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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1361130
Center	ONLINE	Date	14/08/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2	10		उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
3	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
4	10		इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
5	10		3. All questions are compulsory.
6	10		सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
7	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
8	10		प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
9	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
10	10		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।
11	15		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
12	15		प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
13	15		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
14	15		उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
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 of temple architecture began with the Pallavas (6-9th century AD) but acquired its mature form under Cholas (11th century AD).

Dravidian Art-Architecture under Cholas

① Towering Vimanas - The size of Vimanas increased to give a majestic aura.

Eg. Brihadeswara Temple, Tanjore is the largest temple of India

② Gopurams -

an important feature under the

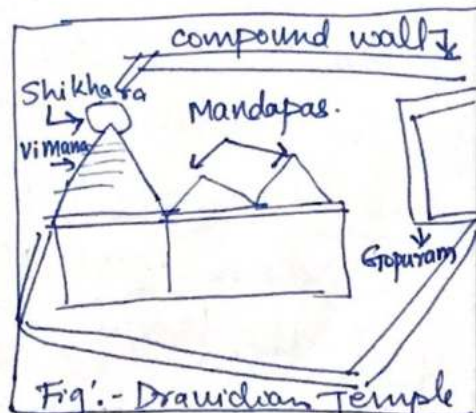


Fig.:- Dravidian Temple

Cholas, some propurams were even bigger than the Unianas.

③ Equisitely sculpted — The pillars were ornate with sculptures and engravings. The Dravapalas with fierce gesture were found in all Dravidian temples.

④ Bronge Art — Bronge sculpture especially of Nataraja in temples reached its excellence.

⑤ Portrait Sculpture Frescos — The temple had wall art with stories from mythology.

The Living Chola Temples which include Beahadreshwara Temple, Tanjore; Airalteshwara Temple and Langaikondapuram Temple are part of UNESCO heritage.

This is a proof of the zenith of Dravid Art and Architecture.

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 Indian freedom movement which led to the birth of nationalism also supported the idea that its citizens enjoy freedom of political and civil rights.

Struggle for civil liberties

① Freedom of Press — This was demanded from early 19th century by Raja Ram Mohun Roy.

Continued to be a major demand of freedom struggle with Bal Gangadhar Tilak being charged of sedition and imprisoned twice over writing in newspaper.

② Equality before law — The national

leaders demanded equality in court orders and punishments. Demands that provisions like Europeans being tried by Europeans be removed was made. (Ilbert Bill Controversy)

③ Right to Education — Freedom struggle also saw demands to promote education. Schools for girls were opened.

④ Against bonded labour — Condition of planted workers and later factory workers was highlighted (Passage of Factory Act 1891).

⑤ Fight against untouchability — Gandhiji highlighted the cause of Harajians, Indian National Congress organised constructive works, Temple Entry Movement.

Thus, the Indian freedom movement laid the bedrock for civil liberties that continue to inspire citizens today.

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।

After the abolition of slavery in 1833, the imperial powers decided to expand their foothold in Africa and started entering into the interior of Africa. This led to the Berlin Conference of 1884-85 where major powers decided to mark their zone of influence in Africa.

Berlin Conference

- ① Britain, ~~Austria Hungary~~ ^{Germany}, ~~Germany~~ ^{France} were part of the Conference.
- France controlled areas of Congo Basin.
- Germany was given areas

in North and Western Africa -
→ Britain had control over
areas in Southern and
Eastern Africa -
→ Italy controlled areas near
Horn of Africa

② The major powers decided
that war had to
be avoided at all cost. All
agreements were to be made
peacefully.

③ No African country was part
of the meeting -

④ Paper Partition - The countries
were partitioned on paper first,
and only later the conquest
took place.

This suggested the Scramble
for Africa evident from the fact
that 30% of countries in Africa have
straight borders - a result of Berlin
conference.

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?

As per India Meteorological Department, a cloud burst is a event in which the rainfall exceeds 10 cm/hour over an area of 20-30 km

A cloudburst is a result of intensified localized rainfall. It is a result of intense heating resulting in rise of convectional currents and rainfall.

Effects ① Intense rainfall - causes damage to life, property, crop failures.

② Flash floods — Trigger floods.
Eg. Kedarnath cloudburst, 2013

③ landslides, Avalanches — Rainfall

can weaken the debris and soil
 ① Glacial lake outburst — Rainfall
 may break moraine damming
 cause glacial lake outburst -
Eg. Such cloudburst also
 have effects on the economy. They
 affect tourism sector and development
 projects in the region.

Cloudburst are frequent in Himalayan region

① Orographic lift — The moisture
 laden wind due to mountains
 are lifted leading to vertical
 development of clouds.

② Terrain — The slopes offer greater
 surface area for heating and
 are heated for longer period of time.
 Such features lead to intense
 heating and thus clouds formed
 with large moisture cause cloudburst.
 The effects of cloudburst maybe
 minimized by mapping water bodies and quick rehabilitation

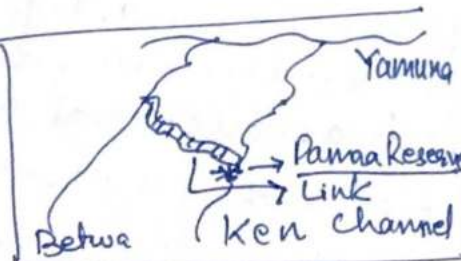
5. Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of the Ken-Betwa Link Project. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

The Interlinking of River Water Project seeks to redistribute the river water between different river basins to reduce events of drought and better water management.

Ken-Betwa Link Project

The water from Ken will be transferred to Betwa.



- ① Reduce the chances of drought in Bundelkhand region
- ② Promote agriculture with better irrigation practices
- ③ Construction of Sardhan Dam canals will ensure better

management of water .

④ Promote employment options

⑤ Serve as a framework
for other link projects -

Challenges

① Land submergence - Construction
of land will submerge land -
an abode of tribal communities

② Affect Panna tiger reserve and
other biodiversity

③ Infrastructural and maintenance
costs are high and investments
remain delayed.

④ Sustainability of link project
is not guaranteed as river
may change its course

⑤ The link project alone is not
a solution to water management.
It should be accompanied with
other practices like rainwater harvesting & bio-
remediation

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?

India has the 5th largest coal reserve in India yet it is an importer of coal. This is attributed to production and supply issues -

Issues

- ① Obsolete Technology - Coal fields do not invest in the latest technologies → production remains limited.
- ② Lack of private participation → reduces efficiency.
- ③ Poor quality → coal produces has high moisture making it brittle, high ash content also makes it unfit for industrial use.
- ④ Land acquisition for coal mining faces hurdles

- ⑤ Transportation costs are
higher as rail network is used.
- ⑥ Coal thefts also add to losses

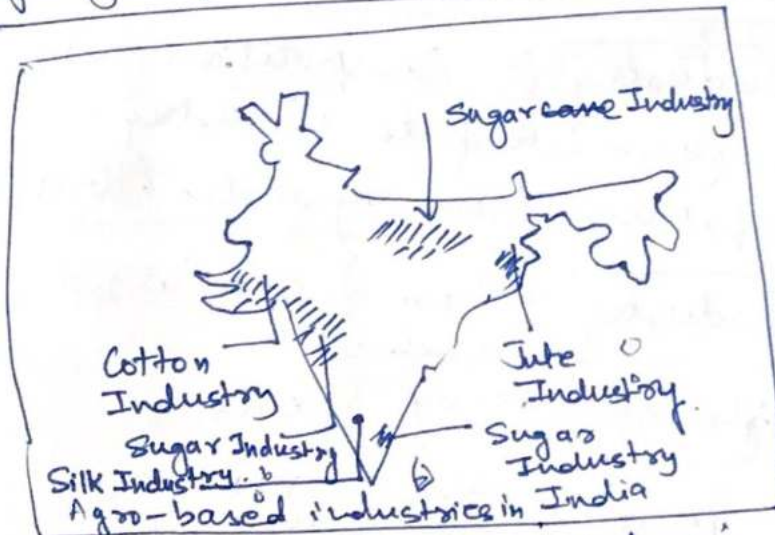
Addressing the issues

- ① The Mineral and Mining Laws
Act and Coal Mining rules has
allowed 100% FDI in coal mining
→ ended captive measure
provision
- ② Foreign investment will bring
better technology
- ③ Use of conveyor belt for
transportation
- ④ SHAKTI - Scheme for Harnessing
and Allocating Koyla Transparently
in India — for auctioning coal
to power producers.
- ⑤ Renewable resource - Use of
solar energy, coal bed methane
to reduce coal usage.
The use of coal needs to be sustainable
to address our energy needs & ecological needs

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।

The agro-based industries use agricultural products as raw materials. After processing the products are market-ready.

Geographical distribution



Cotton Industry - located in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.
Challenges - Decentralized nature
↓
affects quality of fabric produced.

② Handloom industries are less efficient.

③ Fluctuation in cotton price

Sugar Industry ① ^{Fixed} High Remuneration

Price makes industry unprofitable

② Diversion of sugar molasses for ethanol production

③ Rising dues of mills

Jute Industry ① Competition from Bangladesh jute industry

② Competition from synthetic fibres

Silk Industry ① Lack of specialized workers

② High operating costs

Most of the agro-based industries are unorganised. The workers do not have social security. Production remains stagnated with low investment and credit options. Better skilling and use of latest technology can improve productivity and per capita income.

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।

Caste system is a unique feature of Indian society. It places ~~so~~ civic and religious disabilities and practices such as untouchability are in stark opposition to equality.

Caste system in present India
Caste system still leads to poverty and inequality.

- ① The Scheduled Castes have a higher percentage of people under poverty than national average.
- ② Most of the lower castes are employed as labourers in farms or factories.
- ③ Representation in institutions

like IIT, IIM is less than 4%.

④ Cases of Tuberculosis, diarrhoea is more common among lower castes.

⑤ The National Commission on Scheduled Castes has reported an increase in crimes against Scheduled Caste.

↳ Cases of trafficking of girls and abuse are higher among SCs

⑥ Incidents such as lynching, SC students made to sit on floor, SC Sarpanch' not given due respect are still reported.

All these instances point to the fact that inequality in all aspects - economically, socially and politically still persists.

Denial of equal opportunity in health and education pushes lower caste further in poverty. Discrimination as per caste system is against Article 14, 19 and must be ended.

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 primarily women form an important part of workforce and contribute directly and indirectly to nation's Gross Domestic Product.

Issues faced:

- ① Unorganised nature of job - Domestic workers do not enjoy job security, insurance or social security.
- ② Exploitation - Many workers are employed on meagre wages.
3 Timely leave is not granted.
- ③ Abusive Incidents of abuse - Women employed as domestic workers are vulnerable. No platform to raise voice against sexual abuse is available.

- ④ Lack of support from government
— Government does not have data on the number of domestic workers. Many services are hence not available to workers

Measures to be taken

① Social Security Code 2020

Domestic workers have been included under the Social Security Code.

↳ ensure social protection through provident fund, insurance

② Provision of schemes like Ayushman Bharat, enrollment under Ration Scheme will reduce out of pocket expenditure

③ National database and registration of all domestic workers. National union to raise demands.

The domestic workers contribute to female labour force participation rate. Empowering domestic workers is also a means of achieving gender equity.

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।

The population control program in India targets to reduce the fertility rate of women to replacement level of 2.2 per woman.

Gendered population control measures

Schemes are designed targeting women to achieve population control.

① late marriage of girls and spacing between child births is promoted. These schemes are delivered to women.

② Pregnancy control pills are popularised by Anganwadi workers among women.

Gendered impact of population control

① Places burden of population control on women.

② Female foeticide — Pressure to retain small family size in a patriarchal family means that illegal steps of female foeticide is practiced.

③ Health issues — Women undergo unsafe abortions, tubectomy which degrades their health.

Need to change current population control measures.

① Long lasting impact — When both male and female are targeted for population control, the results are more effective.

② Gender equity — It is a step towards equality between males and females.

③ Better health — Promotion of contraceptives like condom among men also helps to reduce risk of sexual diseases.

A comprehensive solution to population control is a means to achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

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।

The Sramana tradition emerged in the 6th century BC in ancient India. It was a response to the Vedic tradition. Instead of reliance on rituals and Vedic texts, it promoted an ascetic and simplicistic life.

Impact of the Sramana tradition

- ① Declined the monopoly of Brahmins over religious traditions — As rituals and Vedic texts were given less importance, Brahmins lost their influence.
- ② Acceptance of Sramana tradition by Kings (Kshatriyas) — Sramana tradition provided an opportunity

to Kshatriyas to challenge
authority of Brahmins.

③ Change in political system
Chandragupta Maurya adopted
Ajivika Sect and Asoka adopted
Buddhism who promoted peace.
Hence, Vedic religion lost
patronization of rulers.

④ Acceptance of different sections
of society → Women and people
of lower castes were also able
to practice Sramana traditions.

⑤ Rise of Vaishyas — Opposition to
cow sacrifice and peace in
state provided boost to trade
and agriculture; hence Vaishyas
rose to prominence.

Emergence of Jainism

It arose in 5th century BC;

popularised by Vardhaman Mahavira.

- He denounced sacrifices, rituals and gave the 5 anuvratas - Acharya (not to steal), Satya, Aparigraha (non-possession), Ahimsa (non-violence) and celibacy

Emergence of Buddhism

- by Gautama Buddha (5th century BC)
- vehemently attacked caste system; did not believe in existence of God.

Emergence of Ajivika sect

- popularised by Makkali Kosala
- believed in destiny or fatalism

Emergence of all these traditions brought reforms in Vedic religion changing its earlier rigid structure.

The emergence of new religion and changes in Vedic religion gave birth to the Indian Civilization of today.

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 entry of Mahatma Gandhi into the freedom struggle in after 1915 brought change in the course of struggle as the movement became a mass movement.

Use of symbols and symbolic language

Gandhiji was aware that the masses had limited capacity to fight against an oppressive state.

Hence, he devised methods through which everyone could participate and at the same time there could be reforms within the society itself.

① Use of Khadi

It symbolised self-reliance and taking pride in oneself. Gandhiji donned a loin-cloth later to associate himself with the masses.

The masses gave up wearing British clothes and Congress leaders as well as farmers wore Khadi.

② Use of Charkha

It symbolised the value of labour. It integrated the masses as all were urged to do their work themselves.

③ Boycott of goods from foreign

Burning of foreign cloths, picketing of liquor shops saw participation of youth, women in large numbers.

④ Hunger-strike, fasts
Gandhiji kept fasts against prevailing injustice. Eg. fast to support cause of Ahmedabad mill workers, fast against communal award, communal riots.

This highlighted issues and urged authorities to take favourable action and made the masses shed evil practices of violence and inequality.

⑤ Cleaning of toilets - Gandhiji himself cleaned toilets to send across the message that it was a job of dignity. This helped reduce the taboo faced by Dalits.

However, Rabindranath Tagore opposed such symbolic ways such as use of charkha and boycott and instead focussed on driving the message of brotherhood. Nevertheless, such actions helped unite the people against British and promoted nationalism.

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 three Carnatic Wars though a fight between the local rulers to acquire throne became a battleground of Anglo-French rivalry

Ist Carnatic War — The French supported the Nawab to depose the sitting ruler. In return the Nawab rewarded the French with territory and money.

IInd Carnatic War — The Englishresent the act of exploiting the rivalry in royal circles to weaken the Nawab in power. In the battle the Nawab was

supported by French, however
lost to the English army.

IIIrd Carnatic War - It was
decisive in establishing the
dominance of English over the
French.

The Battle of Wandiwash
led to the defeat of French
and they lost control over
India.

Factors that resulted in British success

① Lesser political interference - The
British East India Company
managed its administrative
operations and political
ambitions without much
direction from England.

The French Company was
placed under control of French

government and had less autonomy.

② Stability in England - The England government was stable while French government regularly dealt with revolts.

Such disturbance affected easy flow of goods and money for the French company.

③ Naval power and better market in England - England with its naval superiority had access to markets across world. It could easily transport raw material, slaves and cotton products and hence was making more profits.

④ Able generals and soldiers - The English army was under control of generals like Clive, Hector Munro who promised success.

The French's loss of control over India meant that they focused over regions of Indo-China.

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।

The period of post-independence saw some major struggles over linguistic and religious identity, one of the most prominent being the crisis in Punjab.

Issues leading to Punjab crisis

Punjab as a state separate from Haryana was established in 1966. However, all the aspirations and demands were not met.

② Rise of Shriomani Akali Dal which promoted regional identity over national identity.

③ Economic crisis as agricultural productivity declined also led to unrest.

④ Issues over adoption of Punjabi language officially.

⑤ Support from non-state actors - Pakistan supported separatist tendencies amongst Indians and insurgency movement. Funding came from foreign countries to destabilise Punjab.

~~The culmination of crisis~~
⑥ Anandpur Resolution, 1980
The Anandpur Resolution proposed Punjab as a state for Sikhs.

The culmination of the crisis led to major security

issue and activities of leaders like Bhindrawale was an attack on sovereignty of India

Roadmap to peace

It was adopted during the ~~reign~~ of Rajiv Gandhi government (1985-1990).

- ① It agreed to look into the regional issues of Punjab, promised development of the state of Punjab. However, strict action against miscreants who hampered peace was taken.
- ② Under representation of political parties in state election also ensured voices of all were heard.

The resolution of crisis in Punjab was a demonstration of resilience of India as a nation and a reminder to ensure that unity remains preserved.

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।

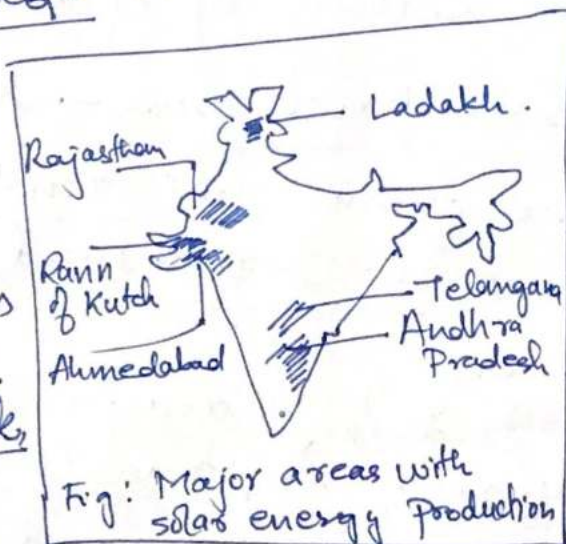
India is ^{ranked} the fifth in the world in terms of the total installed capacity of solar power.

Distribution of Installed capacity

Recently, India has crossed 50 GW in terms of installed capacity.

Gujarat - As a tropical country it has high potential. Mega Solar Park in Gujarat

② Rajasthan



Arid areas provide enough land for solar power generation

③ Sadakh - Cold desert area is suitable for solar power generation

④ One of Asia's largest - solar park has come up in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh

⑤ Andhra Pradesh and Telangana -
Floating solar parks..
eg. in Ramagundam

Challenges in utilisation of solar energy

① Land acquisition issues - Hinders the setting up of solar parks

② Solar panel issues - Solar panel from Vietnam incurs about 15% safeguarded duty raising cost.

India's manufacturing capacity of panel is not able to meet the demand.

③ Low tariffs - Reverse auctioning of power prices has made solar power unfeasible.

↳ lowered investments by private companies, banks have reduced giving loans

④ Maintenance costs like costs of maintaining solar panels, and required skill set of individuals.

⑤ Not stable - climatic conditions change, hence solar power does not offer stable grid

Steps taken by government

① National Solar Mission

60 GW (producers) ① <u>Setting floating solar parks</u> ② <u>Priority sector lending</u> ③ <u>Mega Solar Parks and Solar Hybrid Parks</u>	40 GW (rooftop solar) ① <u>SRISTI scheme</u> (provides incentives) ② <u>Surya Mitra</u> (individuals to help in installation and maintenance) ③ <u>Gross Metering</u> (for better price)
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India has also started International Solar Alliance to promote 1000 GW solar energy across world.

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
by Alfred Wegner in 1920 was
the first attempt to understand
the origin and position of
continents and oceans.

Continental Drift Theory - The
world had a single mass
Pangaea surrounded by a
mega ocean Panthalassa. Around
200 million years ago it broke
into smaller continents which
drifted under influence of tidal
force and polar fleeing force

Post-Drift Theories

⊗ Ocean floor mapping discarded
the Continental Drift theory through

- ① Paleomagnetism - The magnetic properties of rocks on ocean floor revealed that
— rocks on either side of mid oceanic ridges had similar properties
- ② Age of oceanic crust - Oceanic crust nowhere was more than 200 million years old while continents were upto 3000 million years old.

Theories

- ① Sea floor spreading - Given by Hess. It said that at mid ocean ridges lava emerged from interior of Earth. This pushed the existing ridges away as sea floor spread.

The sea floor then subducted beneath continental crust.



- ② Plate Tectonics - Given by McKenzie

Morgan and Parker:- It said
that the crust is divided into
continental and oceanic plate
which move over the asthenosphere.
The asthenosphere is in softened
state and plates drag over it.

③ Super Continental Hypothesis - By
Juzo Wilson.

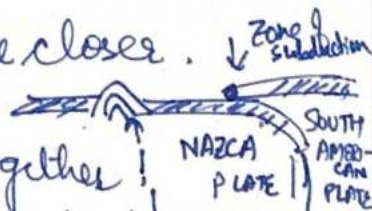
It states that accumulation
of heat in certain areas (hotspots)
creates faults in continent.

creates a sift valley

↓
lava emerges and cools - birth of ocean
floor.

↓
sea spreads and subducts.

↓
continents come closer.



All these theories together
have helped in understanding
the distribution of continents and oceans.
Further, ocean mapping may reveal more information.

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 condition observed during the summer season when temperature of the region becomes abnormally high accompanied by hot winds and dry climate.

Conditions of heat wave.

- ① Temperature above 45°C in any region is a heat wave
- ② Alteration in temperature by more than 5°C from average normal condition is heat wave
- ③ Associated with severe heating of earth, loss of vegetation and drop in rainfall.

Conditions that lead to heat waves

① Change in monsoon pattern - Late arrival of monsoon prolongs summer season leading to heat wave.

② Change in atmospheric condition Sub tropical westerly jet over North India intensifies winds like loo.

③ Urban heat island effect - It means temperature in urban areas is $1-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ higher than rural areas.

↳ due to concretization which absorbs more heat and high buildings which offer more absorption of heat. Such areas are prone to heat waves.

④ Anthropogenic activities -
Deforestation alters rainfall
cycle and devoids areas of natural
shade.
Pollutants absorb more heat and
lower albedo.

Health Impacts

- ① Heat stroke, nausea and
deaths in severe cases.
- ② Dehydration and mineral loss
- ③ Prolonged sun exposure has
been linked to skin cancer.
- ④ Crop failures lead to food
insecurity during heatwave
↳ leads to malnutrition
- ⑤ Prevalence of infectious
and communicable diseases.

The National Disaster been
Management Guidelines have issued
against heat waves. Further, warning
during heatwaves are broadcasted.
Green methods need to be adopted for long term
respite.

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 mega biodiversity regions of the world. With their huge collection of flora and fauna they provide natural products and regulate ecosystem services.

Distribution of rainforests



Rainforests of the world

Rainforests are located near

the equatorial region of the world

Characteristics

- ① High rainfall; above 250cm
- ② Temperature shows little variation throughout the year, $18-20^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- ③ Layered vegetation that is trees of different heights, bushes and shrubs are found so that each can receive sunlight
- ④ Diurnal rainfall, preferably in morning.
- ⑤ Hot and humid climate
- ⑥ The abundance of species especially the different types of trees found makes commercial exploitation of any one ~~tree~~ ^{tree} difficult.

Threats faced by rainforests

- ① Deforestation — Rainforests are being cleared for mining
Eg. In Brazil.
 - ② Encroachment — Urbanization and development is causing large scale loss.
 - ③ Poaching and illegal cutting of trees — ~~is~~ threatens the endangered species.
 - ④ Forest fires — Heat wave conditions are causing large scale forest fires.
Eg. Forest fires in Amazon forest 2020
 - ⑤ Climate change — Leading to climate extreme events like floods, cyclones.
 - ⑥ Pollution — Affects the productivity of rainforests, threatens the fauna.
- The tropical rainforests are Lungs of the Earth and their conservation is necessary for preservation of human life.

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।

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar supported city life as he believed that villages were entrenched with inequality. However, the current scenario reveals that city life too is facing issues of economic inequality, social exclusion and untouchability.

Inequality and Exclusion in Rural Areas.

- ① Caste system - More rigid in rural areas

Inter-caste marriages are denounced in caste panchayats. The entire family is often banished from village.

- ② Religious disabilities -

Lower caste is not allowed to use village ponds, denied entry in temples.

③ Land holding pattern - Land is held mainly by upper caste while lower caste work as labourers.

④ Dominant caste - Certain caste groups enjoy political power, own economic activities in village.

Eg. lingayats in Karnataka.

Inequality and Exclusion in Urban Areas -

① Settlement pattern - The migrants occupy the outer areas of city.

No proper civic amenities for people of lower class.

② Restrictions in commensality - Reduced interaction between higher class, caste people and

lower class, caste people.
Lower castes may live in areas
such that interaction with
higher caste is limited.

③ Restriction in inter-caste marriages - Reports of honour
killing are also reported from times.

④ Caste lobbying groups - Such
groups promote employment in
factories is provided to their
caste groups.

⑤ Cultural differences - Each caste
group assert their identity by
celebrating different festivals.

Future Conflicts

① Widening of tension between
different caste groups - can
lead to violence. Eg. Rhina -
Koregaon

② Communal conflicts - As each
groups feels alienated. Eg. Delhi riots

③ Regionalism - Rural migration and
rural urban divide creates issues of
regional identity.

Urbanization is only set to increase hence issues
need to be addressed.

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 integration of economies and markets worldwide (As per Yiddem)

It has also reached the tribal pockets of India bringing changes in their economy and culture.

Impact of globalisation on tribal development

Positive Impacts

① Better market access - Tribal products have got access to global markets helping them earn better.

Eg. TRIFED in India promotes bamboo manufactured products,

honey and local handicrafts through online portal.

② Medical facilities — Improvement in communication technology has made options like telemedicine available. This is helping in connecting to tribal areas.

③ Transportation facilities — Better technology dissemination has improved accessibility to tribal areas. Better service delivery is possible.

Eg. Use of drones to deliver products in difficult terrain is being tried on pilot basis.

④ Better representation — Issues of tribals have received global support. Eg. World Indigenous Day is celebrated worldwide on 9th August to raise awareness.

⑤ Educational opportunities — Use of

IT has helped in online education in tribal areas.

Negative Impacts

① Land acquisition - Multinational companies and development projects have taken forest land - a source of livelihood for tribals.

② Market exposure - Tribal economy has been exposed to competitive policies of market.

③ Exploitation - Tribals have mostly been employed as labourers in unorganised sectors.

④ Tribals are being exposed to crimes such as smuggling, trafficking.

Globalisation should ensure development reaches all sections of society. The government needs to provide protective measures such as Forest Rights Act, 2006 to reduce negative impacts of globalisation.