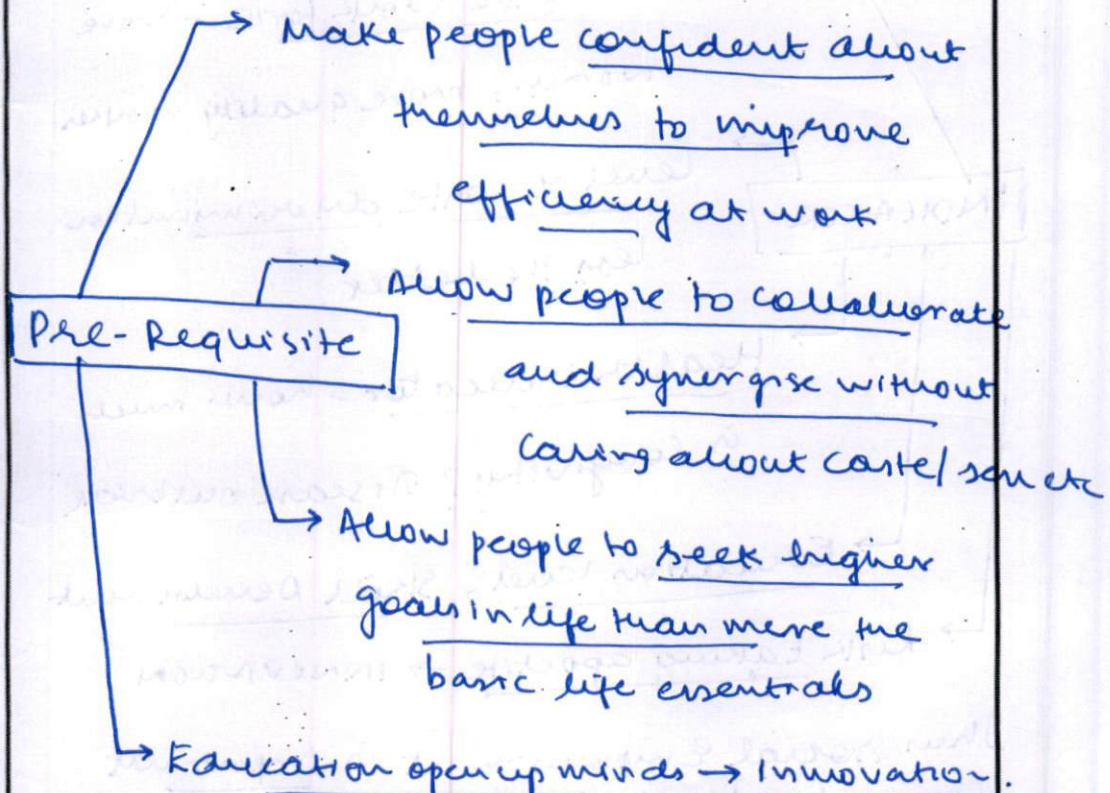
2. Equality caused the movement for girls' equal right in inheritance of father's property as son, e.g. Recent SC verdict
3. Freedom caused the women to demand to break open four walls and work outside
4. Freedom of equal opinions caused women to demand choice of marriage, property etc.

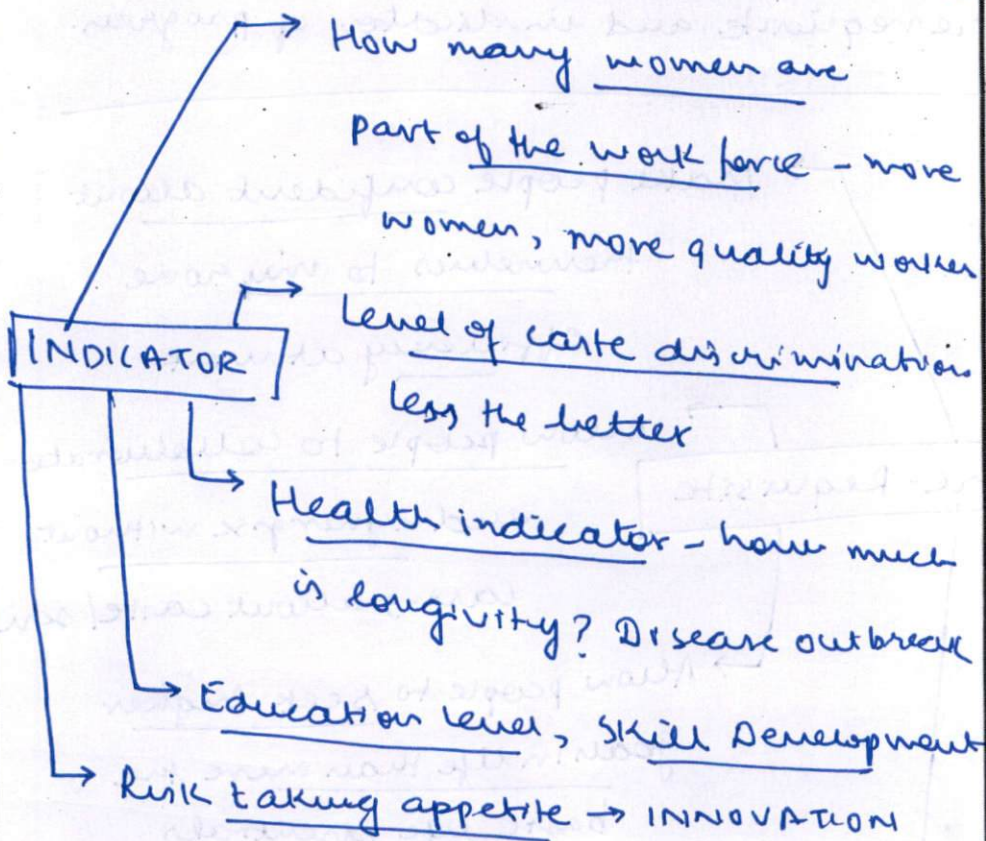
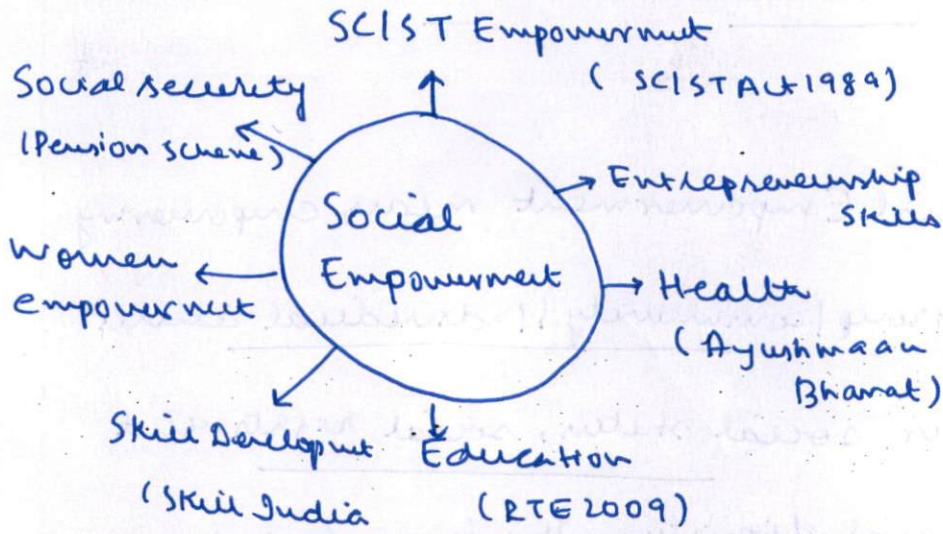


Thus feminist ideas framed the women empowerment

6. Social empowerment is both a prerequisite as well as an indicator of a nation's development. Discuss with logical arguments. (150 words) 10
- सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण किसी राष्ट्र के विकास की पूर्वपेक्षा के साथ-साथ उमका संकेतक दोनों है। न्यायसंगत तर्कों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

Social Empowerment means empowering a group / community / individual about their social status, social rights and social dignity. This forms both the prerequisite and indicator of progress.





Thus social Empowerment is important factor for development.

7. Using examples, give an account of the factors influencing the location of Aluminium industry in India. Also, highlight the importance of this industry in brief. (150 words) 10

उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत में एल्यूमीनियम उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, संक्षेप में इस उद्योग के महत्व पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Aluminium is the most abundant metal on Earth crust and Bauxite is the primary ore of it. Bauxite is found in laterite zones with high rainfall.

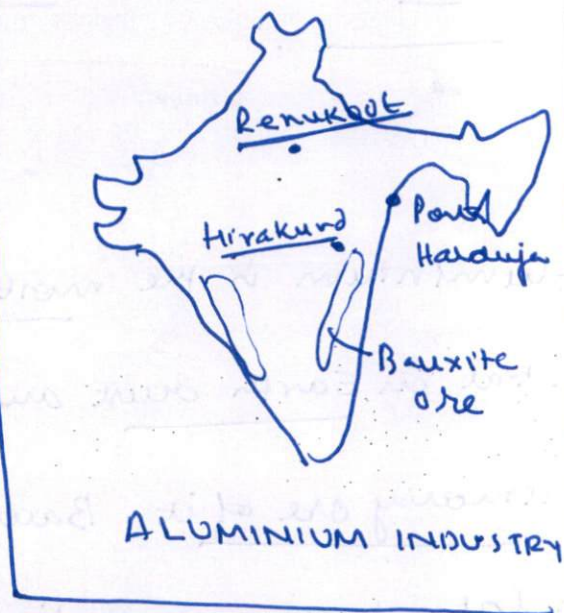
Aluminium Industries form important part of India's development.

LOCATION FACTORS

1. Proximity to Source/Raw material:
 - ↳ Hirakund Industry is near the Eastern Ghat (ODISHA) deposits of Bauxite.
 - ↳ Being weight logging raw material.
2. Proximity to Ports → Hirakund (OD) near ports of Kolkata, Haldia

3. Cheap Power

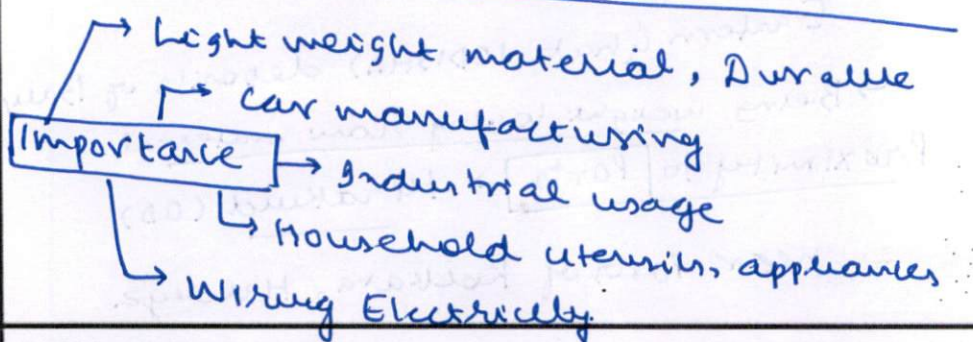
- Hirakud Unit near the Hirakud Dam and hydroelectric plant



- Renukoot near the 90 Pant Reservoir's and hydroelectric plant.

4. Cheap labour -

- ↳ UP and Renukoot - labour surplus
- ↳ Hirakud and tribal labour population of Odisha and Chattisgarh.



The Aluminium form important mineral for national development.

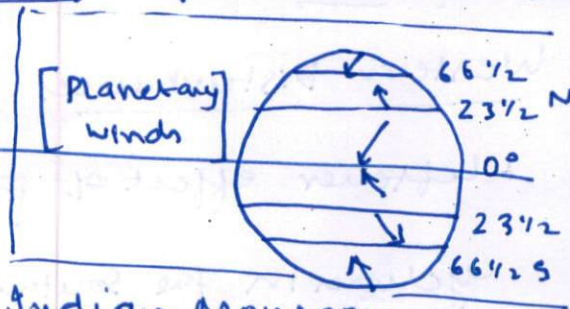
8. Explain the interconnectedness of Global Climate System with suitable examples. (150 words) 10

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

Global Climate Systems are the results of Planetary winds and due to their Planetary nature, they act as an agent

of interconnectedness of various climate systems.

EXAMPLES



1. El-Nino and Indian Monsoon

- * El-Nino occur at South Pacific Ocean between Australia (East) and Peruvian coast of South America

but it causes Indian monsoon to weaken

- * Similarly La-Nina, reverse of El-Nino causes intensifying Indian monsoon.

2. Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO)

* MJO is a small system of low pressure which rotate along the earth and causes rainfall whenever it goes.

* Intensity monsoon in India if it concedes.

3. Western Disturbances

* Leftover effect of Extra Tropical cyclones in the southern Europe

Can move to India's N-W regions causing unseasonal rainfall

4. JET STREAMS

* Polar Vortex in USA - extreme cold

* Role of Jet Stream in Indian Monsoon.

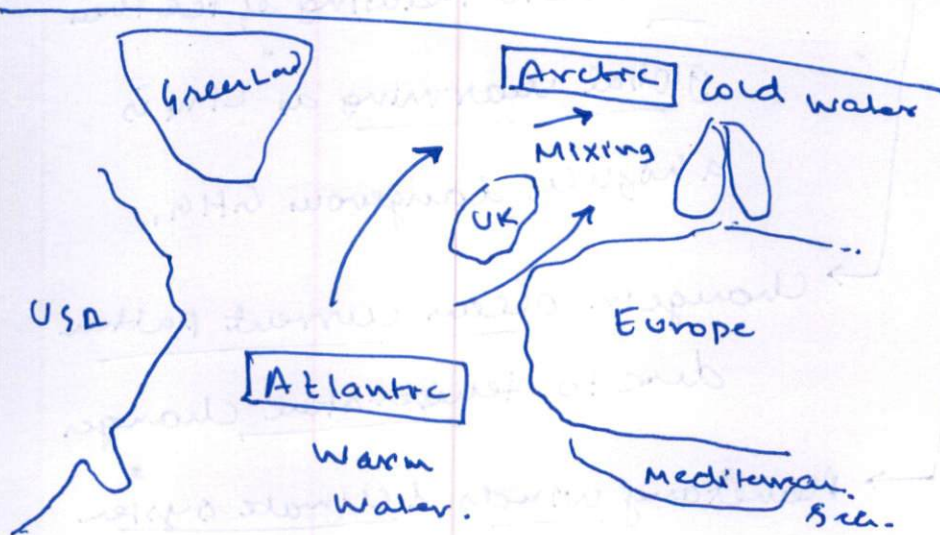
Thus we see globally climates are interconnected.

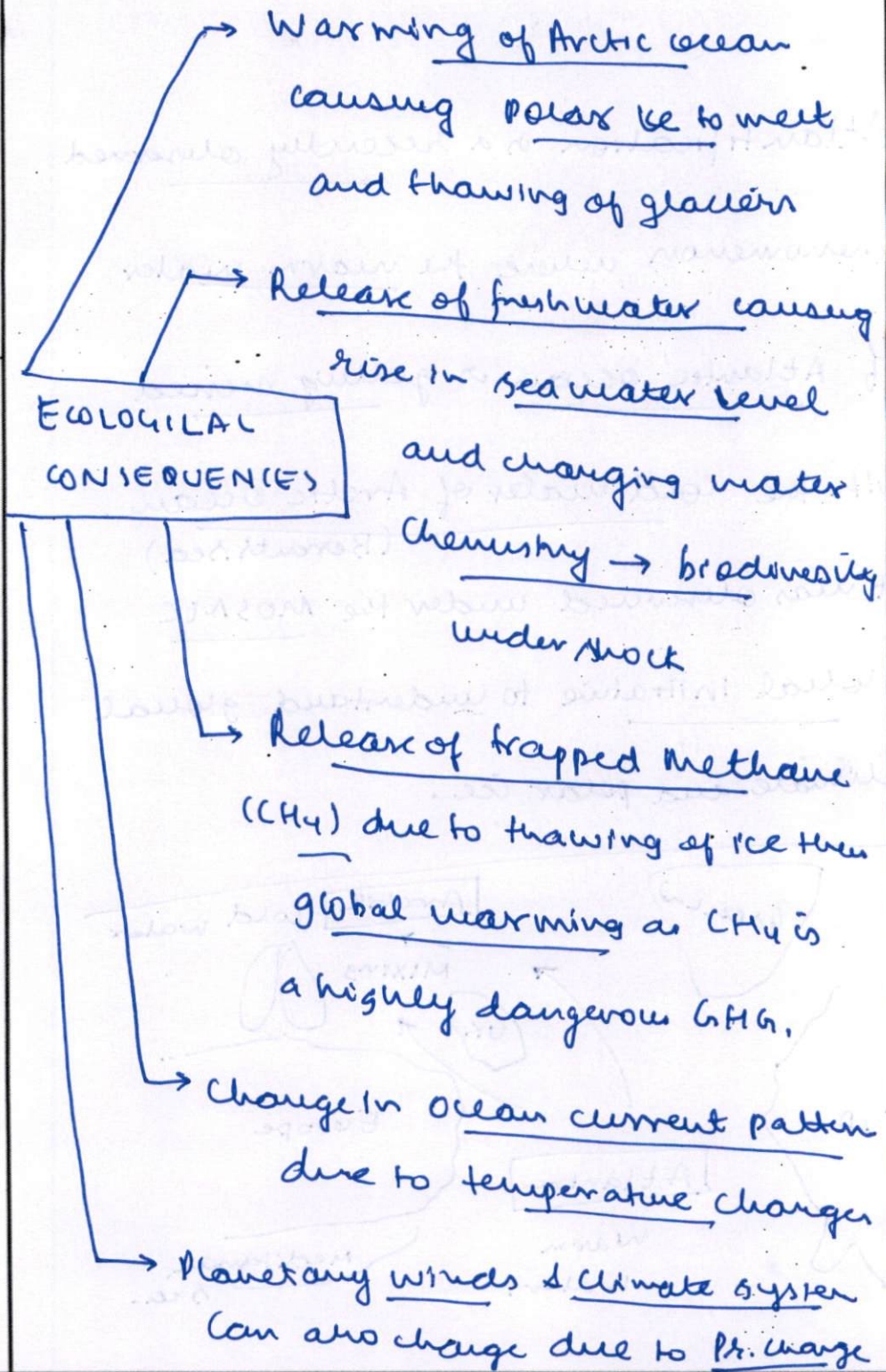
9. Highlight the concept of 'Atlantification' and its ecological consequences.

(150 words) 10

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

Atlantification is a recently observed phenomenon where the warm water of Atlantic ocean is getting mixed with the cold water of Arctic Ocean.
(Barents Sea)
It was observed under the MOSAIC global initiative to understand global climate and polar ice.





Thus we need to take proactive steps to stop this new phenomenon.

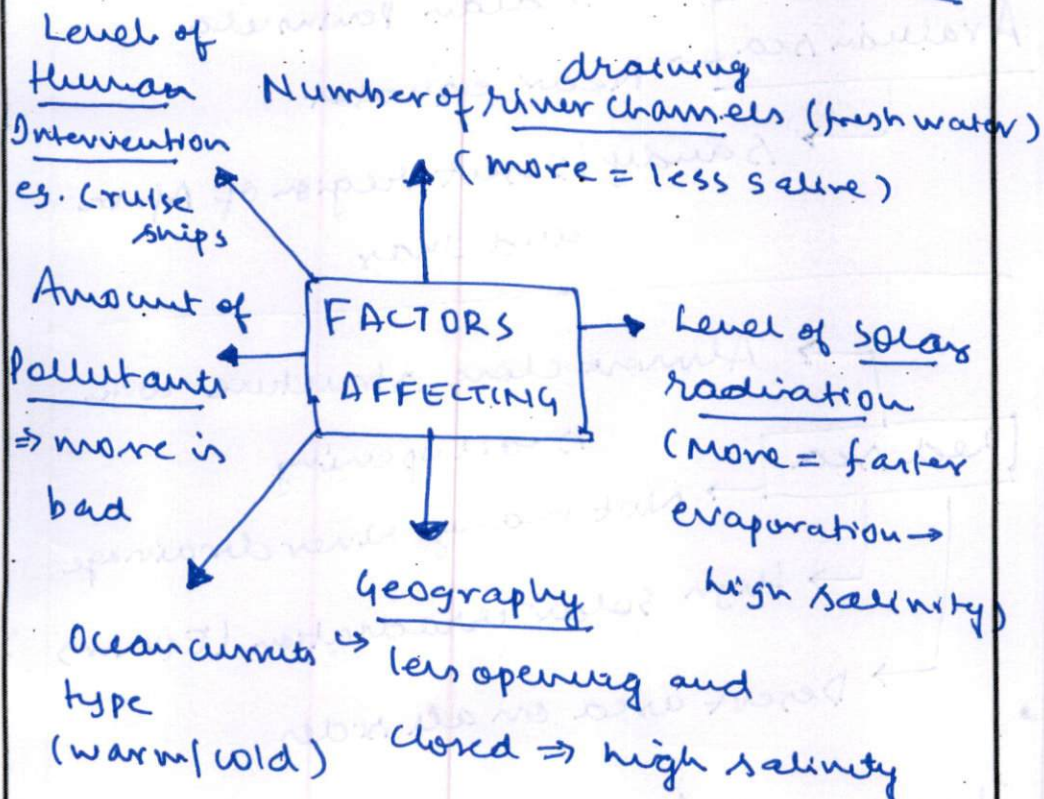
10. Identifying the factors which affect the salinity of ocean bodies, discuss the reasons behind relatively higher salinity of the North Sea, Arabian Sea and Red Sea. (150 words) 10

महासागरीय जल निकायों की लवणता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, उत्तरी सागर, अरब सागर और लाल सागर की अपेक्षाकृत अधिक लवणता के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

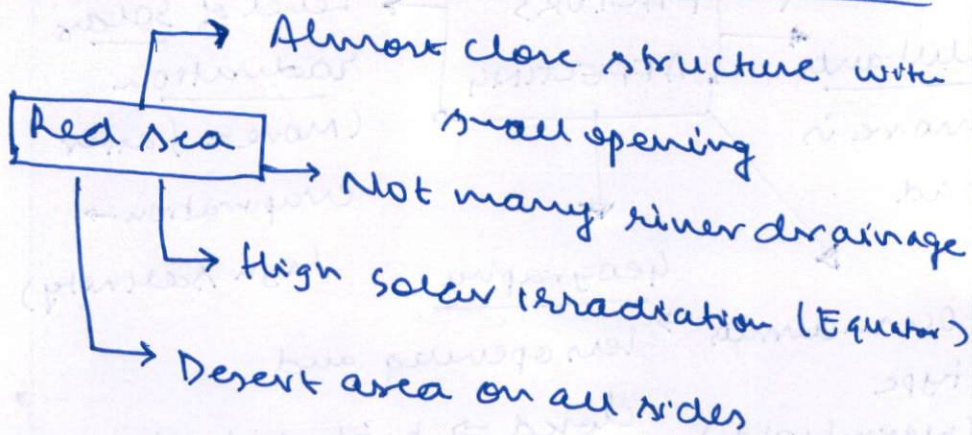
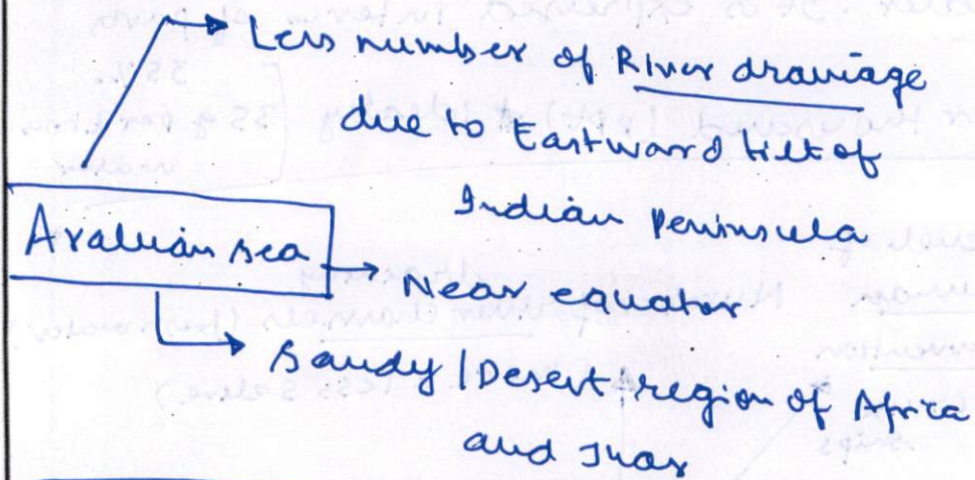
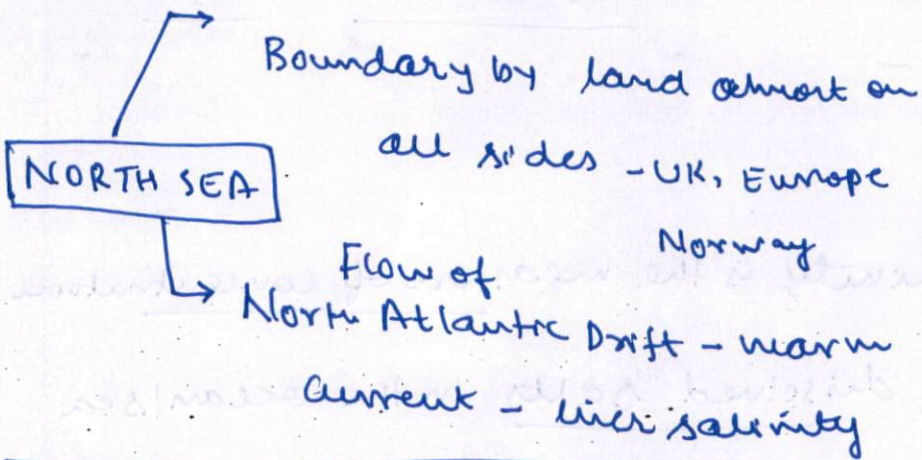
Salinity is the measure of concentration of dissolved salts in the ocean/sea

water. It is expressed in terms of parts

per thousand (ppt) * Ideally [35%
35 g per thousand gm. water]



REASONS



Thus there can be numerous reasons.

determining the salinity.

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।

The period of 3rd century BC to 3rd century AD in South India is called the Sangam Age. These Sangam texts were written by the poets, scholars under the patronage of Pandya Kings of Madurai.

SOURCE OF HISTORY

1. Kingdom of the time :

↳ Chola, Chera, Pandya Kingdoms history and their rivalry and competition details

2. Society of the era

↳ Five fold division of land

↳ Four-fold caste division in the society.

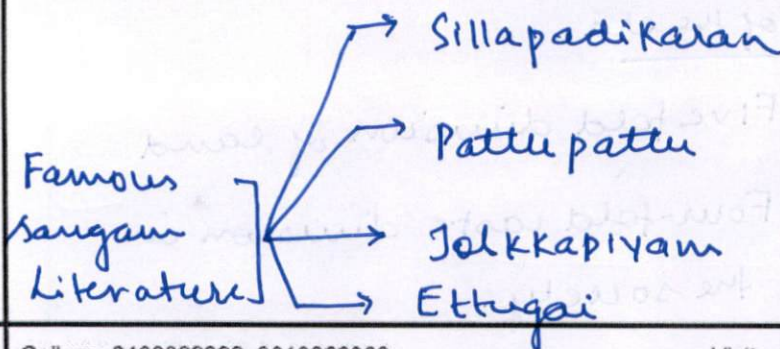
3. Condition of Women

- ↳ Allowed to choose their partners
- ↳ Much more freedom than the contemporaries in the North about life choices

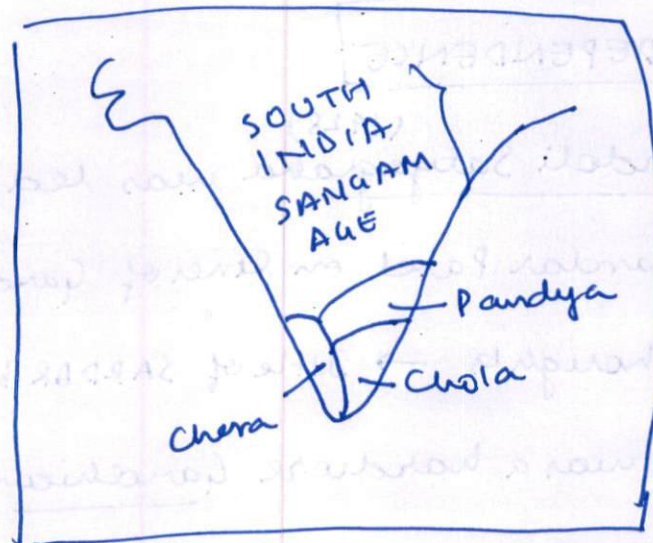
4. Details about wars and conquests regarding military tactics

5. Details about Economy

- ↳ Agriculture, hunting, gathering
- ↳ Trade and commerce - on land and on maritime route to the present Sri Lanka, South East Asia.



This was the golden era in terms of
Scholars of South India with the presence
of names like Thiruvalluvar and others.
These texts serve as a major source of
information for our historians about the
then Southern Society.



12. Explain the significance of the role played by Sardar Patel in pre- and post-independent India. In what ways can Sardar Patel and Bismarck be compared? (250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता-पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में सरदार पटेल द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए। किस प्रकार से सरदार पटेल और बिस्मार्क की तुलना की जा सकती है?

Sardar Patel is called the "Iron-man" of India for obvious reasons and his contribution towards Indian history is quite significant.

PRE-INDEPENDENCE

- ⁽¹⁹²⁸⁾ Bardoli Satyagraha was led by Sardar Patel on lines of Gandhian thoughts → Title of SARDAR by women.
- He was a hardcore Gandhian and was a supporter of "No-Changer" faction about council entry.
- Tellhaga Satyagraha 1946 was led by Patel to its conclusion

- Britishers called him to resolve the famous RIN Mutiny of 1946 which strengthened and cemented his position as Indian leader
- Presided the famous Karachi Session of 1931 where the famous Karachi Resolution about principles of free India was passed.

POST-INDEPENDENCE

- Became the Independent India's first Home Minister and Deputy PM
- Strengthened the Civil Service structure as Home Minister - Called them as Steel framework of India.
- Played an instrumental role to

- unite about 550+ Princely States into one 'India', thus giving India its present territorial structure
- Resolved the complicated case of assimilation of Hyderabad state where antagonist Nizam was not in favour.

PATEL ↔ BISMARCK

As Bismark was the maker of Unified Germany from erstwhile Prussia using his diplomatic tactics, Policy of "Blood and Iron", in India similar role was played by Patel to unify numerous Princely States into one Unit of INDIA.
He will always remain, Maker of India.

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।

During British times India was divided

into two parts - British India and

Princely States (under British paramountcy)

Both these regions witnessed separate but

later unified freedom struggle.

PRINCELY STATES

1800: ⇒ During this time Princely states
-1850s were almost alien to freedom

struggle, being under the oppressive
rule of of their pseudo-kings.

- The people had no rights, freedom, and for them the cause of problem was their leader/king rather British.

1850s-1900 ⇒ This period saw the rise of political consciousness of these princely states and leaders like Begam Hazrat Mahal of Awadh, Rani Laxmi Bai of Jhansi, rose in direct revolt during the famous 1857 revolt.

- Post Brutal Suppression, the princely states again went into oblivion.

1900 - 1947

- ↳ This is most significant period.
- ↳ In 1920 - Narendra Mandal was formed by the Viceroy to call upon the princely state for disunion.
- ↳ In 1927 - All India State People's Conference (AISPC) was formed to

make them part of mainstream politics
and Anti British Struggle.

- ↳ 1920 Nagpur session called for improved
role of Princely States
- ↳ Failure of Kajkot Satyagraha was
a setback in assimilation of the
two "India" struggle.
- ↳ In 1940 Gandhiji gave a direct call
to the Princely States to come and
revolt.

Thus we see a progression of the degree
and extent of assimilation of Princely
States in the National Struggle. Even the
Britishers' policy under Wavel Plan
(1945), Cabinet Mission (1946) has separate
recognition of Princely States.

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।

After the dreadful World War 2 from 1939-1945, started the new phenomenon of COLD WAR - which was primarily a ideological warfare between the newly emerged two powers - Capitalist USA and Communist USSR - Starting from the division of Berlin on these lines

SPREAD OF COMMUNISM OUTSIDE EUROPE

1. KOREAN PENINSULA

* North became aligned to Communist Russia and later China while the southern region resorted.

* USA intervened and Korean war started, de facto between US-USSR and finally the peninsula was divided along 37th parallel into two separate nations after much bloodshed, and a Demilitarised Zone (DMZ)

2. VIETNAM EPISODE

* Here also USSR wanted to establish communist rule with local support but US wanted to stop Communist expansion fearing Dominos effect, thus intervened with army.

* This started a poor period and embarrassment of Vietnam War, (1960s) again between US-USSR, where local 'guerrillas' defeated US force

3. CUBAN Missile Crisis 1962

* US was very critical of the
spread of communism in Cuba,

an immediate neighbour and thus

put sanctions over Cuba.

* USSR took advantage and provided

support to the Cuban Leader ^{Fidel Castro} ~~the Governor~~

and installed long-range missiles

on the island nation — thus unveiled

the 13-day long Cuban missile crisis

when world came at brink of Nuclear

warfare.

Thus this ideological warfare between
Communism and Capitalism caused many
lives and property across world.

15. States in the North East region, as they stand today, are a result of multiple phases of reorganisation. Analyse. (250 words) 15

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के राज्य, जैसा कि वे आज हैं, पुनर्गठन के कई चरणों का परिणाम हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

North East Region (NER) of India is

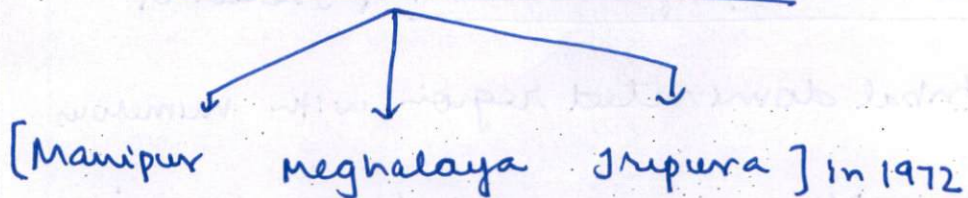
a tribal dominated region with numerous tribes, ethnic groups and diverse histories thus their assimilation as a single region under India went through various phases.

NER Organisation

1. At Independence - 1947 - there was only one state called Assam and a vague North-East Frontier.
2. 1963 - NAGALAND became the 1st state to get state hood, but still not everyone was happy and the

Naga issue still persist.

3. § NER Reorganisation Act 1971



got statehood after several agitation

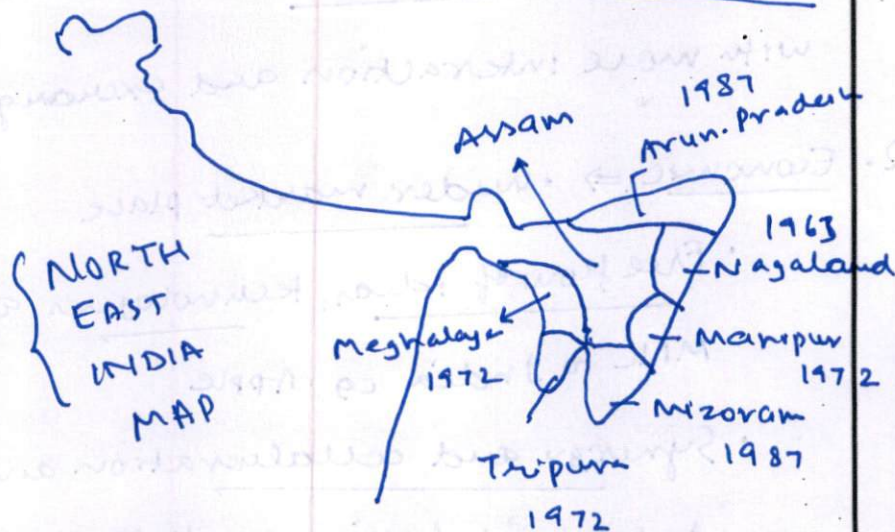
4. 1975 - SIKKIM got statehood

when Kingdom voluntarily assimilated
to India.

5. MIZO ACCORD - 1986 ⇒ after much revolt and agitation with rounds of

negotiation → MIZORAM
ARUNACHAL } in 1987
PRADESH

The reorganisation was based on the differences among tribes, their culture and their sense of identities. Still the demand of Greater Nagaland by NAGAS, insurgencies for separate state demand continue. Recently Government has signed the Naga Peace Accord with NSCN-IM for peace in the region.



16. Although globalisation has enriched the Indian culture, it has also exacerbated many challenges which exist in the 21st century. Assess with suitable examples. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण ने भारतीय संस्कृति को समृद्ध किया है, तथापि इसने 21वीं सदी में विद्यमान कई चुनौतियों को और तीव्र बना दिया है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ आकलन कीजिए।

Globalisation means interconnectedness and freeflow of ideas, thoughts, people, goods & services across the globe without much restriction.

ENRICHING EXPERIENCES

1. People-to-people connections has increased with more interaction and exchange.
2. Economic ⇒ • wider market place
 - Free flow of ideas, technologies and MNC to India eg. Apple
 - Synergy and collaboration among India and foreign units to make better products & services → OTT

3. Social ⇒
- educational exchanges
eg. Indians in US colleges
 - Progressive ideas like women Empowerment,
equal remuneration, Scientific temperance
4. Cultural ⇒
- learning foreign culture,
food habits (eg. Burger, Pizza), celebrations
festivals (eg. Halloween).
 - Building cultural sensitivity ~~words~~
towards world's unity.

21st Century Challenges

1. Economic

- Pressure to be open-market thus
our local business perish against
giants like wallmart.
- Issue of Free-flow of Data and India's
push for Data Localisation.

- Predatory trade practices like Dumping goods, ultra cheap products, disturbs local economy

2 SOCIAL

- Loss of Indian identity among youth
- Idealising western culture, their food while looking down on Indian clothes, food.
- Growing erosion of religiousness among the youth in the "woke" culture.

Thus Globalisation is a double edged sword, we have to be careful to take its advantage without falling into its perils.

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।

What constitutes to be modern is very subjective and oftenly falsely and wrongly equated to be westernised.

Our own version of Modernity has to be unique and indigenous

[Modernisation ≠ Westernisation]

DIFFERENT FROM WEST

1. Modernity is not wearing short clothes, eating pizza, burger, as done in the western society.
2. Modernity is not leaving parents alone as children grow old.

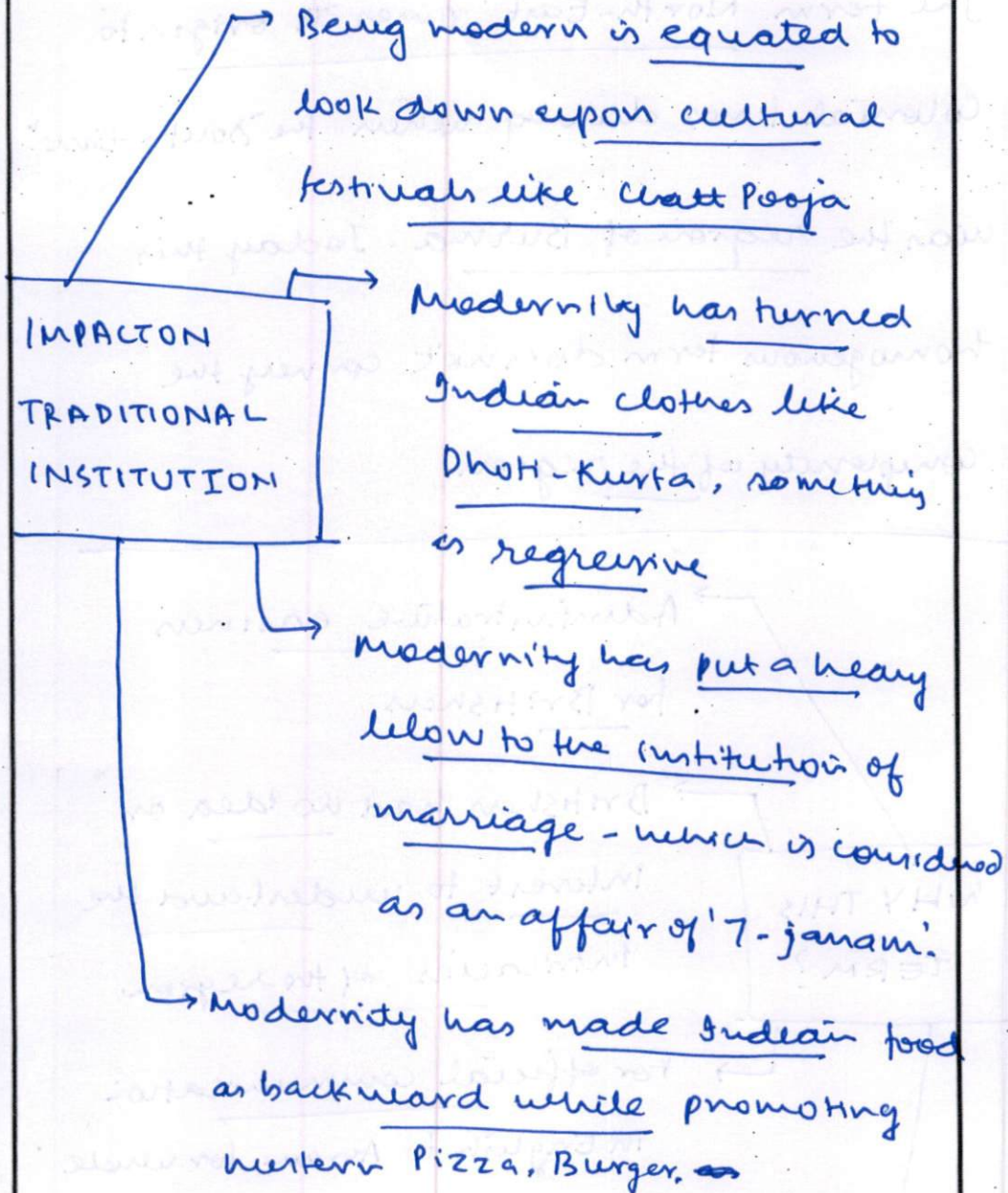
3. Modernity is not considering marriage as a routine affair with multiple divorces and changing partners, open marriages, as done in western society.
4. Modernity is not speaking in English while looking down upon own language, culture.

When we associate Modernity with western values it shows our stickiness to the colonial mindset when we used to consider Western "lords" as "maai-baap".

What modernity actually means is -

- * Modern ideas of Equality, Respect
- * Modern practices of Collaboration or ideas

* Modern concept of Individual
freedom and responsibility

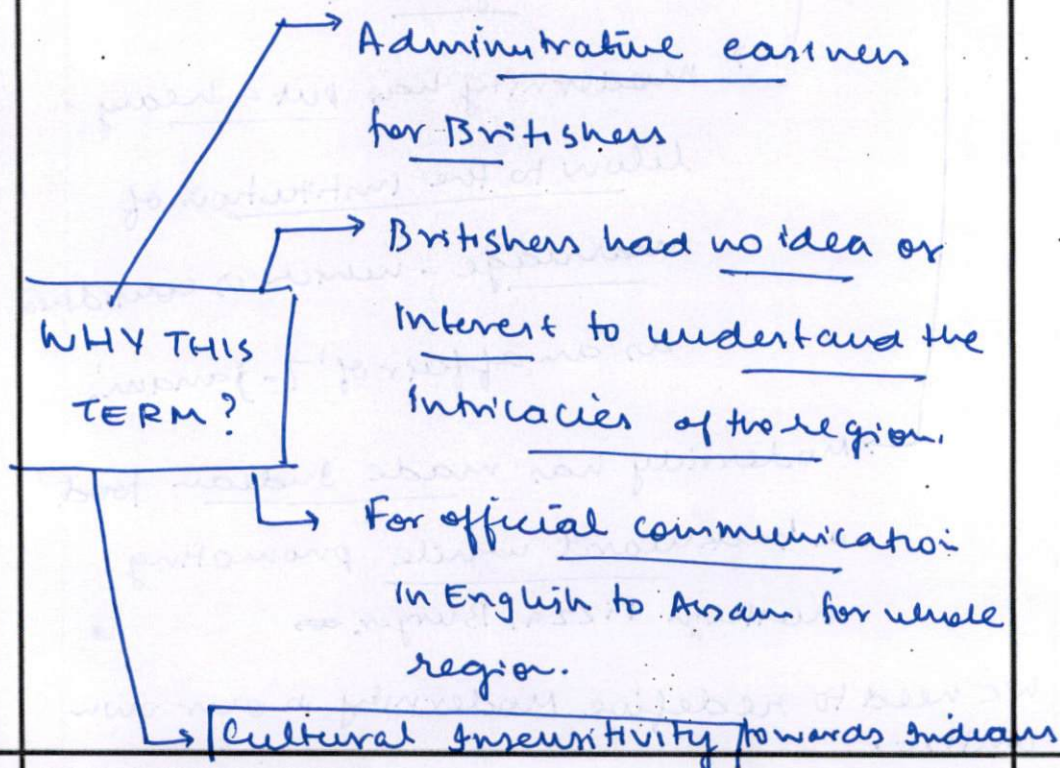


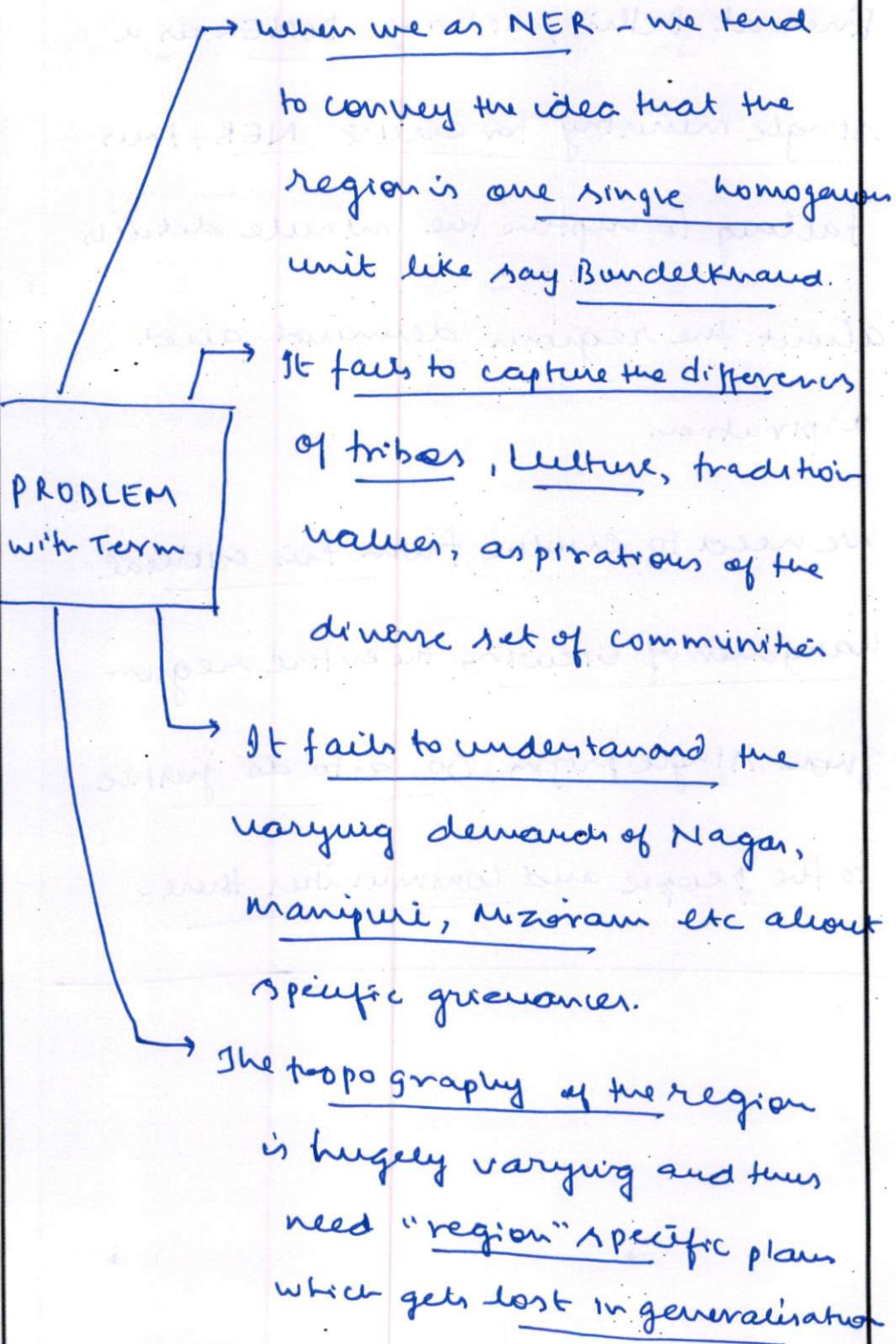
We need to redefine Modernity in our own
context.

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 मंजूर नहीं करता है जो अभी भी काफी हद तक अपरिचित बनी हुई है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The term 'North-East' owes its origin to Colonial times during which the "South-East" was the region of Burma. Today this homogenous term does not convey the complexity of the region.





Even at Delhi, we have DONER as a single ministry for entire NER, thus failing to capture the minute details about the region's demand and aspiration.

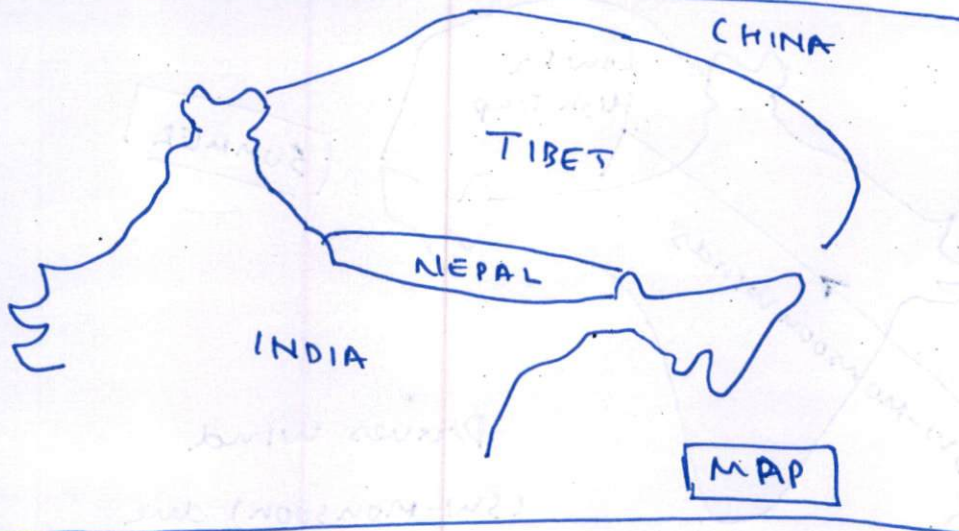
We need to evolve from this colonial hangover of viewing the entire region from single prism, so as to do justice to the people and communities there.

19. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of Monsoon over Indian subcontinent. Explain.

(250 words) 15

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

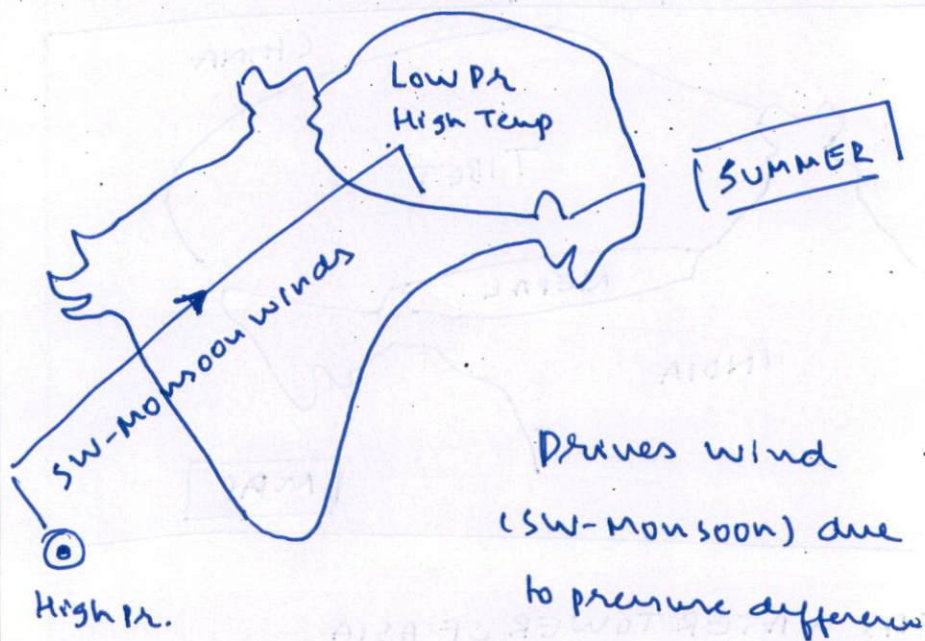
Tibetan Plateau is a huge chunk of
solid rock massive in a table-top plateau
structure North of Himalayas between
China - Nepal/India.



ROLE AS WATERTOWER OF ASIA

1. It is quite huge in volume and surface area (table-top like) which rises high at about 4000-5000 m.

2. Due to its height and wide flat area, it receives much more solar energy and gets heated up
3. This high heating → mean development of **Lower pressure** in the region



4. This high temp. low pressure act as the driving force for the **SW-Monsoon** winds, flowing from the High Pressure

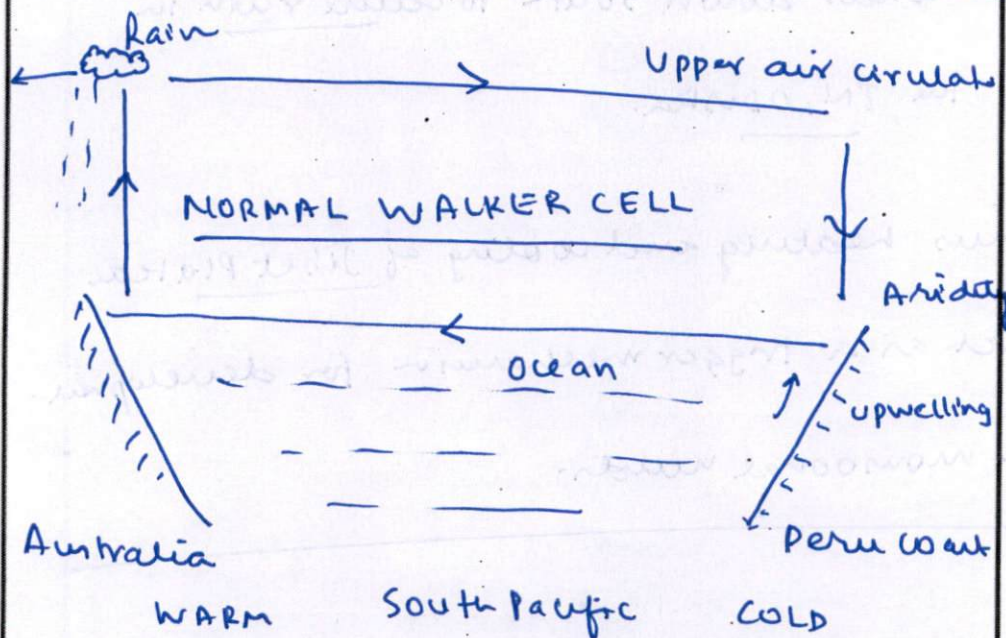
In the Arabsian Sea - Mascarene High
by providing a powerful pressure
gradient, thus pulling the rain-bearing
SW-monsoonal winds.

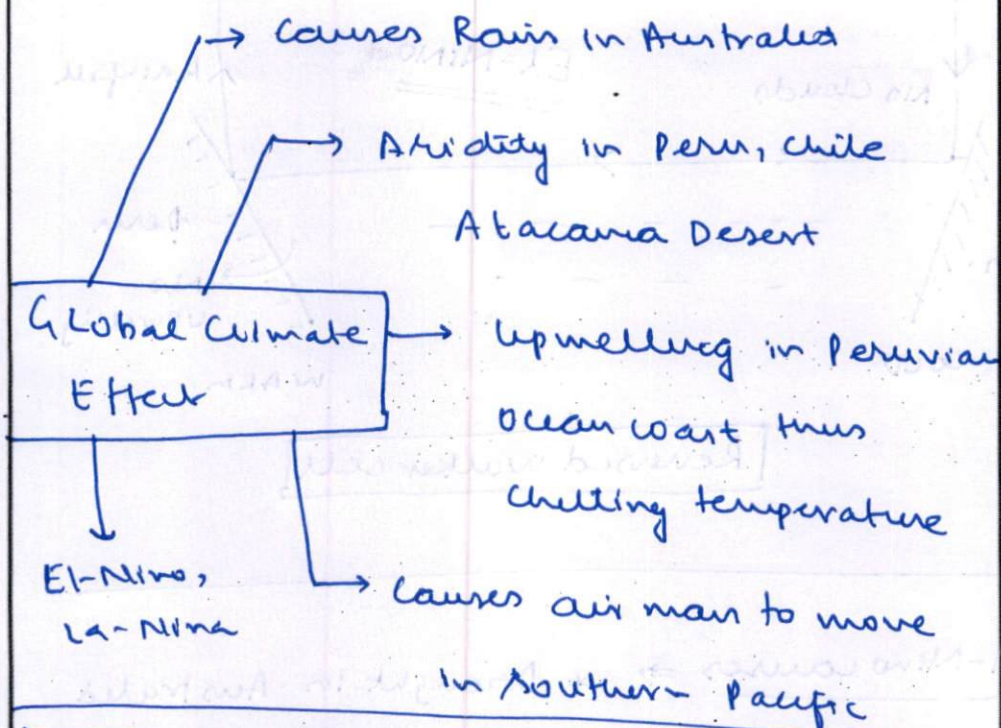
5. At time of winters, NE-Monsoon, this
Tibet region gets cold and act as the
high-pressure region to send NE-monsoon
winds down south to cause rain in
the TN, Odisha.

Thus heating and cooling of Tibet Plateau
act as a trigger mechanism for development
of monsoonal winds.

20. What is walker circulation? Highlight its impact on global climate. How is it affected by the emergence of ENSO? (250 words) 15
 वॉकर परिसंचरण क्या है? वैश्विक जलवायु पर इसके प्रभाव को रेखांकित कीजिए। यह एंसेओ (ENSO) के उद्भव से कैसे प्रभावित होता है?

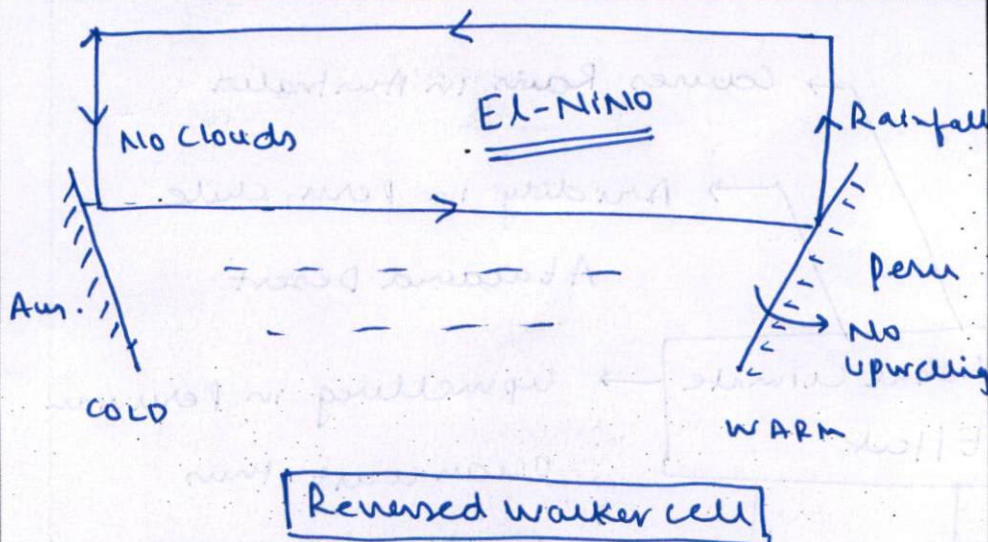
Walker Circulation means the horizontal system of movement of air mass and complementary water movement in the southern Pacific ocean which causes several weather phenomenon like El-Niño, La-Niña.





WALKER CELL and ENSO

ENSO means → El-Nino Southern Oscillation which means aberration to the normal functioning of Walker cell due to heating of the Eastern Pacific ocean along Peruvian coast, thus reversing the Walker Cell circulation, every 4-5 years.



El-Niño causes ⇒ * Drought in Australia

- * Wild fires ↑ in Australia
- * Rainfall in Peru coast
- * Ceasing of upwelling
- * Bad Monsoon in India (SW)

This complete reversal of walker cell causing ENSO cause global effect, but the exact mechanism of ENSO is still not understood.