



UPSC CSE GS (MAINS) 2019

PAPER-I

Q.1. Highlight the Central Asian and Greco -Bactrian elements in Gandhara art.

Ans.

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the Gandhara art

THE BODY

- Briefly discuss how its geographical location facilitated interaction of various artistic components.
- Discuss about the influence of Greece- Bactrian, Roman and Iranian on the Gandhara art

CONCLUSION: Conclude with how Gandhara School of Art can be said as an influence and culmination of both the Indian as well as foreign traditions

The best of the Gandhara sculpture was produced during the first and second centuries A.D. It originated during the reign of Indo-Greek rulers but the real patrons of this school of art were the Sakas and the Kushans, particularly Kanishka. Gandhara art was a blend of Indian and Graeco-Roman elements.

Central Asian

- The Kushan period is considered the Golden Period of Gandhara. Peshawar Valley and Taxila are littered with ruins of stupas and monasteries of this period.
- Like the Bactrians and the Gandharans, the Central Asians excelled at **modelling figures** showing various human emotions.
- Under the **Kushans new Buddhists stupas** were built and old ones were enlarged. Huge statues of the Buddha were erected in monasteries and carved into the hillsides.
- The earliest Buddha image was depicted on the **coins of Kanishka**. These coins portray Kanishka on the obverse and a Buddha figure with the **legend 'Boddo'** in Greek letters on the reverse. Of these, one type shows a standing Buddha, while the other a seated Buddha.
- The folds of the **Sanghati** and the way of showing **Buddha's usnisa snail shell curls, achieved by alternate nail-shaped incisions are Hellenistic in nature.**

Greek Influence on Gandhara Art

- Gandharan sculptures show strong Greek influences in the depiction of a 'man-god' and of wavy hair, sandals and extensive drapery. The depiction of Buddha as a 'man-god' in Gandharan sculpture is believed to be inspired from Greek mythology. Some examples of Gandharan art depict both Buddha and the Greek god, Hercules.
- Stucco plaster, which was commonly observed in Greek art, was widely used in Gandharan artwork for the decoration of monastic and cult buildings.
- **Greek god as protector:** In many images of Buddha in Gandhara, he is seen under the protection of Greek god Hercules.

- **Vajrapani:** Vajrapani found in the right hand of future Buddha is told as transformed symbol of Hercules who is seen as protector of Buddha.
- **Greek architectural influence:** Some images of Buddha in Gandhara are presented in Greek architectural environment bearing the affinity of Corinthian.
- **Artistic beauty:** The Apollo like face of Buddha; natural realism; wavy hair as seen in images of Buddha in Gandhara resembles to Hellenistic tradition.
- **Intellectual affinity:** The halo and bun of Gandhara Buddha signifies intellectual imbibitions of Buddha from Greek. However, Gandharan sculpture owes as much to Roman art as it does to Grecian art.
- Even though the **iconography** of Gandharan sculpture was Indian in nature, it also incorporated **motifs and techniques from Classical Roman art.**

CONCLUSION: Thus, Gandhara School of Art can be said as an influence and culmination of both the Indian as well as foreign traditions due to its strategic location.

Q.2. The 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. Elucidate.

Ans:

APPROACH	
INTRODUCTION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give a brief introduction about 1857 revolt and rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule. 	
THE BODY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss separately about each type of revolts occurred in the last 100 years from 1857. 	
CONCLUSION: Conclude by writing about the limitations and importance of these rebellions and how they were instrumental in the revolt of 1857.	

The revolt of 1857 was a product of the character and policies of colonial rule after 1757. The period between 1757 and 1857 saw a series of periodic outbursts in the form of religio-political violence, tribal movements, peasant uprisings and agrarian riots, and civil rebellions.

	Civil rebellions	Tribal movements	Sepoy movements
Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Colonial land revenue settlements • Exploitation in rural society • Devastation of Indian handloom and handicraft industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A common cause was the resentment against the imposition of laws by the 'foreign government' that was seen as an effort at destroying the tribals' traditional socioeconomic framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the years, the upper caste sepoys had found their religious beliefs in conflict with their service conditions.
Examples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanyasi Revolt (1763-1800): The disastrous famine of 1770 and the harsh economic order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pahariyas' Rebellion by the martial Pahariyas (1778- Raj Mahal Hills): 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most important mutinies which broke out during the pre-

	<p>of the British compelled a group of sanyasis in Eastern India to fight the British.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revolt in Midnapore and Dhalbhum (1766-74): Due to downfall of the Zamindari system following the new land revenue system brought by the English in 1772. • Poligars' Revolt (1795-1805): Due to resentment among the poligars due to transfer of administrative powers by the Nawab of Arcot to the East India Company. • Kutch or Cutch Rebellion (1816-1832): Due to the power struggle between the maharaja and a group of chieftains followed by the treaty between the British and Maharaja Bharamal II of Kutch in 1816, by which power was vested in the throne. • Paika Rebellion (1817): The English Company's conquest of Odisha in 1803 downgraded the freedom of land use. Common masses were affected by the rise in prices of salt due to taxes imposed on it, abolition of cowrie currency and the requirement of payment of taxes in silver, etc. • Wahabi Movement (1830-61) The Wahabi Movement was an Islamic revivalist movement founded by Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly who condemned the western influence on Islam and advocated a return to pure Islam and society as it was in the Arabia of the Prophet's time. 	<p>against the British expansion on their lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chuar Uprisings by the Chuar aboriginal tribesmen (1776): against rise in demands and economic privation by the British. • Kol Uprisings by the Kols of Chottanagpur led by Buddho Bhagat (1831): against expansion of British rule on their lands and transfer of their lands to outsiders; the revolt was suppressed. • Ho and Munda Uprisings: against occupation of Singhbhum by British, the newly introduced farming revenue policy, against introduction of feudal, zamindari tenures and exploitation by moneylenders and forest contractors. • Santhal Rebellion by the Santhals led by Sido and Kanhu (1855-56; Bihar): against the practices of zamindars and moneylenders. • Ahoms' Revolt (1828-33-Assam): against the non-fulfilment of the pledges of the Company after the Burmese War • Khasis' Revolt (1830s-hilly region between Jaintia and Garo Hills): led by the Nunklow ruler, Tirath Singh; against the occupation of the hilly region. 	<p>1857 period are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mutiny of the sepoys in Bengal in 1764. • The Vellore mutiny of 1806 when the sepoys protested against interference in their social and religious practices and raised a banner of revolt unfurling the flag of the ruler of Mysore. • The mutiny of the sepoys of the 47th Native Infantry Unit in 1824. • The revolt of the Grenadier Company in Assam in 1825. • The mutiny of an Indian regiment at Sholapur in 1838.
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CONCLUSION: Thus, it can be said that almost from the very early days of the East India Company's rule, rebellions and uprisings occurred for various causes in different regions. The causes of the revolt of 1857, like those of earlier uprisings, emerged from all aspects like socio-cultural, economic and political.

Although, the immediate cause of the revolt of 1857 was the discontent amongst the sepoys at Meerut, the fact that the background for revolt was already evident in the past can't be neglected altogether. Thus, it can be said that the 1857 Uprising was the culmination of the recurrent big and small local rebellions that had occurred in the preceding hundred years of British rule.

Q.3. Examine the linkages between 19th centuries 'Indian Renaissance' and the emergence of national identity.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the 'Indian renaissance' (mainly socio- religious reform movements) of the 19th century.

THE BODY

- Discuss about the impact of socio religious reforms on each strata of society to establish linkages with the emergence of national identity in India.

CONCLUSION: Conclude by writing that Indian Renaissance played a vital role in igniting the nationalist identity within the Indian Society.

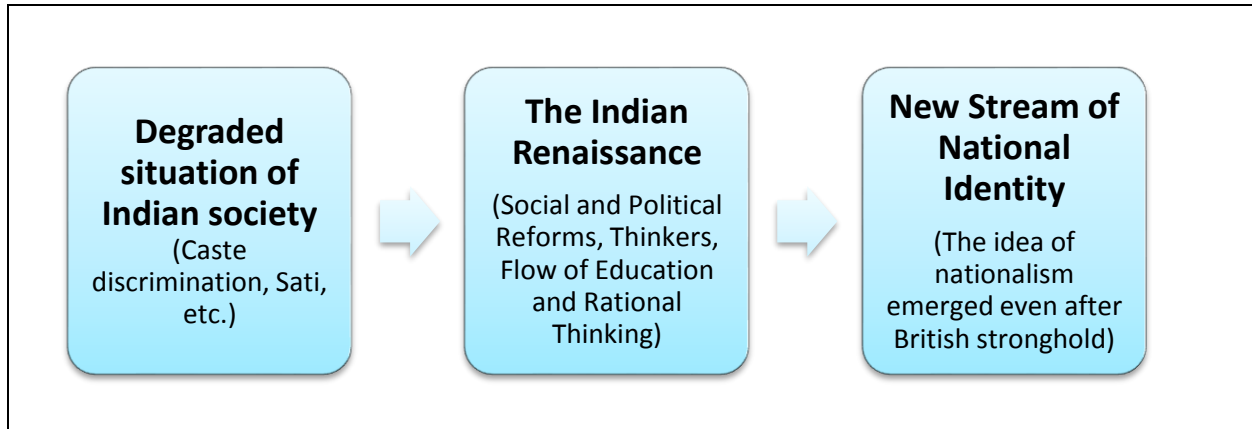
Most of the earlier invaders, who had come to India were either absorbed by its superior culture or interacted positively with it and had become part of the land and its people. However, the impact of British rule on Indian society and culture was widely different from what India had known before. In the wake of this, the rise of the Indian Renaissance intensified the nationalist ideology to a great extent amongst Indians.

Ground for Renaissance:

- **Religious and Social Ills:** Indian society in the nineteenth century was caught in a vicious web created by religious superstitions and social obscurantism.
- **Depressing Position of Women:** The most distressing was the position of women. Attempts to kill female infants at birth were not unusual. Child marriage was another bane of society. Raja Rammohun Roy described sati as "murder according to every shastra".
- **The Caste Problem:** Another debilitating factor was caste. This entailed a system of segregation, hierarchically ordained on the basis of ritual status. At the bottom of the ladder came the untouchables or scheduled castes.
- **Opposition to Western Culture:** The establishment of colonial rule in India was followed by a systematic attempt to disseminate colonial culture and ideology as the dominant cultural current.

Faced with the challenge of the intrusion of colonial culture and ideology, an attempt to reinvigorate traditional institutions and to realise the potential of traditional culture developed during the nineteenth century.

Emergence of national identity:



- The social reform movements also strove to undermine caste-based exploitation. From the mid-19th century onwards, numerous organizations and groups such as the **Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, the Theosophists** and individuals worked to spread education among the untouchables and remove restrictions imposed on them from entering temples or using ponds, tanks, etc.
- **Raja Rammohun Roy (Brahmo Samaj, Atmiya Sabha)**: He is often called the father of Indian Renaissance and the maker of Modern India His ideas and activities were aimed at **political uplift of the masses** through social reform and to instill a nationalist feeling. He demanded the Indianization of superior services and separation of the executive from the judiciary. He demanded judicial equality between Indians and Europeans and that trial be held by jury.
- The national movement took **inspiration from the principles of liberty and equality** against the forces which tended to divide the society. The national leaders and organizations opposed caste privileges, fought for equal civic rights and free development of the individual. For example: The **Congress governments** in various provinces after 1937 did some useful work for the **upliftment of the depressed classes**; for instance, **free education for Harijans ('untouchables')** was introduced in some provinces.
- With increasing opportunities of education and general awakening, there were stirrings among the lower castes themselves. This awakening gradually developed into a powerful movement in defence of their rights and against upper caste oppression. In Maharashtra, **Jyotiba Phule**, born in a low caste Mali family, led a movement against the brahminical domination of Hindu society.
- The historical researches by Indian scholars such as **R.G. Bhandarkar, R.L. Mitra and later Swami Vivekananda**, created an entirely new picture of India's past. The self-respect and confidence so gained helped the nationalists to demolish colonial myths that India had a long history of servility to foreign rulers.

CONCLUSION:

Thus, it can be said that the Indian Renaissance played a vital role in igniting the nationalist identity within the Indian Society.

Q.4. Assess the impact of global warming on coral life system with examples.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

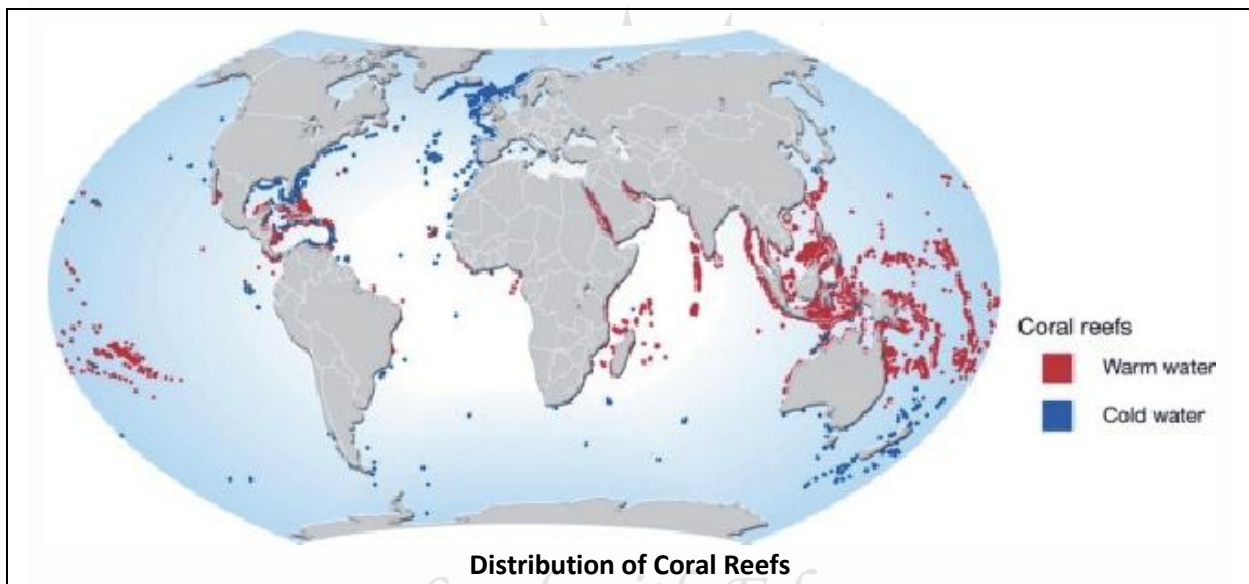
- Give a brief introduction on the destruction of the coral reef system.

THE BODY

- Discuss the impact of global warming on the coral life system

CONCLUSION: Write about the importance of saving the coral reef system

Coral organisms, called polyps are primarily associated with the spectacularly diverse limestone communities, or reefs, they construct in marine ecosystem. Coral reefs only occupy 0.1% of the area of the ocean but they support 25% of all marine species on the planet. In fact, the variety of life associated with coral reefs rivals that of the tropical forests of the Amazon or New Guinea.



Necessary conditions for Ideal Coral growth:

- Corals thrive in tropical waters (30°N and 30°S latitudes, the **temperature of water is around 20°C**) where diurnal and annual temperature ranges are very narrow.
- Coral require fairly **good amount of sunlight** to survive. The ideal depths for coral growth are 45 m to 55 m below sea surface, where there is abundant sunlight available.
- **Clear salt water** is suitable for coral growth, while both fresh water and highly saline water are harmful.
- Adequate supply of **oxygen and microscopic marine food** (phytoplankton) is essential for growth. There exists a **symbiotic relation** between the two. As the plankton is more abundant on the seaward side, corals grow rapidly on the seaward side.

Effects of Climate Change on coral growth:

Corals are highly fragile and are vulnerable to climate change and pollution and even a minute increase in marine pollution can be catastrophic.

Climate Change Effect	Short-term Impact	Long-term Impact
Warming Ocean	Thermal Stress	Coral Bleaching
Sea level rise	Sedimentation	Smothering of corals
Changes in storm surges	Stronger more frequent storms	Destruction of Reef Structure
Changes in Precipitation	Increased runoff of freshwater, sediment, and land-based pollutants	Algal blooms and cause murky water conditions that reduce light
Altered ocean currents	Changes in connectivity and temperature regimes	Lack of food for corals and hampers dispersal of coral larvae
Ocean acidification	Reduction in pH levels	Decreases coral growth and structural integrity

Negative impacts	Positive impacts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impacts due to increase in temperature, frequent cyclonic storms, rising sea levels, changing patterns of precipitation and ocean currents, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Also, Global Warming can provide ideal coral conducive environment beyond the tropics.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Great Barrier Reef: Thirty percent of the coral perished in 2016, another 20 percent in 2017. Miami terrace reef: The US National Marine Fisheries Service says live coral is down 50-80% in the last decade 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extended regions of the bay of Japan's Tsushima Island in the Korea Strait.

CONCLUSION: About half the world's shallow water coral reefs are already gone, and without urgent action to address climate change, pollution, overfishing and destructive coastal development, these life-sustaining natural wonders could all but disappear.

Extra Information

CORAL BLEACHING
Have you ever wondered how a coral becomes bleached?

HEALTHY CORAL
1 Coral and algae depend on each other to survive.

STRESSED CORAL
2 If stressed, algae leaves the coral.

BLEACHED CORAL
3 Coral is left bleached and vulnerable.

WHAT CAUSES CORAL BLEACHING?

- Change in ocean temperature:** Increased ocean temperature caused by climate change is the leading cause of coral bleaching.
- Runoff and pollution:** Storm generated precipitation can rapidly dilute ocean water and runoff can carry pollutants — these can bleach near-shore corals.
- Overexposure to sunlight:** When temperatures are high, high solar irradiance contributes to bleaching in shallow water corals.
- Extreme low tides:** Exposure to the air during extreme low tides can cause bleaching in shallow corals.

NOAA's Coral Reef Conservation Program
<http://coralreef.noaa.gov/>

Q.5. Discuss the causes of depletion of mangroves and explain their importance in maintaining coastal ecology.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the mangrove ecosystem

THE BODY

- Give reasons for mangroves depletion: both natural and man-made

CONCLUSION Show why equatorial region is unable to make pre conditions for bombogenesis.

Mangroves are salt-tolerant vegetation that grows in intertidal regions of rivers and estuaries. Mangroves are trees and shrub species that grow at the interface between land and sea in tropical and subtropical regions of the world. These are extremely important bio-resources which are crucial to coastal environment.

Reasons for mangroves depletion:

Natural Causes	Man- Made Causes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclones • Tidal Surges • Tsunami 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation (commercial use of Mangroves) (e.g. Mangrove trees are used for firewood, construction wood, wood chip and pulp production, charcoal production, and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The intensive force generated by these calamities tend to uproot and destruct the natural setting of the mangrove ecosystem, thus leading to their destruction in the long run. • India having about 7500 Km of coasts is also highly susceptible to these natural calamities thus, posing a huge threat to the coastal ecosystem. • For example, the tsunami that occurred in 2004 caused extensive damage of mangroves in the south coast of India and Andaman and Nicobar Islands 	<p>animal fodder. Also, the rapidly expanding shrimp farming industry possesses the crucial cause for deteriorating the mangrove forests).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction at the coasts (e.g. clearing for tourist developments, shrimp aquaculture, and salt farms has also taken place). • Changes in Temperature and salinity due to Human induced Climate Change (e.g. Mangrove forests require stable sea levels for long-term survival. They are therefore extremely sensitive to current rising sea levels caused by global warming and climate change). • Pollution (e.g. Fertilizers, pesticides, and other toxic man-made chemicals carried by river systems can kill animals living in mangrove forests, while oil pollution can smother mangrove roots and suffocate the trees).
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Importance of Mangroves in maintaining the Coastal Ecosystems:

- **Prevents Soil Erosion:** The dense root systems of mangrove forests trap sediments flowing down rivers and off the land.
- **Saving the already endangered Mangrove biodiversity:** Mangrove forests are home to a large variety of fish, crab, shrimp, and mollusk species. Also, its home to some important species like Royal Bengal Tigers, the conservation of which is inevitable.
- **Shock Absorbers:** The dense root systems of mangrove forests forms a natural defence against cyclones and tidal surges to a great extent.
- **Prevents ingress of salt water into land:** Mangroves are essential to maintaining water quality. With their dense network of roots and surrounding vegetation, they filter and trap sediments, heavy metals, and other pollutants.

CONCLUSION: Widespread destruction of mangroves along the coasts results in economic damages of \$6 – 42 billion every year, says a report titled “**The Importance of Mangroves: A Call to Action**”, released by the United Nations Environment Programme

Q.6. Can the strategy of regional-resource based manufacturing help in promoting employment in India?

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Discuss about numerous pockets of diverse resource rich regions in India

THE BODY

- Briefly discuss about the reasons for opting local resource-based technologies.
- Provide an overview about how this approach can help in promoting employment in India.
- Highlight the benefits of local resource-based approach.

CONCLUSION: Show that Cluster Development approach is considered as an effective approach for inducing competitiveness in the industry.

India has numerous pockets of diverse resource rich regions within its geographical extent. These resource rich clusters can provide unprecedented employment opportunities to the local populace. Some examples of regional-resource based manufacturing include:

Region	Name of cluster	GOI initiatives
Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu	Cotton textiles and Khadi Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) 'Mission Solar Charkha' Khadi Reform Development Programme (KRDP)
Punjab, West Bengal, Bihar	Beekeeping/ Honey production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Honey Mission Development of the beekeeping Industry by KVIC - Directorate of Beekeeping Modern Honey Processing Plant with moisture reduction unit have been developed.
Kerala	Coir industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coir Board (Under Coir Industry Act, 1953) Domestic Market Promotion- This scheme is for enhanced sale of coir products through Board's showrooms and sales outlets, and also popularizing coir and coir products. Mahila Coir Yojana – This scheme envisages distribution of motorized ratts for spinning coir yarn to women artisans after being trained
West Bengal, Assam	Jute industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National jute policy Minimum Support Price (MSP) for procurement of raw jute by Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Jute-ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise)

Merits of promoting cluster based regional manufacturing:

- The social objective of providing **employment**.
- The wider objective of creating **self-reliance** amongst the poor and building up of a strong rural community spirit.
- The economic objective of **producing saleable articles**.
- Helps **overcome** disadvantages of **economies of scale** and weak capital base
- Better **cost effectiveness** due to distribution of many common costs wider public appropriation of benefits

CONCLUSION: The Cluster Development approach is considered as an effective approach for inducing competitiveness in the industry by ensuring inter-firm cooperation based on networking and trust. The approach also aims for sustainability in long run. Hence, the strategy of regional-resource based manufacturing can certainly help in promoting employment in India by means of diversifying sources of income for the local populace.

Q.7. Discuss the factors for localization of Agro-based food processing industries of North-West India.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the agro-based food processing industry.

THE BODY

- Briefly discuss about the various factor affecting location of Agro-based food processing Industry in North-west India.
- Highlight the challenges faced by the agro -based industry.

CONCLUSION: Show the importance of Agro-based food processing industries in India

Food Processing includes process under which any raw product of agriculture, dairy, animal husbandry, meat, poultry or fishing is transformed in such a way that its original physical properties undergo a change and the transformed product has a renewed commercial value. It also includes methods such as preservation, addition of food additives, drying etc. with a view to preserve food substances in an effective manner, enhance their shelf life and quality.

General Factors for localization of Agro-based food processing industries in North-West India:

- **Raw material availability:** The region of north west India is largely agrarian thus, abundant source of agricultural raw materials (High milk production in States like Gujrat and Haryana).
- **Irrigation facilities:** The north-western states being the source of Green revolution, provides ample irrigation infrastructure throughout the year.
- **Technology diffusion:** Farm mechanization and availability of High Yield Variety (HYV) seeds is more in the north western region as compared to the other regions.
- **Capital availability:** The business community linkages with Government schemes provides ample and perennial flow of capital to the agricultural sector (e.g. Punjab Government has formed a separate department of food processing industries).
- **Climate and topography:** The Malwa plain and the surrounding regions in North-west India are quite fertile for large scale production. Also, the climatic conditions provide ample support for agriculture. No wonder, the region is termed as the 'wheat bowl' of India.

Challenges to Agro-based food processing industries in North-West India:

- **Rigid cropping pattern:** Over-reliance on the traditional wheat-paddy cropping pattern has been primarily affecting the small and marginal farmers.
- **Soil pollution:** Government estimates reveal that at least seven districts in Punjab have shown soil degradation due to rigid cropping pattern. The soil is alkaline and high in potassium, and unsuitable for paddy cultivation in some places.
- **Ground water stress:** The states in north western India are facing potential ground water stress due to over exploitation over the years. A recent draft report of the Central Ground Water Board suggests that Punjab's existing groundwater resources, till a depth of 300 meters, are likely to be exhausted within the next three decades.
- **Operational challenges:** The food processing industry faces multiple operational challenges like absence of contract farming, varied NAM implementation, stringent FASSAI regulations and so on.

CONCLUSION: India is largest producer of Pulses, Mangoes, Banana, Milk, ginger, Buffalo meat and 2nd largest producer of rice, wheat, potato, garlic, cashew nut, groundnut, dry onion, green peas, pumpkin,

gourds, cauliflowers, sugarcane, and tea in the world. However, the food Processing industries hasn't yet shown the desired results. The Food Processing Industry (FPI) is of enormous significance as it provides vital linkages and synergies that it promotes between the two pillars of the economy, i.e. agriculture and industry, and hence must be nurtured in times to come. The recently launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan SAMPADA Yojana (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing Clusters) is aimed to provide much-required fillip to the Agro-based food processing industries in India.

Q.8. What makes Indian society unique in sustaining its culture? Discuss.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Introduce with continuity of Indian culture from ancient time

THE BODY

- Give reasons for continuity of Indian culture from ancient time
- Also features of Indian society contributing to the sustainability of its culture.

CONCLUSION: Conclude with continuity as well as change

From Vedic period to contemporary period the concept of culture and Indian-ness can be found in almost every smallest corner of India. Indian Identity can be termed as "Salad Bowl" where all cultures are 'Salad' and Identity is 'Bowl'.

Since time immemorial, many features of Indian society can be seen contemporarily the reason for are listed below:

- **Joint families:** Families, as a cultural unit always, pass the precepts of culture from one generation to another. Moreover, till very recently the family system in India was that of a joint family which over the year became an institution in itself and reserved culture.
- **Religion:** in the absence of centralizing authority like church or a single scripture, various sects in India developed which interpreted religion in its own essence, thus accommodating various social and geographical realities in its tradition.
- **Cultural:** it had some in-built resilience and adaptability, precisely because it was non-dogmatic, non-exclusivist, dependent on no central authority, and apparently "unorganized" in its nature. This gave rise to many of subculture which was subsequently included in main culture.
- **Historical:** Many kings, from Ashoka to Akbar, in India promoted the use of secularism as basic tenants for governance thus giving equal respect to much religion. This inclusive nature of governance sustained the prevailing cultural practice.
- **Geographical:** A intermixed and intertwined culture developed due to continuous migration from outside and within India. This acclimatization of culture adopted the feature of other culture which was mutually beneficial to each other.
- **Political:** To ward off the impact of other cultural superiority, a decentralized medium of protest was adopted in India, which was essentially based on culture. For example, temples were erected to counter radical Islam in medieval India, or religion was used as a modicum of protest in colonial India, exemplified by Durga Puja of Bengal or Ganesh Puja of Maharashtra.
- **Legal:** With the advent of Indian constitution, premise was laid in such a way that **every religion develops in its own merit**, thus preserving it by means of social morality by the mechanism of personal laws and changing it at the same time with the help of constitutional morality.

CONCLUSION: Over the years the core Indian culture has shown continuity as well as change. The continuity can be seen at the level of personal preference and change can be gauged at the level of greater good which is beneficial to society.

Q.9. “Empowering women is the key to control population growth”. Discuss.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the status of women and idea of empowerment.

THE BODY

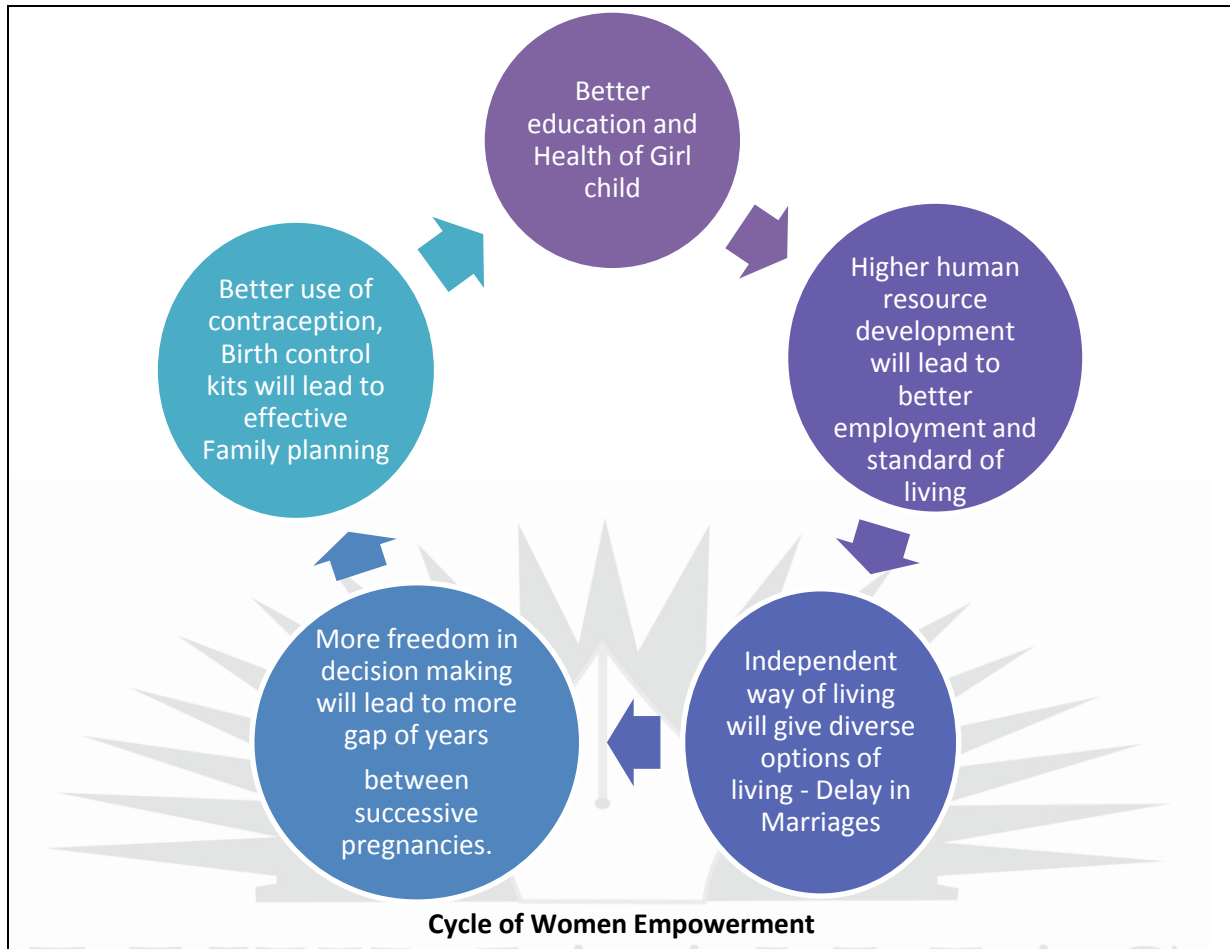
- Give reasons for larger share of burden regarding the family on the women

CONCLUSION: Show how behavioural change in the society would serve as a bedrock for such level of women empowerment.

Historically, and even today, the status of women in the society is still under question. Family planning programs in India started in 1952, however they have met only limited success in the absence of empowered women. Women have to bear major chunk of responsibilities of children at home due to the following factors:

- **Limited development of girl child:** Due to prevalence of limited educational and health opportunities, there is limited access to knowledge of contraceptives and birth control during adolescence.
- **Patriarchal Society:** Even today, especially in the rural regions, women have limited scope of individual freedom as compared to their male counterparts. This leads to evils like ‘Child marriage’.
- **Lack of Family planning:** There is lack of knowledge about the benefits of small families. Further, limited individual freedom gives minimal scope for regulated pregnancy.
- **Gender inequality:** Desire of male child (son meta preference, **Economic Survey 2018**) is further hampering the scope for women empowerment.
- **Maternity loss:** Due to the long process before and after the maternity cycle, women get limited scope in formal employment.

Empowerment of women is prerequisite for Population control because:



- An empowered woman can have better access to birth control kits. She can take more informed decisions regarding how to avoid pregnancies.
- Women empowerment will also lead to less craze for male child.
- Health of mother directly impacts health of child. Emotionally, psychologically and Healthwise, stronger women can raise healthier babies, thus reducing child death rate, which in long turn reduces the birth rate according to **demographic transition theory**.
- Statistically also, it has been observed that states having better records of **women development like Kerala**, also happen to have stabilized their populations.

CONCLUSION: Thus, family planning programs need to be accompanied with a focus on empowering women educationally, psychologically, economically, Healthwise and socially, for Population control to turn into a success at a national level.

However, the behavioural change in the society would serve as a bedrock for such level of women empowerment. The historic change brought in the way of BBBP (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) to BADLAV (Beti Aapki Dhan Lakshmi Aur Vijay Lakshmi) as quoted by the Economic Survey (2018-19) serves as the best path on which India needs to move on in future.

Q.10. What are the challenges to our cultural practices in the name of secularism?**Ans:****APPROACH****INTRODUCTION**

- The concept of secularism and its evolution.

THE BODY

- How it is challenging the culture

CONCLUSION: conclude with universal values of humanism

The concept of state secularism is a defining principle of the Indian republic, right up there with the national motto of liberty, equality and fraternity. Developed with the advent of Indian constitution, which not only targeted the superstition but also protected multiple faith from majoritarianism secularism governs the public life of a nation that sharply delineates the realms of governance and religion.

This very nature of secularism helped in eradicating many anomalies in India manifested by the proliferation and sustenance of different faith, and at the same time eradicating many practices like caste disability and the constraining nature of Streetayata.

However, in doing so secularism created and manufactured a community based on silos approach, where every community developed in a compartmentalized way without appreciating others culture, and as it is well manifested that for any culture to survive, the idea of shared notion is must.

Moreover, this problem was further aggravated by the perceived notion that government is propagating one culture to the exclusion of other. Thus, a narrative was created in such way that apprehensions about other culture creped in interpersonal relation between different religion. The increasing demand around anti-conversion bill manifests this apprehension.

Further, the decision like Sabrimala, Triple Talaq, Made Snana in Coastal belt of Karnataka and challenging the appointment of priests on the basis of Agamas are perceived as secular affront to the notion of culture.

CONCLUSION: But what is to be noted that in the debate between religious morality and constitutional tradition, the paramountcy has to be given to the principle which are more human in nature and based on the universal values. In this premise Indian secularism has been justifying many ends.

Q.11. Many voices had strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase. Elaborate.**Ans.****APPROACH****INTRODUCTION**

- Give a brief introduction about the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase

THE BODY

- Discuss about the various voices that strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase.

CONCLUSION Show that indeed the freedom struggle had been strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement.

The Gandhian phase of freedom struggle witnessed many different ideologies parallel to Gandhian ideology. These ideologies strengthened and enriched the national movement.

- **SOCIALIST IDEA 1920-1997**

- In this phase the idea of socialism emerges after the Russian Revolution. The leaders like JL Nehru and SC Bose inclined towards socialist ideology. INC supported the idea of Socialism in their work. INC supported the concept called Planning committee. The first attempt to develop a national plan for India came up in 1938 in Haripur session of INC.

- **COMMUNIST IDEA**

- Russian Revolution also brings the idea of the Communist. This led to foundation of Communist Party of India in 1925. Prominent leaders like M N Roy supported the communist idea from international level.

- **NATIONALIST**

- Hindu Mahasabha (1915) and RSS (1925) established themselves with nationalist idea. They supported the extreme idea of communal nationalism.

- **LIBERALS**

- Liberals were fought for the civic rights and supports liberal ideas of people. They support the idea of liberty, Fundamental Rights and national economic programme.

- **REVOLUTIONARY PHASE 1920-1929**

- Revolutionary phase brings the idea of revolt against the British India. They were inspired by Russian Revolution. The revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh were influenced by socialist ideas which were reflected in changing of HRA to HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association).

CONCLUSION: In this way, the freedom struggle had been strengthened and enriched the nationalist movement during the Gandhian phase and it led to the Independence of Nation called India.

Q.12. Assess the role of British imperial power in complicating the process of transfer of power during the 1940s.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Introduce the concept of Transfer of power under the Indian Independence Act (1947)

THE BODY

- Give a Background for the popular voice of independence
- List and analyse The British attempts at Transfer of Power

CONCLUSION: Show that to a great extent, the British imperial power complicated the process of transfer of power during the 1940s.

On July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, and the Act got royal assent on June 18, 1947. However, the process of transfer of power was not simple to achieve. The period of 1940s saw myriad attempts made by the British in the line of transfer of power. However, not much progress was due to complicated nature of attempts made until the enactment of Indian Independence Act.

Background for the popular voice of independence:

- **The 2nd World War:** The 2nd world war led to diverse opinions not only within the INC but throughout the Indian political scene.
- **Formation of Constituent Assembly:** The INC offered support to Britain in war on the condition that after the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India. The structure of such a constituent Assembly further widened the chasm between INC and ML.
- **Resolution of INC and ML:** The INC made it clear in the Wardha session that if Britain was fighting for democracy and freedom, it should be proved by ending imperialism in its colonies and establishing full democracy in India. ML with the Pakistan Resolution in Lahore (March 1940) asked for the new Pakistan which was to comprise Muslim dominated provinces in east as well as western India.

The British attempts at Transfer of Power:

Event	Complications/ Solutions	Outcome
August Offer (August 1940)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only dominion status was provided against the popular demand of 'Purna Swaraj' • The constituent assembly was to comprise 'mainly' Indians which was again not acceptable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INC: The Congress rejected the August Offer • ML: The Muslim League welcomed the veto assurance given to the League, however their stand for partition was strong as ever.
Cripps Mission (March 1942) (Due to pressure on Britain from the Allies (USA, USSR, China) to seek Indian cooperation in War)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands now (and not 'mainly' in Indian hands as contained in the August Offer) • Provinces could now have a separate constitution. This provision was seen as a blueprint for India's partition. • After war, a constituent assembly elected by provincial assemblies to frame the constitution. • No provision for immediate transfer of power 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INC: INC objected to offer of dominion status instead of a provision for complete independence. Also, the right to provinces to secede as this went against the principle of national unity. • ML: ML had criticised the idea of a single Indian Union. It felt that the aspects of self-determination and the creation of Pakistan were left out. • Other groups also objected to the provinces' right to secede. For example, the Liberals considered the secession proposals to be against the unity and security of India.
Wavell Plan (June 1945) (primarily due to the Japanese threat that prevailed even after the war)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With the exception of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, all members of the executive council were to be Indians. • Caste Hindus and Muslims were to have equal representation. • The governor-general was to exercise his veto on the advice of ministers, thus giving upper hand to the British. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INC: The Congress objected to the plan as "an attempt to reduce the Congress to the status of a purely caste Hindu party • ML: The League wanted all Muslim members to be League Nominees as it feared that goals of other depressed classes, Sikhs,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Representatives of different parties were to submit a joint list to the viceroy for nominations to the executive council. If a joint list was not possible, then separate lists were to be submitted. Possibilities were to be kept open for negotiations on a new constitution once the war was finally won. 	Christians, etc. were the same as those of the INC.
<p>The Cabinet Mission (February 1946)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rejection of the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. Grouping of existing provincial assemblies into three sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section-A: Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa (Hindu-majority provinces) Section-B: Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Sindh (Muslim-majority provinces) Section-C: Bengal and Assam (Muslim-majority provinces). Three-tier executive and legislature at provincial, section and union levels. A constituent assembly was to be elected by provincial A common centre would control defence, communication and external affairs. A federal structure was envisaged for India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INC: Provinces should not have to wait till the first general elections to come out of a group. They should have the option of not joining a group in the first place. Compulsory grouping contradicts the oft-repeated insistence on provincial autonomy. ML: Grouping should be compulsory with sections B and C developing into solid entities with a view to future secession into Pakistan. The Muslim League on June 6 and the Congress on June 24, 1946 accepted the long-term plan put forward by the Cabinet Mission.
<p>Mountbatten Plan (June 1947)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Punjab and Bengal Legislative Assemblies would meet in two groups, Hindus and Muslims, to vote for Independence with partition. In case of partition, two dominions and two constituent assemblies would be created. Referendums in NWFP and Sylhet district of Bengal would decide the fate of these areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INC: Accepted the plan as it would ensure peaceful and quick transfer of power Thus, the League's demand was conceded to the extent that Pakistan would be created and the Congress' position on unity was taken into account to make Pakistan as small as possible. Mountbatten's formula was to divide India but retain maximum unity.

CONCLUSION: Finally, on July 5, 1947 the British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act which was based on the Mountbatten Plan, which created two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with effect from August 15, 1947. Thus, it can be said that to a great extent, the British imperial power complicated the process of transfer of power during the 1940s.

Extra Information

Wavell's "Breakdown Plan"

Wavell presented his plan to the Cabinet Mission in May 1946. It visualized a middle course between "repression" and "scuttle". This plan envisaged the withdrawal of the British Army and officials to the Muslim provinces of North-West and North-East and handing over the rest of the country to the Congress. Though superseded by the Cabinet Mission Plan, Wavell's plan was an evidence of:

- British recognition of the impossibility of suppressing any future Congress-led rebellion.
- Desire in some high official circles to make a "Northern Ireland" of Pakistan.

Individual attempts at resolving the constitutional crisis:

Event	Important Provisions	Outcome
Rajagopalachari Formula (1944)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim League to endorse Congress demand for independence. • After the end of the war, the entire population of Muslim majority areas in the North-West and North-East India to decide by a plebiscite, whether or not to form a separate sovereign state. 	ML: Jinnah wanted the Congress to accept the two-nation theory. He wanted only the Muslims of North-West and North-East to vote in the plebiscite and not the entire population. He also opposed the idea of a common centre.
Desai-Liaqat Pact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congress and League nominees to have equal representation in Central Executive. • 20% of seats reserved for minorities 	No settlement could be reached between the Congress and the League.

Q.13. Explain how the foundations of the modern world were laid by the American and French revolution.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the French revolution, and the American Revolution.

THE BODY

- Discuss about how American, and French revolution laid the foundation of the modern world.

CONCLUSION: Show that it can be claimed that both American and French revolutions were instrumental in constructing the bedrock for the modern world.

While the Industrial Revolution is said to have changed the economic patterns of the world, the American and French revolutions are considered to be watershed events in laying the foundation of the modern world.

Reasons for outbreak of the revolutions:

	AMERICAN REVOLUTION	FRENCH REVOLUTION
Economic Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> America was completely under the control of England which led to economic exploitation of Americans which hampered growth and development. Navigation Law of 1651 - Compulsory for American ships to attend British ports before leaving for other ports of the world. Exim Policy - Britain had a trading monopoly in crucial products of America like Potato, Tobacco, Cotton etc. Industrial Policy - Americans were not allowed to establish big production units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disastrous policies of Louis XVI. Participation of French forces in the American war of Independence had completely ruined the French economy. Irresponsible expenditure of royal households worsened the situation. The government resorted to borrowing from public and defaulted on its debt. The Queen Marie Antoinette lived in luxury and did not care for the plight of the masses. To meet expenditure Louis XVI tried to impose new taxes on people which met wide resistance. Church owned 20% of land in France and enjoyed its revenues. Peasants paid close to 86% of their income in the form of taxes.
Political Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in control established by the British, creation of discriminatory laws such as the Proclamation or the Stamp Act. Stamp Act of 1765 which taxed all kinds of printed paper from wills, licenses, newspapers, diplomas, even playing cards. Proclamation of 1763 which forbade the colonists to move westward past the Appalachian Mountains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weakening administration led to anarchy in the country. No representation of Third Estate in the governance of the country. The upper middle resented being left out of the civilian and military administration. The first two estates i.e. nobility and clergy did not have to pay any taxes. The king enjoyed power over life by issuing the notorious letter de cachet by which persons were imprisoned without any trial.
Social Causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of new social structure which was different from Europe. It became melting pot of all sorts of people, ideas, religion and tradition. This led to a liberal attitude in society. The large part of the population consisted of rebels, refugees, convicts who were in search for the future. Large scale migration took place. e.g. Pilgrim Fathers - Protestant groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differences between privileged and non-privileged class (Clergy, Nobles and Common man). The Church formed the 1st estate and enjoyed all the privileges, the nobles the second state and the common man the third estate.

	<p>which had escaped to save itself from operation of catholic saints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissatisfaction - Fruits of American labour were snatched away by Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A majority of bishops lived a life of luxury.
<p>Importance in the foundation of the modern world</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern democratic set up was promoted. Promotion to modern political ideology like liberty, equality. • Beginning of demand of rights from common people. • Dominance of common man in administration and politics. Slogan of government of the people, by the people and for the people • Inspiration to other colonies. Soon colonies in South America revolted against Spain and got independence. It served as an Inspiration for French Revolution • It is said that while Industrial Revolution was an economic revolution, the American Revolution was a political revolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was an attempt to build a new society on the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. • It rejected tyranny, divine right and feudalism. • It wished to establish an egalitarian society. • Total separation of religion from the state was brought about. It laid the foundation of modern secular state. The education system was built on secular foundations. • It ushered in the era of nationalism and liberalism and paved the way for revolutions in other parts of Europe.

CONCLUSION: Thus, it can be claimed that both American and French revolutions were instrumental in constructing the bedrock for the modern world. While the American Revolution promoted a modern democratic state based on the idea of rights of the people, the French Revolution mooted an egalitarian and secular state.

Q.14. What is water stress? How and why does it differ regionally in India?

Ans:

APPROACH
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give a brief introduction about the concept of water stress.
THE BODY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Briefly discuss about the regional differences related to water use. • Discuss about the reasons for regional differences causing water stress.
<p>CONCLUSION: Show that a rapidly urbanizing and developing India needs to drought-proof its cities and rationalize its farming.</p>

Water stress is in general scarcity of water. Such scarcity or shortage of water can be linked with drinking water, water for irrigation and ground water resources. India is among the 17 countries, which are a home to a quarter of the world’s population, facing "extremely high" water stress, close to "Day Zero" conditions when the taps run dry, according to The World Resources Institute's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The report ranked water stress, drought risk, and riverine flood risk across 189 countries and their sub-national regions.

Also, according to NITI Aayog, 21 Indian cities will run out of groundwater by next year, including the capital New Delhi and the information technology hub of Bengaluru. Two hundred thousand Indians

already die every year because they don't have a safe water supply. A shocking 600 million people face "high to extreme" water stress.





Reasons how Rainfall patterns result in regional diversity of water stress exists:

- **The Marathwada region** falls in the rain shadow zone for the South-West monsoon winds, which leaves the region prone to perennial droughts.
- **The Meghalaya region**, although receives high rainfall, but due to mountainous topography, the runoff rate is quite high.
- **The western Rajasthan region** receives minimal rainfall as the Aravalli range is parallel to the South-West monsoon winds, leaving no chance for orographic rainfall in the region.
- **The phenomenon of Climate Change** has unfortunately intensified this issue of water stress further, in many regions of the country.


Man-made causes of water stress:


- **Increased concretization:** The ever-increasing population has raised huge demands for urbanization as well as agricultural lands, ultimately leading to large scale deforestation.
- **Degrading natural aquifers:** The major cities like Chennai and Bengaluru are facing unprecedented water stress. Exploitation of lakes and wetlands has been a prime cause of such water stress.
- **Political reasons:** The recent water stress in the state of Tamil Nadu can be attributed to a great extent to the neighboring state of Karnataka for holding onto water that it should have allowed to flow down to the Cauvery delta.
- **Ground water exploitation:** The over exploitation of ground water resources in regions like north-western India has been swiftly depleting the ground water resources.
- **Faulty cropping patterns:** Still in India, the concept of diverse cropping patterns is a misnomer. The major food producing areas still prefer water intensive crops like rice and sugarcane, further intensifying the water stress.

Groundwater extraction **70% faster** than estimated earlier 

300 cubic km groundwater lost in 6 years 

NO CLARITY ON HOW MUCH GROUNDWATER IS LEFT

Delhi needs **1 cubic km** water a year; likely to be worst affected 

Ground and surface water add up to total utilisable water 

Niti Aayog has warned that Delhi could run out of groundwater by 2020

(one cubic km = 1 trillion litre)
Source: National Geophysical Research Institute

CONCLUSION: A rapidly urbanizing and developing India needs to drought-proof its cities and rationalize its farming. Water-harvesting must be a priority, alongside mechanisms for groundwater replenishment. As it is, every summer is hotter and less bearable. The recent India-Israel water partnership along with the newly formed Jal Shakti Ministry is a step in right direction for countering water stress.

Q.15. How can the mountain ecosystem be restored from the negative impact of development initiatives and tourism?

Ans:

APPROACH

...Lead with Edge...

INTRODUCTION

- Give a brief introduction about the importance of mountain ecosystem.

THE BODY

- Briefly discuss about the development initiatives and the impact of tourism on the mountains.
- Discuss about the steps taken to regarding the restoration of mountainous ecosystem.

CONCLUSION: Show that the mountain ecosystem is home to unique biodiversity and culture that has global significance hence it must be preserved.

The mountain ecosystems encompass a large portion of global biodiversity as well as cultural diversity. Situated upstream from other habitats by virtue of their altitude, these rugged landscapes contribute numerous essential ecological services.

Mountains are home to a diverse range of populations such as Bhutias of Sikkim, Nyishi tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, Garo-Khasi-Jaintia of Meghalaya and so on. Isolation created by rugged topography has helped in maintaining their distinct cultures, which have remained relatively intact. Unfortunately,

the stability of mountain populations is at present threatened by various developmental and tourism activities among others like climate change. These challenges are as follows:

Impact of Developmental activities	Impact of tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure like roadways, dams, military infrastructure, etc. is taking a toll on the natural and cultural setting of mountain ecosystems. This has resulted into increased number of calamities like earthquakes and landslides. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism in recent times has been quite unregulated and unplanned, the consequence of which is being borne by the Mountain ecosystem and all the biotic and abiotic aspects of it.
<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public protests against the construction of dams in the Tawang district of Arunachal Pradesh in North East India have been going on from many years primarily under the leadership of anti-hydropower movement leader Lama Lobsang Gytaso, a Buddhist monk. • Due to habitat loss in the Himalayan region, over 75% of the original Himalayan habitat has been destroyed or degraded. Fuelwood and fodder collection have damaged forests and grasslands. No wonder, survival of many Himalayan species is under unprecedented stress. 	<p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glaciers are vulnerable to rising temperatures and changes in precipitation. Mass accumulation of plastic waste is resulting in a rising debris-cover on glaciers and resulting in the formation of more glacial lakes. In 2018, one of the largest clean up drive across 12 Himalayan states of the country conducted by 15,000 volunteers suggests that 95 per cent of the trash was of plastic. • The recent incident of Nepal Himalayas, where several mountaineers lost their lives due to congestion at the top, exemplified the crisis through which the Himalayan ecosystem is going through.

Measures to revive the mountain Ecosystem:

Sustainable Developmental activities	Sustainable Tourism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of organic farming along with environmentally sustainable infrastructure as followed in states like Sikkim, is the way to go. • Scrutiny of construction of dams should be more stringent while the dams already built should be assessed periodically (initiatives like DRIP should be implemented well). • To avoid possible man-animal conflict due to developmental activities, the concept of 'eco-bridges' could be brought in. • The present diesel/petrol based mobility should be substituted with electric or other eco-friendly alternatives, focusing more on local engagements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eco-Tourism practices should be followed with immediate effect, not only to contain exploitative tourism but also to counter the adverse impacts of climate change. • A new model of 'Home stays' is getting popular in tourist attractions which is instrumental in reducing additional infrastructure as well as providing economic opportunities to the local populace. • For the Kashmir valley, which is already under myriad geopolitical crisis, ecotourism can be a possible game changer. The government should strive to preserve the cultural traditions like "Golden Zest" production and nurturing commercial floating markets (like on Dal Lake).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certain traditional practices of tourism like that in Silent Valley, etc. can be flowed in the mountainous regions. • The recent case where the Uttarakhand HC put several river systems along with complete animal kingdom under the definition of Article 21 of the Constitution, is certainly the way to go. Similarly, there should be stringent implementation of the provisions like Polluter Pays Principle and Ban on Plastics, especially in the mountain ecosystems.
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CONCLUSION: The mountain ecosystem is home to unique biodiversity and culture that has global significance. It harbors and sustains for a large number of remote and agro-pastoral communities. For example: The Himalayan ecosystem provides a number of essential ecosystem services like, source of freshwater, maintains hydrological functions, reduces erosion and sedimentation downstream, provides food security and maintains land races of food crops grown in much of northern India.

Thus, conservation of the mountainous ecosystems is an inevitable. Projects like The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem (NMSHE) and SECURE Himalayas could be a game changer in conserving the mountainous ecosystems in the country.

Q.16. How is efficient and affordable urban mass transport key to the rapid economic development of India?

Ans.

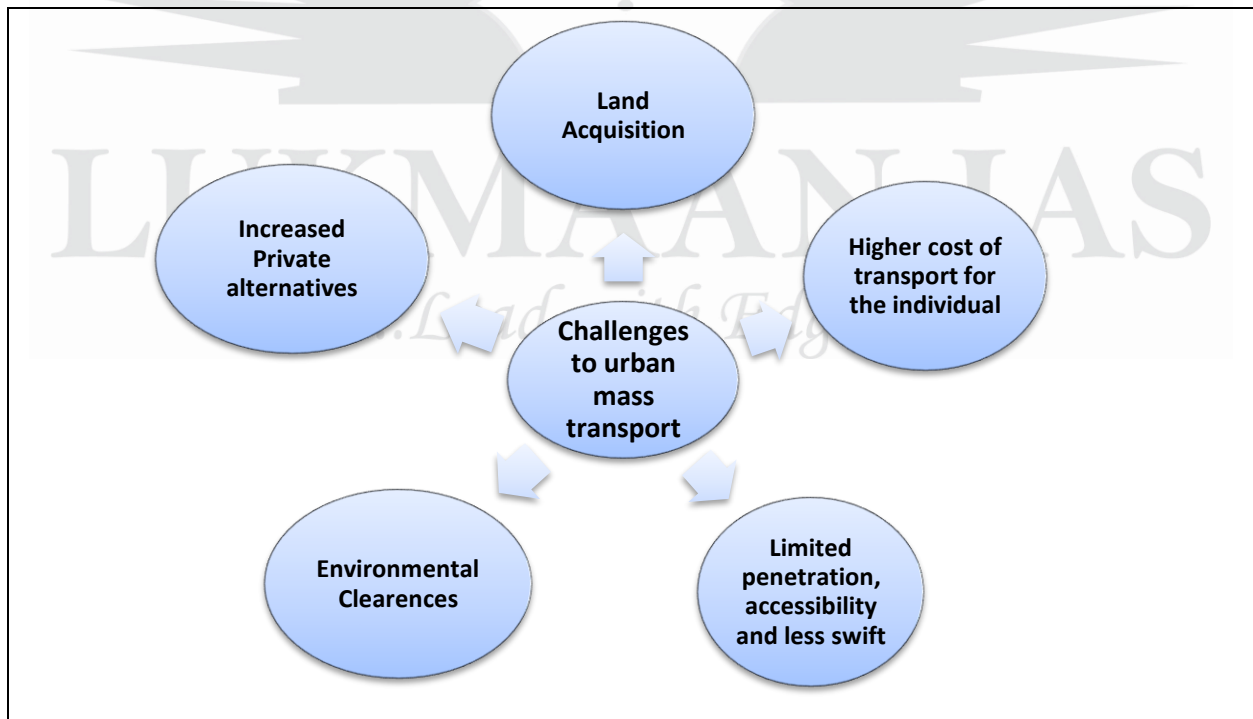
APPROACH
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give a brief introduction about efficient and affordable urban mass transport. <p style="text-align: center;">THE BODY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss about the need of efficient and affordable urban mass transport. • Discuss about how efficient and affordable urban mass transport is a key to the rapid economic development of India <p>CONCLUSION Mention that an efficient and affordable urban mass transport is vital for nation's progress and India needs much faster and efficient transportation systems.</p>

According to Amitabh Kant, CEO, Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), "Domestic transportation is a key factor for economic growth." Effective transport is undoubtedly the 'lifeline' of a nation. It has been proven by so many instances how transport infrastructure has added speed and efficiency to a country's progress. Good physical connectivity in the urban and rural areas is essential for economic growth.

Components of effective and affordable Urban Mass Transport:

- In metro cities, public transport modes are **metro, commuter rail, high capacity bus, bus rapid transit, bus transport system (intra/intercity)** along with **LRT (Light Rail Transit) and monorail**. Metro provides urban services and commuter rail serves mainly suburban traffic.
- Improved integration among various modes of mass transport helps people to move around easily and reduces the cost and inconvenience of travel. Thus, it brings reduced congestion on the road, convenience to commuters, efficiency and cost effectiveness.

Efficient	Affordable
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal Traffic congestion: This will ensure swift transit of the populace. • Competent maintenance of the network: For efficient 24*7 availability of the network. • Sustainable mass transport by means of cleaner energy: Provisions like BS VI and electric mobility under FAME would make urban transport sustainable. • Easy access to the network: Nearby connectivity and comprehensive coverage over the city/agglomeration would increase efficiency manifold. • Divyang friendly transport: The urban mass transport must be Divyang friendly to attain the objective of Sugamya Bharat. • Capable of increasing working hours of the network: Periodic checks coupled with efficient management will increase overall productive hours of the network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic for the individual's pocket: Only if the urban mass transport is affordable, will the individual choose it over other alternatives. • Adequately remunerative to the implementation authorities: The state government/ private entities should devise sustainable revenue models (e.g. Hybrid annuity model, build-operate-transfer, etc.). • Time saving output- Capable of increasing working hours of the individual: Minimal traffic congestion coupled with swift mobility will increase working hours for the individual. • Less prone to accidents: Such Urban Mass transport must have enough safety mechanisms in place to avoid accidents.



Overcoming Challenges:

- **Use of Technology:** A well-developed multimodal transportation system uses applications of intelligent transport system. Smart card tickets in Delhi metro; car taxi using wireless system in Delhi, Chennai; vehicle tracking and monitoring system using GPS/GIS in Bangalore; automatic vehicle tracking system using GPS technology by DTC in Delhi; etc. are good examples of ITS applications. The new shift towards '**One Nation One Card**' is a step to make efficient use of technology in urban transport.
- **Learning from past experiences:** The Government of NCT of Delhi (2006) had developed an Integrated Multi Modal Public Transport Network for NCTD using modes such as Bus Rapid Transit, Light Rail and Monorail in addition to the metro rail and the present DTC bus services duly integrated through multimodal interchange points.

CONCLUSION: Public transport should be more reliable and attractive so that the commuter willingly abandons the use of personalized vehicle and take to public transport. It should also meet the needs of the weaker sections of the society. Further, public transport should available from origin to destination with minimum interchanges involving least time loss and stations are easy and safe to access.

Hence, we can say that transportation issues and infrastructural delays affect a nation's progress and India needs much faster and efficient transportation systems.

Q.17. How do ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and the coastal environment? Give suitable examples?

Ans.

APPROACH**INTRODUCTION**

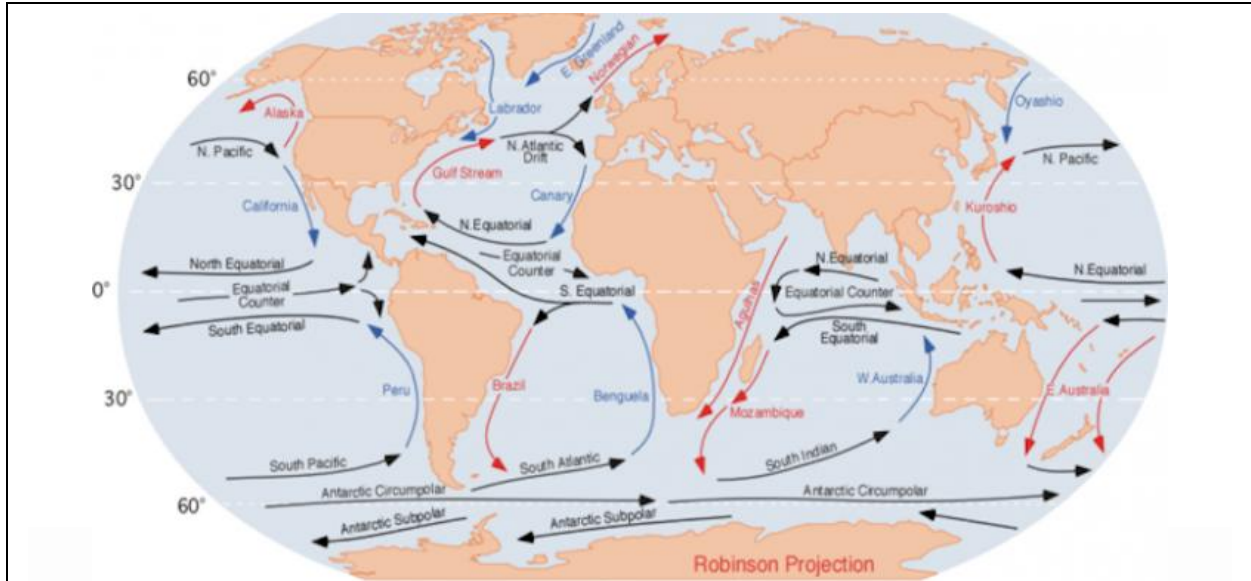
- Discuss the concept of water mass and ocean currents

THE BODY

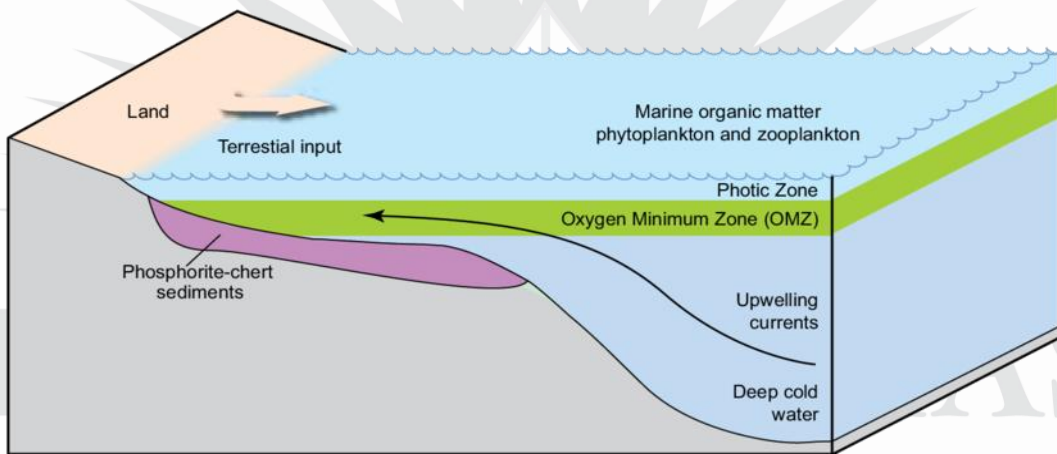
- Discuss and explain with examples about how ocean currents and water masses differ in their impact on marine life and the coastal environment.

CONCLUSION Conclude by saying that both ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and the coastal environment

Water mass is a body of water which has physical properties like temperature, salinity, density, etc. distinct from surrounding water. Ocean currents are generally surface water phenomenon which flow in a well-defined path under the influence of wind, coastal features and Coriolis force.



Ocean currents of the world



Upwelling of water mass

Impact	Ocean Currents	Water Mass
	Large-scale surface ocean currents are driven by global wind systems that are fueled by energy from the sun. These currents transfer heat from the tropics to the polar regions, influencing local and global climate.	Water mass, body of ocean water with a distinctive narrow range of temperature and salinity and a particular density resulting from these two parameters. Water masses are formed as the result of climatic effects in specific regions.
On Marine Life	Fishing Ground: The meeting point of warm and cold currents like that near Japan coast (warm Kuroshio and the cold Oyashio current)	Fishing Ground: Upwelling currents bring cold nutrient-rich waters from the ocean bottom to the surface, supporting many of the most

	<p>provide ideal conditions for commercial fishing.</p>	<p>important fisheries and ecosystems in the world. These currents support the growth of phytoplankton and seaweed which provide the energy base for consumers higher in the food chain, including fish, marine mammals, and humans.</p>
<p>On Coastal Ecosystem</p>	<p>Ease of Navigation: The warm Norwegian current is instrumental in providing navigation opportunities during winters in the North Sea which would have been viable otherwise.</p> <p>Desert ecosystem: Generally, most of the deserts in the world are formed on the western side of the continental landmass. The cold currents along the western coasts play a vital role in desert formation (e.g. Benguela current- Western Sahara, Peruvian current- Atacama Desert, etc.).</p> <p>Other examples: The warm Gulf Stream originating in the tropical Caribbean, moves along the U.S. East Coast across the Atlantic Ocean towards Europe. The heat from the Gulf Stream keeps much of Northern Europe significantly warmer than other places equally as far north.</p>	<p>The warm water mass: It plays an important role in the nurturing of corals along the continental shelf.</p> <p>The cold-water mass: Unlike shallow-water corals, the deep-sea corals don't need sunlight. They obtain the energy and nutrients they need to survive by trapping tiny organisms that grow in the deepest water mass.</p> <p>Coastal climate: Water masses impact the humidity and pressure of air above its surface, which in turn impacts the circulation of winds affecting coastal environment (E.g. Land breeze and Sea breeze).</p> <p>Other examples: Mediterranean water is a good example of a water mass. Excessive evaporation, low rainfall, and high temperatures continually generate large volumes of warm and salty water. Its high density causes it to sink to the bottom of the Mediterranean and overflow across the submarine sill at the Strait of Gibraltar, where it sinks and spreads at a depth of about 1,000 metres in the Atlantic.</p>

CONCLUSION: Thus, we can say that both ocean currents and water masses differ in their impacts on marine life and the coastal environment.

Q.18. We have cultural pockets of small India all over the nation? Elaborate with examples.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- Start with definition of cultural pockets and its prevalence in India.

THE BODY

- Show the different dynamics of cultural pockets in India

CONCLUSION: conclude with cosmopolitan nature of culture

Culture pockets refer to phenomena where within an overarching culture many subcultures develop and can be sustained. Historically Indian culture was based on collectivity, holism transcendence but with the onset of modernization the cultural pockets incorporated the above elements as well as the elements of modernity manifested in the form of individualism, this worldly goal.

Moreover, tradition and continuity coexist along with unity and diversity in India. This gave rise to many subcultures along with culture in India. For example, even in the highly modernized society of Mumbai the anomalies like honor killing and the disabilities on schedule caste still exist.

Furthermore, there is development in terms of individuality in terms of marital choice, manifested in terms of marriage choice by the females but this is constraint by the factors of caste endogamy.

Other cultural pockets in India can be seen at:

- Tribal diversity present across India have different culture compared to mainstream culture. Example: Gonds Tribes, Bhils Tribes, Great Andamanese Tribes, Khasi Tribes, Garo Tribes.
- Linguistic diversity in India – 22 official languages in VIII schedule of the Constitution
- Diversity with regard to cuisine, dressing, festivals celebrated and customs observed varies from one region of India to another region.

CONCLUSION: But what is maintained in these cultural pockets are consonance in terms of the characterization of India and its feature like holism, collectivities and traditions, along with tolerance and mutual respect for other culture which turning the Indian cultural in cosmopolitan outlook.

Q.19. What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space?

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION

- introduce with challenges faced at different level.

THE BODY

- Show challenges faced at different level
- Give examples of different cultures in India

CONCLUSION: how it can be improved

Women in India historically has faced many socio cultural, economic and political challenges. These challenges can be classified as against time and space

Challenges against time

- Of Choice: Most of the decision taken by women are guided by the controlled limitation of patriarchy. The scope of patriarch has increased so much so that if women has become a carrier of it.
- Of agency: In most of the parts of India, a woman has no agency in any dimension of her life. For example, women cannot make decision on childbirth. This agency of women is ignored by law itself. For example, there is no law on martial law in India till now.
- Of Democratization of family relation: even a working woman is seen inferior to that of men. It is expected by her family members that she does her household chores with her outside responsibility.
- Of social empowerment: In most of the cases social empowerment remains limited to only verbalization. For example, most of the cases of PRI empowerment of women gave rise to Panchyat- Pati.

Challenges against space

- Of violence: the number of violence is increasing against women across India. This is not only perpetuated not only outside but also within the boundaries of home.
- Of health: social gradient to health particular in case of women is severe. Average age of women in India is around 60 years and this varies across state.
- Of perception: in most of the economic dimension women are considered women are generally involved in care economics. They are considered inferior in working capacities and in most of the organization glass ceiling exist.
- Of objectification: women are considered as an object not only in economic market but also in the societal context. The severity of problem can be gauged from the fact that only very recently the adultery law in India has been done away with.

CONCLUSION: Though society in India is changing largely yet there are some inconsistencies which remained and the notion of streetayta still remains. Economic empowerment along with behavioral change can mitigate the challenges of time and space for women in India.

Q.20. Are we losing our local identity for the global identity? Discuss.

Ans:

APPROACH

INTRODUCTION: show the flow of global identity.

THE BODY:

- show different strands in which both local and global coexist and clashes

CONCLUSION: conclude with convergence of identity.

With the advent of modernity, we are living in a flat world where any geographical separation becomes irrelevant. Under global forces, societies are on the way to transform to be closer together and to share many things in common. Any events in one part of world make resonance in other part of world in no time, changing the shared characteristics of culture.

Western civilization is sweeping over developing countries, affecting the surface of culture and leading to remarkable changes in the behavior and thinking of a certain number of people. Does the globalization results in the loss of cultural identity?

The impact of globalization on identity can be gauged on two strands

- The rise of populism across the globe may be an inevitable result of relentless globalization. Hyper-globalization leads to increasing fissures in society as it picks winners and losers. Globalization drives wedges in society, sometimes between capital and labour, between skilled and unskilled labour, between regions, etc. When the majority starts to feel insecure due to continued globalization, its ire could either be directed against the elites or against minorities. The former leads to left-wing populism, as witnessed in Latin America, Spain and Greece, while the latter leads to right-wing populism as India any other European countries.
- A form of neo-traditionalization thus proceeds along with modernization". The adaptive capacity of micro-structures like caste, family and village community has shown the unexpected elasticity and latent potential of Indian social institutions. Consequently, many structural inconsistencies are arising out of the process of globalization in India. Some of these inconsistencies are:
 - Democratization without spread of civic culture (education),
 - Bureaucratization without commitment to universalistic norms
 - Rise in media participation and aspirations without proportionate increase in resources and distributive justice,
 - Verbalization of a welfare ideology without its diffusion in social structure and its implementation as a social policy,
 - Over-urbanization without industrialization and sustainability
 - Modernization without meaningful changes in the stratification system

CONCLUSION: From above it is clear that, globalization is bringing convergence in identity, leaving some aspect of outside influence. But what is to be noted is that core identity is still left untouched by the process of globalization.

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