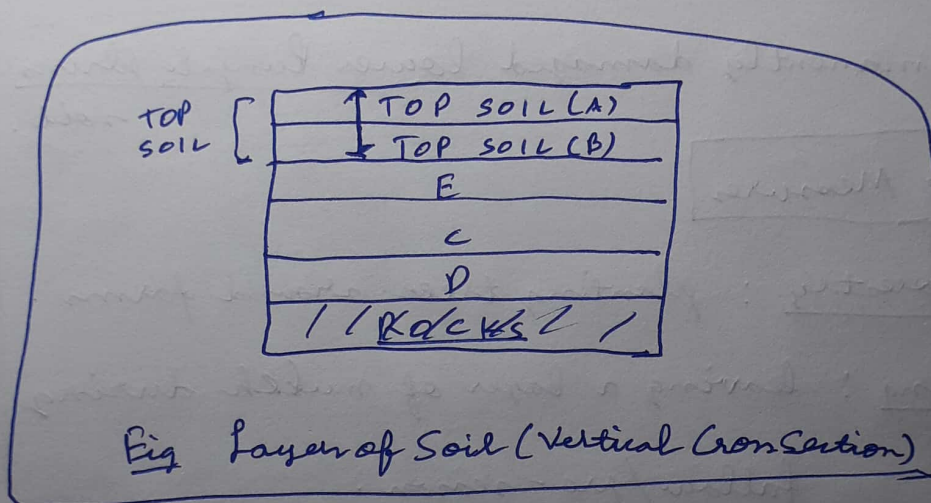




Q.1) Describe various forms of soil erosion. What measures can be taken to prevent it?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Soil Erosion is the degradation of the top soil, resulting in deterioration of its quality.



Forms of Soil Erosion

⊗ Hydraulic: caused by flow of water that washes away the top soil and its crucial minerals.

⊗ Aeolian: caused by severe wind flows like storms, cyclones, etc.

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* Climate : Increased exposures to conditions of drought can cause inversion of top soil into sub soil.

* Human (Anthropogenic) : (eg) Punjab farmers' uninhibited use of irrigation and fertilisers has permanently damaged lower Punjab plains soil.

Preventive Measures

* Agro Forestry : planting trees around farms.

* Mulching : leaving a layer of mulch during fallow/pre-season.

* Awareness : among farmers to use resources efficiently.

* Better Policies : such as removing subsidies in rich areas.

Soil Erosion further adds to the issue of low productivity, and must be addressed urgently.

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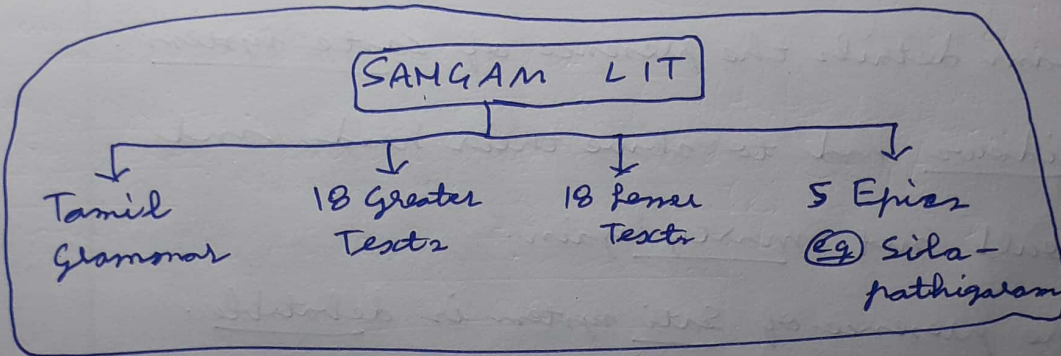
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Q.2) Discuss the importance of Sangam literature in understanding the political and socio-cultural realities of early South India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Sangam Literature (300 BC-300 AD) is the literature created during the 3 Sangams in ancient South India by the ^{Pandya} Pallavas.



Depicting Political Realities

- ⊛ Sangam literature limits itself in this sphere, as major works of are those of poets and visionaries.
- ⊛ However it describes the 5-fold division of land during the period.
- ⊛ It also mentions the Muvendur (3 Kings i.e. the Cheras, the Cholas, the ^{Pandya} Pallavas).

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It also describes their symbols - Bow (Chera), Carp (Cholas) and Lion (Pandya).

Depicting Socio-Cultural Realities

- ⊛ Sangam literature is based on 2 themes of Aham (Self) and Puam (Society).
- ⊛ Puam details the presence of caste system.
- ⊛ Widows had to shave their heads and could not marry again.
- ⊛ The presence of Sati system is debatable.
- ⊛ Thirukkural describes the importance of social ethics and morality.
- ⊛ Silappathigaram mentions the liberal spirit of the Sangam society.

Sangam period is characterised by an expression of deep inner emotions, which capture the prevailing socio-political conditions as well.

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Q.3) Differentiate between agro-climatic zones and agro-ecological zones of India. Also enumerate need for such zoning.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Agro-Climatic zones are delineated on the basis of effect of climate on agricultural activity.

Agro-Ecological zones are decided based on how the local ecology is suitable for agricultural activities, and how does it get impacted by them.

ICAR has made this differentiation by dividing India into:-

- 15 Agro Climatic Zones
- 23 Agro Ecological Zones

This helps in planning agriculture better by organising agriculture activities based on the zone which best supports it.

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Need for zoning

- ⊛ Agro-climatic planning, especially in backdrop of the uncertainty associated with South-West Monsoon system.
- ⊛ Identifying suitable crops for a region
 - ⊙ The Peninsular Plateau zone is more suitable for dryland crops like pulses, millets, oilseeds, etc.
- ⊛ Predicting the effect of such agricultural activities on the local ecology - hydrology, biota, etc.
- ⊛ Ascertaining the productivity of agriculture in monetary terms throughout India.
- ⊛ Minimising adverse climatic effects on agriculture.

Planning is needed in agriculture constantly in order to reduce its unpredictability and fulfill the vision of Doubling Farmers Income by 2022.

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Q.4) The American Revolution was not really a revolution in its true sense. Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. American Revolution (1775) was an anti-imperialist struggle, similar to India, but much shorter and sudden.

"A Movement"

⊕ PAUL WILKINSON has defined a 'Movement' as "deliberate collective endeavour" to achieve certain goals by any means.

⊕ Indian Nationalist Movement (INM) spawned is one such example where the struggle was against the British colonialist forces.

⊕ American Revolution, thus can be put in that category as well, as it too was - anti-imperialist
- had collective goals
- used means, both - violent and non-violent.

"A Revolution"

* ~~A~~ Revolution is widely understood in the Marxist theory as an uprising of a collective group, to stand up against an unfair system and take control.

* American Revolution fits this description.

② Boston Tea Party - a revolution in true sense

* Further, while a movement is long and sustained, American War of Independence lasted 8 years only (1775-83)

While one can argue that the 1775 War in America was less in the Marxist sense of revolution, but its similarities with others such as French Revolution counters that idea.

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Q.5) Critically examine the nature and scope of environmental movements in independent India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Environmental Movements in India in 2nd half of 20th century have been both liberal and mass-based.

Nature

- ① Conservative: These are movements which follow the traditional approach of environmentalism without hearing the 'development narrative'.
- ② Anti-NGO movement in Bodi West Hills in recent years is followed by locals to preserve the Mathikettan Shola Park, without paying heed to the MGT clearance in favour of this neutrino research lab.
- ③ Liberal: These movements follow the principle of 'Sustainable Development'.

(eg) Narmada Bachao Movement although protested against Sardar Sarovar Dam, however with compensation and resettlement of the PAFs (Project Affected Families), the dam is now functional.

Scope

① Localised: These movements take up a local small-scale issue targeting only a small population. (eg) Niyamgiri agitation by Dongria Kondh tribals was localised restricted to this PVTG population.

② Broad-based: These movements affect a larger area and population, as well as a greater cause (eg) Chipko Movement not only spread in entire Uttarakhand and even outside, but also was needed for women empowerment.

Whatever may be its nature and scope, each environment movement has shaped the future

of the overall Feedback (For OFFICE use only) social-economic policy of the nation.

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Q.6) Do you think communalism in India is more political than social? Justify.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A.

Communalism, in Indian context, may be defined as "the ideology promoting religion-based socio-political identities"

More Political

- ⊕ Communalism in India has its roots in the history of pre-Independent India, when the colonial rule carefully ingrained this evil into the minds of the masses.
- ⊕ Pro-Muslim policies after 1870s, Partition of Bengal, Communist organisations were also political (Muslim League, All India Hindu Mahasabha)
- ⊕ Post-Independent India has seen communalism in political forms as well, with democracy ushering in 'communal vote banks' and safeguarding of communal interests by their

political representatives.

(eg) Election Commission prohibited several candidates from campaigning during 2019 Elections citing communal speeches.

"Socio-Political Identities"

(*) Politics is not the only sphere where communalism is seen in practice.

(eg) Cases of mob-lynching of Muslim Politcs on whims of zaw slaughter

(*) Social communal identities play a huge role in general 'regional acceptance'

(eg) Sikhs in South India, Buddhists in NER
(not regional) x (regional) ✓

(*) Honour Killings in inter-religion marriages

(*) Stereotyping (eg) Muslim-Poor, Christian-Educated

Communalism as defined earlier represents and manifests in form of an identity, applicabile in several spheres of life.

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Q.7) The movement for the linguistic reorganization of states in post independent India has its roots in the freedom struggle as well. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Linguistic 'organization' during the freedom struggle played a huge role in demands for linguistic 'reorganization' post independence.

Linguistic Organization

⊛ 1917: INC (Indian National Congress) promised a 'linguistic organization of provinces' post independence.

⊛ 1920: At its Madras Session, INC created a system of smaller INC Committees which would work in different regions across country. These were organized on linguistic basis.

⊛ INC united all linguistic identities, however earlier political organizations had linguistic basis - Madras Mahajan Sabha (1884), Bombay

Presidency Association (1885) - were localised.

Linguistic Reorganization

- ⊕ Rhe Committee rejected this.
- ⊕ JVP Committee rejected this.
- ⊕ However, P. SRIRAMULU learnt a method of 'fast-unto-death' from Gandhiji, failing which his death aggravated the demand.

- ⊕ State Reorganization Commission (1955) ceded to the demand, following mass movements much similar to those in freedom struggle.

"The freedom struggle taught us everything, and raised our hopes to achieve anything, and even provided methods to do so."

Linguistic reorganization bears testimony to that.

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Q.8) Assess the influence of Central Asian invasions on Indian art and culture.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Indian culture is characterized as a 'Mosaic', assimilating different cultures, whose influences although remain visible.

Influence on Art

⊛ Mathura School of art in post-Mauryan period was developed as a result of central Asian tribes like Kushanas, etc. building their kingdoms in North India ⊛ Headless statue of Kanishka

⊛ Numismatic Art in the form of Gold Coins were 1st introduced to India by the Kushanas ⊛ Vima-Kadphises' gold coins

⊛ Medieval Paintings and Architecture were built based on Islamic art and explicitly contain such features ⊛ Pietra Dura, Dome, etc.

Influence on overall Culture

- ⊛ This occurred mainly in the Medieval era, with the beginning of Muslim Rule in India lasting over 5 centuries.
- ⊛ Languages - Persian, Arabic blending into local languages (Hindi, ^{Sindhi,} etc.) producing a separate language Urdu.
- ⊛ Literature - various inter-translations of literature in the 2 sets of languages (eg) Holy Quran in Hindi, Abkigyon Shokentalam in Persian
- ⊛ Music - development of Sufi music with features also as Dawwali, Shayari, etc.
- ⊛ Dress - long-robe wearing culture in J&K

The 'Mosaic' displays the essential features of all its assimilations. Central Asian influences are no anomaly.

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Q.9) Discuss how, with the advent of Gandhi, women's involvement in the nationalist movement took a giant leap.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. Mahatma Gandhi believed in the power of the masses. This meant that any strategy adopted by him must include 50% of those too.

Why Women followed Gandhi?

- ⊛ Gandhiji developed certain tools to carry out his strategy of mass-movement.
- ⊛ These included - Satyagraha, Non-Violence, civil disobedience, non cooperation, weaving cloth on Charkha, adopting Swadeshi, focusing on sanitation, etc.
- ⊛ All these tools are remarkable in that they can be used equally well by women as well.
- ⊛ This was not true of earlier leaders whose followers thus were largely men.

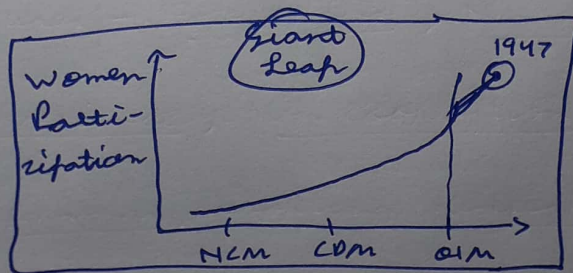
Giant Leap

⊛ Non Cooperation Movement (NCM) for the 1st time saw large-scale women participation.

⊙ Bina Devi getting arrested, etc.

⊛ Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) - Kasturba Gandhi (Dharsana Salt Works), Sarojini Maidu, etc.

⊛ Quit India Movement (QIM) - Sucheta Kripalani, Aruna Asaf Ali running underground network, Usha Mehta (radio station in Bombay)



⊛ All India Women Association (1927) - Margaret Cousins

Bapu recognized with the masses, and thus the women recognized with Bapu's methods and Ashram life as well. This caused the Giant Leap.

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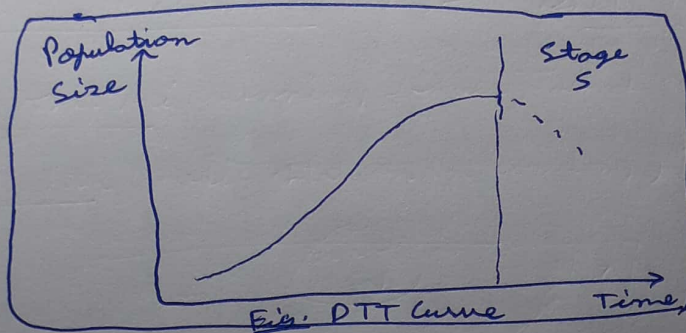
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Q.10) Feminization of old age is an emerging issue in India's current stage of demographic transition. Comment.

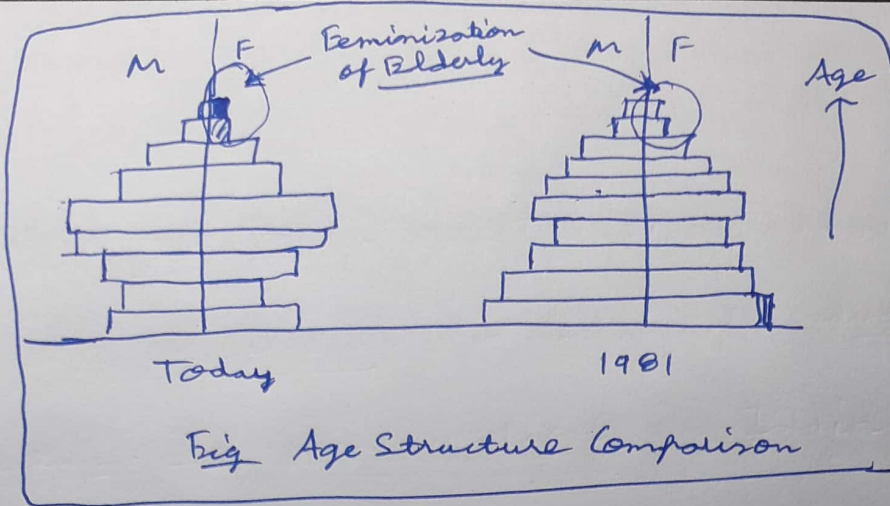
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

A. As per DTT (Demographic Transition Theory), geriatric population increases with advancing societies. Its feminization in India has widened the idea.



Feminization in India

- ⊛ Census 2011 shows India has on average Sex Ratio of around 930.
- ⊛ With progressing demographic transition, and advancing healthcare, the result is that more females are born, while less elderly die. Hence the feminization.



Emerging Issue

- ⊕ Such a combination is visible only in the advanced stages of DTT (Stages 4, 5).
- ⊕ Thus, with time, feminization of elderly as a phenomenon is likely to further increase.

Way Forward

Since feminization is a reality, it must be actively dealt with through better geriatric healthcare, mental well-being, etc. This will help India in staying on course to fulfill SDG #5.

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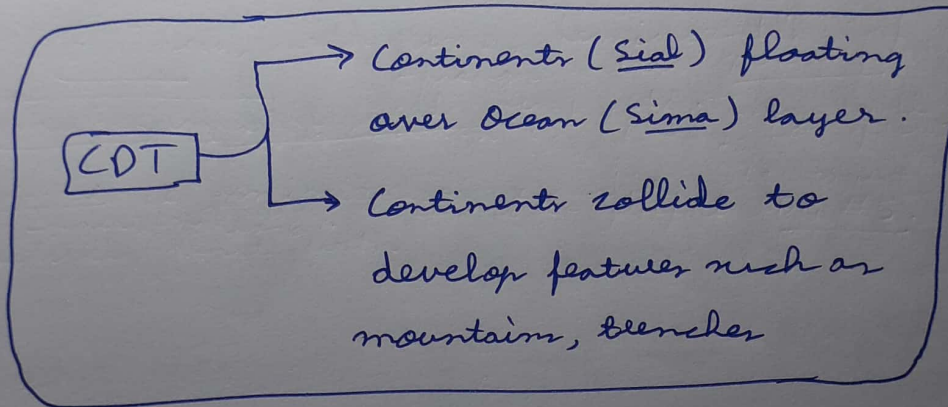
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Q.11) Explain with evidence, how continental drift theory explained the shifting of world continents over the earth's surface. Also, highlight its limitations.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. Continental Drift Theory (CDT) was propounded by Alfred Wegener to explain the global arrangement of continents in the present state.



Explanation of Continent Shifting

* Wegener explained that continents move over Sima layer due to multiple forces:-

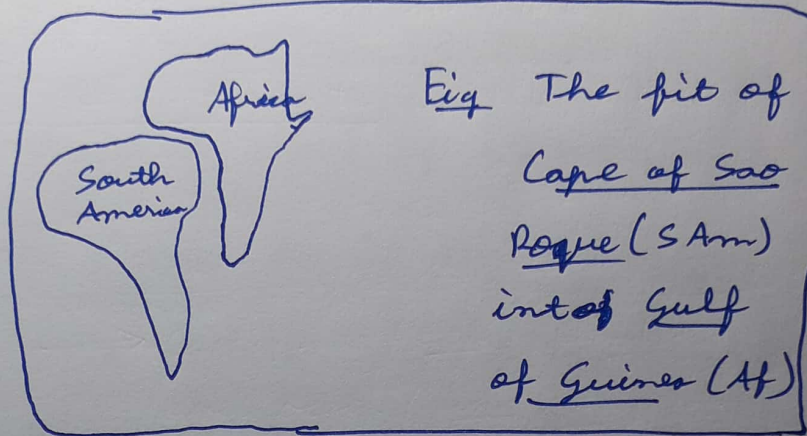
- Internal (no explanation provided)
- Gravitational (of Moon and Sun)
- Buoyancy (of pneumatic interpositions)

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* Wegener cited the example of 'Continental fit' to support his theory.

Evidences

* Shape fit:



* Structural Fit : British geographers confirmed that their underwater studies proved that South American East coast and African west coast were structurally i.e. geologically similar

* The presence of glacial tillites in tropical places such as Talcher (Odisha) have further

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acted as valid evidence.

Limitations

- ⊛ The biggest drawback of CDT lies in its ignorance towards the internal mechanism that causes continents to shift.
- ⊛ The hypothesis of effect of gravitational forces was proved to be mathematically incorrect, as their impact on such large territorial bodies was negligible.
- ⊛ It cannot explain continental mountains as Ural, Carpathians, etc.
- ⊛ It cannot explain coal formation in Europe (e.g. Ruhr valley (Germany))

Thus, in 1960s, these limitations were largely addressed by the Plate Tectonics Theory based on plate movements due to Earth's internal mantle dynamism.



Q.12) League of Nations was an effective instrument in resolving conflicts; where the League of Nations failed, the United Nations faltered. Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A League of Nations (LoN) was created in the aftermath of the World War I with (1914-1919) the prime object of avoiding another war.

Problems with LoN

- ⊕ The major world powers that partook in WWI (like US, etc.) were not a member of it.
- ⊕ It lacked an enforcement mechanism, such as a military force.
- ⊕ It was unable to deal with the growing unrest in the global economy, resulting in the Great Depression.
- ⊕ It was unable to check the rise of Fascism in Italy, Germany, Japan, Spain, etc.

- ⊛ All these inabilities ensured that political conflicts continued, with no consensus on their resolution.
- ⊛ Its ultimate failure came when these conflicts eventually turned into another World War (1939-45).

Where UN did better

- ⊛ UN has clearly avoided another World War thus far.
- ⊛ UN General Assembly (UNGA) has as its members almost all internationally recognised nations, thus with the right forum to avoid and resolve conflicts.
- ⊛ UN PKF (Peace Keeping Forces) is the military force of the UN to check the escalation of armed conflicts.
- ⊛ US-Soviet in the Afghanistan of 1980s could have escalated high.

Where UN did failed too

- ⊗ Cold War, although was no military conflict, was nevertheless a global conflict between 2 superpower-backed organisations i.e. NATO and Warsaw Pact.
- ⊗ Neo-colonialism as displayed by China.
- ⊗ Refugee crises (eg) Syria, Rohingyas, etc.
- ⊗ New conflicts — India-Pakistan
— Israel-Palestine
— South China Sea

Relevance of LoM

- ⊗ It sustained peace for 20 years without any major conflict.
- ⊗ 1st forum to build consensus on resolution of conflicts based on discussion.

While UN has clearly done well, it is impudent to belittle the achievements of LoM.
UN perhaps wouldn't be created but for its predecessor.

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Q.13) It was under Gandhi's guidance and tutelage that Nehru emerged as the future leader of India. Yet, their ideological differences on various issues were never a secret. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. J. L. Nehru addressed Mahatma Gandhi as 'Bapu', meaning 'Father'. Just like any father-son relationship, they had their differences as well.

Gandhi's Tutelage

- ⊛ Nehru came into the nationalist movement, just as Gandhi came (returned) to India (1916). They attended the Lucknow session (1916) together.
- ⊛ Nehru followed all basic Gandhian principles - Truth, Non-violence, Satyagraha, Charkha.
- ⊛ Nehru was very active during Non Cooperation Movement (1920-22), but even more so during the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34).

having fully understood Gandhian methods
and seen them in application.

* Nehru was the 2nd leader chosen by Gandhi
in the Individual Satyagraha (1940).

* Gandhi proposed Nehru as INC leader
when independence seemed imminent.

Ideological Differences

Bapu

Nehru

① Nationalist tendency

① Democratic Socialist

② S-T-S Strategy for
movements (Struggle -
Truce - Struggle)

② Believed in a
continuous form of
struggle.

③ Village Republics with
self-governed
institutions.

③ full fledged State
with Parliamentary
democracy

④ Community-based
ownership of resources

④ State-based public
development strategy.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ⑤ Spiritual idealist | ⑤ Pragmatic realist |
| ⑥ Cottage industry-based self-sufficient economy | ⑥ Heavy industrialization with self-reliance |
| ⑦ Dominion Status (of Nehru Report, 1929) | ⑦ Purna Swaraj (complete freedom) |
| ⑧ Traditional Indian culture | ⑧ Western modern culture |

Bose put it perfectly, while describing the ideology of Nehru - "His head pulls him in one way, his heart in another. But his heart is with the Mahatma".

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Q.14) "At no time was British vision of India ever informed by a single coherent set of ideas, on the contrary, ideals sustaining the empire was shot through contradictions and inconsistencies". Explain.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. British Rule began as an opportunistic colonial endeavour, rather than a planned imperialist assertion.

Admin Policies

- ⊛ 1857 War was responsible for a complete overturn in administrative setup in India.
- ⊛ While Pre-1858 setup was based largely on the Cornwallis Code (1793), post-1858 this was replaced by the Crown's policies based on the 1858 Act.
- ⊛ Army was used as a mercenary force throughout the Raj, however there was a policy of 'Balance & Counterpoise' in the post-war period to remove any revolting possibilities.

* Princely States were largely ignored initially. However, Canning termed them as the "breakwaters to the storm" after few rulers like Scindias, Hizam, etc. did not partake in the Revolt.

* Local governance was initially ignored. However, J Lawrence's period (1864-68) began with gradual introduction of local bodies culminating in Ripon's Resolution (1882)

Socio-Cultural Policies

* Radical British aristocrats supported the cause of social reform movements (Raja Ram Mohan Roy, etc.) since their view was to "civilize" the Indians.

* However, their policy took a U-turn when post-1858 they distanced themselves from attempting any such reform.

(eg) Sati abolished (1829), Widow Remarriage Act (1856)

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but next important step only in 1920 (Sharda Act)

- * Communalism
 - Pre-1858 : No stand
 - 1858-1870s : Pro-Hindu
 - Post-1870s : Pro-Muslim

Foreign Policies

- * Warren Hastings developed the policy of 'Ring-Fence' with buffer States between neighbours.
 - ② Afghanistan Wars to create a buffer from Russia
- * After Congress established (1885), no such policy, rather focused more on peace.

Perceval Spear said that British Raj was an effort by multiple individuals with an imperialist mindset. However, this meant that the Government was more reactionary than coherent.

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Q.15) The artistic achievements of the Gupta age is exhibited in their coins, monuments and sculpture. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. In the "golden age" of the Gupta (300AD-550AD), one aspect that truly flourished was the art - especially in coins, monuments and sculpture.

Gupta Coins

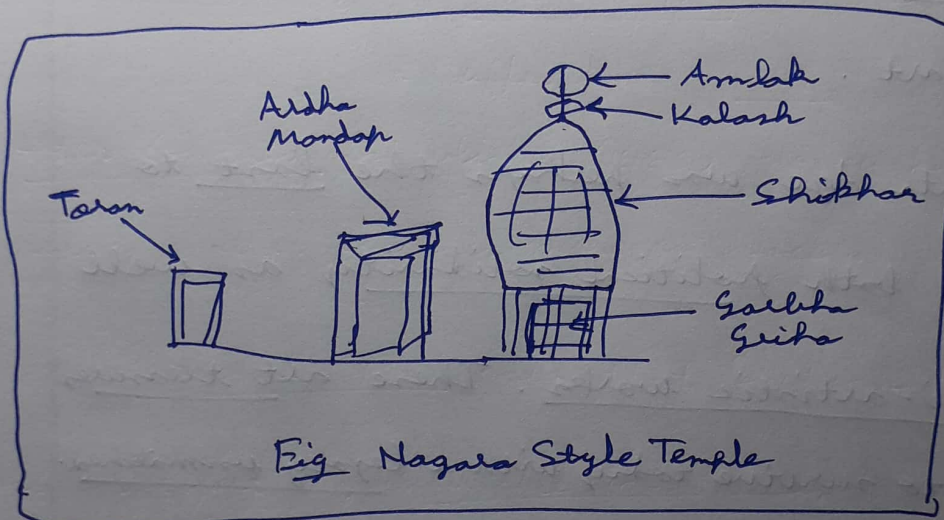
- ⊛ Chandragupta I began the 1st coins of this era - figures of the King in gold coins.
- ⊛ Samudragupta was the most avid amongst the Guptas in terms of number of gold coins made - (eg) Samudragupta playing Veena, etc.
- ⊛ Chandragupta II continued the tradition with several gold coins bearing other key symbols as well.
- ⊛ Kumargupta's time towards the end is characterized by decline in numismatic art - mixtures and alloys being used

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instead of pure Gold.

Gupta Monuments

- ⊛ Temple architecture 1st developed in this era, starting with the Shikhar-lem temple at Sanchi. They developed the Nagara style of temple building.



- ⊛ Rock cut cave architecture, having reached its zenith during the Mauryan era, was on its decline.
- ⊛ Stone pillars were developed by Guptas to showcase their military achievements in its inscriptions.

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Q9) Mehrauli Iron Pillar (Delhi)

Gupta Sculptures

- ⊛ Metal sculptures were created by the artists of the Kings.
- ⊛ Deity sculptures were built to be installed in the temples.
- ⊛ Terra Cotta sculptures were the common man's art.

Gupta Age was perhaps the last to represent both political solidarity as well as multi-artistic works. These art treasures continue to survive today with a legacy unmatched.

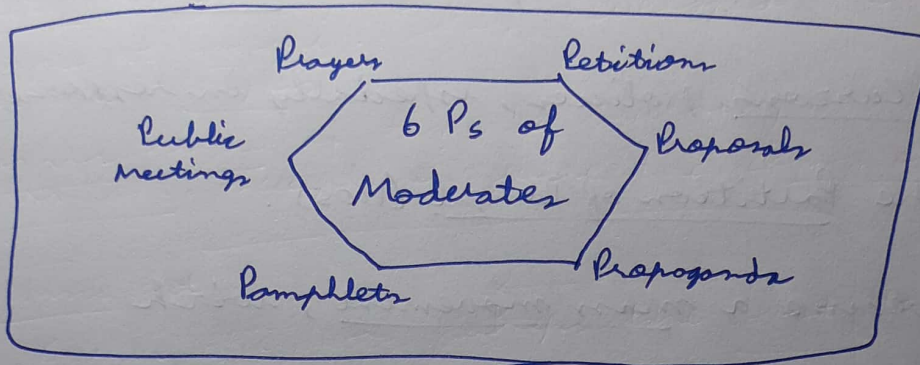
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322082109011910034628 (2019-08-06 08:13:19) led a total reversal of the earlier nationalist approach of "petitioning and praying" to the Raj, as well as a virtual rejection of the moderate political programme.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. Swadeshi Movement began the Extremist Phase of the INM (Indian Nationalist Movement).



Reversal of Moderate Ps

⊗ Extremists like Tilak, etc. believed in a more direct approach, which may also require the use of illegal means such as civil disobedience, picketing, etc.

⊗ They were fearless in their methods, as their goal was the 'service for the country', for which they were willing to

sacrifice their lives.

- ⊕ They believed fully in the capacity of the masses to stage a movement, and hence gave the call of Swadeshi and Swraj.
- ⊕ Swadeshi Movement began in reaction to Lord Curzon's policies, especially in response to the Partition of Bengal (1905).
- ⊕ It became a mass movement, with students, women, and the entire middle class deliberately breaking laws to protest against the Partition.

Virtual Rejection

- ⊕ The Moderate political program was more of an 'annual part-time', focussing on the 6Ps and believing in the 'providence' of the British rule.
- ⊕ They did not advocate using any illegal

means to deliberate with the government.

⊕ They only focused these Ps on the upper and upper middle class intelligentsia who could discuss issues and provide solutions in a more civilised manner.

⊕ All these ideas were rejected during the Swadeshi movement, with the Calcutta Session (1906) itself accepting resolutions on Swadeshi and Swaraj.

Although the movement was quickly suppressed by Curzon, it provided a watershed moment in INM as the capacity of the masses was truly put to test, and produced inspiring results for future leaders (read Gandhi).

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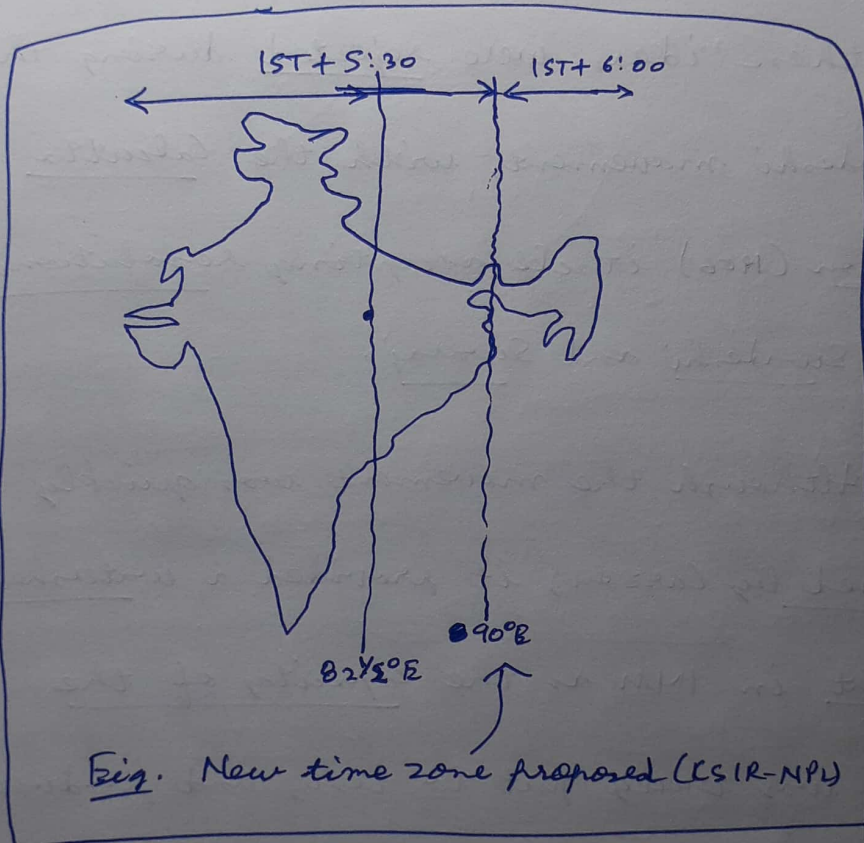
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Q.17) Why is there a demand for a separate time zone in our country? Discuss its pros and cons. Also, explain how it is different from daylight saving.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. France works with 13 different time zones.

NPL (National Physics Laboratory) has proposed the creation of a 2nd Time zone for India.



Why the demand?

⊕ ~~Now~~ There is a 2 hour difference between the east and west extremities of India.

⊛ For north-east citizens, this means a "practical loss" of around 1 hour of early morning everyday.

⊛ However, this system has worked for a long time now, and there is some policy inertia.

PROS

⊛ Early morning hour earned

⊛ Daylight saved — reduces energy use

— more office hours available

— more time for recreation

— healthy body clock configuration

⊛ It doesn't affect the rest of the nation which continues to follow the same time zone or earlier.

CONS

⊛ 2 time zones creates complexities in national scale activities. (eg) Banks must

adjust while clearing settlements, meetings over tele-conference need to be shifted, etc.

⊛ Disasters: primarily in railways which must adjust the train clock each time it crosses the 90th parallel from any direction.

Difference from DST

⊛ DST is used in higher latitude countries to save daylight time.

⊛ This is however done by forwarding all the clocks of the country by 1 hour during summers.

⊛ There is no change in time zones.

The CSIR-MPL recommendation has now produced credible evidence backing a 2nd time zone. Its Pros seemingly outweigh the Cons given how multiple time zones is globally quite common.

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Q.18) Had it not been for BR Ambedkar's vision, nationalist movement from the dalit perspective would have taken a much different turn. Discuss.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. B.R. Ambedkar largely was the sole voice of the Dalit masses in the Gandhian era, when focus was entirely on nationalism and Gandhism.

Ambedkar's Vision

- ⊗ Having faced atrocities, as was meted out to the Dalit classes then, he was actively conscious in incorporating Dalit perspective into his long term vision.
- ⊗ He revived the Dalit argument, long forgotten since Jyotiba Phule (1870s).
- ⊗ He appealed for complete eradication of caste-based social hierarchy, thus establishing an egalitarian social order.

- ⊛ During 1920s and 1930s, he established organizations such as Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha, etc. to bring the Dalit narrative to mainstream movement.

Impact of IIM

- ⊛ Ambedkar attended all 3 RTCs (Round Table Conferences) in Britain to argue for equality for Dalits in Indian society.
- ⊛ This resulted in the Macedonald Award which granted separate electorates to Dalits in legislative elections.
- ⊛ Mohatma Gandhi himself was hugely impacted, creating the All India Harijan Sangh and the newspaper 'Harijan'.
- ⊛ The Gandhi-Ambedkar Poona Pact (1934)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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created the provision of reservation of seats in legislatures, for Dalit candidates.

- ⊛ This provision was enacted by the Government of India Act (1935), and later also in our Constitution (Article 330)

Without Ambedkar

- ⊛ It is clear that without his leadership and Moral activism, it would have been impossible for Dalits (20% of India's population then) to enjoy equality.

- ⊛ INM perhaps then wouldn't have been as successful, working only at 80% of its power.

- ⊛ Social inequality would have continued to prevail during and even after independence, without any constitutional backing.

Constitutionalizing the Dalit perspective is an indicator of its deep impact on the INM.

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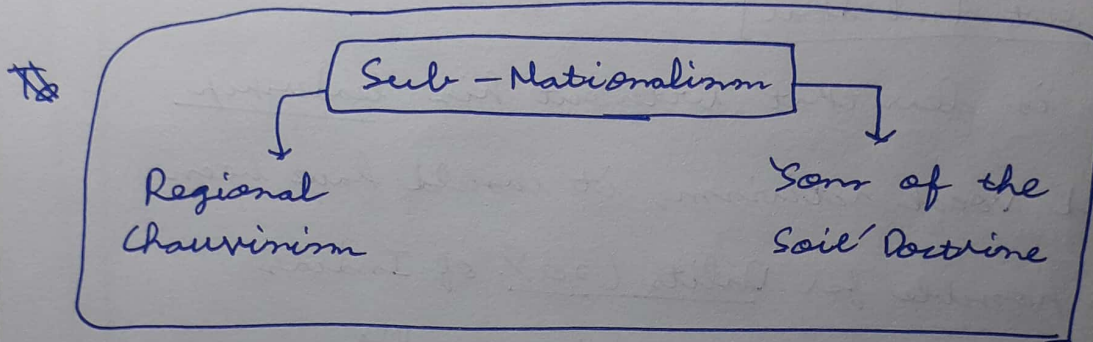


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Q.19) Subnationalism can be a tool for social welfare but it can also breed social conflict. Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. Sub-Nationalism is an extreme form of Regionalism, where the locals begin treating a smaller region as a 'nation within nation'.



Tool for Social Welfare

- ⊛ Sub-nationalism can help bring out regional aspirations on a national scale.
- ⊛ Telangana Movement which ultimately resulted in the creation of the State (2014)
- ⊛ It can help eliminate historical differences of socio-economic progress.
- ⊛ Jharkhand as a separate State relying

32208_21090_1910034628 (2019-08-06 08:13:19) its mineral resources for economic growth

vis-a-vis Bihar, which has a high agricultural economic growth trajectory.

⊛ Regional disparities in overall development can be diminished.

⊛ A PWC Study claimed that creation of Uttarakhand as a separate State (2000) saw a rise in its per capita income in next 5 years.

⊛ Socio-political voice is better heard through adequate representation in the government institutions.

⊛ Socio-economic status of locals improves

⊛ Tribals rights of Chhattisgarh (2000) were important in legislating Forest Rights Act (2006)

Breeds Social Conflict

⊛ Separatist tendencies finds its root in

sub-nationalism. ⊛ Khalistan movement

in 1980s Punjab, J&K separatist groups, etc.

* Extremist tendencies (eg) Maximalism in Central India on the back of regional disparities continuously associated with the region.

* Insurgency for autonomy (eg) AASU agitation in Anam and other NE States.

* Sons of the Soil (eg) Maharashtra - Bihar conflicts on back of Maharashtra narrative of unemployment.

* Increasing Rich-Poor social divider
(eg) demands for creation of Harit Pradesh (western UP)

* Linguistic divider (eg) demands for Tulu Nadu

Sub-Nationalism may have some advantages, however the conflicts it can and has produced counter its viability in any form.

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Q.20) Give an account of the changing narrative of India's approach towards persecuted communities and associated illegal migration since independence.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

A. Indian culture is based on the principle of 'Atithi Devo Bhava'. However, in application it has produced different behaviours in different circumstances.

1947-1960s

- ⊛ Having just faced the migration of 80 lakh people during Partition, India applied the principle soundly.
- ⊛ Migrants were given land titles based on verification of their claims by village assemblies.
- ⊛ Department of Rehabilitation was created post partition for all refugees.
- ⊛ Refugee camps were set up (Eg) Kurukshetra Bombay
- ⊛ Migrants from both East and West Pakistan kept on coming (especially Hindus from East Pak)

1970s - 2000s

⊕ 1971 War saw large scale migration of persecuted non-Muslim communities from Pakistan to India in unprecedented numbers.

⊕ Chakmas (Buddhists), Hajongs (Hindus) to NER

⊕ This led to unrest in NER due to its low capacity and high fragility to deal with such large numbers.

⊕ Government signed various Accords with local groups ⊕ Assam Accord (1985), Mizo Accord, in order to pacify the situation in the region.

⊕ These Accords detail the time periods of migration which will be considered as legal, and hence the migrant will be a naturalized citizen.

After 2000s

- ⊛ With greater global outreach and having ratified the New York Declaration, India has developed strict procedures for international migration.
- ⊛ India is yet to sign any UN Convention on migration, and migrants have no right of refuge currently.
- ⊛ Rohingya Muslims persecution in Myanmar's Rakhine State forced around 1 lakh migrants into India, many of which were temporarily settled, but officially deemed a security threat.
- ⊛ However, as seen in recent earnestness of Supreme Court in finalising the NRC (National Register of Citizens) for Assam, India continues to believe in its ancient cultural ethos.