

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in



GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	anirudha Pandey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	108343
Center	ORN	Date	17/6/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
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

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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।

Chola empire existed
in its sway over large parts of
South India from 9th to 12th
century with prominent rulers
such as Raja Raja I, Rajendra.

Zenith of Dravidian Art & Architecture

Chola temple architecture

- ① Tallest Vimanas (e.g.) Brinadish
-vara temple under Raja Raja
Rajendra I (1000 AD)
- ② largest Gopurams (e.g.) Gangaiakon
-da chokapuram temple.
- ③ Presence of step tanks.
- ④ Synthesis of past schools
such as Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas.

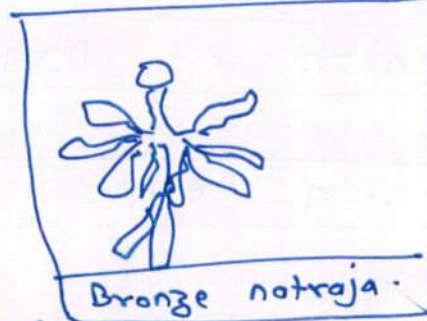
chola paintings

① Found on walls of temples
only paintings in India done in
true fresco style.

(e.g) walls of Airavateshwara temple
in Darasuram.

chola sculpture

① 8 handed
8 legged natraja
sculpture of shiva



Bronze natraja

② shows kundalini power
and referred to as Ardhanarishwar.

The influence of
chola art & architecture is also
evident in architecture of Vijaynagar
ruins and Nayakas of Madurai
in 12th century.

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

left many legacies such as
socialism, democracy, civil liberties,
secularism and English language.

Civil liberties - Important legacy

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy protested
against licensing regulations 1823.

② vernacular Press Act 1878
was bitterly resisted (e.g) Amrit
Bazar Patrika became English
overnight

③ Protests against repressive Press
laws (e.g) Newspaper Act 1908.
(e.g) Press Act, 1910.

④ Prominent leaders including Nehru, Tilak, Gandhiji jailed under sedition laws.

This struggle ensured

① Freedom of speech and expression protected under Article 19

② Autonomy to Press to criticise government

③ Not self regulation (Press Council of India) rather than state regulation.

Protecting civil liberties
and recent review of sedition law by centre are steps to
uphold Free speech &
Free Press.

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।

Berlin conference 1884-85

was held among major imperial powers including Germany, Italy, France, UK, Portugal in Berlin to carve out colonies across globe among themselves.

It set the ground for scramble in Africa because

① New nations Germany, Italy started competing with UK, France for colonies in Africa.

② It carved out multiple spheres of influence in Africa.

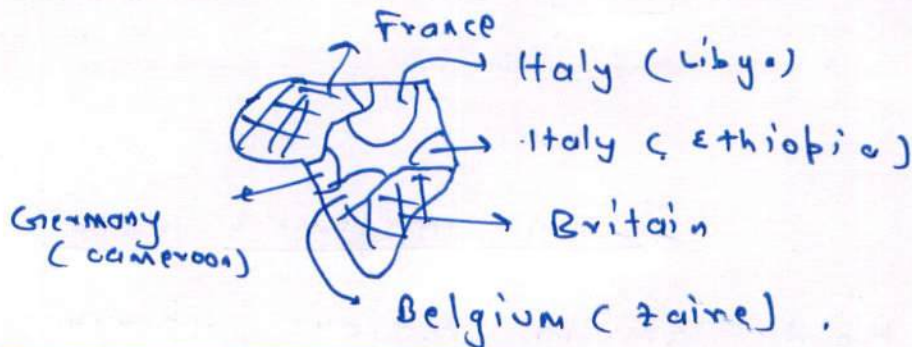
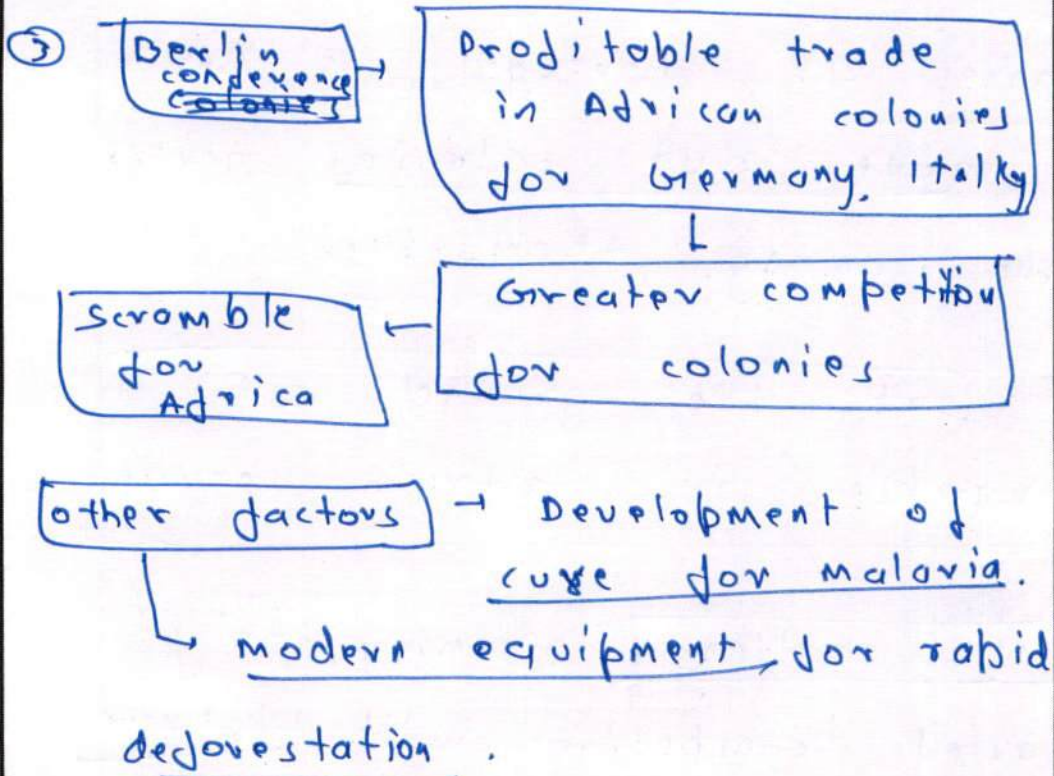


Fig → zones of influence in Africa



As a result, Africa was under colonial grip by beginning of 20th century (1900's).

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?

cloud burst refers to a short period of intense rainfall over a localised area.

Reasons for occurrence

① Intense uplift of moisture due to convictional or orographic currents.

② effects

① Landslides, Avalanches if cloudburst occurs on mountainous area.

② inundation of residential areas.

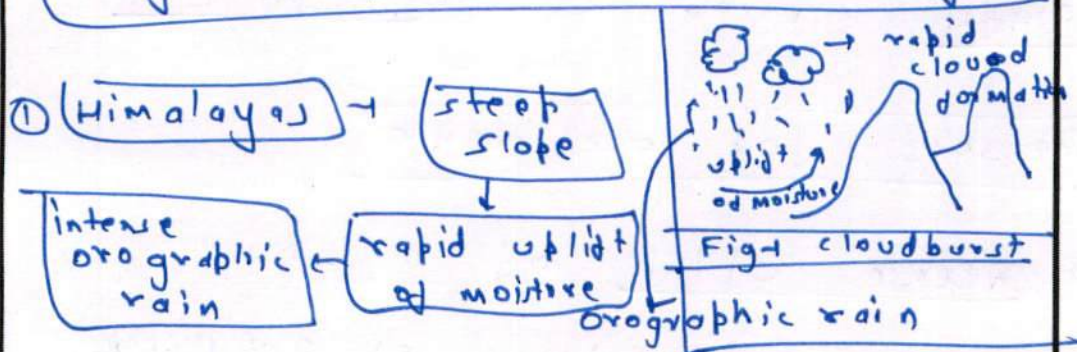
③ Flash Floods (e.g) 2016 Uttarakhand tragedy.

④ overflowing rivers.

⑤ economic loss of infrastructure.

- ⑥ Damage to crops.
- ⑦ Human and animal life
threatened.

Why frequent in Himalayas?



② IPCC report indicates climate
change has contributed to
more cloud burst in Himalayas.

③ Impact of cloud burst → more
severe in mountains → greater attention
climate change mitigation
early warning system, disaster
resilient infrastructure & sendai
framework implementation is way
forward.

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 river interlink
project intends to divert water
from Ken to Betwa river in
Bundelkhand region (UP and MP)

(Potential)

- ① Irrigation for
2 million ha land



- ② Power generation upto 500 MW

- ③ Job creation during construction

- ④ Flood mitigation by transferring
water from surplus to deficit region

- ⑤ Countering Droughts

- ⑥ Water storage → Ground water
recharge

challenges

- ① Displacement of Tribals (e.g) Gond
- ② Deforestation in Panna Tiger
reserve
- ③ Threat of Excessive siltation
and salinisation of soil (PRIA study)
- ④ Inter state disputes over water
utilisation between UP & MP
- ⑤ Inadequate funds.
- ⑥ Delays in seeking environmental
clearances.

Implementation of Land
acquisition act 2013, central aid
in funding, detailed EIA and
SIA are needed for swift
implementation of the project.

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 energy account
for ⁵³ % of energy production
in India.

Issues

① illegal mining & coal mafia

② monopoly of coal India

unable to meet demand as
production is only 65% of demand

③ Rising import bill → ₹ 70,000 crore.

④ obsolete technology → e.g. open
cast mining leading to low
production.

⑤ High costs → clean energy cers
Fly ash utilisation
competition from renewables.
installing flue gas desulphurisation

Way forward

- ① 100% FDI allowed in coal.
- ② Allowing captive coal miners to sell coal.
- ③ Real time demand prediction
(RM sinha committee)
- ④ Crack down on coal mafia
(GPS tagging of coal trucks
in Haryana).
- ⑤ streamline coal import Policy
to avoid shortages. (Deloitte)
- ⑥ End cross subsidisation in Railways
as 48% of coal cost goes into
transportation.

This can help
ensure 24x7 access to power
i.e. SURE, PURE, SECURE energy.

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

contribute 18% to India's GDP
and account for 25% of
exports (Economic survey).

Geographical Distribution

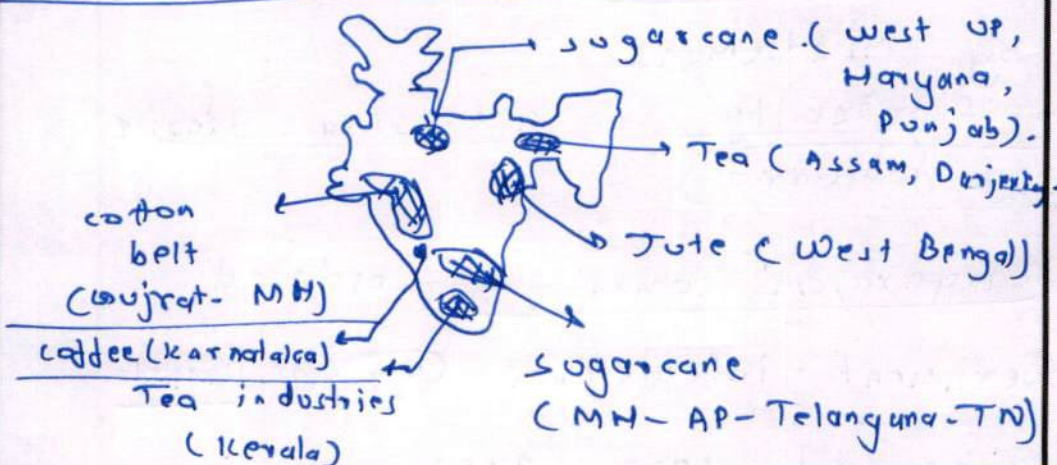


Fig - agro based industries.

Challenges

~~①~~ ① obsolete machinery

② excessive government intervention

③ one reservation area.

③ competition from synthetic fibres

for Jute, cotton,

④ shortage of labour.

⑤ Price fluctuation.

⑥ Delayed payments.

⑦ excessive taxes and commissions
by middlemen.

⑧ Difficulty in accessing finance.
(way forward)

① Rangarajan committee → reduced
government interference (e.g.) + diversi-
fication of one area.

② Promote contract farming.

③ use of technology (e.g.) 2G ethanol
from sugar beet.

④ Promotion of co-operative culture.

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।

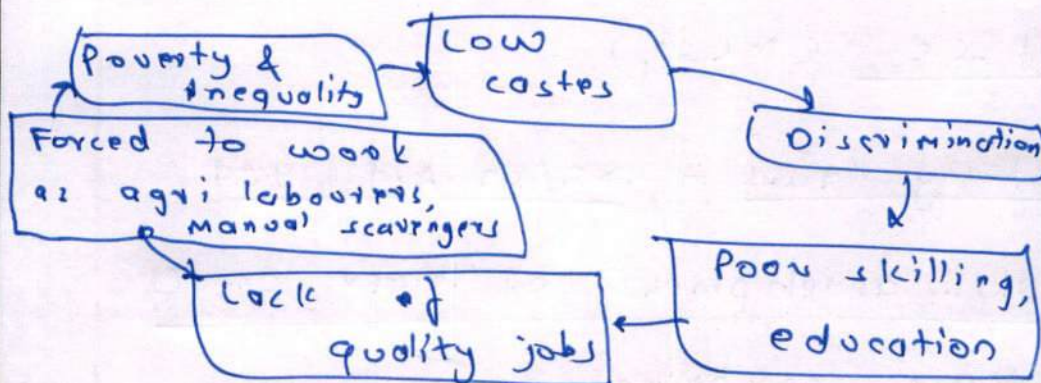
Isabel Wilentz defines

caste as social stratification

based on primordial factors.

Caste — Driver of poverty & Inequality

① Vicious cycle

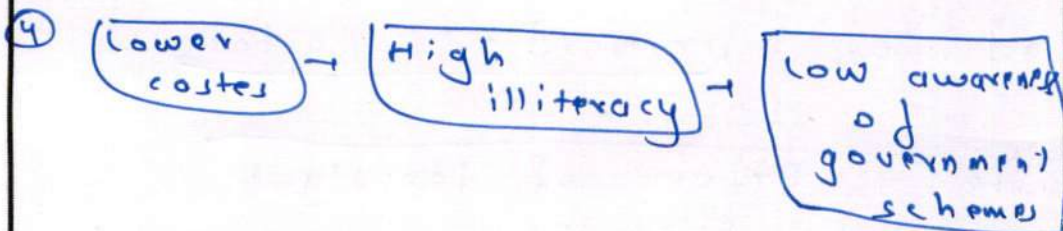


② Benefits of reservation pocketed

by creamy layer of SC/ST
(supreme court observation)

- ③ Lower castes engaged in menial jobs in urban areas

↓
Low social mobility



Way forward

- ① strengthening National commission of SC (NCS)
- ② strong laws → SC/ST Act 1989
- ③ skill development of lower castes
- ④ Mass campaign to change perception

This will lead to
Antyodaya as envisaged by
Gandhi ji

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

are workers in informal sector who help households in daily chores.

issues faced

- No social security.
- lack of job security.
- poor working conditions.
- sexual harassment in some cases.
- wage below minimum wage.
- No bargaining power.
- low awareness of rights.

Measures

- ① All India survey on domestic workers by Labour Bureau
- ② Inclusion in 4 labour codes.
- ③ Creating organisation of domestic workers at district level to provide bargaining power.
(RM Sengupta committee).
- ④ Uphold sexual harassment of women at workplace Act 2013.
- ⑤ Registration & Regularisation.

This will help

achieve SDG 8 : Better work and economic growth for domestic workers.

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।

Population control

measures seek to reduce

TFR to 2.1 as per vision
of National Population Policy 2000.

Deeply gendered impact of
Population control

↳ contraceptions taken by
women not men.

↳ lack of reproductive autonomy
for women.

↳ surrogacy, abortion in
legal grey areas.

↳ Inadequate access to birth
control for women.

↳ Decision on family planning
taken by males.

Need to rethink

- ① Reproductive autonomy of women.
- ② Gender equality & inclusive
family planning.
- ③ checking female infanticide
& foeticide - as population control
~~less~~ increases d. desire for sons.
- ④ Effective implementation of PCPNDT
act.

Hence voluntary rather
than ~~mandatory~~ Family Planning is
way forward.

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।

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।

Bipin chandra has called
Gandhiji as master strategist
and expert politician due to
Gandhiji's use of symbols and
symbolism ..

Use during National movement

- ① use of Civil Disobedience in
Champanon (1915) .
- ② use of Hunger strike during
Kheda (1916)
- ③ Returning title of Kaiser-i-Hind
after Jallianwallah Bagh massacre
(1919)
- ④ Use of charkha as a symbol
to promote domestic textile and

boycott manchester cloth .

⑤ Using salt as symbol during
civil disobedience (1930)

⑥ Presiding over congress
session in 1924 (Belgaum) to
stress over need to unite congress

⑦ sponsoring election of Nehru
in 1920 Lahore session as Nehru
was advocate of Purna Swaraj .

use against social evils

① wearing Dhoti to symbolise
simple living high thinking .

② ~~the~~ Using Khilafat issue to
ensure Hindu - muslim unity
during Non - cooperation movement
(1920) .

③ Hunger strike against communal
award (1932) to prevent separate
electorates for ~~women~~ SC.

④ calling Untouchables as Majjan

⑤ use of constructive programme
based on living in Ashram,
continuous contacts with downtrodden.

⑥ Promoting women leaders such
as Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi

↓

to ensure greater women participat-
-ion.

⑦ Support to temple entry movement

e.g. Vailom Satyagraha in Kerala 1924.

Gandhi said -

"My life is My message".

He used symbols & symbolism to
convey these messages during
his life.

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।

3 Carnatic wars were fought between 1740 and 1764 and led to establishment of Britain as supreme colonial power.

Brief overview

1st Carnatic war 1740-46

① Battle of St Thome

where a small French army defeated much larger Indian army of Anwar ud din.

② led to treaty of Aix la - chapel.

2nd Carnatic War (1748-1754)

- ① French under Dupleix supported Chanda Sahib and Muzaffar Jang ~~Anwar ud din~~.
- ② British supported Nasir Jang and Anwar ud-din.
- ③ Battle of Ambur (1749) fought between these forces.
- ④ Inconclusive war. ⑤ Treaty of Madras.

3rd Carnatic War (1758-1764)

- ① Battle of Wandiwash (1761) where British forces directly defeated French forces.
- ② Was a result of Austrian war of succession in Europe.
- ③ Ended with Treaty of Paris.
- ④ French prohibited from fortifying new settlements.

Factors that led to British success

① East India company was a private company unlike French company which was state sponsored.

~~French~~ Greater government controls reduced its autonomy.

② British victories in Plassey (1757) and revenue from Bengal helped it in Wandiwash (1761)

③ Transfer of Dupleix out of India.

④ French willing to compromise in India to save colonies in North America.

Victory over French emboldened EIC to take control of India after Battle of Buxar (1764)

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

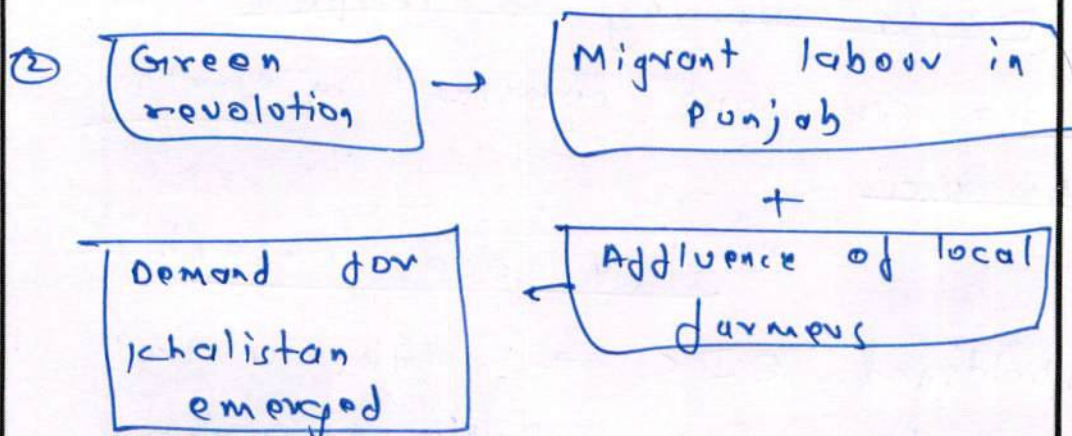
1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

operation Blue star

(1984) and anti-sikh riots
of 1984 highlight grimness of
Punjab crisis.

Issues that led to crisis

① latent demand for Punjabi
sooba (sikh state) since British
times.



- ③ Moderate sikh nationalism
fostered by Akali leaders
Dr. Tara Chand.
- ④ Bhinderewalan's radical demand
for Khalistan and weaponisation of
Golden temple.
- ⑤ External support from Pakistan
as per policy of bleeding India
through thousand cuts after defeat
in 1965 & 1971 wars.
- ⑥ Failure of negotiations and
peace talks.
- ⑦ Separation of Hindi speaking
Marwara & HP from Punjab in 1966
could not satisfy sikh leaders.

Roadmap to Peace

① assassination of Indira Gandhi (1984)

↓

Anti-Sikh riots (1984)

↓

~~Emergency~~ Rajiv Gandhi became PM

↓

negotiations started with moderate
sikh leaders (e.g.) Longowale.

↓

Amnesty to those accused
of militancy.

↓

Sant Longowal - Rajiv Gandhi
Agreement in 1986.

↓

slow process of trust building.

↓

Participation of Akalis in electoral
process.

The road map to peace
provides lesson for existing conflict
in Nagaland, Kashmir.

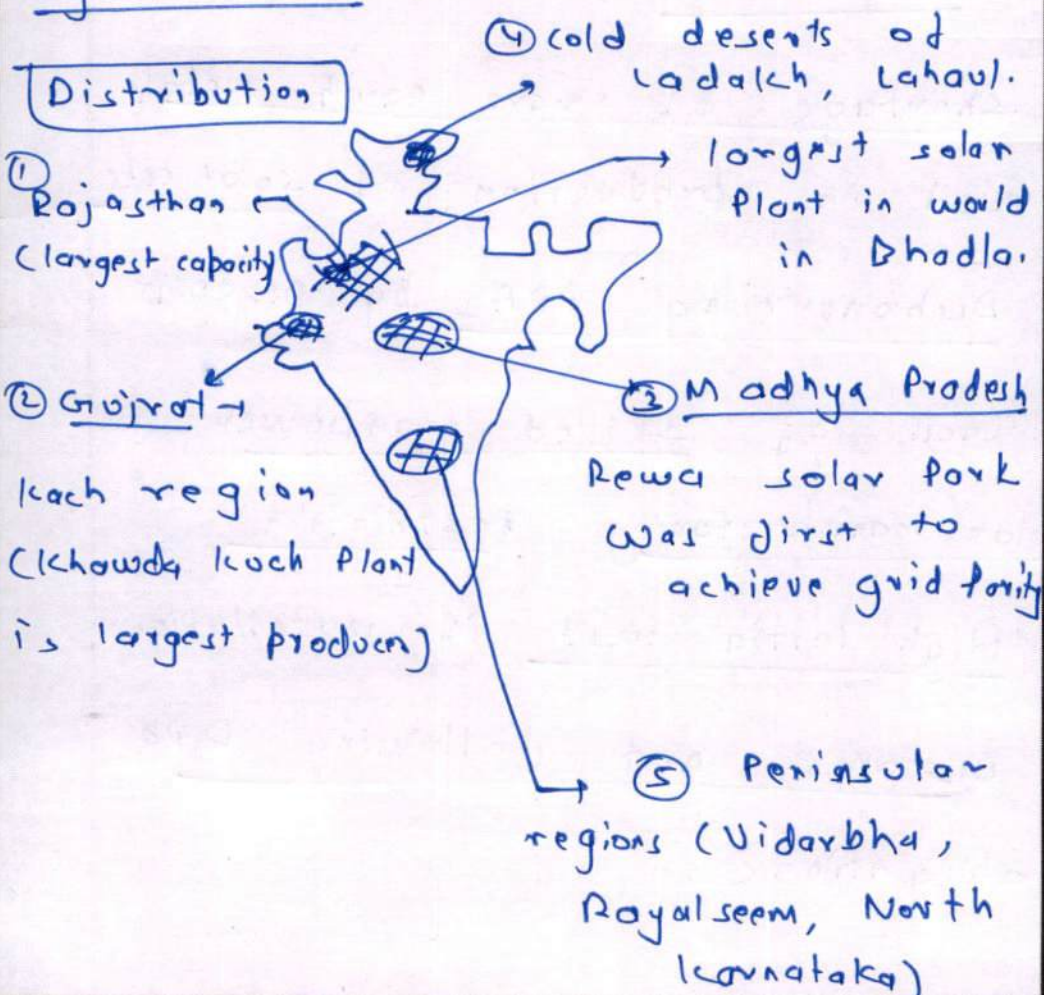
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India.

(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।

solar power accounts

for 40 GW of installed capacity
with target to reach 100 GW
by 2022.



Challenges in Proper utilisation

- ① Inadequate domestic solar manufactu
-ing capacity with 80% PV cells
imported from china
- ② High cost of land
- ③ low adoption of roof top solar,
(even India) :
- ④ shortage of rare earth metals
used in production of solar cells
- ⑤ Dishonouring PPAs by DISCOMS
- ⑥ Lack of skilled manpower for
solar manufacturing, installation
- ⑦ High initial cost in installation
- ⑧ DISCOMS not following RPO
obligation .

steps taken

- ① Green Day Ahead market (GDAM)
to promote intra-day solar trade.
- ② PM - KUSUM to solarise off
grid pumps and promote
solar grids in farm lands.
- ③ Renewable purchase obligation (RPO)
regulated by CERC.
- ④ PLI schemes for solar PV
- ⑤ solar Parks by PSU's (e.g.)
NTPC - Renewables, PFC.
- ⑥ Promoting Private investments
(e.g.) Adani Green, Reliance renewables.

Moreover international
collaboration such as with
Germany to promote rooftop
solar is way forward.

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।

Continental drift theory
was proposed by Aldred Wegener
to explain movement of continents
over time and their current
alignment.

However, it could not
account for force responsible
for movement of continents.

~~But~~ Ocean floor mapping revealed

① Age of ocean floor is
not greater than 200 mya

② Age of ocean floor ~~exceeds~~ ^{increases}
from mid of oceans towards
continental shelves.

- ③ Presence of mid-oceanic ridges
across all oceans.

New dimensions provided

- ④ Plate tectonic theory

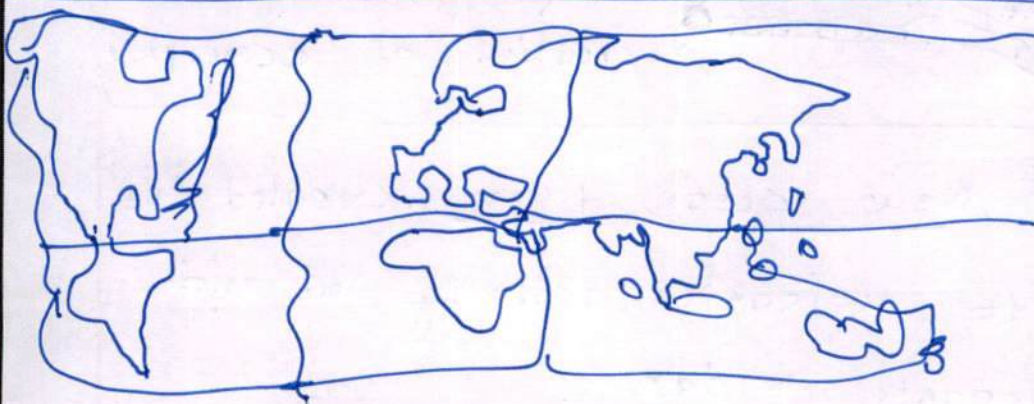
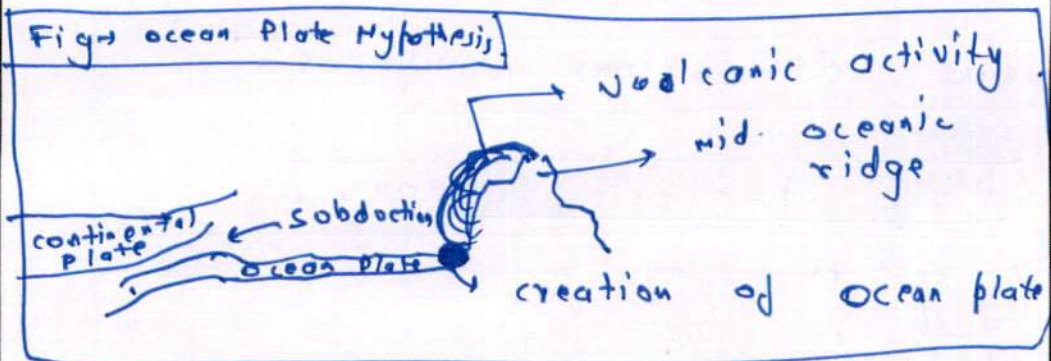


Fig-1 Tectonic Plates.

- ① It is tectonic plates
that move and not continents.
- ② Force for movement comes from
- 2.1 convectional currents in magma.
 - 2.2 radio active reactions.
 - 2.3 Residual Heat from
formation of Earth 4
billion years ago.

① Explanation for age of ocean floor



① New ocean floor created due to volcanic activity at mid-oceanic ridges.

② subduction of oceanic plate at convergence zone with continents leads to its destruction,

These studies have helped us understand creation of continents, their alignments and possible future movements.

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 wave refers to prolonged period of above normal temperatures in a region.

Heat waves in India

As per IMD, heat wave is declared when:-

① In Plains

① Temperature is 5.4°C more than average temperature.

② Temperature is above 40°C

② In mountains

① Temperature is 4°C above normal temperature

② Temperature is above 30°C

Conditions favourable for their
development in India

① long summer season from March
to June.

② location in sub tropical zone
where insolation is highest.

③ North India → continental climate → intense heating in summer

e.g. intense summer wave of 2022

④ El nino → Delayed monsoon → Prolonged summer
↓
Heat waves

⑤ Black carbon emission (2nd largest)
aggravating heat waves.

⑥ Urban Heat island effect
in metro cities.

Health impacts

- ① Heat strokes among elderly.
- ② Dehydration upon exposure to sun.
- ③ Sunburns and uneasiness.
- ④ Reduced body metabolism.
- ⑤ Increased instances of hypertension.

Animal Health

- crop diseases. (eg) Fungus in wheat.
- locust attacks (eg) in 2021.
- Reduced milk productivity
- shortened breeding seasons

NDMA Guidelines on

heatwaves recommed "Heat shelters",

oral rehydration, early warning system,

enhanced water supply, centre-state-

District-village co-ordination.

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 "lungs of the Planet".

Distribution



① Amazon rain forest

(Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru)

② African rain forest

(Central African republic, Uganda, Rwanda, Congo, Tanzania)

③ India (Andaman and Nicobar islands, North East India, Western Ghats)

④ South East Asia
(Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Laos)

Key characteristics

- ① Presence of epiphytes → creepers.
- ② Tall trees → upto 50m height.
- ③ Canopy → based on trees of different heights.
- ④ High rainfall & Humidity.
- ⑤ Poor soil → due to intense leaching.
- ⑥ High humus content in soil
- ⑦ Inadequate timber potential
due to :-
 - 7.1 softwood not hardwood.
 - 7.2 no homogeneity in tree species.
- ⑧ Rich biodiversity → Tigris, primates, snakes, insects etc.
- ⑨ enormous carbon sequestration
Potential

Threats

- ① Expansion of Agriculture
 (e.g.) Area equal to Kerala cleared every year in Brazil for agri -
- ② Forest fires (e.g.) Australia's Black
in 2020.
- ③ Slash and burn agriculture (e.g.)
Penda, Beera in Assam.
- ④ Habitat fragmentation due to
 creation of roads, rails in rainforest.
- ⑤ Inadequate international support
 for conservation.

REDD + Framework,

cop 26 initiative on FOU (Forest and land use), empowering locals to conserve rainforests is the way forward.

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।

India is rapidly
urbanising with 31% of its popu-
-tion living in urban areas which
is expected to reach 40% by 2030

mimicking inequality and exclusion
found in rural areas

In social structures

- ① Caste propagated through:-

1.1 Caste based organisation

(e.g) Elgar Parishad in Pune

1.2 Quota movements in cities -

(e.g) Jat Quota in Rohtak, Haryana

- ② Patriarchy → Female foeticide
higher in urban areas (NFHS)

③ Communalism - christophe Jaffrelot
study reveals urban middle class
is core base for communal politics
in cultural structures

① Greater awareness of local
culture in cities.

(e.g) Protest against Hindi signboards
in Karnataka.

② Greater prevalence of manual
scavenging in cities.

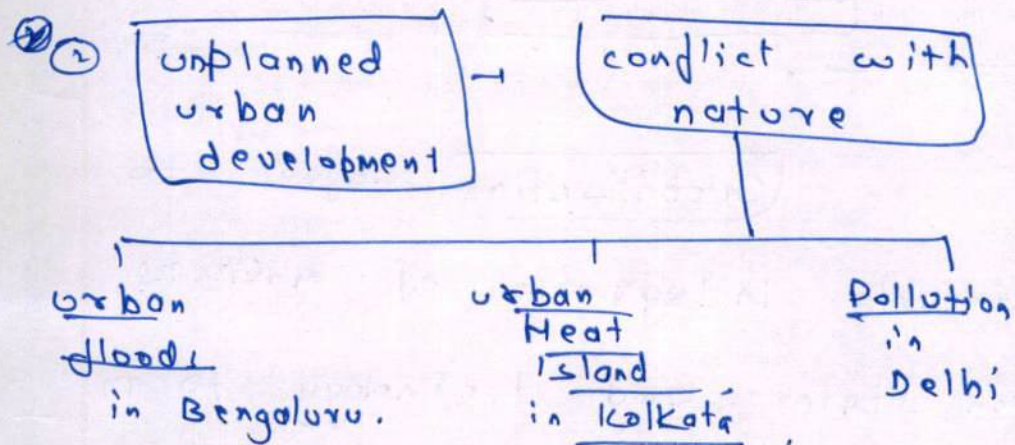
③ cities promoting localisation not
globalisation (e.g) Punjabi cuisine in
Amritsar.

(e.g) Dosa in Chennai

Fault lines for future conflicts

① Income inequality in cities is
enormous.

1:1 17% urban population lives in
slums.



③ amplification of caste conflicts

④ caste violence in Hathras, UP

⑤ communal riots ⑥ North East
Delhi riots 2020

⑦ Persistent ~~patriarchy~~ crimes against women
in Disha case (Hyd) and Nirbhaya
case (Delhi)

⑧ Rising crime rates ~ 7% (NCRB)

Smart cities mission,

one stop centres for women, inter-caste marriages and PM Awas

Yojna (urban) is way forward.

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 refers to inexorable integration of markets, nation states and technology to an extent never witnessed before. (Robert Friedman)

Impact on tribal development

Positive impact

① Social

① Recognition of tribal rights

(e.g) Forest Rights Act 2006

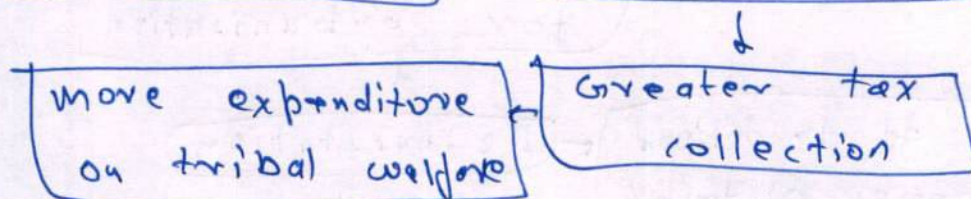
② Reduced dogmas & discrimination
in urban centres,

③ Economic

① use of technology (e.g) Dharu

show selling tribal products online via Amazon, Flipkart

② Globalisation → Economic development

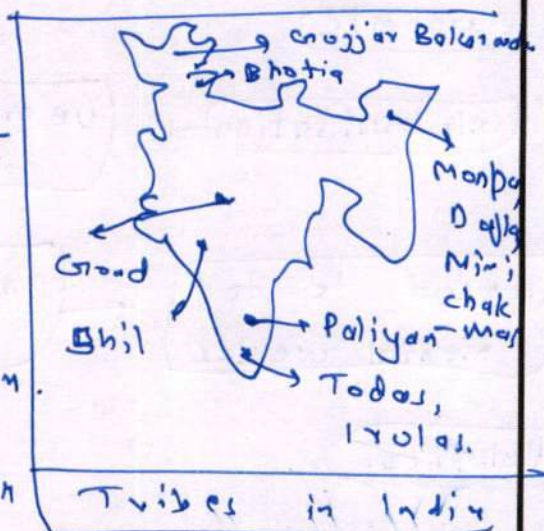


Political

① 73rd amendment
Act provi

① PESA (1996) provided reservation.

② NCST created in 2005 (89th amendment act)

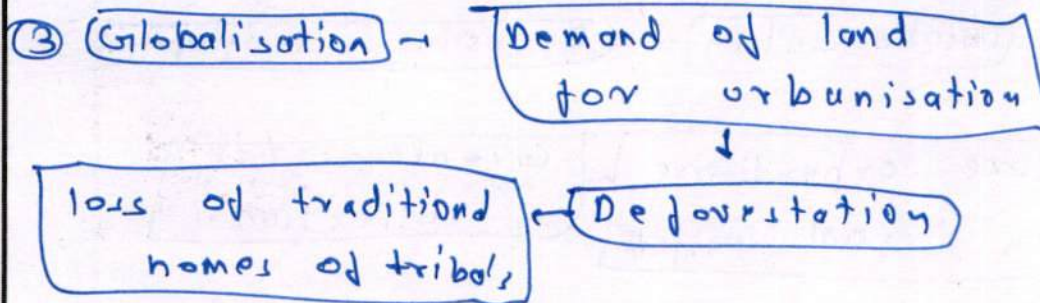


Negative impact

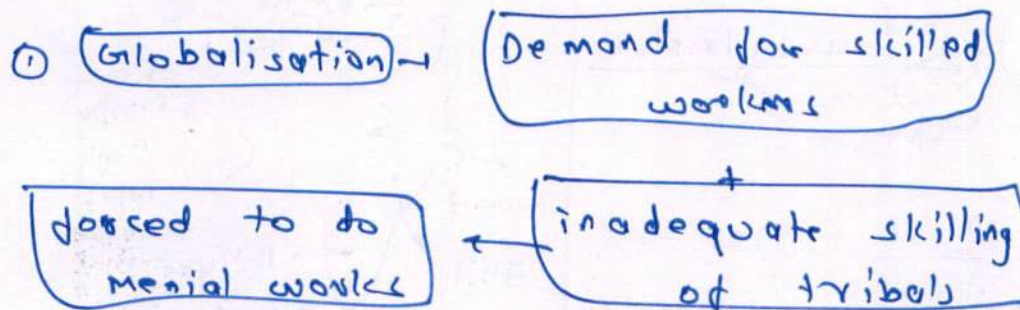
Social

① Threat to tribal languages (e.g.)
Ho language in Chhattisgarh

② Displacement for development projects (e.g.) Sardar Sarovar Project
(e.g.) Tehri Dam



④ Economic



Political

① marginalisation leading to naxalism,
naga separatism.

② Treated as last among equals.

strengthening Tribes,
advisory council, more Kasturba Grants
residential schools, education in mother
tongue and respect for Dal-
Jungal - Jameen is way forward.