

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011

Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | **E-mail:** mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

ADVANCED INTEGRATED MENTORSHIP

GEOGRAPHY + POLITY + MODERN HISTORY + A&C ASSESSMENT TEST-11

(To be filled by candidate)

Test Code : TC312

Name of Candidate :Abhishek.Singh.....

NEXT IAS Roll No. :AIM24GCL1035..... **Date of Examination :**4-09-2023.....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Bhopal ☐

Online ☒

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 50 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER

GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

Plz plz plz write your feedback in clear and good looking language which can be read by a person.

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11.	21			
12.	24			
13.	27			
14.	30			
15.	33			
16.	36			
17.	39			
18.	42			
19.	45			
20.	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

Q-1

Discuss the various factors responsible for the uneven temperature distribution on earth's surface.

Ans

The distribution of temperature on earth's surface is a complex phenomenon driven by multiple factors.

Factors

- ① Latitude: lower latitude high temperature (e.g. equator) & high latitude low temperature (e.g. poles)
- ② Pressure gradient: created between various latitude ~~to~~ enables the transfer of heat
e.g. Hadley cell (from tropical to subtropical belt)
- ③ Ocean Currents
warm ocean currents increase the coastal temperature (similarly for cold currents)

for eg:

- North Atlantic drift (warm) → high temperature at Newfoundland.
- Canary Current (cold) → western Europe.

④ Distribution of land & sea

- Northern hemisphere: more landmass in contact with sea ⇒ higher temperature compared to Southern Hemisphere.

⑤ Size of Continent & distance from sea

- Interiors of ~~sea~~ the continent experience huge temperature variation
es: Siberia.

⑥ Nature of Ocean: more salinity ⇒ more boiling point → high temperature needed for evaporation es: Lake Van turkey.

Understanding temperature distribution is crucial to understand the local weather phenomenon.

Q2

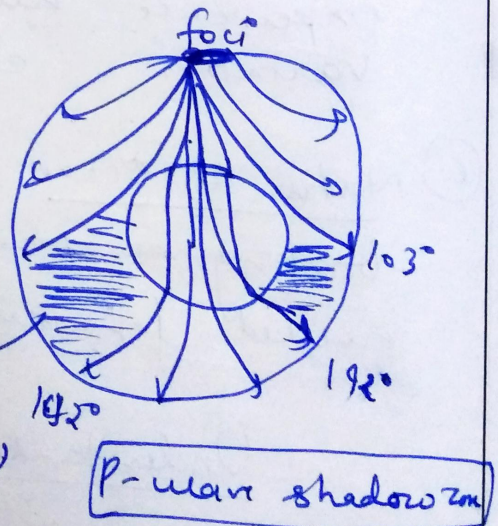
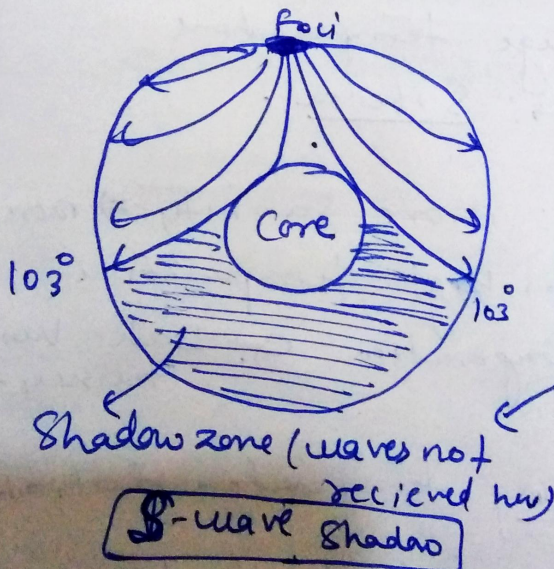
To what extent does seismic investigation contribute to our understanding of the earth's surface interior structure? Analyze its significance in detail:

Ans-

Earth's interior surface is concentric layered arrangement & could be understood using seismic investigation

Seismic investigation & interior structure

- ① Shadow Zones: of P and S wave (Body waves) reveal properties of inner materials



- ② Change in velocity: of waves reveal changing density of interior

- ③ Refraction of wave : reveal about change of phase i.e. for ex: liquid to Solid.
- ④ S-wave shadow zone : S wave Can't travel in liquid medium. The Shadow Zone Confirms Solid mantle & liquid outer core
- ⑤ P-wave shadow zone : P-wave can travel through all mediums. It reveals Solid inner core.

Significance

- ↳ ① understanding magnetic field of earth (dynamo theory)
- ↳ ② Mineral exploration
- ↳ ③ Early warning system development for disasters like volcano.
- ↳ ④ understanding other planets of Solar system.

Seismic investigation has enhanced our understanding of earth and beyond earth and is very significant

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Page 5

Candidate must not
on this

Q3

The melting of glaciers due to climate change has serious implications for the ecosystem and human society. Discuss the effects of melting glaciers on environment & the measures that can be taken to address this issue.

Ans

According to report by IPCC, at current rate half of earth's glacier would melt by 2100.

Effect of melting glacier on Environment

- ① Rising Sea level : It would destroy low lying islands & Coastal areas
eg: Hawaii Islands.
- ② Biodiversity : Changes in ocean level & its temperature would destroy biodiversity
eg: Coral reefs bleaching.
- ③ Extreme events : like flooding, cyclones etc.

would become more Common

④ unpredictability of weather would increase eg: California's snowfall

⑤ Permafrost thawing: releases $\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow$ positive feedback mechanism.

Measures to address

① Global Cooperation: Strict adherence to INDC of each country.

② Local Cooperation: as highlighted by Agenda 21 documents
eg: Life Campaign.

③ more funding from developed countries to developing. (Common but differentiated responsibility)

④ Awareness raising ⑤ Research & development.

A multipronged, holistic and comprehensive approach involving all stakeholders is needed to act NOW.

Q4

The white revolution was most successful in the western part of India. Discuss the factors for this regional success of the white revolution.

White revolution is the phenomenal growth in dairy sector which has empowered huge section of population and contributes more than 20% of Agricultural GDP

Reasons for Success in Western India

① Presence of Startup ecosystem :

Business Community already flourished in this area

Eg: Jain merchants

② Cooperative spirit : People

collaborated immensely in making it a success

Eg: Amul milk brand

③

- ③ Leadership : with govt. leadership (Lal Bahadur Shastri) Reducing Red tapism. [formed National board for dairy development]
- ④ Finance availability : proper banking infrastructure existed.
- ⑤ Women entrepreneurship & Self help group were encouraged.
- ⑥ Labour availability from states like Uttar Pradesh & Bihar.
- ⑦ Ports : Ports existed for import and export of machinery, goods / finished products ex: Kandla port.
- ⑧ Infrastructure & Connectivity Strong.

Due to white revolution, India is today biggest producer of milk & milk products & exports all over world.

Q.5

How will the structural shift from coal based power to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal bearing states?

At Cop 26 India announced the target of shifting to renewable energy sector with target of 500 GW of energy from renewables by 2030.

Structural shift impacting HD in Coal bearing states $\rightarrow$

(1) Negative way $\rightarrow$

(a) Demand for Coal to get reduced affecting income of states.
ex: Jharkhand

(b) loss of jobs to informal workers from Bihar, UP etc.

(c) Closing of Coal dependent power plants & industries in the region

(d) Affecting Export potential of

Coal to neighbouring countries.

(2) Positive impact

- (a) Skilling & job creation in other sectors of renewable energy
- (b) Reducing Carbon footprints → helps india meet COP-26 targets
- (c) Reducing Ecological destruction
- (d) Tribal Communities will not be disturbed due to 'development induced displacement'
- (e) Investment in 'Clean Coal technology'
- (f) More innovation & Startup promotion in other sectors

District mineral funds (DMFs)
can be used in mining areas to improve Human development during this structural shift

Q6

To what extent temperature & ~~precipitation~~ precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?

Ans

India has huge diversity of soils due to varied topography, temperature, precipitation etc. acting in a complex way.

Effects of Temperature & precipitation

- ① Laterite soils : They are created due to huge rainfall and high temperature for ex: In western ghats.
- ② Red soil : They are located in Rain shadow areas (Low rainfall)
eg: Tamil Nadu, Central highlands.

③ Leaching: huge Rainfall will leach the important minerals from Soil ex: Laterite soil poor in potash

④ Erosion of soil: Splash, gully, rill erosions destroy level topography
ex: @ Ravines of Chambal.

Other factors affecting soil properties

① Tectonic/volcanic activity

ex: Deccan trap created due to volcanic fissure → Black soil

② Topography: mountainous region low temperature → soils lack nutrients as decomposition is slow.

Soil properties are important to be understood for better planning of land use & in Agriculture Crop variety. etc

Q 7

Why are severe & intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in Arabian Sea?
Substantiate with examples.

Ans

Generally there is $[4:1]$ ratio of cyclones in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. But this ratio is changing due to more severe & frequent storms in Arabian Sea.

Reason for this change:

- ① Rising temperature of Arabian Sea due to global warming.
for ex: Rise of more than 1°C (pre industrial level comparison)
- ② Erratic monsoon: affects the wind shear at sea level
ex: late monsoon means more

Cyclones in Arabian sea.

(3) Effect of El-nino: It increases temperature of Arabian sea by taking moisture away from south west monsoon.

Eg: Cyclone Biparjoy.

(4) Negative Indian Ocean dipole enhances Arabian sea temperature & decreases BOB temperature.

(5) Madden Julian oscillation: It is phase over Arabian sea increases cyclonic activity.

(6) Melting glaciers: Increases Stratification of sea layers → more cyclones.

With climate change, more unpredictable, severe & intense storms are expected, so Adaptation measures should be strengthened on west coast of India.

Q8

Numerous foreign travellers have widely documented their observations of the vijayanagara empire over time, offering valuable sources for reconstruction its history. Educated.

Ans.

many travellers like Ibn Batuta, Nicolo Conti, Domingo paez etc. visited vijayanagara & left a wid account.

foreign travellers

① Ibn Batutta

- visited in reign of Harikara I
- wrote 'Rihalg' & 'Travels of Ibn batuta'
- Describes social, political & economic life.

② Nicolo Contini

- visited Devaraya I reign
- mention about fortification

of city & also thousands of men in army.

③ Abdul Razzaq

- Reign of Devaraya II
- mentions seven ~~say~~ rings of Ramparts protecting city, Ceremonies of kings.

④ Duarte Barbosa

- visited Krishnadevaraya kingdom
- vivid account of governance.
- Procession of Mahanavami described

⑤ Domingo Paes

- during Krishnadevaraya reign.
- provides information on walls, gates, markets, major temples like Vingaksha,
- women wrestlers & warriors existed.

Though not free from personal biases & over & under estimation, they provide very valuable accounts of Vijayanagara rule.

Q9

Do you agree that DR. B. R. Ambedkar's view of the caste problem was more political than social? Also, highlight his efforts aimed at social reform.

Ans

Dr. Ambedkar also called 'Messiah' of oppressed lower caste people has contributed immensely in social reforms & held a distinct view on caste problem.

Political views

- ① Caste system can be corrected through legal & Constitutional empowerment
e.g. reservation
- ② Separate electorate: demanded separate electorate before Simon Commission for lower castes.
- ③ Considered lower castes as politically oppressed.

Social views

- ① Varna system & Caste ~~was~~^{is} created by higher castes to exploit lower castes
- ② Inter-caste marriage should be promoted to end caste system
- ③ Lower castes are not hindered minority but have distinct identity & need special treatment.

So Ambedkar's view on Caste problem was both political & social to equal degree.

Efforts in social reforms

- ↳ ① Started 'Bahiskrit Hitkarni Sabha' to deliberate on cause of Caste.
- ② Published 'Mooknayak' educating people.
- ③ Formed Independent Labour Party.
- ④ Mahad Satyagraha & Burning of Manusmriti as a symbol of defiance.

For his contribution, he is also called architect of modern India

Q 10

Discuss the mandate of CAT. ~~It~~ To what extent the jurisdictional tussle b/w CAT & high courts have been resolved by earlier SC verdicts?

Ans

CAT was created under Article 323A of Constitution to resolve matters of Central government employees.

Mandate of CAT

- ① Central government Employees
 - ↳ Any civil post under union
 - ↳ Employees of PSUs
 - ↳ Civil post in Defence services
- ② Matters of All India Services
- ③ Grievance redressal in name conducted for recruitment of C.G. employees
- ④ To punish for its Contempt

⑤ Passing writs & orders.

⑥ Not applicable to : Defence forces, Parliament Secretariat employees etc.

SC Cases

① L. Chandra Kumar Case :

→ Appeals against order of CAT lies to HC then SC.

→ CAT limited to C.G employees only & not interpretation of Constitution (law)

② R. Shivashankar Case : CAT has Exclusive jurisdiction related to C.G employees & HC can not hear it in first instance.

③ R.K. Sharma Case : CAT has Jurisdiction in case of legal issues related to employers also & not only Service Condition of employees

CAT has played a positive role in speeding the justice for C.G employees by providing an alternate route away from regular Courts.

Q-11

The Configuration of Ocean floor provides essential information about the geological processes that have shaped the earth's surface. Discuss the major features of the ocean floor & their significance in the study of oceanography.

Ans

Ocean floors are case study to understand geological processes occurring over ages.

Major features of floor

- ① Oceanic ridges: occurring along divergent boundaries
for eg: Atlantic ridge.
- ② Trenches: occurring along convergent boundaries
eg: Mariana trench along Pacific plate & North American Plate

- ③ Seamounts → There are underwater volcanic mountains
- ④: Guyots: There are Seamounts with flat top.
- ⑤ Abyssal plains: featureless plains where light can't reach.
- ⑥ Continental slope: This connects Continental shelf & Abyssal planes.

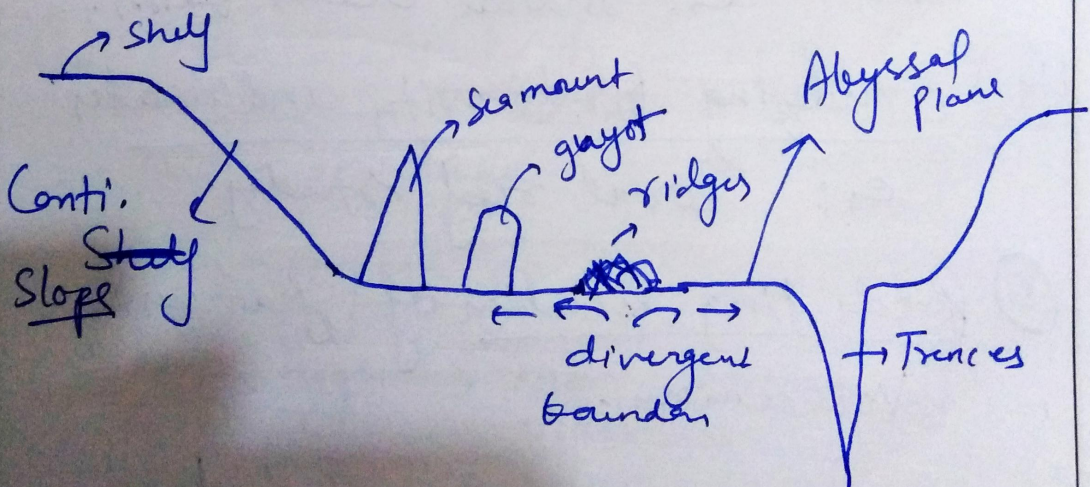


Fig: Ocean floor

Significance in Oceanography

- ① Paleomagnetism: Rocks away from oceanic ridges & their properties explain geological time scale & magnetism.
- ② Plate tectonic movement can be inferred & also explains volcanism & Earth quake.
e.g.: circum-pacific m.
- ③ Mineral exploration: Polymetallic nodules containing copper, manganese etc.
e.g.: Indian Ocean basin.
- ④ Studying biodiversity underwater
e.g.: Coral reef study.
- ⑤ Predicting location of features & volcanism.

India has launched deep Ocean mission to study Ocean deep & seafloor features.

Q12

The Indian monsoon is a 'Complex phenomenon' influenced by various 'climatic factors'. Critically examine the role of 'Oceanic & atmospheric factors' in determining the 'intensity & distribution of monsoon rainfall' in India.

Indian monsoon is the seasonal reversal of winds over Indian Subcontinent. It is dependent on multiple factors interplaying together.

Role of Oceanic factors

① Mascarene high : High pressure near madagascar island act as trigger factor.

Strong high → more intensity of monsoon.

② Role of Somali jet stream

It helps in creating high

Pressure zone $\rightarrow$ Aiding in monsoon intensity.

(3) Role of El-Nino (Reverse for La-Nina)

$\rightarrow$ It takes away moisture from South westerly wind $\Rightarrow$ reduces intensity of monsoon $\Rightarrow$ may lead to drought & poor distribution of rainfall.

(4) ~~Feature~~ Indian Ocean dipole

Positive $\rightarrow$ Counters El nino (more rain)
 $\rightarrow$ Supports La-Nina (more rain)

Negative $\rightarrow$ Adds to El nino (drought)
 $\rightarrow$ Counters La-nina (drought)

Role of Atmospheric factors

(1) Madden julian oscillation

It is wave of high & low pressure of atmosphere $\Rightarrow$ can

both enhance & decrease the rainfall intensity & distribution

- (2) Westerly jet stream (WJS)
with disappearance of WJS
& onset of easterly jet
stream low pressure over
Tibet is created $\Rightarrow$ sudden
burst of monsoon.

Other factors which impact Intensity & distribution

- (1) Topography: orographic rain
occurs at western ghats,
North east etc. (Also Himalayas
direct monsoon wind)
- (2) Western disturbances brings winter
rain in North west areas.
- (3) Climate change

Monsoon is a complex phenomenon
& is yet to be fully understood
So more research is needed.

Q-13

How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions & what are its implications for local weather pattern & air pollution levels?

Ans

Temperature inversion refers to the trend of increase in the temperature of atmosphere as we move away from earth surface.

Temperature Inversion & Atmospheric Conditions

- ① Stable air: The movement of air above a particular level is hindered.
- ② Prevents evaporation
- ③ Huge fog & mist created →
Reduces visibility of air

(4) ~~20~~ Very cold local condition

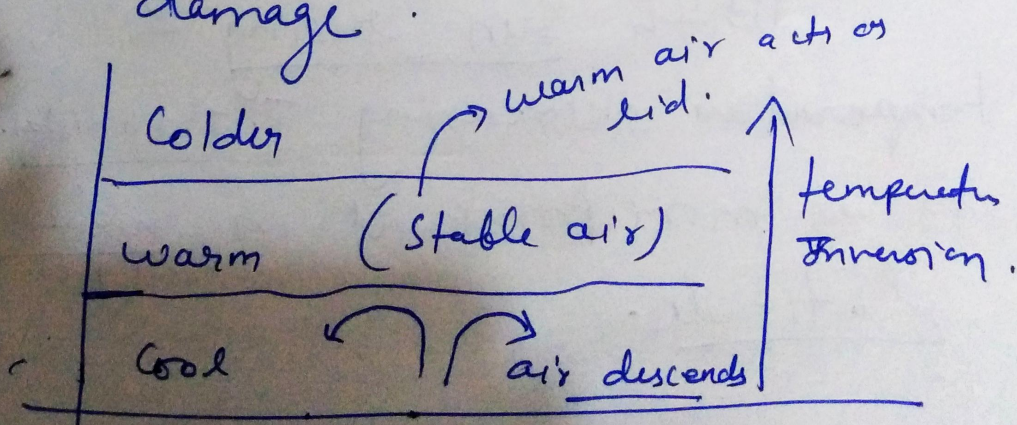
→ may affect productivity in working professionals.

T.I & local weather pattern

(1) Very less rainfall : as the convection is reduced.

(2) Chilling cold & Anticyclonic conditions created.

(3) Valley inversions in mountains
→ drainage of cold air in valley
protects the plants from frost damage.



Effect on Air pollution

① Increases air pollution

→ As it does not let air particles / pollutants move away (above).

→ trapped by warm air lid

for ex: Bhopal gas tragedy

toxic gases could not escape & remained on ground $\Rightarrow$ causing death

② Nuclei $\rightarrow$ fog & mist huge $\Rightarrow$ Poor visibility $\Rightarrow$ huge pollution.

With Sun rising & temperature increasing T.I vanishes.

It is more prominent in higher latitude.

Q-14

With the growing demand for rare earth elements, their distribution has become a critical aspect of the global economy. Discuss the distribution of rare earth elements across the world, their uses, and the environmental impact of their extraction.

Rare earth elements are called 'rare' because they occur less commonly compared to other elements.

REE are 17 elements consisting of Lanthanide series ⊕ Yttrium ⊕ Scandium.

Distribution of REE

- ① India has 6% of REE (5th largest in the world)
- ② China: maximum reserve & Production (~80% of production)
- ③ Vietnam (18%) and Brazil (15%) of reserves.

④ Other Countries like Australia, USA etc also possess it in lesser quantity.

Uses of REE

① In Electronics equipment

- ↳ LEDs
- ↳ Electric vehicles
- ↳ mobile & Laptop etc.

② Defense equipment

- ↳ Precision striking missiles.
- ↳ Nuclear devices.

③ Health

- ↳ MRI machines
- ↳ Electrocardiography.

④ Space

- ↳ Satellites ex: Chandrayan-3
- ↳ International Space Station

⑤ Semiconductor Industry & Quantum Computing

Environmental impacts on Extraction

- ① Radioactivity of REEs can influence local humans & Biodiversity.
- ② Huge water requirement in some processes ex: Yttrium extraction
- ③ Occur in low concentration: So huge quantity has to be dug in
⇒ habitat destruction
- ④ Polluting rivers & water bodies nearby: chemicals used in extractions flow into these.
- ⑤ Recently India was included in mineral security partnership led by USA. It is positive step in democratization of extraction of REEs.

Q 15

What are the geographical & economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, & how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India & different parts of the world?

Sugar industry in India & world depends on various factors ranging from climate, raw materials, transport, labour etc.

Geographical factors & location

- ① Raw materials: As sugarcane is a weight losing material so industries are set up in nearby location to raw materials
eg: Uttarpradesh, sugar mills
- ② water availability: should

be there which is used in
processing of raw sugar.

③ Fertile soil for growth of
Sugarcane
e.g. Maharashtra.

④ Climate: Sugarcane is a
tropical crop. It needs high
temperature & good water.

Economic factors & locations

① labour availability: Cheap
labour is needed for this labour
intensive sector.

e.g. Bihar workers in Maharashtra

② Ports: should be nearby for
export purpose & machinery
import purpose.

- ③ Infrastructure like road, warehouses
- ④ Fuel like Coal, Bagasse etc. at cheap rate

Contribution in growth of industry in India & world

- ① Transfer of Expertise : about process of sugarcane processing
- ② Trade of goods produced -
- ③ Temperate regions : Sugarbeet is used instead of sugarcane
- ④ more research & development through collaboration
- ⑤ Labour movement

Sugar Industry has shifted away from high developed to developing nations because of labour cost & other factors -

Q16 Tourism in the hilly states is threatening to exceed the ecological carrying capacity of the region. Analyze the factors contributing to this trend & evaluate the potential environmental impacts of this phenomenon. What measures can be taken to ensure sustainable tourism in these states.

Ecological Carrying Capacity can be defined as maximum limit up to which resources of a region can be used without causing significant damages to ecology.

Factors Contributing to exceeding of ECC

- ① unsustainable infrastructure development ^(rvct) in ecologically sensitive zones
- ② poor land use planning •
 - eg. Developing houses on slopes of hills for tourists accommodation.

- ③ plastic pollution by insensitive tourists ex: Vaishno devi area.
- ④ poor waste management & Segregation
 ↳ No standard operating procedure followed.
- ⑤ Overcrowding of tourists ⇒ pressure on local community, flora & fauna.

Potential environmental impact

- ① flooding: Infrastructure devt. may trigger outburst of glacial lakes
 ex: 2013 Kedarnath flood.
- ② Biodiversity destruction: Habitat destruction changing animals behaviour
 ex: Snow leopard

- ③ Destroying uniqueness of Scenic beautiful landscape. ex: Toshimath Sinking.
- ④ Affecting the route of Migratory Species ex: Central Asian flyways.

Measures that can be taken

- ① Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) declaration as per Supreme Court's order.
- ② Land use planning & Hazard mapping
→ using Satellites by ISRO.
- ③ Awareness & Sensitization of tourists.
— Incentivising them with some benefits.
- ④ Forest research institute should be given more funding.
- ⑤ Local Community participation

· Madhav Gadgil Committee report regarding maintaining sanctity of hilly areas should be implemented.

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Q-17

What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India?

Mangroves are salt tolerant plants found in the ecotone areas (boundary between land and water body).

Geographical factors & Mangrove vegetation

- ① Estuaries on the ~~east~~ western Coast → Rich ground for mangrove plants, as fresh river water replenishes nutrients regularly.
- ② Deltas on eastern coast :
Ideal ground for mangroves
eg. Sundurban mangroves
(Ganga & Brahmaputra rivers)

- ③ Shape of Coastlines : Coast with indentations are more favourable
e.g. Eastern Coast
- ④ Coastline of Emergence & Submergence
more favourable Emergence
- ⑤ Brackish water : Neither pure fresh water nor pure Salty water is needed.
- ⑥ Tidal currents : regularly intermix the waters & increase fertility of soil.

Climate change & threat to mangrove vegetation

- ① Severe intensity of Cyclones
destroy the mangroves.
e.g. Hudhud cyclone in Vizag

② Temperature of ocean water increasing

→ may harm mangroves as adaptation takes time.

③ Severe rain & flooding:

Changes Salinity of water bodies

→ may harm plants.

④ Variability in river water
draining in coastal areas due
to glacial melting.

⑤

Steps that can be taken

↳ Adaptation measures by community
living nearby.

↳ Global Cooperation: Reducing
climate warming (es: Paris deal

↳ Satellite imagery & planning ^{strict adherence}.

mangroves are unique vegetation &
protect coasts from harm of cyclones.
They should be preserved with great
priority.

Q8

Although desert landscapes across the world reflect many similarities, the process of desertification is influenced by local factors. Elaborate with suitable examples.

Desertification refers to spread of desert like situation in Arid and semi arid & humid areas.

Desert landscape similarity across world

- ↳ Sahara desert increasing
- ↳ Thar desert "
- ↳ Mohave desert, U.S.A

All lie along $35^{\circ} - 40^{\circ}N$ on western coast of continents.

Influence of local factors on desertification

- ① Deforestation : It loosens the soil & causes it to convert in sand if adequate

Care is not given. e.g.: Aravalli range.

② Over irrigation: leads to Salinity via Capillarity

e.g.: Haryana & Punjab

③ Stagnation of salty water due to poor drainage $\Rightarrow$ Salts get deposited on surface as water evaporates.

④ Land use change: Urbanization & destruction of green ecosystem
e.g.: Bangalore city development

⑤ Flooding & drought due to climate change introduced by Anthropogenic activity.

e.g.: California's drought.
Southern Europe drought.

- ⑥ Mining: overexploitation of green areas & leaving it without rehabilitation
eg: Jharkhand, Odisha

measures to be taken to fight desertification

- ↳ ① Afforestation
 ② Contour farming on hilly areas
 ③ Reducing irrigation
 ④ Providing proper drainage channels
 ⑤ Gypsum to wash Salty fields

Great green wall initiative
 of Sahel region in Africa is great
 step in reversing desertification.

Q-19 How does the 69th CAA led to Delhi's Dual Governance dilemma? Discuss its implication on Cooperative federalism as envisaged in the Constitution.

→ 69th CAA added Article 239 AA into Constitution & provided a special status to Delhi owing to its strategic importance.

Delhi's Dual governance dilemma

① Leutenant Governor (LG)'s domain:

Public order, police and Land to be administered by ~~the~~ Central government through LGs.

② Except above three matters State (UT) government can frame law on any subject mentioned in State list & Concurrent list

- ③ However ~~final~~ final approval on laws and regulations is given by LG (No time limit presented) & can also reserve it for president.
- ④ Administration on day to day basis
LG & democratically elected CM
have confusion & differences over who should deal with what matter eg: Sending teachers to foreign for training.
- ⑤ Supreme Court in many judgements have said that LG should act on aid & advice of CM & Council of minister. But this is not followed in letter & spirit
- (Recent ordinance giving more power to LG over administrative officers in UT)

Implications on Cooperative federalism

- ① Article 1: India is a ^{Union of States} federal republic
- ② Undermines representative democracy
- ③ sets bad precedent.
- ④ Citizen's services affected
e.g. water supply.
- ⑤ Violation of Bommai Case 1997
which said federalism as
'Basic feature' of Constitution.

Way forward

- ↳ Strict adherence to SC cases
- ↳ dialogue, discussion
- ↳ Cooperation & leaving behind vested interests.
- ↳ Amending Article 331AA to give CM more power

"Cooperative federalism is the only way for survival of Indian democracy" → Sarkar's Commission.

Q-20

How did Mahatma Gandhi's participation in the Khilafat non cooperation mov. illustrate his ability to connect diverse issues & mobilize different communities towards a common cause? To what extent did the Khilafat mov. achieve its objective?

Ans

Khilafat - Non Cooperation movement was started in 1920s against the twin objective of reversing Khilafat & Punjab wrongs committed by Britishers.

Mahatma Gandhi & his ability to connect & mobilize ideas & people

① Leadership Quality : MG learnt lesson in his South African satyagraha & it reflected in Khilafat movement.

② Opportunist: MA saw this movement as golden opportunity to bring Hindus & Muslims together.

③ Diverse ideas: Gandhi mobilized Moderates, extremists, & revolutionaries, e.t.c together in this movement

④ Feeling of Nationalism was strengthened with this unity

⑤ brought women, untouchables, peasants into full focus
⇒ shows his understanding of mass psychology.

Evaluation of Khilafat move

Positives

- ① Massive participation of all section of society.
- ② Teaching novel method of Satyagrah through non violence
- ③ women empowerment.

Negative

- ① ~~NCM~~ NCM was withdrawn by Gandhi due to Chauri-Chaura incident $\Rightarrow$ irked many nationalist & people doubted method of non violence
- ② Muslims were united for selfish interests & after Khilafat question disappeared Muslims also left movement.

Despite limitations NCM-Khilafat was significant in awakening masses for future struggle.