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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	POORVA AGRAWAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1043458
Center	ONLINE	Date	4/7/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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Emir

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।

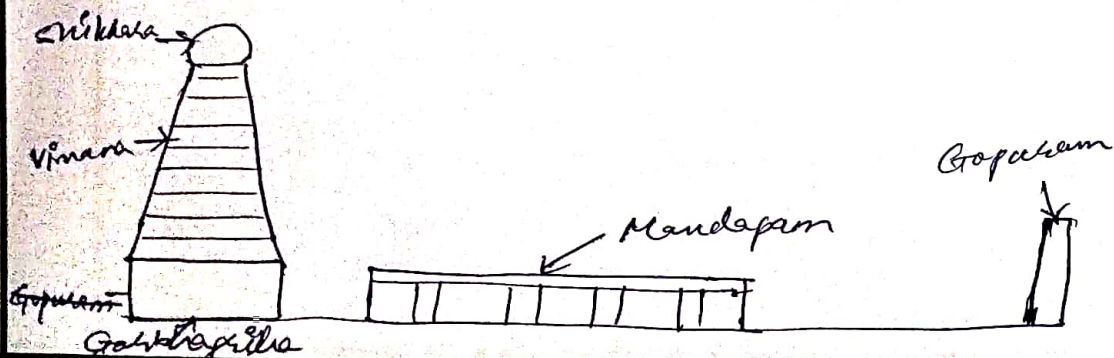
Cholas succeeded Pandyas around 1000 AD and marked zenith of art & architecture.

- The chola rulers like Raja Raja I made big temples to mark their victories.

For eg: Brihadiswara Temple, Tanjore

- They made inscriptions describing their victories, so much information is available about this period.

- Dravidian architecture reached its final form in this period.



Cholas also acquired territories of Sri Lanka and Indo-China, which led to the transmission of Indian art to these areas too.

Thus, Cholas were extremely important in cultural development of South India, so much so that the present term "COROMANDAL COAST" is derived from "Cholemandalam" i.e. territory occupied by the Cholas.

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।

Indian freedom movement was an all-encompassing struggle, not only against the British, but also ~~for~~ against social evils, religious reformation and Civil liberties.

Struggle for Civil Liberties

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy advocated freedom of press.
- There was a struggle against Vernacular Press Act.
- Gandhiji led the salt satyagrah for right of Indians to make salt.
- Legislators persistently fought for wider franchise.
- Gandhiji and B.R. Ambedkar led a campaign against untouchability.

Legacy in Independent India

The following features of Indian polity trace roots to independence struggle

- ⑧ — Freedom of speech & expression
- Ban on untouchability
- Freedom of press.
- Universal Adult Franchise
- ~~Right to Religion~~

Thus, the fruits of struggle of our freedom fighters is seen in the culmination of constitutional democracy in India, with equal civil and political rights for all.

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।

"Scramble" in Africa refers to the fight among colonial powers to capture areas in Africa.

- China and interiors of Africa were the only two areas left to be colonised by ~~the~~ 19th century. This, along with industrialisation in ~~new~~ ^{more} nations, set the stage for brutal competition for colonies.

- Berlin Conference set the rules for colonial powers to follow in Africa, and thus set the ground for the scramble 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?

Cloudburst refers to very high rainfall over a short period of time.

Effects of cloudburst-

- ① Flooding
- ② Landslides in hilly areas.
- ③ Soil erosion.
- ④ Epidemics like typhoid, dengue, etc. in affected areas.
- ⑤ Disruption of transport & communication links.
- ⑥ Economy of the area gets disrupted, affecting livelihood of people.

Why more frequent in Himalayas?

- ① High mountains provide a barrier for clouds to shed their water.
- ② Himalayas are colder, thus aiding condensation.
- ③ Weak young mountains raise the vulnerability of landslides, thus causing higher destruction due to cloud bursts.

Way forward

- ① Avoiding construction in Himalayas.
- ② Desiltation of river channels.
- ③ Proper drainage system.
- ④ Control of tourism.

Protecting Himalayas is vital for preserving the health of Indian subcontinent.

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।

Ken-Betwa Link is a major project to solve water problems of Bundelkhand area of MP and UP.

[Potential of Ken Betwa Link]

- ① It can solve drinking water needs of Bundelkhand.
- ② Higher irrigation will be possible, leading to better agriculture and food security.
- ③ It will boost Industrial development due to easy water availability & improve economy.
- ④ It will boost Inland navigation and reduce dependence on polluting road vehicles.

Challenges

- ① It will submerge areas of Panna National Park.
- ② Displacement of local people and rehabilitation.
- ③ Inter-state cooperation will be needed.
- ④ Its effect on local water cycle and environment needs to be studied in detail.

Way Forward

Politicians, scientists and local people need to collaborate to study in detail the effects of the project and ensure its sustainable use.

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 contributes about 70% of energy generation in India and 50% of total installed capacity.

Issues in Production

- ① Monopoly of Coal India Ltd leads to inefficiency.
- ② Disruption of production in rainy season.
- ③ Unsafe mining conditions.

Issues in supply

- ① Poor tracking of coal supply chain.
- ② Delays in contract fulfillment.
- ③ Overdependence on railway, pointed by CAG.

Solutions

- ① Captive mining by private players must be encouraged.
- ② Rules for safe mining must be enforced.
- ③ GPS-enabled tracking of coal.
- ④ Now Finding innovative ways for fuller utilisation of coal, & reducing wastage.
- ⑤ Diversifying to other sources to reduce dependence on coal.

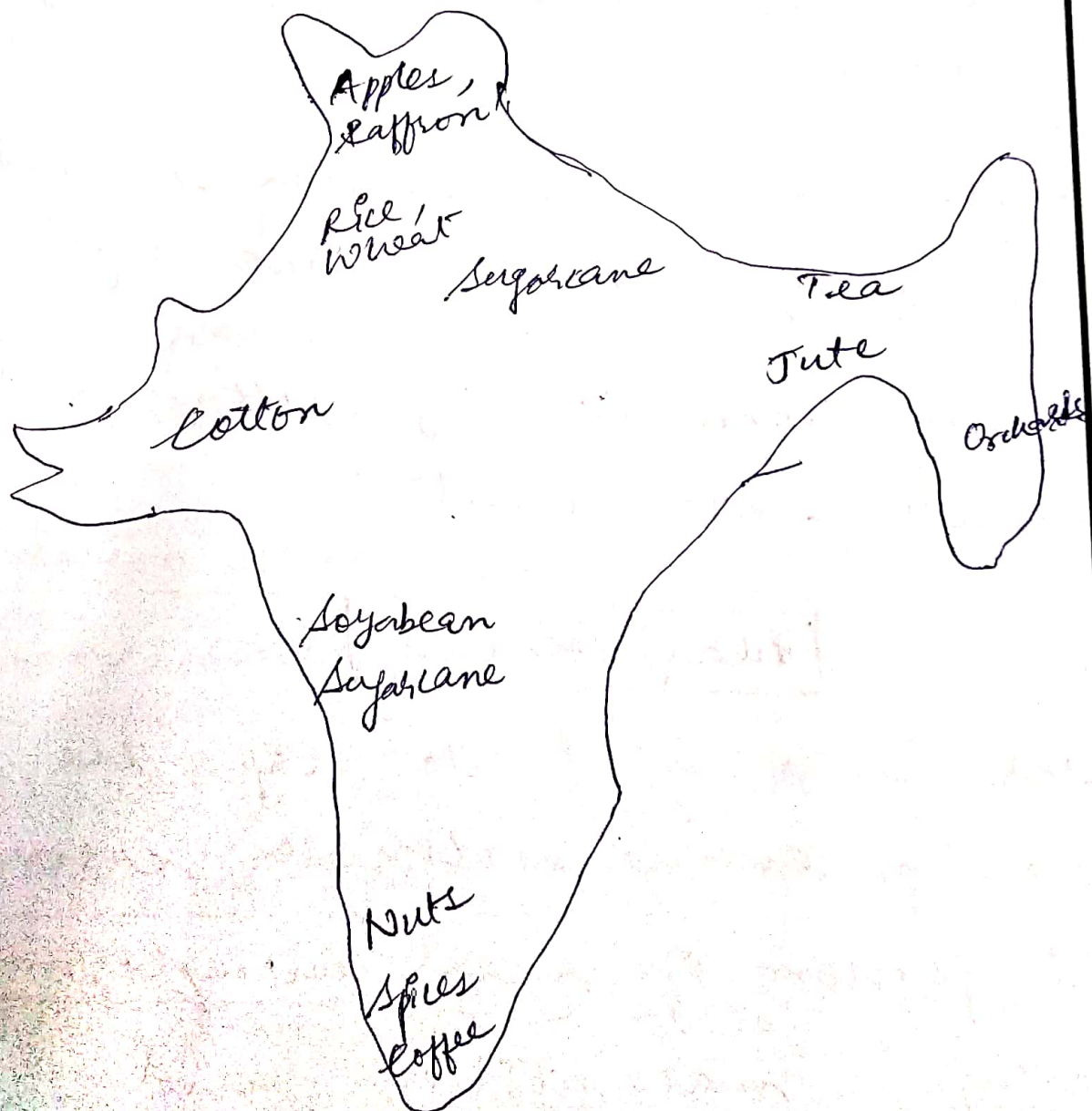
Way forward

There is a need to move towards Renewable energy to and reduce coal use to fulfill net neutrality by 2070.

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।

Agro-based industries are the ones which derive their raw-materials from the agricultural sector.

Distribution of agro Industries



Challenges

- ① Lack of formalisation.
- ② Inadequate access to credit, branding, capital infrastructure, market access.
- ③ Seasonal supply of raw materials.
- ④ Lack of cold chains and processing facilities.
- ⑤ Phytosanitary and health standards of foreign countries are high.
- ⑥ Mostly dominated by cottage and small scale units.

Way forward

There is a need to tap the agro-processing sector to solve the problem of rural unemployment, wastage, malnutrition and farmer distress.

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, as evolved from the Vedic period onwards, had a major impact on every aspect of Indian society.

Caste and poverty & inequality

- ① There is higher poverty among lower castes in India.
- ② Higher percent of corrupts is from lower castes.
- ③ Education levels are also poorer among lower castes.
- ④ Lower castes have lesser access to medical facilities.
- ⑤ Women from lower castes face higher instances of exploitation.

Steps taken by government-

- ① Reservation in education and employment.
- ② Focus on entrepreneurship among SC & ST.
- ③ Promotion of tribal products.
- ④ "Nadan Lakshmi" scheme by Uttarakhand for tribals education.

Way forward

① Reservation is not panacea of all problems. It must be complemented with structural changes like schools and hospitals in backward areas, awareness campaigns to reduce caste bias, opportunities for development of business acumen, etc.

It is pertinent to uplift the backward castes to achieve the goal of social and economic democracy in India.

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 refers to those who work in non-industrial employment like household, restaurants, hotels, etc.

Issues faced

- ① Lack of formal job contracts, leading to fire at will.
- ② Lower wages than minimum wages set by law.
- ③ Poor work conditions.
- ④ Lack of social security.
- ⑤ Lack of respect for their work.
- ⑥ Major percent of domestic workers are female, increasing their vulnerability to exploitation.

Suggestions

- ① Include domestic workers as a separate class in Labour Code.
- ② Set minimum wages and work environment requirements.
- ③ Raise awareness on the need to respect their work.
- ④ Training and education of domestic workers for better job opportunities.
- ⑤ Helpline numbers and special officers to deal with complaints of human rights violations.

Thus, domestic workers need to be accorded the dignity of labour for their contribution to Indian economy & society -

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 is the second highest populous country in the world. But to use this population effectively, India & prevent explosion, India follows various population control measures.

Gendered Impact

- ① Most of the current contraceptives like i-pill, copper strip, etc. are to be used by woman, putting major responsibility on her for population control.
- ② Preference for boy child along with population control increases risk of female Infanticide.
- ③ Given the patriarchal setup, female has a lesser ~~say~~ choice to ask the partner to use contraceptives.
- ④ The chance of infections and STDs is higher for the woman.

⑤ Female has to bear the brunt of failure of contraceptives in form of unwanted pregnancy.

[Rethink the current approach]

- ① There is need for sex education.
- ② Females should be empowered to exercise the choice of contraceptive.
- ③ Males must be taught to use contraceptive as a matter of responsibility.
- ④ Easy availability of contraceptives.
- ⑤ Recognising right of woman over her body as part of Article 21.

By proper population control measures, complemented with social infrastructure & employment opportunities, India can reap its demographic dividend and be a \$5 trillion economy.

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 movement, which gave rise to Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika.

Features of Sramana tradition

- ① It opposed elaborate Vedic rituals.
- ② It believed in simple life, devoid of worldly pleasures.
- ③ It challenged the varna system and dominance of the Brahmins.
- ④ Sramana monks gave up worldly life and led life of an ascetic.
- ⑤ It made no distinction among its followers, based on gender, caste, class, etc.

Relation with emergence of Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas

- These ideologies developed in the Post Vedic period, as a challenge to Vedic religion. They adopted and extended the Samana tradition in their own ways.

Jainism - It focuses on giving up material pleasures and leading a simple life of non-violence and truth -

Buddhism - It focuses on 'madhyam marg'. Buddha accepted everyone in his followers, without discriminating on caste, class, gender, etc.

Ajivika - They believe in material
world and not the meta physical
world of birth - rebirth as
propounded by the Vedas.

Thus, these ideas emerged to
provide solution to the ills of
Vedic culture. The while they
propounded equality and simple
living, over time they too
got corrupted and could not make
a material difference in socio-
economic injustice, which
continues till today in India -

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।

Mahatma Gandhi played a significant role in Indian freedom struggle. He launched a variety of movements and organisations, using symbols to mobilise people.

Use of symbols

For Integrating masses

- During Civil Disobedience Movement 1930, he used a salt as a symbol of protest as it could reach the common men.

- He used Charkha to emphasise on self reliance and boycott of foreign goods.

~~He cleaned the khaddar himself~~

Against social evils

- He ate food cooked by untouchables ~~cleaned~~ to symbolise end of caste system.
- He cleaned the sabarmati ashram himself to symbolise cleanliness and self reliance.

Use of symbolic Language

For Integrating masses

- He called the Rowlatt Act the "Black Act" to show its draconian features.
- He gave the slogan of "DO OR DIE" in ~~1930~~¹⁹⁴⁵ to motivate people to fight for Independence.

Against social evils

- He called the untouchables as "HARITAN" i.e. child of god.
- He ~~was~~ used court theatre as a platform to give powerful speeches and mobilise the public.

All these symbols and symbolic language played a vital part in mobilising people and conveying the message in a simple way.

Even today, symbols like rainbow (for LGBTQ community), red cross (AIDS - HIV), broom (snatch & loot Abhayan), etc are used to convey messages to people in an effective way.

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।

Anglo-French struggle was the result of greed for colonies. It started from Austrian War of succession and ended with Seven Years War. It in India, it manifested as Carnatic Wars.

1st Carnatic War, (1740s)

— It was an extension of Austrian War of Succession.

2nd Carnatic War (around 1750)

— It was a result of interference of Dupleix in internal matters of Carnatic and Deccan.

- The French suffered major losses and Duplex was called back.

3rd Carnatic War around (1760)

- It led to Battle of Wandiwash, which decided that British won ~~the~~ against the French.
- French were now limited to commercial activities in Pondicherry.

Factors for British Success

- ① Supreme navy and military.
- ② Brilliant line of commanders and leaders,
- ③ Early Industrial Revolution in Britain, which meant higher production of machines and arms.

- ④ East India Company was privately owned while French Company was a state enterprise, leading to inefficiency.
- ⑤ Use of Capital markets for finance.
- ⑥ Lesser emphasis on religious conversion of natives.
- ⑦ French had only one strong fort at Pondicherry, while British had three - Bengal, Madras, Bombay.

Thus, British victory over French changed the destiny of India for the next 200 years and even continues to impact it today -

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।

1980s marked a watershed in the politico-social history of Punjab.

Issues that led to crisis

- ① Regionalism and demand for Khalistan.
- ② Increased militant segments.
- ③ Communal demands for Sikh homeland.
- ④ High politician-criminal nexus.

In such a background, Indira Gandhi led Operation Blue Star at Golden Temple, Amritsar, which eventually led to her murder.

Roadmap to peace

- ① Demand of separatists was rejected.
- ② Socio-economic development was assured.
- ③ The demands of different stakeholders was reconciled, with major aim at unity and integrity of India.

Thus, Punjab's crisis was handled well and never since has there been such an incident repeated in that region. In fact Punjab has travelled upward in economic development on the back of Green Revolution.

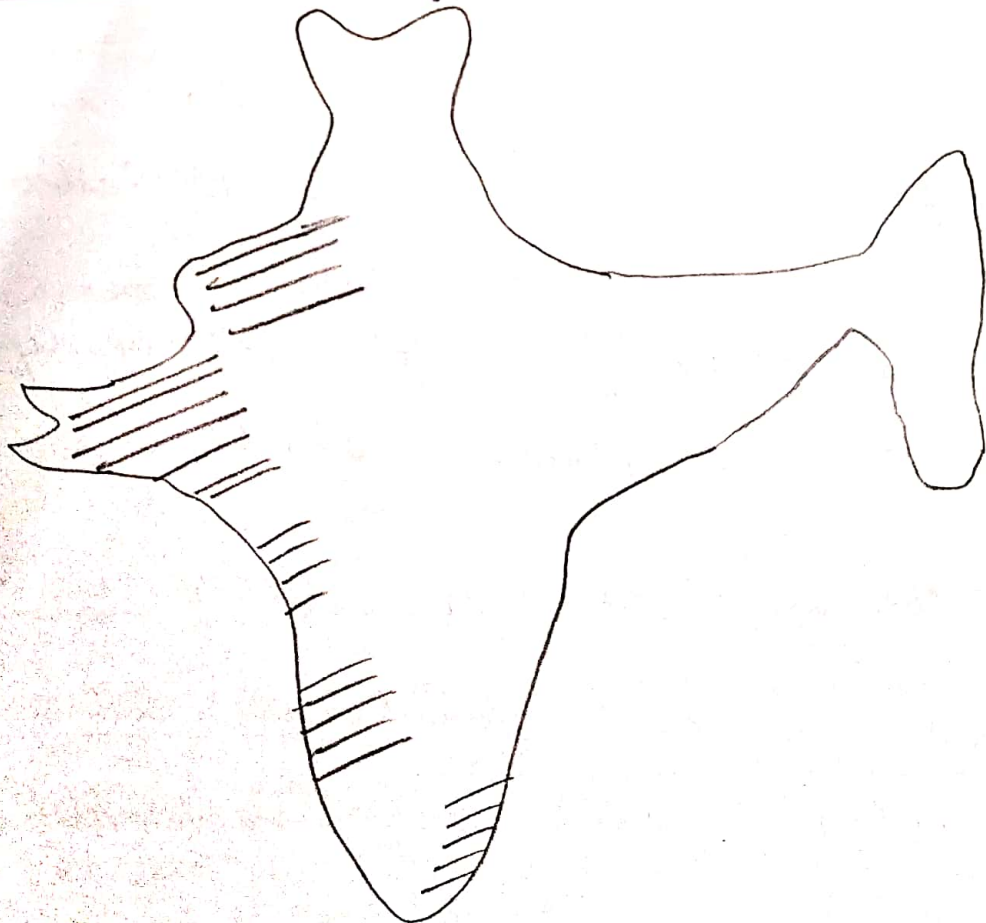
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India.

(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 committed at glasgow to produce 50% of energy from renewable sources by 2030. Solar energy is the largest component of this.

Distribution of Solar Power Capacity



Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka and TN has high

Installed capacity of solar power in India

Challenges in Utilisation

- ① High initial set up costs.
- ② Scarcity of high grade silicon.
- ③ Lack of domestic manufacturing of solar panels.
- ④ Poor maintenance.
- ⑤ Lesser share of off-grid and rooftop solar energy utilisation.
- ⑥ Land acquisition for setting up plants is also a challenge.
- ⑦ Lack of awareness among users.
- ⑧ High seasonal variations in sunshine over the subcontinent.

Steps by government

- ① Subsidies to farmers to set up solar water irrigation systems.
- ② Production linked Incentive scheme for solar panels.
- ③ Agreements with other nations for supply of silicon.
- ④ Promotion of smart meters.
- ⑤ Green energy grid to link renewable and conventional energy grids.

Way Forward

Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities for higher awareness, removing supply bottlenecks and policy support will help India achieve net neutrality by 2070.

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।

Oceans form 70% of the surface of earth and continents 30%. But this distribution has kept evolving and various studies have tried to explain it.

Continental Drift Theory



- As per this theory, all land formed a single piece called PANGAEA. All continents broke away from it.
- The fit between east coast of South America and west coast of Africa proves this.

Post Drift Theories

1. Plate Tectonics

- As per this theory, lithosphere is made up of several major and minor plates.
- These plates move over aesthenosphere, which is a plastic-state like material.
- These plate movements result into volcanoes and earthquakes, leading to formation of mountains and rift valleys.

2. Sea - floor spreading

- As per this, mid - oceanic ridge runs through all the oceans.
- At its crest, volcanoes takes place, which creates new earth surface.

- ~~This created surface~~
- At ocean - continent margins, ~~this~~ new earth's surface is destroyed in deep trenches.
- This cyclic movement is powered by mantle plume and radio-active energy of the earth's interior.

While the drift theory was focused only on continents, post-drift theories focus on ocean floor and thus provide new dimensions to study the distribution of oceans and continents.

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।

As per the Sixth Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change,
Intensity of heat waves will rise
in India.

Phenomenon of heat waves

Heat wave refers to the occurrence of higher temperature over an area, compared to expected temperature.

Conditions for development

- ① Concretisation of the earth's surface leads to higher heat absorption.
- ② Deforestation reduces the carbon sink.

- ③ Air pollution raises green house effect.
- ④ Use of HFCs for cooling, which have high global warming potential.
- ⑤ Climate change has disturbed the rainfall pattern, which further raises the problem.

Health Impact of Heat Waves

- ① It can cause dehydration, and fatigue and heat strokes.
- ② It will reduce productivity of labour and affect their income.
- ③ High temperature favours breeding of microbes and diseases.
- ④ It can lead to melting of glaciers and flooding, thus threatening life of in coastal areas.

Way forward

Controlling air pollution, using electrostatic precipitators, phasedown of HFCs as per Montreal Protocol, energy using sunlight reflective materials in construction and promoting afforestation will help to move to sustainable development and reduce the risk of heat waves in India.

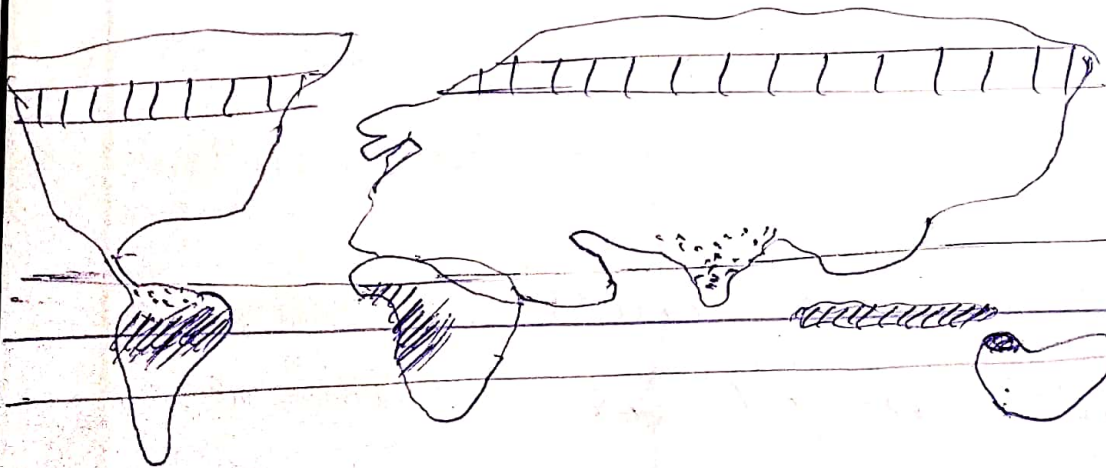
Dealing with heat waves is imminent not just for environment, but for protecting the health, economy and society of India.

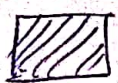
18. Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also highlight the threats that are being faced by tropical rainforests. (250 words) 15

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।

Tropical rainforests are called the lungs of the earth. But as per the 6th Report of IPCC, they have degraded all over the globe.

Distribution of Rainforests



 : Tropical Evergreen Rainforest

 : Temperate Evergreen Rainforest.

~~Tropical Rainforest~~

Tropical Rainforests

Distribution: It is found in tropical areas of South America (Amazon Forest), Africa (Congo Basin), Indonesia and North Australia.

Characteristics:

- Huge diversity of organisms
- Very tall trees
- Climbers and epiphytes,
- Hardwood is found here.
- Mixed species distribution.

Temperate Rainforests

Distribution: It is found in Taiga Belt of Europe & North America.

Characteristics:

- Softwood is found here.
- Pure stands of trees found here
- Mostly evergreen trees.
- Temperature is extreme due to continental effect.

Threats faced by tropical rainforests

- ① Forest fires are increasing due to climate change.
- ② Commercial plantations leading to clearance of native forests.
- ③ Deforestation for wood & habitation.
- ④ Threat of invasive species.

Way forward

Tropical Rainforests are global commons and thus call for international collaborative action for their conservation.

We must preserve the lungs of earth to safeguard the future of mankind.

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।

Since 1991 economic reforms, India has witnessed high urbanisation, with 30% of population living in urban areas as per 2011 census.

Inequality & exclusion in cities

- ① Economic inequalities - Cities show high rise posh buildings along with slum areas.
- ② Gender inequalities - The share of female LFPR is lower in urban areas than rural areas.
- ③ Caste inequalities - Dominance of few castes over trade and business shows deep rooted caste bias.
- ④ Religious inequalities - Frequent religious violence over religious places.

Fault lines for future conflicts

- ① Regionalism - There is growing hatred towards immigrants taking up job opportunities in cities.
- ② Class-divide - With growing unemployment and inequality, the divide between rich and poor will rise, leading to rifts with social activities.
- ③ Environment - Pollution and related diseases will affect the vulnerable sections of the urban areas most and further raise inequality.
- ④ Scarcity of resources - due to depletion of natural resources, there will be fight over scarce resources between different sections.

May Forward

- ① Create employment opportunities in rural areas
- ② Higher taxes for super rich.
- ③ Promote entrepreneurship among SC, ST, women.
- ④ Women safety & empowerment.
- ⑤ Sustainable use of resources

Thus, cities must be developed into places of cultural, social and economic integration, where each individual enjoys liberty, equality and freedom to develop fully.

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 means Integration of domestic economy with world economy.

Negative effects of globalisation on tribals

- ① Tribal in small scale industry is losing in competition from MNCs.
- ② Forest resources are being exploited by companies, affecting the tribals.
- ② Increased tourism is destroying the distinct culture of tribes, and exposing them to new diseases.

- ④ Tribal areas are being used for construction, thus driving tribes out of their lands.

Positive effects of globalisation on tribes

- ① Their voice can now be heard at global stage through social media and campaigns.
- ② Tribes all over the world can unite to press for their demands.
- ③ Tribal art and craft can now get new avenues for sales.
- ④ Globalisation will increase research into tribal culture and ways to preserve them.

Thus, we see that while globalisation has harnessed the tribes in major ways, it does provide opportunities too.

It is upto the International forums, ~~for~~ governments and the society to use these opportunities for tribal development.