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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eug	Registration Number	1083896.
Center	ORN	Date	28 June.

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10

चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The Dravidian art and architecture began with the Pallavas where it progressed from
rock-cut → monolithic → structural temples

However, it reached its zenith during the period of Cholas who ruled from 9th - 11th century.

Features

- ↳ Magnanimous Vimans
- ↳ Adhamandap, mahamandap and mandimandap around the garbhagriha
- ↳ huge walls surrounding the temples
- ↳ Tall copulams higher than any seen before.
- ↳ Intricate carvings of stucco on the Vimans of the temples.
- ↳ There were paintings on the walls of the temples.

↳ Even the chola Sculpture were very famous particularly these of Nataraj made out of bronze

The contribution of cholas in the field of Dravidian art and Architecture is by no means miniscule. If anything they have left an unerasable mark on the history of India.

It is in light of these that the chola group of temple including the likes of Rameswaram temple have been included in the list of UNESCO world heritage sites

2. Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties formed an important one. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन की प्रमुख विरासतों में, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता ने एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Struggle for independence in India span over many years hence it was inevitable to leave a rich legacy behind with components like equality, upliftment, Secularism, civil liberties etc.

Civil liberties

- Freedom of Press

From the time of Raja Ram Mohan Roy there have been agitations for freedom of press.

- Right to vote

There was demand for universal franchise in India long before it was a reality in Britain.

- Fundamental and human rights as enumerated by the Nelson report

- women empowerment as was evident from Laxmi Bai demanding for women the right to vote for equality
- Education
from the time of moderates to the extremists the demand for greater investment in education was constant.
- Right to Development
The national development commission was established and demands from the Indian working class.
eg:- Bombay Plan.

The struggle for independence was not unidimensional focusing only on one aspect of breaking away from the British but was a wholesome endeavour which tried to be inclusive in all aspects.

3. The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

1884-85 के बर्लिन सम्मेलन ने विभिन्न प्रकार से अफ्रीका में विभाजन का आधार तैयार किया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Nothing operates in silos and every action has repercussions which may not be evident now but in future. Similar was the case with the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 which set the stage for the Scramble in Africa.

It was a result of the annexation of Congo by King Leopold of Belgium and ~~hence~~ ^{also} the desire of other European powers to have colonies in Africa.

Major outcomes

- Niger valley was divided between France^(N) and Britain^(S)
- Right to navigation in the valley
- Congo was under King Leopold but it was open to investment

- The colonizers were to look into the development of Africa within their respective sphere of influence.
- A commission was formed to ensure that the guidelines were followed.
- A network was developed that would enable the distribution of territories amongst the European powers.

With the increasing slave trade and the demand for resource in the background of emerging production in the Europe, the European powers wanted more and using the Berlin committee distribution scrambled for the remaining territories in Africa.

4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10

बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

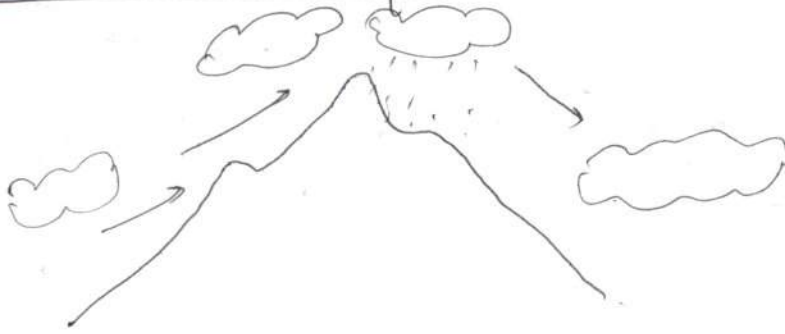
A cloudburst happens when there is sudden precipitation of 100 mm ^{at least} in a short period of time over a small area.

As per the reports by IPCC, the events of cloud burst are bound to increase and intensify with the climate change.

effects

- flash floods
- soil erosion
- loss of life eg:- Kedarnath
- loss of property due to landslides
- urban floods.
- destruction of infrastructure such as power lines etc.
- loss of livelihood
- Ecological damage.

In India, the events of cloud burst are more frequent in the Himalayas because:



① Orographic nature of rainfall
As the water vapour rises and the temp decrease there is saturation and hence rain

② Climate change

warmest temperature over the Himalayas allow air to carry more moisture increasing the intensity of cloud burst

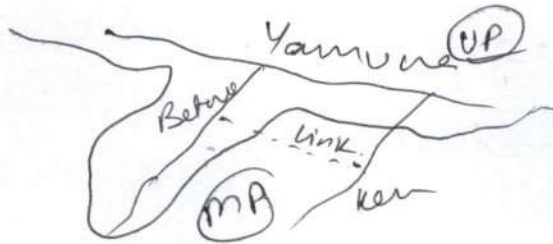
Cloud bursts are one of the many natural disasters but its impact has multiplied due to climate change. There is a need to focus on an integrated approach to manage this along with awareness generation and early warning systems.

5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10

केन-बेतवा लिंक परियोजना की क्षमता के बावजूद, इसके कार्यान्वयन में अनेक चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Ken Betwa link project spanning over the states of UP Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is one of the links identified under the National Perspective Plan.

It aims to take excess water from Ken and supply it to Betwa to provide water security to the region of Bundelkhand.



Potential

- Ground water recharge
- Ecological restoration
- Drinking water security in Bundelkhand
- water during winter months (Rabi)

- Control farmer suicide due to increased production.

Challenges

- Kren is at a lower level than Betwa, ~~but~~ lifting of water before supply is expensive.
- Submergence of the Panna Tiger Reserve.
- Disturbance in the pattern of life of ghazals and other species.
- habitat fragmentation
- loss of biodiversity.

There is need to reconsider the social and ecological impact of the project and if possible to solve the issues of Bundelkhand, nature based solutions should be explored.

6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Coal is important for the energy security of India due to which India is the 2nd largest importer of coal despite having 4th largest reserves.

Issues

⇒ Production

↳ Quality: most of the coal is of non coking grade and has excess of ash and sulphur content.

↳ distribution: located mostly on the eastern side of the Peninsula which accounts for more than 60% of the production

↳ Outdated technology for extraction of coal and dangerous means such as bat hole mining are being used.

- ↳ Monopoly of PSU until recently.
- ↳ Delay in environmental clearance and allocation of ~~blocks~~ mines for exploration is replete with corruption.

⇒ Supply

- ↳ Expensive to transport from source to market
- ↳ mostly transported on railways which has delays

Way forward / Steps taken

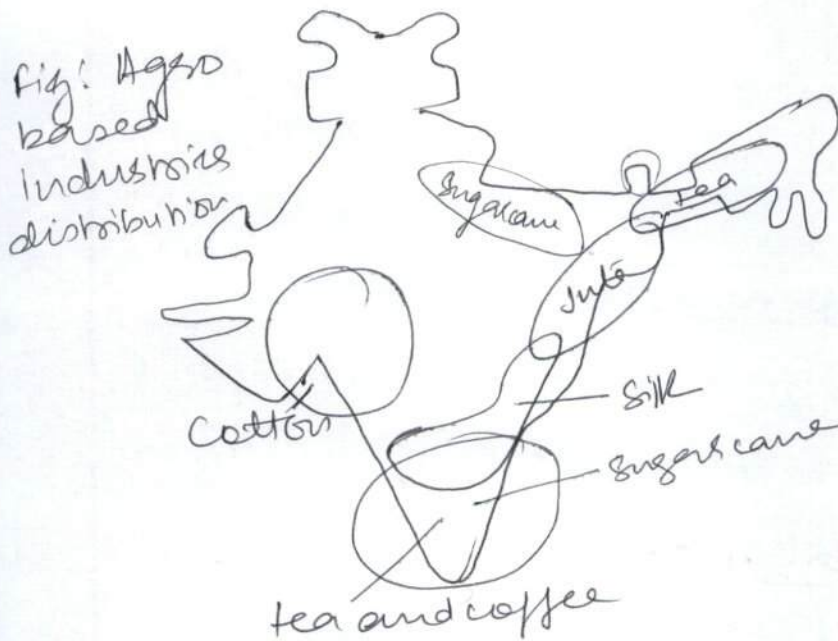
- competitive bidding for coal blocks
- allow to sell excess coal in market
- Single window clearance.
- timely social Impact Assessment to look for alternatives

The government has taken steps to solve the issues of coal production and supply in light of energy crisis's but implementation must be strong.

7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 10

भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

India has diversity in the geographical context and hence can support a range of industries based on agriculture which employ a large section of the population.



Cotton in the black soil regions of the peninsula

Jute on the eastern side mostly in the state of West Bengal

Sugarcane in UP, TN etc.

Tea in north east and the southern Peninsula.

Coffee in south India is state of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu which is mainly exported.

Bilk in TN, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc which have respective GI Tags.

Issues

- Small scale of production and lack of capital
- unable to access infrastructure for efficiency
- Digital divide leading to loss of market reach.
- Lack of awareness about the outreach programs of government.
- Seasonal nature of production

Way forward

- Promoting self help groups to enable access to capital and hence modernisation of production line
- FPOs.
- Awareness campaigns
- Digital empowerment eg:- Bharatnet.

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

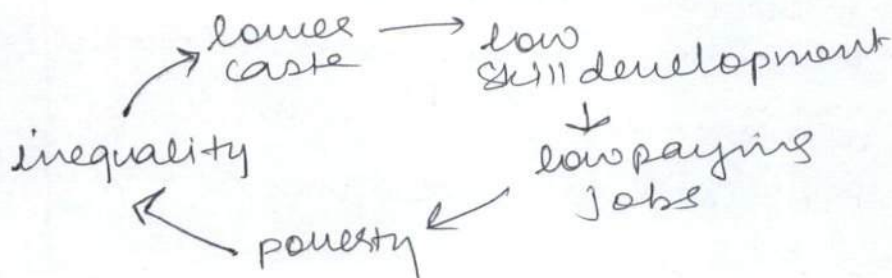
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है।
विवेचना कीजिए।

The caste system is unique to India and has a deep mark on our history and culture which cannot be unseen.

It may be pointed out that as per the recent multidimensional poverty index 5/6 multidimensionally poor people in India are from the lower caste.

Caste & Poverty & Inequality

- historically the upper castes were land owners which has persisted.
- caste based jobs still exist such as manual scavenging



- lack of education and access to human development.

- Due to not having land, they have lack of access to financial capital.
- Caste based discrimination is still prevalent which opens up many ways for unequal treatment.
- Lower castes usually work in the informal sector with low paying jobs and hence are trapped in a poverty cycle.

Steps taken

- Art 17
- Reservation in educational institutions and jobs
- Prohibition of Associations Act.

Certain steps have been taken by the government to limit the impact of caste on the development of an individual, however, the effectiveness can be questioned as there are many cases of caste based violence still in existence.

9. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers work in the informal sector and the unorganized sector of the economy. India has a considerable population of domestic workers as has been pointed out by ILO.

Issues

- lack of job security
- no standard for minimum wage
- bad working conditions
- long working hours
- not in the social security net of the government.
- forced migration.
- unorganized.
- child labour is prevalent
- mostly women earn way less than men. (wage gap)
- lack of data about them.

Measures

- organization and union formation.
- Convention 189 needs to be ratified.
- sensitization of employers.
- learn from best practices around the world such as Hong Kong and Philippines.
- Setting up of minimum wage standards.
- awareness generation about their rights
- rehabilitation of child labourers and access to education.

The step to create a dashboard of informal sector workers is a step in the right direction but more specific interventions for the domestic workers are needed as they form a major chunk of the workforce in India. India being a mujare state should not be on the backfoot in this matter.

10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. (150 words) 10

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India was one of the first nations to adopt a population control policy and rightly so as was the need of the time.

However, there have been gender disparities in the impact of population control measures, such as:

- The burden of using bitter control is mostly on the females.
- As per NFHS 5 data, more than 50% of the sterilization was in females.
- Due to the wish for a male child the 'missing women' have increased due to illegal abortion which also puts the life and health of mother in danger.
- abandoning of mines and worthless child have increased.

- lack of access to contraceptives and family planning measures.

Changes required

- Men have to take equal part in the population control and should go for vasectomy
- change in mindset towards the girl child
- Bodily autonomy of the women should be respected and abortion should be reconsidered for legalising.
- Increased access to contraceptives and family planning counselling.
- Focus on human development rather than coerced population control.

As per recent estimates the Total fertility rate of India is at 2.0, which is below the replacement level hence now is the time for human development to utilize the demographic dividend.

11. Examine the impact of the Sramana tradition on the Vedic religion and its relation with the emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sects.

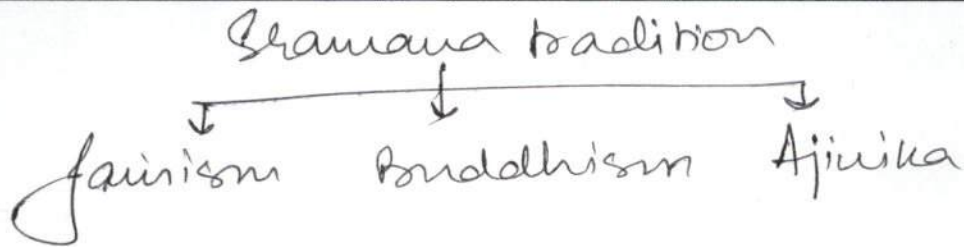
(250 words) 15

श्रमण परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा आजीवक संप्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition was an anti-vedic tradition that developed alongside the vedic school of thought and more so as a reaction to it.

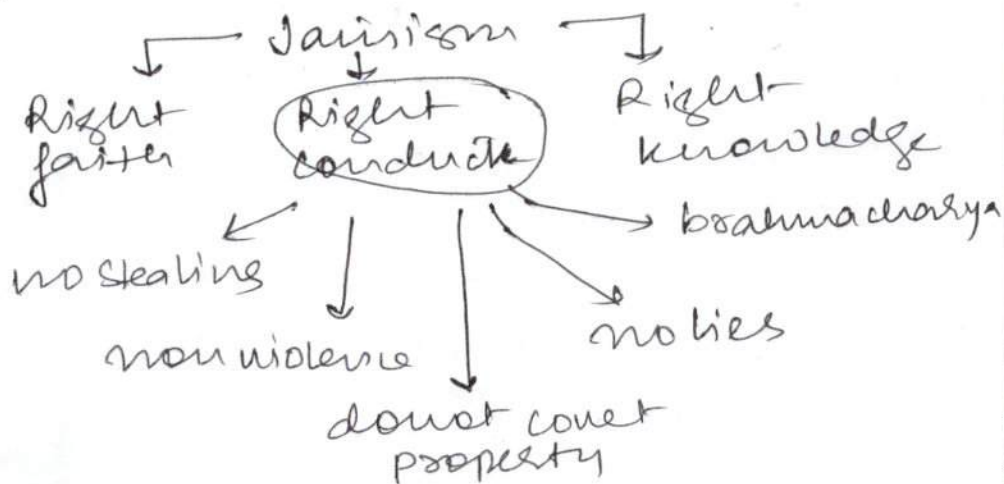
Impact on vedic religion

- did not discriminate on the basis of birth
- used local language of the people
- enable people to change their social standing
- Simplified the concept of truth which had been made complex by rituals and sacrifices in the vedic religion.
- against sacrifices which was prevalent in vedic religion and was a cause of loss of capital to the masses.
- meditation focused.



Ajivika sect was based on the concept of niyati and was deterministic in nature.

Jainism emerged before Buddhism and they were ascetics who renounced the world to attain nirvana and practised it on an extreme scale. Used Pali.



It was a way of life. Did not believe in God and attaining salvation was the goal via extreme penance

Buddhism did not deal with the metaphysical and focused on the individual Centers

world is
full of
suffering

cause of
suffering:
desire

remove
desire
to remove
suffering

8
fold
path

focused on middle path:

Both Jainism and Buddhism were started by Kshatriyas of the varna system as a reaction to the Brahmana orthodoxy and domination in vedic religion.

They accepted all the people of the society and hence were very popular at a time when the people were tired of the rituals and sacrifices and confused by the Upanishads which were too complex to understand.

12. Shed light on the use of symbols and symbolic language by Mahatma Gandhi for both, integrating masses into the National Movement and against social evils. (250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी द्वारा राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन में जनता को लामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The Gandhian era of the freedom struggle is markedly different from the others due to the involvement of the masses on a magnificent scale.

He did not work only for freedom but also against social evils such as inequality, poverty, caste oppression etc and for this he used various symbols to integrate the masses.

① Salt

It is one thing that every Indian used and by taxing salt production the British were impacting each and every individual. Thus Gandhi ji chose it to be the symbol of civil disobedience movement to make it a people's movement.

① Attire

Gandhiji never wore the western attire with the masses to prove that he's one of them and propagate unity

② Charkha and Khadi as symbols of self sufficiency (Atmanishthas) and these were part of the times when no major movement was taking place.

6) Local languages were propagated and used by the Congress provincial committees on its recommendation to involve the people more

7) Fasts as the non violent means to register a protest along with walking etc

8) Satyagraha as his means of attaining independence so that all the sections of the society can participate.

9) He used himself as a symbol. to be the guide of the thousands who looked up to him. He used this to get rid of caste discrimination by eating food cooked by them and sitting among the ~~status~~ depressed classes.

Gandhi ji was an ardent believer in the principles the means should not be compromised for ends which was evident from the Chauri Chaura incident which symbolised the primacy of non violence in the freedom struggle.

Mahatma Gandhi's life as well as him as an individual ~~are~~ a symbol in themselves which can be looked upto. ~~as per the~~

13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. (250 words) 15

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The carnatic wars were a series of wars between the English and the French which decided who was to be the major power in India.

1st Carnatic war

war in Europe between the English and the French which was brought to India when the English captured some French ships in Arabian Sea and Dupleix took offence. It ended with Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

2nd Carnatic war

Involvement of European powers in succession to Hyderabad where two parties were supported by French and the other two by English. Eventually, French were defeated and Muhammad Ali succeeded to throne of Hyderabad. Dupleix resigned after treaty of

Pondicherry.

3rd Carnatic war

The six year war in Europe was the cause which was ended with Treaty of Paris.

The Battle of Wandiwash in 1760 was a deciding defeat for the French in India and after this war the French colonies were limited to Pondicherry and they left India to form Indonesia.

Factors that led to the success of the British against the French in India

- ① Border issues at home within for French from which Britain was free.
- ② Able commanders and continuous leadership for English which the French lacked.

- 3) Better navy of English.
- 4) The control over the French company by the state was immense whereas the East India company being a private body had a free hand to manage their affairs.
- 5) The English were able to get capital and resources from Bengal whereas the French had limited territorial control which did not give enough revenue.

With the close of the Carnatic wars it was decided that the English were to be supreme imperial power in India.

14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in the 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted.

(250 words) 15

1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

An extreme form of regionalism which manifested itself in the form of a secessionist movement was the cause of crisis in Punjab in 1980s.

causes

- Population composition of the state after partition.
- Taking away of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh changed the demography.
- Demand for Sikh place were there but they became violent and demanded Khalistan.

- water sharing between the States.

The Khalistan movement emerged as a terrorist outfit who made the Golden Temple as their base and operation Blue star was launched to control the situation.

In the process the religious place was damaged as a result of which the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was assassinated.

To ensure peace then, Rajiv Gandhi signed an agreement with the head of the Organisation stating

- Return of Chandigarh to Punjab
- Repeal of AFSPA
- Compensation to those that were impacted.
- Resolution of water sharing

disputes between the states.

The peace was not immediate and the violence continued but with sustained efforts from the military, the situation was able to stabilise after years.

15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India.

(250 words) 15

भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India lies in the tropical and sub tropical region and hence has ample capacity for solar power installation.

India has set a target for 500 GW of renewable energy by 2030 of which 300 GW is expected to come from solar.

India contributes about 6.5% to the total global installed capacity of solar power.

Fig. Distribution of installed solar capacity in India



There are plans to set up large solar farms in the Ladakh region as well.

Mostly western and southern region of India have the major solar capacity installations with the addition of Renmin Madhya Pradesh. Ladakh region is a prospective site.

Challenges

- The Photovoltaic cell modules are mostly imported hence burden of an exchequer.
- Lack of availability 24x7 of solar power
- large transmission and distribution losses
- End of life PV cell, no capacity to recycle.
- Use up land when it's scarce

- lack of skilled technicians for timely maintenance

Steps taken to promote solar power in India:

- PM KUSUM.
 - ↳ Stand alone } solar pumps.
 - ↳ grid connected }
- One world, One sun, One grid initiative
- National solar mission
- Make in India
- Atal Jyoti Yojana for solar powered street lights.
- Incentives for rooftop solar in houses & institutions.
- RPOs

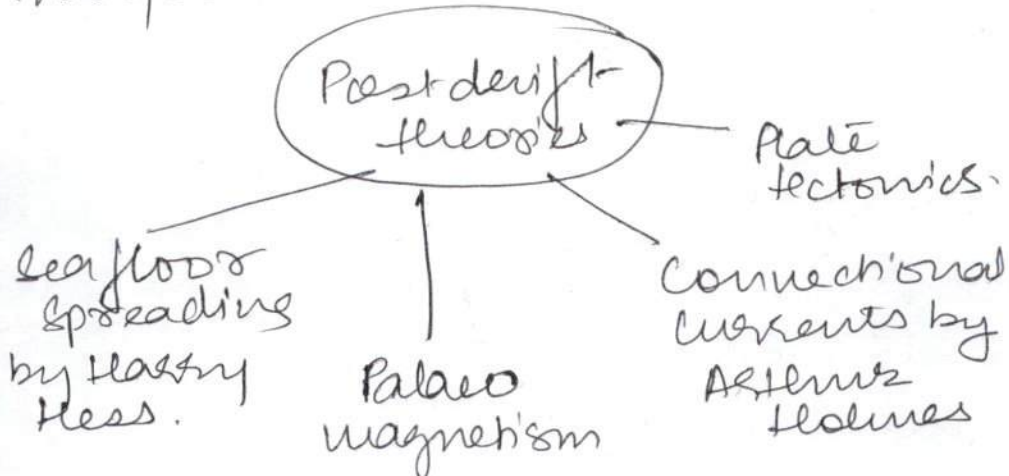
India has recently added to its solar power capacity and is on the way to achieve the targets set by it for itself.

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

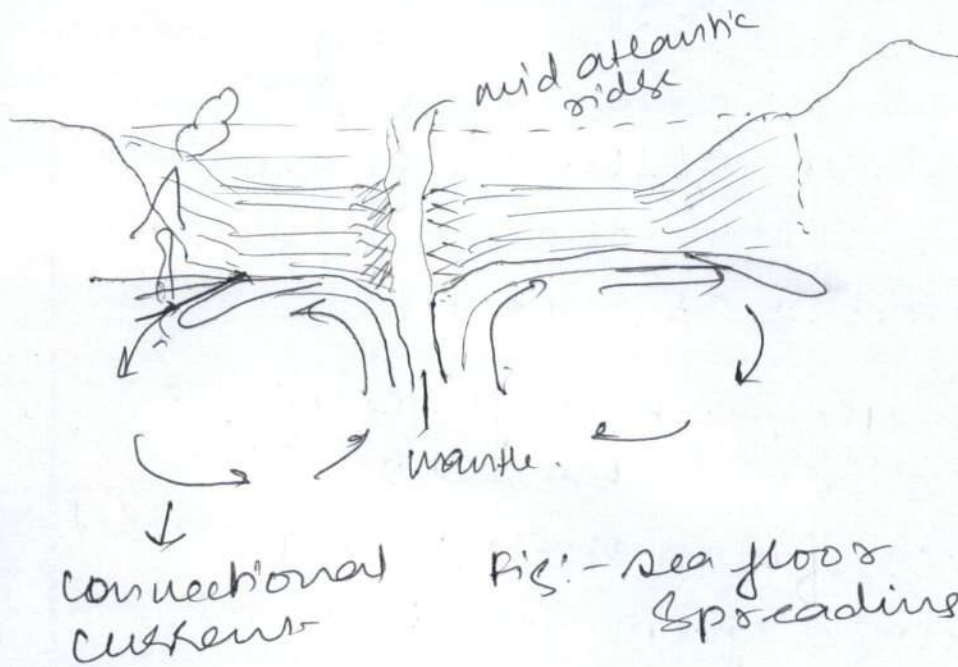
(250 words) 15

महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

The Continental Drift theory was proposed by Alfred Wegener who provide ample evidence to support it but could not explain the cause of the movement which was his major criticism.



The three contributions of sea floor spreading, connectional current and paleo magnetic evidence supported the Plate tectonics theory.



Sea floor spreading maintained that the crust formed was equivalent to crust consumed which was proved by study that sediments got thicker away from mid atlantic oceanic ridge.

Convectional current provided that magma comes up from the ridges and solidifies, pushing the crust away from the ridge which the downward current pulls down and is consumed forming volcanoes & mountains.

There were similar layers of rock ^{having} magnetic properties along the two sides of the ridges which showed the changing polarity and acted as a fossil.

Thus the past drift theories which were based on the ocean floor mapping provided a new perspective to the distribution of continents and oceans as the plates tectonic theory. It divides earth into major and some minor plates.

The fact that there are mid oceanic ridges in all the ocean and not just the atlantic is a testament to it.

It also explained the volcanoes (mostly) and the earthquake belts of the world.

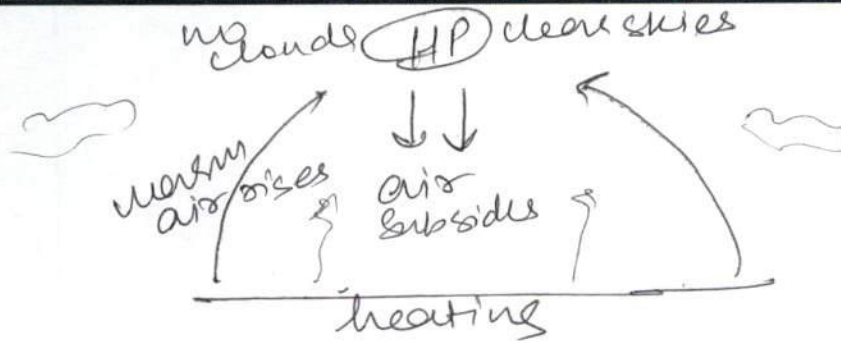
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. (250 words) 15

हीट वेव्स की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में हीट वेव्स के विकास के लिए अनुकूल परिस्थितियों और उनसे संबद्ध स्वास्थ्य प्रभावों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Heat waves are conditions when the temperatures are higher than expected for a period of five days or more.

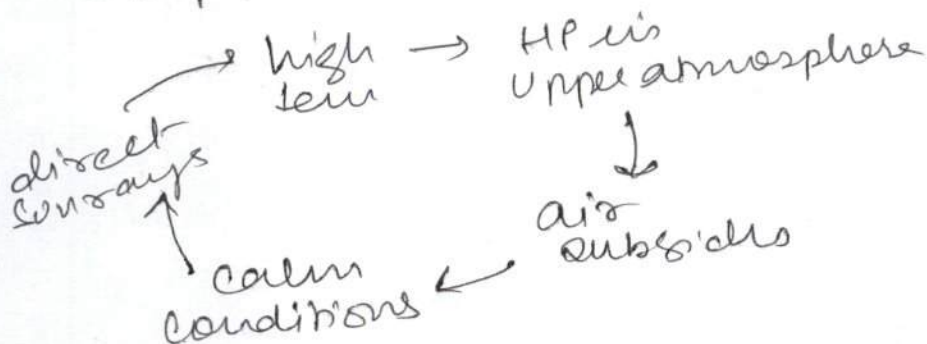
It has been predicted that with global warming the general temperature of the earth is rising and the events of heat waves are to intensity more and be more frequent with the climate change eg:- USA.

Heat waves are formed by what is termed as a heat dome effect where due to high pressure the air subsides and cannot escape.



Conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India

- ① Tropical and subtropical country.
- ② High pressure in the upper atmosphere
- ③ clear skies, hence direct rays of sun leading to a feedback loop



Health impacts of heat waves

- heat stroke.
- dehydration, weakness.
- increased cardiovascular risks.
- increased ozone and hence increased pollution harming the lungs as well.
- low productivity.

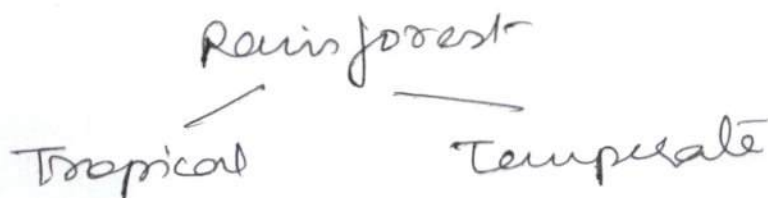
18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. (250 words) 15

विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests are the most rich in biodiversity on land and are a source of carbon sequestration.



Fig:- Distribution of rainforests



Characteristics

- Dense vegetation
- layers - emergent
 - main canopy
 - undergrowth
 - ground level.
- heavy Rainfall $> 200 \text{ cm}$
- high temperature $20-25^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- non-fertile soil due to leaching and erosion
- mixed vegetation, no stands of one species in tropical rain forest
- host of rich biodiversity
-)

Threats faced by tropical rainforest

- Logging eg:- Teak, Sal.
- Animal ranches
- Slash and burn agriculture
- Climate change → forest fires
 - ↓
 - increasing temperature
 - ↘ changed rainfall patterns and magnitude
- clearing of forest for development activities
- clearing of forest for agriculture to provide food security.

There needs to be a balance between the needs of the humans and what nature can provide. Focus should be on Sustainable Consumption and Production to ensure the survival of humans.

19. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian cities are by no means homogeneous and with this heterogeneity there comes its own set of problems and benefits.

How cities are mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality & exclusion in rural areas?

- caste based marriages
- caste based occupation
- wage gap for men and women
- women migrating for marriages.
- sexual assault on women in public spaces

- Religion based violence
- caste activities.
- ghettoization
- rise of crime due to overpopulation and unemployment
- marginalization of women and children who mostly work in informal sectors
- lower caste in low paying jobs due to lack of skill.

How fault lines for future conflict are created?

- sons of soil doctrine.
- violence against migrants from Bihar and UP in Maharashtra.
- gender based violence
- fear citing ~~for~~.

→ Regionalisation tendencies within the cities.

There is a need to work on the mindset of the people and identify the larger problems such as unemployment which causes migration rather than having bandaid solutions.

upgrading the skills of the citizen is an utmost necessity to ensure that the social status of people changes and education is necessary to increase their understanding of situations and sensitivity to issues.

20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of increasing interconnectedness and interaction between the countries by movement of capitals, goods and services.

Globalisation has a social, cultural and ideological aspect to it as well.

The tribal population that forms nearly 0.6% of the Indian population has not remained unaffected by the onslaught of globalisation.

Negative impact

~ Alienation from the land
due to forced removal to make space for multinational companies is

the name of development
eg:- Vedanta copper case.

- They lose their customary rights on land due to lack of documentation.
- Illiteracy has created a divide and they cannot stand for their rights
- most minerals are in tribal belts, hence evictions and no promise of resettlement.
- working in low paying jobs due to lack of skill development.

Positive Impact

- Identity on the global stage with step line administration etc.
- changing lifestyle and accommodation is modern

Society eg:- GOAL
going online as leaders.

- Diversified economy

Steps taken:

- Forest Act
- PESA Act

India has done well on this front by adopting a mixed approach of assimilation and isolation. The tribal Panchayat should be maintained while giving them the opportunity to develop by choice.