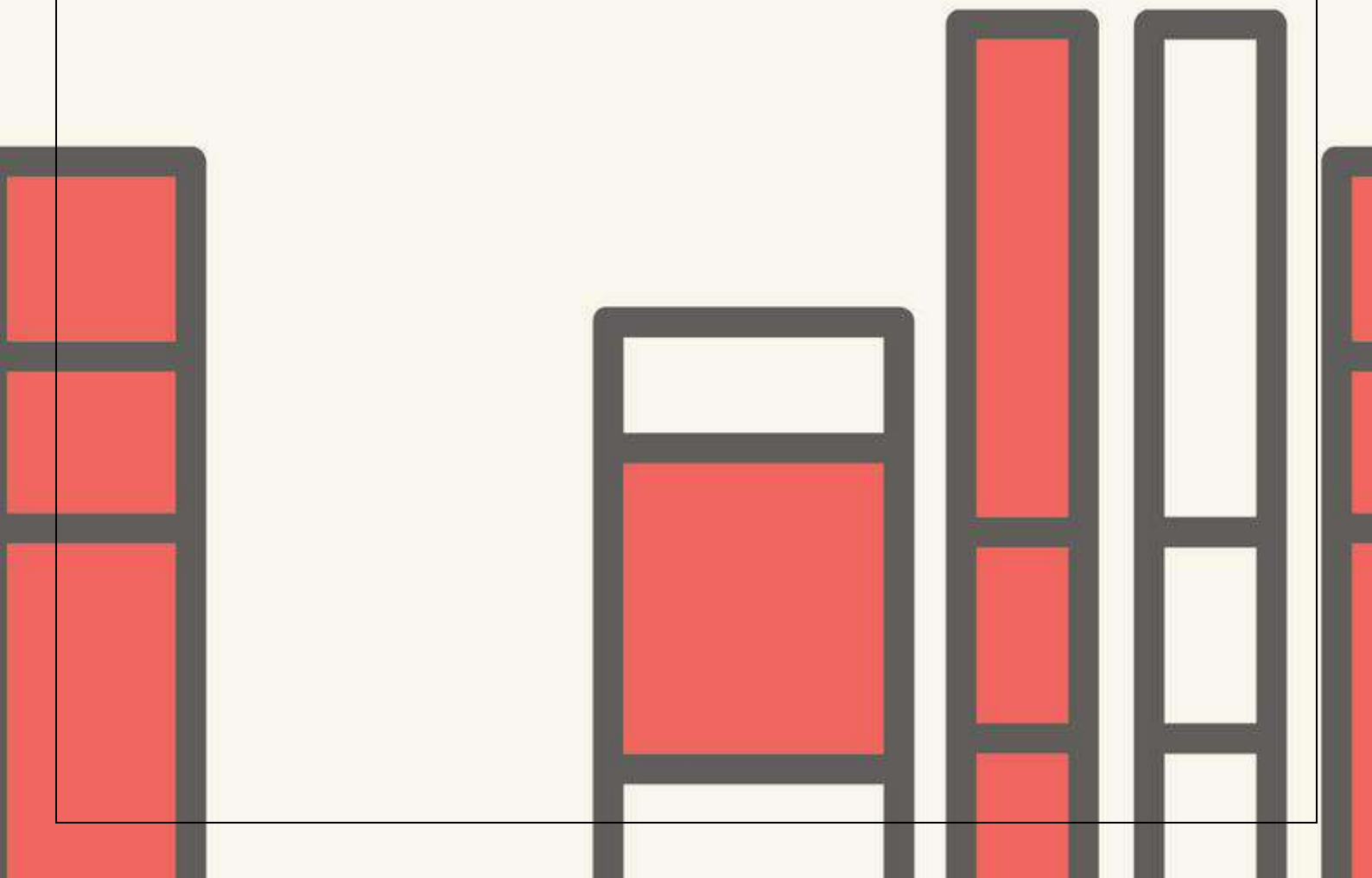




IASBABA'S TLP COMPILATIONS FOR MAINS 2018

GENERAL STUDIES -1



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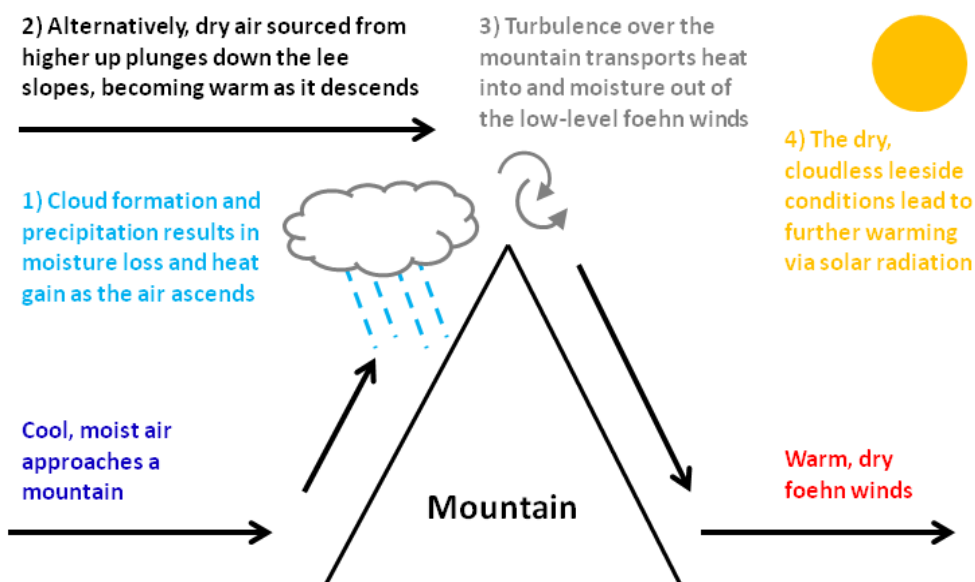
Q.1) What effect would foehn-type winds have on farming, forestry and ski-resorts? Discuss.

Approach:

- Introduction: Mention what is Foehn wind and types.
- Body: Use those three areas mentioned in question and give one positive and one negative point for each part. Include diagram to score extra marks.
- Conclusion: 2-3 lines conclusion is must.

Answer:

Foehn wind is a warm, dry and down-slope wind occurring on the leeward side of a mountain as a result of the adiabatic warming of the air descending after precipitating on the windward slope of the mountain.



Body:

Effect on farming:

- Longer crop growing season: Chinook in North America helps in the growth of wheat.
- Droughts and drying up plants in certain areas.
- Favorable to cattle: Melts snow early and allows longer access to Alpine pastures for cows and sheep.
- Only crops with less water requirement can be grown due to low rainfall.

Effect on forestry:

- Forest fires: Santa ana winds in California are responsible for wildfires every year.
- Lack of dense forests and thus less forest associated activities in the region.
- New Farm land: Helps in clearing forest and preparing land for farming activities.

Effect on ski-resorts

- Avalanches: Loosening of ice particles due to melting.
- Glacial melt and downstream flooding can affect infrastructure.
- Health impacts decrease tourist attraction of the resorts.

Conclusion:

The foehn-type winds are found across all continents and are known by their regional names like Khamsin in Middle east, Nor'wester in New Zealand and foehn in Europe. Its effects can be both favorable and unfavorable, depending upon the prevalent climate of the region.

Best answer: Ankita Jeph

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Q.2) Where are the major warm and cool ocean currents located in respect to Earth's continents? Which currents have the greatest effects on North America?

Approach:

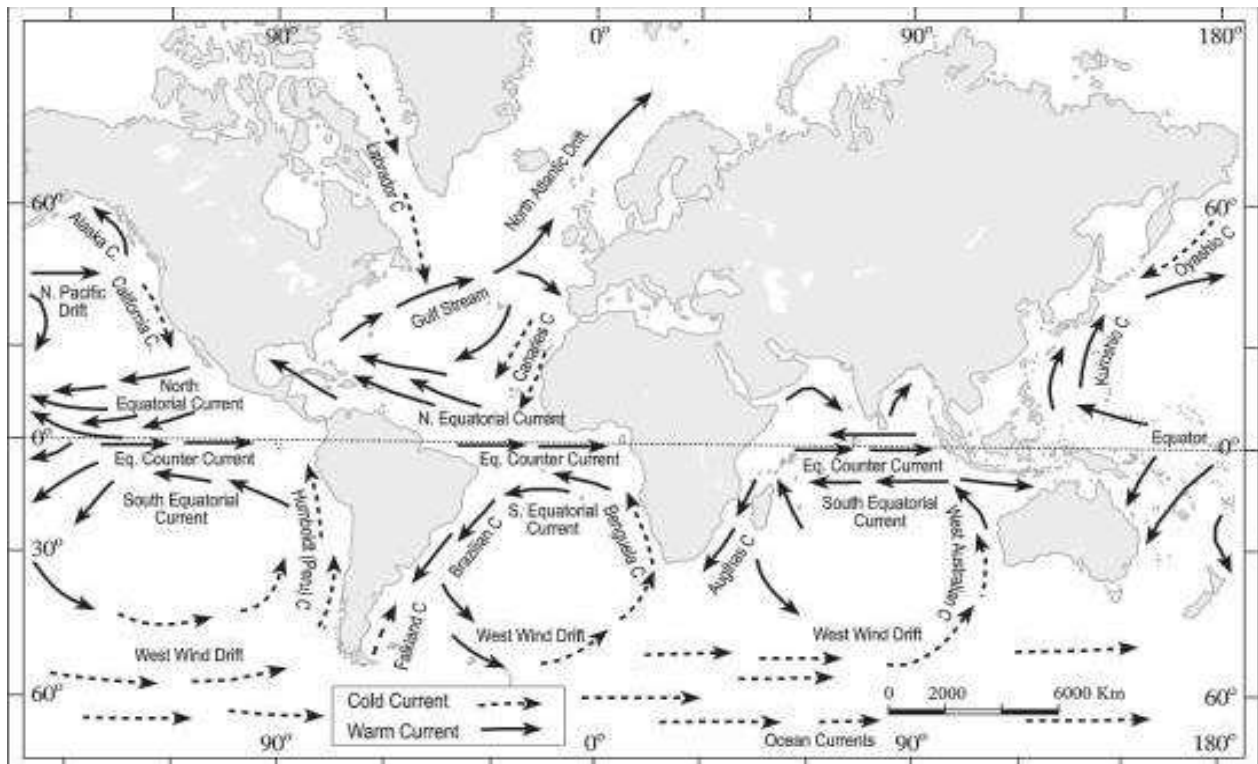
- Define ocean currents and their types briefly.
- Elaborate the types with a diagrammatic representation.
- Discuss briefly about the current's greatest effects on North America.

Answer:

Ocean currents are like river flow in oceans, representing a regular volume of water in a definite path and direction. Based on temperature, they are classified as a) **Cold/cool currents**: bring cold water (higher to lower latitudes) into warm water areas and b) **Warm currents**: bring warm water into cold water areas.

Cold currents: These are usually found on the west coast of the continents in the low and middle latitudes (true in both hemispheres) and on the east coast in the higher latitudes in the Northern hemisphere. Some of the major cold currents are:

Warm currents: These are usually observed on the east coast of continents in the low and middle latitudes (true in both hemispheres) and on the west coasts of continents in high latitudes.



The ocean currents having the greatest effects on North America are:

1. **Labrador and Gulf stream:**

The **mixing of both** the cold and warm currents leads to replenishing of plankton at the surface waters off **Newfoundland coast resulting in one of the world's best fishing grounds and foggy conditions** as well.

Gulf Stream helps in keeping the ports ice free to a certain extent and augments precipitation as well.

2. **Alaska current:**

Helps in keeping the ports along the western coast ice free, due to warming effect.

3. **California current:**

Due to desiccating effect, results in the dryness along the western California region i.e., Mojave Desert.

Thus, apart from balancing the thermal distribution over the latitudes, ocean currents play a very critical role in shaping the climate of region and affecting social and economic life of people.

Best Answer:

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Q.3) How does the formation of the Hawaiian Islands support plate tectonics theory? Discuss.

Approach

- Give a brief introduction about Tectonic Theory.
- Explain briefly the plate tectonics. Explain the formation of Hawaiian Islands with the help of hotspot theory.
- Connect the two concepts to show the link.
- Diagrams are necessary in such questions.

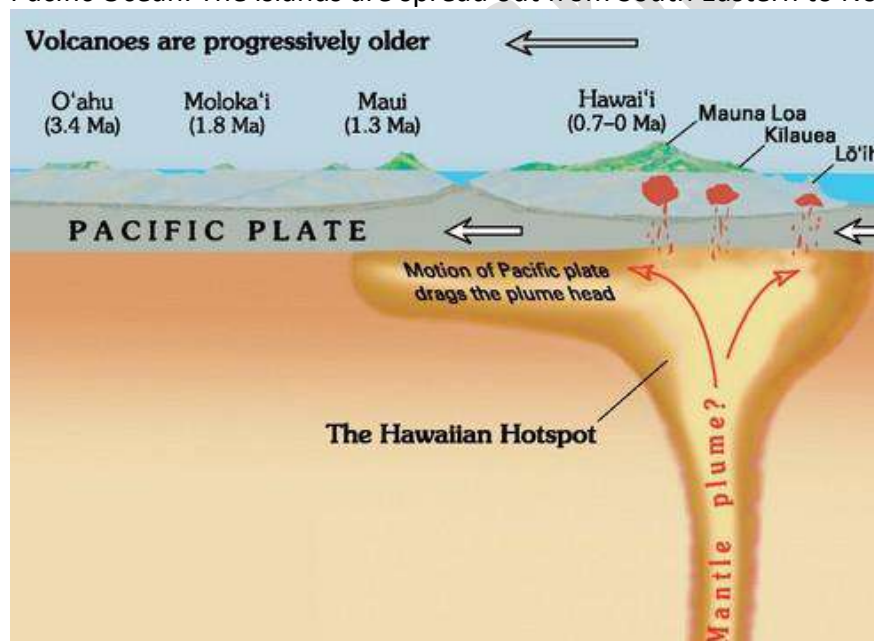
Introduction

Plate Tectonic refers to a theory which states that the Earth's crust is divided into many mobile plates which float over the asthenosphere. The theory has been put forth to explain the creation and destruction of landforms across the globe.

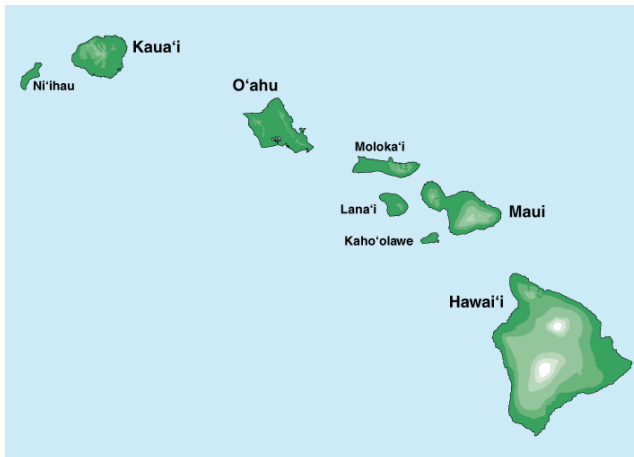
Body-

According to the theory, the plates are in constant mobility at very slow pace. The presence of fold mountains, oceanic ridges have been considered as the testimonial for this theory. The structure and formation of Hawaiian Islands itself is considered to be an evidence of plate tectonic theory.

The **Hawaiian Islands** are an archipelago of eight major islands, several atolls in the North Pacific Ocean. The islands are spread out from South Eastern to North Western direction.



The Islands have been formed due to hotspot volcanism. Hotspot volcanism occurs when the unusually hot magma flows towards the surface of the lithosphere. Due to its high temperature, it creates pressure on the plate, which ultimately cracks leading to volcanic eruption. This process leads to the formation of volcanic mountains, which can under sustained pressure rise to great heights. A similar process occurred in the Pacific plate and led to the formation of Hawaiian Islands.



But as the above image shows the Hawaii is in the form of string of islands. Their age is gradually increasing from south eastern direction. Given the fact that, the region of hotspot remains constant, the only way such string of islands would have been formed is due to the movement of the plate above. This certifies the fact the Pacific plate has been moving and in the North Western direction.

Conclusion:

Thus, the genesis, direction and age of the Hawaiian Islands prove that they were formed while the Pacific plate was moving. This movement confirms the plate tectonic theory which is central to many geological observations.

Best Answer: vipasha parul

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Q.4) What kind of plant and animal life can survive in the polar climates? What special adaptations must this life make to the harsh conditions of this region? Discuss.

Approach:

- Introduction: Give 1-2 line introduction about polar climate and the region where they are present.
- Body: Two parts are required here. First part, mention the flora and fauna and second part mention the adaptation which they have undergone to survive in those extreme climate.
- Conclusion: 1-2 lines conclusion is must.

Introduction:

Polar climates are characterized by temperature lower than the freezing point, negligible insolation, scarce precipitation and strong winds. It is these extreme conditions that make survival of flora and fauna challenging in these areas.

Body:

Plants: In wetter and sunnier areas, tundra vegetation with the dominance of willows and birch is found. Lichens and mosses replace tundra vegetation towards the extremes.

Animals: Large animals like polar bears, wolves, foxes and reindeers are found here. Among invertebrates, mites, ticks, flies and mosquitoes are found. Coastal birds as well as marine mammals are also a feature of the Polar Regions.

Adaptations

Plants:

- Trees grow close to the ground or in coniferous shape to shed snow easily.
- Plants hold onto dead leaves for insolation.
- Some plants use deep snow like a blanket to protect against cold.
- Shallow root system due to availability of a thin layer of soil that thaws each year.
- Small leaves to minimize the amount of water lost through transpiration.
- Perennial species that grow only during summer.

Animals:

- Thick layer of fur and fat for insolation.
- Large and webbed feet to walk in snow.
- Slow walking to avoid heat exhaustion.
- Ability to close nostrils while under water.
- White color that camouflages in the snow to protect against predators.

Conclusion:

Adaptation has enabled for survival of flora and fauna in such extreme climatic conditions. Polar climates are present in both Arctic and Antarctic regions but due to isolation from rest of the land, Antarctic region has far less number of species than Arctic.

Best Answer: Maximus

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Q.5) The highest concentration of marine life is found in which parts of the ocean? Why?

Approach:

- Write a short introduction of 1 or 2 lines
- Body must include regions of high concentration of marine life with their respective reasons and one example for each region would make your answer complete (diagrams can be included)
- An apt conclusion

Body:**Considering Vertical Distribution:**

Surface layer:

- Also called Photic zone or epipelagic zone which can be upto 100m depending on the latitude.

Reasons:

- abundant amount of sunlight. The energy is used by phytoplanktons for photosynthesis. Since they are the food source of a large variety of life forms in ocean, living organisms thrive in this region.
- energy surplus region
- There is constant mixing of water in this region. Because of this, the temperature remains constant.

Considering Horizontal Distribution:**Continental Shelf**

Reasons:

- Optimum sunlight
- shallow waters and gentle slope
- high amount of nutrients coming from the land

Eg: Regions of coral reefs which in turn are home to many different species

Regions where contrasting ocean currents meet

Reasons:

- high availability of nutrients
- optimum temperature

Eg: Grand Banks of Newfoundland, The cold Labrador Current mixes with the warm waters of the Gulf Stream here. Best fishing grounds of the world

Regions of ocean water upwelling

Wind-driven motion of dense, cooler, and usually nutrient-rich water towards the ocean surface, replacing the warmer, usually nutrient-depleted surface water

Reasons: The nutrient-rich upwelled water stimulates the growth and reproduction of primary producers such as phytoplankton

Eg: Strong upwelling of California Current system

Conclusion:

Climate change and pollution due to high human intervention in the oceans has been the reason for changing balance of ecosystem and biodiversity in the oceans.

Best Answer: Ivjyot Oberoi

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Q.6) What would be the major changes in the world's coastal zones if sea level were to rise? Discuss.

Approach

- Give a brief introduction regarding the threat of sea level rise.
- Divide the impact of sea level rise into socio-economic and environmental input.
- Substantiate arguments with facts wherever possible.

Introduction

Between 1993 and 2010, sea levels rose by 3.2 mm per year, the fifth Assessment Report of IPCC projects more and faster sea level rise by the end of the 21st century. With 20% of the world's population living within 30 km of the coast, rapid sea level rise can have large scale ramifications.

Body-

Current century is facing the fastest rise in the sea level. One of the first zones that will be hit by this rise would be the coastal zones. Considering that coastal zones have been a hotbed of civilizations across the globe, the changes that it will witness would have severe impact. These impacts can be seen as below.

Socio- Economic impact-

- The rise in sea level would **flood the coastal areas**. This would displace the population residing near the coastal areas. Such situation can be witnessed in major cities like New York, Mumbai. Also, the displaced population would put pressure on the limited resources in the relocated areas. This might lead to social tensions as well.
- The flooding would also **usurp large amount of cultivatable lands** across the globe and bring down the food-grain production. In Bangladesh, sea level rise would

inundate 17 per cent of Bangladesh's land area by 2050 reducing cultivatable lands significantly.

- Large proportion of population is employed due to economic services provided by coastal region (tourism, port facilities, fisheries). The rise in sea level would bring a **halt to most of such services** and thus threaten livelihood of scores of people across the globe.
- The sea level rise can harm the very **existence of some Island nations** like Maldives. It has been found that in 2017, 8 Islands in Pacific Ocean were swallowed by sea level rise.
- With sea level rise, the **threat of storms, cyclones would increase** because waves can attack higher on the shore profile damaging the infrastructure near to shorelines.

Environmental impact-

- Rise in sea level would **submerge coastal ecosystems** like mangrove forests, reefs which not only act as a first line of defense against calamities like Tsunami, floods but also preserve the marine biodiversity in the region. This threat is quite evident in Sundarbans of West Bengal.
- **Wetlands** are under greater threat of getting submerged in the sea. This would destroy the biodiversity profile of the region and can impact migration patterns of many birds. It is estimated that a 38-cm rise in global sea level would lead to an approximate 22 % loss of the coastal wetlands
- Inundation due to floods leads to **salinization of groundwater** and thus reducing the availability of fresh water.
- It has been seen that sea level rise can **exacerbate the coastal erosion** and thus eroding a once existing coastline. Parali I, a biodiversity-rich uninhabited island of Lakshadweep has vanished due to coastal erosion in 2017.

Conclusion:

The changes that coastal zone would witness would be irreversible. Thus, steps like Paris Climate Change Accord, Sustainable Development Goals have to be mainstreamed across the globe. The successful implementation of such steps would decide the future of many people depending on the coastal regions.

Best Answer: cr7

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Q.7) The availability of abundant natural resources in Africa makes it an attractive investment destination. Yet Africa hasn't developed to its true potential. Why? Examine in detail.

Body:

Even in the twenty-first century, Africa – the cradle of mankind – conjures in the minds of many people images of backwardness, disease, ignorance and poverty. There appears to be little appreciation of the fact that Africa is the second largest continent in the world and, with a population of about 1.2 billion, the second most populous.

The outlook for Africa is positive, it has stirred the interest of countries like China, India and other fast-growing emerging markets, which require increasing resources for their growing economies, as well as countries like Russia and Brazil, who look to expand their enterprises into global operations. South Africa, acting as a representative for the continent through the World Cup, has shown that it can host an international event to international standards, and experts believe this bodes well for the region's future investment prospects.

Availability of natural resources in Africa:

Africa as a whole has some of the world's greatest deposits of natural resources, and only a fraction of those resources have been tapped so far. It is not only Africa's mineral resources that appear attractive but also its agricultural potential and the abundance of water that we think may decide the rise and fall of nations in the future. In addition, the continent has a young and growing population, and its people could improve their education and skills to become a major asset to expanding manufacturing and mining enterprises.

The African continent is an extremely well-endowed continent in terms of natural resources, including oil, gold, coffee, uranium, bauxite, diamonds and several others. Such wealth of resources has made it an attractive investment destination for several countries facing depletion of natural resources.

Will Africa ever become a major investment destination?

- Countries like Nigeria, Egypt, Kenya, Botswana, Ghana, Morocco, and Tunisia, for them liquidity is the key concern for most investors, so markets that are the most liquid could attract greater investment flows.
- While markets in some African countries are developing quite rapidly, experts think they have a long way to go before their potential is fully realised. In the meantime, private equity investments present an alternative channel for direct foreign investment, which is needed as a starter.

Reasons for Africa haven't developed to its true potential yet:

African governments need to realise that they have to create the relevant local economic environments to make their countries destinations of choice for foreign investors. There are obstacles: specifically the poor development of health, telecommunications, roads and other infrastructure.

- There are historical reasons as they have been colonised for centuries by the major western powers, which they have not been able to provide education, skills and basic infrastructure.
- Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest literacy levels, when compared to any region. This impedes their capital formation and human resource development to a great extent.
- Capital wants security and growth, which still outsiders see Africa as a prime crime continent, Presence of terrorist groups in Africa who extract the resources for themselves to fund the civil war.

- Business need more leaders that are in politics primarily to do something for their people and their country, and not because it is a ticket to personal power and wealth.
- Business need African governments to remember the core reason for governments to exist – the provision of things best achieved on a communal basis: infrastructure, services such as health and education, security and rule of law.
- Build the roads and ports, generate and distribute the electricity, cut the red tape, and then sit back and be astonished by the economic growth that will follow.

Conclusion:

For the mutual benefit of both the foreign investor and the African landowner there is a strong case for investment. Finally, it needs to be stated that by investing in Africa one would be making enormous contribution towards lifting hundreds of millions of fellow human beings out of ignorance, deprivation and poverty.

Best Answer: Ankur

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Q.8) Examine the significance of the Arctic region as the new frontier of resources.

Approach:

- The answer contains two parts, 1st part is about Significance of artic region and second part is about challenges. Both part needs to be given equal weightage.
- Introduction and conclusion of 2-3 lines is must.

Introduction:

Artic region which lies above $66^{1/2}$ north latitude has become a major attraction to explorers and world powers due to its immense mineral resource potential which can be a growth stimulator for 21st century.

Body:

Significance of Artic region:

- Economic significance:
 - Mineral resources to meet scarcity.
 - Employment generation.
 - Food: Fisheries and other marine based foods.
 - Growth and Development: GDP growth.
 - Growth stimulus for stagnant economies like developed countries.

b. Technology:

- Innovation.
- Advancement in technology: Hydro potential.

c. Geographical:

- New trade route: Polar silk route.
- Tourism potential.
- Transportation: reduction in travel time from west to east.

Challenges:

d. Political:

- Territorial claims: Between USA, Canada, Denmark, Russia etc.
- Security: Might lead to mini-world war for territorial claims.
- Militarization: Bases.

e. Environmental:

- Climate change.
- Magnetic effect: Polar ice melting will affect magnetic force of earth.
- Pristine environment.
- Bio-Piracy.
- Pollution.

Note: 8-10 points are enough in exam. 1-2 lines explanation is needed for all points.

Conclusion:

The melting of ice due to climate change in Arctic has opened new hopes and opportunity for world but if not carefully handled it might lead to world war 3 or a big catastrophic event to earth's atmosphere.

Best Answer: El-Nino Modaki

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Q.9) How do resources drive and affect geopolitics? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples.

Approach:

- In introduction, one can define what is geopolitics

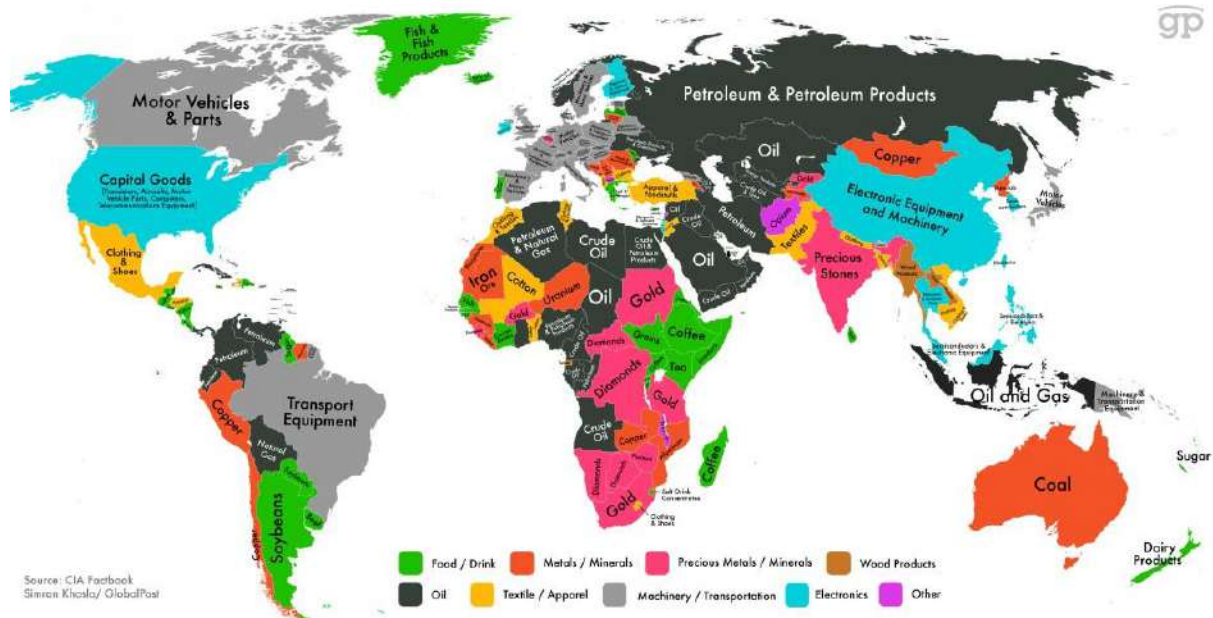
- Body contains two aspects. One, how resources drive geopolitics and how they affect geopolitics, with use of relevant examples
- A conclusion innovatively summarizing the answer

Introduction:

Geopolitics is the study of the effects of geography on politics and international relations. The geographical factors include location, terrain and resources etc.

Of these resources, both physical (conventional and non-conventional) and human resources play an important role in shaping the geopolitics of the world.

Body:



(A rough map with important resources is sufficient)

Historically, it is the quest for resources like spices and cotton led to **the discovery of new continents** like America etc. Also, **industrial revolution** involved mobilisation of raw materials from resource rich countries like India, China, South-East Asia, Latin America and African countries that eventually led to **Colonisation**, which completely altered the geopolitical situation of the world.

In today's contemporary resource-crunch world, resources play important role in shaping geopolitics.

1. **Crude oil and natural gas present in Middle East region:** abundant sources petroleum has driven major countries of the world towards the Middle East.

- Emergence of economically stronger OPEC countries.
 - Large amount of imports and remittances from these countries to India has drawn stronger relations and cooperation with Saudi Arabia, Iran and UAE etc.
 - At the same time, the region has been witnessing complex geopolitical manoeuvring with conflicts, wars between terrorist organisations, rebel groups, militias and forces of various countries.
2. **Resource rich South China Sea:** the possible presence of oil and gas resources, polymetallic nodules and fisheries etc has driven interest of the nearby countries.
- This has given rise to conflicting situation among China and other South East nations who have overlapping territorial claims.
3. **The quest for new resources:**
- **Renewable energy:** India has given emphasis on solar energy and has been cooperating with the countries using newly formed **International Solar Alliance**.
 - **Resource-rich Antarctic and Arctic regions** have driven interest of the major powers of the world. Which resulted in conflicts among the competing interests and at the same time cooperation in terms of treaties like Antarctic Treaty and establishment of Arctic Council.
 - This quest for new resources has driven competition and cooperation among major powers to **look beyond Earth to other celestial bodies like Mars** etc.
4. **Depletion of resources** in few countries has given rise to the migration of people which has resulted in Refugee problems.
- Also, the depletion of environmental resources has brought the countries together to have cooperation in the field of afforestation, biodiversity, climate change etc resulting in treaties and establishment of multilateral bodies. Recent Paris treaty is an example to it.
5. **Human resources** and presence of skilled labour have made developing countries like India and China supplier of human resources to the developed world, resulting in large scale migration. Of late, the **diaspora** present there have become an **important component of diplomacy**.

Conclusion:

It is evident from the above examples that resources play an important role in having competition, conflicts and cooperation among the countries, giving shape to the complex geopolitical scenario.

Best answer: Sandhya

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Q.10) Discuss the factors that decide the location of oil refineries. Take suitable examples from different parts of the world.

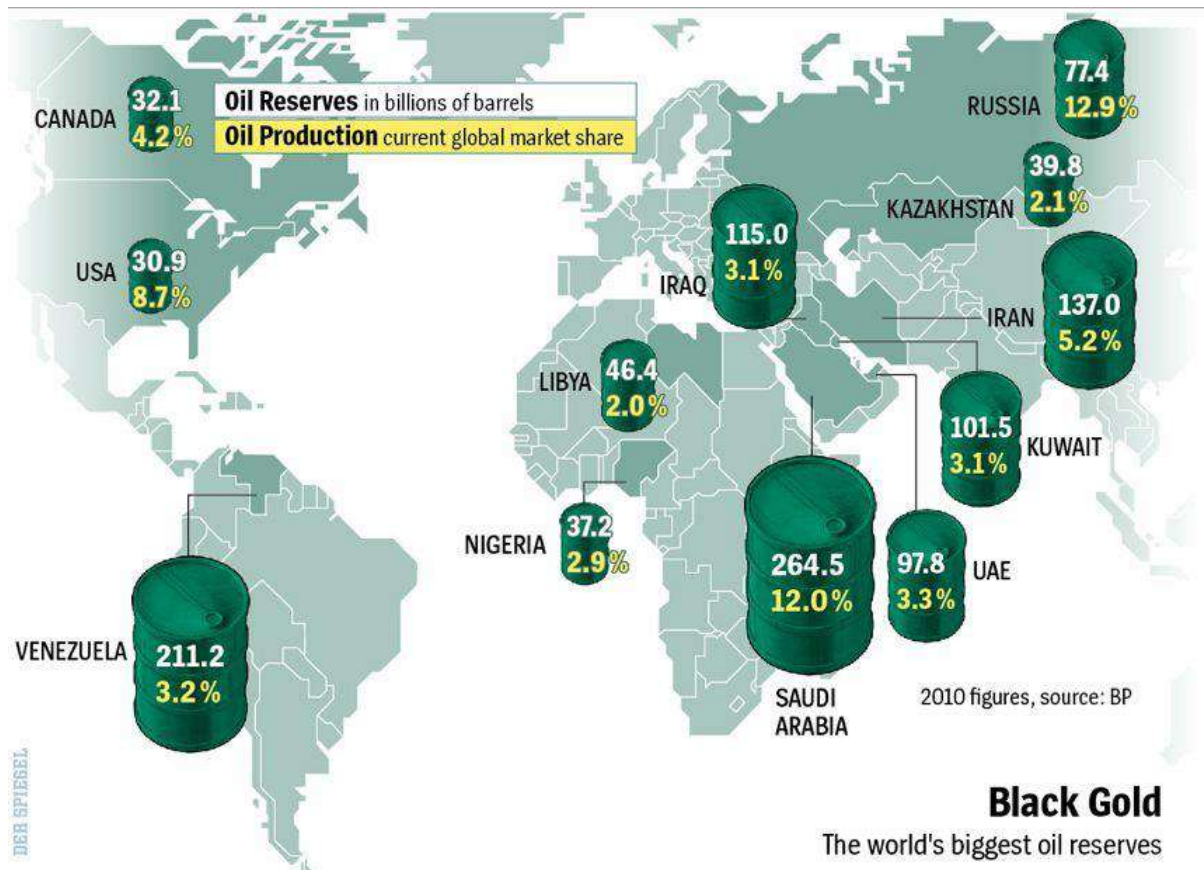
Body:

Many important geographical factors involved in the location of individual industries are of relative significance, e.g., availability of raw materials, power resources, water, labour, markets and the transport facilities. But besides such purely geographical factors influencing industrial location, there are factors of historical, human, political and economic nature which are now tending to surpass the force of geographical advantages.

For Petroleum refineries, the raw material sources were less decisive factors for industrial location. Because industries were already setup in coalfields and did not move away due to industrial inertia.

Factors affecting location of oil refineries include:

- Source site or Field-Based Refineries
- Intermediate Locations
- Near port locations
- Market locations



1. Field-Based Refineries:

- Many oil refineries are located on the oil fields themselves. Where the oil fields occur in such countries as the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and European countries, refineries based on the fields have the added advantage of being near major markets.
- For refineries based on fields in such countries the greatest advantage is the proximity of the crude oil. Transport costs are saved and refining can begin as soon as the oil is brought to the surface.
- Examples of field based refineries include Temblador in Venezuela and the refineries in western China at Dushanzi (Tushantze) and Yumen.

Intermediate Locations:

- In some cases coastal fields, though possessing many advantages of accessibility have certain handicaps. For instance, the coastal waters may be shallow, which is a great disadvantage nowadays when most oil tankers are very large. Thus the oilfield, even though coastal, will not be an ideal location for refineries.
- In Venezuela, for example, the waters of Lake Maracaibo are shallow and the entrance to the lake is both shallow and narrow. This makes it difficult for tankers to reach the lakeside oil plants.
- Another example of an intermediate location is Singapore. Although it possesses no oil itself, it is surrounded by countries which have oil. Several refineries have therefore been set up in Singapore to refine oil from Indonesia and Brunei and the petroleum products are then either used locally or re-exported.

Near the port locations:

- Middle-east or West Asia is a large producer of crude oil but there is little domestic demand because region is not industrially developed. Therefore, many petrochemical complexes are located on the coast to facilitate export.
- Coastal locations for European refineries are an advantage as they ease imports, and thus many major refineries serving Europe are clustered together at Rotterdam and Antwerp.
- Oil is refined here and then distributed by pipeline to Dutch, Belgian or German industrial centres, or by tanker to Britain. In Britain too the main refineries are coastal, e.g. on the Thames, Mersey and Tees estuaries.

Market Locations:

- The main oil-consuming areas are regions of dense population and highly sophisticated industries such as those in the U.S.A., Western Europe and Japan. The establishment of a refinery in an urban and industrial region has several advantages, including the availability of technicians, skilled labour, constructional materials and commercial knowhow.
- Refineries in market locations tend to be larger and to produce a wider range of oil products than the smaller, less sophisticated refineries in some oilfield locations.

Best Answer: ASB

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Q.11) Do you think IT sector in India is under threat? Critically examine.

Approach:

- The answer contains two parts, 1st part you need to provide points to prove how it is under threat. 2nd part you need to show how it is not or how to tackle them. Since it is critically examine, don't balance it. Give more concentration to any one part depending on how much points you have.
- Introduction and conclusion of 2-3 lines is must.

Introduction:

After LPG reform, India's growth and development was fueled by IT sector. Today IT alone contributes more than 7 percent to India's GDP. But due to various reasons, the sector's growth is under threat.

Body:

Why IT is under threat:

- Protectionism: Raising protectionism trend across the globe.
- Visa Issues: USA's H1B visa, UK white collar jobs visa has come under severe criticism from local workers.
- Automation: High automation in the sector has led to reduced job growth rate.

- Artificial intelligence: Most of the high skilled jobs will be taken over by machines and robots.
- Global slow down: The global economic growth rate has slowed down due to stagnation of growth in western nations.
- Job retrenchment: High job losses or lay-off are reported from many high profile companies.
- Skills: Market relevant skills are lacking from young graduates.
- Competition and cheap labor: From other countries to attract MNC's especially Vietnam, Philippines, Singapore etc.
- Economic policies: Dear money policies, NPA's have led to severe public investment in sector.
- FDI and FII: Due to Federal policies of US central banks, flow of FDI has reduced and money is being taken out of country.
- Data Protection Status: EU is yet to offer India Data secure status which is affecting Indian companies to operate in their soil.

IT is not under threat:

- Skills: Indian IT sector has competitive advantage over other countries and our jobs are mostly white collared for which the demand still exists.
- Internal growth: We have huge scope for internal growth like Digital revolution initiatives from government side even though outside growth opportunity is not huge.
- Automation: It will need more high quality and skilled jobs which our competitor countries might not provide.
- Visa: H1B visa issue is to prevent flow of unskilled and illegal migrants, it won't affect our skilled work force much.

What government can do to minimize the risks:

- Investment: Public investment in software parks and infrastructure will automatically lead to increased job creation.
- Job creation: Like Digital India, it can offer help to other neighboring countries which will increase our jobs.
- Diplomacy: With western countries to get certain exemptions from visa restrictions on India's.

Note: 8-10 points are enough in exam. 1-2 lines explanation is needed for all points.

Conclusion:

If we take entire IT sector of world, India IT sector occupies what China is at Manufacturing sector today. Due to certain geo-political issues, the sector might be under threat but with proper initiatives and measures we can come out of it with huge success.

Best Answer: Deena Das

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Q.12) What is outsourcing? Why do businesses outsource their functions? How does it affect the economy of a region? Analyse with the help of suitable examples.

Approach:

- Introduction shall contain the meaning of outsourcing
- Body has two parts. One, the reasons as to why businesses outsource their functions and two, analysis of how outsourcing affect economy using examples
- A suitable and relevant conclusion

Introduction:

Outsourcing is the business practice of hiring a party outside a company to perform services and create goods that traditionally were performed in-house by the company's own employees and staff.

Business activities that are outsourced include information technology (IT), human resources, customer support and call centre services and at times also manufacturing and engineering.

Body:

Businesses outsource their functions in order to:

- **Cost reduction:** To reduce labour costs significantly. Businesses can also avoid expenses associated with overhead, equipment, and technology.
- companies can employ an outsourcing strategy **to better focus on core aspects** of the business
- Outsourcing non-core activities can **improve efficiency and productivity** because another entity performs these smaller tasks better than the firm itself.
- Gaining access to **world-class capabilities**.
- Gives **flexibility** in staffing, manpower and management.
- Availability of **skills** like skilled staff with good English in India.

Outsourcing has resulted in the opening of large number of business activities in developing nations like India, China, Eastern Europe, Philippines etc. Thus, it has affected both the countries which have been outsourcing like developed countries and the countries which accept outsourcing.

- **Employment:** The countries which outsource like the US and Europe experience loss of employment while the countries like India, China etc gain employment opportunities. For instance, opening up of large number of **call centres** in developing countries has created large employment opportunities.
- **An international convergence of incomes:** Outsourcing has been characterized by rapid rates of growth and industrialization in the Global South. Conversely, the Global North has experienced a moderate slowdown in growth.
- **Urbanisation:** Rates of urbanisation has been higher in developing countries. For instance, expansion cities like Bengaluru, Pune, Hyderabad etc. in India.
- **Trade:** Outsourcing emerged with a new wave of globalization marked by high volumes of trade and capital flows.
- **Levelling of inequality:** Outsourcing has contributed to further levelling of global inequalities as it has led to general trends of industrialization in the Global South and deindustrialization in the Global North.
- **Multiplier effect:** it promotes other related industries and services to grow. As **IT sector** grows cities expand due to an increase in population in turn gives rise to new form of employment opportunities due to opening up of restaurants, entertainment businesses etc.
- **Technology transfer:** new age and modern technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Cloud computing etc are getting developed in countries like India because of blooming **IT industry**.
- **Skill development:** skills of people residing in developing countries get upgraded. Especially for people involved in Knowledge Processing Outsourcing (**KPO**).

At the same time, outsourcing has certain negative impacts on the overall economy.

- **Exploitation of labour** in certain cases like use of child labour in use of Pakistani children for stitching footballs in **Sweatshops**.
- **Environmental pollution:** poor environmental laws in developing countries gives rise to increased levels of pollution due to industries defying laws.
- **Uncontrolled urban growth** causing problems like increase in slum populations etc.

The rise of **Bengaluru** on the global map is largely due to presence of companies who have utilised the opportunities out of outsourcing, this has led to increased levels of employment, enhanced skill development, technology transfer etc.. At the same time has created problems like environment population, increased traffic mess, slums etc.

Conclusion:

Outsourcing brings opportunities to the developing countries like India along with that it brings out its own set of challenges which needs to be tackled by the policy makers.

Best answer: P29

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Q.13) How does volcanism lead to landform evolution? Discuss with the help of suitable examples.

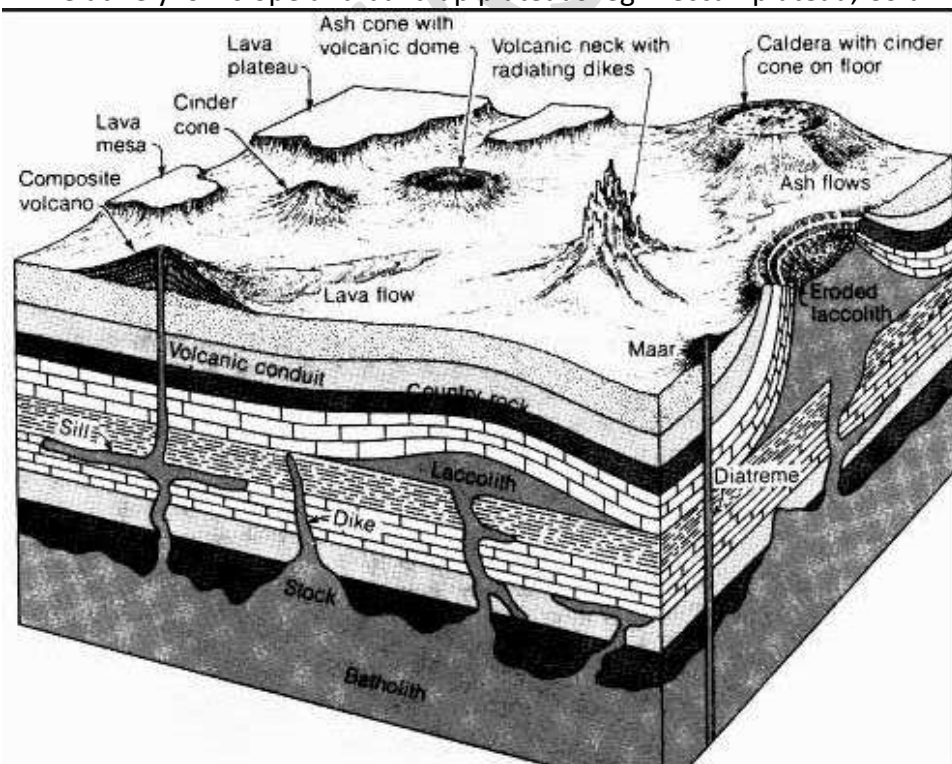
Introduction:

A volcano is a place where gases, ashes and/or molten rock material - magma/ lava escape to the ground. In this process, molten rock material called magma in asthenosphere find their way to the surface where it is called as lava. The way a volcano erupts and the materials that make up the magma and lava of a particular volcano affects the formation of the volcanic landforms, such as craters, calderas, lava domes and lava plateaus.

Volcanism and landform evolution:

Some of the landforms associated with volcanism are-

- Craters: crater is a bowl-shaped depression at the top of a volcano caused by past volcanic eruptions. A volcanic crater is relatively small, usually spanning about a half a mile in diameter or less, and can fill with water to form a crater lake.
- Caldera: If a volcanic eruption causes the magma chamber to empty, the volcano can implode, forming a larger depression known as a caldera. eg. Yellowstone caldera.
- Volcanic domes: Volcanic Domes result from the extrusion of highly viscous, gas poor andesitic and rhyolitic lava. Since the viscosity is so high, the lava does not flow away from the vent, but instead piles up over the vent.
- Basalt plateau: Basalt plateau is formed due to outpouring of extremely large volume of low viscosity basaltic magma from fissure vents. The basalts spread huge areas of relatively low slope and build up plateaus. eg. Deccan plateau, Columbia plateau.



Intrusive landforms:

- Dykes - when magma solidifies in vertical fissures. Eg. Many Scottish Islands, such as Mull and Skye
- Sills - Horizontal bodies of intrusive igneous rocks. Eg. Great Whin Sill (which carries part of Hadrian's Wall) and Drumadoon on the Isle of Arran
- Batholiths - magma that cools in the deeper depth & develop in the form of large domes. Eg. Sierra Nevada Batholith, California
- Laccoliths - these are large dome shaped intrusive bodies having a pipe like conduit from below. Eg. Eildon Hills on the Scottish Borders

Conclusion:

Volcanism thus results into varied forms of landforms both intrusive and extrusive.

Best answer: Abhishek Singh

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Q.14) How do temperate cyclones affect agriculture in India? Examine.

Synopsis:

Temperate cyclones:

The systems developing in the mid and high latitude (35° latitude and 65° latitude in both hemispheres), beyond the tropics are called the Temperate Cyclones or Extra Tropical Cyclones or Mid-Latitude Cyclones or Frontal Cyclones or Wave Cyclones.

Much of the highly variable & Cloudy weather in temperate zone is direct result of these travelling cyclones, so called temperate cyclone. It is in these latitude zones that the polar and tropical air masses meet and form polar fronts, most of these cyclone form wavelike twist i.e. wave cyclone.

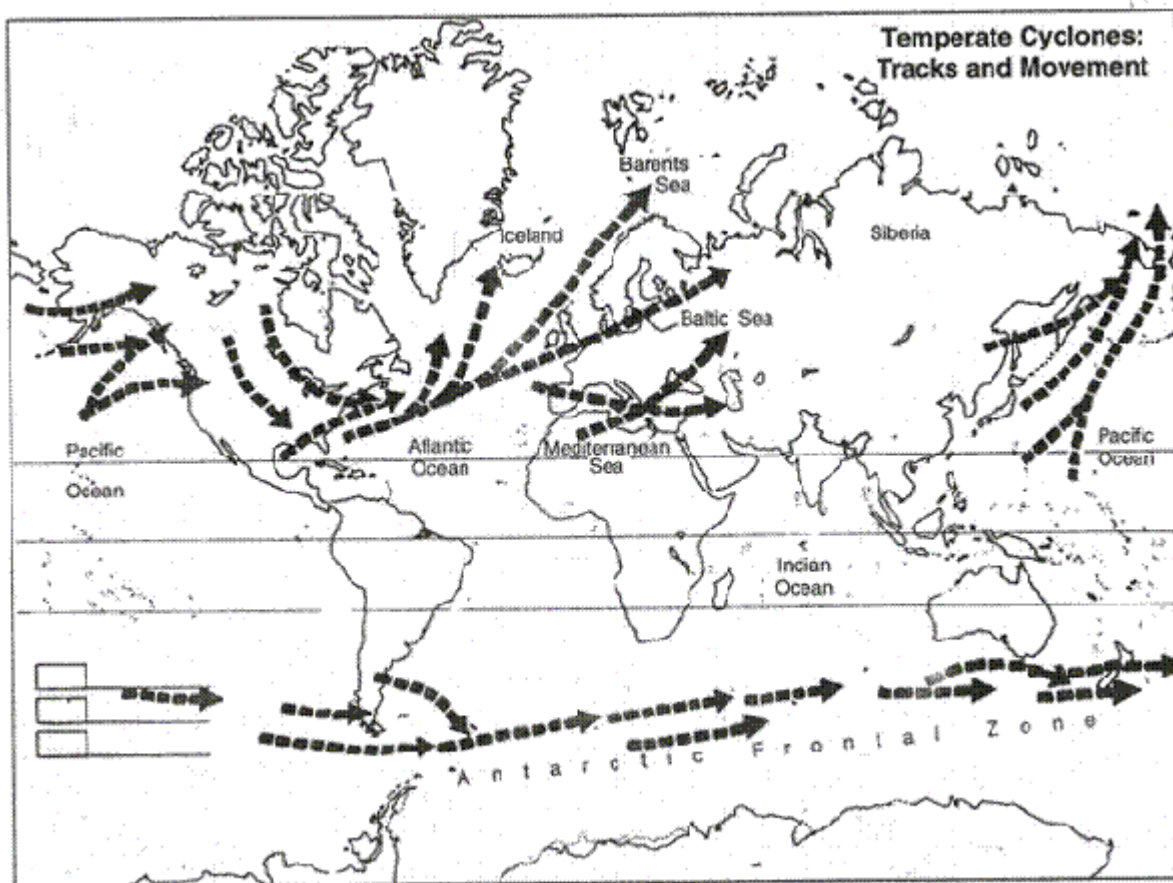


Fig. 2.26 Principal areas and tracks of temperate cyclones.

Temperate cyclones effect on Indian agriculture:

In continental Europe the largest number of winter cyclones form over the Baltic Sea and sharp contrast between the temperature of the Baltic Sea and adjoining land area leads to formation of storms in this region. Under similar condition numerous storms form over Mediterranean basin. These storms move north-eastward reaching Russia or travel to east as far as northern India. It is associated with instability so called western disturbance.

- Western disturbances, specifically the ones in winter, bring moderate to heavy rain in low-lying areas and heavy snow to mountainous areas of the Indian Subcontinent.
- They are the cause of most winter and pre-monsoon season rainfall across northwest India. Precipitation during the winter season has great importance in agriculture, particularly for the Rabi crops.
- Wheat among them is one of the most important crops, which helps to meet India's food security. An average of four to five western disturbances form during the winter season. The rainfall distribution and amount varies with every western disturbance.
- Saffron cultivation along with that tea cultivation in the foothills of Himalayas is depending on the western disturbance.
- Western disturbances are usually associated with cloudy sky, higher night temperatures and unusual rain.

Negative implications of western disturbances:

- Excessive precipitation due to western disturbances can cause crop damage, landslides, floods and avalanches.
- Over the Indo-Gangetic plains, they occasionally bring cold wave conditions and dense fog.
- On the western India due to western disturbances sometimes cotton and other crops get damaged and proves detrimental to the agriculture.
- In the foothills of Himalayas sometimes snow and rainfall considered to be detrimental to the agriculture in that area.

These conditions remain stable until disturbed by another western disturbance. When western disturbances move across northwest India before the onset of monsoon, a temporary advancement of monsoon current appears over the region.

Best Answer: pawan kumar

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Q.15) What is aurora australis? How does it occur? Also examine its effects.

Introduction:

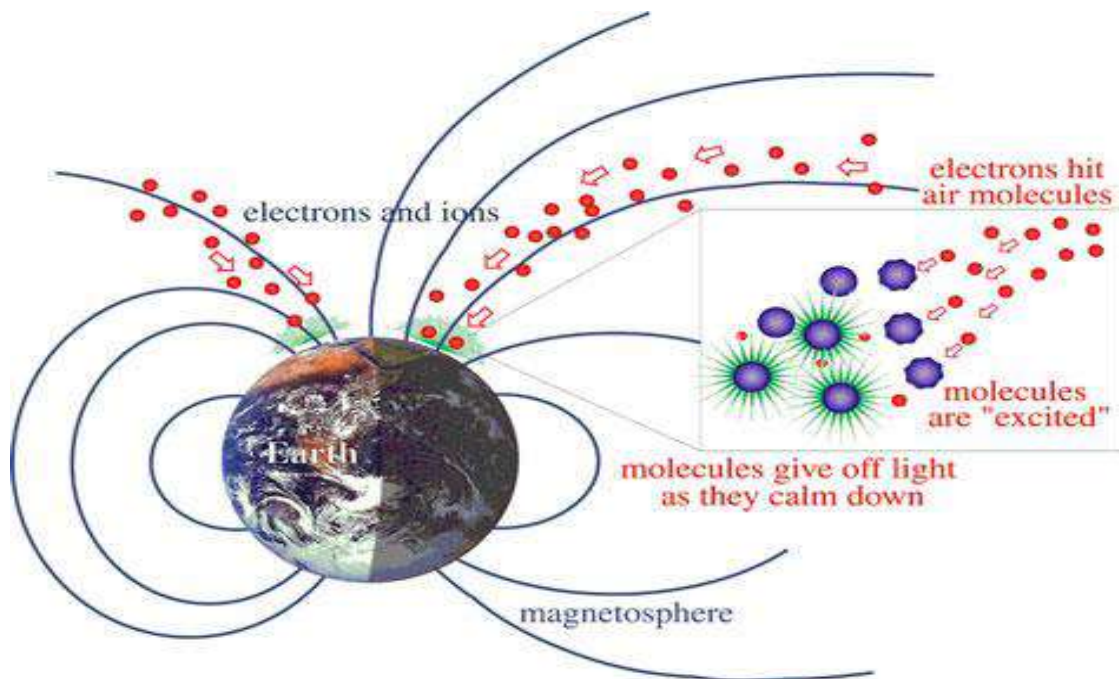
Aurora is a natural display of lights in the Earth's sky which is predominantly seen in higher-latitude regions. It is also known as Polar lights. Aurora Australis is a phenomenon which occurs in southern hemisphere.

Body:

How does it occur:

- Charged particles from the sun's corona are constantly striking near the Earth and are more or less deflected by the Earth's magnetic field, which in turn protects life on the Earth from being harmed by these solar winds.
- When these charged particles encounter the Earth's magnetic field, they end up traveling along the field lines with some of them ending up interacting with the magnetic field lines, cutting across the field, thus producing a current which can accumulate to upwards of 10 million megawatts.
- This current ends up creating a fairly unstable state in the magnetosphere. Occasionally, some of this current is discharged causing electrons in the magnetosphere to spiral down towards the poles and through the Earth's upper atmosphere.
- As it descends into the atmosphere, it collides with primarily oxygen and nitrogen. When this happens, the atoms move to high energy orbitals. This state is fairly unstable for these atoms and they will return fairly quickly to their normal orbitals.

- To do so, they must release the excess energy they have stored up from this collision by emitting a photon. With enough of these atoms going from the high orbital state to the low orbital state, it will produce enough light to be viewable to the naked eye by people standing in appropriate locations on Earth.



Effects:

Positive effects:

- Tourism: It attracts tourists and helps in revenue inflow to economy.
- Power generation: It can help in generation of power since it has huge accumulation up to 10 million megawatts.
- Health: They are magical to watch. It is said to have therapeutic effects on humans.

Negative effects:

The electric field and currents have negative effects on:

- GPS signals.
- Power lines.
- Power back up systems like Batteries.
- Radiation: The radiation from aurora is said to have effect on plant and animal life.
- Space stations and satellites: The charges released from it affects the environment inside space stations and satellites in the orbit.

Note: 1-2 lines explanations are needed for each point.

Conclusion:

Auroras is said to benefit fundamental sciences. But in a world where the global economy is built on electricity, communications and space data, being able to manage and protect infrastructure is vital.

Best Answer: Vipasha Parul

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Q.16) Examine the role of the Antarctic region in global climate. What are the challenges posed by climate change to this region? What will be its fallouts? Discuss.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Role of the Antarctica region in global climate.
- Challenges posed by climate change to this region and fallouts.
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Antarctica is a unique part of the Earth's climate machine. It stores most of the world's freshwater and generates large amounts of sea ice. The presence of the high ice sheet and the polar location make Antarctica a powerful heat sink that strongly affects the climate of the whole Earth.

Role of the Antarctica region in global climate:

The vast ice-bound expanses of Antarctica serve as a global thermostat, regulating the world's climate system.

The white ice cover cools the atmosphere through the albedo effect, whereas the dark sea surface absorbs heat from the sun and plays a crucial role in the ocean's heat budget.

Cold surface water with high salinity plunges to the depths, driving the ocean currents that transport heat from one part of the earth to another. The Southern Ocean takes up carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, thus playing an important part in the carbon cycle.

Challenges posed by climate change to this region and fallouts:

- When global warming melts sea ice, Earth becomes a better absorber of heat, which encourages further warming. This is a form of positive feedback: warming causing further warming.
- The Antarctic ice sheet contains sufficient ice to raise world-wide sea level by more than 60 meters if melted completely.
- Antarctic species are dramatically impacted by climate as well. Species like Krill and Adélie penguin populations are on decline.

- Since Antarctica is a big place, climate change is not having a uniform impact, with some areas experiencing increases in sea ice extent. Yet in others, sea ice is decreasing, with measurable impacts on wildlife.

Way ahead:

To tackle the issue of Antarctic climate change we need to ensure following-

- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Implementation of climate adaptation strategies.
- Promotion of globally important climate science: Policy based on the findings of the research conducted by Antarctic researchers.
- Designation of marine protected areas: Protecting large areas from fishing and pollution will provide refuges for vulnerable species whose habitat may be changing dramatically. The Ross Sea, an area that is expected to warm more slowly than the rest of the Antarctic, is a particularly important area for focus.

Conclusion:

Understanding climate change impacts on Antarctica is a matter of critical importance for the world and for the continent itself. Given that Antarctica is one of the regions of the world where the impacts of climate change are most apparent and pronounced, Antarctic Treaty Parties should lead by example in the global effort in addressing climate change.

Best answer: Bob

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Q.17) Examine the factors leading to the drying up of the Aral sea. Can you cite some other examples of water bodies being dried up? Why is this happening? Discuss.

Synopsis:

The Aral Sea was once the fourth largest lake in the world and it produced thousands of tons of fish for the local economy annually. Since the 1960s, however, the Aral Sea has been sinking. In the early 1990s, it was providing a wealth of important ecosystem services to communities, including fishing stocks and preservation of surrounding water and soil quality.

Factors lead to drying up of Aral Sea:

- In the 1920s, the Soviet Union turned lands of the Uzbek SSR into cotton plantations and ordered the construction of irrigation canals to provide water to the crops in the middle of the plateau of the region.
- These hand-dug, irrigation canals moved water from the Anu Darya and Syr Darya rivers, which were the rivers that fed the freshwater Aral Sea.

- Climate change and human activity are threatening the existence of some of the world's largest lakes.
- The Soviet Union regarded the cotton crops as far more valuable than the Aral Sea fishing economy, which had once been the backbone of the regional economy.



Other lakes which are drying up around the world:

According to the World Preservation Foundation one third of the world's major rivers and lakes are drying up, and the groundwater wells for 3 billion people are being affected.

- Poopó, once Bolivia's second largest lake, which has vanished into the thin air of the Andean highlands.
- In eastern China's Lake Tai,
- East Africa's Lake Tanganyika
- After the Caspian Sea, Iran's Lake Urmia was once the largest saltwater lake in the Middle East.
- Great salt lake

Reasons for lakes being drying up:

- Climate change has intensified droughts and elevated hot summer temperatures around Urmia, speeding up evaporation.
- Illegal wells and a proliferation of dams and irrigate on projects that divert water from tributary rivers for agriculture.
- Mining is another problem, which can be witnessed in Poppo Lake of Bolivia.
- Indifference to government is one of the culpability in the crisis, pointing to natural cycles of drying and recovery.

Impact of lakes being dried up:

The loss of rivers, lakes and underground water reserves are impacting the livelihoods of millions of people, hitting animals, farming and electricity production, as well as threatening to exacerbate climate change further through the release of CO₂ and methane. While climate change is playing a role, the building of dams, over extraction and mismanagement of water and over-fishing are all playing a part in the disappearing of the world's lakes and rivers.

For e.g. more than 60 million people live around the Aral Sea basin. The lack of water has devastated the region's fishing industry, leaving ship graveyards as well as large areas of salted sand, which is easily kicked up by winds and contributes to health problems.

Best Answer: invincible

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Q.18) Why is the African continent splitting in two unequal parts? Which geographical feature is responsible for it? What is its geographical extent? Discuss.

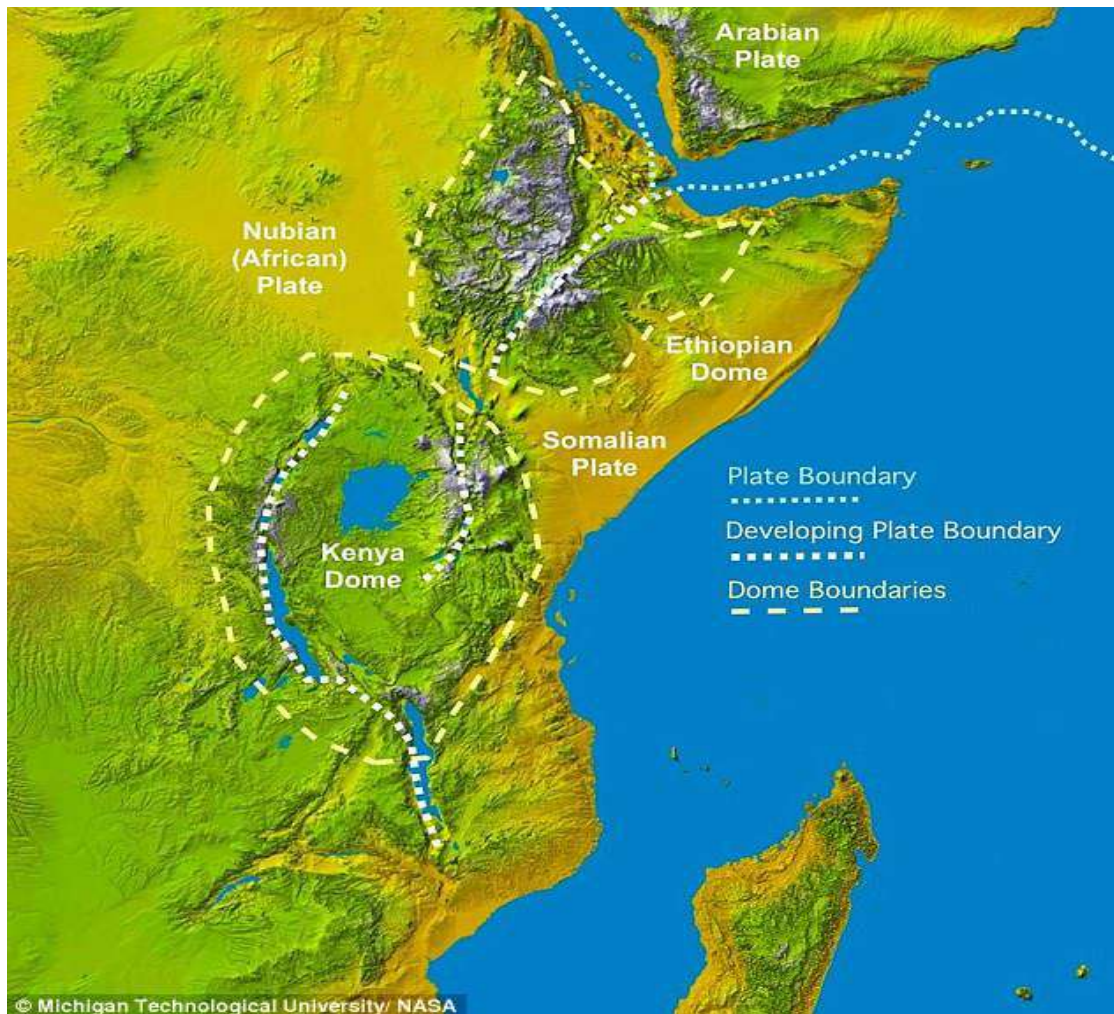
Introduction:

Around April, a large crack running into several Kilometers appeared in south-western Kenya. The cracks continue to grow which has raised doubt of African continent splitting into two unequal parts.

Body:

Why African continent is splitting and geographical features responsible for it:

- **Plate Tectonics:** The Earth's lithosphere (formed by the crust and the upper part of the mantle) is broken up into a number of tectonic plates. These plates are not static, but move relative to each other at varying speeds, "gliding" over a viscous asthenosphere.
- **Faulting and Rift Valley:** When the lithosphere is subject to a horizontal extensional force it will stretch, becoming thinner. Eventually, it will rupture, leading to the formation of a rift valley.
- This process is accompanied by surface manifestations along the rift valley in the form of volcanism and seismic activity. Rifts are the initial stage of a continental break-up and, if successful, can lead to the formation of a new ocean basin.
- **Convectional current in Asthenosphere:** Continental rifting requires the existence of extensional forces great enough to break the lithosphere. The East African Rift is described as an active type of rift, in which the source of these stresses lies in the circulation of the underlying mantle.
- **Tri-junction:** In East Africa, a series of rift are bound together starting from Afar region. This rift is faulting at mean rate of 2-2.5cm/year.



Geographical extent:

- The East African Rift Valley stretches over 3,000km from the Gulf of Aden in the north towards Zimbabwe in the south, splitting the African plate into two unequal parts: The Somali and Nubian plates.
- Also along the eastern branch of the rift valley, running along Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania

Conclusion:

The Earth is an ever-changing planet, even though in some respects change might be almost unnoticeable to us. This change is currently happening and East African rift system is a perfect example of it.

Best Answer: Amresh Kumar

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Q.19) Rock cut architecture find an important place in ancient Indian history. Comment.

Introduction

Rock-cut architecture is the practice of creating a structure, by carving out of the solid natural rock. It differs from '**structural architecture**' in many different ways. Firstly, the art form is more of sculptural than architectural in the sense, a solid body of material (rock) is taken, the final product visualized and cutting/carving starts. The rock that is not part of the structure, (as in Kailashanath Temple, Ellora) is removed until the only rock left is the architectural elements of the excavated exterior. Secondly, the mason is not overtly concerned with spans, forces, beams, columns, and all other architectural features - these can be carved, but are seldom playing any structural role. Indian rock cut architecture is found across length and breadth and exemplifying Indian culture through ages -

Body

The significance of Rock Cut architecture:

1)Religious: They depict religious values Buddhist: Chaitra and Viharas Bhaja and Karle caves at western Ghats, Ajanta caves

Hindu: Kailasanath temple at Ellora, Shore temples. Mahabalipuram

Jainism: Udaygiri and Khandavgiri caves , Ellora caves

Ajivika Sect : Barabara caves

Art and cultural significance: A period of intense building activities at Ajanta site occurred under the Vakataka King Harisena between 460-478 CE (Caves other than 9, 10, 12 and 13). A profuse variety of decorative sculpture, intricately carved columns, and carved reliefs are found, including exquisitely carved cornices and pilaster. Skilled artisans constructed living rock, imitating timber texture, grain, and structure.

A rock-cut temple is carved from a large rock, and excavated and cut to imitate a wooden or masonry temple, with wall decorations, and works of art. The finest example of this type is the Kailashanāth Temple at **Ellora**. The **Kailashanāth Temple**, or **Cave 16** as it is known at **Ellora Caves**, is located at Maharashtra on the Deccan Plateau, is a huge monolithic temple dedicated to Lord Siva. It is famous for the fact that, it was excavated from the top down, rather than by the usual practice of carving into the scarp of a hillside. The Temple was created through a single, huge top-down excavation 100 feet down into volcanic basaltic cliff rock.

Society: The earliest caves employed by humans were natural caves used by local inhabitant for a variety of purposes, such as shrines and shelters. The early caves included overhanging rock decorated with rock-cut art, and the use of natural caves during the Mesolithic period (6,000 BCE). The rock-shelters of **Bhimbetka**, a **World Heritage Site**, are on the Deccan Plateau, where deep erosion has left huge sandstone outcrops. The many caves found there contain primitive tools and decorative rock paintings that reflect the ancient tradition of human interaction with their environment, an interaction that continues to this day.

Mandapeshwar, it is a small cave because of the rock structure and its entrance shows equality of gender in the form of sculptures of donor couples.

Economic: Bhaja and Karle were at famous trade routes in western Ghats which used to connect sea port to interiors.

Political: Caves were patronized by kings across country Barbara caves by Ashoka, Ellora caves by Rashtrakutas, Badami by Chalukyas

Education center: Kanheri caves were biggest education center in Western India.

Environment Conservation: Water resources are prevalent at Kanheri which shows water harvesting was practiced at caves

Conclusion

Thus rock cut architecture across India providing information about life and times of ancient Indian people and help us understand their society through their lens. It helps us to trace the life in India and its Evolution through socio political perspective & how it changed the Indian way of life.

Q.20) Examine the contribution of Vedic literature in the fields of science, geography and medicine.

Introduction:

Vedic literature includes sacred ancient writings of Hinduism in Sanskrit belonging to a period from 1500 BCE to 500 BCE. They were mainly in oral tradition.

Vedic literature includes

- Four Vedas- Rigveda, Sama, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda.
- Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads.
- Upavedas, Puranas.

Body:

Vedic literature contributed to various fields of knowledge in following way

Medicine:

- Atharvaveda contains chapters relating to medicine, surgery.
- Ayurveda focusing on usage of natural herbs.
- Yoga for holistic development of mind and body.

Science:

- Sulba sutra dealing with geometry. Ex: Budhayana sutras mentions Pythagoras theorem
- Notation of decimal system and use of zero was known to Indians as mentioned in atharvaveda
- Making of dyes from plant sources.
- Upavedas are regarded as basis for modern science. Ex: Dhanurveda- military science.

Geography:

- Gives detail about physical features like rivers Indus, Saraswati, Ganga; mountain systems like Himalayas, Aravallis.
- Information on agriculture and animals domesticated.
- Presence of settlements along river tributaries gave insight that civilizations flourished along river valley.

Being a treasure of knowledge, Vedic literature not only fueled scientific developments in future (Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Varahamihira), also spread knowledge throughout the world (Arabs-Europe).

Conclusion:

In today's world, binary system which is very backbone of software computer application are fundamentally resting on the concept of zero found in Vedic literature. Yoga remains as a best option for wellbeing in today's busy world. This way, Vedic knowledge continues to hold relevance even today.

Best Answer: Ankita Munshi

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Q.21) Valour and courage is a recurring theme in medieval Indian paintings. Illustrate.

Approach:

- Introduction
- How valor and courage was a recurring theme
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Indian paintings in medieval age evolved mainly during the age of the Mughals and consisted of several kinds of paintings like Rajput paintings, Mughal paintings, miniature paintings, Tanjore paintings and numerous others. Medieval Indian paintings utilized a unique blend of Indian and Persian painting styles which involved bright colours, abstract motifs and worldly subject matters. Scenes inside courts or palaces, religious deities, etc. were common in these paintings.

Valor and courage as recurring theme in medieval Indian paintings:

Paintings are mirror to socio-cultural prevalence in an era. Given the medieval times was an era of frequent contests, wars and battles and reflects the courage and valor of Mughal and Rajput kingdoms, the same get reflected in the paintings as well.

- Mughal paintings depicted victory scenes, grand durbar, court room etc.
- Rajputana paintings had hunting scenes, wars, regional tradition of coronation, jouhar etc as basic theme.

- Painting in the late medieval era belongs to feudal kingdoms of the state. These depicts Islamic conquests, accession to throne etc.
- Larger than life size portrait of rulers especially that of Rajput rulers shows valor.

However, medieval paintings were not just about wartime scenes, conquests etc but also involved paintings of natural scenes, common man like depicting bazaar scenes and religious scenes. The subjects of such paintings were influenced by mythological tales, figures and religious stories. Jaina and Buddhists paintings depicts gods (Bodhisattavas, Krishna, Shiva etc.) in heroic forms.

Conclusion:

Multiple themes in medieval paintings along with its depiction on walls, miniatures etc shows the richness of the art form in the era. These paintings despite multiple themes were largely secular.

Best answer: Abhishek Singh

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Q.22) What is the 'gharana tradition' in Hindustani music? Discuss. Does such tradition also lie in Carnatic music? Is gharana tradition facing a crisis? Examine.

Synopsis:

Indian Classical Music is one of the finest ancient art forms of the world. Part from its beauty and entertaining qualities as a pure performing art, its spiritual propensity as well as its ability to positively affect and enhance one's mental intellectual capacities in multiple ways is well acknowledged.

Styles of Indian classical music:

There are two main styles of Indian classical music, Hindustani Classical Music and Carnatic Classical Music, each of these styles has a unique set of instruments and sonic characteristics. The intention behind the music, however, is the same. Historically, in the early years, Indian music traditions would be carried on through a lineage known as a gharana, literally meaning 'family'.

In the early 19th century, gharanas came to be formed by adhering to stylistic peculiarities and innovations of certain musicians by other musicians within their families or regions. The name chosen for each gharana usually reflected the kingdoms or regions to which the musicians came from to indicate their roots. Hence, a few of the most prominent gharanas are referred to by such names as Agra, Jaipur and Gwalior.

Concept behind Gharanas:

- Indian Classical Music training and learning has its roots in the teacher-student parampara or guru-shishya tradition.
- A gharana comes into being when a consistent style and method of music singing or playing musical instruments is passed on from one generation to another over 3 or more generations.
- While some gharanas are formed directly by the father – son, others may be formulated when a teacher passes on his or her training & style of music to a valuable and talented student.

Categories of Gharanas – There are several different gharanas which may be divided into categories such as:

- Vocal Gharanas – Khyal, Dhrupad, Thumri.
- Instrumental Gharanas – Tabla Gharanas, Sitar Gharanas, Wind & String Instrument Gharanas.
- Dance Gharanas

List of Music Gharanas, India:

- Etawa Gharana
- Jaipur Gharana
- Banaras Gharana
- Gwalior Gharana
- Delhi Gharana
- Indore Gharana
- Patiala Gharana
- Agra Gharana
- Kirana Gharana
- Rampur Sahaswan Gharana
- Bhendi Bazar Gharana
- Mewati Gharana
- Dhrupad Gharana

The two styles of Indian classical music began to separate in the 12th and 13th centuries with the Mughal invasions of North India. Northern music absorbed Persian and Arab influences. Khyal and dhrupad are the two main genres of Hindustani music but there are also other classical and semi-classical genres. In the 16th and 17th centuries the division between the Hindustani and Carnatic styles became quite marked.

Gharana tradition in Carnatic music:

Carnatic Music created by Purandardasa has a fixed structure, and it doesn't give such flexibility as you can see in the Hindustani music, so there are no innovations there and they seldom allowed & thus did not lead to creation of specific gharanas.

Is gharana tradition is facing crisis:

- Lack of patronage as earlier through kings of particular region.
- Migration & breakdown of traditional society, absence of patronage by traditional elite.
- Influence of western music

- The very complex & technical nature of Carnatic Music.

Although in the 21st century, it seems the importance of gharanas has reduced, but the relevance of gharanas is not being questioned, musicians have learnt to imbibe the beauty of many styles. Gharana gayaki is a byword for discipline and a way to draw from the rich treasure left behind by great masters.

Best answer: Singha1370

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Q.23) Devotion to the almighty God through different forms and emotions is a common theme in classical Indian dance forms. Elucidate.

Introduction:

Classical dance forms refers to those religious Hindu art forms whose roots can be traced back to Bharat Muni's Natyashastra, the source book of the art of drama, dance and music.

Body:

The common theme in all classical Indian dance forms is Devotion to almighty through different forms and emotions:

a. Bharatnatyam: Tamil Nadu.

- Starts with invocation song to Supreme being.
- Shabdham: The accompanying song is generally in adoration of the Supreme Being.
- Kriti is a composition in which the musical aspect is highlighted. Both are usually devotional in character and represent episodes from the lives of Rama, Siva, Vishnu, etc.
- Padams and javalis, are on the theme of love, often divine.

b. Kathakali: Kerala.

Kathakali is a blend of dance, music and acting and dramatizes stories, which are mostly adapted from the Indian epics.

- Aharya: Make-up is suited to character like Krishna and Rama wear special crowns decorated with peacock feathers.
- Todayam: It is a devotional number performed where one or two characters invoke the blessings of the gods
- sopana sangeet: It is said to be the ritual singing of the Ashtapadis on the flight of steps leading to the sanctum sanctorum.

c. Kathak: Uttar Pradesh.

Only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture, it represents a unique synthesis of Hindu and Muslim genius in art.

- Raslila: The Vaishnavite cult which swept North India in the 15th century. and the resultant bhakti movement contributed to a whole new range of lyrics and musical forms. The Radha-Krishna theme proved immensely popular along with the works of Mirabai, Surdas, Nandadas and Krishnadas.
- d. Manipuri: Manipur.
- Because of its geographical location, Manipuri has been protected from outside influences, and able to retain its unique traditional culture.
- The dance is associated with rituals and traditional festivals, there are legendary references to the dances of Shiva and Parvati and other gods and goddesses who created the universe.
 - Ras: The theme often depict the pangs of separation of the gopis and Radha from Krishna.
- e. Odissi: Odisha.
- Opening item is Mangalacharan where the dancer slowly enters the stage with flowers in her hands and makes an offering to mother earth. This is followed by an invocation to the deity of the dancer's choice. Generally, Ganesha is called upon to grant an auspicious beginning. The item ends with a nritya sequence with salutations to God, the Guru and the audience
- f. Kuchipudi: Krishan Village, Andhra Pradesh.
- Based on the Myth of Krishna asking Siddhendra Yogi to compose dancedrama about bringing Parijata flower for Sathyabama.
- Invocation: Beginning with invocation called ganesha Vandhana. Now other gods are also invoked.
- g. Sattriya: Assam.
- The dance was introduced in 15th Century by a great Vaishnava Saint Mahapurush Shankardev in Assam.
 - It was primarily a monastery dance and later on evolved as a distinctive dance form and spread across Assam.
 - It has been for centuries, nurtured and preserved with great commitment by the Sattras i.e. Vaishnava **maths** or monasteries. Because of its religious character and association with the Sattras, this dance style has been aptly named Sattriya.
- h. Mohiniyattam: Kerala.
- It literally means Dance of Mohini, The female avatar of Lord Vishnu to seduce Asuras during churning of ocean.
- Practiced by a group of Female temple dancers, who assisted the temple rituals by adding expressive gestures to the mantras chanted by the temple priests.

Conclusion:

Based on geographical locations, traditions, rituals many forms of dance have originated over time each having its uniqueness. Even though they all might have different forms and emotions but they all show similar theme of devotion to Almighty.

Q.24) Censorship stifles creativity and creates an ecosystem of doubts and ambiguity in which art can hardly flourish. Do you agree? Examine in the wake of recent incidents of censorship in India both institutional and social.

INTRODUCTION

According to Benjamin Franklin " Those who sacrifice liberty for the sake of security, have nothing in the end". Freedom of Speech and Expression, is one of the most fundamental of all fundamental rights and embodied in Article 19(1)(a) of Indian Constitution. It is said that in spite of being heterogeneous - India is been kept one piece due to noise and chaos of democracy. A mature democracy will always Give assent and tolerate free speech , freedom of expression and dissent. However , time and again there have been incidences of censorship with social and political overtones hiding behind the curtains of reasonable restrictions trying to stifle the freedom of democracy -

MAIN BODY

In recent times, various examples of Censorships have been in India at both Institutional and Social level as follows -

Institutional Censorship

- **Section 295 A of IPC** - action to be taken against aggravated form of insult to religion that is meant to disrupt public order.
- **Section 499 and 500 of IPC** - criminalizing Criminal Defamation.
- **Alcohol Ban in States like Gujarat, Bihar etc.**
- **Restrictions of Trade in Cattle** - recently passed - Prevention of Cruelty to Animals rules, 2017
- **Various restrictions on the Internet from time to time**
- "India's daughter" produced by BBC and banned by Indian Government.

Social Censorship

- Incidences of Mob lynching accusing people of eating Beef.
- Incidences of Murder of Rationalists like - Kalburgi, Dabholkar and Gauri Lankesh.
- Incidences of attacks on media houses.
- Issue of protest over the movie "Padmavat".

Freedom of speech is a fundamental right. Art 19(1)(a) of the constitution provides for the same. Preamble of India also mentions liberty of thought and expression. But freedom of speech is not absolute and art 19(2) provides for the reasonable restrictions state can be imposed. **These reasons are sometimes justified for imposition of Censorship.**

1. Security of state,
2. sovereignty and integrity of India
3. Relations with a foreign country
4. Public order
5. Morality And Decency
6. Contempt of court
7. Defamation

Beyond this, there are many extra constitutional restrictions are imposed by the state in the name of culture, religious sentiments etc. these are not within the scope of reasonable restrictions. **They Can adversely affect Rule of law and democracy and create an ecosystem of doubts and ambiguities as follows -**

1. It remits the state to control free flow of information, thoughts and creativity.
2. State becomes a benevolent patriarch or as a big brother.
3. State will decide what is right and wrong for the citizens rather than they deciding for themselves.
4. It demeans the intellect and the maturity of the citizens.
5. Unreasonable restrictions at the behest of fringe groups deprive the majority the people of their right to see and enjoy a good movie or art.
6. It can be described as a tyranny of minority over the rights of the majority.
7. In the age of Information technology, such bans are farcical.
8. Implementation of the bans is almost impossible.
9. Such bans will motivate the people to break the law and it dilutes rule of law in the country.
10. It creates a state of **cultural emergency** -- if we continued appease the fundamentalist elements & destroy tolerant & pluralist tradition.

Censorship with respect to Movies

Indian cinematograph act 1952 allows for pre censorship of Movies. These restrictions on films are created under article 19(2) of the constitution that provides for reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech. In this, terms such as morality and decency, defamation are too vague and are leading to arbitrariness. It makes the CBFC a moral police for Indian cinema.

Pre censorship exists only for Movies and not to the other medium of expression – print media.

It also questions the very foundation of our constitution – citizens are autonomous individuals, who can make their own choices and take responsibility for them. Pre censorship deprives them of very choice in deciding the films they wish to watch.

SOLUTION / WAY FORWARD

According to **Noam Chomsky** - We should "Respect the views with which we completely disagree" - It is a precondition of tolerant and enlightened society. **This can be achieved by the follows measures -**

Press , Media and Advertisements

- Government should work with all stakeholders and create detailed guidelines.
- Increase the sensitivity of the media on sensitive matters.
- Appoint a Independent TV watchdog on the lines of PCI.
- Revamp PCI.
- Advertisements - need categorization according to Age groups, setting up time slots.

Films

Shyam Benegal Committee Recommendations-

- Reducing CBFC as a certifying body than censor authority.
- Categorize films according to age and maturity of the people.
- Recertification of TV independent of Theatre screening.

Mudgal committee

- Artistic expression and creative freedom should not be curbed.
- Audience should be empowered.

CONCLUSION

According to the opinion of the judge in **Shreya Singhal Case**, " Bharat Varsha after 70 years of Independence is disunity of strongly held opinions", it is important to understand that India is built on dissent in Different times of history. Therefore, it is important to **abstain from taking steps which can have "Chilling effect on Speech and Expression"**. Hence, a perfect balance between the Freedom of Speech and Expression and its reasonable restriction is the way forward, but the **most important thing to be ensure that any kind of restriction is REASONABLE in true sense.**

BEST ANSWER : Rashmi

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Q.25) Festivals in India are a living embodiment of reverence towards environment. Illustrate.

Introduction:

Indians always believed in the concept of 'Nature as a nurturer' and have acknowledged the sacredness of Earth and other life forms around them.

Body:

Nature was seen as gift from benevolent Almighty god and it needed to be preserved. Hence, religious practices incorporated worshiping of sun, wind, land, trees, plants and water all of which are very base of human survival. They were are all considered sacred and worshipped through number of festivals. Following are few festivals which are living embodiment of reverence towards environment.

- Rivers are considered sacred since vedic period as it is around them civilizations grew. Ex: Pushkaram festival dedicated to worshiping of rivers. Dip in rivers is believed to erase all sins.
- Harvest festivals are celebrated as thanksgiving to nature for the blessing of food grains to survive. Ex: Lohri festival in Punjab, Makar Sankramana in Karnataka, Bihu in Assam.
- Chhat puja is celebrated in Bihar worshipping sun.
- Celebration of Naga Panchami, Hornbill festival, cows as kamadhenu have element of protecting wildlife.
- Practices like Vat vriksha puja around Banyan tree, Tulsi puja have become very part of everyday life.

Conclusion:

Thus, Living in harmony with Nature has been an integral part of Indian culture. The present day global concerns for sustainable development and conservation of natural resources spanning the two decades between the Stockholm Conference of Environment in 1992 and the United Nations Conference on Human Environment and Development (Earth Summit) at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 are of recent origin in comparison to the long tradition and cultural ethos of nature conservation in India.

Best Answer: Chandler Bing

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Q.26) Why hasn't tourism grown to its true potential in India? What can be done to make tourism thrive in India? Suggest.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Why hasn't tourism grown to its true potential in India?
- Progress being made- Steps being taken by the government.
- What needs to be done to realize the potential.
- Conclusion

Introduction:

With 29 states, each the size of a small country, a rich history and remarkable diversity of culture, India has huge potential in tourism sector. The vast country offers myriad options: 36 world heritage sites and 103 national parks, plus the Taj Mahal in Agra, Rajasthan's hill forts, the holy city of Varanasi, and everything else in between the mountains of the Himalayas and the beaches of Goa. The World Travel & Tourism Council calculated that tourism generated 9.4% of India's GDP in 2017 and supported 8% of its total employment. Despite the potential and the significance, India ranked 40th out of 136 countries overall as per the 2017 report of the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report. India has much untapped potential here.

Why hasn't tourism grown to its true potential in India?

- Hazardous road travel and a lack of affordable hotels hamper international travellers' experience, while high taxes hinder the industry's profitability.
- Tourism (specifically) is not listed in any of the three lists under schedule 7 of the constitution.
- Crime rate: There have been incidents where foreigners were the victims in various crimes ranging from purse snatching to rape/murder.
- Weak infrastructure and stretched bureaucracy.
- Climate change and anthropological interference- In some areas, tiger reserves no longer have tigers.
- Increasing competition.

Progress being made:

India has done quite a lot in recent years to grow its travel and tourism industry.

- Major cleanliness campaign under the Swachh Bharat movement for protecting and preserving the sanctity of monuments of national heritage.
- The government is promoting tourism through the INCREDIBLE INDIA campaign and provides the facility of E-tourist visa for more than 150 countries (and counting).
- On a pilot basis, a 'Incredible India Helpline' has been set up to guide the tourists.

- For development of tourism infrastructure in the country, the ministry has introduced two new schemes: Prasad: Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive and Swadesh Darshan: Integrated Development of Theme-Based Tourist Circuits
- The tourism ministry has split the northeast region into theme-based circuits to boost tourism in the zone under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme. Launch of six tourist circuits- Ramayan Circuit, Desert Circuit, Eco Circuit, Wildlife Circuit and Rural Circuit.

How can India realize its potential to be a tourism hotspot?

While the numbers of foreign travellers to India is rising, but there is still much untapped potential for growth. India can enhance its value proposition by fostering an enabling environment in which the industry can prosper.

- Taking advantage of 600,000 villages, each with their own cultures and heritage; eco-tourism; and cruise tourism to create unique experiences for travellers.
- Integrating the “Incredible India” campaign into a more holistic campaign that includes not only print but also other channels such as digital, social, placement, review sites, and global media – and that focuses on the positives of visitor-created content, while also addressing the challenges these visitors report.
- Enhancing the perception and reality of India as a safe destination by designing and implementing enhanced security protocols.
- Investing in the development of both physical and digital infrastructure in order to confront the issue of last-mile connectivity.
- Taking advantage of the labour force available in India in order to improve tourists' experiences by training skilled and unskilled workers in the hospitality industry, through both public and private programmes.
- Creation of a national tourism board to unify today's fragmented travel and tourism industry. In effect, the lack of a unified body hinders the tourism industry's ability to achieve its potential.
- To complement the holistic approach at the national level, India should also have a state-level approach, developing a few of a state's destinations via public-private cooperation.
- Sustainable tourism by keeping a check on wastage disposal, pollution etc must be ensured.

Conclusion:

The future of both India and especially its travel and tourism industry is bright - if it continues to focus on its opportunities and address its current limitations. The need for public private cooperation in execution and change in mindset of people is crucial.

Best answer 1: Raashi

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Best answer 2: Jyoti Singh

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Q.27) What is 'Indian culture'? Don't you think culture shouldn't be judged or defined from a religious point of view? Isn't that the source of bigoted cultural nationalism? Critically examine.

Synopsis:

Indian culture is the name given by Indians to describe their own set of personal ethics and standards, their version of how people should live. There are many versions of Indian culture. Each such version depends on the region of the person's existence, the region's subculture (same applies), religion, language, gender, profession, education, upbringing etc. The most commonly found aspects in these versions can be considered as Indian culture, but the myriad of cultures and peoples of India can never be appropriately defined or identified by one. Even if sincere attempts are made, it is difficult to any such definitions can do justice.

Indian culture:

Indian culture is just the refinement Indian have made incrementally over years to all the various forms of expressing themselves, interacting among themselves as well as with others and also the way one thinks.

Culture through religious point of view:

India is identified as the birthplace of Hinduism and Buddhism, the third and fourth largest religions. About 84 percent of the population identifies as Hindu. About 13 percent of Indians are Muslim, making it one of the largest Islamic nations in the world. Christians and Sikhs make up a small percentage of the population, and there are even fewer Buddhists and Jains.

Although India is considered as spiritual superpower, but we cannot see our culture through a single religious point of view, rather we can see through the lens of mixed enriched spiritual point of view, which is present reality of India.

Source of bigoted cultural nationalism:

Some leading thinkers have considered how contemporary cultural nationalist ideas have emerged outside of high politics and violence, and in particular, how and why they engage with lower castes people. Anthropologists such as Atreyee Sen have looked at how poor female activists attempt to feminise cultural nationalism's heavily masculine ideas, and so gain a place in the nation.

Best answer: Jayesh mohite

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Q.28) Do you think regional cinema is under threat from mainstream Hindi film industry and Hollywood? What can be done to make regional cinema a popular medium? Discuss.

Introduction:

Globalization has had its effects not only on Indian Trade and Business but also on Indian Cinema Industry. Indian Regional Cinemas like Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam have reached foreign shores and become hugely popular across globe.

Body:

Bollywood and Hollywood is seen as threat by regional cinema industry because:

- Investment: The Budget and Financial earnings of them are very huge and no way matchable by regional movies.
- Story and Script: The stories are easily relatable towards modern day youths and current lifestyle. They are very realistic than idealistic themes of other regional movies.
- Global coverage: Hollywood movies have global coverage due to its language. And Bollywood also has global coverage due to its artists coming from various parts of world, Hindi Native speakers and popularity even in far off places like Russia, Ukraine etc.
- Technology and Effects: Usage of technology, Visual effects, location etc. are far more impressing than regional cinemas.
- Promotion: The amount of Promotion undertaken by these industries sometimes exceed the actual budget of regional movies.

But the threat is only to certain limit:

- Market: Regional Cinema has its own niche market. Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam speakers are spread across continent which has helped regional cinema increase its foot print.
- Foreign acceptance: Tamil and Telugu movies have huge acceptance in countries like Japan, China, UAE etc. Especially the recent Bahubali gained huge response from China. Rajinikanth movies have wide fan base in Korea and Japan.
- Scripts and Story: Regional Cinema has specific themes or regional issues related scripts or based on Mythological stories which has high acceptance from old generation or above 40 years.
- Talent: Regional Cinema sometimes have high talented actors and actress compared to Hollywood and Bollywood like Rajinikanth, Kamal Hassan, Raj Kumar etc.

What can be done to popularize Regional Cinema:

- Realistic scripts.
- Scripts based on modern lifestyle and Youth specific.

- Increased Investment.
- Use of high end Technology.
- Promotions.
- Digital Media presence Like Netflix, Amazon Prime etc.

Conclusion:

In recent times, Regional Movies are also catching up with their Bollywood counterpart with high budget movies and Very good scripts like Bahubali etc. which has been dubbed in several foreign languages. But still there is a long way to go before they can catch up.

Q.29) The very notion of the relationship between Ruler and State changed as a result of Enlightenment. Do you agree? Critically analyse.**Introduction:**

Scientific evolution in Europe also gave rise to intellectual awakening which changed the relationship between the ruler and the ruled. That enlightenment is the reason for freedom which we are enjoying today.

Body:

Many types of theories emerged and people gave ideas of new type of relationship between Ruler and state which started primarily in England and spread to neighborhood.

- Divine right: It put an end to divine right theory and consent rule emerged.
- Separation of powers: Montesquieu, believed in separation of powers and giving limited power to Ruler i.e. executive power in hands of ruler and his ministers, judicial powers with judges.
- Church: The Union between church and state was questioned and tolerance for all religion was started.
- Aristocracy: All positions in state were opened to all classes.
- Rule of Law: Even ruler had to abide by laws.

It also sometimes led to negative consequences:

- Absolute Monarchy: Theory of social contract, where people surrendered their freedom for law and order.
- Dictatorship: French under Napoleon after abolition of Monarchy.
- Anarchy: leading to no authority and disorder.
- State non-interference: It gave rise to concept of Liberalism which led to state non-interference in social and economic life of people. This resulted in Impoverishment of majority of people which can also be cited as reason for great Economic Depression in 1930's.

Conclusion:

The Enlightenment is the reason for the democracy, liberty and freedom that we all have today. Absolute authority corrupts and no authority creates disorder. There should be balance of both for peaceful society.

Best Answer: Aspirant123

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Q.30) The history of democracy derives considerable substance from the American Revolution. Discuss.

INTRODUCTION

American Revolution or the American war of Independence, was the pioneer in giving birth to modern "Democratic values" as well as fighting against the "Imperial culture" and overall spreading the confidence among the suppressed of fighting for their rights, focusing on the "Inviolability of an Individual" and give birth to the "Modern way of life". It is reflected in the adoption of democratic principles throughout the world, India being the largest democracy as an example.

BODY

American Revolution was first among the many Revolutions to follow in the subsequent years like the Russian Revolution, The French Revolution etc, It was majorly shaped up by the following events-

American Revolution -- Philadelphia convention -- Democratic government adopted

The Constitution of America served as a guiding light to the world. Many new features were either introduced for the first time or reignited for the countries of the world such as -

- Sovereignty of people -
- Elected Government - e.g France, India etc.
- Rule of Law.
- Fundamental Rights: e.g- many of the Fundamental rights in India
- Equality before law e.g - Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.
- Independent Judiciary – e.g India
- The Concept of "Free will" (it forms the essence of modern day democracy)

Besides the Constitution, other features take substance from American Revolution such as---

- Fight against 'Imperialism'- strengthening of the belief that imperialism is antithetical, and Imperialism should be ended for democracy to strive.
- The concept of "No taxation without representation" - it was propounded by the Moderate nationalists in India
- Enactment of Written Constitution - "Rex is Lex" substitutes "Lex is Rex"
- Fundamental Rights derived from the bill of rights.
- Justice, liberty and equality- propounded by Locke.
- The role of Church was curtailed
- People's Sovereignty - It was established over the state sovereignty.
- Constitution was made which lays down rules for the state.
- The slogan of - "Give me death or give me liberty", was a great step towards liberty and thus liberty breeds in democratic principles.
- The concept of "Republican motherhood" emerged, the foremost duty of every mother was to instill republican and democratic principles into the child.
- By incorporating proper 'Checks and Balances', the "constitutionalism" democratic principles were sought to be protected.

Even though American Revolution is the pioneer of "Democratic Way of Life" in the modern World and many countries like France, Russia and even India have taken queue from its principles in modern times. Eg- Many Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution. Yet, some negatives of the democratic principles as propounded by the American Revolution, makes us doubt whether things were democratic in true sense, such as-

- Franchise was very limited- on base of property, women were not allowed to vote
- Slavery continued till its abolition in 1861.
- Rise of slavery and racial discrimination goes against equality
- USA followed the concept of "Men of property" - Capitalism created poor working conditions for the middle class.
- America expanded to the west and displaced ethnic communities of Red Indians

CONCLUSION

Hence, although American Revolution had certain negatives, they could be only because of the democratic principles were in their nascent stage and the value structure was not completely evolved. Even then, The American War of Independence formed a great foundation for countries throughout the world in years to come, especially India.

Q.31) Both the American and the French Revolution were based on the ideas of Enlightenment but had different repercussions at home. Do you agree? Substantiate with the help of suitable reasoning.

Introduction:

Enlightenment period of Europe corresponding to 18th century was an intellectual movement which considered human reasoning will light the way to human happiness. American revolution (1775-83) and French revolution of 1789 were influenced by ideas of thinkers from this period.

Body:

Various thinkers who influenced with their thoughts

- John Locke asserted the right of people to change government that did not protect natural rights of life, liberty and property.
- Baron de Montesquieu declared powers should not be concentrated in the hands of any one individual—separation of powers.
- Jean Jacques Rousseau stated that society should be ruled by the general will of the people— social contract theory in which he outlined the conditions for legitimate government.

These ideas influenced both the revolutions in following way

- Emphasis on democratic principles like people's sovereignty.
Ex: establishment of national assembly to frame constitution. Doing away with monarch in France.
- Call to maintain democratic values like liberty, equality, justice.
Ex:
 - a) Britain imposed trade restrictions, taxes like stamp duty which were unfair. Thus, Americans revolted against exploitative British policy. They asked for representation in British parliament by raising slogan of no taxation without representation.
 - b) In France, certain privileges were enjoyed by nobility, clergy, guilds against which people protested.

However, both countries faced some of repercussions post revolutions like

- France
 - a) Faced instability because of clash of interests Feudalism vs Modernity, Monarchy vs democracy. Conflicting ideologies within national convention like jacobins, girondist ultimately leading to reign of terror under Jacobian ruler Robospierre.
 - b) Country fell under dictatorship of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- America
 - a) Establishment of stable democratic federal government.
 - b) However, increasing differences between northern and southern states on issues like slavery culminated into civil war.

Conclusion:

These two revolutions influenced by the ideas of enlightenment age altered the course of history by fracturing the traditional political systems of monarchy, colonies and feudalism.

Best Answer: Ankur

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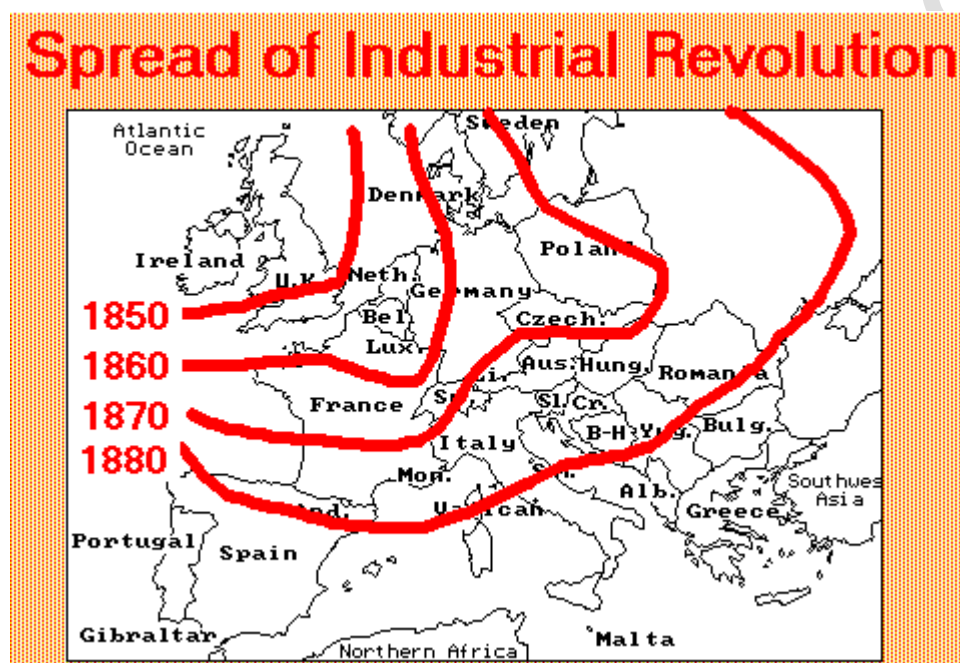
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Q.32) Why were other European countries slower to industrialise than Britain? Discuss.**Approach:**

- Introduction
- Why were other European countries slower to industrialise?
- Conclusion

Introduction:

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. This time period saw the mechanization of agriculture and textile manufacturing and a revolution in power, including steam ships and railroads, that effected social, cultural and economic conditions.

**Why industrialization in Britain was easy?**

Several factors that converged in Britain in the mid-18th century and created just the right environment for the rise of industrialization.

- Agricultural changes - British farmers were making good use of new agricultural techniques and tools that allowed them to increase their productivity. Fewer people could grow more food, even enough to feed a large labor force.
- Population boom - Britain's population doubled between 1750 and 1800. The nation had more people to work in factories and more people to purchase manufactured goods.
- Economic innovations - Britain had developed an economic framework, including banks and a stock market, which could handle increases in economic activity.
- New ideas and a scientific viewpoint - The British people were explorers who believed in human progress and scientific advancement. They were constantly making new discoveries about how the world worked.

- Transportation foundations - Britain had plenty of navigable rivers, decent roads, and canals that could transport raw materials to factories and products to consumers.
- Natural resources - Britain's large deposits of coal and iron provided power for new factories.
- A supportive government - The British government encouraged commerce, gave patents to protect inventors, offered financial perks to industrialists, and maintained a hands-off policy that pleased businessmen.

Why other European countries could not industrialize when Britain did?

- Other European countries were slower to industrialize than Britain because the French Revolution caused political turmoil that interrupted communication, slowed trade, caused inflation throughout Europe.
- Britain had huge empire and thus a trade network with numerous colonies - These colonies provided raw materials and a market for finished goods. This was not the case with other European countries.
- Further the benefits of huge demographic dividend, supportive government, natural resources etc, which Britain had was not there with any other European country.

Conclusion:

Thus, by end of 19th century whole of Europe was under the wave of industrial revolution making the region economically superior at the expense of their colonies.

Best answer: DECEMBER.

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Q.33) Which factors were responsible to cause the nations of Europe to engage in imperialist activities? What were their implications? Discuss.

Synopsis:

Prior to the 19th century, Europe's interactions with Asia and Africa had mostly been limited to holding trading posts on the continent. Content to make money from these commercial outlets, Europe usually didn't impose direct rule onto these areas. However, as the 19th century progressed, a shift occurred. In this period of New Imperialism, Europeans began to seek formal political control over foreign and overseas areas.

Five factors for Imperialism by Europeans:

Various motives prompt empires to seek to expand their rule over other countries or territories. These include economic, exploratory, ethnocentric, political, and religious motives.

- **Economic:** Imperial governments, and private companies under those governments, sought ways to maximize profits. Economic expansion demanded cheap labor, access to or control of markets to sell or buy products, and natural resources such as precious metals and land; governments have met these demands by tribute or by plunder.
- **Exploratory:** Imperial nations or their citizens wanted to explore territory that was, to them, unknown. Sometimes they did this for the purpose of medical or scientific research.
- **Ethnocentric:** Imperial nations sometimes believed that their cultural values or beliefs were superior to other nations or groups. Imperial conquest, they believed, would bring successful culture to inferior people.
- **Political:** Patriotism and growing imperial power spurred countries to compete with others for supremacy. It's a matter of national pride, prestige and security. Empires sought strategic territory to ensure access for their navies and armies around the world.
- **Religious:** During imperial expansion, religious people sometimes set out to convert new members of their religion and, thus, their empire. Christian missionaries from Europe, for example, established churches in conquered territories during the nineteenth century.

The Consequences of Imperialism:

Imperialism is never considered as a good cause and effect. At first when it occurs it may seem as a positive effect, but in the long run, for example in this case it was a negative effect. All Africans and Asians were heavily exploited and were given no rights to do anything even though the mother countries gave them modern culture. Colonies inside colonies would fight because they wanted independence and have their own government and rule. There were many ethnics group that had nationalistic feelings but could not accomplish anything and become a free nation because of Imperialism. The effects were many, but probably the most important effects were:

- Natural resources of America, Africa and Asia were exploited
- It founded the bases if Industrialization and the European powers became rich.
- It created global superpowers like Great Britain which could have caused the World Wars to be global.
- It gave technology raise and it has led to development of modernity all over the world, health parameters, social parameters and economic parameters have enhanced after imperialism.

Best answer: Tango ISM

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Q.34) 19th century imperialism came in various forms. Can you identify those forms? Discuss their features.

Introduction:

The Imperialism refers to policy, practice, or advocacy of extending the power and dominion of a nation especially by direct territorial acquisitions or by gaining indirect control over the political or economic life of other areas.

Body:

Forms of Imperialism:

- Colonization: India, Srilanka, Myanmar etc.
- Dominions: Australia, Canada, New Zealand etc.
- Protectorates: Sikkim before 1975, Egypt after WW-I.
- Leaseholds: Hong Kong for 100 years with British, Panama Canal.
- Extra Territorial: British overseas territory, French overseas territory.
- Sphere of Influence: China giving Economic Aid to African countries, USA, UK giving economic aid to European and Asian Countries etc.

Features of Imperialism:

- Slavery: Caribbean Islands, South America before Civil War etc.
- Racism: Racial Superiority.
- Cultural Imposition: Christian missionary in India, USA etc.
- Military power: British conquest of Southern India. Ex: Carnatic wars, Battle of Plassey, Buxar etc.
- Proxy Rule: Powerful countries replace local government with their proxies and influence policy making.
- Economic exploitation: Drain of Wealth from India.
- Raw material exploitation: Periphery countries are Raw material providers for Industrial or imperial powers.
- Education: Imposition of Western style of education and erosion of Indigenous education and its value system.

Note: 1-2 lines explanation is required for each point.

Conclusion:

There was a saying that "Sun never Set on British Empire". This shows how the Imperial British has imposed its rule across Globe at some point of time. Today imperialism has taken shape in form of Globalization as Neo-Imperialism.

No Best Answer.

Q.35) The history of democracy derives considerable substance from the American Revolution. Discuss.

INTRODUCTION

American Revolution or the American war of Independence, was the pioneer in giving birth to modern "Democratic values" as well as fighting against the "Imperial culture" and overall spreading the confidence among the suppressed of fighting for their rights, focusing on the "Inviolability of an Individual" and give birth to the "Modern way of life". It is reflected in the adoption of democratic principles throughout the world, India being the largest democracy as an example.

BODY

American Revolution was first among the many Revolutions to follow in the subsequent years like the The Russian Revolution, The French Revolution etc, It was majorly shaped up by the following events-

American Revolution -- Philadelphia convention -- Democratic government adopted

The Constitution of America served as a guiding light to the world. Many new features were either introduced for the first time or reignited for the countries of the world such as -

- Sovereignty of people -
- Elected Government - e.g France, India etc.
- Rule of Law.
- Fundamental Rights ; e.g- many of the Fundamental rights in India
- Equality before law e.g - Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.
- Independent Judiciary – e.g India
- The Concept of "Free will" (it forms the essence of modern day democracy)

Besides the Constitution, other features take substance from American Revolution such as---

- Fight against 'Imperialism'- strengthening of the belief that imperialism is antithetical , and Imperialism should be ended for democracy to strive.
- The concept of "No taxation without representation" - it was propounded by the Moderate nationalists in India
- Enactment of Written Constitution - "Rex is Lex" substitutes "Lex is Rex"
- Fundamental Rights derived from the bill of rights.
- Justice, liberty and equality- propounded by Locke.
- The role of Church was curtailed
- People's Sovereignty - It was established over the state sovereignty.
- Constitution was made which lays down rules for the state.
- The slogan of - "Give me death or give me liberty", was a great step towards liberty and thus liberty breeds in democratic principles.
- The concept of "Republican motherhood" emerged, the foremost duty of every mother was to instill republican and democratic principles into the child.
- By incorporating proper 'Checks and Balances', the "constitutionalism" democratic principles were sought to be protected.

Even though American Revolution is the pioneer of “Democratic Way of Life” in the modern World and many countries like France, Russia and even India have taken queue from its principles in modern times. Eg- Many Fundamental Rights in Indian Constitution. Yet, some negatives of the democratic principles as propounded by the American Revolution, makes us doubt whether things were democratic in true sense, such as-

- Franchise was very limited- on base of property, women were not allowed to vote
- Slavery continued till its abolition in 1861.
- Rise of slavery and racial discrimination goes against equality
- USA followed the concept of "Men of property" - Capitalism created poor working conditions for the middle class.
- America expanded to the west and displaced ethnic communities of Red Indians

CONCLUSION

Hence, although American Revolution had certain negatives, they could be only because of the democratic principles were in their nascent stage and the value structure was not completely evolved. Even then, The American War of Independence formed a great foundation for countries throughout the world in years to come, especially India.

Q.36) Problems that still plague Africa today often have their roots in imperialism. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer.

Introduction:

With the expansion of European industrial revolution need for assured sources of raw materials, guaranteed markets and profitable investment outlets finally led to colonization of Africa by European powers.

Body:

Today, Africa faces numerous challenges like Poverty, Hunger, violence, political instability, Ethnic conflicts, border issues, poor health and education facilities, Lower economic growth. Some of these problems are traced back to European imperialism like

Political problem:

- The blind partition of African borders (Berlin conference 1884-85) caused the disintegration of same ethnic groups into different countries and the merging together of different ethnic groups into same countries. This, in turn, resulted in several intrastate conflicts in Rwanda, Nigeria and Sudan and interstate conflicts like Kenya-Somalia and Ethiopia-Somalia.
- Weak political entities resulting from lack of cohesion among diverse groups. Ex: Nigeria.
- Deliberately pursued policy of uneven development in colonies. Ex: In Nigeria and Ghana, the South developed at a pace faster than the North. This has complicated nation building efforts.

Economic problem:

- Under colonialism, African farmers were required to grow cash crops for export at the expense of subsistence farming and this legacy has continued with features like Cash crop-based, mono-cultural economies, foreign orientation. This has an impact in the current food crisis on the continent.
- Colonial powers did not develop any industries and were focused on just extracting resources. Today African nations require huge investment for industrial development.

Conclusion:

Colonialism has now disappeared from the continent but some of its problems are still haunting the continent and have to be addressed.

Best answer: Akash

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Q.37) Nationalism, imperialism, and militarism help set the stage for World War I. Comment.

Approach:

- Introduction- Definition of nationalism, imperialism, militarism in short.
- How these three helped set the stage for WW I
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Nationalism is an extreme form of patriotism or loyalty to one's country. Nationalists place the interests of their own country above those of other countries. Imperialism is a system where a powerful nation-state seizes or controls territories outside its own borders. These territories are claimed and governed as colonies. Militarism is the incorporation of military personnel and ideas into civilian government – and the belief that military power is essential for national strength.

Nationalism as cause of WW I:

Nationalism was prevalent in early 20th century Europe and became a significant cause of World War I.

- Pre-war nationalism was fuelled by wars, imperial conquests and rivalry, political rhetoric, newspapers and popular culture.
- British nationalism was fuelled by a century of comparative peace and prosperity.
- German nationalism was a new phenomenon, emerging from the unification of Germany in 1871. It became fascinated with German imperial expansion.

- Rising nationalism was also a factor in the Balkans, where Slavic Serbs and others sought independence and autonomy from the political domination of Austria-Hungary.

It was this pan-Slavic nationalism that inspired the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo in June 1914, an event that led directly to the outbreak of World War I.

Imperialism as cause of WW I:

- Several European nations-maintained empires in the decades before World War I. The British Empire was by far the largest.
- The pre-war period saw European powers scramble to acquire the new colonial possessions. Much of this occurred in Africa, where Britain, France and Germany all vied for land and control.
- This 'scramble for empire' fuelled rivalry and led to several diplomatic incidents, such as two Moroccan crises.
- The decline of another imperial power, the Ottoman Empire, attracted the attention of European powers, who sought territory, influence or access in the Balkans and eastern Europe.

Militarism as cause of WW I:

- Militarism was strongest in Germany, where the kaiser relied heavily on his military commanders and the civilian legislature exerted little or no control over the military.
- Militarists were also driven by experiences and failures in previous wars, such as the Crimean War, Boer War and Russo-Japanese War.
- Militarism, combined with new weapons, emerging technologies and developments in industrial production, fuelled a European arms race in the late 1800s and early 1900s.
- Influenced by nationalism and advice from military commanders, European governments ramped up military spending, purchasing new weaponry and increasing the size of armies and navies.

Conclusion:

The above three factors thus created a ground where the world war couldn't be avoided.

Best answer: Rashmi

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Q.38) What factors prompted the United States to enter the First World War? What were the consequences of the United States entering the war? Discuss.

Synopsis:

Introduction:

United States had remained neutral during the initial years, though it did support the allied powers in kind. The initial pledge of Neutrality by Woodrow Wilson came to an end and United States entered World War 1 on the side of the allies in 1917.

Body:**Causes of the entry of USA into WW1:**

Economic Interests: The government of USA and businessmen had provided huge loans to British and French governments to help in their war efforts, defeat of allied powers would have meant huge losses to America.

Atrocities in Belgium: Germany's invasion of Belgium and subsequent atrocities on the citizens of neutral state had led to strong anti-German feeling in America.

Sinking of the Lusitania: British passenger ship Lusitania was sunk by German U-boat, which had many American citizens, this stained the relations between USA and Germany.

Resumption of submarine attacks: Germany had agreed not to attack civilian ships post the sinking of Lusitania, but it resumed the attacks soon after which finally compelled the USA to enter the war to support Allied powers.

Zimmermann Telegram: In 1917, German Foreign Minister Arthur Zimmermann sent a telegram to Mexico suggesting that if the US should declare war on Germany, Mexico should declare war on the US. In return, Mexico would get back the territory lost in the Mexican-American War. This telegram was intercepted and made public. This led to USA's entry into the WW1.

Consequences of United States entering the war:

- Entry of American troops was the greatest physical and morale booster for the tired and exhausted armies of the Allied powers.
- America helped in the Second battle of Marne and defeated Germany marking the end of final attempt at victory.
- The experience of American army helped in formation of innovative strategies against Central Power.
- Rise of US as a world power – With European powers struggling with death, destruction and debt; US rose as the new superpower.
- It resulted in treaty of Versailles, which further led to the resentment in the Germany on the one side and Russia and Italy on the other side as they were not given the importance they deserve aftermath of WWI.

Conclusion:

The entry of United States into the WW1 was probably the most significant event of 20th century which had far reaching repercussions throughout the world. It led to the emergence of United States as the new power centre and of a new world order.

Best Answer: vipasha parul

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Q.39) How did World War I change the balance of economic power in the world? Analyse.**Synopsis:**

The world's great powers assembled in two opposing alliances: The Allies (British Empire, France and the Russian Empire) versus the Central Powers (Germany and Austria-Hungary). WWI lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 November 1918. It covers the economic mobilization of Labor, industry and agriculture. It deals with economic warfare such as the blockade of Germany, and with some issues closely related to the economy, such as military issues of transportation.

Reason being The Germans, Austro-Hungarians were seeking to raise her prestige to new heights with another war in Europe, a throwback to 19th Century thinking, as they wanted to grab more colonies at large as it was the time of industrialisation, all of the powers were mainly concern about the resources and raw materials from the less developed part of the world.

Consequences of WWI in economic sphere:

- The fall of Russian empire after October revolution 1917, this resulted in the formation of USSR.
- Emergence of USA as a super power, it had supplied earlier arms and ammunition to the European powers, it had maintained that non-interference policy till Germany attacked the civilian ships in the sea.
- Beginning of the end of European supremacy, as Britain, France and other power nations in Europe lost their power and they took loans from the America, this made them to lose their power at the end of the war.
- Japan became a powerful country in Asia, as it has started becoming the industrialised nation, and it took part at one point of time.
- Germany and Austria has suffered losses and they had to pay reparations.
- Britain and France, they lost their soldiers and they were debt ridden.
- It had impacted on Asian countries as well like India and south East Asian countries, in many spheres their resources has been diverted for these nations and war.
- This time period was also called as roaring 20's of America as their economy boomed at this stage of the period.

Conclusion:

WWI has resulted in changes in different spheres, as it has consequences in economy, political, social. That led to the abolition of Monarchy in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Russia, which had resulted in the harsh clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, finally resulted in the Second World War. Even this led to the great depression in the 1929, which is a larger consequence of WWI. So we can say that balance of power post world war was shifted from European countries to the America and it had played a major role in shaping the world afterwards.

Best answer: Tango IM

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Q.40) What is Fascism? What are its characteristics? Discuss. How did it affect the world?**Introduction:**

Fascism was considered as Inter-war phenomena and not as ideology. The term fascism comes from Latin word "Facsi" which symbolise "Bundle of rods" which implies Unity and Solidarity.

Body:**Characteristics:**

- Supremacy of State: There is nothing outside state, nothing above state and nothing beyond state.
- Totalitarian state: State controls both Public and Private life of its subjects.
- Duty of Citizens: There are no rights but only duties of citizens towards state.
- Obedience to Authority: They believe in Moral freedom i.e. absolute obedience to state.
- Junta Rule: State is led by small sections of Elite Junta.
- All powerful leader: All powers are concentrated in hands of leader who is considered as Super Man.
- Self-Sufficiency: Minimum interference with International Economy.
- Corporate state: State as mediator between Capitalist and Workers.

How it affected the world:

- Expansionist policy: They believed in Imperialism/Expansionist foreign policy.
- Dictatorship: Led to fall of Democracy.
- Hyper-Nationalism: Superiority of Nation.
- Gender Discrimination: They confined women to role of Mothers and Home makers.
- War mongering: They believed and Justified war. "War is to men what Maternity is to Women".

Note: 1-2 Lines explanation is required for all points. Only basic requirements in explanation is given here.

Conclusion:

Some scholars blame it on World war –I which created militaristic nationalism that resulted into Fascism. But one fact worth mentioning is, it was due to rise of Fascism in Europe and Japan that led to World War – II.

Best Answer: GOG

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Q.41) What is Totalitarianism? How did it affect Russia? Discuss.**INTRODUCTION**

Reducing individuals to mere numbers, giving complete importance to state, not recognizing the inviolability of the individual are the basic features of Totalitarianism. It started as being perceived as a panacea for most problems during that time with the help of charismatic leadership, but ended as being the worst period in human history, with worst forms of barbarianism in different intensities & different forms in different parts of the world.

BODY

Totalitarianism is a form of government which involves complete submission of people to the government. The State recognizes no limits to its authority and strives to control every aspect of public and private life wherever feasible. Not only this but, it also tries to control their thoughts, even people's private thinking must conform completely with its ruling ideology. The perceived need for revolutionary change in the society from top to bottom is used as rationale for this type of control. It involves single mass party rule lead by a dictator, popular support to the ideology of party & intolerance towards activities with harmful intention towards that ideology.

Examples of Totalitarianism in the world in the past were-

- Italy under Benito Mussolini
- Germany under Hitler
- Spain under Francisco Franco
- USSR under Stalin.

Totalitarianism regime carries out its ideology through the following features-

- Glorification of war
- Giving primacy to states.
- Propagating the Individuals have no rights but only duties.
- Against Democracy
- Imperialist Foreign Policy
- One party Dominance
- Charismatic leader

In Russia the concept of Totalitarianism was gradually employed by Stalin which has many interrelated impacts on state of Russia

POSITIVE EFFECTS

- **Nationalism of Natural Resources and Industries**
 - Hundreds of factories were setup and Russia recorded impressive growth
 - However, heavy focus on industrialized goods- lead to lack of access to basics by common man.
- **Five year Plan Concept**
 - It helped to shift focus on many sectors one by one.
 - eg- 3rd FYP - focus on armament sector, 5th FYP - focus on heavy industries.
- **Collective farming**
 - It improved agriculture efficiency and diverted extra workers to industrial sector
- **Focus on Science and Technology**

NEGATIVE EFFECTS

- **Heavy focus on Military**
 - It was due to one party rule, with ultimate objective of Spread of Communism to the western countries, it placed USSR as the supreme military power, this drained the economic resources of USSR
- **No private property**
- **Collective farming**
 - Lands were collected and everyone was made to work on collective level, so no matter how hard you work all were given same wage, this lead to the stagnation of Agriculture.
- **Russia's authority over other nations**
 - Excessive interference lead to decrease in confidence of other associated nation.
- **Religious impact**
 - It tried to eliminate religious bonding.
 - Police destroyed churches & killing church leaders or by sending them to labour camps.
- **Purge**
 - Stalin put in place the system of Purge- no trial and opposition of any opposition member.
- **Absence of Rights**
 - Free speech, freedom of association and even freedom to garner a particular ideology was absent. Stalin used secret police to keep a control on people.
- **Execution of political personalities by labeling them counter-revolutionaries.**

CONCLUSION

Thus, totalitarianism is focused too much on centralized form of leadership, eventually leading to dictatorship - it goes against the ethos of democracy, considering people just as means to achieve the end of 'Glorification of the state'. In Russia as well the policy of Stalinism was amended by Khrushchev and later by Gorbachev, but the imprint of Totalitarianism was so deep that finally manifested in the breakup of USSR.

BEST ANSWER: Vipasha Parul

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Q.42) How was Mao's vision of communism different from that of Lenin? Analyse.

Introduction:

Communism aims to achieve classless, stateless society with community ownership of resources where there is no inequality on the basis of income. Revolutions in Russia under Vladimir Lenin and in China under Mao Zedong were both inspired by Marxism which aimed to establish communist state.

Body:

Though both revolutions were based on the ideas of Karl Marx, they were modified according to circumstances and atmosphere in which revolution took place.

Mao's vision of communism differed from Lenin in following sense

- While Lenin held that urban workers should form the revolutionary vanguard. Mao Zedong, on the other hand, believed that Communist revolutions should gestate among the rural peasantry, who would later join with their proletariat comrades in the cities to form classless paradises.
- Concept of New democracy in Maoism states that socialism can only be built through collaboration of all classes that includes peasants, proletariat and bourgeoisie while under democratic centralism concept of Lenin there would be communist party as the vanguard of proletariat which would ban all parties and create one party socialist-republic.
- Lenin promoted spread of communism in other countries (communist international) while Mao restricted himself to domestic area.
- Lenin focused on establishing heavy industries while Mao emphasized on decentralized industrial development. Ex: backyard furnaces-steel production.
- Mao believed that Bourgeois menace is ever-present, so there must be vigilant to prevent the corruption which culminated into Cultural Revolution of 1967-1977.

Conclusion:

Thus Mao Zedong adopted communism in a way to suit poor, backward, agrarian, non-industrialised china.

Best Answer: suraj sharma

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Q.43) What were the results of Mao Zedong's Great Leap Forward and Cultural Revolution? Analyse.

Synopsis:

How successful was the great leap forward in achieving Mao's aims and its results?

Only months after Mao Zedong launched the great leap forward, things started to go wrong. Everywhere, party workers urged people to produce more and to produce it faster. As a result, old and overworked machines fell apart under the strain.

- Introduction of collective farming and as a unit of local governance.
- Decentralisation of economic goods, they have started producing goods, farm produce in large scale to get everyone in the society as a commune, they started producing in the home level.
- Factory workers fell asleep at their benches and suffered accidents through careless brought on by exhaustion. It wasn't only the factories that the Great Leap forward failed to take off.
- The backyard steel campaign also failed. Three million of the eleven million tonnes of steel made in backyard furnaces were too impure for industrial use and had to be thrown away as scrap.
- But worse was to come, so many furnaces were built that, eventually, one person in ten was employed in making steel. This took people away from the fields, reducing the amount of food that could be grown. The furnaces also used so much of the country's coal supplies that railway locomotives had no fuel to run.

Resulted in on all round disruption of the economy, like the steel [produced by the population is not useful for the industry which led to the bank corrupt by 1976, and large scale famines, which was resulted in the malnourishment and premature deaths of 40 million people has taken place.

Cultural Revolution:

In 1966, China's Communist leader Mao Zedong launched what became known as the Cultural Revolution in order to reassert his authority over the Chinese government. Believing that current Communist leaders were taking the party, and China itself, in the wrong direction, Mao called on the nation's youth to purge the "impure" elements of Chinese society and revive the revolutionary spirit that had led to victory in the civil war 20

decades earlier and the formation of the People's Republic of China. The Cultural Revolution continued in various phases until Mao's death in 1976, and its tormented and violent legacy would resonate in Chinese politics and society for decades to come.

Effects of Cultural Revolution:

- Wide spread indoctrination of young people to convince themselves and others that agriculture is more important than the industrial development.
- There is fear in the teachers, doctors, lawyers and intellectuals at large as they don't know their fate after that.
- There is rift developed between Chinese society, where one side agriculturist and other side young population.

Conclusion:

Both these events are land mark events in the Chinese history and although it has harmed and devastated the Chinese society in short term, but in the long term it provided impetus for the economic development of the Chinese society. And although the moderates did not allow him a say in running the economy, he continued to have great influence over the masses of the people. He used this influence in 1966 to rid of the moderates by starting a new political revolution that would soon be known throughout the world as the Cultural Revolution. So Mao Zedong's great plans for china had failed, he was not head of state anymore but the people's liberation army of four million men supported him, all the ranks had been abolished so the soldiers were equal.

Best Answer: John Nash

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Q.44) The experience of decolonisation post 1945 in Africa and Asia stand in sharp contrast to each other. Critically comment.

Introduction:

Decolonization refers to an Act of getting rid of colonization. Between 1945 to 1960 dozens of Nations in Asia and Africa achieved Independence from European Masters after a long struggle.

Body:

Asia and Africa's struggle for independence stand in sharp Contrast to each other:

- Spillover effect: In Asia starting from India, majority of nation got independent within few years but in Africa it continued for decades.
- Peaceful Transition: There were no large scale violence in Asia but in Africa it resulted after civil and Ethnic wars.
- Discrimination: Religious and Caste based discrimination was highlight of Asia. In Africa it is racial Discrimination which was dominant.

- Democratic System: In Asia after independence, democracy prevailed except Pakistan but most of former colonies of Africa fell into Dictatorship.
- Cold war: Cold war fights reached the borders of Asia but it had least effect in Africa.
- Sovereignty: Most of Asia gained sovereignty in its external and internal matters but still Colonial influence exists in Africa. Ex: French intervention in Chad, Mali etc.
- Border Demarcation: National boundaries were demarcated based on Religious and Geographical lines but it was absent in Africa where still Civil war is going on for nation based on Ethnicity.
- Developing Economies: Most of Asian Nations followed path of Development and have achieved certain level of economic development unlike in Africa which falls under least Developed nation categories except some regions.

There are certain similarities in both of their struggles:

- Inspirations: Both continents derived inspiration from Western Educated elites like Mahatma Gandhi, Nehru, Sardar Patel, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah etc.
- Administration: Both country still follows European institutional systems in Administration like Bureaucracy and Judiciary.
- War: War followed in both continents after independence like Indo-Pak wars, Vietnam Wars, Arab-Israel wars, Algerian wars etc.

Conclusion:

Decolonization was a result of pressure from newly emerging world powers like US and USSR. UN also played a big role in peaceful transition. But new problem has emerged in name of Globalization which is being termed as US led Neo-Colonization.

Best Answer: DeerHunter

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Q.45) How did the policy of apartheid affect South Africa? Also discuss the struggle in South Africa that ended the apartheid regime.

INTRODUCTION

Apartheid was a system of institutionalized racial segregation that existed in South Africa from 1948s to early 1990s for Imperial gains. It was characterized by authoritarian political culture based on baasskap (white supremacy) . The economic legacy and social effects of apartheid continue to the present day.

BODY

As Apartheid's literal meaning meant "Separateness" it led to total isolation and exclusion of natives from Political, Social and Economical scenario, the effects could be seen in various spheres according to the following ways-

- **Political Suppression**
 - Blacks were not allowed to vote or participate in important political processes.
 - Denied all political rights to African blacks.
 - There was no Black representation in the government.
 - South Africa faced arms embargo and sanctions from UN.
- **Social Suppression**
 - Deprived of any rights, blacks were confined to small locations.
 - Blacks were allotted to separate lands called "homelands"
 - Separate Schools and Hospitals were opened for Blacks and Whites.
- **Income inequalities**
 - Whites were involved in top jobs, whereas Blacks were involved in labor and maid jobs.
- **Culturally**
 - Inter-racial marriages were prohibited under Marriage Act.
 - Non whites were not allowed to use specific public places
- **Economically**
 - Deprived of any economic resources.
 - Made to work for long hours on low wages.
 - Land from the whites was taken away and redistributed among the blacks.
- **Educationally**
 - Meager and basic educational qualifications were provided to the natives
 - Only one tenth of the budget was allocated in comparison to the budget allocated in white schools.
 - Blacks were allowed to take courses only relevant to labor class.
- **Psychological Effect**
 - It captured the imagination of population of South Africa.
 - It crushed the confidence of the Blacks.
 - The 'Superiority of whites' was ingrained in their mental construct.
 - The effects of psychological suppression could be seen even today.

Struggle which ended the Apartheid consists of the following ways -

- **Embraced violence**
 - In the earlier phase, the movement used violent means and methods. Eg- Bombing and Shooting officials
- **Preference to Non violence by Mandela**
 - Mandela was inspired by M.K.Gandhi and the freedom struggle of India.

- He, kept the struggle in South Africa **Non Violent**
- **Civil Disobedience and Non Cooperation** were some of the methods used to promote the Non violent freedom struggle.
- His determination and resolve did not weaken even after spending 27 years in jail.
- **Institutionalized Revolt**
 - The creation of '**African National Congress**' played to be major institutional vehicles of resistance.
 - The revolt was carried out in a phased , planned manner by the efforts of ANC.
- **Series of Protests**
 - The African National Congress in 1955 adopted a "Freedom Charter", which asserted that South Africa, belongs to all those who live in it.
 - In 1963, police arrested popular leader, Nelson Mandela and put him in prison where he remained till 1990.
 - During 1970s ,the Black students raised their voices at the world stage , resulting which UN General Assembly denounced Apartheid in 1976
 - Under International pressure, the national party government in South Africa agreed to take back racial acts & by 1994, a new Constitution free of racial discrimination was enacted and implemented.
- **International Influence**
 - The Decolonization process throughout the world had a great effect.
 - The UNGA resolution put an immediate end to so called "Racial Discrimination"
 - The independence of Mozambique and Angola lead to the final realization of the suppressive rule.
 - Non Aligned movement supported the South African struggle

CONCLUSION

Though Apartheid was exploitative and biased in all dimensions had to be scrapped off, with growing modernization and democratic values throughout the world. But, more importantly it would always remind us about the dark ages of human history and the way the struggle was carried out to end Apartheid, plays a huge role in the mental construct on the ideology of people around the world. The Struggle for Apartheid has strengthened the resolve for peaceful, non violent struggle around the world and increased the value for democracy.

BEST ANSWER : GOG

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Q.46) What do you understand by the policies of 'glasnost' and 'perestroika'? Examine their effects on the economic, social and political spheres of life in the Soviet Union.

Introduction:

Mikhail Gorbachev came out with the policies of 'perestroika' and 'glasnost' to reform distraught Soviet Union and to democratise communist party.

Body:

Perestroika refers to the reconstruction of the political and economic system established by the Communist Party.

- Politically, contested elections were introduced to reflect the democratic practices of Western society and allow citizens to have a slight say in government.
- Economically, Perestroika called for de-monopolization and some semi-private businesses to function, ending the price controls established by the government for the past seven decades. The goal was to create a semi-free market system, reflecting successful capitalist practices in the economies of Germany, Japan, and the United States.

The term Glasnost means "openness" and was the name for the social and political reforms to bestow more rights and freedoms upon the Soviet people. Its goals were to include more people in the political process through freedom of expression.

Though both reforms looked progressive, they had unintended consequences in

Economic sphere:

Permitting individual enterprise, devolving more powers to factories, and legalizing cooperatives resulted into increased investments. However, it also produced unintended consequences. The reforms had succeeded in abandoning the old system without implementing in its place a feasible new economic system. Price levels were unpredictable, some displaying the participation of government and some reflected what consumers would pay. Declining production, shortages and inflation were consequences.

Political sphere:

- Introduction of popular vote concept resulted into defeat of many communist leaders. Thus, loosened grip of communist party over government.
- Sinatra doctrine fuelled regional aspirations with countries like Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia seeking independent statehood.

Social sphere:

- Freedom of expression led to decreased censoring of the media, which in effect allowed writers and journalists to expose news of government corruption and the depressed condition of the Soviet people. Thus, social unrest grew among the people.

Conclusion:

The effects of reforms were mixed; while more social freedoms were permitted, the economy was in deterioration and social unrest was growing among the people. Thus, Glasnost and Perestroika eventually helped cause the fall of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War.

Best Answer: Aishwarya Singh

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Q.47). The reunification of Germany had a profound impact on Germany's role in international politics. Discuss.

Approach:

- Introduction- Brief on unification of Germany.
- Impact on Germany's role in international politics
- Conclusion

Introduction:

The **German reunification** was the process in 1990 in which the East Germany became part of the West Germany to form the reunited nation of Germany. The four occupying power (the Soviet Union, the United States, the United Kingdom and France) produced the so-called "Two Plus Four Treaty" granting full sovereignty to a unified German state. The two parts were previously bound by a number of limitations stemming from their post-World War II status as occupied regions.

Impact on Germany:

- Economic transformation- Unification meant more resources to the nation. While East Germany was rich of natural resources, the west was rich in other factors like labour, capital, market.
- It resulted into Stable government and democracy in the country.

Impact on Germany's role in International politics:

- Germany occupied central position in the affairs of European Union. The nation has now grown up to become an important member of the G-4 group.
- It resulted into dilution of soviet propaganda eventually resulting into fall of USSR.
- It was a win of capitalism over socialism. As it was the East Germany (part of the communist Soviet Bloc) which finally ceded to West Germany (part of the capitalist bloc).
- Relations between France and Germany improved after the reunification.

Conclusion:

The reunification of Germany was thus a historic event resulting into profound impact on almost all the dimensions globally especially with regards to international politics.

Best answer: Aishwarya Singh

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Q.48) What was the Young Bengal Movement? What were its objectives?

Approach:

- Introduction- About Young Bengal Movement
- Its objectives
- Analysis- Criticism and success
- Conclusion

Introduction:

The **Young Bengal** movement was a group of radical Bengali free thinkers emerging from Hindu College, Calcutta. They were also known as Derozians, after their firebrand teacher at Hindu College, Henry Louis Vivian Derozio.

Ideology:

- The Young Bengals were inspired and excited by the spirit of free thought and revolt against the existing social and religious structure of Hindu society.
- Young Bengal followed classical economics, and was composed of free traders who took inspiration from Jeremy Bentham, Adam Smith, and David Ricardo.
- The movement was inspired by French revolution.

Objectives:

- They wanted to promote radical ideas through teachings and by organizing debates and discussions on Literature, History, Philosophy and Science.
- The basic motto of Derozio was to spread intellectual revolution among young students. He was a great propounder of liberal thinking.
- Curbing social evils like child marriage, child labour, sati etc. Promoting women education.
- Spreading ideas of French revolution like liberty, fraternity and equality.
- They wanted to promote value based and rational thinking through scientific based knowledge rather than rote learning.

Analysis:

The Derozians failed to have a long term impact.

- Derozio was removed from the Hindu college in 1831 because of radicalism.
- The main reason for their limited success was social conditions prevailing at that time which were not ripe for adoption of radical ideas.
- Further they lacked to link masses like peasant cause.

Conclusion:

Despite the failures, the movement was not a failure in totality. Derozian's ideas had a profound influence on the social movement that came to be known as the Bengal Renaissance in the early 19th century Bengal.

Best answer: Shweta

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Q.49) Discuss the contribution of Dadabhai Naoroji in Indian national movement.**Synopsis:**

Popularly known as the "Grand Old Man of India", Dadabhai Naoroji was born Bombay on 4 September 1825 in a Parsi family with a prominent lineage of Zoroastrian priests. The young Naoroji was therefore brought up to take on his father's profession of conducting rites and rituals for the Parsi community. However, destiny ordained otherwise.

Dadabhai Naoroji was a Parsi Indian political and social leader. He was the first Asian to be a member of British parliament. Naoroji was a prominent figure and played a significant role in Indian national movement.

- In 1866, Dadabhai Naoroji founded in London the East Indian Association for propagating the cause of India. Amongst the British and Indian nationals who joined the association was Womesh Chandra Bonnerjee who later became the first President of the INC.
- He was the founder of, Indian national congress, along with A.O. Hume and Dinshaw Wacha.
- His unearthing of colonial economic exploitation is the most important contribution to Indian national movement.
- In his book, poverty and unbritish rule in India, he exposes the economic exploitation of India under British rule. He presents the drain of wealth theory, which refers to unilateral transfer of wealth from India to Britain resulting in widespread poverty and severe famines.
- The use of word, unbritish, in title of book refers to exploitive nature of British rule in India which was not the case in Britain, where it was progressive.
- Naoroji was an economic critic and his work on economic exploitation gave a boost to Indian national movement and unmasked the real face of imperial rule.
- He proposed Indianisation of the bureaucracy, separation of powers of the executive and judiciary and greater representation of Indians in the House of Commons.
- Some historians use the term, economic colonialism, for the first phase of Indian national movement (1885-1905) on the basis of revelations by Dadabhai Naoroji.

- Naoroji repeated what he had been propagating in England: 'the all-encompassing issue of Indian poverty is due the unnatural and suicidal system of administration.'
- During his stay in Britain in the 1860s, Naoroji's most significant contribution was his work on Indian poverty and the drain of wealth India suffered under British imperialism.
- Around one-fourth of India's revenues went out of the country and added to the resources of England.
- By the beginning of the twentieth century, Naoroji was openly calling for self-government which according to him was the only option to stop the drain of wealth through the creation of a civil service dominated by Indians.

Conclusion:

He thrice served as the President of Indian National Congress (1886, 1893 and 1906) besides representing India at International Congress of Social Democrats at Amsterdam in 1905. He permanently returned to India from Britain in 1908 at the ripe age of 83. 'Grand Old Man of India' passed away in Bombay on June 30, 1917 leaving a weighty bequest of experience and achievements behind.

Best answer: NIBI

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Q.50) The Non-Cooperation movement and the Khilafat agitation represented a new stage in the national movement. Elaborate.

Introduction:

Mahatma Gandhi promised to Indians that if Non Corporation Movement was fully implemented throughout nation then Swaraj would be ushered within an year. Unfortunately this dream could not materialise but NCM set new stage and prepared Indians for the future movements.

Body:

NCM and Khilafat Agitation brought in the following elements which was never seen before in Independence struggle:

- Ensured Hindu-Muslim unity: The people from all religions put forth united front.
- Class movement to Mass movement: Mass movement which saw active participation from peasants, mill workers etc. made this movement national in character opposed to previous elite movements.
- Struggle-Truce-Struggle (STS) policy of Gandhiji.
- It asserted political leaders of full support from people of all spheres i.e. lawyers, students, housewives etc.

- Surrendering titles, resigning government posts, boycotting foreign goods were the highlights.
- Except for madras, all India gave full support and faith to the movement. It was no longer a regional movement and highlighted single objective of Swaraj.
- Boycott of foreign clothes, patronising khaki and charkha gave Indians reason to be proud of historical and cultural heritage.
- Drastic decrease in imports and British govt. revenue exposed economic vulnerability of British, which all national leaders exploited till India attained independence.
- Congress emerged as a strong political party, from being just a pressure group. It was perceived as the voice of Indians at large.
- These mass movements shake the inherently condescending British Empire to treat Indians on equal footing. Round table conferences were a result of that.
- People started taking pride in their Indian Identity and promoted Swadeshi.

Conclusion:

Thus the movement acted as a litmus test to further movement and trailer for the movements that ensued the coming years. It might have been a failure but it taught great lessons for the future movements, gave an idea of the strength of the masses to Indian leadership and the British Government.

Best Answer:

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Q.51) Who were 'Swarajists'? What did they want to achieve? Did they succeed?

INTRODUCTION

Post Non Cooperation movement, a question arose in Indian National Congress about the future course of action, i.e - whether to get politically involved in governance or not. The sudden withdrawal of Non Cooperation Movement lead to dissatisfaction all around, it leads to the diffusion of the gained energies in different ways-

BODY

Indian National Congress was divided into two ideologies, the Swarajist and the No Changers, based on the council participation or boycott. Swarajist's main aim was to end the boycott of the council, whereas No-Changers argued to continue the boycott.

Swarajist consisted of - CR Das, Vithalbhai Patel, Motilal Nehru, Hakim Ahmed Khan

No Changers consisted of - C Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, MA Ansari, Rajendra Prasad.

This intra party conflict led to the creation of Khilafat Swaraj Party within the Congress, it wanted **to contest elections, due to the following arguments -**

- They wanted to use the legislative assemblies a part of their struggle against imperialism.
- They wanted to use this method, for constructive criticism, to make people aware & to make them politically active during the period of political vacuum.
- They wanted to take forward the National demand of framing of New Constitution.
- They argued that it would be a new front against the Britishers and it would not dilute the Non Cooperation movement.
- They wanted to use it for criticisms and obstructions, wherever possible.

With the noble intentions in mind, the Swarajists were able to practically get the following successes-

Positive Contributions of the Swarajists -

- They took up three major problems - Self-governance, civil liberties, repeal of repressive laws & development of indigenous industries.
- Their first and foremost contribution was defeat of Public Safety Bill, which aimed to enable the government to deport undesirable foreign nationalist.
- They did excellent work in field of education, health, sanitation, anti-untouchability and khadi promotion.
- They exposed the hollowness of reform of 1919.
- They criticized the views of "No Changers", they felt boycotting the council and sitting back would lead to diffusion of tempo.
- They raised the quality of life in municipalities under them.
- Their views regarding Self-rule, freedom rights etc. -were heard not only in assemblies but all across India.
- They outvoted government several times, on matters of budgetary grants and through adjournment motions.
- They filled the political vacuum created by withdrawal of NCM.

However, the gained positivity could not be sustained for a very long period of time, the side effects of power soon came to surface and it led to the following negatives.

Criticism of the Swarajists

- Several times, they were not able to resist peaks and privileges of councils.
- On religious grounds- Swarajists were divided into Responsivists and Non-Responsivists.
- They could not form a national coalition in elections of 1926.
- Methods of Obstruction and deadlock have its own limitations.
- They failed to support the peasants cause in Bengal.
- Lack of coherent policy, coherent could not sustain.

CONCLUSION

Hence, despite the obstructions and changing socio-political climate, Swarajist managed to achieve and strengthen their hold for some time, that also gave a momentum to the coming nationalist movement, they played a significant role in the public discourse in legislation which was guiding principle for future national movement leaders like J.Nehru. It also lead as a starting point for numerous others ways of struggle like the Peasant movements, Trade movements etc. in immediate future.

BEST ANSWER: DECEMBER

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Q.52) The 1930s mark the development of new strands in Indian political landscape. Do you agree? Substantiate by taking suitable examples.

Introduction:

Indian freedom struggle evolved with time incorporating new ideas (dominion status to complete independence), new methods (3 p's to passive resistance), bringing new sections into freedom struggle (elite to peasants and workers). There was change in nature of struggle every passing decade.

Body:

1930's too contributed to this trend with the developments of new political strands.

- Growing emphasis on political mobilization of hitherto left out sections of society making independence struggle inclusive in nature.
 - a) Dalits: B.R. Ambedkar seeking separate electorate for depressed classes. Gandhiji toured all over India to plead against untouchability Harijan sevak sangh.
 - b) Peasants and workers:
 - Examples:
 - > Formation of All India Kisan Sabha 1936.
 - > formation of Congress Socialist Party, a left-wing group within the Congress . The ideal of this party was decentralized socialism with substantial share in the economic power of co-operatives, trade unions, independent farmers, and local authorities.
 - > The Faizpur Session(1936) of congress was held in village which had been raising demands for the welfare of the peasants. Younger nationalists Jawahar lal Nehru and S.C.Bose raised their cause within congress.
- Lahore session of Muslim League (1940) demanded the creation of independent Muslim state. Muslim league stuck to its two-nation theory ultimately leading to partition of country.

- 1931 Karachi session of congress passed resolutions on fundamental rights and economic policy. The resolution tried to define what would be the meaning of Swaraj for common people and provided basis for political programmes of Congress in the years to come.
- Congress's support for people's movements in princely states by passing a resolution in 1939 reversing its earlier policy of restraint. Thus, held state to be integral part of India and desired same political, social and economic freedoms in state.
- Growth of communalism. According to Bipan Chandra year 1937 was the dividing landmark with pre 1937, as an era of liberal communalism and the post-1937 phase was that of extreme communalism.

Conclusion:

Thus, 1930's was marked by number of significant events with the new ideas; new political groups; radical groups; all of which shaped future political landscape in India and continued to exert influence even after independence.

Best answer: Kamal

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Q.53) Many institutions were established by reformers in the 19th century. What were their characteristics? What did they intend to achieve? Discuss.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Prominent institutions- example.
- Characteristics of the institutions
- Objectives
- Analysis- effect on Indian society. How far were the institutions successful?
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Indian Society in the 19th century was caught in a vicious web created by religious superstitions and dogmas. Social Conditions were equally depressing. Distressing position of women- The birth of a girl was unwelcome, her marriage a burden and her widowhood inauspicious. Another debilitating factor was Caste. Rejecting above as features of a decadent society, the reform movements sought to create a social climate for modernization. The reformers of 19th century laid the foundation of "Indian renaissance".

Prominent institutions:

Prominent institutions established by reformers includes Brahmo Samaj (Raja Rammohan Roy), Arya Samaj (Swami Dayanand Saraswati), Theosophical society (Madame Blavatsky, Annie Besant), Ram Krishna Mission, Young Bengal movement (Henry V. Derozio) and Aligarh movement (Sir Syed Ahmed Khan).

Characteristics:

- Reform movement started in different parts of India in different period but having considerable similarities. They were link with one region or one caste.
- It was clear to them that without religious reformation, there cannot be any social reformation.
- Leadership by wide emerging Intellectual middle class.
- The targets of the intellectual attack were the existing socio-cultural evils and malpractices such as obscurantism, superstitions and irrationality imbedded in the Society. The did not attack the social system as a whole; their attack was mainly only on the perversions and distortions that had crept into it.
- The course they delineated for transformation was to be evolutionary, and not revolutionary.

Objectives:

- Rationalization of Indian values along with reform on modern lines. Reforming Indian culture- eradicating superstitions.
- The basic objectives of these institutions were to bring about social-religious reform: Social reform- Ban on Sati, Child marriage etc. While Raja Rammohan Roy strived for abolition of sati, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar strived for child marriage etc. Religious reform- Against idol worship.
- An egalitarian society- gender equality, economic equality.
- Education of masses- They wanted to educate Indians to think reasonably.
- Women empowerment- abolition of sati, child marriage and promoting child education, polygamy etc.
- Cultural awakening- Spreading glory of Indian culture. Synthesis of Indian culture with that of western culture.

Effects of The Reform Movements:

- The movement gave the upcoming middle-class cultural roots and reduced the sense of humiliation that the British powers had created.
- The reform movements helped in the revival of the past glory.
- It led to the progress of literature in different regional languages.
- The caste system began to lose its hold on the society.
- There was a significant achievement in the field of emancipation of women. Some legal measures were introduced to raise their status.

Limitations:

- Narrow Social Base Reform in practice in any case affected a very small minority.
- Movement did not reach rural India.
- Casteism remained strong.

- Overemphasis on religious, philosophical aspects of culture while underemphasizing secular aspects.

Conclusion:

Overall, the institutions contributed for the growth of Indian Nationalism as the reform activities united the people all over India and created a feeling of oneness.

Best answer: GOG

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Q.54) Why did Indian youth resort to revolutionary terrorism during freedom struggle? Critically analyse.

Synopsis:

Not contented with the political mendicancy of the 'moderates' and the inefficient decision making of the 'extremist', the advent of individual and revolutionary terrorism was getting prominence in the freedom struggle.

Revolutionary groups and organizations had adopted the methods like propagation of ideas, assassination of unpopular officials, military conspiracies for their achievement i.e. complete independence and overthrow of British government by means of force.

Indian youth resort to revolutionary terrorism during the independence struggle in three phases: like post Bengal patrician, between NCM and CDM, and last phase post Quit India Movement and they have resorted through following means and reasons:

- Youth who were getting frustrated with the moderate techniques and methods got the other means to achieve their end. e.g: Tilak, Surya sen
- It helped in growing hatredness among the Indians for foreign rule.
- Their journals, newspaper, books had become constant ideological inspiration for the independence movement. e.g: Yugantar, Kesari, Bharat mata etc.
- Their death defying heroism created a fear among the British establishment in India e.g. various killing of unpopular officers, conspiracies, bomb thrown by Bhagat singh
- As many organisations were working upon the ideologies of unity and secularism, hence become a continuous motivation for unity among the Indian masses.
- They established worldwide contacts in quest of arms and shelter leading to coming of ideologies like socialism, communism etc. Ghadhar party, Berlin committee spearheaded this momentum.
- Influence from outside India like Russian revolutionist (nihilism) and Irish nationalists.

However, they gradually faded out and failed to achieve their main goal because:

- They could not reach to the peasant and workers as it was an urban phenomenon.

- Lack of leadership qualities and communication left many times with failed attempts.
- British govt. came up with various Acts to repress growing militarism.
- Adherence to religion had kept Muslims away.

Best Answer: Gargantuan

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Q.55) The INA trials embodied the new found spirit of India. Analyse.

Introduction:

After surrender of INA POWs in South East Asia, the British brought them back to India and decided to hold public trial at red fort and court-marshal them. But a powerful movement emerged in their defence.

Body:

The INA trials Embodied the new found spirit of India in following ways:

- Strong resolution was passed by congress to support INA cause.
- Defense was led by Bhulabai Desai, Tej Bahadur Sapru, Kailash Katju, Asaf ali and Nehru.
- INA relief and Enquiry committee was set up. Food, money and employed was arranged for affected.
- Extensive press coverage with daily editorials, Pamphlets, graffiti, public meetings were organized which had participation from Women, Kisans, Students etc.
- Glorification of Martyrs, condemnation of officials and widespread celebration of INA day and INA week.
- Funds collection: From film stars, Indians living abroad, Gurudwaras, Tongawalas, government employees all contributed.
- Wide geographical campaign: Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, UP, Punjab, Coorg, Assam were the nerve centers.
- Diverse social and political groups participated: Muslim League, Communist party, RSS, Hindu Maha sabha, Sikh league etc.
- Armed forces also supported their cause, attended meetings and received those released and also contributed funds.

Conclusion:

There was another round of violent confrontations with revolt of Naval ratings of HMIS Talwar. The British seeing this atmosphere realized that with each passing day it assumed more and more Indians versus Britishers color and their time to quit India was near.

Best Answer: GOG

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Q.56) WW1 and Interwar years prepared a firm and deep base for nationalistic uprising in India. Discuss.

INTRODUCTION

World War 1 and Inter-war years lead to the rise of 2nd leg of Indian National Movement, it prepared a firm and deep base in for Nationalistic activities in India, the culmination of various International influences, along with rising mass participation in India, a strong resolve of Nationalist Leaders and effective & unique methodology finally lead to achieving success.

BODY

The freedom struggle came to its climax during the years between the two world wars, while Gandhi's Passive resistance, increasing mass participation, reducing British Influence throughout the word in addition to the following effects of World Wars and International events strengthened Indian Freedom movement -

- Increased motivation by February and October Revolution.
- Rise of Comintern in Russia, lead to increased support for India.
- Lack of Focus of British on its colonies- as they were on the back foot to defend themselves because of their reducing impact.
- Series of events of decolonization throughout the world.
- Defeat of Russia by Japan - raised confidence of leaders in India.
- Non fulfillment of promises by the British and self-declared support of India by the British without bargain with the Indians, raised antipathy.

All these events leading from the Impact of the first World War, lead indirectly to strengthen the resolve of Leaders and common people in India and it lead to a huge impact, which could be seen in the following areas-

Political arena

- Rise of demand for Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence-1929)
- Rise of Mass Struggle

- With Gandhi's emphasis of mass struggle- masses became integral part of the freedom movement.
- Farmers, poor, women-all started taking part in freedom struggle and collectively dreamed Independence.
- Rise of Revolutionary Terrorism
- International Political Participation
 - Gadar Party
 - India house by Sham ji Krishna Verma
 - Madam Bhikaji Cama in Switzerland.

Social Aspect

- Movement of Social inclusion against castism, untouchability; e.g-Self Respect Movement.
- Upliftment of women and participation in Khilafat and Non Cooperation
- Heavy mass participation in national movement: Peasants, Tribal, Students, women etc.

Economic Aspect

- Demand and initiative of economic planning and pattern of economy by -
 - Bombay Plan
 - National Planning committee under J. Nehru.
 - Sarvodaya plan by JP .Narayan

Constitutional Aspect

- Demand for own Constitution by Indians by the following steps
 - Massive agitation against Simon Commission.
 - Demand for Constitution by M.N .Roy and Indian National Congress
- The Home Rule Movement was influenced by the Irish movement.

Growth of Nationalism

- Strengthened by Khilafat and NCM.
- Coming up of Swarajists to political victory and giving taste of freedom.
- RTCs showed how brutal British Raj was and their intention to give freedom was a fallacy.
- Civil Disobedience Movement brought all public close by touching salt issue.

Growth of Socialism

- As a result of Russian Revolution of 1917, militants got inspired by socialism-which made people realize the ill effects of capitalism.
- It brought most ignored sections like peasants to the forefront.

Communalism

- It played its role when every religion took to fight for freedom
- It strengthened the will of INC to fight for United India.
- Also brought various nationalists closer when they saw ills of communalism

CONCLUSION

Thus, World War 1 and Interwar period had far reaching effects on India's freedom movement- it led to the strengthening of the foundation laid by the Moderates and acted as the link between initial efforts and final culmination to Independence.

BEST ANSWER: Ankita Munshi

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Q.57) Was partition inevitable? Critically examine.

Introduction:

The partition of India in 1947 is rightly considered as a blot in Indian history. Two streams of arguments exist- as per one the partition could be avoided and as per another it was unavoidable.

Body:

The Partition could not be avoided:

The seeds of Partition were sown long ago.

- Divide and rule policy of Britishers: As early as 1940s, Winston Churchill hoped that Hindu-Muslim antagonism would remain "a bulwark of British rule in India".
- Failure of Congress to bring Muslims into mainstream. Participation of the community was quite low in almost all the nationalist movements.
- In the 1946 elections, the Congress Party leaders refused to share power with Jinnah, confident that they did not need Muslim support in order to win a majority vote in elections. These attitudes stoked Muslim fears that the secular nationalism was a cover for Hindu dominance.
- Insecurity in minds of Muslims due to steps taken by congress, formation of communal groups like Hindu Mahasabha.

Immediate instances:

- Huge scale violence, massacre. Had the congress leaders not agreed to Partition, we would have had a civil war (with violence in Punjab and Bengal escalating). We would have had more ethnic strife.
- Hurry to exit- It seems the British saw partition along religious lines as the quickest way to exit. The British were eager to divide and quit and the Indian politicians were too eager to enjoy power.

Starting with Nehru other congress leaders like Patel and Rajaji, slowly accepted the idea of Pakistan. Finally, even Gandhi has to relent despite his resistance to the idea of Pakistan.

The Partition could be avoided:

- If both the religious communities would have understood the ill-intent of Britishers while pleasing one community over the other.
- Communal groups like Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim league should have been dealt with strictly.

Conclusion:

As Ramachandra Guha beautifully puts it – the short sightedness of Congress, Jinnah's ambitions and Britain's amorality and cynicism had made partition inevitable. In retrospect, it could have been implemented better.

Best answer: Ankita Munshi

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Q.58) The leading furniture company IKEA opened its first store in India in Hyderabad recently. While it will have its economic implications for local furniture business, don't you think it is also symptomatic of India's burgeoning middle classes's aspirations in the era of globalisation? Comment.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Economic implications for local furniture business.
- How it reflects India's burgeoning middle classes's aspirations?
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Ikea, the Swedish retail giant opened its first Indian store in Hyderabad recently. The company hopes to open 25 outlets by 2025 across the country of 1.25 billion people. The company is bringing its classic IKEA range along with a small percentage of locally relevant products for the Indian market.

Economic implications for local furniture business:

With IKEA selling furniture at affordable prices (given its economies of scale), the local furniture business will get hurt. Both in terms of price and range. However, As part of India's FDI norms, 20% of products sold are locally sourced, while 1,000 products are made in India. The aspect of local sourcing can be tapped by local business.

Reflecting India's burgeoning middle-class aspirations:

India is poised to overtake the US to become the world's second-largest middle-class market by 2022. Rising incomes and affluence make for an attractive market in India

- IKEA is harping on affordability to capture the Indian market, which is known to be price sensitive. From items starting at as low as Rs 15, IKEA's Hyderabad store has 1,000 products priced below Rs 200.
- Apart from affordability, the range is high. Given the diversity of Indian customer the wide range will help the brand cater to demand of all sorts of customers.

Conclusion:

Of course, the Indian customer needs more such stores which provides household items at affordable prices. The government, however, needs to provide enough handholding to local businesses so that they don't get affected adversely.

Best answer: srp

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Q.59) For different backward castes and classes, political dominance has been the traditional source of social empowerment. Elucidate.

Synopsis:

Caste and classes are a social phenomenon of Indian society. By participating in the modern political system, especially different backward caste and classes is now exposed to divisive influences and a new form of integration resulting from a new scheme of universalist-particularistic relationships. Caste has gained an influential position in India politics, which has been the traditional source of social empowerment.

Caste, class and social empowerment:

- The caste factor is an important factor of electoral politics in India. All political parties give great weightage to the caste factor in selecting their candidates, in allocating constituencies to their candidates and in canvassing support for their nominees in the election.
- On the one hand, a structure of divisions and accommodations, caste provides to politics. And on the other hand a cohesive element which absorbs tensions and frustrations.
- It becomes divisive when question arises of national unity. But regarding a locality or group matter, it gives a cohesive force by uniting people of a caste.
- For example: BSP banks upon the support of the Scheduled Castes, which is a backward caste and they also focus on the lower class. On the other hand BJP largely banks upon its popularity among the high caste Hindus and the trading community.

In fact, while formulating its policies and decisions each political party of India in India almost always keeps in vision the 'Caste Angle'.

- And because of that BSP could able to grab power in UP and also could be able to dominate in the union level at one point of time, and from then that caste and class has been the source of power to that party.
- The formation roles of caste association are also playing as important role in influencing voting pattern. Even political parties are considering caste as a vote bank.
- This enabled the lower castes to be politically influential on the basis of numerical preponderance.
- Even the constitution as well as parliament empowered them with various safeguards, which after certain point of time; it helped them to know the values of it.
- Sometimes several castes are using politics in their attempt to better their conditions or to achieve their goal.
- Reservation policy is another aspect where we can see that caste system also influences Indian politics, which will empower the backward caste people.

Conclusion:

The people belonging to different castes, in local level, and they try to have maximum control over Panchayats. New elite structure has emerged in politics which is drawn from different castes but shares a common secular outlook and is homogeneous in terms of some values. The caste identifications have given a new relevance to the electorate system. It is not only the large castes which affect politics but also the smaller castes which have become important in seeking votes and in turn helped them to get empowered.

Best Answer: No best answer.

Q.60) How has issue of illegal migration flared up communal tension in India? Do you think, NRC can address this problem? Examine.

Introduction:

Illegal immigration is the illegal entry of a person or a group of persons across a country's border, in a way that violates the immigration laws of the destination country, with the intention to remain in the country.

Body:

Illegal migration mainly takes place in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country from neighbouring Bangladesh. This has resulted in communal Tensions:

- Assam: Frequent communal tensions in parts of Assam have been the result of illegal migrants. It started with Nellie Massacre, one of the worst pogroms after world war-II. Unofficial figures of killings go up to 10,000.
- 2012 and 2014 Assam violence: Series of attack took place between Immigrant Muslims and Bodos who are an indigenous community in Assam.

- Shillong: Between Khasi society and Punjabi settlers in Meghalaya's shillong. Khasi society considers them as illegal settlers.
- West Bengal: Influx of Hindu migrants from Bangladesh have led to series of communal violence in west Bengal recent being North 24 parganas.

How illegal migration has affected:

- Increased pressure on land, resulting in depletion of forest wealth.
- Undercutting of wages of unskilled jobs.
- Forcible occupation of Government land by the migrants.
- Terrorism.

An estimated 20 million illegal immigrants from Bangladesh are believed to be living in India although the actual figure could be much higher. In order to prevent illegal migration government has come up with National Citizen Registry in Assam.

It can solve the problem, as It will help in identification between illegal migrants and Indian Citizen/Indigenous people which might make it easier to deport them the illegal migrants.

It is not that easy as it sounds due to various issues:

- Bangladesh not willing to recognize them as their own citizens.
- Humanitarian and Legal issues.
- Local political support due to vote bank.

Note: 1-2 lines explanation is needed for all points.

Conclusion:

These illegal migrants are now spread in several states and distant places such as Rajasthan, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and so on. Thus it is high time to solve the problems of illegal migration to save Assamese people in their own land and to save the nation from the threat of illegal migrants.

Best Answer: No Best Answer.

Q.61) The absence of Uniform Civil Code undermines India's secular credentials. Critically comment.

INTRODUCTION

The Uniform Civil Code is the state's intervention to revive religion according to the Constitution. Article 44 of the Constitution directs the state to implement the Uniform Civil Code to ensure the implementation of the values of Secularism imbibed in the Preamble, Fundamental Rights & DPSPs of the Constitution. The absence of which has been one of the biggest issues of debate in Independent India.

BODY

Uniform Civil Code though mentioned in the Part 4, i.e the DPSPs of the Constitution- they are unenforceable in the courts, the political leadership has been unable to bring this Art 44 of the Constitution in actual practice due to various political compulsions and the issues of independent India. It was seen that Parsi laws and Christians laws were regulated during the British; Hindu, Sikh and Buddhist laws were regulated by Anand Marriage Act. However, it is argued that absence doesn't undermine India's secular credentials as-

- Secularism is mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution of India.
- Secularism is also implicitly mentioned in the Fundamental Rights (Article 25-28)
- It gives different religions a sense of confidence that their practices are not been undermined.
- It calls for an Internally derived solution, where people develop sensitivities for different religions themselves.
- It could be considered to be a way for upholding minority rights.
- It gives importance to the idea that Nation can be formed out of different practices of different religions.
- Bringing UCC cannot mean just forcibly imposing a certain sets of rules; it should be brought by prolonged debate, deliberation and by ensuring consensus of people of India.

However, it is often accused that not enforcing Uniform Civil Code- is due to political appeasement of the day & it has many adverse effects of the Dream of India seen during Independence

- Absence of Uniform Civil Code, leads to different treatment of different people.
- Against Article 14- the concept of equality before law.
- It affects integration of the country, as it is perceived as a measure of appeasement.
- It leads to the suppression and subjugation of women of the country due to discriminatory practices e.g-Triple Talaq.
- It increases the scope of Arbitrary policies- which might be unjust and suppressive in nature - Untouchability, Nikah Halala practice etc.
- There is a lack of uniformity in dealing with various cases and issues related to different religions.
- It can develop a sense of insecurity in minds of people of other religions on differential treatment of people of a specific religion.
- It goes against the Indian form of Secularism, which is of "Principled distance".
- Constant religious tussle has been seen over the period of time due to absence of UCC.
- Number gains an edge-by the fear of mass protests-over and above the Prudential of implementing a particular law.
- It would be better for India consisting of different religions, languages, regions - to take UCC as a guiding lamp than to draw rights of arbitrary orthodox religious laws.

CONCLUSION

While different minorities have been opposing UCC to uphold their individual rights & upholding their right to religion; the majority wants it to maintain homogeneity. The solution lies in debate, deliberation, taking different stakeholders into consideration, it should be completely depoliticized process-keeping the national interest at the core, it should be more of bottom-up than a top-down approach. Thus, Uniform Civil Code can India to realize its dream if implemented effectively.

BEST ANSWER: DECEMBER

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Q.62) Do boundaries of Indian states represent regional consciousness? Critically examine.

Introduction:

Regional consciousness is awareness or knowledge where people identify themselves with a geographical area, either on the basis of language or same ethnicity. Regional consciousness leads to regionalism.

Body:

Following demand for creation of states on the basis of language, after independence, states were reorganized in India on linguistic lines through state reorganization act 1956.

With state boundaries drawn on the basis of language, people speaking same language were united under a region. People are emotionally attached to their language and this attachment forms basis of social cohesion of the people of state. Thus, in a way division of state boundaries on language resulted into regional consciousness which has manifested in various forms like,

- Insider-outsider complex: a complex that nurtures nativism and son-of-the-soil ideology. Ex: 'Mumbaikar' call of Shiv Sena for jobs.
- Regional pride rooted in language leading to hatred against people from other states. Ex: Hindi speaking people being attacked in Karnataka, protest against usage of Hindi posters in Metro stations in Karnataka.
- Regional pride is extended further in the event of border dispute and sharing of river water. This is very much evident from recent conflict between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over sharing of Cauvery water, or border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- Rise of regional parties.

However, language is just one factor. In today's India, regional consciousness is also result of various other factors like,

- Prevailing regional disparities. Ex: led to creation of new states- Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Telangana. regional consciousness of people of Vidharba region, Bundelkhand region.

- Ethnicity as a major reason in North Eastern states. Ex: Anti migrant issue in Assam.
- Religion as a major factor in case of Jammu and Kashmir.
- Socio-economic and political reasons. Ex: Gorkhaland.

Despite globalization, modernization (cosmopolitan nature), economic integration and increased migration within country 'Regional Consciousness' still prevails.

Conclusion:

Regionalism is an issue in both developed and developing world. India is no exception. Regional consciousness is not antithetical to nationalism rather it contributes in the growth of nation as it unites people of region, highlight their regional problems through their demands which further helps in national integration.

Best Answer: tango

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Q.63) The leading furniture company IKEA opened its first store in India in Hyderabad recently. While it will have its economic implications for local furniture business, don't you think it is also symptomatic of India's burgeoning middle classes's aspirations in the era of globalisation? Comment.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Economic implications for local furniture business.
- How it reflects India's burgeoning middle classes's aspirations?
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Ikea, the Swedish retail giant opened its first Indian store in Hyderabad recently. The company hopes to open 25 outlets by 2025 across the country of 1.25 billion people. The company is bringing its classic IKEA range along with a small percentage of locally relevant products for the Indian market.

Economic implications for local furniture business:

With IKEA selling furniture at affordable prices (given its economies of scale), the local furniture business will get hurt. Both in terms of price and range. However, As part of India's FDI norms, 20% of products sold are locally sourced, while 1,000 products are made in India. The aspect of local sourcing can be tapped by local business.

Reflecting India's burgeoning middle-class aspirations:

India is poised to overtake the US to become the world's second-largest middle-class market by 2022. Rising incomes and affluence make for an attractive market in India

- IKEA is harping on affordability to capture the Indian market, which is known to be price sensitive. From items starting at as low as Rs 15, IKEA's Hyderabad store has 1,000 products priced below Rs 200.
- Apart from affordability, the range is high. Given the diversity of Indian customer the wide range will help the brand cater to demand of all sorts of customers.

Conclusion:

Of course, the Indian customer needs more such stores which provides household items at affordable prices. The government, however, needs to provide enough handholding to local businesses so that they don't get affected adversely.

Best answer: No answer

Q.64) How can linguistic diversity be a source of social strife? How can this be addressed? Examine.

Synopsis:

Language created a great problem in post-independent era and continues to be one of the heavy weights on country's political system. During the days of freedom struggle national leaders always promised the masses that Indian languages will be fully developed in free India and even states will be reorganized on the basis of languages, so that each language got full opportunity to develop and grow.

Language has created problems that it has resulted in demonstrations in some parts of the country and also stands on the way of emotional and national integration. B.N. Rau perhaps rightly said that, "One of the most difficult problems in the framing of India's new constitution will be to satisfy the demand for linguistic provinces and other demands of a like nature."

In independent India there are various commissions and committees to resolve the issue of language in India to make a peaceful transition like Dhar commission, J.V.P. committee and then state reorganization committees have been set up to study this.

Linguistic diversity as a source of social strife:

- India has a long history of linguistic unrest, for example creation of Andhra Pradesh post-independence, separation of Maharashtra and Gujarat etc.
- There is a north-south divide on the basis of language and it will stir whenever government thinks to promote official language as such. This causes the regionalism feeling at large.
- Masses who speak their language feel discriminated when there is an official language present in the state and they get imposed. For example: tribal languages in the Jharkhand and any other states.
- Political issues as we have seen recently west Bengal when they imposed Bengali on the gorkhaland people, they started agitation against the move and then the separate state agitation got ignited.

- Discrimination of state government and central governments in the employments in all the arenas also we can witness.
- All the education is not in the native languages, especially in the tribal languages is the biggest barrier for them to get alienated from the society and there spurns the social strife.
- Exploitation of people by the politicians to linguistic diversity, as it not only a binder with the masses but also it divides people on the name of it politically.
- Erosion of national feeling in long run if it continues.

Measures need to be taken:

- Government should be more sensitive towards the people's aspiration and they shouldn't impose any language on them against their will. There should be having that legislative back up to protect the minority languages.
- We need to follow the three language formula and there is a need to develop extensively all the languages.
- Need to use the technology and the new means to promote the language and the tolerance among the citizens at large, like internet and government need to conduct some of the awareness campaigns for the betterment of it.
- Government's initiatives like **Ek Bharath Shresth Bharath** need to be promoted as much as government can.

Conclusion:

There is no country like India, quite as diverse, multi-lingual and multi-cultural, yet bound together by the ancient bounds of shared traditions, culture and values. Such bonds need to be strengthened through enhanced and continuous mutual interaction between people of varied regions and ways of life so that it encourages reciprocity and secures an enriched value system of unity amongst people of different States in a culturally special country like INDIA.

Best answer: Phoenix Arises

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Q.65) By undermining the agency of women, a society does great disservice to itself. Elucidate.

Introduction:

Gender inequality remains one of the pressing problems of India. Though the reasons for this are mostly sociological, there are certain political and economic factors.

Body:

Issues women face:

- Women are under-represented in state legislative assemblies and Parliament (less than 15% representation).
- Money and Muscle power inherent to Indian political system has made politics a men's game and women are discouraged at the entry level itself. For example, the system of "Panchayat-pati" or "proxy sarpanch" defies the purpose of 33% reservation offered to women in local bodies.
- Social issues: Laws ban female foeticide and dowry but they continue to plague our society.
- Khap Panchayat: They play a major role in restricting the empowerment of women and curtail their freedom.
- Health: Women get affected most in times of poverty and disasters. Ex: At times of poverty, Men and Children get first share in food and only the remaining is available to Women which affects her Health and well-being.
- Work place discrimination: Corporates still defy gender norms and prevent accession of women to top positions.
- Education: Discrimination in terms of access to education to girl child.

Reasons:

- Patriarchy – It has ingrained a pre conceived notion about giving preference to male child in the family.
- Poverty- lack of income and food turns a girl child into a burden for the family.
- Illiteracy.
- Societal norms.
- Ineffective implementation of laws– like PC-PNDT, Dowry Prohibition Act, PSHWP Act etc.

Measures:

- Adequate maternity, crèches at work place, child support centers etc.
- The corporate glass ceiling which discourages in higher management roles for women needs to be broken.
- The Gender Wage gap needs to be removed. Women earn as low as 63% lower as compared to men.
- Safety of women in public and house needs to be ensured through efficient policing and judicial system.
- Resources like land, houses in the name of women as being done under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- Providing land ownership rights to women especially female farmers.
- Effective implementation of Maternity Benefits Act and MUDRA scheme.

Conclusion:

The empowerment of women has direct repercussion on the growth of the family and helps in progress of the society as a whole. Government is giving more concentration to women related issues but more needs to be done. First step in that can be passing of Women Reservation bill.

Best Answer: Jyoti Singh

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Q.66). Don't you think various sops and subsidies take away the incentive of work for the poor? Critically examine.

INTRODUCTION

The socialistic feature of Indian Constitution, low standard of living, high levels of disparities in the income of various sections, along with the populism involved in politics of the day - has led the government to carry out the redistribution of wealth, and ensure equity among the population through various subsidies and sops

BODY

Some of the incentives given to the poor are as follows-

- National food security Act giving grains at Rs 1/2/3 to the BPL families.
- Subsidized or free education at Government Schools
- Zero or minimal Utility charges- related to electricity, water etc.
- Offering freebies eg- free sewing machines, laptop, cycle etc (mostly out of populism)
- Subsidized housing under Indira Awas Yojana or Housing for All initiative.

The subsidies although the biggest weapon of populism & help the Government of the day to garner votes, it is accused to take away the benefits of work & to ingrain complacency & lethargy in the people of the country, making them abstain hard work. Various sops and subsidies are criticized due to the following reasons-

- It puts huge burden on the resources of the country and increases fiscal deficit.
- Freebies reduce the work culture in a country.
- It takes out the importance related to hard work.
- It kills the need for work and may force individuals to take up wrong path (Gandhiji)
- It reduces competition and fight to produce the best.
- It increased dependency on subsidized products and reduces innovation.eg- heavy dependence on chemical fertilizers in India.
- It reduces the work potential of individuals of the society.
- Inclusion and Exclusion errors prevent the targeting of subsidies.

However, at the same time it must be noted that 21.5% of the Indian population is under poverty, subsidies are need in order to tackle the multidimensionality of poverty and to promote living as individuals by giving them certain basic rights. They are advantageous in the following ways-

- They provide bare minimum needs and reduce expenditure for the poor.
- It helps in providing the Right to Life for individuals, which would help them focus on other aspects of life.
- It ensures the poor to get certain benefit for their upliftment.
- It creates equal level playing field.
- It provides a way to Affirmative Action.
- It ensures basic health and education of all citizens.
- It helps a country, especially India- to abide by its Constitution. (DPSPs and Fundamental Rights)

CONCLUSION

Thus, subsidies and sops- should not have "Blanket approach", they should be evaluated on case to case basis and its utility and financial burden should be evaluated thoroughly by including all stakeholders before the launch of a particular subsidy.

BEST ANSWER: ANKITA MUNSHI

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Q.67) Discuss various sustainable ways to address the menacing urban waste problem.

Introduction:

With the ever increasing population and urbanization, the waste management has emerged as a huge challenge in the country. Not only the waste has increased in quantity, but the characteristics of waste have also changed tremendously over a period, with the introduction of so many new gadgets and equipment.

Body:

According to Down To Earth, towns and cities generate 62 million tons of municipal solid waste per annum. Only 43 million tons (MT) of the waste is collected, 11.9 MT is treated and 31 MT is dumped in landfill sites.

Waste management is very necessary in the present-day context for the reasons like

- To prevent pollution of the environment and its natural resources like air, water and land.
- To prevent complete exhaustion of the resources like minerals, water, etc.

- To produce energy which can be an alternative for the fast depleting fossil fuels and other conventional sources of energy.
- To make optimum use of the waste generated.
- For a better and sustainable future.

A waste management system consists of a front-end (collection and transportation of the waste) and a back-end (treatment, segregation, recycling, and disposal of the waste). In India, real problems lay at the back-end.

Way out:

- In-house segregation needs to be made popular.
- The rag-pickers who manually scavenge through waste to pick out a few 'clean' recyclables they can sell, need to be given better employment opportunities and modern equipment.
- Energy-from-waste is a crucial element of SWM because it reduces the volume of waste from disposal also helps in converting the waste into renewable energy and organic manure. Need to push for setting up compost & vermi-compost plants, bio-methanation plants, Waste to Energy plants in the country.
- Decentralised option for treating degradable urban waste - generated in households, institutions and markets places using technologies such as composting and bio-methanation. This will reduce load to landfills, compost can find immediate local market and even create green jobs.
- Along with involving private sector, integration of waste pickers/ rag pickers and waste dealers/ Kabadiwalas in the formal system should be done by State Governments.
- Need to strengthen functioning of urban local bodies in waste management with adequate resources.

Conclusion:

With country likely to witness rapid urbanisation in coming decades civic bodies have to redraw long term vision in solid waste management keeping in mind 3R's- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle and rework their strategies as per changing lifestyles. They should reinvent garbage management in cities so that we can process waste and not landfill it.

Best Answer: John Nash

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Q.68) Many feared that India would balkanise after independence. Why didn't it happen? Examine the factors that kept India together.

Introduction:

India is land of diversity in terms of language, religions, ethnic groups, culture, and physiography. Despite this, there was always an underlying unity amidst diversity.

Body:

After independence, it was commented that India would balkanise because of its rich diversity as

- Before India, most nations were constructed on the basis of a shared language, a single religion and a common enemy - or all of the above. This nation, however, had large populations of all the major faiths, while its citizens spoke many languages, written in different scripts.
- Also, before India, democracy had never been attempted in a poor and largely illiterate country. Universal adult franchise with 85% of voters being illiterate. Presence of multiple religions, multiple caste system, and ethnic groups would break down social unity in a democratic system where groups compete with each other for access to resources, power.
- Presence of princely states (around 560) will hinder integration.

Hence, India was seen as 'unlikely nation' meant to disintegrate.

However, division did not happen due to

- Strong leadership at the centre. Ex: Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
- Feeling of nationalism which was strengthened during freedom struggle.
- Fear of consequences of partition.

Our national leaders were aware of difficulties that would arise in the future and hence carefully used various means to protect unity of India which have so far held India together.

- Strong centre in terms of finance, legislative and administrative powers. Ex: suppression of Khalistan movement in 1980's.
- Enough autonomy being given to states and presence of institutional mechanisms to safeguard their interests. Ex: state list, independent judiciary.
- Accommodating regional aspirations. Ex: flexible constitution with provisions like 371j, 35A; Reorganisation of states on linguistic lines, Non-imposition of Hindi.
- Focus on development of nation as a whole by taking care of backward states and regions. Ex: Finance commission, special category status that was accorded, regional planning approaches.
- Being multi-religious country, equidistance of state from all religions prevented division of society on religious lines. Ex: Article 25-28.

Conclusion:

Today, factors such as economic forces, sports, movies have further strengthened national feeling. Though examples of divisive tendencies exist, there has always been relative harmony and unity in the country if not absolute.

Best answer: Messi

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Q.69) Do you think the Kashmir issue could have been dealt differently and more effectively after independence? What went wrong in deciding the Kashmir question? Critically examine.

Approach:

- Introduction
- Dimensions of the Kashmir issue.
- How was Kashmir issue dealt with after independence?

Introduction:

Kashmir an erstwhile princely state opted to remain independent post-partition. It was only after Pakistan's infiltrators entering J&K, that the King decided to sign Instrument of accession with India.

Dimensions of the Kashmir issue:

- Dispute between India and Pakistan- Infiltration, insurgency and terrorism being promoted by Pakistan.
- 'Kashmiriyat'- People of J&K demanding political autonomy leading to separatists demands.

How was Kashmir issue dealt with after independence?

- As per the British policy of allowing states to decide on its own about its status post-independence- join India or join Pakistan or remaining independent, princely ruler of J&K decided to stay autonomous.
- After infiltration by Pakistanis, the Instrument of Accession was signed between ruler of princely state J&K and Indian government.
- India going by the principle of democracy (not ruling against people's wishes) decided to frame a separate constitution for J&K state. Article 370 under Indian constitution guaranteed special status for the state. Restrictions were imposed on outsiders entering the state.

How could the situation be dealt differently and more effectively?

- During the accession of state to India, it was decided that except for defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications, Parliament needs the state government's concurrence for applying all other laws. India could have avoided this. The government could have bargained for more. The accession could have been framed in a way it was done for other princely states like Junagadh.
- India took the issue of Pakistan's infiltration to UN. It is many a times seen as a mistake on part of Indian government. India could have resolved the matter on its own.

- Further to gain the confidence of the local people, the government should have focused on empowering them economically and bringing in political stability. Implementation of AFSP has further crated distress among the people.

Conclusion:

India needs to frame an inclusive policy involving all stakeholders to gain trust and confidence among people. Recent sworn in of Mr Imran Khan as Pakistan's Prime Minister, provides enough scope to start the discussions on resolving the Kashmir issue afresh. Given the complexity of the issue, involvement of all stakeholders including the local people, should be sought for. The issue should be resolved without any further delay.

Best answer: DECEMBER

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Q.70) Was underestimating and understating Chinese adventurism in the late 1950s a strategic miscalculation? Substantiate your viewpoint.

Synopsis:

The Republic of India and the People's Republic of China both emerged as newly established nation-states at the end of the 1940s, putting behind them decades of prolonged strife and struggle. Endowed with huge, predominantly agrarian populations, burdened with widespread poverty, and possessing economies with underdeveloped and tiny industrial sectors, they faced daunting challenges to governance and development. Both countries were also multi-ethnic, multi-cultural societies that had inherited a variety of border problems and suffered some degree of territorial dismemberment.

India's miscalculations and understating towards Chinese adventurism in 1950's:

- **UNSC support:** India extended its unequivocal support and was one of the first countries to recognize communist china. India also lobbied for the UN Security Council membership for communist china, which the western world has given to the nationalist china (Taiwan).
- **The Tibet Question:** Tibet, which was a British protectorate till 1950 and enjoyed de facto independence, was forcefully occupied by china in October 1950. India did not press upon its special rights over Tibet and accepted the Chinese position on Tibet, as the Tibet had been culturally a part of China, apart from the period when Tibet came under the influence of imperialism.
- In 1959, in the aftermath of a Tibetan uprising against Chinese high handedness, the 14th Dalai Lama fled to India. Since then India has granted asylum to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan government in exile.

- India maintains that Dalai Lama is just an honoured guest and India unequivocally recognizes Tibet as the part of china. For china, the asylum to the Dalai Lama is an Indian tactic of keeping the issue of Tibetan sovereignty alive.
- **Panchsheel agreement:** In 1954 the famous panchsheel agreement (five principles of the peaceful coexistence) was signed between India and China, in which India officially recognized Chinese sovereignty over Tibet.
- **McMahon line issue:** In the east China rejected to accept the McMahon line, which was accepted as the boundary between the Tibet and India in the Shimla conference of 1914.
- China contends that in the conference the Chinese representative never signed the agreement and the Tibet being the part of China did not have any rights to sign treaties independently.
- In the eastern sector, China started claiming the whole of NEFA, on the pretext that it was the part of southern Tibet and Tawang town has cultural and Buddhist links with Tibet and china, & also the area became part of the British India only after the demarcation of the McMahon line.
- **NAM:** Nehru was on a mission of uniting the third world countries under the umbrella of the non-aligned movement. India's increasing clout, as some strategic thinkers believe, was causing some heartburn to Chinese leaders.

In 1961, china occupied some Indian administered areas in the eastern sector. In response India resorted to 'forward policy', which was interpreted by china as a manifestation of Indian expansionist intentions.

Chinese army launched a simultaneous offensive in Ladakh and NEFA in October 1962. The advancing Chinese acquired several territories in Ladakh and the Tawang in the eastern sector. On November 20, 1962 china announced unilateral cease- fire and withdrew from all disputed territories.

Conclusion:

Since 1962, India china relations have been overshadowed by scars of the war of 1962. The sense of hurt national pride in India, that it caused, has made any confidence building exercise meaningless.

Best Answer: John Nash

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Q.71) What role have Cricket and Bollywood played in post-independence consolidation? Illustrate.

Introduction:

Sports and Cinema have played a huge role in inculcating National feelings, Unity and Brotherhood among India. They also had a role in Post-independence consolidation.

Body:

How Cricket and Bollywood played a role in post-independence consolidation:

Cricket:

- It brought people across various caste and class to play under one team. From Maharajas to commoners.
- It made people from various regions to come together, watch matches and cheer for players irrespective of their regional origins.
- With each victory and loss, people rejoiced or felt sad as if it's their own.
- It broke caste, creed, regional and Gender barriers and made people come together as part of one country.
- With movement of players from one state to another, representing states different from one's origin, it has played a huge role in Cultural exchanges and bringing people together.
- From being a mere sport, it has got transformed into a status of Religion among country men.

Cinema:

"Cinema is a reflection of the society". This statement holds true for Indian cinema which has been showcasing the various events of their times and past also. Be it the Oscar nominated movie Mother India which presented the hardships of a newly independent but poor and largely agrarian economy. Movies like Do Bigha Zameen highlighted the botched up land reforms that took place after independence.

From time to time, movies on India's struggle for her independence such as Gandhi, Lagaan etc. are made to remind people of India's past so as to appreciate the present. Movies like Haqeeqat, Border depict the wars India has had with her neighbors. The 1990s saw the rise of Kashmir militancy and movies like Dil Se, Mission Kashmir tried to capture the same.

Cinema on sports personalities like Milkha Singh and Mary Kom inspires many. Chak De India movie inspired to break free from regional barriers and come together to represent one India. Plight of rural folks have been well shown in cinema like Peepli live.

Conclusion:

Both Cinema and Sports are part of leisure activities and promoting both will be economical and emotionally fulfilling. Both reflect the aspirations of society and act as a uniting factor cutting across geographical, language, and caste barriers.

Best Answer: Diwakar.

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Q.72) The general election of 1967 was a watershed in India's political history? Do you agree? Substantiate.

INTRODUCTION

The general election of 1967 was held at the backdrop of Indo-China war 1962 and Indo-Pak war of 1965. It was the first election that took place after the all-important, pioneering and hegemonic "Nehruvian" era. The period was an important transition in the history of India's Post Independence history. India survived the decade of 1960s which Selig Harrison called as a "Dangerous decade"-which has predicted the disintegration of India.

BODY

The election of 1967 was watershed in India's Post Independence history due to the following factors

- **Decline of Congress System**
 - After Congress being synonymous with India and India with Congress, the vote share of Congress came down drastically for the first time after Independence
 - Local Parties even formed government in many areas
- **Rise of Coalition Politics**
 - Until now, the Congress was very hegemonic in its approach-gaining complete majority on most occasions.
 - But, almost 20 years later after Independence- various coalition parties came up against the Congress
 - eg- DMK, Communist parties.
- **Rise of Middle Class Peasants**
 - Due to Green Revolution and importance given to agriculture after the initial years of Independence, the economic condition of peasants improved.
- **Split of Congress**
 - The Congress, with differences in ideologies split into two groups-the group which was headed by Indira Gandhi has more support base.
- **Politics of defection**
 - Increase in horse trading, rise of lot of small parties
- **First Election after 1965 and 1967 war**
 - The spirit of nationalism and integration was reinstated due to the two wars.
 - The spirit of Nationalism was at its peak
- **Anti-Incumbency**

- The prolonged Congress rule and the Nehru Era, through had many positives put India into the mouth of two wars.
- People criticized Nehru for the same and started looking for alternatives.
- **Creation of Multi-Party Democracy in India.**
 - Indian democracy was feared going the China way, but downfall of Congress and growing of Coalition politics came to India's rescue
 - Multiple viewpoints, multiple ideas started getting to be recognized.
 - We started to become more tolerant to different world views.
- **Religious fanaticism was on rise.**
 - The Hindu-Muslim divide kept on rising.
 - Political instabilities added to Polarization, leading to further fragmentation.

CONCLUSION

Thus, due to the kind of unique challenges that India faced during the elections of 1967- rising from the "Nehruvian era", facing many questions which in itself questioned the entire existence of Indian democracy- 1967 Elections were a "Watershed" in the history of India. However, India survived this phase due to its resilience and spirit of accommodation. The phase rather built a strong foundation of India's democracy in times to come.

Best answer: GOG

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Q.73) Despite having similar socio-economic indicators in the late 60s, China surged ahead of India on almost all the fronts. Why did India lose the opportunity? Why do analysts consider the decades of 70s and 80s as lost decades? Critically examine.

Introduction:

Often there is comparison between India and China in terms of growth and development owing to similar conditions they faced during 1960's:

- Most populous countries.
- Lower per capita income.
- Large scale poverty and poor socio-economic indicators.
- Both suffered devastating famines in 1960's.

Body:

However, today there is wide difference between the two as a result of policy measures which china took (land reforms, agriculture- communes, investment in health and education), different political environment, economic performance, which is reflected through their HDI ranking India-130 China-92,

Social indicators of

- India: IMR- 34 deaths/1000 live births, MMR- 130 deaths/lakh live births, Literacy- 74%, Life expectancy-68yrs.
- China: IMR- 12 deaths/1000 live births, MMR- 19 deaths/lakh live births, Literacy- 96%, Life expectancy-76yrs.

Economic indicators of

- India: ranks 5th in terms of GDP per capita, forex reserve US\$400 billion.
- China: ranks 2nd in terms of GDP per capita, forex reserve US\$3 trillion.
- Inequality rose to extreme level in India but only moderately in China as it invested more in education, health and infrastructure for the bottom 50 per cent of its population.

Why India lost opportunity:

- Democratic political setup where government has to work through consensus unlike communist China with centralised authority. It was difficult to implement reforms- be it economic or social. Ex: china controlled its population through one child norm while population control strategies backfired in India during emergency.
- Political instability taking focus away from growth and development.
- Delayed economic reforms and unfavourable global environment before India could reap full benefits of world trade (Financial crisis).

1970's and 1980's is termed as lost decades because of number of events which affected country's growth and development.

- Conflict with Pakistan during 1971 & 1975.
- State of emergency in India 1975-77.
- Political instability and inadequate management of economy. Ex: Congress party lost control over India for first time in 1977 and Janata government which came to power rejected 5th five year plan and introduced its own only to be rejected by Congress again.
- Economic front: During 1970s the government had exercised too much control on industries like MRTP, FERA act being in place. Presence of many sick PSU's. Government nationalized many sick units to protect employment and incurred losses. By the year 1990 the Indian situation was chaotic and there was a financial crisis before the government.

However, there were certain positives too which occurred during this period

- Policy changes made during 1980's which laid groundwork for reforms of 1991 like significant relaxation of industrial controls and related reforms like 25 industries were delicensed.
- Pro-business orientation in 1980's like introduction of a modified value-added (MODVAT) tax by converting multi-point excise duties.
- Green revolution was achieved in the country leading to food security.
- Nationalisation of banks taking credit facility to needy and required sectors.

Conclusion:

Though may not be to a level equivalent to china but India has still achieved significant progress since Independence. Programs aimed at improving socio-economic indicators should be persistent with specific emphasis on broadening access to health and education.

Best answer: tango

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Q.74) Do you think the rhetoric of 'gareebi hatao' has remained nothing more than electoral sloganeering for the political parties in India? Critically comment.

Approach:

- Introduction- A brief on poverty in India.
- Was 'Gareebi hatao' a rhetoric? - Analysis. Points both in favor and against.
- Way forward
- Conclusion

Introduction:

Garibi Hatao desh bachao ("Abolish poverty, save the nation") was the theme and slogan of Indira Gandhi's 1971 election bid. It was part of the 5th Five-Year Plan. The programs created through garibi hatao, though carried out locally, were funded, developed, supervised, and staffed by Government officials. It did little and accomplished less: only about 4% of all funds allocated for economic development went to the three main anti-poverty programs, and precious few of these ever reached the 'poorest of the poor'. Since 1971 the 'gareebi hatao' rhetoric has been adopted in each general election since then by the political parties.

Nothing more than a rhetoric:

- Rather than focusing of poverty eradication, the programmes have largely focused on creating buzz so as to generate huge vote bank. Unrealistic policies were framed.
- The definition of 'poor' in India is yet not defined properly. Having anti-poverty programmes in such a case is bound to be ineffective.
- Poor remains to be most vulnerable.

'Gareebi hatao' is not just a rhetoric:

- Several Indians have escaped the clutches of extreme poverty. In fact, about 44 Indians come out of extreme poverty every minute, one of the fastest rates of poverty reduction.
- Social indicators like Infant Mortality Rate, stunting, undernourishment etc. has improved over time.
- Programmers like MNREGA has truly empowered rural people.

Way forward:

- Redefining the definition of poverty. Poverty lines have to be recalibrated depending on changes in income, consumption patterns and prices.
- Bottom up planning.
- The Indian political, policy and administrative systems have to adjust to the new realities of the transition to a middle- income country, in which poverty does not mean living at the edge of hunger but, rather, lack of income to take advantage of the opportunities thrown up by a growing economy.
- Programmes like Skill India mission, Make in India campaign, PMAY and MUDRA yojana should be implemented effectively.

Conclusion:

Poverty reduction is a gradual process. The governments have been undertaking various anti-poverty programmes. It is time the definition of poverty is refined and the issue is tackled holistically.

Best answer: Aishwarya Singh

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Q.75) How did political corruption and unemployment shape Indian politics post-independence? Analyse.

Synopsis:

Financial or political corruption, crime and violence as well as unemployment emerged as the top three issues that bother post-independent India, according to a study by the global research firm, Ipsos. And this trend is not limited to India but also most of the developed, developing and underdeveloped countries around the world, according to this study.

Post-independence the Indian political system has developed as a single party system till 1967 after that coalition government became a norm, and from there the compromising politics as well as the shape of corruptions have changed from time to time, for e.g. bofors scandal.

Political corruption and unemployment in post-independent India:

- Political Corruption is a global issue but a bigger one in India. Efforts have not really paid off much yet as we get unpleasant surprises of newer corruption cases every now and then, even after intervention from judiciary being made limited in this area.
- Government will need to further tighten its stranglehold on law and order and of course look at more employment generation opportunities to address, is the second top worry.

- Criminalisation of politics is another issue of Indian politics, where the parliament function also came down to around 70 days from 130 days on average from post-independence.
- Corrupt governments are in it for themselves and are solely focused on maintaining power they are not motivated to help their people. So along those lines poverty is a way to control thought and power.
- For example if a company becomes too big in a corrupt country that government might suppress it so not to have someone able to challenge the current authority. They might divide people along lines like race and ethnicity.
- That way people fight with themselves instead of focusing on positive economic growth. For example they might spread a lie, person of this race is lazy and terrible worker. If enough people believe it a person of that race will not be employed.
- There are very large numbers of highly educated youth in rural and small town north India who cannot obtain secured salaried work.
- These young people are crucially important economically, socially and politically shape Indian politics post-independence.
- It would be no exaggeration to say that the activities of educated unemployed and underemployed youth in provincial India will greatly shape the future of the country over the next twenty years.
- Due to lack of employment people are choosing to go beyond their limits and indulging in the crime and organised crimes.

Corrupt politicians and governments formed post-independence are often very ideological and are not interested in reality or hearing conflicting points of view, which is evident from the government history books. If they believe in an economic model that doesn't fit reality it'll cause unemployment and could cause a financial crisis. An example of this might be an acceptance of price gouging, people making things more expensive for no reason, but is ignored because someone with connections is making an obscene amount of money. All this is often in tandem with sowing fear and a distrust for institutions. This distrust limits institutions from creating positive change in the country.

But the post 1991 reforms has changed the situation, it has given some impetus to the employment as well as some reforms in the governance and government has taken place, which can be evident with the present scenario.

Best Answer: Chandler

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Q.76) Do you think the coalition governments in India's post-independence history remained an epitome of a dysfunctional system? Substantiate your viewpoint.

Introduction:

Coalition governments in India emerged after the Nehruvian era in 1967, when Congress alone was not able to fetch the required majority in Lok Sabha. It started as an exception to

form a government in the absence of majority but has now taken the form of a rule where it has become a mandatory condition to garner support of regional parties.

Body:

These governments faced various challenges like:

- Political Instability: Very short tenure of governments at the Centre from 1995-1999.
- Wastage of resources: To appease coalition partners, extra ministerial posts and departments are created, which leads to wastage of resources and duplication of efforts.
- Lack of co-ordination: Regional parties are often concerned with their own interests rather than the entire nation's leading to conflict in decision making and policy paralysis.

Despite several shortcomings, coalitions have central positive aspects like

- Representation of minority voices: Regional parties can voice their concerns and the respective issues get national attention, e.g. Tamil issue raised by DMK at the Centre.
- Prevention of monopolistic behavior: Various parties in coalition act as checks and balances for each other thus preventing monopoly of a single party.
- Ensures balanced regional development: Areas from where regional parties belong get proper attention.
- Democratic decision-making: Views of all partners are considered before taking any major decision.

Conclusion:

Coalitions have become a necessary evil in case of India due to their representation to varied interests in diverse Indian society. However, certain checks, like introduction of Tenth schedule, are required to ensure smooth functioning of government machinery.

Best Answer: Gargantuan

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Q.77) Enumerate the major achievements of India during the Vajpayee era.

INTRODUCTION

Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the first Prime Minister in the non-Congress era to complete his full term, a visionary, one of India's most celebrated statesman, an outstanding orator and a staunch Nationalist recently breathed his last. The tenure of this three-time Prime Minister of India took India towards the road for multi-dimensional development. From giving a major boost to the Infrastructure of India, to making India nuclear capable, improving India's foreign relations, strengthening internal security of India to a serious attempt to solve the Kashmir problem- India remains indebted to the sincere efforts of this workaholic Indian Prime Minister.

BODY

The major achievements during "Vajpayee era" can be categorized into the following categories -

- **Political Reforms**
 - His reign lead to advent of Multi-party rule in India.
 - A Coalition Government completing the complete tenure was new experiment in India's democratic history.
 - Schedule 10 related to Anti Defection law was strengthened.
- **Economic Reforms**
 - GDP growth remained high of about 6-7%.
 - The speed of FDIs took off to great extent.
 - The Fiscal Responsibility Act was introduced during his tenure, which aimed to reduce fiscal deficit.
 - The public sector savings were boosted to a great extent.
 - The involvement of Governments involvement in starting a private business was reduced in India.
 - Separate entities were established for disinvestment.
- **Infrastructural Development**
 - He initiated Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana.
 - Laid the foundation of "The Golden Quadrilateral" project.
 - Sanction of "Delhi Metro Rail Corporation".
 - Introduced the New Telecom Policy, which later lead to Telecom Revolution in India.
- **Defense**
 - He effectively lead India through the Kargil War.
 - Carried out Nuclear Tests in Pokhran, which lead to India being a responsible Nuclear power.
 - India's deterrence increased to a great extent.
- **Kashmir Issue**
 - He looked positively at the Kashmir issue.
 - The Sensitivities with respect to Kashmir were increased.
 - He gave the slogan of "Insaniyat, Kashmiriyat and Jamuriyat".
 - He was considered to be a Peace Maker, he even started Bus Service to Lahore.
 -

- **Foreign Policy**
 - He was known for his Pragmatism.
 - He took India out from the Hesitations of History.
 - He shifted India's focus from Russia to United States of America.
 - He strengthened India's relations with Israel, by calling it India's natural ally.
- **Cooperative Federalism**
 - He strengthened good relations with all the states.
 - Being a Statesman, he had good relations with all the state governments.
 - He taught Indians the way of looking above politics of the day and have a common Nationalistic agenda.
 - He said, that government were just part of the process of evolution and development of India.

CONCLUSION

Thus, under Vajpayee era, India announced its arrival at the world stage with nuclear power, fast growing economy, having a very good relation with most nations throughout the world. Hence, it can be said that this Poet Prime Minister wrote the saga of New Rising India at the dawn of 21st Century.

BEST ANSWER: JYOTI SINGH

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