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15. Urban landscapes are undergoing massive transformations in view of changing demographics and ongoing occupational shifts in Indian society. Explain. Are Indian cities ready to address the emerging challenges? Critically examine.

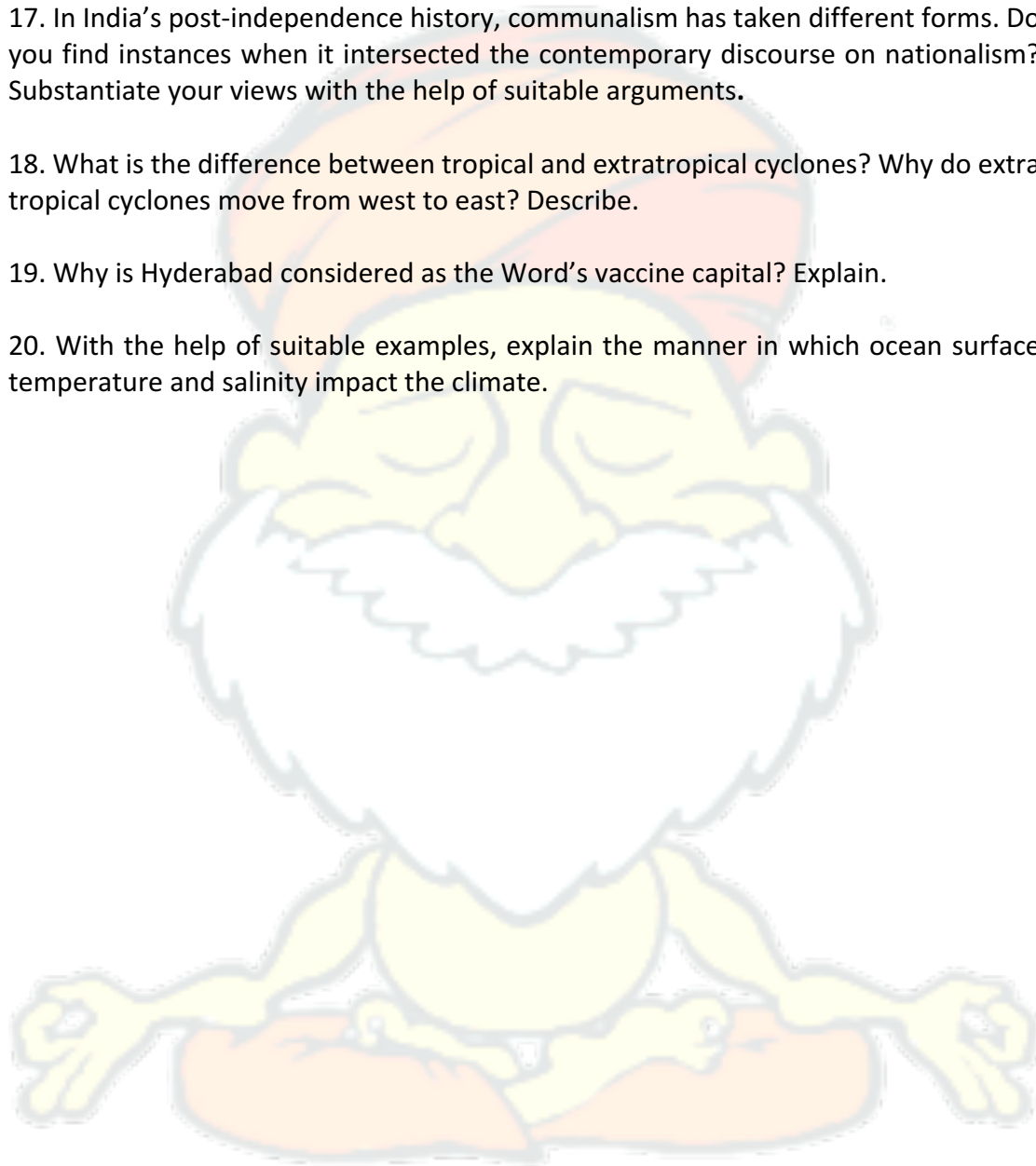
16. What are the key dimensions of social empowerment? Can a social group be empowered in the truest sense without ensuring financial independence? Discuss.

17. In India's post-independence history, communalism has taken different forms. Do you find instances when it intersected the contemporary discourse on nationalism? Substantiate your views with the help of suitable arguments.

18. What is the difference between tropical and extratropical cyclones? Why do extra tropical cyclones move from west to east? Describe.

19. Why is Hyderabad considered as the World's vaccine capital? Explain.

20. With the help of suitable examples, explain the manner in which ocean surface temperature and salinity impact the climate.



IMPORTANT NOTE: This is a **Synopsis**, not a **Model Answer**. This synopsis intends to add more content and dimensions to your preparation. In any case, do not jump into conclusion considering this to be a model answer.

1. With the help of suitable examples, illustrate the contribution of Buddhism and Jainism towards the development of Indian architecture.

Approach - The question is based on the word “Illustrate”, so the focus has to be on real-life examples of Buddhist and Jain Architecture and how it has impacted the architecture overall. The question should be written in two sub-parts- Buddhist Architecture contribution and the contribution of Jain architecture. At the end, there should be a slight mention of the role of these religions on the development of modern-day architecture.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eight-Fold Path• Bahubali• Ashoka’s Dhamma• Monolithic Pillars	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Buddhist-Architecture• Patronage• Jain-Temples• Stupas• Viharas• Chaityas

Introduction

Buddhism and Jainism were the prominent motivating forces for the artistic activity in many parts of India during the ancient and medieval periods. Buddhism and Jainism has influenced and contributed to many artistic spheres in India, such as painting, sculpture, and architecture, literature.

Body**a. Contribution of Buddhist Architecture:**

- Buddhist Architecture evolved parallel to Hinduism with the development of various symbols representing aspects of Buddha’s life. The Buddhist Architecture received recognition with Indian emperor Ashoka establishing Buddhism as state religion of his large Magadha Empire and opted for the Architectural monuments to spread Buddhism in different parts.
- Buddhism has significant impact on Indian Architecture by contributing Stupa, Chaitya and Viharas. Stupas: were to commemorate important events or mark important places associated with Buddhism or to house important relics of Buddha. The best examples of stupas are those constructed at Amaravati, Sanchi, Barhut, Saranath and Gaya.
- Viharas or monasteries: constructed for prayer with a running verandah on three sides or an open courtyard surrounded by a row of cells and a pillared verandah in front. These influenced the growth of temple architectures and their surrounding styles further down the line in time.
- Some of the important Buddhist viharas are those at Ajanta, Ellora. Nasik, Karle, Kanheri, Bagh and Badami. Other than the Stupa, Chaitya and Viharas, Sthambhas or pillars were also erected popularly known as Ashokan pillar in different parts of India. These pillars had inscriptions in Prakrit language,

inspired from the life and teachings of Gautam Buddha. Hence growth and development of Buddhism gave way to some of the finest structural monuments and development of magnificent educational institutes in Indian History.

- Their contribution can be further gleaned from the growth of stambha architecture, which rose from Buddhist stupa architecture at Sarnath and Sanchi. The present state emblem of Telangana state is the Kakatiya Kalatoranam, which has evolved from the Buddhist pillars.

b. Contribution of Jainism Architecture

- Jainism rendered great contribution to the development of art and architecture: The Jain followers erected stupas like Buddhists in honour of their saints. These stupas were built of stones and were decorated with Gateways, stone-umbrellas, carved-pillars and huge statues. The followers of Jainism also built many famous caves such as Tiger cave of Udaigiri and Indira Sabha of Ellora.
- The Jains also constructed cave-temples out of rocks. One of the best cave-temples of the second century B.C. exist in Orissa and is popularly known as Hathingumpha caves. Temples of Gwalior, 57 feet high statue of Gomateshwar in Shravanabelagola, temples of Khujarah and Abu are other marvelous examples of the high standard of Jain art and architecture.
- Jainism also had great influence on Maru-Gurjara style of temple architecture in Rajasthan and Gujarat where intricate designs and styles of Jain monasteries were taken forward and incorporated. For example, the Dilwara temple complex of Rajasthan.
- The construction of Vallabhi University also helped in the evolution of architecture in India where Vallabhi was a major Jain centre, located in present day Gujarat.

Budhists and Jains, being an important part of India's social, cultural and economic history, contributed greatly towards development of architecture, which later got transformed into other structures due to the decline of both.

Conclusion

Both Buddhism and Jainism laid significant influence on the local architecture since ancient times, as in the Mathura School, Nalanda School of sculpture and continue to impact the modern-day architecture which is evident from the present day Rashtrapati Bhavan that imitates the Sanchi Stupa.

2. India has a rich tradition of martial arts. Discuss three examples of martial art forms belonging to three different states of India along with their key characteristics.

Approach - Brief history of Martial Arts in India. How has it impacted the Indian culture in totality? Draw out a map or schematic depicting major forms of martial arts practiced in India. Write about the basic characteristics of the martial arts and taking three examples write about their specific characteristics. In the conclusion, discuss the impact of martial arts in the overall Indian cultural traditions.

<p>Related Concepts -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yoga • Gatka • Lathi • Puppetry • Thang-Ta 	<p>Keywords in the answer -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Martial Arts • Warfare • Archery • Armed Combat
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Introduction

Indian martial arts refer to the fighting systems of the Indian subcontinent. A variety of terms are used for the English phrases “Indian martial arts”, usually deriving from Dravidian sources. While they may seem to imply specific disciplines (e.g., archery, armed combat), by Classical times they were used generically for all fighting systems. Nowadays these art forms are used in rituals, celebrations, in sports, means of physical fitness, as a self-defence but earlier it is used for warfare. Many of the Arts are related to dance, Yoga etc.

Body

Kalaripayattu	Kerala
Silambam	Tamil Nadu
Thang-Ta	Manipur
Thoda	Himachal Pradesh
Gatka	Punjab
Lathi	Punjab and Bengal
Innbuan Wrestling	Mizoram
Pari Khanda	Bihar

Thang Ta –

- Thang refers to a ‘sword’ while Ta refers to a ‘spear’ and is an armed martial art whereas Sarit Sarak is an unarmed art form that uses hand to hand combat. In 17th century this art was used by Manipuri kings against Britishers later on when Britishers captured the area this technique was banned.
- Thang-Ta is also known as Hovelling, which is a popular ancient martial art which uses other weapons including an axe and a shield. It is practiced in 3 different ways: Firstly, ritualistic in nature linked with tantric practices,

secondly, mesmerizing performance of sword and sword dances and thirdly, is the actual technique of fighting.

Kalarippayattu –

- Kalari is a Malayalam word which means School/gymnasium/training hall where Martial arts are practiced or taught. Kalarippayattu was introduced as martial art by a legend, sage Parasurama, who built temples.
- This art is used as a means of unarmed self-defence and a way to achieve physical fitness today. Also used in traditional rituals and ceremonies. It includes mock duels (armed and unarmed combat) and physical exercises, important aspect is the style of fighting and is not accompanied by any drumming or song.
- Its important key is footwork which includes kicks, strikes and weapon-based practice. Its popularity also increases with the movie Ashoka and the Myth. Women also practiced this art, Unniyarcha; a legendary heroine won many battles using this martial art.

Silambam –

- Silambam is promoted in Tamil Nadu by the rulers Pandya, Chola and Chera and the reference to the sale of Silambam staves, pearls, swords and armours can be seen in a Tamil literature 'Silapaddigaram'.
- This art also travelled to Malaysia, where it is a famous sport apart from a self-defence technique. For mock fighting and self-defence the long-staff technique is used. Infact, Lord Muruga (in Tamil Mythology) and sage Agasthya are credited with the creation of Silambam. Even during Vedic age, training was imparted to young men as a ritual and for an emergency

Conclusion

Majority of these art forms were banned by British, however, the art form saw a renewed interest in the modern post-independence period. And as part of resurgence and revival, these art forms persist in the Indian culture where recently, a new martial art called Perini Tandavam was rediscovered in Telangana.

3. Do you think the revolutionary strand of Indian nationalism during India's freedom struggle has a muffled and misrepresented history? Critically comment

Approach - Briefly write about what the revolutionary strand of Indian Nationalism and how it started on the national arena. Write about how the strand has been misrepresented by various historians and how they didn't get their due throughout the course of time. In the second part, write how they have been revered and celebrated across all strata of the people. In the conclusion, write how they have contributed to the Indian nationalism and the freedom struggle.

Related Concepts - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HSRA• Bengal-nationalism• Nihilism• Anarchism	Keywords in the answer - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• revolutionary-terrorists• western-historians• Nationalism.• misrepresentation
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Introduction

The Revolutionary movement for Indian Independence is a part of the comprising the actions of the underground revolutionary factions. Groups believing in armed revolution against the ruling British fall into this category, as opposed to the generally peaceful freedom movement spearheaded by MK Gandhi.

Body

- The revolutionary groups were mainly concentration in Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar, the United Provinces and Punjab. More groups were scattered across India. Revolutionary nationalism emerged as a potent political force in Bengal in the wake of the Swadeshi Movement in the first decade of the 20th century and thereafter it worked alongside mainstream nationalism that was represented by the Congress party, sometimes in cooperation, at other times along parallel tracks.
- Here, there has always been conflict with regards to prominence and recognition to all the strands of India's freedom struggle due to the differing nature of their pursuit of independence where the non-violent followers of Gandhiji considered revolutionary extremists as misguided due to their use of violence. This created distortions in their future representation, the debate of which is discussed below.

MUFFLED AND MISREPRESENTED HISTORY OF REVOLUTIONARIES -

1. Revolutionary Moment was misconstrued as violent and unethical by certain segments of the society even at that time where normal non-violent means were seen as legitimate, especially after the rise of Mahatma Gandhi in the Freedom struggle.
2. Congress clearly wiped their hands off from the moment declaring it against their wishes where multiple leaders disowned or opposed the means of

revolutionaries. For example, Subhashchandra Bose was disowned even by Gandhiji after he left congress and led the INA.

3. Even the historians have not accorded the kind of respect people like Ashwani Ghosh, Aurobindo deserved. This may have been due to the bias of post independent political scenario in the country where nationalist movement led by Gandhiji was prioritised and Nehru was seen as upholding the same legacy.
4. Bhagat Singh and others, while remaining a revolutionary didn't want the masses to adopt the violent means as he wanted the sound of the national movement fell into the deaf-ears of the British Empire. Lack of widespread academic and media attention didn't let people know the true nature of revolutionary nationalists.
5. The historical account of these revolutionaries isn't rewarded as such, and they continue to remain neglected in our syllabus and history books where other sections are accorded prominence. Further, the political roadmap of post independent India also was a reason for this neglect where large public awareness wasn't created with regards to for example, importance of Ghaddar movement and the planning behind it.
6. Some of the historians write "revolutionary terrorists" which creates a muffled representation of the movement in the historical studies where general public perceives it in a unfavourable tone and also, less academic studies are focussed on the coordinated nature of revolutionary acts across the country but it is rather portrayed as individual heroism.

But at the same time, it would be unfair to consider that the entire revolutionary movement was relegated to the backstage and only non-violent nationalist movement was highlighted. Though the prominence of revolutionary movement is less, they are nonetheless given their rightful place as is evident from the following points.

NO, REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY WASN'T MUFFLED AND MISREPRESENTED –

- Even today, revolutionary martyrs like Bhagat Singh, Sukh dev, Rajguru, etc. who sacrificed their life for the independence of the nation, are remembered for their heroics and bravery. Their intellectual superiority is revered by all segments of the society and they are frequently invoked in present times for just and rightful causes, which clearly denotes their moral superiority in the eyes of the citizens.
- At the time of independence, revolutionary nationalists were hailed by the people and even leaders of the national movement where leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Baba Amte fought the legal cases of INA soldiers on trial, held at Red Fort. This clearly denoted their recognition.
- Though academic history may have been slightly biased towards the national movement led by Gandhiji but the larger public consciousness never forgot the sacrifices of the revolutionaries where many were revered like Subhashchandra Bose, Surya Sen, etc.
- Revolutionary leaders were also part of the larger national discourse in multiple forms where they were recognised, like V D Savarkar's work on 1857 mutiny which led to change in its understanding as first war of independence.

Conclusion

Even today as we excavate memories of revolutionary nationalism, not only in Bengal but throughout India, it is the figure of the martyrs that overshadows all else. Revolutionary nationalism is commemorated through the figures of the martyrs, who once walked the earth like ordinary mortals but became immortal when they willingly sacrificed their lives in the cause of the nation.



4. Rediscovery of India's past was a common theme during early days of nationalist struggle. In this light, what is your assessment of the restorative approach to nationalism? Did it benefit the freedom struggle? Examine

Approach - In the introduction, write about how the rediscovery of India's past led to national unity and solidarity which finally paved way for the strongest foundations to launch the freedom struggle to oust Britishers from India. In the body, write about the main events which summarizes the effort of the scholars, reformers to rediscover India's glorified past. Write both the positive as well as negative aspects. In the second part, write how the freedom struggle benefited from it. Finally, in the conclusion, write how this was critical to boost the self-confidence of Indians which catapulted them to fight the Britishers.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rediscovery of Past• Renaissance• Reformist• Nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cultural-glorification• Communalism• Self-confidence• Ganesh and Shivaji

Introduction

The reformist and the revivalist idea to reform the social and religious aspect of the Indian society was an essential condition for the growth of national unity and solidarity and for the overall development of the country as a whole which would lead to eventual political independence.

Body

- In the nineteenth century, Indian Renaissance created several avenues in the field of oriental studies. Western scholars like Max Muller, Sir William Jones, Alexander Cunningham, etc. translated several ancient Sanskrit texts of this land and established before the people the glorious cultural heritage of India.
- Inspired by them, the Indian scholars like R.D Banerjee, R.G. Bhandarkar, Bal Gangadhar Tilak etc. rediscovered India's past glory from the history of this land and popularised it throughout the masses for the rejuvenation of the nation.

In this regard, the kind of restorative approach to nationalism during the colonial rule can be assessed from the following points:

Positive role –

1. By the middle of the nineteenth century the Indians themselves began to believe that their cultural heritage was no less rich than that of any other in the world. The more the Indians studied their ancient culture and civilization, the more they became proud of their rich heritage.

2. Naturally, therefore the old conception that India was uncivilized and always ruled by foreigners, as propagated by the British, vanished from the mind of the Indians. They began to realize the necessity of being knit together by a strong spirit of Nationalism which would give them the strength to fight for the freedom of their country.
3. It gave the rising middle class the much needed cultural roots to cling to, and served the purpose of reducing the sense of humiliation which, rule by foreigners had brought. 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.
4. The rediscovery of heroic rulers of the yore, by nationalist historians, like Shivaji Maharaj and Maharana Pratap (who were popular in folklore of regions), and their popularization across the length and breadth led to further cultural awakening and a proud sense of history. It helped in mobilizing of the masses to whom religion and tradition appealed the most. For example, Tilak mobilized people by celebrating Ganesh and Shivaji Festivals.

Negative Aspects –

1. Unfortunately, some of the nationalists went to the other extreme and began to glorify India's past uncritically, ignoring its weaknesses and backwardness. Great harm was done, in particular, by the tendency to look up only to the heritage of ancient India while ignoring the equally great achievements of the medieval period.
2. This encouraged the growth of communal sentiments among the Hindus and the counter tendency among the Muslims of looking to the history of the Arabs and the Turks for cultural and historical inspiration. Moreover, in meeting the challenge of cultural imperialism of the West, many Indians tended to ignore the fact that in many respects the people of India were culturally backward.
3. A false sense of pride and smugness was produced which tended to prevent Indians from looking critically at their society. This weakened the struggle against social and cultural backwardness, and led many Indians to turn away from healthy and fresh tendencies and ideas from other parts of the world.
4. It was always one of the factors where social reforms movement was put on the back burner in national discourse as priority was given to fighting a foreign ruler. This is clearly evident from the divide due to age of consent bill where Tilak opposed it while Agarkar, a social reformer supported it.

Conclusion

The British policies and the growing anger against the colonial government brought together different groups and classes of Indians into a common struggle for freedom. In a nutshell, we can say that Indian nationalism grew partly as a result of colonial policies and partly as a reaction to colonial policies.

5. With the help of relevant examples, evaluate the impact of international politics and events on India's freedom struggle

Approach - In the introduction, write about the growth and development of freedom struggle. In the body, talk about the various international events like American and French Revolution, Boer -Wars, German Unification, Japanese win over Russia, World-Wars and the rise of Socialism in the world and how it impacts the freedom struggle at various stages.

Related Concepts - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trinity of Equality, Liberty, Justice• De-industrialization• Boer-Wars• Socialism and Marxism• Imperialism	Keywords in the answer - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• German-Unification• Liberty• Freedom• Revivalism
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Introduction

The Indian Freedom Struggle comprises a series of activities and movements including Movement of 1857, formation of Indian National Congress (1885), Swadeshi Movement (1905), Non-Cooperation Movement (1922), Civil Disobedience Movement (1930) and Quit India Movement (1942) whose ultimate aim was to end the colonial British rule in India. This struggle was not isolated from global events happening at the same time or that had happened earlier.

Body

- The global events such as renaissance, enlightenment and American, French, Irish and Russian Revolutions as well as the world wars had significant impact on the Indian Freedom Struggle.
- The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was a philosophical movement that took place during the late 17th and 18th century. It was primarily a European movement but global in its impact. The ideals of enlightenment such as popular sovereignty, constitutionalism, participation and separation of power influenced Indian Freedom Struggle in its spirit.
- American Revolution also known as American War of Independence occurred during 1765 to 1783. It broke the myth of British invincibility and became the first country to adopt a written democratic constitution and also greatly influenced the freedom struggle in later times and also the writers influenced Indian leaders. For example, Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Phule.
- The defeat of Russia, at the hands of Japan in 1905, brought in a great amount of enthusiasm and confidence where in for the first time, an Asian power was able to defeat a European power in Modern times.
- French Revolution ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity inspired the freedom movement to topple down a powerful British totalitarian regime. Irish

Revolution inspired Home Rule Movements led by Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1916.

- Russian Revolution of 1917 inculcated ideals of socialism and communism in our freedom struggle which attracted peasants and workers and made them an integral part of the struggle. Socialism and communism went on to have an immense impact across the India subcontinent.
- World Wars: First World War – Use of Indian people and resources created great resentment among the Indians especially when they were not even consulted before joining the war. Moreover, the British were fighting against the Turkish Empire which was ruled by the Caliph (Khalifa), to whom the Muslims had great respect. The Indian Muslims joined the Khilafat Movement for the defence of Turkey against the British. Second World War – Exhausted by the war in men and material both, Britain was more inclined to grant its war time promise of liberating colonies.
- Influence of India's Independence on Other Countries After a long-drawn-out freedom struggle of more than 150 years, eventually India became an independent nation on 15 August, 1947. The Indian Independence became a lighthouse for the peaceful freedom fight around the world.
- It inspired nationalist movements and provided a model for decolonisation and independence all over the world. By 1950, the old colonial order seemed to have lost its force, its historical relevance.
- The change was most striking in Africa. France granted independence to almost all its African colonies in a single year, 1960; Britain, more gradually, from 1957 to 1965 (Libya in 1951, Ghana in 1957, Morocco in 1956 and Nigeria in 1960).
- Moreover, India's freedom struggle also gave the idea of non-violence to the world inspiring the leaders elsewhere, with Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela being the most prominent.

Conclusion

The solution to contemporary issues like tolerance and secularism, post truth phenomena and disharmony in the society can be sought in the values of non-violence, satyagraha, peaceful coexistence and unity in diversity established and propagated by India's national movement.

6. Regional aspirations were manifested differently in different parts of India and had varied implications for India's socio-political discourse. Elucidate.

Approach - The main part of the question is the regional aspirations across India. The second part of the question should focus on the varied implications on the socio-political discourse of India as a whole. For example, sub-nationalism as in Kashmir, NER, Telangana, Gorkha-land and how it has impacted the respective regions. In the conclusion, talk how unity and constitutional adherence to federalism motivates these sub-regional sentiments to fall-out for a common and united India.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Geographical Constraints• Ethnical Diversity• State-Sponsored Terrorism• Top-down approach• AFSPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sub-nationalism• Border-issues• Insurgency• Developmental Deficits

Introduction

India at the independence constituted of the British India and 565 Princely states which presented enormous challenge as well as opportunity to form one of the most diverse and vibrant countries of the world.

Body

- Regional aspirations stem from the different ethnicity, culture, language, geographical barriers and even religion where all the barriers can be observed across the Indian subcontinent.
- In the Northern side, Jammu and Kashmir presents a significant challenge to the overall development of the country. Due to chequered history of insurgency and cross-border violations by two nuclear-armed countries- China and Pakistan, it has always been at the helm of political discourse in the country as well as around the globe.
- As such the developmental deficit in the region is witnessed clearly as there are no major industrial regions despite being a rich-resourceful area as well as a region placed at a strategic location where trade towards northwestern region can be fostered.
- But insurgency and cross border terrorism, especially after 1990's has rendered the development goals of the region to a distant dream and more focus is paid to the fragile security scenario where this can be considered as result of regional aspirations of autonomy which have complicated India's relations with its immediate neighbor's.
- In the North-East Region, multitude of tribes and geographical discontinuity have resulted in antagonistic activities in the region. Further, low level of development and frequent outside influence further impair the development of the region.

- The diverse ethnic groups of the region have presented great challenge, in terms of dealing with insurgent groups, especially one of the oldest one's in India like Nagaland, where cross support is provided by China and some groups in Myanmar. Here, situation is improving in recent times but the developmental priorities need to be fast tracked.
- Similarly, the Central Indian belt has witnessed the worst crimes due to rise of Naxalism which is strengthened by high presence of poverty, under-development and lack of proper social and state institutions.
- Naxalism has wreaked havoc in the forested tribal regions of central India as connectivity is poor for security forces and development deficit is high due to historical reasons as well administrative apathy.
- Further, rise of anti-Hindi agitations in Tamil Nadu had led to the growth of mini separatist movement due to the prevalence of Dravidian politics and its ideology which considered south India as distinct from Aryan north India.
- This regional disturbance had a linguistic character where large scale agitations were reported in light of the measures towards introducing Hindi but eventually the state settled for a two language formula.
- The interior regions of the subcontinent also faced frequent droughts and development deficit due to historical and administrative reasons. Here, birth of new states in 2001 as well as Telangana in 2014 was due to such development deficit in the interior regions of India where modernity hasn't percolated yet.

Throughout the seventy-three years of Independence, the nation has witnessed sub-regional tendencies growing resulting in bifurcation of states on the basis of language like Punjab-Haryana, Gujarat-Rajasthan and Southern States. The bifurcation has resulted in positive development giving people the power to decide for their own which goes well for the overall development of the region and the country as a whole.

Conclusion

In the diverse and multicultural country as India, sub-regional tendencies too come up which alter the political and social discourse of the nation. However, efficient governance and substantial autonomy would go a long way in promoting the regional development and overall unity and development of the country.

7. How did rise of regional parties affect India's social, economic and political spheres? Discuss with the help of suitable example

Approach - In the introduction talk about the role of regional parties in the multicultural society of India. The main part should discuss about the rise of regional parties. The answer should be divided into three parts discussing how these regional parties have affected social, economic and political spheres respectively. In the conclusion, talk about how regional parties have led to overall developing in projecting the respective regional aspirations.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regionalism• Federalism• Unilateral System• Parochial Sentiments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regional-parties• Coalition• Politics• Sub-nationalism

Introduction

Regional Parties have some very serious as well as some very nescient effect on Indian politics. Regional parties' role in India's political cauldron is more or less like roller coaster ride. At some point of time in this odyssey of our democracy, they have enjoyed praise of mass and on the other they had to face the ire of same mass too.

Body

- The exponential increase in the number of parties contesting elections, particularly over the past two decades, and the shrinking margins of victory in parliamentary elections are direct results of the emergence of new regional power centres.
- The rise of regional parties has indisputably transformed the very nature of electoral politics in India. It's affect in multiple spheres can be seen from points below –

Political sphere:

1. Regional parties have broken the stranglehold of the national parties and, in so doing, have helped usher in a semblance of competitive federalism. To make their case, they point to the rise of a new class of state leaders, like Nitish Kumar of Janata Dal (United) in the state of Bihar or Biju Janata Dal's Naveen Patnaik of Odisha, who have demonstrated that good economics can also make for good politics.
2. The limited institutionalization of most regional parties, which calls into question their ability to transform governance. Few have invested in building lasting party structures, instead relying on the charisma of an all-powerful party boss.
3. Beyond India's domestic political fray, regional parties are sometimes said to have a growing influence over foreign policy. Few can dispute that the role of

regional parties as foreign policy actors has grown over time, but it is less clear what kind of role regional parties play here. For example, Trinamool Congress in WB and the Teesta water settlement issue with Bangladesh.

Economic sphere:

1. Many regional parties, as the name suggests, championed the causes of their regions where the agrarian economic system of India was maintained even in times of globalisation, which had both positive but more negative aspects to it.
2. Most of these regional parties were parties of dominant community of the region and thus they lorded upon the economic domination of the few over others where agrarian reforms were opposed and large farmers being benefitted.
3. But at the same time, rise of regional parties also ensured support of local government and if the party is in power in centre then patronage of both ensured steady supply of credit and development works to the region.
4. At the same time, local entrepreneurs became the force behind the regional parties leading to diversification of economic power as well as rise of businesses. For example, rise of 'andhrpreneurs' in Andhra Pradesh along with the rise of TDP as regional force and also as part of central coalition.

Social sphere:

1. Since they are devoted to a region-specifically, so they can be impugned for corroborating vote-bank politics (reasons known). Their parochial approach to issues can also be called promoting fissiparous demeanour in that society insinuatingly.
2. Regional political parties have also shown that they can go on to any extent for revanchist renegading broader national interest. For example, the India-Sri Lanka relations were affected during the Sri Lankan army's final offensive against the LTTE, where regional parties of Tamil Nadu pressurised centre to put pressure on Sri Lanka which allowed China to enter in Sri Lanka geopolitics.
3. They also ensure rule of few over the rest as most of the regional draw power from the dominant castes of the region and thus effectively ensure power transfer to the local elites, which goes against the principle of democracy and equality for all. For example, multiple Jat and Yadav based parties in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

Conclusion

The emergence of regional parties as major centres of power in India's politics, economics, and society is one of the most important developments in the country's post-independence history. And regional parties will play a pivotal role in helping to influence the policy discourse in India. Yet, the regional revolution in contemporary Indian politics should not be overstated. India's regional parties have indeed already risen; whether they can rise further is unclear.

8. The USA's entry into the two World Wars is considered vital by historians. Why? Substantiate.

Approach - Discuss briefly the reasons responsible for entry of US in two World Wars. In the body, write how the entry impacted the result of the two-wars. Also discuss how the US entry changed the course of geopolitical arena at the global stage and how US actually superimposed itself on the world stage. Briefly, talk about the cold-war and subsequent fall-out of the world from bipolar to unipolar world.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Russian Revolution• World-Wars• Bretton Woods• League of Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pearl-Harbour• Socialism• Cold-war• Unipolarity

Introduction

The US entered World War I and World War II due to the aggressive actions of Germany and Japan respectively. The American intervention has been questioned in both wars. The American intervention of WWI has been questioned because of US financial ties with Britain, this was later used to keep the US isolated before World War II. The US entry into WWII has been questioned because of the personal relationship between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Body

- The main catalysts for the US entry into the wars were actions by the belligerents: Germany's use of unrestricted submarine warfare that caused the deaths of American citizens and Japan's attack on the US Naval Forces at Pearl Harbour Hawaii on 7 December 1941.
- These events were deciding factors in America's course during the wars, but they were partially influenced by Wilson and Roosevelt. These two presidents implemented war policies in a manner that was originally designed to keep the US out of the wars, but eventually these policies changed under the impact of the war in Europe and Asia. Wilson's policy was designed not only to keep the US out of the war; it was also designed to initiate a peaceful settlement between the belligerents, which was abandoned when Germany began unrestricted submarine & warfare.
- Roosevelt's original policy was also designed to keep the US out of war but it was ultimately adapted to provide Britain with supplies and aid. The final influence on the US interventions was public opinion. Public opinion in the years prior to the US entering the wars was completely against America intervening. This opinion changed during the wars to supporting the war declarations. The democratic nature of the US requires that the national

majority support these options, but it does not require unanimous support, which was important during WWI.

- The nature of public support during WWI was one that reluctantly accepted the war, although a minority remained attached to pacifism. Public opinion in WWII was also not one of unity; however, the attack on Pearl Harbour provided unanimous support for entering the war. The US entry into the First and Second World Wars was based on a mixture of these three factors.
- These factors would work to determine how the US would enter the war as well as when. Public opinion, presidential policies, and foreign events while dissimilar during each war, caused similar responses in America that led the US to enter World War I and World War II.

Conclusion

The US entrance into WWI and WWII was based on many factors including actual war events, presidential policies, and public opinion. These influences jointly worked to bring the US into the wars. Actual war events were the greatest influence, while Wilson's and FDR's policies and public opinion provided additional support that persuaded the US to enter the World Wars. While the events, policies, and public opinion differed from WWI to WWII, similar results came from their combined influences.

9. Examine the factors that led to the rise of communism in different parts of the world? How did it alter contemporary global power game? Analyse.

Approach - Briefly discuss the time and the events that led to the immediate rise of Communism. In the body, the answer should focus mainly on the factors responsible for the rise of communism, first in erstwhile USSR and then in China, East Asia, South East Asia, East Europe and Latin America. In the second part, talk about the cold-war, the Korean War, Vietnam War, Cuban Crisis and the fallout of Berlin War and finally the disintegration of USSR. Also mention the arms-race and the consequences at the global level. In the conclusion, talk how it has panned out post USSR disintegration, rise of China and the anti-globalization wave around the world.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Socialism• Capitalism• Nuclear-Treaty• Marxism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communism• Dominoes-Effect• Korean-Wars• Cuban-Crisis• Berlin Wall Collapse• USSR Disintegration

Introduction

Communism as it had evolved by 1917 was an amalgam of 19th-century European Marxism, indigenous Russian revolutionary tradition, and the organizational and revolutionary ideas of the Bolshevik leader Lenin.

Body

- Communism launched from Lenin's October Revolution and spread to China with Mao Zedong's rise to power and to Cuba, with Fidel Castro's takeover. November 7, 1917: With Vladimir Lenin at the helm, the Bolsheviks, ascribing to Marxism, seize power during Russia's October Revolution and become the first communist government.
- Later that month, the leftist Socialist Revolutionaries defeat the Bolsheviks in an election, but, despite his promises of "bread, land and peace," Lenin uses military force to take power. It's during this period the Red Terror (executions of the Czar's officials), prisoner-of-war labour camps and other police state tactics are established.
- Communism Takes Hold in China and Beyond 1921: Inspired by the Russian Revolution, the Communist Party of China is formed. January 21, 1924: Lenin dies at age 54 of a stroke, and Joseph Stalin, who had served as Lenin's general secretary, eventually takes over official rule of the Soviet Union until his death in 1953.
- He industrialized the country through a state-controlled economy, but it led to famine. Under his regime, detractors were deported or imprisoned in labor

camps, and, as part of the Great Purge, 1 million people were executed under Stalin's orders

- 1940 to 1979: Communism is established by force or otherwise in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Poland, North Korea, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, China, Tibet, North Vietnam, Guinea, Cuba, Yemen, Kenya, Sudan, Congo, Burma, Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Laos, Kampuchea, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Vietnam, Somalia, Seychelles, Afghanistan, Grenada, Nicaragua and other Cold War Begin
- May 9, 1945: The U.S.S.R. declares victory over Nazi Germany in World War II. With Japan's defeat, Korea becomes divided into the communist North (which the Soviets occupied) and the South (which had been occupied by the United States). March 12, 1947: President Harry S. Truman addresses Congress in what would come to be known as the Truman Doctrine, calling for the containment of communism, and later, leading to U.S. entry into wars in Vietnam and Korea to provide defence from communist takeovers. The doctrine becomes the basis for America's Cold War policy
- July 5, 1950: Leading United Nations forces, the first U.S. troops engage in the Korean War, after communist North Korea invaded South Korea with the intent of creating a unified communist state. The war would last until July 27, 1953, with North Korea, China and the United Nations signing an armistice agreement.
- Communists Win in Cuba, Vietnam. January 1, 1959: Fidel Castro overthrows the corrupt Fulgencio Batista regime, and Cuba becomes a Communist state.
- April 25, 1976: Following the fall of Saigon at the end of the Vietnam War, South Vietnam's capital is seized by communist forces. A few months later, in July, the nation is reunified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam under communist rule.
- October 25, 1983: The United States invades Grenada under orders of President Ronald Reagan to secure the safety of American nationals under the country's communist regime, led by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The pro-Marxist government was overthrown in about a week.
- June 4, 1989: After weeks of protests, the Communist Chinese government sends in its military to fire on demonstrators calling for democracy in Beijing's Tiananmen Square. The bloody violence ends in hundreds to thousands of deaths

Conclusion

The growth of capitalism accentuated with the growing globalization throughout the globe which is manifested even in the state-led capitalism forced by Communist led China.

10. Even though Africa and Asia had a shared history of colonial subjugation, the aftermath of decolonisation was highly contrasted in the two continents. Do you agree? Substantiate your views

Approach - In the introduction, write how actually decolonization happened post the Atlantic Charter in 1941. The body should clearly mention the differences in the post-decolonization development in both Africa and Asia respectively. Discuss the social, political and economic fall outs of decolonization in both the continents and how Asia fared better in instilling the democratic thinking amongst its citizens. In the conclusion, mention how it could have played better in African continent as a whole and the need to strengthen the democratic values across the continents for inclusive growth and development.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Movement• Apartheid Movement• Electioneering• Strong-political leadership• Neo-liberalism• Neo-imperialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• African decolonization• Civil-wars• Tribal Wars• Democracy-deficit• Widening disparities

Introduction

One of the most important effects of decolonization is the instability of the post-colonial political systems, which entails another, far-reaching consequences. These include deep economic problems, inhibiting growth and widening disparities between the northern and southern part of the globe. These disparities are reflected clearly on the African continent.

Body

Aftermath of Decolonization in Africa –

1. Between 1945 and 1960, three dozen new states in Asia and Africa achieved autonomy or outright independence from their European colonial rulers. There was no one process of decolonization. In some areas, it was peaceful, and orderly. In many others, independence was achieved only after a protracted revolution.
2. A few newly independent countries acquired stable governments almost immediately; others were ruled by dictators or military juntas for decades, or endured long civil wars. Some European governments welcomed a new relationship with their former colonies; others contested decolonization militarily.
3. Although Africa was free by the beginning of the 1980s, civil wars erupted almost immediately due to the fact that the borders of the new states were drawn in such a way that hostile tribes were lumped within the same nation. As a consequence, colonial divide and rule policy, a legacy of political

instability, religious and tribal conflicts have led to impoverishment and oppression.

4. Problems also occurred in countries where European settlers wanted to stay in control. This happened in Algeria, Zimbabwe and South Africa and in each case cost many lives and much bitterness between the two groups.
5. It was especially difficult in South Africa where, from 1948 to 1990, the white government used a system by keeping the local Africans out of power through denial of the vote. Once Apartheid was abolished, free elections were held and in 1994 Nelson Mandela (sentenced to life imprisonment by the Apartheid government on June 12, 1964) became the first black President of South Africa.
6. Cold War politics of the time also did much to ensure disunity among the African state leading to many secession movements such as that of Sudan and Eritrea. To this day violence continues to plague the nations of Africa bringing much suffering to its population.

Aftermath of Decolonization in Asia –

1. Decolonisation unfolded in Asia from 1945 to 1955, mainly affecting countries in the Near and Middle East, and South-East Asia whereas the African phase started in 1955 and mainly concerned North Africa and sub-Saharan Africa.
2. The colonised peoples of South Asia were the first to demand the departure of the Europeans and to claim independence. In February 1947 the British decided to leave India and granted independence in August of 1947. The creation of Pakistan led to long-standing confrontation with India which resulted in 4 wars and creation of Bangladesh.
3. Meanwhile Indonesia endured four years of military and diplomatic confrontation with the Netherlands, until the Dutch government recognised the independence of the Dutch East Indies in December 1949. Post-independence, Indonesia experienced authoritarian rule of Sukarno and transition to New Order.
4. France also had to cope with demands for independence from its colonies. In 1946 it became embroiled in a colonial war in Indochina, waged far from home and to prove costly in human life before finally leaving the continent. Further, post-independence, Vietnam become victim of cold war and saw continuous warfare between North and South Vietnam supported by two superpowers and later, a war with China which carried on for many years.
5. Another wave of decolonisation swept through the Near and Middle East (Lebanon, Syria) and North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco). The French protectorates in Morocco and Tunisia obtained their independence in 1956 through negotiation, but the situation in Algeria was very different and was violent. Cold war politics led to divide between countries.

It can be clearly seen that the process as well as the aftermath of decolonization in both Africa and Asia were different and also regional variations within them where –

- Newly decolonized nations were able to sustain themselves without institutional breakdowns while African nations failed at it. Some variations can be found here where some Middle Eastern countries also experienced the same.

- The idea of nation-state wasn't fragile in Asia where many nations fought for their independence and thus sustained the nationalist fervour to grow in post-colonial times, but African nations experienced breakdown due to weak colonial institutional building as well as artificial countries.
- The most prominent difference between Asia and Africa in their post-colonial experience is the effect of global geopolitics where Cold war greatly affected countries of Asia like Vietnam, Korea, etc. while Africa countries experienced more of economic exploitation at the hands of neo-mercantile forces.
- But at the same time, the newly independent nations of Asia and Africa also had solidarity with each other which is reflected in the newly independent countries refusing to align themselves with the two superpowers. The Bandung Conference, in Indonesia, held from 17 to 24 April 1955, brought together some 29 delegates from African and Asian countries. But such a unity was short-lived.

Conclusion

The decolonisation of Africa and Asia led to the emergence of new nations as well as new geopolitics, in the backdrop of Cold war where the newly independent countries experienced different trajectory of their national growth due to multitude of factors resulting in the present global scenario where Asian countries are poised to lead the 21st century.

11. Do you find a difference between patriotism and nationalism? Which one should be preferred and why? Critically comment.

Approach - In the introduction briefly define nationalism and patriotism, you can even write about the current tide of growing nationalism and patriotism across the globe. In the body, write the main differences between the two. The second part demands your opinion, so substantiate how nationalism is better than patriotism or vice-versa. Substantiate your answers with contemporary examples like Indian Nationalism, Sinhalese aggression, Far-right nationalism in Europe etc.

<p>Related Concepts -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secularism • Equality • Economic Nationalism • Protectionism • Anti-nationalism 	<p>Keywords in the answer -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism • Patriotism • Discontent • Secular-credentials
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Introduction

Nationalism involves national identity based on ethnicity and common culture shared by a set of individuals who decide to come and share the same platform based on their commonality while as Patriotism is based on social conditioning, place belongingness and personal opinions of an individual which entirely focus on the love for her country.

Body

Nationalism	Patriotism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism involves National Identity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotism involves social conditioning and personal opinions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism is little aggressive by nature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotism is little passive by nature
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nationalism people consider their nation as superior to other nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Patriotism, all nations are considered as equals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism unites people against a foreign hostile nation, it unites people against a common enemy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotism unites people for the overall wellbeing and prosperity of the nation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Nationalism the sentiments are more inclined towards sentiments and aggression towards other nations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Patriotism, the sentiments are more inclined towards the idea of peaceful coexistence between nations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under concept of Nationalism, people find it hard to accept criticism towards one's nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Patriotism, there is more tolerance towards criticism and tries to incorporate

and considers it as humiliation or an insult	improvements and changes for the better.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism gives more emphasis on the heritage, culture and language of a Nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotism gives more emphasis on the values and beliefs of a nation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalism tries to find justifications for the mistakes done in the past. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patriotism does not try to justify mistakes rather they try to understand the shortcomings and make improvements accordingly.

- Freedom fighters were more of patriots than nationalists as CONCEPT OF TERRITORIALITY AND "NATIONAL CULTURE" work a trifle differently in South Asia. Indianess is the culture unity of India.
- Indian unity is built on the thoughts and practices of medieval mystics, poets, religious and spiritual figures. India, a relatively fluid, less rigidly bordered cultural entity defined by a number of mystics and saints, boundaries of whose religious identities were never exactly near. Like Nanak, Kabir, Bulleh Shah and Lalan, they could simultaneously belong to more than one religious tradition.
- This identical cultural unity did not differentiated people even after the partition. India's national poet Rabindranath Tagore wrote India's national anthem is also writer and composer of national anthem of Bangladesh even after the religious intolerance going on nowadays in Bangladesh, no one questions against this. India's national song 'Saare jahan se acha' is written by Mohammad Iqbal, national poet and founding father of Pakistan.

Conclusion

Nationalism strengthened its homogenizing role in society but at the same time turned undivided India into a broken house where the present version of Patriotism is prevalent in these modern states.

12. What are your views on the portrayal of women in popular cinema in India? Do you find it regressive? Does it bother you? Share your views.

Approach - Introduction should focus on the importance and the growth of Indian Cinema in the past few decades and how it impacts the social and political character of the country. In the body, discuss how the women have been portrayed from 1950s and 1980s till now. Also mention some women-centric movies and how the cinema is evolving through movies like Thappad, Masaan etc. In the conclusion, discuss the impact of cinema and how it impacts the overall psyche of an individual.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Commercialization• Regressive Portrayals• Objectification• Legal and Censor-Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Women-centric• Indecent• Poor screen-writing

Introduction

The Indian cinematic industry has been among the nation's most popular source of entertainment, spanning decades of performances since its inception in the 1930s where it has influenced the socio-cultural moorings of the nation since its inception. Here, women constitute almost fifty per cent of the population and hence their portrayal on screen is crucial in determining the stereotypes that exist in the society.

Body

- The film industry has grown in India to the extent that it almost represents our societies not only in India but worldwide. The Indian film industry is the largest in the world, with almost 1000 movies made per year. Indian movies have an approximate of 4 billion viewers across the world, which is why its impact on society is undeniable.
- The women in Indian cinema have evolved over time. Women have mainly played decorative objects in Hindi cinema for a long time. Or, even in films where they had important roles, they are more likely to be portrayed as victims and martyrs. Rarely have films like "Kunku" presented women as strong females who can raise their voice against injustice, who can rebel in their own way and make their own political statement.
- After independence, cinema became a very effective means to address social issues. During the golden age of Bollywood (the 1950s–70s), the rich tradition and culture of India were acknowledged. Films showcased customs, norms and ethics of Indian society. It was also the time when women were playing important roles in films, often carrying the entire film on their shoulders in the market.
- Women were given roles that were as crucial to the film as those of the male actor's. A few examples include Mother India, made in 1957, by Mehboob. The film was made ten years after India gained independence from British rule. In

this film, the director, Mehboob, attempts to combine socialistic ideals with traditional values.

- At the same time, on the other end of the continuum is the clichéd “saas-bahu” portrayal of the “ideal” woman. In most of the hundreds of romcoms that get released, many undesirable situations are represented that do not enhance woman’s status in society.
- For instance, eve-teasing, dependence of women on men, portrayal of women as obedient housewives, abduction, rape, etc. as a tool to dominate over women, using nude photos as a tool to blackmail, exploitation of women by government officials, abusing women after consumption of alcohol, sexual favours coerced out of a woman, upper caste men oppressing lower caste women, portrayal of the woman as the vamp etc. All of this has been shown as regular, everyday events without addressing the grave red flags they give off to the youth of our society.
- Patriarchy is deeply ingrained in the very roots of Indian society and its mindset, which in turn is reflected in its films. Cinema is mostly seen as a form of escapism and hence caters to the larger male audience. Cinema is business-driven and filmmakers don’t want to stray away from the established stereotypes to give path breaking roles to women. It, thus, also falls on the viewers to break this vicious cycle of supply and demand by making progressive movies successful.
- As per a 2017 report by the Geena Davis Institute, only one in ten directors in Bollywood are women. Other statistics reveal that the screen time for females was a mere 31.5 per cent, against the 68.5 per cent received by male actors. Due to the disparity in the number of men when compared to women in key off-screen processes such as script-writing, film-making, and direction, female characters in Bollywood have been presented through the eyes of a largely male perspective, resulting in the age-old stereotypes and gender biases that prevail in films.

But over the past decades, Indian cinema has witnessed a significant transformation in the way women are portrayed through films. Contemporary films portray women as more independent, confident, and career oriented

- In earlier mythological classics, women were portrayed as goddesses and daasis, nowadays the times have changed, and women are starring in bold blockbusters, narrating untold stories of women. The development of the woman’s role in the industry can be understood by looking into movies like “Raazi”, the story of a female Indian spy in Pakistan.
- Not only on screen, but the prominence of women can also be seen in the technical side of movie-making as well. Women confidently take up the roles of movie directors, technicians, camera persons, etc.

Conclusion

In its eighty-year history, Indian Film industry has seen female leads take on many forms- from the sacrificing mother or a pleading damsel in distress to a woman in

charge of her destiny. The change is slow and much delayed, but the representation of empowered women onscreen is steadily increasing (E.g.-Tumhari Sulu, NH10, Neerja, Thappad and Parched). Yet their much work to do be done and there should be greater empathy and sensibility towards showcasing real women and the problems they face.



13. How should India plan to cater to its ageing population in the next couple of decades? Are India's institutions and social security nets equipped to bear the burden of a burgeoning dependent population? Critically examine

Approach - In the introduction draw out some facts regarding the ageing population in India. The first part of the answer should focus on Indian plan to provide old-age care and facilities. Various institutional and infrastructural initiatives should be mentioned. In the second part, discuss the weaknesses in the institutional and social security set-up and how it has impact the elderly so far. Briefly, discuss how it can be rectified and, in the conclusion, talk how much we need elderly and their role in the overall development of the country.

Related Concepts - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Elderly Policy• Experience of Elderly• Institutional Deficits• Old-age centers• Geriatric care	Keywords in the answer - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Elderly• Policy• Social Security• Infrastructural Inadequacy• Generational support• Inter-generational knowledge transfer.
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Introduction

Ageing is a continuous, irreversible, universal process, which starts from conception till the death of an individual. However, the age at which one's productive contribution declines and one tends to be economically dependent can probably be treated as the onset of the aged stage of life. Presently, around 8% of India's population is in the elderly bracket.

Body

- In the Indian Society, the cultural values and the traditional practices emphasize that the elderly members of the family be treated with honor and respect. The families of the aged persons are expected to ensure the needed care and support for the aged. However, recent changes in the size and structure of families have caused the re-arrangement of the roles and functions of the members in the families.
- Elderly people carry immense experience of their personal and professional life, society at large need to channelize those experience for better tomorrow. Grandparents in joint families provide a crucial link for transferring values and morals to the younger generation in their initial years, thereby contributing towards upbringing of better human beings and responsible citizens.
- National Elderly Policy defines person of 60+ age group as elderly. According to Population Census 2011, there are nearly 104 million elderly persons in India. It has increased from 5.5% in 1951 to 8.6% in 2011. It is projected to rise up to 19%

by 2050 which clearly necessitates the need for robust institutional support for them.

Some measures to cater to the growing aging population can be as discussed below–

1. Acknowledging seniors' contributions would help to make ours a more age-inclusive society that does not pit one generation against the other.
2. Increasing the monthly pension of elderly to minimum of Rs 2,000 per month would go a long way in ensuring financial support at a vulnerable age.
3. Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, Housing for the aged, particularly the aged poor, must be a priority to help fulfil the basic needs in times of nuclear families.
4. Assisted living facilities for indigent elderly, particularly those with age-related issues like dementia, needs policy focus.
5. More tax benefits, or at least removing tax on deposit interest for seniors as well as Allocation of special budget for elderly population at all levels.
6. Enhancing the geriatric care health infrastructure especially in rural area and also providing entertainment facilities like libraries and clubs at panchayat level.
7. Appreciations for the contributions of elderlies at village level. They can provide a vital generational link for upcoming generations. It provides support and stability to families and society at large.

In this regard, India's institutional net for the elderly can be analysed from the points given below –

1. The Governments in India both Central and State, have taken up the responsibility to take care of the aged and have started certain schemes to provide care and support for the aged. Also, there are some non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which have undertaken the work of taking care of the aged. However, it is still the family that plays the most important role in India in this respect.
2. **Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP)** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is a nodal agency for the welfare of elderly people. The main objective of the scheme is to improve the quality of life of older persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities, etc. Also, **Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)** is run by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. This is a central sector scheme funded from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund.
3. The mixed disease burden among the Indian elderly places unique demands on the country's public healthcare system. In developing country like India, a perusal of the larger health scenario in India finds that health care, far from helping people rise out of poverty, has become an important cause of household impoverishment and debt, the average national health indicators, though showing improvements in recent decade, hide vast regional and social disparities. Thus, there is a need for proper and targeted health facilities for elderly at affordable prices.
4. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line. Central assistance of Rs 200 per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs 500 per month to persons of 80 years and above. This also becomes important in view

of the feminization of aging in India as income insecurity is a significant source of vulnerability among older women.

5. The policy response addresses the vulnerabilities of elderly while implementation continues to present a mixed picture. The four important policy pillars of elderly care—the Maintenance Act 2007¹¹, the Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), the National Programme for the Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE), and the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) have been partially effective in their efforts to improve elderly condition.
6. The economic compulsion to work even in later years in the unorganized sector with no pension benefits is commonly associated with income insecurity in old age. The government started the Swavalamban Scheme in 2010/11 which was replaced by the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) in June 2015 for those persons engaged in the unorganized sector.
7. **Legal backings - Article 41** and **Article 46** are the constitutional provisions for elderly persons. Although directive principles are not enforceable under the law, but it creates a positive obligation towards the state while making any law.
8. The **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**, seeks to make it legal for the children or heirs to maintain their parents or senior citizens of the family. Many judgements of judiciary also direct towards the same.

Conclusion

Social security is the concurrent responsibility of the central and state governments as, mandated under Indian constitution i.e, Well-being of senior citizens – Article 41 in particular and 46 in general of Indian constitution. In this regard, National Policy on Senior Citizen, 2011 was framed. For the welfare and care for the older persons, we must focus on the protection of already existing social support systems/traditional social institutions such as family and kinship, neighbourhood bonding, community bonding and community participation must be revived and kins should show sensitivity towards elderly citizens.

14. Do you agree with the assertion that cultural globalisation in the age of the internet has diluted India’s distinct cultural and civilizational identity? Substantiate your views.

Approach - Define globalization and its development across nations, cultures and societies alike. Talk how it has impacted the social and cultural facets of India and what has been the role of internet through FANGS- Facebook, Amazon, Netflix, Google. The dilution of Indian culture and the rise of cosmopolitan in the peri-urban areas of India.

Related Concepts - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Walmartization• Macdonalization• FANGS• Cultural-identity	Keywords in the answer - <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integration• International movement• Cross cultural assimilation• Soft power
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Introduction

Globalization has been defined as the process of rapid integration of countries and happenings through greater foreign trade and foreign investment. It is the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas and other aspects of culture.

Body

- India was main mover of globalization. The government of India made major modifications in its economic policy in 1991 by which it allowed direct foreign investments in the country. As a result of this, globalization of the India occurred at large scale.
- This was accompanied with the cultural influence of West on India and its society where cultural globalisation phenomenon was led by USA and Europe in the form of MNC’s and Hollywood movies. It’s positive impact can be considered from the following points –
 1. **Access to education:** On one hand globalisation has aided in the explosion of information on the web that has helped in greater awareness among people. It has also led to greater need for specialization and promotion of higher education in the country which is also leading to cultural and civilizational revival due to interconnectedness and contact with information.
 2. **Growth of cities:** It has been estimated that by 2050 more than 50% of India’s population will live in cities. The boom of services sector and city centric job creation has led to increasing rural to urban migration. This is also leading to cultural interaction which were previously unknown and recognition of commonality of Indians.
 3. **Indian cuisine:** is one of the most popular cuisines across the globe. Historically, Indian spices and herbs were one of the most sought after trade commodities. This is increasing India’s soft power.

4. **Clothing:** Traditional Indian clothes for women are the saris, suits, etc. and for men, traditional clothes are the dhoti, kurta. Hindu married women also adorned the red bindi and sindhur, these are becoming popular across the world due to cultural influence of India and Indians. E.g. – recent marriage ceremony of US congresswoman Tulsi Gabbard.
5. **Indian Performing Arts:** The music of India includes multiples varieties of religious, folk, popular, pop, and classical music. India's classical music includes two distinct styles: Carnatic and Hindustani music. It remains instrumental to the religious inspiration, cultural expression and pure entertainment. Indian dance too has diverse folk and classical forms. Its influence has been enhanced by Bollywood, which is widely popular.

But at the same time, it is also true that cultural globalisation in the age of the internet has diluted India's distinct cultural and civilizational identity, which is evident from the following points –

- **Nuclear Families:** The increasing migration coupled with financial independence has led to the breaking of joint families into nuclear ones. The western influence of individualism has led to an aspirational generation of youth. Concepts of national identity, family, job and tradition are changing rapidly and significantly.
- **Old Age Vulnerability:** The rise of nuclear families has reduced the social security that the joint family provided. This has led to greater economic, health and emotional vulnerability of old age individuals.
- **Pervasive Media:** There is greater access to news, music, movies, videos from around the world. Foreign media houses have increased their presence in India. India is part of the global launch of Hollywood movies which is very well received here. It has a psychological, social and cultural influence on our society.
- **McDonaldization:** A term denoting the increasing rationalization of the routine tasks of everyday life. It becomes manifested when a culture adopts the characteristics of a fast-food restaurant. McDonaldization is a reconceptualization of rationalization, or moving from traditional to rational modes of thought, and scientific management.
- **Walmartization:** A term referring to profound transformations in regional and global economies through the sheer size, influence, and power of the big-box department store WalMart. It can be seen with the rise of big businesses which have nearly killed the small traditional businesses in our society.

Conclusion

We cannot say that the impact of globalization has been totally positive or totally negative. It has been both. Each impact mentioned above can be seen as both positive as well as negative. However, it becomes a point of concern when, an overwhelming impact of globalization can be observed on the Indian culture.

15. Urban landscapes are undergoing massive transformations in view of changing demographics and ongoing occupational shifts in Indian society. Explain. Are Indian cities ready to address the emerging challenges? Critically examine.

Approach - In the introduction, discuss the growing urbanization in India, support your answer with some facts and figures. The body should be divided into two parts: First part should discuss about the changing patterns and trends in the urban landscapes. Second part should discuss about the infrastructural and institutional challenges that the urban landscapes are facing. Also talk about the Smart Cities and the other urban policies which are transforming Indian Urban Landscape.

Related Concepts:	Keywords in the answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban-sprawl• Satellite towns• Techno-centrism• Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Urban-population• Smart-cities• Slums• Service-sector

Introduction

Urbanisation in India is taking place at a faster rate with over 34% of India's current population living in urban areas (UN World Urbanisation Prospects Report 2018). It has expanded rapidly as an increasing number of people migrate to towns and cities in search of economic opportunity where there is a need for Smart urbanisation, which involves effective integration of physical, digital and human systems in the built environment to deliver sustainable, prosperous and inclusive future for its citizens.

Body

- Urban sprawl refers to the real expansion of the cities, both in terms of population and geographical area, which has encroached upon the agricultural and forest lands.
- With India's transition from a predominantly rural economy to an urban one, people's occupations and preferences are also changing. This is evident from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) recent survey, which released a ranking of the fastest-growing urban areas across the world which features three cities from Kerala among the top 10
- Going by the census definition, a habitation is declared urban (excluding a municipality, corporation, cantonment board and a notified town area committee) if it has a minimum population of 5,000; at least 75 per cent of the male working population is engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and the population density is at least 400 people per sq km. Such habitations are also called the Census Towns.
- For the first time in history, the Census 2011 reported a decline in the population growth rate of rural India. However, at that time India was still predominantly rural, with the urban population being just 30 per cent. Between Census 2001 and Census 2011, the number of Census Towns

increased from 1,362 to 3,894. This indicates that people in rural areas are quitting farming or joining non-farm livelihoods. Millions of farmers have quit agriculture and, worryingly, very few from the current generation are entering the sector.

- Taking a more liberal and realistic approach in the upcoming census to define urban areas will prove critical as it will present the actual picture of urbanisation. Many think-tanks have highlighted this issue. For instance, if we just use the population density criteria like 37 other countries, with the 400 people per sq km threshold, we will add around 500 mn people to the urban share of the population. This pegs the urbanisation rate at over 70%.
- Another concern is that these non-farm jobs are mostly in urban areas. In recent years, these urban employment sources have not been able to meet the surging job demands due to the exodus from agriculture. As the latest economic data points out, manufacturing, construction and other related sectors have not been able to generate employment as they used to earlier. All these sectors are experiencing slowdown.
- The rapid increase in urban populations has meant that peri-urban areas are growing much more quickly than formal urban centres. Peri-urban areas are those areas immediately around a town or city. They are areas in transition from countryside to city (rural to urban), often with undeveloped infrastructure, where health and sanitation services are under pressure and where the natural environment is at risk of degradation.
- Rapid population increases and unplanned growth create an urban sprawl with negative economic, social, and environmental consequences. In developing countries, about a third of urban inhabitants live in impoverished slums and squatter settlements (UN-Habitat, 2012). Slums are urban areas that are heavily populated and have substandard housing with very poor living conditions, creating several problems.
- Many low-income families gravitate to these informal settlements that proliferate in and around towns. Poverty is one of the most critical issues facing urban areas. Urban poverty degrades both the physical and social environment. This then makes it more difficult for people to escape from poverty and they fall victim to the 'vicious cycle'.

Readiness of Indian Cities –

- Cities are increasingly collaborating nationally and across borders, learning from each other and replicating these practices. Partnerships between cities will gain in prominence in the years to come, with possibilities of redistributing migrants and responding to labour market needs with immigrants.
- By collaborating with the private sector, cities can meet their skill needs, promote migrant entrepreneurship and provide assistance in creating small to medium-sized enterprises for migrants. This collaboration would also curb the informal economy that drives irregular migration in cities.
- The importance of including the private sector as well as civil society and international organizations in collaborations with government agencies and those operating on the ground. While there are important legal and

administrative constraints, no city administration can manage without the support of governments, especially in cities.

- 74th Amendment Act has been implemented half-heartedly by the states, which have not fully empowered the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). ULBs need clear delegation of functions, functionaries and funds.
- The state governments have not given enough autonomy to ULBs to generate revenues and at the same time, the ULBs have failed to utilize even those tax and fee powers that they have been vested with.
- On the 'Smart City' front, while over 90 'Smart Cities' have identified 2,864 projects, India lags on implementation, with about 148 projects completed and over 70% still at various stages of preparation.
- Low level of urban infrastructure investment and capacity building.
- Wide inter-state disparity in urbanization levels also poses a challenge to the urban planners. An urban area that has an advanced model of technology but is badly planned, with outdated legal frameworks or lacking a good financial model, will only aggravate the dysfunction in the area.

Conclusion

The announcement of a new urbanisation policy that seeks to rebuild Indian cities around clusters of human capital, instead of considering them simply as an agglomeration of land use, is a welcome transition. We need to empower our cities, with a focus on land policy reforms, granting urban local bodies the autonomy to raise funds and enforce local land usage norms.

16. What are the key dimensions of social empowerment? Can a social group be empowered in the truest sense without ensuring financial independence? Discuss.

Approach - Define social empowerment in the introduction. In the body discuss the different dimensions- social, political, economic etc. Write about the importance of financial autonomy and the resulting impact of it. Give some examples.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial Autonomy• Women Empowerment• Education• Feminism• Gender-Budgeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Financial-interdependence• Political Empowerment• Individuality• Equality• Self-help groups.

Introduction

Social empowerment is understood as the process of developing a sense of autonomy and self-confidence, and acting individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude poor people and keep them in poverty.

Body

Empowering citizens takes many forms. For simple understanding. Social empowerment is divided into Economic Empowerment, Cultural Empowerment, Societal Empowerment, National Empowerment and Political Empowerment.

- Poor people's empowerment, and their ability to hold others to account, is strongly influenced by their individual assets (such as land, housing, livestock, savings) and capabilities of all types: human (such as good health and education), social (such as social belonging, a sense of identity, leadership relations) and psychological (self-esteem, self-confidence, the ability to imagine and aspire to a better future).
- Also important are people's collective assets and capabilities, such as voice, organisation, representation and identity. NSSO data reveals this correlation. Comparison of NSSO data (2011-12) the between Dalit and upper caste households – In rural areas – expenditure gap is 37 %, In urban areas- incomes gap is 65%.
- Social empowerment leads to more accessibility to health, education, credit etc leading to better employment opportunity and hence economic empowerment.

However, there have been instances of no visible correlation between social and economic empowerment

- Female LFPR is declining despite higher growth, higher educational attainment, and higher age of marriage and declining fertility.
- Increased social empowerment did not lead to economic empowerment.

- Emergence of 'Dalit capitalism', higher percentage in administration, higher offices from lower class communities has not effectively increased the social status of lower caste.
- There is widespread discrimination as seen from temple entry restriction in various parts of the country.

Conclusion

Empowerment is a holistic concept. It cannot be seen as social, economic or political. Apart from creating enabling environment for individual growth and prosperity, there must be change in people's attitude to recognize everyone as equal. Then only substantive equality as envisaged by the constitution can be achieved.



17. In India's post-independence history, communalism has taken different forms. Do you find instances when it intersected the contemporary discourse on nationalism? Substantiate your views with the help of suitable arguments

Approach - Define communalism or present some contemporary facts in Indian context. In the body, talk about the rising tide of communalism and its historical roots briefly. Then switch to the rise of communalism in our society by mentioning some examples and discuss briefly the growing cow-vigilantism, hard-line politics, rise of communal politics and dearth of secular leaders on the arena.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Secular Principles• Fraternity and Equality• Constitutional Principles• Multi-culturalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Communalism• Cow-vigilantism• Far-right politics• Nationalism• Patriotism

Introduction

Since Independence, India has been pursuing the ideal of nation-building based on secularism. Even after 68 years of independence, India is still burning under the fire of communalism. Though, there are various reasons responsible for this. But few of them have been discussed here, which become important to study the overall trajectory of this malaise.

Body

- While understanding the reasons which play role in continuation of communalism, some of which can be - first one is religious, and the second one is political. Third one is socio-economic and the fourth one is international.
- Most communal riots prior to 1947 were rooted in the policy of British colonial rulers. But after the partition, a section of the Indian elite of both sections are also blamed for the problem. Communal problems post-independence has been caused many factors, some of which are:
 1. Divisive Politics – Communalism is often defined as a political doctrine that makes use of religious and cultural differences in achieving political gains.
 2. Economic Causes – Uneven development, class divisions, poverty and unemployment aggravates insecurity in the common men which make them vulnerable to political manipulation.
 3. Politics of Appeasement – Prompted by political considerations, and guided by their vested interests, political parties take decisions which promote communal violence.
 4. The resurgence of Hindu-Muslim economic competition, especially among the lower and middle class strata has fuelled the communal ideology.
 5. Administrative Failure – A weak law and order is one of the causes of communal violence.

6. Psychological Factors – The lack of inter-personal trust and mutual understanding between two communities often result in perception of threat, harassment, fear and danger in one community against the members of the other community, which in turn leads to fight, hatred and anger phobia.
7. Role of Media – It is often accused of sensationalism and disseminates rumours as "news" which sometimes resulted into further tension and riots between two rival religious groups.
8. Social media has also emerged as a powerful medium to spread messages relating to communal tension or riot in any part of the country.
 - The basic cause for all communal disturbances is the communal atmosphere pervading the country and the communal tension built up between two communities. The communal atmosphere provides a ready tilled soil for communal minded people to sow seeds of communal hatred and nurture them until the bitter harvest of communal riots are reaped.
 - For example, the Kashmir Valley experienced insurgency movement and subsequent ethnic cleansing of the Kashmiri pandits from the valley had the background of growing radicalisation of majority community in the valley, aided by India's belligerent neighbours.

Communalism and the contemporary discourse on nationalism –

- Recently, there has been a growing trend of majoritarian nationalism in India where the growth of social media and internet has further aided in the othering process of minorities in India.
- This communal tendency of the majority has also been slowly competed by minority radicalisation where violence is seen as the route towards having equal discourse.
- This intersectionality was evident during the recent North east Delhi communal riots succeeding the CAA-NRC agitations in February of 2020 where both the communities experienced blood shed as well as loss of livelihood.

Conclusion

In all these and hundreds of other riots, one thing is common that huge majority of victims have nothing to do with communal hatred. In short, preparators of violence and victims of violence are different persons. Similar to above mentioned list, there are many more, which has impact on the masses and killed people on large scale, some of which include caste conflicts and other kind of sectarian conflicts.

18. What is the difference between tropical and extratropical cyclones? Why do extra tropical cyclones move from west to east? Describe.

Approach - Define a cyclone and briefly mention the definitions of tropical and extratropical cyclones. In the body, draw a diagram showing the stages of tropical and extra-tropical cyclones. Mention the main differences between the two, location, process and impact. In the second, give a reasoned account of their movement and draw a schematic to substantiate it with some examples such as western disturbance, frontal cyclones.

Related Concepts -	Keywords in the answer -
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclone Nirvar • Climate-change • Ocean-heat • Typhoons and Hurricanes • Western Disturbances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyclogenesis • Frontal-Cyclones • Occlusion • Landfall • Squall-line

Introduction

In order to communicate weather related phenomenon, meteorologists have developed numerous terminologies including tropical cyclones, non-tropical cyclones depending on their locations and patterns they follow across the globe.

Body

- In meteorology, a cyclone is a large-scale air masses that rotate around the centre of low atmospheric pressure. Since, it develops over warm ocean surface over tropics so called as tropical cyclone.
- Similar phenomenon called non tropical cyclones also occur over mid latitudes characterizing itself with centre of high atmospheric pressure. Its core is of maximum cold and the temperatures cool as we move up in the atmosphere.
- A tropical cyclone has maximum warm core as a result of which air masses heats up and move upwards rapidly in spiral way having warm temperatures from surface to the upper level of atmosphere.
- Tropical cyclones have centre of concentrated air masses, while on other hand, non -tropical cyclones have no concentration of air masses rather they spread miles far away from the centre.
- Tropical cyclones don't form troughs whereas non tropical cyclones form troughs in upper level of atmosphere. The precipitation is more intense in tropical cyclone than non-tropical cyclone. Also, precipitation in tropical cyclones are localized while in case of non-tropical cyclone there it is widespread.
- As tropical cyclones are destructive in nature, the same characteristics may also be carried out by non-tropical cyclones but their degree depends on the features of transition. Tropical cyclones are symmetrical in shape whereas non tropical cyclones are comma shaped.

Movement of Extra tropical cyclones from West to East –

- At the surface, we find regions of high pressure the so-called subtropical high pressure systems. Poleward of the subtropical highs lay the mid-latitude regions in both hemispheres.
- The mid-latitudes are characterized by relatively strong flow from west to east above the surface of the earth called the jet stream. Within the jet stream disturbances form that we call mid-latitude cyclones.
- These are regions of low pressure and they have circulations that as a result tend to evolve these comma shaped cloud patterns seen here and here. Winds around these mid-latitude cyclones blow around the low counter-clockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere.
- These cyclones tend to move along with the jet stream from west to east with the comma shape becoming more pronounced and wrapped up as the cyclone evolves. The jet stream forms along the strong gradient in temperature between cold polar air and warm tropical air in each hemisphere. Thus the jet stream also is a manifestation of the strong gradient in temperature.

Conclusion

Tropical cyclones result into non tropical. However, they both cause devastation and pose threats to loss of property and lives to human beings, animals etc. Their effects could be lessened if advance information and awareness, rehabilitation and management are adopted within the time. When the pressure descends along the front, the cold air move towards the south and the warm air moves northwards setting in motion an anticlockwise cyclonic circulation.

19. Why is Hyderabad considered as the World's vaccine capital? Explain.

Approach - Discuss about the development of COVID-19 vaccine in Hyderabad India. In the body, talk about the growth of Hyderabad as a manufacturing hub for vaccines. Give reasons for the development and how effective has government intervention been to facilitate this development. Give facts, substantiating your answer how it has developed to the vaccine capital of the world.

Related Concepts:	Keywords in the answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coronavirus Vaccine• India-leading exporter• Pharmacy of the world• Covid-Vaccine• Clinical Trials	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccine-development• Bio-Tech• Infrastructural development• Manufacturing• Export-facilitation

Introduction

In the testing times of Covid-19 pandemic, Hyderabad has proved its prowess in the field of pharmaceuticals and cemented its position as the vaccine capital of the world.

Body

- As international vaccine companies and academic institutions race the clock to deliver a safe Covid-19 vaccine, all eyes are on India that makes 60% of the world's vaccines.
- And within India, if there is one destination that all of them are making a beeline for it is Hyderabad. The city has the capacity to churn out well over a third of the global vaccine supply. Be it India's first indigenous Covid-19 vaccine candidate Covaxin or Russia's Sputnik V, Johnson & Johnson's Ad26. Cov2.S, FluGen's CoroFlu or even Sanofi's under development vaccine candidates, all have a Hyderabad connect.
- Whether a successful Covid-19 vaccine is developed in Hyderabad or not, a vaccine developed anywhere in the world will be churned out of Hyderabad.
- The city-based pharma companies are actively involved in manufacturing lifesaving Covid-19 drugs including Remdesivir, Hydroxychloroquine, Favipiravir, etc Three more pharma companies from Hyderabad are actively engaged in the efforts to develop and manufacture Covid-19 vaccine.
- One of the first ICMR approved RT-PCR kits in India was from Hyderabad and since then, a number of companies have developed PCR kits, rapid test kits, viral transport mediums, reagents, tech-based diagnostics solutions etc.
- There is no doubt that Hyderabad has played a critical role in the Indian pharmaceutical revolution which made the country not only self-sufficient in the medicine manufacture but also made it as the pharmacy capital of the world.
- Hyderabad accounts for 40 per cent of the total Indian bulk drugs and 50 per cent of the bulk drug exports.

Conclusion

“Hyderabad is the only city in the country to house more than 20 incubation centres focused only on life sciences and health-tech. More than 200 start-ups are working on innovative solutions in healthcare and there is no dearth of capital for innovation.



20. With the help of suitable examples, explain the manner in which ocean surface temperature and salinity impact the climate.

Approach - The question is straightforward. In the introduction, discuss how land and water show different properties against heat. In the body, how ocean surface and salinity have impacted the flow of ocean-currents across oceans. For example, cold Humbolt current impacting the El-Nino, Labrador current impacting fisheries in North American sea-shores. Discuss, how salinity impacts the current flow as well as the conveyer-belt.

Related Concepts:	Keywords in the answer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing Grounds • Salinity Curve • Temperature Curve • Thermohaline circulation • Atmospheric Circulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conveyer-belt • Cold-current • Heat-Sink • Sinking

Introduction

Water is an enormously efficient heat-sink. Solar heat absorbed by bodies of water during the day, or in the summer, is released at night, or in winter. But the heat in the ocean is also circulating. Temperature & Salinity control the sinking of surface water to the deep ocean, which affects long-term climate change. Such sinking is also a principal mechanism by which the oceans store and transport heat and carbon dioxide. Together, temperature and salinity differences drive a global circulation within the ocean sometimes called the Global Conveyor Belt.

Body

- **Local Climate** Warm and Cold currents affect the local climate of a region. For example, the Gulf Stream which is driven to the western coast of Europe as the North Atlantic Drift keeps the coasts of North Sea warm which is unusual for such high latitudes. Similarly, the warm waters of the Kuroshio current in the North Pacific ocean are carried as the North Pacific Drift keeping the ports of the Alaskan coast ice-free in winter
- **Rains and Desert Formation** Warm ocean currents bring rains to the coastal regions and also the interiors while cold currents do not. Warm currents flow along the east coast of continents in tropical and sub-tropical latitudes resulting in warm and rainy climates while cold currents flow along the west coast of continents. For example, Californian current which is a cold current brings a dry and desert type of climate to the region.
- **Fishing grounds:** The mixing of warm and cold currents help to replenish the oxygen and favour the growth of planktons which is the regions are rich in microscopic marine plants and animals. Hence these regions form excellent fishing grounds as phytoplankton is the primary source of food for the fish. For

example, the Great Banks near Newfoundland is formed by the mixing of cold Labrador current with the warm Gulf Stream.

- **Navigation** The atmospheric circulation of the winds and the oceanic circulation of the currents are almost coincidental and together they aid in the navigation of the ships. Ocean currents flow for great distances and together with the winds create a conveyor belt kind of system for navigation of the ships. Desiccating effects: Cold current brings the temperature down and creates a desiccating effect and foggy condition in the coastal area through which it passes.
- **El-Nino and La-Nino:** El-Nino is also caused due to periodic changes in cold water current replaced by warm water currents off Peruvian coasts which affects weather pattern of South Asia, Africa, and Oceania. Great ocean conveyor belt: The global conveyor belt includes both surface and deep ocean currents that circulate the globe in a 1,000-year cycle. The global conveyor belts circulation is the result of two simultaneous processes: warm surface currents carrying less dense water away from the Equator toward the poles, and cold deep ocean currents carrying denser water away from the poles toward the Equator.
- The ocean's global circulation system plays a key role in distributing heat energy, regulating weather and climate, and cycling vital nutrients and gases.

Conclusion

As we know that climate change is the biggest global challenge from the environmental perspective, the knowledge of Ocean currents and their circulation can help to minimize the negative effect of climate change and will also help to re-establish the balance of the nature.