

Urgent

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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 294)

Name of Candidate Registration No.

Schedule Module

Place Time Date

Classroom Distance Learning Classroom & Distance Learning

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	20	
1.(b)	20	42
1.(c)	20	
1.(d)	20	
1.(e)	20	45
2.(a)	15	
2.(b)	15	
2.(c)	15	
2.(d)	15	
2.(e)	15	
2.(f)	15	
3.(a)	10	
3.(b)	10	17
3.(c)	10	
3.(d)	10	
4.(a)	5	
4.(b)	5	
4.(c)	5	07
4.(d)	5	

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

Maximum Marks : 250

/250

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi - 110060

P.A.

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. *Good attempt.*
2. *Add some more factual details and relevant-examples.*
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

All The Best

1. Answer the following in about 250 words each: 5 x 20 = 100
 (a) Industrial Revolution, which affected every part of life in Great Britain, proved to be a mixed blessing. Analyze both the merits and demerits of the Industrial Revolution.

Industrial revolution began in 1740s in England and since then has continuously spread and affected our lives.

Merits of Industrial Revolution

1. Economic sphere

- It led to increased production of goods.
- This has led to improved standards of living and increased wealth.
- Overall trade and commerce has gone up and countries have become more integrated.
- It led to improvement in agricultural productivity as well by new technologies.
- It created new jobs and led to pull migration.

2. Socio-Cultural sphere & Science

- It gave a great boost to education due to skilled labor force requirements & also higher standards of living.
- This led to rapid development in science & tech.
- It dramatically improved human health as well ~~but~~ in the long run.
- It greatly enhanced personal liberty. The feudal institutions such as slavery and serfdom had to be abolished as cheap free labor was needed who could migrate to cities.

- It led to a fall in superstitions and the dominance of church.
- Secularism and tolerance gained ground.
- It also freed women from age old clutches of tradition in the long run as the traditional social institutions which caged them were dusted.

3. Political and International sphere

- It hastened fall of feudalism, ancient regime. Liberalism and democracy gained.
- Initially capitalist class dominated. Gradually labor class too came forward.
- Philosophies such as utilitarianism, socialism, communism followed.
- It strengthened the concept of nation state.
- The power of industrialised nations increased in world order.

Demerits of Industrial Revolution

1. Economic sphere

- It led to heavy exploitation of labor.
- It led to huge rise in inequalities
- It led to push migration in many cases.
- It led to exploitation of earth's resources beyond carrying capacity, pollution and global warming in long run.

2. Socio-cultural sphere

- It weakened the structure of village, family overall it made people more individualistic

and eroded social capital.

- This has led to new form of problems ^{& disease} such like heightened stress, depression.
 - It divided the society into labor & capitalist class.
3. Political and International sphere

- It generated huge demand for markets and raw materials. This led to colonialism.
- It also gave some countries disproportionate power. This led to colonialism.
- Trade embargoes, colonial conflicts, ^{modern} ~~new~~ ~~notion~~ arms increased hostilities and devastating wars.

1. (b) Do you think that Quit India Movement was a spontaneous revolution? Justify. 20

A spontaneous movement is one where

- there is no clear leadership or a guiding
- there are no concrete set of demands.
- there is little commonality in activities and methods ~~used~~ and is short lined.
- People come together only for a specific issue and then they disperse.

An example of this could be the December 16 ~~1944~~ Delhi rape movement.

The Quit India movement, despite showing many such characteristics was not an entirely spontaneous movement.

Spontaneous Characteristics of QIM

- All the central and provincial congress

leadership was arrested.

- Ground level revolution activities had little coordination with each other. They also used different activities like:
 - parallel government in Balia, Tamluk.
 - 'Azad trains' by BHU students
 - 'Toofan Dals' in Bihar by J.P. Narayan
 - anti British, anti moneylender, anti alcohol movements in tribal areas
 - strikes in industrial plants
 - overthrow of British authority by mass mont. in many parts.
 - sabotage activities including bombs.
- It also lasted for a short time and then re-ignited in short bursts like when Gandhiji fasted.

Closer Analysis of Quit India Movement

- Gandhiji had ~~had~~ laid the foundation of the movement ^{and} had been working for it.
 - The movement was for independence and Gandhiji had been working for it for decades.
 - The mont. was a part of the broader Indian National Movement (INM) which was under Gandhiji's leadership for decades.
 - In 1939, Congress ministries resigned. Gandhiji started preparing congress and the people for it via the individual satyagraha mont.

- After the failure of Cripps Mission, when it was clear no alternative was left, Gandhiji gave the call for the QIM.
- This was not a momentary issues for which the people had come together for the first time.
- The goals, aims and objectives, overall spirit, character of the QIM was well within the fold of INM.
- The strength of QIM was the mass mobilisation techniques which was a part of INM.
- Gandhian strategy had never been full control from top.
- even in the Civil disobedience movement; Gandhiji merely defined the overall principles of the movement and left it for the local units to decide on the exact course of action.
- Thus the autonomy of the QIM was not anti-thetical to Gandhian strategy.
- Most importantly, it was Gandhiji himself in his Quit India message who said - "there may come a time when I am not there to guide you. Then every man and woman must be guided by his/her own conscience...".

1. (c) Folk and tribal art forms are not just aesthetic objects, but in fact have an important significance in people's lives and are tied to their beliefs and rituals. Comment. 20

India has a rich cultural heritage and folk art forms an integral component. These folk art forms, ⁱⁿ ~~forms~~ turn, hold a place of central significance in the lives of the people and are not merely for display. These are important in following ways:

1. Social Capital: Tribal societies are built around social capital. It captures the very essence of their political, social, economic and cultural lives. Folk dances, music, festivals etc. are very important for these interactions and reinforce this social capital. Thus it keeps the tribal society bound together.
2. Agriculture and Rains: Most of the tribal societies are ^{backward} primitive societies and agriculture and good monsoon are very essential for their survival. No wonder many of the folk art forms are dedicated for this.
3. Spiritual sphere: Numerous such art forms reflect the deep belief of these societies in Gods, local ~~deities~~ deities, epics, shakti,

mythology. These art forms are used to draw inspiration from the divine and imbibe the values from them. This is essential for the very survival of the society. Examples are Teej festivals, Gangaaur, Pabuji in Rajasthan.

4. Commercial use: These local art forms hold great commercial value. They reflect India's great cultural heritage and are treated as luxury items in many countries. Even within India, there is a good market for them. This helps ^{the} ~~in these~~ people in earning livelihoods. eg. Bore Langa & Manganiyars in folk music.

5. Wars and ballads: Numerous folk songs and drama recall the great local heroes. This reminds people of their noble values and the sacrifice they must make for the well being of their society. eg. Alaha-Udal ballads in MP, hero stone worship in South India

6. Daily activities: These art forms also depict the day to day lives of these people, specially the women. Whether it be the Madhubani paintings by the women folk in Bihar or the songs women in desert areas sing while on their way to draw water from

Give
some
examples
of
folk
and
tribal
art
forms

distant wells, these depict their daily lives, struggles, hopes, aspirations.

7. Weddings and other important life events:

These are important part of life and the folk art forms are integral part of them.

No major event can be complete without some form of folk art form.

eg. the numerous colorful folk dances of Nagaland for each of the life event.

Thus, the folk art forms are the threads which bind the entire lives together of the people.

1. (d) What are the challenges that India faces in exploiting her marine resources? 20

India has 2 lakh sq. km. of EEZ. Its marine resources include:

- oil and gas and other minerals
- fish and sea plant products
- tidal and wave energy
- salt - water (fresh water & for nuclear plants)
- coastal routes and sea borne trade.

Following are the challenges faced:

1. Territorial disputes: India has disputes with Sri Lanka in Palk Straits, Pakistan in Sir Creek and Bangladesh in Bay of Bengal. Often fishermen on either side are caught. This hampers fishing. Also natural

- resource extraction like oil and gas is not possible in dispute zone. Our overseas investments in ~~Vietnam~~ Vietnam also suffer due to dispute over South China Sea.
2. Illegal fishing: Fishing vessels of other countries enter our fishing zones. Specially mechanised fishing trawlers of China in Bay of Bengal.
 3. Unorganised nature of fishing in India: This means the fishing boats are small, techniques are old. This translates into poor productivity which in turn means low investment and thus the vicious cycle continues.
 4. Resource and Technology constraints: This has prevented us from fully exploiting the oil and gas resources.
 5. High technology costs for energy generation & desalination plants: The tidal and wave energy generation becomes uneconomical because of this. Similarly, this limits the amount of fresh water we can get.
 6. Government policy constraints: In the NELP, hundreds of blocks have been awarded for oil and gas exploration, yet production has been started only in handful. This is largely because of delays in getting multiple clearances & lack of incentives for investors.

Explains
threats
to
different
resource
bases

7. environmental concerns: India's coastline has rich bio diversity. As a result, exploitation of resources has to take care of envt.
8. Pollution: caused by cities and fertilizers leads to eutrophication and death of fishes in coastal regions. This also makes Indian marine exports unacceptable to developed countries like EU.
9. Geographical factors: India has very few points where tidal and wave energy can be harnessed commercially. Some of our ports and oil rigs are also prone to frequent cyclones.

Some Recent Steps to Overcome Challenges

- hike in gas prices to incentivise production
- new Shell oil and gas policy and unified licence. move to revenue sharing model.
- Bilateral Talks under UNCLOS to settle disputes.
- National fisheries mission to develop the fishing industry and upgrade it.
- Desalination of sea water is an important component of the National water mission under the National Mission on Climate Change.
- India seeking new FTAs to boost our marine products exports.

1. (e) Caste is becoming weaker and stronger at the same time in present day India. Discuss. 20

Caste is the only permanent thing in India. One can change even his religion, but not his caste. Today anti-caste forces have become very stronger than ever. Yet the caste strengthening factors remain strong.

Caste Becoming Weaker

1. Roti-Beti Nexus: Castes were based on the twin concepts of hereditary occupation and endogamy. The hereditary occupation trend has been largely broken and one has considerable employment mobility today. Gradually the endogamy trend is also weakening with parents having lesser control over their children's choice.
2. Urbanisation and Globalisation: These factors have forced Indians to move out of villages and traditional homes which were the relics of the caste order. In new places, caste links are becoming weaker. People are getting into new occupations where they have to interact.
3. Education: An educated mind is essential to discard the old robes of caste. This aids in the change towards an egalitarian society.
4. Constitutional Values: Our constitution

- emphasizes on individual - his rights, his liberty. This helps in overcoming forces of caste which emphasize on community obligations of an individual, not his rights.
- Men our constitution emphasizes equality which helps dismantle the notion of caste hierarchy, specially untouchability.
 - 5. Allahbad High Court's recent order banning caste rallies. will weaken caste.
 - 6. The strengthening women liberation movement will give women more choice and break the "beti" nexus of caste.
 - 7. The socialist movement helped bring about caste equality.

CASTE BECOMING STRONGER

1. Mixing of politics with caste:

- castes have become vote banks for some politicians. They fan caste identity and mutual hatred to get votes.
- for example, in Tamil Nadu, the caste group leaders have raised voice and committed violence against Dalit youth marrying their girls.
- ~~the~~ Every caste now wants to get the fruit of reservation.
 - Those already enjoying SC/ST status want to remain in it and exclude

- others from coming.
- Those in OBC want SC/ST status or special sub-quota for them.
 - General castes want to move into OBC.
 - Politicians use it to their advantage.
 - example is Gujjar agitation in Rajasthan where Gujjars, jats and Meenas clash
2. Khap-panchayats: Their feudal writ still runs strong in many areas of Haryana and west. UP and they are generally reactionary.
3. Education and urbanisation is no guarantee against a casteist attitude. 8

2. Answer the following in about 200 words each: 6 x 15 = 90

(a) Portugal's refusal to give up Goa inspite of India's repeated requests, led to a two-fold struggle. Elaborate.

- Portuguese rule in Goa was perhaps more barbaric than the British rule in rest of India. But still when the winds of change were blowing and colonial empires were crashing down, the Portuguese chose to look the other way.

- They refused to free Goa despite India's repeated requests, perhaps out of a false sense of national superiority.

GROUND LEVEL RESPONSE STRUGGLE AGAINST PORTUGUESE

Freedom of India and national integration had a tremendous effect on the ^{freedom} ~~note~~

movement in Goa and other Portuguese territories. The Goa satyagrahis organised themselves and organised huge mass protests. The cruel govt. resorted to extreme form of oppression which even shamed the British.

Soon satyagrahis from rest of India began to pour in. This gave a boost to the protests and made the mood of the people clear to the whole world - including the powers in UN.

INDIAN GOVT. EFFORTS AGAINST PORTUGUESE

- Though India could liberate Goa any day by the use of force, India prepared to persuade Portugal diplomatically to see the truth.

- But such efforts seem to fall on deaf ears as Portugal refused to liberate Goa. In fact, the govt. there sought to amend their constitution to declare Porto Goa, an integral part of Portugal and its province.

- Indian govt. took the matter to the United Nations. Though the moral force was with us, cold war politics

Identify
diplomatic
issues
✓

- prevented UN^{SC} to issue any declaration against Portugal.
- Meanwhile the brutalities of the Portuguese on ground had crossed all limits. So Indian government decided to act militarily. Army was sent in and Portugal surrendered.
 - Portugal tried to move a UNSC resolution against India, but it was blocked by Soviet veto. (57)
2. (b) No battle in the history of India had an impact that was so vast, so immediate and so permanent as the Battle of Plassey. In this context, analyze how the British position in India changed thereafter? 15

The Battle of Plassey in 1757 was fought between the English company led by Clive and Bengal Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah.

- It is considered as a watershed moment in Indian history.
- It is generally considered to be the beginning event of British rule in India which lasted for next 190 years.
- Before this British were mainly merchants who had some lands in Hyderabad and Carnatic.
 - They had an army and navy before too but they used to it

to fight against other European powers to get favors (sarnatic wars) from victorious Indian princes.

- But the victory in Plassey gave them a really big, economically richest province of Bengal. Thereafter-
 - they installed a puppet nawab on the throne (Mir Jafar). In return they get heavy economic favors.
 - they now literally looted Bengal with a free hand.
 - the resources of Bengal were used to pay for the - a) upkeep of British army, and b) for their imports in other parts of India.
 - these immense profits led to the beginning of long lasting British dominance in India and also the drain of wealth.
- The victory at Plassey also showed British superiority over the local princes.
 - It showed that British could successfully use the court intrigues to defeat local princes.

- when Mir Jafar refused to pay further tributes to British, they easily removed him and placed Mir Qasim on throne.
- This showed they held the real power.
- Nonetheless, the road of conquering entire India ~~had~~ was still not certain. Plassey was won ~~on~~ treachery and not by superiority in battle field. It was left to the Buxar to conclusively decide that.

2. (c) Discuss the role of urbanization in India as an instrument of social change. 15

India is rapidly urbanising with already 32% of the population living in cities (2011 census) and expected to rise to 40% by 2030.

URBANISATION AS A MEDIUM OF SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Social Inequalities

- caste: Indian villages represented a rigid, stifling, birth based system of caste order.
 - People of different communities lived in different sections areas of village.
 - One had to take up father's profession.
 - inter caste marriage was prohibited.
 - untouchability was practised.
 - social boycott was used to force this.

Urbanisation has led to weakening of the caste order in this way. No longer are the houses separated by communities or occupation has to be hereditary. Untouchability is also very low and social boycotts have become meaningless. Still-

- People do carry their caste identities to cities. The network one develops, the family one marries his children into, are still heavily influenced by caste.
 - Urbanisation has created new ghettos of deprivation and discrimination - slums. The slum dwellers have to face multiple social disabilities.
2. Family: Families in villages tend to be joint, families with heavy power vested in the eldest male of the house and was guided by community influence. Now, families are becoming nuclear. Individual members, even the young ones are getting more freedom. Even in nuclear families, young children migrate out in search of education or jobs. Family's interaction with society and neighborhood is declining.
3. Education: Urbanisation has given a great boost to education, specially higher

education. This has reduced many social evils.

4. Communalism: However, somewhat paradoxically, urban centres have become more prone to communal riots. Perhaps this is because of the ease with which unscrupulous elements can reach out to so many people.

5. Status of women: In rural India, generally the status of women is pathetic. The progressive forces in urban areas have in general improved their status. Now more and more of them are studying and getting decent jobs.

2. (d) What do you understand by thermo-haline circulation? Also, explain its shutdown. 15

- Thermohaline circulation are ^{slow} movement of vast quantities of ocean water due to differences in density arising out of different temperature and salinity in various parts of ocean waters.

- Lower temperature leads to higher density. Higher salinity leads to higher density. This creates density gradient.

- The gulf stream takes warm equatorial water in North Atlantic polewards. Near the arctic, the water cools down and salinity increases (due to ice formation).

- This heavy water then sinks to the ocean basin.
- Then under the basin, density gradients carry this water slowly southwards towards the southern ocean.
- upon reaching ocean near South Africa, this movement splits into 2:
 - one branch moves towards the Indian ocean where its interaction with the warm fresh tropical waters leads to upturning.
 - The other branch moves around Australia to reach the Pacific ocean.
- This creates a surface difference between Atlantic and Pacific i.e. water surface level in Atlantic is lower.
- So water flows from Pacific into Indian ocean into Atlantic.
- This entire movement is very slow.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THERMOHALINE CIRCULATION

- This carries vast amount of heat and matter from one part of ocean into other and thus:
 - helps maintain the heat budget of earth.

- helps mixing ocean waters and maintain their balance.
- It affects the climate of earth on a large scale and is also associated with alternate warm and ice ages.

Implication
4 Different features
& key implications

(6)

2. (e) Illustrate the challenges that Indian society is facing due to globalization.

15

Globalisation has brought multiple benefits to Indian society. At the same time it has raised some challenges as well.

• SOCIO-CULTURAL CHALLENGES OF GLOBALISATION

- Social capital: Globalisation is disrupting the traditional social capital structure of India. People are becoming more individualistic and needs of the society are relegated to background.
- Family structure: Joint families are dismantling. Authority of parents is declining. Upbringing of children is affected. Divorces are rising. People are moving into live-in relationships.

- All this poses threat to traditional family structure.
- Lifestyle habits and diseases: The solitude and work pressures are pushing up stress levels and depression cases. Suicides are rising. People are eating more western junk food which increases obesity, heart and other diseases. HIV was on a rise until recently.
 - Rising Materialism & Declining Spiritualism: The younger generation is inclined towards blindly aping western culture. As a result, traditional Indian values, which emphasize spiritual upliftment, are getting neglected.
 - Commodification of women: The commercial pressures generated by globalisation coupled with prevailing male dominant outlook has led to a rise in this disturbing trend.

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES OF GLOBALISATION

- Rising Inequalities: The fruits of growth have been heavily skewed in favor of rich. This is not a sustainable situation.
- Rising migration, slums and informal sector: People are moving from villages to cities in hope for better life. But in cities they don't get proper jobs and are forced to work in unorganised sectors. They don't get proper homes and have to live in slums. They have to face constant

discrimination, poor health and education, harassment by officials and social stigma.

Crime rates also rise.

- Crony capitalism and rising corruption:

Due to privatisation of public resources and PPP projects and weak rule of law, such opportunities have gone up creating discontent in general public.

- Land Acquisition and Displacement: Land is acquired for projects (higher due to globalisation) But rehabilitation is not done & nationalism rises.

2. (f) On the basis of different geographical parameters, analyze the impact of the Tibetan Plateau on the South Asian region. 15

Tibetan Plateau, with average height of over 4000 mts, has played a defining role in shaping the region.

1. Impact over monsoon: During the winters the westerly sub tropical jet stream is bifurcated by the plateau and due to its cold, subsidence of air takes place over North west and weather remains dry. In summers, as it gets heated up, the southern branch of ^{jet stream} westerly disappears, cyclonic conditions develop, an easterly jet stream sets in and monsoons are pulled over the sub-continent.
2. Barrier to cold winds from Asian continent:
This helps keep sub continent warm.

3. Orographic rainfall.
4. Home of many perennial rivers like Indus, Ganges and Brahmaputra. These are the life lines of South Asia.
5. Great mountain ranges of Himalayas, Karakoram, Hindukush all originate here which have significantly impacted S. Asia.
6. The tough plateau acted as a barrier between 2 great civilisations - India and China and prevented clash. However, since it is flatter on Chinese side, China ^{has} been able to develop infrastructure and military capabilities better.
7. Folding is still going on as the Indian plate pushes against the Eurasian tectonic plate. This makes the zone vulnerable to earthquakes. *order*
8. The glaciers and snow cover help feed water to the mighty rivers.
9. It also is a zone of rich biodiversity and ^{flora & fauna} vegetation, uncharacteristic of tropics, is found there.
10. The barrier also enabled the people of South Asia to develop a culture of their own.
11. Many passes enabled trade and

Just give a brief into their implications

external contact in a way that the civilization never stagnated.

12. Due to global warming and climate change, snow melt will accelerate in the plateau leading to disturbance in the monsoons and increased frequency and scale of floods.

(7)

3. Answer the following in about 150 words each: 4 x 10 = 40
(a) Discuss the major tectonic subdivisions of the Himalayas. 10

Himalayas is divided into 4 major tectonic zones:

1. Chivalike: This comprises of the sediments brought down by the erosion of main Himalayas. These sediments have been folded, due to subsequent tectonic activity.

2

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anything this
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कुछ ना लिखें)

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3. (b) List down the efforts undertaken by the Govt. of India for rural industrialization. 10

considering the dwindling status of agriculture, the Govt. has taken many steps for rural industrialization:

1. Bharat Nirman: This ambitious programme involves building of rural infrastructure to spur rural economic activity. It involves components like building all weather roads, ~~telecom~~ telecom connectivity.
2. Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana: Aim is electrification of 100% villages and ~~to~~ quality power supply. This will boost rural industries. So far over 90% of villages have been electrified.
3. Self help group model: This leverages rural social capital. Rural families (mostly backward and women) are encouraged to come together. They are trained, SHGs are formed, bank credit and market and raw material linkages provided.
4. National Rural Livelihood Mission: This helps build and protect the SHGs, give training, credit etc. Earlier govt. had S4Sy.
5. PURA and PURA 2.0: Providing Urban amenities to Rural Areas (PURA) was

explain
industrialization
related
uses
✓

- an ambitious scheme launched to provide physical, knowledge, & communications connectivity to rural areas.
6. ~~ARSS~~ NREGA: Several studies have confirmed that many rural families have used their NREGA incomes to start their own enterprises and have not looked back since.
7. Incentives for MSMEs like ~~IT~~ technology upgradation, credit guarantee, textile handloom loan waiver benefit rural industry.

3. (c) In what ways can India's multiculturalism be further strengthened? 10

Multiculturalism is one of the greatest strengths of India and it can be further strengthened in following manner:

1. Economic measures

- focus should be on inclusive growth. All groups must share the fruit else it will lead to social tensions.
- Regional variations must be respected in any development scheme/model. No 1 model can be allowed for all of India else people feel alienated.
- Backward Regions must be given additional help.
- land acquisition of tribals must happen only with their consent

and proper rehabilitation.

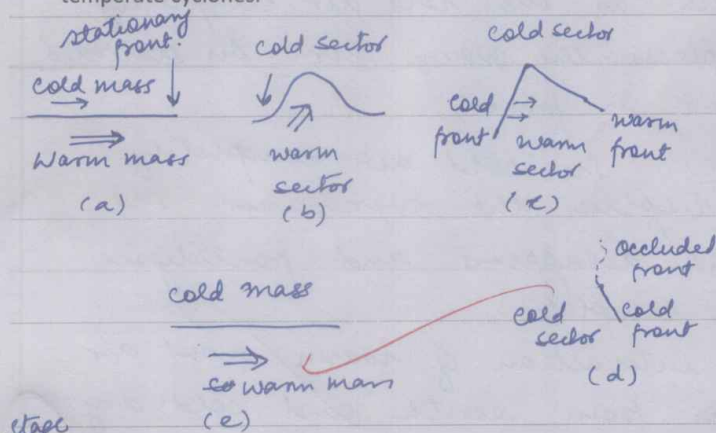
2. Political Measures

- We must not allow radical politics based on narrow culturism.
- We must strengthen the secular, inclusive, language related and minority protection features of our constitution.
- We must empower gram sabhas.
Principle of subsidiarity must be followed.

3. Social Measures

- We must promote a culture of tolerance through education, public contact, mass media.
- We must give adequate space to all languages and religions to flourish.
- We must promote institutions such as National Integration Council, NHRC etc.
- We must recognise grass root people for their contribution to multiculturalism and national unity and reward them appropriately.

3. (d) Explain the process and mechanism responsible for the formation of temperate cyclones. 10



stage

(a) both cold and warm masses flow parallel.

stage (b): the warm mass starts pushing into cold mass. A front begins to be formed.

stage (c): towards the right side, a warm front is formed as the warm air gently pushes above cold air. This is characterised by gradual precipitation lasting over longer area & time.

- On the left side, cold front is formed as the cold air violently displaces the moist warm air above. This leads to heavy clouds and precipitation.

- Due to Coriolis force and wind direction, cold front advances right.

stage (d): the cold front begins to displace the warm front.

- A part of the warm front may

vanish as the cold air completely displaces the warm air. An occluded front is formed.

stage (e): The cold air completely displaces the warm air. The front disappears and frontolysis is complete.

This interaction of warm/moist air masses from south and cold dry air masses from north lead to formation of temperate cyclones.

4. Answer the following in about 50 words each:

4 x 5 = 20

(a) McDonalidization

- This refers to globalisation and its spreading effects.
- Globalisation is affecting the culture, habits, tastes of people around the world.
- This leads to extinction of local heterogenous cultures and new aping of west.
- Thus a homogeneous western culture is spreading over the world.

4. (b) City of Mandu

5

- Mandu, in Madhya Pradesh / Malwa, was an important city during medieval pd.
- It was a famous provincial centre of painting. The art here was a fusion of Indian and Islamic forms. Paintings had bright colors and showed lively scenes.
- Important centre of fusion architecture also. The monuments were made on raised plinth and had minarets and arches. Hindol Mahal is famous.

4. (c) Sangam literature

5

- This is a collection of poems believed to be composed in Tamil land between 1-4 cent AD. in royal sangams organised by the clan chiefs & kings.
- They are poems of love and war.
- and shed a great deal of light on
 - socio-cultural practices
 - political events and setups
 - Brahmanisation of society
 - economic links with Rome, SE Asia and north India.

4. (d) Footloose industry

5

- These industries are neither weight gaining, nor weight losing; and thus practically can be located anywhere, without consideration of raw material or market location.
- examples could be BPA industry