



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 16 OCT 2015
SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 635)

Name of Candidate	ARTIKA SHUKLA		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	9582
Center	ORN	Date	16/10/15

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	10	
12	10	
13	10	
14	10	
15	10	
16	10	
17	10	
18	10	
19	10	
20	10	
21	10	
22	10	
23	10	
24	10	
25	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 WORDS each. Contents of the answer are more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

10X25=250

1. Mughal chronicles present the empire as comprising many different ethnic and religious communities; the emperor stood at the centre of it and ensured that justice and peace prevailed. Elaborate in the context of sulh-i kul as described by Abu'l Fazl.

1.

The beginning of Mughal empire marks the start of a relatively secular, well integrated social structure. Mughal dynasty beginning with Babur, intended to stay in India and integrate with the common people.

Evidences of the presence of different ethnic & religious communities is found in ~~an~~ the works of a number of scholars, most notable among them, being Abu-Fazl.

1. Mughals tried to integrate with common people of India. Akbar had marriage alliances with Rajputana.

2. There was a spirit of tolerance among the rulers. (except Aurangzeb towards the end).

3. Different communities comprising Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Afghans, Pashtuns, Rajputs... lived in the contiguous areas as well as within Mughal empire which stretched from Gujarat to Orissa.

4 Akbar encouraged Hindu traditions as well as Hindu religion and literature - propounded

Sulh-i-kul

An 'Din-i-illahi' - which had aspects of Hinduism, Christianity, Zoroastrianism as well as Islam.

Sulh-i-kul described by Abu Fazl is one of the many Mughal chronicles describing the presence of various ethnic and religious communities and the prevalent sense of peace & justice. The emperor was envisaged to be the keeper of justice and tolerance.

2. Nalanda school of sculpture was the culmination of a synthesis between the local tradition and surrounding areas. Elaborate. Also enumerate the features that make the Nalanda art distinct.

2.

Nalanda school of sculpture gave rise to a synthesis of local tradition and surrounding influence. - Nalanda was

- 1) established as a university of art, sculpture, architecture as well as sciences and philosophy.

- 2) Many scholars like Huen Tsang had come to study in this university leading to influence of foreign culture.

3). Nalanda was situated in Bihar which is also related to the enlightenment of Buddha. Buddha and Mahavir both are believed to have visited the place → thus, Nalanda university served as the centre of Buddhist art and sculpture along with influences from Chinese, Burmese scholars.

4) Synthesis between local tradition and influence gave rise to a new sculpture → evident in statues of Buddha at Sarnath → @ lightly draped, transparent clothing, a well decorated halo

around Buddha's head.

© Subsidiary shines for
buddhisatvas.

The evolution of
a new school of sculpture
at Nalanda shows the
influence foreign as well as
local scholars have on the
regional tradition of a
place. Distinctive art forms
have been a feature of
places having convergence
of different cultures.

3. Discuss the contribution of Vijayanagar Empire to Indian art and architecture.

3.

Vijaynagar empire was known for the growth of Indian art and architecture. Vijayanagar kings patronised many scholars and painters.

Ans:

Painting:

Vijaynagar murals developed a distinctive genre of Indian painting. The ~~murals~~ pictures were bright, well spaced with dark overtones.

Music

Vijayanagar empire saw the flourishing of Carnatic music.

- The instrument was given more importance than the vocals.
- Carnatic school of music flourished under the patronage of kings.

Literature

- Several literary works were completed during the Vijayanagar empire. like Mannimekalai. ~~an~~

Architecture

- Vijaynagar empire was known to contribute to Indian temple building in a big way.

The Dravida type of architecture of temples flourished with Meenakshi temple being the most famous.

Then, Vijaynagara ~~empire~~ contributed a lot to the art of architecture of their times. Their fall led to a decline in growth of art and culture in Southern India.

4. The striking thing about modern India is that the men and women who made its history also wrote more authoritatively about it. In this context, highlight the literary contributions of B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru and M.K. Gandhi.

4. Modern Indian history is replete with examples of great men and women who ~~were~~ not only participated valiantly in the struggle for India's freedom but also left some literary gems as recollections of their times.

Jawaharlal Nehru

- i) He was a true statesman. He was well versed in both Indian and western literature

and was a writer of unmatched talents.

2. His collection of letters to his daughter Indira from jail compiled as Letters from a father to his daughter has served to throw a light on the socio-economic conditions of India in 1930-40s as well as Nehru's thoughts about it.

3. He also wrote books on history of the world, called Glances of world history - which served to throw a light on prevalent capitalism as well as rising socialism, communism and fascism of the time.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

- 1) He was a scholar of ~~unmatched~~ flawless perfection.
- 2) His book on Indian nationalism serves to highlight the poor socio-economic conditions of Dalits in the Indian society.

M.K. Gandhi

- 1) Gandhiji is widely regarded as father of our nation. He was a trained lawyer by education.
- 2) His literary works include his musings on Indian society and gives a view of the prevalent socio-economic conditions of Indians under colonial rule.

5. Railways, which served as an important tool of industrial revolution in many western countries, acted in India as a catalyst of colonization. Discuss.

5. ~~Railways~~ The British wanted to turn India into an exporter of raw materials to Britain and an importer of finished goods from Britain. This required a well-connected transport system, hence, British developed railways in India in the nineteenth century.

In western countries, railways served as an important tool of industrial revolution.

In western countries;

- 1) Railways carried raw materials to the site of industries faster.
 - 2) Enabled movement of people quickly, thus, spread of ideas of Renaissance and reformation.
 - 3) Served to connect industries with markets in a short period of time.
- Thus, it gave an overall boost to the ongoing industrial revolution.

Whereas in India;
Railways were developed to
serve British interests -

1) Raw materials like sugar, cotton were quickly ~~so~~ transported to ports ~~from where~~ which facilitated export.

2) Railways served to bring the merchants into areas hitherto out of their reach, thus, increased the span of markets for British manufactured goods.

3) Also served to transport missionaries to India thus spreading Christianity.

4) Allowed easy mobilisation of army. Soldiers could be easily sent to curb protests. Thus, railways served to enhance colonisation in India while enabling industrial revolution in different countries.

6. Highlight the salient features of British policy towards Princely states during the 20th century. How did the policy of Indian National Congress evolve towards democratic movements in the Princely States?

Ans. -

Salient features of
British policy towards princely
states in 20th century :

1. British followed the policy of divide and rule. Encouraged factionalism and promoted divisive tendencies in order to prevent them from coming in contact with people of British India or join with each other.

2. Rulers of princely states were used to curb nationalist elements in British India.

3. All nominations to Governor-Generals councils as well as legislative councils were initially confined to rulers of princely states.
 4. Rulers were appeased and then used to curb nationalist sentiments.
 5. Thus, rulers of princely states served as a cadre of loyalists to the British government.
- Also, they were allowed autonomy in internal affairs but defence, communication and foreign policy was in hands of the British.

Policy of INC :

1. Initially, the Congress tried to distance itself from nationalist movements in princely states.

2. However, by speeches, it continued to urge rulers of these states to listen to their people.

3. After the Quit India Movement, Gandhiji agreed to give the name of Congress and supported the nationalist movements in these states completely.

Thus, eventually, the rulers were put under pressure of a popular rebellion and this was also one of the ~~ways~~ ^{ways} by which the hundreds of ~~Indian~~ ^{Princely} states were integrated into the Indian union post independence.

7. One of the paradoxical changes in the caste system in post-independence India is that it has become almost invisible for the urban middle and upper classes amongst the upper castes. Critically examine.

A7:

Indian society ^{has} ~~was~~ been entrenched in the malicious caste system for centuries. The various castes are believed to have originated from texts as early as the Rig Veda, which propounds distinction of castes based on profession.

However, in post independent India, various measures have been taken to ensure inclusive development of the backward castes.

Interventions like reservation of seats in educational institutions and central jobs

as well as legislature alongwith passage of bills like Prevention of atrocities on SC/ST alongwith abolition of untouchability are examples of such measures.

However, it is seen in the urban society of post independent India that caste divisions have almost become invisible in upper and middle classes of upper castes.

- i) There are various instances of living and dining together due to lack of space available in urban India

2. Competition for jobs and accommodation led to an integrated society.
3. Education and spread of new ideas of westernisation seemed to blur the caste boundaries.
4. Instances of inter caste marriages have been on the increase in urban areas.

However, we can still see examples of caste based discrimination in instances of accommodation being denied to certain castes, increased competition for jobs leading to feelings of enmity among different caste and increased caste based politics. Also, several recent surveys have shown education has not fully obliterated the caste margins. What is needed is a

social revolution as well as well implemented policies to create a cohesive, vibrant society.

8. Though Pakistan believed that it could succeed against India in a short local war because of India's internal and external situation, India registered both real and symbolic gains. Discuss in context of the 1965 India-Pakistan war.

8. The 1965 India-Pakistan war has a special place in the history of both the countries. The context as well as consequences of the war had large implications on both the countries as well as the continent at large.

Context :

- 1). Pakistan believed Indian embarrassment in the hands of Chinese must have dented the morale of its security establishment.
- 2). Also, it expected Indians

to be economically and militarily weak post the Chinese excursion.

- 3). Also, poor rains, rising unemployment, a general disenchantment with the political establishment (owing as well as death of Pandit Nehru to the Chinese fiasco) were believed by Pakistan to be the factors of Indian vulnerability.

Thus, Pakistan started aggression on the western borders of India with the hope of gaining a quick victory. However, India retaliated back in full measure:

- 1). Able guidance of our new

prime Minister Shastri helped in a quick and effective counter-attack.

2). The people got united and full internal support was given. People were made aware of various developments by the government.

3). A counter offensive at Punjab was boldly driven inside the Pakistani territory.

Thus, a focussed, well targeted and bold strategy with a robust security as well as political response served to gain both a symbolic and real victory for India.

9. The post-independence era witnessed emergence of 'New Social Movements' as a corrective measure to maladies arising from the neglect of political establishment. Discuss emergence of these movements in India. Also, examine their limitations.

9. The post-independence period in the newly democratic India saw various social movements. Some of them were.

(1.) Jayaprakash Narayan movement:

The J.P. movement is considered one of the most important movements of India post independence.

- It was a students' movement against the rising unemployment, rising prices of food grains and oil as well as the prevalent corruption in the society.

2. Women's movements :

Various women's movements were started with women asserting their rights. All India Women's Conference (AIWC) is one body as the legacy of such movements.

3. Environmental movements :

a. Chipko movement : to prevent felling of trees in Garhwal.

b. Narmada Bachao Andolan : Movement to urge the government to carry proper socio-economic cost analysis of the dam

project over Narmada river and
pay due attention to
rehabilitation and resettlement.

Limitations :

- 1) Had a small social base -
couldn't involve the masses.
- 2) The capability to carry the
movement for long was
exhausted by the cadres in
some time.
- 3) Lack of an effective and
organised structure.
- 4) Lack of an effective,
dedicated leadership.

However ~~the~~, the above
movements served the
purpose of educating and
awakening the general public
and holding the government accountable.

10. The Guomindang despite its attempts to unite China failed. What is meant by "San min ch'i" in the context of Sun Yat-sen's programme for modernising China? Elaborate the factors that led to the failure of Guomindang.

635

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मार्ज में
कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The Spanish Civil War, often described as a prelude to WWII, represented a battle arena for all the political ideologies of the time. Elucidate.

11. The Spanish Civil War is often considered as a prelude to WWII as it served as the necessary battleground of all the prevailing ideologies of the time.

Spain was involved in a civil war. The ruler Franco was a despot and was supported by British, French. However, Germany supported the rebels against Franco.

635

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The seven-year war was fought from 1754 to 1763. What were its consequences for British and French colonies across the world? What were its repercussions in India?

A12.-

The seven year war between English and French had various repercussions across the world.

French were decidedly routed in the war and the Treaty of Paris was signed in 1763. According to it ;
in India :

1) English and French supported opposite sides in the succession wars at Carnatic and other places.

2. The major mastermind behind French expansion in India was Dupleix.
- 3) However, British under the treaty of Paris demanded Dupleix be sent back to France.
- 4) Thus, British could defeat the French in the proxy wars in the Indian subcontinent.

Weaknesses of French:

- 1) Loss in the seven-year war led to increased drain on their resources.
- 2) They were ruled by an autocratic, despotic regime.
- 3) Dupleix was their only able governor general. His recallment resulted in their certain defeat.

This led to loss of French territories to British in India. French were allowed to remain in India as ~~a~~ trading partners only and remained as protectorate of British.

Thus, the decisive victory of Britain in the 7yr war led to its increasing colonial power in India as well as rest of the world.

13. Although Napoleon destroyed democracy in Europe, he laid the foundations of modern Europe. Comment.

A13.-

Napoleon Bonaparte is believed to be one of the people who changed the course of history in Europe.

He was an able general in the army. He is said to have laid the foundations of ~~democracy~~ ^{modern} Europe as ~~to~~ under his rule, various changes were observed in the french society.

1. He maintained a well-bodied disciplined army.

2. Induction into forces or

recruitment into services was done solely based on merit.

3. Proper accounting was started.

4. Revenue collection was modernised.

5. Nepotism and corruption was kept in check.

6. Modern techniques of navigation and shipbuilding was started.

7. A police, judiciary and administrative system was created and separation of powers maintained.

Thus, although
Napoleon destroyed democracy
in France and established
his dictatorship, many of the
characteristics of his
administration laid the
foundations of a modern Europe.

14. The origin of the Israel-Palestine conflict is a corollary of the British imperialism. Discuss.

A14:

Palestine was a
British ~~colony~~ ^{protectorate} after World
War-2.



① The progressive
carving out of a ~~Jew~~ Jewish
state in Palestine led to
creation of Israel.

2). However, Iran, Turkey, Iraq attacked Israel soon after its formation.

↓

3) Israel survived the combined attack and also occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Since then, Israel has been reluctant to give up its claims on these two regions inhabited by Arabs for centuries. Israel believes it has a right to this region and has even started illegal construction on these sites.

Thus, these actions
are reminiscent of British
imperialism and mercantile
capitalism of the initial
times.

15. The Global Age Watch Index 2015 ranks India 71 out of 96 countries when it comes to social and economic well being of elderly. What are the reasons behind the poor condition of the elderly in the Indian society? Discuss.

Ans:-

The Global Age Watch Index 2015 has recently made public its findings which ranks India 71 out of 96 countries when it comes to well being of its elderly. This is a shameful result as ^{the} elderly ~~are~~ have been respected for long in Indian society.

Reasons behind poor condition of elderly:

1. Social reasons

① Increasing globalisation leading to children relocating to

other countries for jobs → lack of support.

(b) Rising westernisation → nuclear families which view the aged parent as a ~~to~~ burden.

(c) Slow erosion of family values.

2. Economic

2) Rising population is increasing pressure on resources → the elderly couple being neglected in terms of their food or housing needs.

(2) Medical costs increase ~~lack of~~ due to complications like cataracts, prostate enlargement, cancers etc.

3) Institutional

1) Lack of old age homes providing holistic care.

- 2) Lack of appropriate pension schemes for the elderly. → financial disability.
- 3) Lack of preventive and curative health facilities for the elderly at urban as well as rural centres.

Way forward:

1. Promotion of values, ~~inculcating~~ ^{inculcating} in the younger generation a sense of respect and belonging for grandparents.
2. Suitable pension schemes like - Atal Pension Yojana - for unorganised sector.
3. Proper establishment of elderly healthcare homes - on the lines of HelpAge India.

16. What is meant by commodification? In what ways has water undergone the process of commodification in India?

A16:-

Commodification is the term used to imply the use of a resource as an object or commodity, i.e. the natural ~~object~~ ^{resource} being used and defined as an object to be traded.

Water is a natural resource. In a developing country like India, water serves many purposes like for drinking, ~~for~~ irrigation, use in industries as well as for waste disposal and maintaining food security.

Water has undergone the process of commodification in India by:

- 1) Sharing of water with Pakistan under Indus water treaty.
- 2) Sharing of waters of Teesta with Bangladesh is still in process due to apprehensions by West Bengal.
- 3) Sharing of Krishna river water between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra.
- 4) ~~4)~~ Also building of dams and release of water when needed also results in commodification.

17. What are the reasons for highly concentrated nature of semiconductor chip manufacturing industry? Should India aim for establishment of such an industry?

18. (a) What is Acid mine drainage? How does it affect biodiversity?

(a).

Acid Mine drainage : It is the drainage of the various effluents circulating over the mine while extraction of ore consisting of various components like ~~sulphuric acid~~ ^{various} organic and inorganic acids.

Effects on biodiversity :

1. Pollute the marine life → death of fishes.
2. Get into the soil → may get incorporated in the food chain ~~sets~~ leading to bioaccumulation of toxicants in the body of animals.

3. Water into which it is drained may get polluted → leading to death of fish, plankton, corals as well as detrimental effects on plants in the region.

18. (b) What do you understand by permafrost? How does thermal erosion affect permafrost?

19. Despite having one of the largest reserves of iron ore in the world, India's share in the world steel production is negligible. Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian steel industry. What measures has the government taken to revive growth in this sector?

A19-

India has one of the largest reserves of iron ore in the world. Iron ore is concentrated in Bihar, Orissa, Karnataka region.

However, steel production in India does not contribute much to the world steel production. This is due to several reasons like-

Raw Material:

- 1). Indian ore is of poor quality. Western countries have high quality anthracite.

② Indian coal has high sulphur component.

③ We do not have coking coal
Have to import it.

④

Institutional challenges :

1). Lack of land availability
for setting up of steel industries.

2). Lack of proper environmental
clearances in time :

3). Lack of capital required for
setting up huge steel plants
with backward and forward
linkages.

Measures taken by government to revive growth:

1). Coal auction has been recently concluded in a transparent and effective manner.

2). The Mines development ^{Regulation} Bill has been passed.

3). The land acquisition Bill, if passed, will make it easier for the government to acquire lands for such projects.

The above steps by the government alongwith stress on 'Make in India' must surely improve the growth of this sector.

20. Desertification is caused by a combination of social, political, economic, and natural factors, which vary from region to region. Examine in the context of India.

Ans:-

Desertification is the process of conversion of a piece of land into a barren desert. Various factors play a role in this process like-

1) Social :

(1) social awareness about the benefit of trees will prevent unregulated felling.

(2) People must be ~~taught~~ made aware of the benefits of afforestation -

(3) Social factors like overcrowding, unemployment → lead to

pressure on natural resources →
more land being cleared away.

Political

1) A ^{strong} political will is required
to promote afforestation and
prevent deforestation.

2) Even in areas of aridity,
proper incentives in form of
subsidised power, water,
seeds may be utilised to
prevent desertification. ex:-
water deficient areas of
Punjab.

Economic

1) Increased population leads to
higher demand for food which
leads to greater land being
cleared.

- 2) Lack of economic opportunities in jungle areas lead to indiscriminate felling and illegal trade in certain species; ex- red Sanders.

Natural

- 1) Natural factors like aridity of soil, falling in rainshadow area.
- 2) Decreased rainfall alongwith poor quality of soil can lead to an area gradually being deforested. ex: ^{areas of} Rajasthan

A concerted and multi pronged strategy concerning increased social awareness, political will, initiatives to such as Soil Health Card, PM Panchajanya, Koshi Yojna, ~~Rashtriya Koshi Yojna~~ as well as ~~to~~ as Internal Convention to

Combat Desertification must be followed.

21. "Soil is a living system which responds to both degrading factors and conservation efforts." In this context, discuss the factors responsible for soil degradation in India. What measures can be taken to arrest soil degradation and restore soil fertility?

A21.- Soil is the most significant living system in the fields.

Factors responsible for Soil degradation in India include:

- 1). Over irrigation → tends to draw salts upwards and deplete groundwater.
- 2). Deforestation → leads to easy erosion
- 3). Excessive use of chemical inputs like fertilisers and pesticides.

- (4) faulty agricultural practices
like shifting cultivation.
- (5) Gully erosion can be prevented
by proper terrace farming on the
slopes.

Measures taken to arrest
soil degradation :

• General measures :

1. To prevent overuse of irrigation.
2. Proper planning of planting
crops and alternate cropping.
3. Watershed management
techniques to be applied.
4. Afforestation to be done.

5. Terrace farming on slopes.
6. Better management of ground water and regulation of usage of chemical inputs.

Institutional measures :

1. Regulate urea subsidy and use of N, P, K fertilisers.
2. Bringing Green Revolution to North East alongwith second green revolution to be implemented properly.
3. Schemes like Soil Health Card, PM Koshi Sanchai Yojana, PM Parampargat Koshi Yojana etc. to encourage sustainable organic farming and water conservation must be implemented.

22. What are the different types of droughts identified by the India Meteorological Department? Identify the drought prone areas in India. Discuss its consequences and suggest some measures to mitigate its effects.

A22 -

IMD defines different types of droughts in India as :

1. Meteorological drought : when rainfall is less than what was predicted.
2. Hydrological drought : when rainfall is less in cm measured.
3. Agricultural drought : when the decreased rainfall leads to decreased output.

Major Drought prone areas in India include -

- 1). Western Rajasthan, Gujarat
- 2). Northern Punjab area.
- 3). Maharashtra, specially the Vidarbha area. as well as southern region.

As such, about 70% of India is drought prone due to various seasonal rivers as topographical characteristics.

Consequences :

1. Leads to large scale decrease in ~~food~~ ^{agricultural} production.
2. Can lead to famines → leading to death due to hunger.
3. Farmers are driven to suicide in drought prone areas.
4. Government needs to give out help packages in form of -
waiving of loans to farmers →
5. Increases subsidy bill of government.

Measures to Mitigate :

1. Proper planning and delineation of drought prone areas.
2. Providing farmers of these areas with drought resistant seeds.
3. Rainwater harvesting must be done.
4. Watershed management and development must be pursued.
5. Easy credit availability to farmers.
6. Use of CT (ex- Gyandoot in MP) to make farmers aware of the prevailing conditions.

The above measures, if implemented fully, can lead to mitigation of droughts.

23. Giving examples, enumerate the non-natural causes of the phenomenon of earthquake. Also, list some measures to make buildings and cities resilient to earthquakes.

23.

Earthquake literally means shaking of the earth. Non-natural causes of earthquakes include:

- 1) Collapse earthquakes - when there occurs a collapse of the roof of a mine, it leads to a collapse earthquake.
- 2) Nuclear explosion earthquakes → Earthquakes can occur post a nuclear explosion at a site as it increases energy at that point.

Measures to make buildings resilient :

- 1). Usage of quake-resistant material.
 - 2). Proper planning of cities and cessation of unplanned urbanisation.
 - 3). Disaster-resistant buildings must be made.
 - 4). Afforestation along roads in cities.
- Alongwith this, early warning systems must be installed.

635

VISION IAS™

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

24. Explain the geographical factors affecting the location of the coffee plantation industry. What are the reasons behind the tropical and sub-tropical regions having a lion's share in the world beverages market?

A24.-

Coffee plantation industries are located in areas with -

- 1) Sloping hills.
- 2) Warm weather.
- 3) Moderate sunshine.
- 4) Moderate Rainfall throughout the year.
- 5) Cheap labour availability.

Alongwith this, presence of a market and proper forward and backward linkages are essential.

Reasons behind tropical & sub tropical regions dominating the world beverages market because of

- 1) Presence of ^{direct light} ~~sunshine~~ due to proximity to equator.
- 2) Sloping hills are present preventing logging of water.
- 3) The weather is warm throughout, no ~~ice~~ snow or frost.
- 4) Abundance of cheap labour to work in plantations.
- 5) Monsoonal belt as well as equatorial belt has rainfall.

well distributed in the year.

The above factors alongwith historical reasons like British colonialism ~~making~~ setting up plantations in South east Asia & other tropical & sub tropical areas are responsible for these areas having a lion's share in the world beverages market.

25. Shrinking ice caps forced National Geographic to make the biggest change in its atlas since the Soviet Union broke apart. Discuss the environmental and economic consequences that the loss of arctic ice shelf will have.

A25

Shrinking ice caps of Arctic have been a cause of growing environmental concern.

Environmental consequences of loss of arctic shelf :

- 1). Rich biodiversity of arctic ~~area~~ (wild foxes, bears, arctic fox) would be forced to come down the latitudes.
- 2). Increased melting will permanently affect dietary habits of polar bears.

3. Increased interaction of Arctic species with species lower down will lead to increased competition for scarce resources.

4. Marine ocean life will also be affected by increased melted water.

5. Increased sea level will leads to floods in neighbouring areas and droughts in other areas.

Economic consequences:

4) The shrinking ice caps of Arctic have led to

the race among Arctic Rim countries to explore the region for potential minerals.

- ② Arctic is considered a global commons and hence, its melting will lead to a mad race among the countries for exploration. Russia has already started exploration in the continental shelf for oil evoking protests from Greenpeace activists.

Thus, shrinking ice caps have changed the face of earth almost as much as the break up of Soviet Union.

