Total Marks: 90

APTI PLUS

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

GS I PAPER

Date: 19th August 2022

Time: 9 AM to 12 PM

Total Marks: 250 marks

Time duration: 3 hours

GS I Paper Instructions.

- Total Marks: 250 marks, Time duration: 3 hours.
- There are 20 questions printed in ENGLISH.
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is printed against it.
- The medium of the answers will be English.
- Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank, must be struck off clearly.
- You are **directed to scan/ take photos of your answer booklet and send the same to aptiplus.mains2022.openmock@gmail.com ONLY IN PDF FORMAT.**
- **Name the pdf format in the format (aspirant's full name)_(paper).pdf.** For example, if your full name is Aman Kumar and the paper is on GS I then the file's name will be amankumar_GSI.pdf.
- The **deadline** for submitting the answer sheets is **19th August 12 30 PM**

Final Comments:
1. U have good understanding of the subject
2. Most answers are fine, but cover more and diverse points according to the weightage given for each part of the question
3. Keep writing, and answer all the questions to get more marks

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1. Discuss the various novel methods and schemes adopted during the swadeshi movement. (10 Marks, 150 words)

The Swadeshi movement was a reaction to the British govt. decision to partion Bengal in 1905.

Novel methods & schemes adopted :

① under the moderate petition to the govt., Public meeting, propaganda through newspaper like Hitabadi, Sanjibani etc.

② Mass public participation and observation of mourning, fast, singing nationalistic songs like Bande Mataram, Amar Sonar Bangla etc.

Focus on local culture

Jagdish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray and others pioneered original research

(3) Unique events like tying Rakhi as a symbol of unity.

(4) Under the extremists :

-> Boycott of Foreign goods and promotion of Swadeshi goods by Swadeshi Companies like Bengal chemical etc.

-> Volunteer groups and Samiti like Swadesh Bandhab Samiti to educate the mass politically.

-> Self-reliance or atma shakti to build dignity, reform society.

5

-> National education - Bengal National College by Aurobindo Ghosh, national schools, college.

-> Mass participation of students, women, labour and trade Unions - strikes etc.

gives the Swadeshi movement turned the wheel of national movement to new direction.

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2. Morley – Minto reforms of 1909 laid the framework for the separation of India. Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 words)

The Morley - Minto reforms of 1909 was aimed at pacifying the nationalist movement & promote policy of Carrot and Stick to divide the moderates & Extremists.

Framework for the seperation of India :

① Seperate electorate for the Muslims - leading to Communalism in future. division between Hindus and Muslims.

this concept was accepted in the Lucknow Congress session of 1916 and later in the Montford reform of 1919.

② The reforms thus sowed the seeds of partition through undue muslim appeasement. In case of Political representation too, they were given disproportionate weightage wrt. their

Population.

Muslim league had become a well-established party with the sole agenda of opposing the nationalistic politics of the Indian National Congress.

(3) The reforms also seperated the nationalistic ranks i.e. the Moderates and Extremists which led to a split of unity & strength.

u have to write how these reforms laid the framework for seperation

Thus, the main purpose was to seperate and weaken India & was an eyewash in the name of reform.

4

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3. Roots of the crisis in Kashmir can be traced to its troubled history. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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4. Discuss the concept of local winds and their impact on local weather. (10 Marks, 150 words)

local winds are blown due to differences in the pressure gradient and are restricted to a particular locality, within a particular period.

tend to be short-lived lasting typically several hours to a day.

~~Ja~~ local winds:

① Diurnal nature - land and sea breezes based on differential land - water heating

② Mountain + valley breezes.

③ Non-periodic winds:

(a) chinook & foehn. in USA & Switzerland respectively - warm and dry winds, on leeward mountain side.

(b) Mistral and Bora in France, Italy respectively - cold and dry winds.

(c) Sirocco, Harmattan, Khamsin etc. warm, dry winds in the Sahara desert region. - Beneficial for human health, hence, known as Doctor wind.

Impacts on local weather:

-> Some cold, dry winds destroy agri-culture, settlement etc.

-> Some warm winds melts down snow & thus promotes farming.

-> Some causes inversion of temp.

3

impact and concept should be given equal weightage according to the question

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5. Explain the seasonal impact of shifting pressure belts. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

briefly explain what causes pressure belts

The pressure belts are the global latitudinal continuous zones causing the atmospheric movement through planetary winds.

Shifting Pressure belts:

Cause:

① Apparent movement of the Sun between the tropics causing Solstices and equinoxes.

Impact:

① change in the direction of planetary wind movement.

Eg: The Monsoonal winds that changes direction

While crossing the equator, blowing from South-West direct^n.

② Bringing different regions under new climate type.

Eg: The Mediterranean climate is mainly caused by the change in direct^n of the Westerlies, as a result of shifting Pressure belts.

③ Impacting the upper air circulat^n like the Jet stream and Rossby Waves changing latitude.

3

Eg: The Jet stream blowing over Tibet and Himalaya in Winter shifts up in summer.

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6. Bring out the factors which affect the monsoon climate system in South Asia with special reference to India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

The monsoon climate system in South Asia is a unique phenomena represented by a reversal of wind direction.

Factors affecting the monsoon:

① The El-Nino and Southern Oscillation (ENSO) – the warming and cooling of the Western and Eastern Pacific Ocean controls the monsoonal climate in the Indian Ocean region – impacting India & South Asia.

② Indian Ocean dipole and Madden Julian Oscillation also impacts the intensity of monsoon.

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(3) climate change and global warming led heating and cooling of the Tibetean plateau, Thar desert etc.

Somali Jet and Somali Current

(4) Cyclones and intense low pressure cells in the Indian ocean, West Pacific region.

Indian Ocean Dipole

(5) Deep water oceanic circulations like the cold water mass under-current from Poles to the equator.

Strengths of low pressure over Tibet and high pressure over Southern Indian Ocean

Thus, monsoonal climate is altered both by anthropogenic and natural factors.

4

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7. Secularism in India is to be understood at the three levels of the individual, society and the State. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 words)

Secularism may be defined as the principle of seperation of religious matter from civil affairs.

At individual level:

① While taking any decision at personal or individual level, when one ~~at~~ Judges without any religious bias and purely based on the logical reasons.

Every citizen of India has a right to follow his religious beliefs

Eg: In day-to-day activities of life, humanity, laws, rules, regulations must be sole discrimi-nating criteria in Judgements.

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Society:

→ In India, with multiple diverse cultures and religions, it is important to implement secularism in public institutions.

Almost all communal riots are a result of people of one religion taking an antagonistic stance against other religions

Eg: Secularism in social places to boost harmony, brotherhood etc. prevents communal tension.

State:

→ Constitutional mandates declare India to be a secular state. Further, Article 15, 16, 25, 26 gives a duty & responsibility to promote secularism.

4

Eg: Keeping equal distance from all religions.

Thus, Secularism is important for building a modern society to nurture universal brotherhood, national integrity.

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Social innovation refers to the development and implementation of novel ideas, strategies, products, or processes that aim to address social and environmental challenges and improve the well-being of individuals and communities.

8. What do you mean by social innovation? What is its importance? Give examples of social innovation in India. (10 Marks, 150 words)

Social innovation may be defined as new ways of practices and problem solving methods in the society to the social institutions, practices in a better way.

Importance :

① Meet the aspiring social needs in an innovative, modern ways. efficiently.

② Reach the mass, bring positive impact to the society at large.

collaboration and partnership

③ More trust building between the Public and the corporate sector in case of their Involve-ment.

scalability and systems thinking

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answer points lacks depth

(4) New skills imparted to the participants. New innovative methods may be educated to solve their individual problems.

(5) Real life, better problem solving - on field data used.

In India:

1) Several microfinance institutions set up by corporates to disburse finance.

2) NGOs, SHGs, Civil Society orgs. coming together to serve social needs.

3

3) Environmental problems - climate resilient agriculture, water needs - watershed development by communities.

provide a conclusion (Overall, social innovation represents a proactive and creative approach to addressing complex social problems, seeking to create lasting and meaningful positive change in society.)

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9. A young and vibrant India today will be an aged India tomorrow.' What will be the challenges facing an ageing population in the future? (10 Marks, 150 words)

define demographic dividend

India is currently enjoying the demographic dividened. The majority of young population ~ 65% between 15 to 64 year today will be an aged one in future.

challenges:

① Economic – less younger workforce – lower productivity.

② More dependency rate – the children and old age population wrt earning ones.

4 ③ high burden of geriatric care and medicine than available.

(iv) Declining Population growth rate, even negative.
Eg: Japan, West European Countries etc.

(5) An ageing popⁿ implies Social tension since the Caring burden is high on the younger generation.

use standard related terms like
1. replacement rate
.2. increase in mechanization to compensate for falling labor force

Thus, India needs to balance the popⁿ growth rate as per its requirement.

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

10. Examine why the majority of the known Harappan settlements are located in the semi-arid areas where irrigation was probably required for agriculture. (10 Marks, 150 words)

brief intro should discuss about harappan civilization first

The majority of the known Harappan settlements are today found in the sites of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana etc. having semi-arid climate.

The reasons being:

① The areas that we find semi-arid today may have ~~been~~ were fertile back then due to presence of ancient river systems like the Indus, Saraswati etc.

2

② Paleo climatic changes - there may have been periodic droughts,

frequent changes in the course of river - shifting etc.

(3) The agricultural lands were mainly located around settlements, far from the river system, demanding canal irrigation to the actual sites.

trade through sea and waterways was one of the driving force, for predominant settlements.

(4) Economic importance of the location - Trade connectivity with Mesopotamian civilisation, access to ports etc.

use archaelogical and paleo-botanical evidences to prove the point

The loss of the Harappan civilisation was due to drought, frequent shift in river course etc.

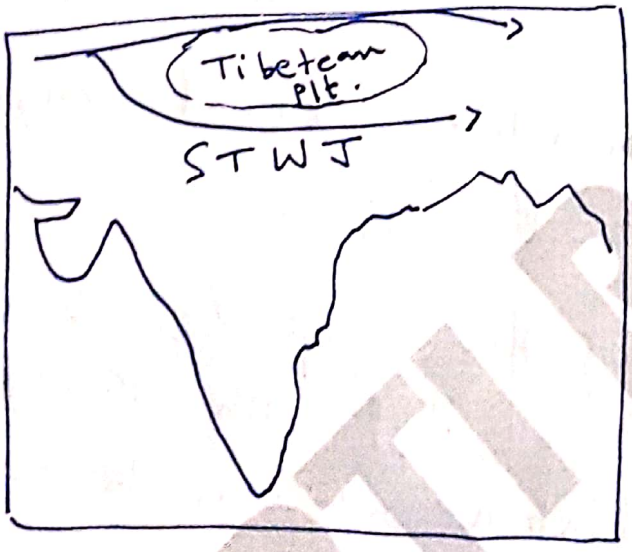
civilization didnt come to an abrupt end nor drought was the only factor in decline. present conclusion in a broad way.

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

11. The Tibetan Plateau, known as the water tower of Asia, plays an important role in the system of the Monsoon over the Indian subcontinent. Explain (15 Marks, 250 words)

can explain what does monsoon mean in the introduction

The Tibetean plateau plays a vital role in setting the monsoon over the Indian subcontinent.



Role:

① P. Koteswaram, an Indian meterologist, under the MONEX expedition emphasised the role of the plateau as follows:

→ The Sub tropical westerly Jet Stream (STWJ) gets bifurcated by the Tibetean plateau.

The southern branch of the Jet stream causes high pressure on the

Ground level and prevents monsoon arrival in winter season.

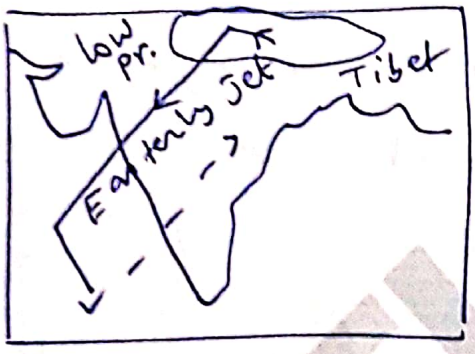
(2) The heating of the Tibet Plateau takes place intensely during summer months. This causes low pressure system over Tibet and a mass of rising air.

→ The southern branch of the STWJ also shifts northwards.

→ Thus, creating intense low pressure over north India.

→ The rising air from the heat source of Tibet Plateau sinks over the

equatorial part of the Indian ocean as Easterly Jet Stream of the tropics, which intensifies the monsoon.



Thus, the intensity and duration of heating of Tibet plateau has a direct bearing on the amt. of rainfall in India.

7

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

12. It is often said that urbanization will define the trajectory of India's development. What challenges does India face in this regard? Also, suggest possible solutions. (15 Marks, 250 words)

Urbanisation is the way forward for the aspiring population of India. Presently, 30% of India is urbanised and ~70% population still lives in rural areas.

urbanisation defining the trajectory of India's development:

① More productive economic activity as India transitions from Primary to Secondary & Tertiary sectors of economy.

② Sustainable development with new Smart urbanisation as the policy.

③ Relieve the overdependence & overburdening in Primary sector.

(4) Urban areas being hub of startup culture and globalisation, bringing new investments.

Challenges:

(1) Unplanned urbanisation – illegal encroachments, haphazard growth, slum development.

(2) Unsustainable urbanisation – environmental degradat", overcrowding etc. causing all social & infrastructural problems.

(3) Over dependence on few metropolitan cities – bypassing the Tier-I & II, III cities.

(4) Heavy rural → urban migration led cultural shocks, social crimes etc.

inter-state disparities in terms of devolution of functional and financial powers to the ULBs.
Some states have not even allowed the municipalities to levy property taxes.

(5) Pollution problems, health issues, climate change and global warming intensified in urban pollution domes, heat island effects.

Solutions:

(1) Sustainable urbanisation – Smart cities, eco friendly building norms
Eg: green parks in complexes, Solar energy installations, water management etc.

proprietary cities

(2) Equal importance in developing Tier-II, III etc. cities for balanced growth.

(3) Rural-urban cluster in preventing over-migration.

MoUD should give greater priority to compiling and publishing comprehensive data on ULBs

6

(4) Planned development – vertical growth etc.

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13. India's emphasis on the Indian Ocean region has two dimension-one of economic growth and other of strategic significance. Explain. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The Indian ocean region plays a vital role for India, both geopolitical strategic significance and economic importance.

can explain briefly how the growth is of economic and strategic significance

growing dependence on Asian energy, the emergence of Africa as the new continent of economic growth and the eastward turn of both Africa and West Asia

Economic growth:

① Indian ocean region crucial for trade routes and important sea lanes of communication.

② Trade connectivity through canals and straits to Africa, West Asia, South East Asia etc.

the shortest and most economical lines of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

(3) Imp. marine resources like the ~~the~~ Poly metallic nodules in the Indian ocean Sea bed, which India got access through the Exclusive Economic Zones.

(4) Important fisheries, marine food, aquaculture etc. opportunity.

(5) Renewable energy - Ocean thermal energy, Rich source of oil and natural gas in the offshore fields.

Other strategic significance:

① Geopolitical strategy – to counter China in the region and to act as a balance of power.

② Security issues in the region and India's proactive participation through SAGAR strategy.

③ Important site for naval expedition and Joint military exercise like that with the Quad – Australia also a stakeholder, Malabar exercise etc.

strategic location of Seychelles

Two routes are passing through the Indian Ocean

Horn of Africa protrudes into the Arabian Sea

more points could be covered

strategic sites for establishing military facilities, communication and weather stations, transit posts or bases for logistic support.

Thus, the Indian ocean region is crucial for India's development as a global power.

6

MAINS MOCK TEST, 2022

14. Examine the role of women's civil society organizations in contributing to peace building around the world. (15 Marks, 250 words)

Women's Civil society organisations play an important role in ensuring gender equality, accountability and promoting a balanced sustainable development.

Role in peace building around the world:

① Inclusive decision making in case of any conflict resolution, especially in violences affecting the women particularly.

Eg: In the African continent, several violences are gender specific, which demands special attention from a stakeholder

(2) Addresses the specific needs of the women.
Eg: The climate change related issues disproportionately impact the women citizens, can be addressed by such civil society organisations.

(3) vital role in reducing gender violence - especially in primitive, backward society.

(4) Modernise, educate and empower the social institutions thus giving the women equal rights and opportunities.

(5) Provide technical, financial solution through SHGs, NGOs etc. thus making them independent.

(6) Giving a voice in the national and international platforms through identification, organisation in groups.

(7) Giving voice to specific security threats like human right violation, domestic violence, gender trafficking through political and social empowerment.

nicely covered all points

8

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15. Nearly all the artistic remains in ancient India are religious. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 words)

Artistic remains of a place gives an idea of the socio-religious conditions of a place. In India, it helps us to study & analyse the religious & secular development through time.

Artistic remains as religious symbols:

① Pashupati seal – a proto Shiva excavated in Indus valley civilisation, several arts like 'mother goddess' etc. showed nature worship.

② Mauryan Period – heavy tilt towards Buddhist art, cave architecture for the Buddhist, Jain monks.

③ Post mauryan art too influenced by religion – Ajanta, Ellora caves show Buddhist,

Jain and hinduistic depictions.
Several depictions of Ramayana & Mahabharata, mural paintings etc.

(4) Heavily influenced by religion during the Satavahana, Gupta
- Udaygiri caves, Madhya Pradesh, Bhaja cave; chaitya & Viharas
- Stupa art - elaborately ~~im~~ influenced by the religion.

(5) The Pallavas, Cholas built rock art and temples based on hinduism, the Grandeur Gopurams, Rock-cut temples like Kailash temple are good examples.

Secular art was too important:

① No temple in Harappan civilisation but Seals, toys of terracotta depicted nature & daily lives – Copper mirror, Plough, cart etc.

② The cave paintings and cave art depicted day-to-day activities along with religious ideas – Eg: In the Ajanta, cave paintings – Persian embassy.

③ ~~Bra~~ Modern elements, lifestyle also depicted in Stupa art, Temple pillars etc. – Eg: The Khajurao architecture

more examples can be quoted here

Ashokan pillars
Amravati.
Bagh caves, during the Gupta period

Thus, it was a mix of both religious and non-religious ideas.

7

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16. Discuss the contribution of C. Rajagopalachari in the freedom struggle and post-independence India. (15 Marks, 250 words)

C. Rajagopalachari was the last governor general of India. He played a vital role in Non-Cooperation movement, Dandi March, Quit India movement and also brought social reform through supporting Temple entry to lower castes.

Contribution in the freedom struggle:

He led the group of No-changers
gave up his legal practice during the Non-cooperation movement

① Non-Cooperat^n movement - proponent of Khadi, Hindu-muslim cooperat^n, abolition of untouchability.

② Vaikom Satyagraha

③ Dandi March - Rajaji carried parallel program in Madras

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(4) Quit India movement - opposed Gandhiji, was against it.

(5) Took active steps to abolish untouchability & caste bias.

Post independence

(1) played imp. role in healing the society and upholding integrity of nation & brotherhood post partition violence.

(2) During partition - was the Governor of West Bengal.

(3) He was also the last Governor general of India and chief minister of Madras
- reformed education system,
- made Hindi a compulsory language in Tamil schools

He coined the term 'License quota permit raj'
He translated the Ramayana and Mahabharata into the Tamil language and wrote the first short stories in Tamil.
He also translated Thirukkural into English.

(4) Proponent of decentralised governance, individual liberty, free enterprises through establishment of the Swatantra Party.

Thus, C. Rajagopalachari played an imp. role in independence movement, Post independence by helping formulate new Policies, trying to promote hindu-muslim unity.

6

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17. French Revolution laid the foundation of social democracy in Europe. The Indian National Movement also drew a lot from its social content. Describe. (15 Marks, 250 words)

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18. The language problem was the most divisive issue in the first twenty years after Independence as it tended to create conflict between Hindi speaking and non-Hindi-speaking regions of the country. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 words)

India since the ancient period, comprised ~~with~~ of diverse linguistic groups, which in post-independence, created some conflict with the dominance of one over the other.

First twenty years after independence
1947 - 1970s

① Immediately after independence, there was demands from certain southern states like Andhra Pradesh for political state creation based on Telugu speaking population. - Death of Potti Sriramulu

② The forceful introduction of hindi language in Tamil schools

under the premiership of C. Rajagopalachari led to some protests.

③ strong linguistic identity of some regional groups led to further division within South India.

Also, the hindi speaking belt failed to accept Southern languages as a part of Indian languages.

④ Dominance of the hindi speaking population in the Parliament.

⑤ Question of National and Official language
- Hindi vs English. Report of the Official language commission in 1956 - compulsory hindi for Govt. employee.

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(6) Linguistic reorganisation of States – SK Dhar commission, was against this. But, finally when the JVP Committee too gave its non-recommendation, huge unrest took place in South India.

so what were the official languages in the first 20 years and what is the status now has to be written

Thus, though in first 20 years, it was a problem, it got solved with linguistic creation of States. Today, it is important to have more coordination between hindi & non-hindi speaking belts.

5

English and Hindi were allowed to remain the official language for 15 years.
It was expected that by that time the apprehensions regarding Hindi will overcome and resistance from non-Hindi states will be minimized. But as this could not happen, and so this provision was extended.

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19. What was the Cuban missile crisis and what were the reasons behind it? What were its major consequences? (15 Marks, 250 words)

The Cuban missile crisis was an epitome event during the Cold war period, as a result of competitive dominace between USA & USSR, to spread the ideology of capitalism and communism.

The reasons behind

① To counter the growing USA influence in developing and deploying strategic missiles in Cuba especially.

Cuba was under threat of military invasion by the USA

② USSR looking to encircle USA from a close range.

③ Soviet was targetted from western Europe and Turkey by the USA.

(4) Cuba's tilt towards USSR and its appeal for military help.

(5) Nikita Khrushchev's decision to convert Cuba into a Russian base.

write about the status of the cuban missile crisis

Major Consequences

(1) ~~At~~ Nuclear standoff between the two superpowers led to a nuclear threat just after the World war-II.

(2) US-USSR relation wrt nuclear threat improved through talks and several treaties were signed post the crisis.

Cuba-USSR'S relationship was extremely cool for several years

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(3) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in 1963 between the USA, USSR and Britain.

A hotline was introduced between USSR and USA

This crisis was a learning event for the world that how easily nuclear threats can occur and how important it is to avoid it.

7

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20. Critically examine the impact of urbanization on tribal populations. (15 Marks, 250 words)

The tribal populations in India is ~ 8.1. of total populat^n. They are mainly spread across the forest & hilly regions. Thus, with rapid urbanisation, their livelihood and residences are badly impacted.

Negative:

① changes in tribal culture - new Socio Political system is introduced.

② Their traditional livelihood, occupation based on forest are destroyed.

(3) Forced to adopt to new economic activities like working as manual labourer, casual worker etc.

(4) They have to forgo social security and cohesion due to fragmention of residential areas.

Tribal religions got assimilated into major religions like Hinduism and Christianity

influx of money and moneylenders led the tribals into a heavy debt-ridden status.

(5) Individualism replaced collective consciousness.

(6) Development of slums, increased incidences of crimes & drug abuse among tribals.

(7) Decline in social sympathy and fellow feeling, family breakdown, religious change.

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Positive impacts:

① Getting modern literacy and declining rate of unemployment, shift from Primitive economy to skilled Jobs.

② Urbanisation sometimes give women inheritance rights to property with more integration to modern socio-economic system.

③ Positive changes in housing pattern is noticed - Pucca house, sustainable against natural disaster.

④ They become more aware about their rights, issues through Print & mass media, being part of Pressure groups etc.

6