

Pradeep Kumar

Test - 5

14/11/2020



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1. "The seeds of the First World War had been sown in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870".
Comment.

Ans

Franco-Prussian war of 1870 was the 1st major step in the unification of Germany which made Bismarck the PM of Germany in coming days. It was the "Blood & War" policy of Bismarck that established the hegemony of Germany.

good intro

don't write shortform of and

Seeds of WW-I in Franco-Prussian War of 1870:

- This was one the building block which led to WWI
- Clever diplomacy of Bismarck & his war technique broke the power sharing which was mainly concentrated in hand of "Europe" or more specifically "Britain" & "France"
- First Bismarck won or made secret alliances with Italy, Britain, Germany so that the biggest difficulties or obstacle i.e. Austria could be sidelined.
- Then ; Bismarck attacked France with help of Italy,



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This basically broke the hegemony of France
& Britain

→ New power like emergence of Italy, Germany
changed the structure of power in Europe

→ Even in showing the Africa, Bismarck played
an important role & deprived Britain & France
from enough resources

→ Colonisation went at end or every inch of
world was occupied by these superpower which
led to further aggression.

France-Prussia war was
a milestone for unification of Germany as well as
base on which WWI was to be based on.



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2, "The consequences of things are not always proportionate to the apparent magnitude of those events that have produced them. Thus the American Revolution, from which little was expected, produced much; but the French Revolution, from which much was expected, produced little." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

4

American Revolution & French Revolution were the part of Renaissance during 18th century when the world witnessed a new range of ideologies; values on which the whole world will move in the future.

American Revolution (1761) :-

- 1st time in the history; any colony got independent
- 1st time 13 states came together at Philadelphia & made a constitution
- Thomas Jefferson drafted Bill of Rights
- Individual Rights; Federalism; Citizenship etc. were new invention
- Thinker like J. Locke, J.S. Mills thought got the real essence
- Thomas Paine in his book "Common Sense" mentioned how enlightened American are for "No tax without representation"

Q was why impact of American Revolution was more, you didn't address the reason



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French Revolution (1789) :-

- It is best known for Idea of Liberty, Equality & Fraternity
- Socialism took birth in Europe which mainly focused on "Economic & Social distribution" of goods & things
- However, it took more than 100 yrs to implement Socialism i.e. that too in Russia (USSR in 1912), this was Real Socialism.

Though time lag between both revolution were hardly 20-30 years but implementation of French revolution or socialism in real sense took more than 100 years & even in bringing into Constitution. Whereas American Revolution though underestimated initially brought a range of rights & even implemented.

3.5/10

you didnt give reason why impact of French revolution was less?



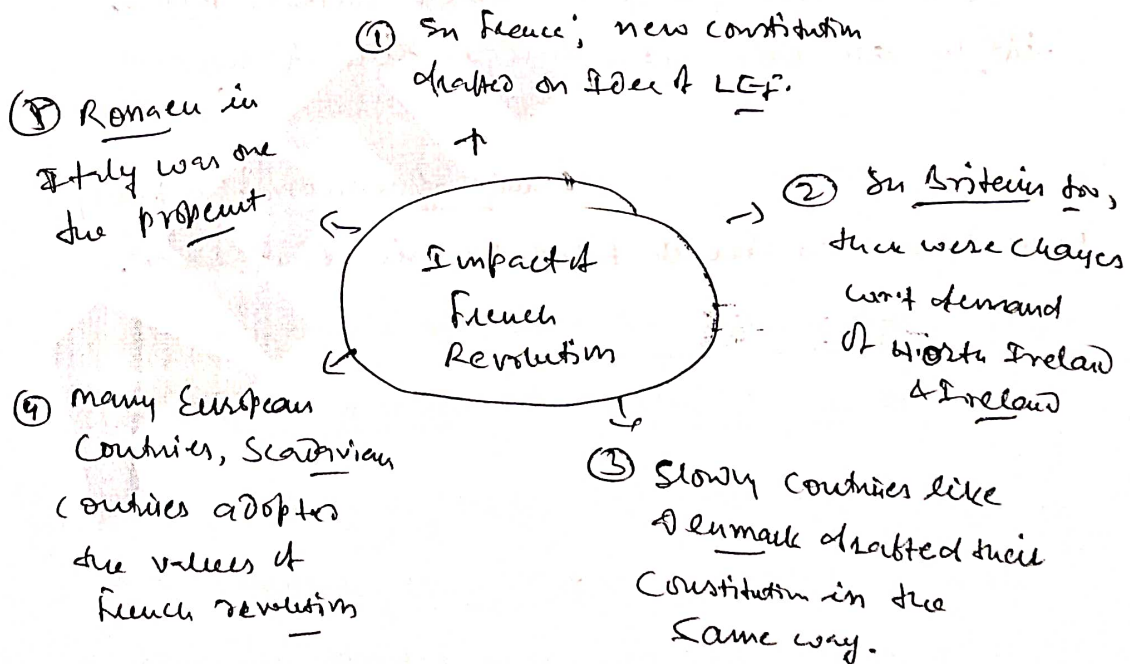
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3. "The impact of the French Revolution was confined to Europe, but that of the Russian Revolution was global." Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

French Revolution (1789) :- It gives birth to a new ideology i.e. "socialism". The biggest gift of French revolution is "Liberty ; Equality & Fraternity".

→ J. Locke, J. S. Mill ; T. H. Green ; F. Kant etc. are greatest proponent of liberty. K. Marx has made the greatest contribution in socialism.



good



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Mostly French Revolution was spreaded in Europe.
This is called Rossy Socialism.

Russian Revolution (1917) & it's impact

- It was socialism in true sense
- People in 3rd world countries (colonies understood the power of masses & non-invincibility of western
- Many countries like Cuba, China, Korea follows the same route.
- Even in India, it was kind of Socialist Govt as initially all core sectors were in hand of Govt.

Russian Revolution basically
Underlies the French Revolution in true sense.

Good, you can write other features of Russian Revolution like democracy, economic planning, labour class etc also



4. "The inherent vice of capitalism is the unequal sharing of blessings; the inherent virtue of socialism is the equal sharing of miseries." Discuss (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

This is one of the Marxist Perspective related to Capitalism. As per Marxist, Capitalist society is highly unequal & there is exploitation of working Classes.

give brief about socialism also in intro

How Capitalism is unequal sharing of blessings:-

- In Capitalist model, there is focus only on profit maximization
- Due to this, there is minimal increase in the wages or many time it is stagnant
- They can't reduce the cost of equipment or management people (As they are in the decision making); so cost reduction is only done by reducing manpower; Switching to machine & lowering the wages.
- Again's after getting profit, it is not shared equally i.e. capillary flow reverse (Handwrecky labour gets the least)



Socialism as inherent virtue of sharing miseries :-

- Here focus is not on Profit maximization rather equal distribution of Profit
- No one should face the miseries ; no one would get exploited
- ⇒ They will be provided equal facilities in terms of health, insurance etc.
- Surplus will be utilised in establishing new industries & recruiting more workers rather than mechanism.

As per Marx, his Socialism is scientific & all other are non-scientific & not applicable in long term or un-sustainable.

write conclusion, u can also write why both are not implemented in present era



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5. World War one came to be known as 'the war to end all wars', as no conflict before World War One had caused destruction on this scale before. People wanted to believe that nobody would ever want to go to war again after it. Trace the important events that led to the First World War. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

A.
=

World war-I was one of the most destructive war that the world has seen ever. More than 5 million people died; many countries were involved. Even more than 1 million Indian participated in it & 74,000 never returned. { The Gift to World: By Sarojini Haidari. Good

Important events that led to WWI:-

write immediate cause behind this

→ Crimean War (USSR)

→ Aggression by Italy & Germany in their unification effort; war of Franco-Prussia war

→ Colonisation of the world

→ In 1852:- "Industrial Revolution in Britain"; by Robert Lloyd has mentioned how surplus product increases the greed of colony to sell their surplus goods



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→ By end of 1900; not even a single inch of world was left to be colonised though thanks to UK in Britain, France, Italy, Belgium; market was flooded with surplus.

→ Emergence of Political Thinkers (Rousseau, F. Kant, J. Locke) & Renaissance

→ Economic Supremacy; Superiorism etc.

→ Emergence of new Superpower like Italy under Mazzini; Germany under Bismarck

→ Balkan War & also Russo-German Japan War 2005.

These events made the world events more complex & world war was just a matter of time.

Write brief about events-Mo roccan crisis, first and second balkan war etc,

3/10



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6. What does "Fascism" mean? What in your opinion are its key features? Discuss the factors that gave rise to Fascism in Europe in the early 20th Century. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Fascism :- This is an Supra-national or Ultra-national ideology where Nation is more important factor than Individual. It leads to decline or Decadance in Culture; leads to majorities opinion imposition over minorities on name of national security & rise of demagogic leader.

Key features:-

- Nationalism in terms of either religion, race or Ethnicity
- Everything is justified on name of Nation or in security of Nation
- Starts from rise of a Demagogic leader; through a democratic process later, it is turned into an Autocratic or Authoritarian Govt.
- Disaster for a multi-culture / composite culture
- voices of civil society are suppressed & dissent are met with hard laws / rules

Good analysis



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Factors that give rise to Fascism in 20th Century:-

- Treaty of Versaille; Treaty of Sevres were so stringent that it was like "Hijwary Robbery" in term of Hitler
- People were in search of Carismatic Leader who could protect their interest in international level.
- Appeasment theory by Britain & France give them more power to continue their strategy
- Rise of socialism in Europe; these capitalist country wanted to control it through another ideology (that's why reluctant to interfere initially).

4.5/10

Fascism; Nazism etc. were the repercusion of humiliation done after ww-I & at the same time; they were connecting link for ww-II.

Good



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7. "The location factors of the Iron and steel industry is primarily influenced by the availability of raw materials". Illustrate in the context of both India and the world. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Iron & Steel Industry:- For measuring the growth of any country; it is very important to focus on its infrastructure development. And infrastructure development can't be done without the flourishment of Iron & Steel Industry.

Location plays an important role in establishing Iron & Steel Industry:-

- Influenced by availability of raw material (mineral, Cu, ^{cast iron, steel})
- Power (River + Electricity)
- Transportation & Logistics etc.

write reason why it is located near availability of raw material

India :-

- It is mainly located in Eastern India
- Eastern India has availability of Iron ore, Coal, Power, River etc.
- one of the important component is slag or Cu;



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∴ A byproduct of cement industry is Raw material for Steel Plant -

Eg → Durgapur or Bokaro Steel Plant

(River: Damodar; Sevaranraku etc)

(Power Company: DVC)

Raw Material :- Coal from BHEL, IIL

cement :- BHEL etc. in Durgapur; Durgapur etc.

World :-

→ Ruhr in Germany

→ Pietersberg in UK

→ These are also located where there is facility of

transportation (River + Rail + Waterway); Located

near to Coal Plant, Power Plant & Cement Plant.

Cost of Raw material plays

an important role; its affordability at lowest

rate make the production of steel viable &

Competitive.

write other factors
which influence
location of industry



8. "Indian cotton textile industry concentrated in the cotton growing belt in the early years". Discuss. Highlight the challenges facing Indian textile industry today. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian cotton textile industry is one of the biggest in the world. In India, more than 4mn people are employed in it directly and more than 70% is produced by Gujarat, Maharashtra & southern state like Tamil Nadu etc.

Good

- In earlier years, it was concentrated in Maharashtra (Mumbai area) & Gujarat or in western only
- Gradually it shifted towards south also. In recent time, total number of mills of cotton is maximum in Tamil Nadu.
- With the enhancement of skilled manpower, logistics, approving URM (Uruguay Round Modified) - cotton, India is now the largest producer of cotton; it has diversified its production from western to southern end.

Challenges Facing India's Textile :-

- It is getting tough competition from other countries like Bangladesh etc.



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- Infrastructure Drive :- We need to reduce the logistics cost to make it competitively viable in world market.
 - Skilled manpower is required
 - Technology upgradation is need of time
 - Fiscalist issue :- Many are small farmers & they need loan at affordable cost
 - Literacy & usage of new seeds :- Awareness among farmers ; literacy etc. are required
- multi-pronged & dedicated
govt schemes is required to make Indian textile
competitive & sustainable in the world of competition.

suggest reforms and
policy of govt in way
forward



9. "The location of the occurrence of natural resources plays a critical role in the economic development of a nation." In this context, give a brief account of distribution of minerals in India, with a special focus on petroleum. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Natural Resources are key for development of any country. No any country is having all resources; however judicial usage of existing Natural Resources is the most important task before any govt.

Role of location of Natural resources in economic development :-

→ Nation development i.e. development of states; on the bottom line; different states have different minerals & their development plays an important role.

Eg.) Jharkhand is a mineral rich country (Coal, Fe, mica) & hence many industries like SAIL, CIL etc. are there but in Sihar; very few resources are available; hence uneven development

→ Location of natural resources; i.e. establishment of industries overthere i.e. logistic or infrastructure development or establishment of Bank, school, township etc.

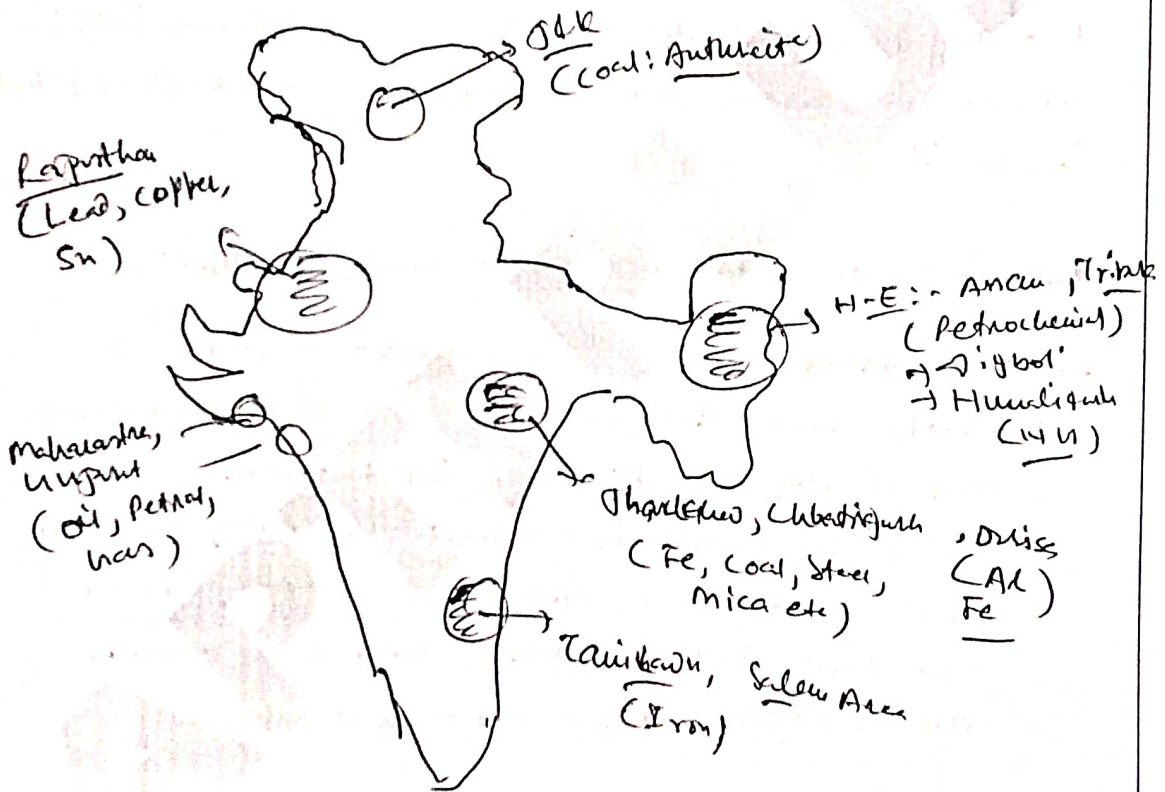
→ However; many time it is seen that; Natural Resources



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one found at such location that it is difficult to extract them out.

Mainly Distribution in India:



Good

4/10

Mostly gas, Petroleum is very rarely found in India; much of it is imported from outside.

write more about petroleum reserves, their location and policy of govt



10. Highlight the geographical and non-geographical factors affecting the location of industries. Examine the factors responsible for the location of the Information Technology industry in India and around the world. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Location of Industries are very important considering its viability in this competitive world.

Geo-geographical factors :-

- Location of its raw materials
- Transportation (Availability of water, whether navigable or not)
- Rivers (whether power industry available for cheap power & usage of water in industry)
- Landscape (Hilly terrain or normal) It has an impact over cost of production
- Temperature (It should not be abnormal)
- Season & weather throughout the year (Many industry like Cosmetic products needs cold area :- HP etc.)



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Non-Geographical factors:-

- Availability of skilled manpower
- Logistics & transportation
- Safety facilities
- Technologies
- Availability of Research Institutions (Universities)

govt policy, availability of finance, demand, market, competitiveness etc

Factors for location of IT Industry in India & world:-

- Good weather throughout the year (California, Bangalore, Pune etc.)
- Skilled Manpower availability,
- Connecting with Airport or major railroads
- Govt. incentives should be attractive (Promotion etc.)
- Easy availability of Contractual or free-lance labour
- Connectivity with high end technology etc.

5/10

Location is very important for any industry to survive & make their product affordable



11. What is Puppetry? Enumerate different forms of puppetry prevalent in India. Also, discuss its social relevance. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Puppetry :- It's a way of life that connects the past with present. It carries the legacy of customs, traditions of our past through manifestation.

Different forms of puppetry in India :-

i) Shadow puppetry :- It is the most common puppetry used for story telling.

Eg- a) Kuchel; Odisha

b) Kumbhata; Karnataka

c) Bomlatan; Tamilnadu

Good

ii) String puppetry :- In this puppetry, string is used to hold the puppets & their movements.

Eg:- Ravanchaya; Odisha

Tharu Bomlatan, Tamilnadu

Togalku Kumbhata, Andhra Pradesh



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- iii) Wobe Puppetry :- These are biggest puppetry mainly famous in Kerala. Ex:- Povakkotte's Kerala
- iv) Rod Puppetry :- This is mainly famous in Eastern region; There is no joint in this puppetry; only single rod is used.
Ex:- Putul Natch; Sihar

Social Relevance of Puppetry :-

- > Most easiest way to make people aware
- > They carry issues related to present, past
- > They reflect the changes in the structure of society
- > Many times, during floods, we see these people use puppet to tell their story, collect money etc.
- > Another aspect is that it also shows the involvement of child; women etc.
- > Many times it reflects the insecurities in the societies as mainly people from lower strata are involved.



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→ Puppetry is our heritage, values that connects us ; it shouldn't be by complacency

⇒

Measures / suggestion :-

→ Govt. can use their experience in making people aware about different schemes, about part heritage that we should protect

→ An Bill to regulate as well as facilitate them

→ Involvement of child etc should be regulated

⇒

Puppetry plays an important role ; it act as an mirror through which we can see our part.

write way forward how to make puppetry popular among masses



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12. Discuss the limitations of literary sources in determining the history of ancient India. To what extent do Puranas provide a source of our knowledge of Ancient India? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Literary plays a significant role in determining the history of any civilisation or culture. Whatever we understand about our civilisation or culture is either through literary (Books / Inscriptions) or Excavations.

Limitations of literary sources in context of Ancient India :-

→ Many literary are yet to be deciphered because of their language. Eg → Indic (Still we are not able to understand or decipher it)

James Prinsep has deciphered some Brahmi Script but this is just a dip of Keberg.

Good

→ Many times, there is issue of linkages like both says that Ramayana is older than Mahabharat whereas Inscription says that Mahabharat is older than Ramayana.

→ Even which are readable; most are written in Sanskrit which very few people understand even in



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today's world) ; their translations are not easily available.

→ Even if translations are available ; there is clash in interpretation among authors regarding understanding of several issues - eg → Condition of women in Manusmriti (Different Authors have different interpretation)

→ many are written in terms of 'verses' which has several meanings

→ This makes the understanding of Ancient India's history much more complex

Puranas as Source of knowledge of Ancient India :-

→ Puranas are written in an complicated way

→ It is easy to understand compare to other literature

→ Many Puranas portrays different aspects of India's history

→ Like Matsya Purana ; tells about the condition of women in Ancient India (rather it ; they used to follow the orders of their



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their swami's-e husband is even not following it was treated as crime)

→ Brihad purana talks about the kingship & Praja

→ Narada Purana also talks about Patrician society

→ Vishnu Purana talks about rituals; Sharma etc.

7/15

These Puranas are source of getting to know about ^{Indian} Indian society & its function in Ancient times

Good

write limitation of Puranas, why they cant be treated authentic and errorfree?



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13. "Dalit Literature is literature of militant protest against upper caste literature upholding Brahmanical values" Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Dalit literature provides major insight about the society of modern India before independence. Jyoti Phule was one of the pioneer who had written many articles; his wife Savitribai Phule was also pioneer in this.

Good intro

Dalit literature as militant protest against upper cast literature.

→ Shastris, Bhagwat Purans upheld the division of society based on varnas.

→ Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya & Shudra

↓	↓	↓	↓
For Intellectuals; Interpreting Sastras, Puranas etc.	→ For Protection of Province → warriors	For Business	→ Agriculture → service to other's varnas

→ With Ancient history is full of many literature; how Shudras were exploited by upholding the varna system & Brahmanical values.

→ With advancement of society, Renaissance in America, France; there was an emergence of society who takes



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About Individual Right, Equality; Constitutional
values & moral ethos

- Jyotiba Phule wrote "Chulamqini" which
mentions about American revolution etc.
- Periyar started Temple Entry movements &
wrote several articles on how brahminical ideas
dominated & restricted their entry
- Bhim Rao Ambedkar; established Schedule Caste
Federation; Sehishrit Sabha; started writing
articles.
- Periyar left Congress in protest that seating
arrangement is based on caste system Good
- S. Ayyappan ⇒ "No Udigi No Caste" just
reverse of S.H.DX :- "one Udigi, one caste"
- These ideals, Literatures were propagated to
highlight the exploitation of domination brahminical
values over Salit.



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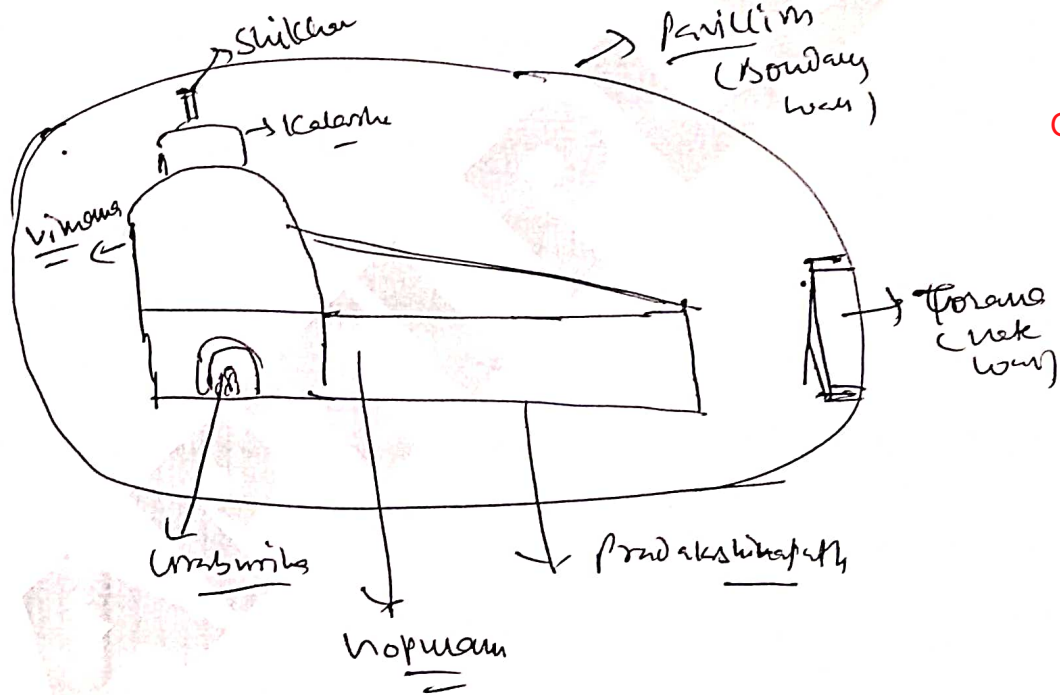
→ This give rise to removal
of untouchability & many values were enshrined
even in Constitution of India to make all equal.



14. The Dravidian style of art and architecture reached its perfection under the Cholas.
Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Dravidian Style :- This was related to basically South India; started by Pallava but reach it's zenith during Cholas.



Good

Dravidian Style

- Unlike Nagara, only one Shikhara that is at the top
- There is a Pavillim (Boundary wall); Torana (Gateway); Vimana



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→ In Kambhaja, Idol was kept.

Chola Pallava :-

- Rock-cut monumental Art feature
- Eg. → Pampi, Pattadakal
- Mahabalipuram Temple (~~is a temple~~)
- Complex physognomic structure.

Chola :-

- mainly a) Brihadiswara Temple (By Raj Raja / Rajya Chola)
- b) Naganwamy Temple (By Aditya Chola)

How it was different from Pallava :-

- Both were rock-cut, but the intricate Details were much more rich
- Art & Painting in Temple makes a difference
- Big Gopuram; Large Temple; Hall were distinctive features of Chola

Good



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-> mainly dedicated to one god; however on wall,
there were many representation

-> Cave structure

write about paintings also

-> Decorations with different motives, Plaster etc.

7.5/15

During Chola period, Dravidian
style of temple, Architecture reach it's peak & it's
essence is felt even now..



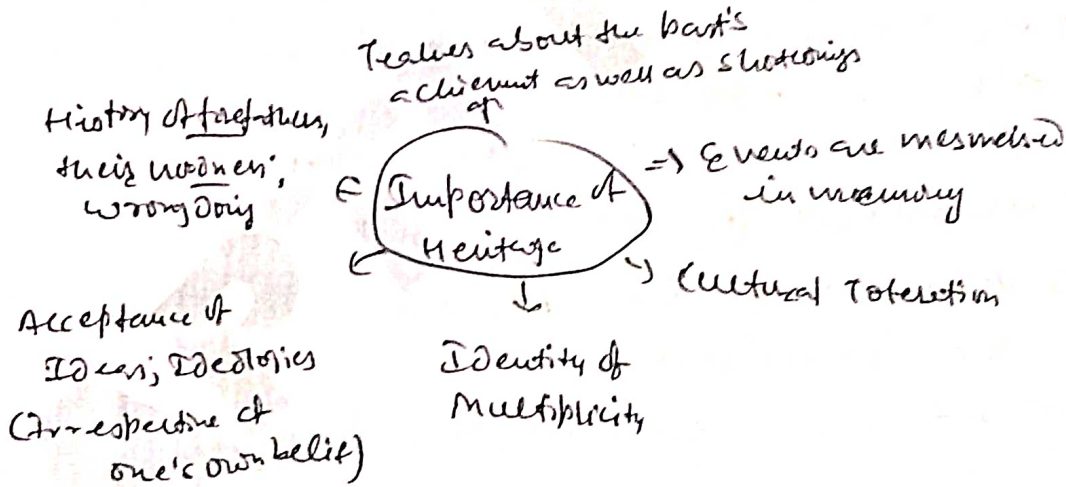
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15. "Our pride in our heritage has always been surplus while caring for that heritage suffers a huge deficit." What are the present issues that plagues conservation of our monuments? Critically examine the present institutional mechanism in place to protect our architecture. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Heritage shows the flow of life; customs, traditions and it connects our past with present. Whether it is good or bad have no meaning; it expresses the spirit of freedom & victor hugo has mention in the book:- "The Hunchback of Notre-Dame"

you can write fundamental duty also



Good

Heritage are important to adopt the good things from past & analyze the wrong things to make it correct in present & future.



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Pride of Heritage (Surplus) :-

→ Each & every country ; citizens have pride on it's rich heritage

→ they show social, political ; economical importance

→ For many people ; source of employment

→ many social & ethical values form monuments

→ next people like Udumbari, Maujale

Carry for heritage (Trust deficit) & Present Issues :-

→ most of the monuments are in dilapidated condition

⇒ people spit here & there

→ pollution issues (Hear Taj Mahal) etc.

→ development of surrounding area is required

→ many monuments have logistical issues ; reduces their economic viability

→ many time ; theft issues are ~~not~~ noticed

Present Constitutional Mechanism :-

→ Intime Protect of Monuments Act ; 1904 enacted
by Amir Khusro

→ later after independence, Govt. enacted Protection

no need to write this, q was about threats to heritage

write constitutional and statutory measures



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of monuments Act

→ Act has been amended several time ; currently
within 100 meters of any monuments ; many activities
are restricted

→ Photography is not allowed in many one (like Taj Mahal)

→ Govt. has launched "Adopt a Heritage" for CSR
activities

→ Govt. has launched "Swachh Iconic Place" for making
them clean & attract more tourist.

Govt. has made several Act,

Schemes & that's why tourism is flourishing like anything
(Before Pandemic) ; but there is a need of higher
regulation & it's implementation.

also write shortcoming
of govt measures

6.5/15



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16. From "Dark Continent" to "Sun Continent", the African continent lives to tell the tale of colonisation (darkness) to decolonization (light). What factors, in your opinion, led to the decolonization in Africa and Asia? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Africa was termed as "Dark Continent"; Even Britain PM termed as "Scarcely Country / Continent"; but rest of colonisation made it turn into "European market" "Kamdhenu cow".

Colonisation of Africa :-

- > By 1800s; Nerway under Sismar and Italy under Mazzini got united
- > Industrial Revolution spreaded from Britain (1750) to Belgium (1830), France; Nerway, Italy
- > Every country has Surplus product now & they need market as well as Raw material
- > so, Colonisation started because of IK, Emergence of empire power within one domain (Europe)
- > Bismarck called a meeting in 1880s; all country



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were invited; African land was distributed among these powers without even the consent or knowledge of African people

→ By 1900s, not even a single inch of world was left for colonisation

decolonisation of Africa (Liquit) to factors led to it :-

→ In 1905, Japan (Asian country) won war against Russia; this shows the power of Asia as well as questioned the supremacy of white

→ World war-I; Every inch was colonised, Balkan war started & many country won war

→ Russian Revolution (1917):- It showed that immense power lies in hand of man

Lahore Chronicle wrote why Indis can't fight Britain

→ League of Nations (1920) & then establishment of UN (1945)

→ After WW-II, world understands that united blend



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Decolonisation is not completed, it is difficult to prevent Wars.

→ Establishment of NAM & collective voices of 3rd world countries

→ Emergence of thinkers; Liberal ideas, Free Economy

write specific factors that led to colonisation and decolonisation of Asia

→ Emergence of leaders like Gandhi in India, Mandela in Africa; Woodrow Wilson's idea of collective security etc.

Decolonisation of Africa &

Asia after world war I & II was just a matter of time as the world had understood that Protecting territory integrity & sovereignty is key to avoid world war.

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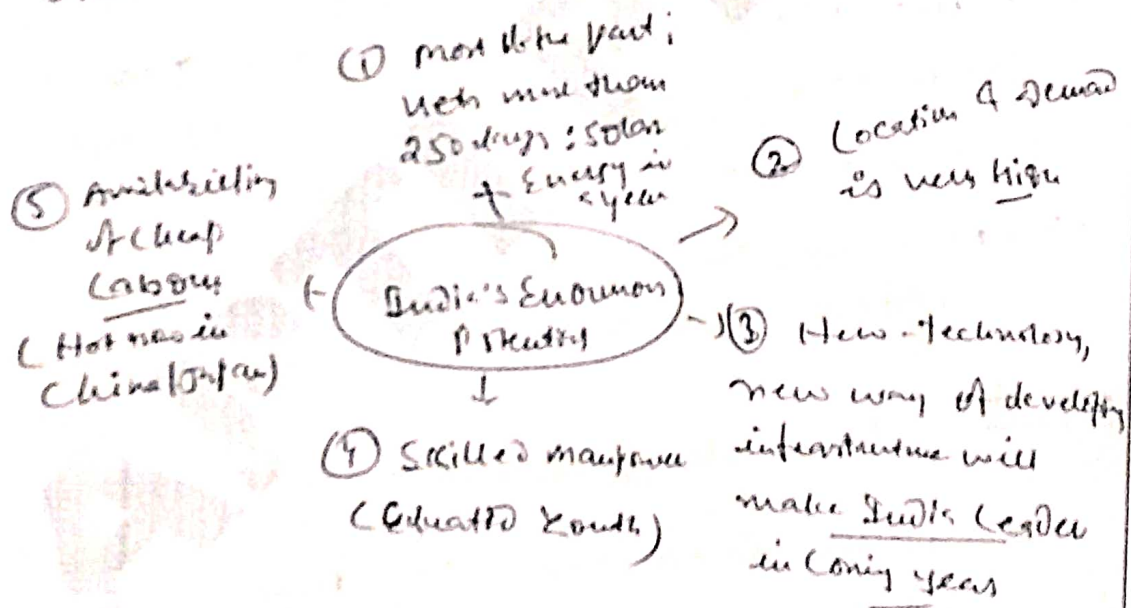
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17. "Despite her enormous potential, India still lags behind in the field of solar industry." Analyze. Also, elaborate on the factors responsible for the location of the solar industry. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

Solar Industry is one of the most vibrant & emerging industry whose demand will continue on grow in coming times. India has targeted 100 GW of Solar Energy till 2022 & 350 GW till 2031 to fight the climate change issues.



Why India still lags :-

→ Technology is in nascent stage in India ; it is



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dependent on china.

→ more than 70% solar panels are imported

→ Availability of Silicon

→ Battery Technology & Storage issues :-

Highly sophisticated & technology is still under R & D to make it compact & affordable

→ skilled manpower are available, but need to invest more on R & D { India invest 0.6%

(It's up on R & D, whereas china spend 2.5%)

→ cost is very high (even car :- 1.5 time more expensive than normal car)

Factors^{for} Location of Solar Industry :-

→ Availability of manpower (Skilled) plus cheap labour

→ Availability of Silicon

→ most norms (Taxi etc.), (labour norms etc.)



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- Technology availability
- Financial Availability (Loan, R&D Expenditure, Subsidies etc)
- Availability of Infrastructure, Railway, Port etc. (For Export (Market Reach))
- Availability of Battery manufacturing

~~the~~ CRP

Indian Govt. Steps :-

- Target of 100 kWh by 2030
- R&D technology (without batteries)
- Ban on import from China
- 100% FDI in solar under automatic route

measures :-

- Reduce cost of solar
- Easy availability of loan
- Focus on 2-wheeler (2W is leader)
- More on R&D

write various govt policies and schemes to promote its use

Solar Industry can change the face of Indian Economy as well as revolutionize the climate change issues.



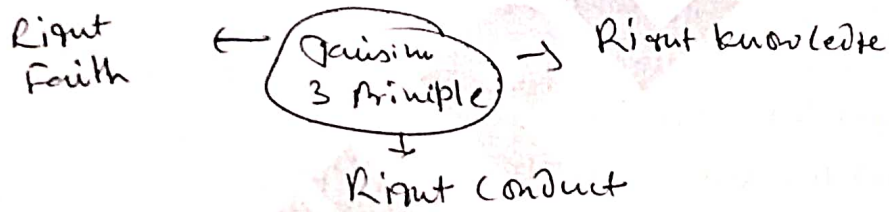
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18. The impact of Jainism on composite culture of Indian Society, can be seen in ideals of national Movement and constitution making. Illustrate with examples. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Jainism :- It was one the ~~counter~~-religion came after or in counter to Brahmanism teyemmy. It ~~is~~ assimilate all people without any distinction of caste, varna etc.



- ⇒ Non-violence to anyone (^{people} ^{plant} ~~plant~~ + ^{Animal} ^{too})
- No property acquire
- No lie
- No Stealing
- Observe continence (by Mahavira)

On national Movement :-

→ Jainism impact has been seen on Mahatma Gandhi; his truth & non-violence

→ Nehru Ji even talked about the composite culture of Indian society

→ Ambedkar's Equality is closer to the Jainism



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Principle

- Even in Wheeler Report, many Fundamental Rights were infringed on it
- Rabindranath Tagore, Anandamoyee annihilate people of all religions
- Even in Ramkrishna Paramahansa's Rambhadrans mission:- People from all religions are there.

In Constitutionality

Art. 14 & 15 :- Right to equality irrespective
of caste, religion

Art. 17 :- Removal of Untouchability

Art. 25-28 :- Right to freedom of religion

In DPSPs too :-

Art. 38-39 :- Social & Economic distribution



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Principle.

- Even in Wheeler Report, many Fundamental rights were inspired by it
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- Even in Ramkrishna Paramahansa's Rambhadracharya mission:- People from all religion are equal.

In Constitutional Making:-

Art. 14 & 15 :- Right to equality irrespective of Caste, religion

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Article 44:- Universal Civil Code

Article 48:- Animal Husbandry; Protection of Cow Slaughter etc.

Hence, Discrimination

you can write its relevance in present era

Principles are the bases of uniform movement des well an Constitution making when the world is free of hatred, relevant of Discrimination is unwelcome.

8/15



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19. Why the timber, pulp and paper industries are highly developed in higher latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere? What challenges do tropical regions pose for the development of industry in the region? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Timber, pulp & paper industries are mainly developed in the higher latitudes:-

→ Easy movement of timber (Ex- in Canada, when it is frozen; it helps in transportation easily)

→ Logistics cost (It is less due to cold or frozen snow; else it would be difficult & highly expensive)

→ Presence of Rivers

→ Woody plants in Taiga

→ Availability of technology

→ Temperature facilitation

→ manpower availability

write about commercial
timbering in
both temperate and tropical
region



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Challenges in Tropical region :-

- movement of winds (Heavy in weight)
- ⇒ Technology
- Lack of woody trees
- Diversity (Plants: - Not Homogenous)
- may see water scarcity
- Presence of desert etc.

Hence there are mostly
available in northern Hemisphere & High latitudes

4.5/15

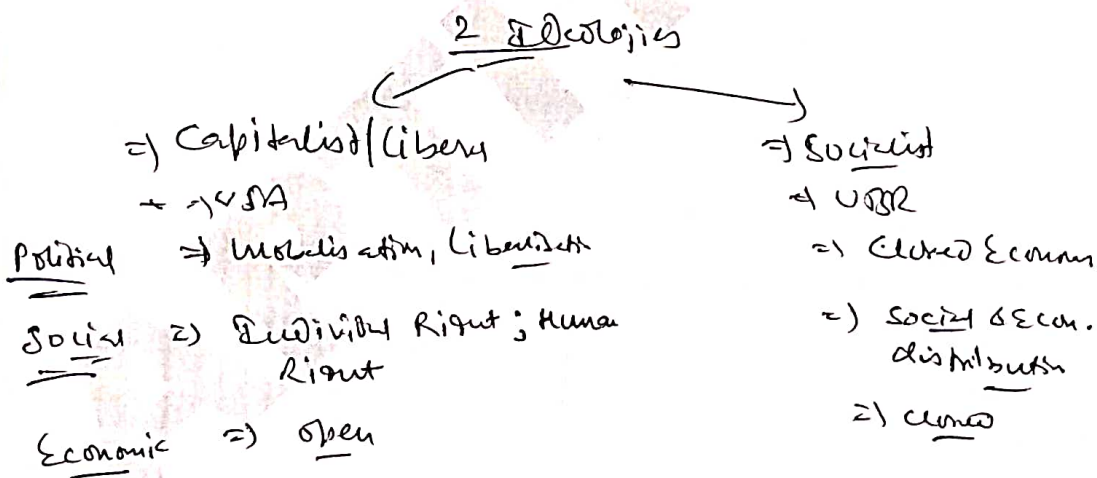


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20. The third world is nothing but wants to be something. In the context of the decolonization process highlight the major challenges faced by newly independent nations. How does the non-alignment movement address these challenges? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

After the colonisation, there was mainly 2 ideologies arose which the whole world was revolving;
i) Capitalist : Led by USA & ii) Socialist : Led by USSR. But 3rd world countries wanted an ideology which represent them; hence the relevance of NAM originated.



NAM :- A new 3rd world order by newly developed countries; it was an outcome of Bandung Conference 1955; by India,



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Egypt, Indonesia ; *Kusoladonkia.

Challenges faced by Newly developed country :-

- > Issue of basic like Poverty, Education
- > Technological lag
- > Institutional crisis ; political setup not matured
- > Agricultural crisis
- > Dependency on Mod. tech (eco country (In new form i.e Neo-colonialism terms given by Kuznets))
- > Foreign Policy shaping
- > How to raise voice in International Org. meeting

How NAM. addresses :-

- > objective was to establish Peace
- > shaping own Foreign Policy (Autonomy)
as per own desires
- > 3rd world org (Not to Capitalist or socialist)
- > discuss own issues & raise the same



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in International org.

→ Help each other in collective, Devedband

was it successful

write how Nam
can be used to make
India as Global
leader.

→ Provided a better platform

→ However, once these countries gain maturity
in UN by 1980s; it's relevance lost

(As per M. Jinnah)

6.5/15

However, NAM is still
relevant in solving the contemporary issues like
Climate change; Terrorism etc. by Ban-Ki-Moon.

key takeaways

1. content is good
2. focus on presentation and writing

all the best
keep it up.....

marks
109.5/250