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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Rushabh Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	
Center	online	Date	29 th July 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 दिए 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

Chola dynasty was established by Vijayalaya and it reached its zenith in art and architecture under Rajaraja.

Drauidian architecture reaching its zenith under cholas

① Drauidian architecture is referred to architecture that was developed in south India differentiating it from the Nagara style of North India.

② Rajaraja built the Brihadishwar temple at Tanjore which is also included in the world heritage site. The temple is dedicated to Shiva.

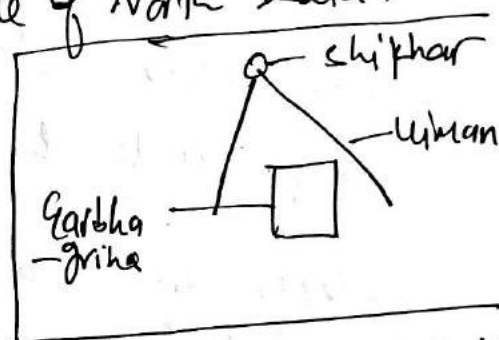


Fig: Dravidian style temple

③ Parantaka I also built the Uruvan of ganga Nataraj temple at Chidambaram with a golden roof.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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④ The Nataraja statue made up of Bronze. Lord Shiva is shown suppressing demon and surrounded by flame of fire.

⑤ Bharatanatyam & Devadasi system developed during this period

⑥ Kamban wrote Ramayana in Tamil.

Hence, the dravidian architecture which began in Pallava times reached zenith under Cholas, later architecture like Meenaksi Sundereshwar temple built by Nagas now also ~~has~~ excellent dravidian architecture

(2)

Indian freedom movement along with Swarajya (1905 session) or Complete independence (1929 Lahore session) also emphasised on Civil liberties i.e. liberty of press, literature etc

Civil Liberties Movement

- ① After banning of Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Sambad Kaumudi, there were protests and ultimately the ban was lifted by Metcalfe.
- ② All India strike and Satyagraha announced by Gandhi after passing of Rowlatt Act which linked Civil Liberties of Indians as it was based on "No appeal - No waqef - No Saleel".
- ③ Caste Based :-
 - 3.1 → temple entry movement
 - 3.2 → Self respect movement by B. R. Ambedkar

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④ For labor rights

formation of unions subsequently passing of
labor union Act 1924

⑤ Human Rights

Nehru Report consisted of provision life
Universal franchise, equal rights to women

⑥ Agricultural rights

6.1 Champaran & Kheda Satyagraha by Gandhiji

6.2 Bardoli Satyagraha by U.B. Patel

6.3 formation of Kisan Sabhas by the organisation
of Home Rule Movement

6.4 All India Kisan Sabha, All India peasant organisation

These civil rights movement sought
to do the injustice caused by British rule
and also the unjust ~~of~~ the society itself
life caste system.

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(3)

Berlin Congress set the 2nd phase of Colonisation and in this the most important continent was Africa.

Scramble of Africa

① This refers to different powers controlling different parts of Africa.

②

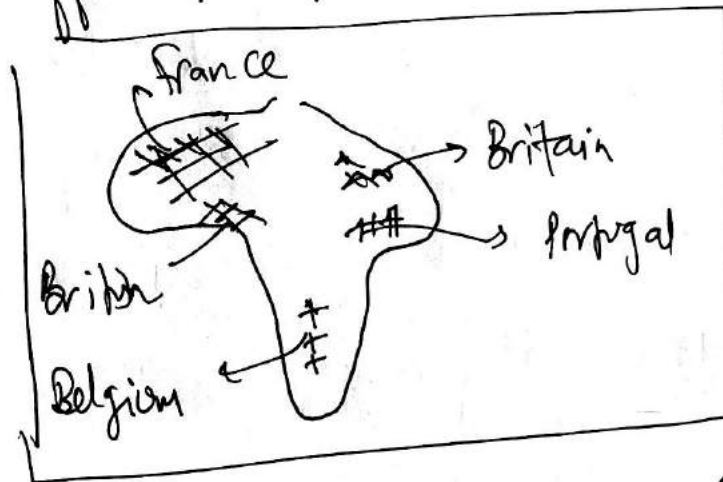


Fig: Scramble of Africa.

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(4)

Cloudburst refers to sudden and heavy downpours (usually in minutes) that causes flood like conditions. It mainly takes place in cumulonimbus clouds.

Effects of cloudburst

- ① Causes flood. eg uttarpradesh cloudburst
- ② lives and properties are affected.
- ③ normal transport system is affected
- ④ Causes landslides
- ⑤ overflowing of rivers which attract nearby pollution
- ⑥ Government's expenditure which could have been utilised for other social security benefits.

More frequent in Himalays

- ① Topography of Himalays, which captures cloud and does not let them escape from valley.

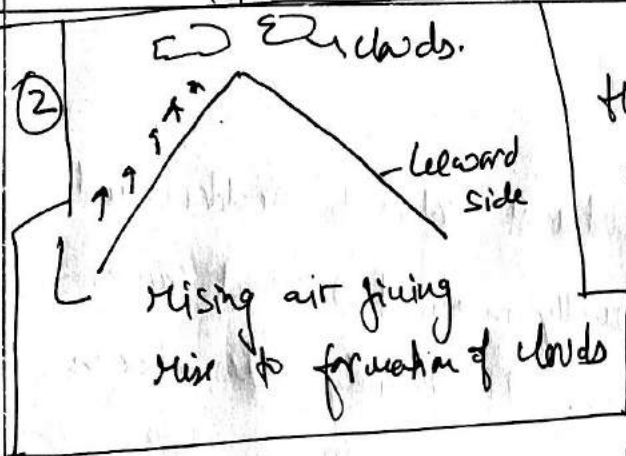
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③ Urban Island effect due to extensive growth of some Himalayan cities like Dehradun, Kashmir also aggravates the cloud bursting phenomenon.

④ Inter-montane valleys leads to cloud bursting.

Effective rescue & relief operations are required to tackle cloud bursting and there is need to empower NDRF.

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(5)

Ken and Betwa are two tributaries of Yamuna and under inter state river linkage programme these two rivers are being interlinked by National water Development Agency under ministry of Jal Shakti.

Potential of Ken Betwa interlinkage project

- ① It seek to increase the area under irrigation in Madhya Pradesh.
- ② Will increase ground level water by supplying water to water deficit areas.
- ③ Inland water Transport will get a boost through interlinkage of these rivers.
- ④ Flooding will also be prevented.

Challenges in the project

- ① operational cost is high.

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- ② will disturb the natural ecosystem as it will pass through the Panna Tiger Reserve.
- ③ submergence of forest and disturbance to wildlife.
- ④ land acquisition issue as 70% concurrence is required under LARR, 2013
- ⑤ disturbs natural flow of rivers and Uttar Pradesh might face water deficiency.

There is also need for efficient watershed development so that water availability is naturally present.

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(6)

56% of total electricity produced in India comes from coal. India has 5th largest reserve of coal but 35% of demand is met through imports.

Issues related to production

- ① Coal India Limited is responsible for extraction of upto 80% of coal, but the organisation remains ineffective in doing its task.
- ② Plant load factor is 56%.
- ③ Cannot easily comply to power breakdown instruction.
- ④ Coal production is responsible for huge release of SO_2 , NO_x and 80% of mercury.
- ⑤ Lack of private sector participation

Issues related to supply

- ① Most of the coal is produced in Jharkhand & West Bengal, transportation cost

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to other states is high due to high logistic cost.

(2) Lack of transparency in supply side, many are still managed by mining mafia.

(3) Lack of inter state coordination.

How can these issues be addressed

Production Side :-

Recent changes
by Govt -

→ 100% FDI
→ Pvt. sector can mine
→ Captive mining provision removed

Supply side

GoI

→ SHAHTI - Scheme for harnessing & Allocating Koyla Shakti in India

What more needs to be done? Way forward :-

- (1) Better coordination between states.
- (2) Better adoption of technology for coal extraction

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(7)

Agro based Industries are one which are based on agricultural produce like textile industry.

Geographical distribution of agro based industries

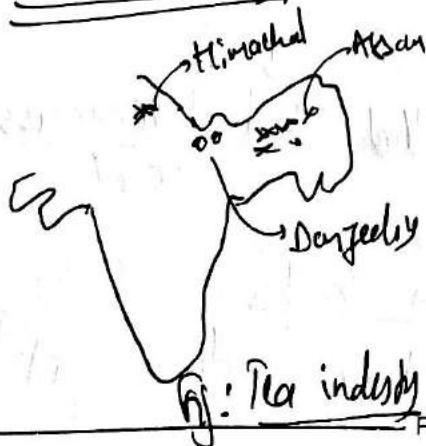
(1) Textile Industries

(2) Sugar industry

(2.1) 57% Industries are located in UP

(2.2) 20% Industries in Maharashtra (2.3) 20% Industries in South India

(3) Tea Industry



(4) Jute industry

+ mainly concentrated in West Bengal
+ some regions of Bihar.

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Challenges faced by them

(1) Textile industry — stiff challenge from Bangladesh & Uzbekistan
— loss of long staple cotton to Pakistan
— 80% handloom $\Rightarrow$ lack of modernisation.

(2) Sugar industry — high FRP & SAP
— Compulsory Jute packaging increasing cost of production
— lower market price of sugar due to excess production.

(3) Tea industry
— labour problem
— not included in MSP
— Soil turning alkaline thereby reducing production.

(4) General Problems
— lack of FDI
— more govt. controlled
— lack of economies of scale

Forward & Backward linkage needs to be strengthened for strengthening food processing industry.

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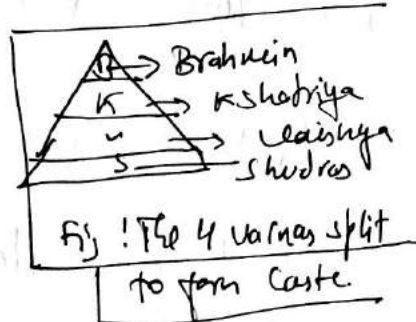
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(8)

Caste system is a closed system
Characterised by endogamy and it is hierarchical
in nature

Caste system responsible
for poverty.



- ① Lower caste especially 'Dehrits' are not adequately represented in bureacracy, entrepreneurship etc
- ② Caste and Class are corelated in India, Lower Caste has less resources and facility.
- ③ Most of the backward Caste are confined to rural India where they lack land rights and practice subtenancy where they are exploited by upper Caste.

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④ PRI provide for 33% Reservation,
but there is emerging concept of 'dummy candidate' -

Caste system driver of inequality

(1) Lack of access of education to SC and ST.
ST literacy rate is 59%. (national average = 74%)

(2) Continuance of Jajmani system in rural
India responsible for continuance of inequality.

(3) Female of lower caste facing problem of
sexual harassment.

(4) Inequality in health access is also
visible.

Caste system has diluted in
urban areas but is still practiced in
private sphere, however in rural areas
it still continues whereby lower caste are
still exploited.

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(9)

Domestic workers are one of the most vulnerable working group who are employed at households often at low salaries.

Issues faced by Domestic worker

- ① lack of social security.
- ② low wages.
- ③ No scope of growth.
- ④ Most of domestic workers are female who often face the problem of sexual harassment.
- ⑤ lack of knowledge about their rights.
- ⑥ Simplicity of domestic worker is exploited by the owners.
- ⑦ Since most of them migrated from rural area, they cannot access benefits of FDI at ~~their~~ their destination state.
- ⑧ no collective voice due to scattered working.

Measures to empower them

- ① Social security benefit can be given.
- ② Gratuity can be given
- ③ adjudication of disputes has to be provided.
- ④ Certain amount of salary can be paid before removing them from jobs
- ⑤ one ration one ration card for accessibility to PDS.
- ⑥ Direct Benefit transfer can also be provided.

Domestic workers were severely hit because of quid lockdown and now they can be covered under e-Shram portal for accessing social security benefits

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(10)

The population control measures has opened the sex ratio in India. Total fertility rate has declined since independence however there is need to rethink population control measures.

Gendered impact of population control

- ① female foeticide + infanticide
- ② 943 sex ratio of India (Census 2011)
- ③ issue of early ^{girl} child marriage.
- ④ son neeta preference.

Present approach to population control

- ① Punishment approach: In Haryana, those having more than 2 children cannot become Sarkarchi of P.R.E.
- ② in states of Assam, govt. support readily declines in field of education to the 3rd child.

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①.3 Maternity Benefit Act - reduced benefit
(12 weeks holidays) for 3rd child

①.4 forced sterilisation in 1970s.

② Apart from this awareness camps and promotion of contraceptives is done.

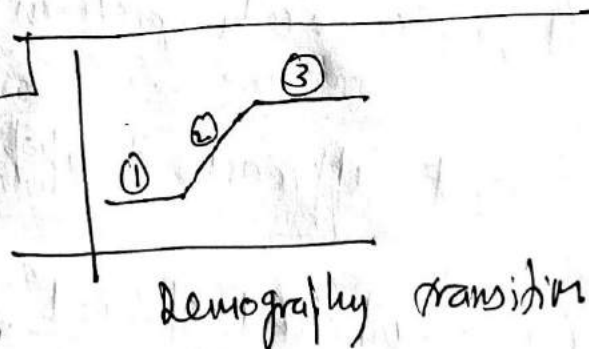
Rethinking Strategy

① Developmental approach : development is the best contraceptive. Every developed country has low T.F.R

① - high birth rate, high death rate

② high birth rate, low death rate

③ low birth & death rate.



② Focus on gender empowerment

③ Easy access to Contraceptive.

NFHS also highlights importance of girl education in controlling population.

(11)

Srama is a Sanskrit word which means to 'work hard' it comes from word 'Shram' or labour. The Srama tradition primarily includes Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivika & Charvaka philosophy.

Impact of Srama tradition on Vedic religion.

① Impact of Buddhism : Buddhism preached equality, reduced importance to rituals. This led to :

(1.1) During Gupta age, Bhagvatism became popular. In Bhagvatism, lower caste and women were allowed to ~~for~~ worship gods.

(1.2) Accommodation of women & lower caste was done which was a feature of Buddhism

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(1.3) many of the 'SC' converted to Buddhism especially after Dr B.R. Ambedkar's conversion in 1956.

(1.4) It simplified the Vedic tradition.

(1.5) No priestly class unlike Brahminism in Hindu religion.

(1.6) Enhanced position of Vaishyas as trading and barreny manny was not considered sinful

Impact of Jainism

Jainism preached non violence and equality. Follwoy was the effect:-

① Enhanced focus on karma & soul.

② non violence increased cattle wealth which were earlier slaughtered to perform rituals

③ Cultural borrowings by Vedic religion in places where Jainism gained prominence like Karnataka, Rajasthan.

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Impact of Ajivika

- ① It emerged in 5th Century BC by Gosala
- ② It believed in philosophy of 'Niyati'.
- ③ was adopted by Ashoka's father Bimbisara
- ④ influenced art life Cave art.

Today, 0.7% population is Buddhist, 0.43-7% population is Jain and almost negligible follow Ajivika sect. These Shramana tradition not just impacted the major religion but also impacted the society at large.

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(12)

Masses in the first half of 19th Century were ~~hard~~ divided into on the lines of religion, region, rural urban etc and there existed many social evils like untouchability, ~~and~~ women largely confined to home. Mahatma Gandhi through his unique technique tried to integrate ~~masses~~ ^{rural & urban} ~~social~~ ^{elite}

Symbols used by Mahatma Gandhi for integrating masses

① Symbol of Khadi

- 1.1 Khadi symbolised indigenisation and lack of dependency on ~~import~~ ^{foreign}
- 1.2 Gandhiji urged all Indians to use Charkha which integrated the Indian society.

② Symbol of salt

- 2.1 In Civil disobedience movement, salt law was broken by Mahatma Gandhi
- 2.2 Salt symbolised need for collective action against the Exploitative British rule



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- ③ Symbol of truth & non violence : which has seen to a large extent in the Non Cooperation Movement

Symbols used against social evil

- ① against caste system

1.2 Gandhi Ji in truce period went to villages and promoted inter caste dining & marriages

1.2 He called for giving up of caste and following only the Varna system based on division of labour.

- ② Kasturba Gandhi participated in CDM which symbolised women empowerment.

Symbolic language used for integrating masses

- ①st "Do or die" in the Quit India Movement

which led to participation of masses from all across the country for participation in national movement.

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② "Vaishnav Jan To" to integrate mass across communal lines.

Symbolic language to fight social evil

① use of 'Harjan' to address the scheduled Caste, which means children of God. He worked towards abolition of untouchability.

② Through usage of Harjan, he emphasised an equal treatment to be given to scheduled Caste.

Mahatma Gandhi was a true leader and he worked towards not just independence but also ensuring social Justice.

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(13)

Carnatic War was a series of military conflicts between French & the British in the middle of the 18th Century.

Overview of three Carnatic war

- ① After death of Nizam ul Mulk, Civil war followed between Nasir Jung & Huzzafor Jung
- ② In Carnatic, Chanda Salub began to conspire against Anwaruddin
- ③ Dupleix for France, helped Chanda Salub with his well trained army & overthrew Anwaruddin in battle of Amber.

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- ① In Hyderabad too, Nasir Jung was killed with help of Dupleix.
- ② In 1750, Robert Clive gave full support to Muhammad Ali which led to clash between French & English.
- ③ French got called Dupleix in 1754.
- ④ Soon peace broke out in 1756.
- ⑤ decisive battle of Wandiwash in 1760 led to establishment of English in India

Factors that led to success of British

- ① Battle of Plassey in 1757 from which the rich state of Bengal came directly under the control of the British. This helped them in Battle of Wandiwash.

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② France was engulfed in poverty & unemployment and therefore French govt. could not support the efforts of Dupleix

③ British govt. on the other were undergoing Industrial revolution and they were able to support Robert Clive.

④ Britishers had more advanced military, arms & ammunition.

⑤ ~~Already many Indian provinces were under Britain, therefore Britain~~

③ mighty naval capability of Britisher helped them win over Carnates which itself was a Coastal State.

Britisher post the Carnate war went for aggressive imperialism through Battle of Buxar ⁽¹⁷⁶⁴⁾, subsidiary alliance (1765), doctrine of lapse (1857) which became a bane for India

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(14)

In 1920s, Akali Dal was formed which demanded autonomy for Punjab subha. In 1970s, this issue emerged again.

Issue that led to Punjab Crisis

- ① Adoption of Anandpur Resolution, 1973
 - (1.1) demanded political autonomy
 - (1.2) defined centre state relation with more powers for states.
 - (1.3) 'Sikh to Bolbala'
- ② Demand for Khalistan also emerged!
- ③ These factions received support from foreign countries like Pakistan.

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- ④ Insurgency issue emerged in Punjab.
- ⑤ Keeping of arms & ammunition in
the Golden temple
- ⑥ operation Blue star for countering
insurgency.

Roadmap for peace

- ① Under Rajeev Gandhi govt. Punjab Accord
was adopted.
 - ② Provisions of Punjab Accord:
 - (2.1) Transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab.
 - (2.2) Sharing of water through tribunal.
 - (2.3) Revocation of AFSPA.
 - (2.4) Compensation to those who suffered
from militancy.
- This accord after
long time led to establishment of peace in
Punjab

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(15)

Renewable energy share in total
Energy mix of the country is 35%, of which
10% is contributed by solar energy.

Distribution of installed capacity of solar power
in India

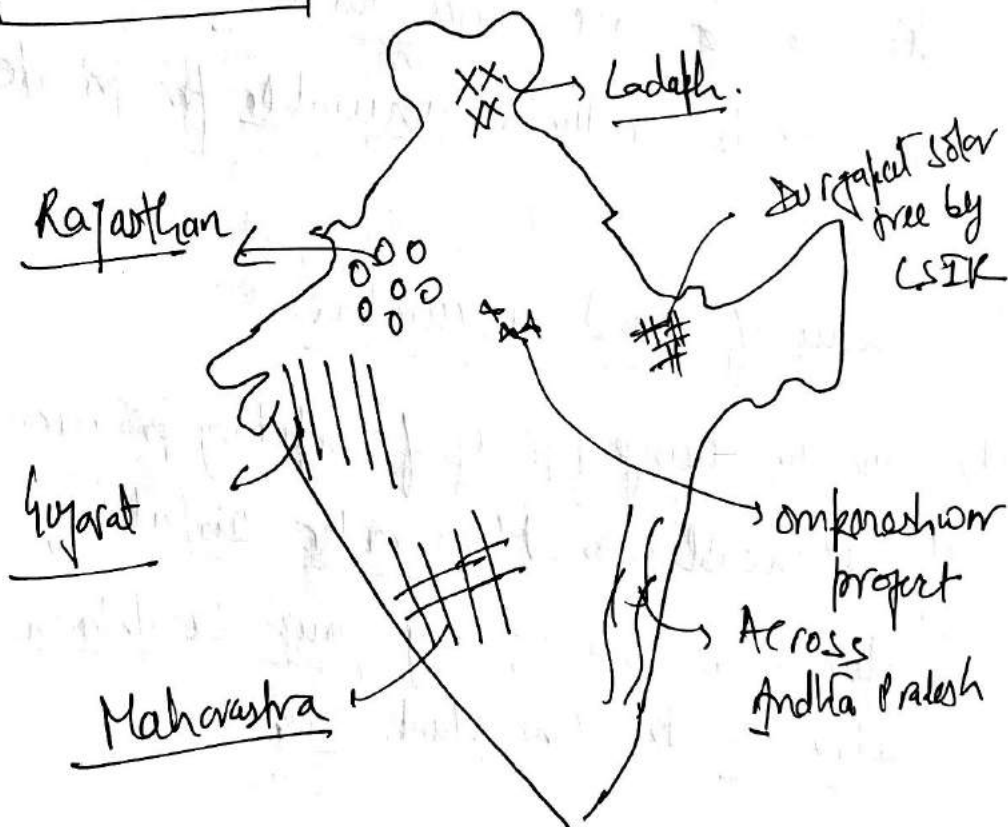


Fig:- Solar power production in India

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Challenges in proper utilisation

- ① lack of domestic production. About 80% of solar modules and cells are imported from china.
- ② SECI in reverse auctioning model has set the base price too low which has made production unviable for private firm.
- ③ Issue of land acquisition.
- ④ Due to change of policy of compulsory procurement of renewable to Merit order Dispatch, companies are now giving power breakdown instruction to solar plants too.

Steps taken by Govt

- ① National Solar Mission target of 175 GW of solar production by 2022
- ② rooftop solar panel :- for domestic use of solar light.
- ③ KUSUM scheme :- program to cover the land with solar production. which can also be sold.
- ④ Mega solar parks
- ⑤ Solar cities :- 10% of electricity production in cities from solar panel.
- ⑥ Increased tariff of solar cell & modules being imported from china and Malaysia so as to boost domestic production.

To conclude, Glasgow target of India can only be achieved when solar energy gets its due importance.

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Post World War II oceans were mapped and unique features of Ocean floor topography was discovered which helped in better understanding the geomorphic forces operating in Earth.

New dimensions provided by ocean floor mapping

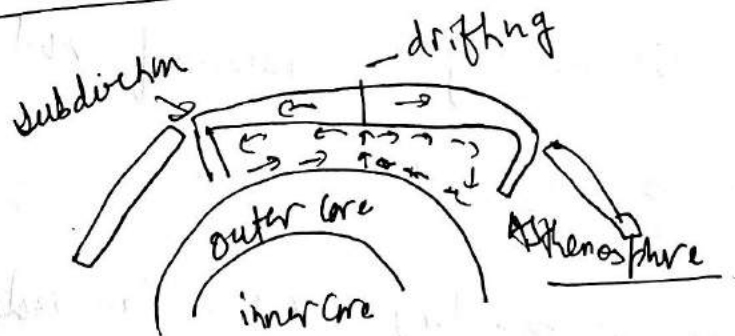
- ① Ocean topography consisting of Continental margin, abyssal plain, trenches, mid oceanic ridges.
- ② Oceanic Crust was much younger than Continental crust
- ③ Oceanic crust was thinner than the continental crust.



How it helped in study of distribution of Oceans and Continents.

① Sea floor spreading theory was given which says that basalt erupts and breaks the Oceanic Crust and flows to the other end where subduction takes place which results in formation of trenches.

② Conventional Cell theory



③ Plate tectonics - Convergent - Divergent boundary interaction

3.1 Continental - Continental Convergent - formation of fold mountain. Alps sea $\Rightarrow$ Himalayas

3.2 Continental - Oceanic Convergent $\Rightarrow$ subduction

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of oceanic plate leads to formation of trenches on continental side fold mountains form, also chain of volcanoes are formed
eg:- North America plate + Pacific Plate Convergence

3.3 Oceanic-oceanic convergence - leads to formation of volcanic activities
eg:- Japanese islands, Philippines Archipelago

① Divergent boundary :- formation of mid oceanic ridges, volcanic activities

② Transform boundary eg:- San Andreas fault marked by frequent earthquakes.

Deep ocean mission and Sanwdragan of India will further help in understanding the topography of oceans and theory of plate tectonics



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Heat waves increases the temperature of the place where they form.
Recent incidence of heat waves engulfing European countries have seen a cause of concern.

Phenomenon of heat waves

① Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) has set certain guidelines for declaration of heat waves:

- ①.① → for plain area :- when temperature is more than 45°C for 2 consecutive days.
- ①.② for hilly areas :- when temperature is more than 30°C for 2 consecutive days.

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(13) for coastal areas :- when temperature is more than 37°C for 2 consecutive days.

Conditions favourable for development of heat waves

- ① Summer season whereby sun is overhead favours formation of heat waves.
- ② increasing low pressure in the area.
- ③ Shifting of Jet Streams also favours formation of heat waves. (shift of Sub
- ④ tropical westerly Jet Streams)
- ④ more formed in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Delhi etc

Health effect of heat waves

- ① can cause heat strokes.
- ② Children, women & old aged are highly vulnerable.
- ③ Dehydration as loss of vital minerals from the body takes place.
- ④ sun burns can impact skin.
- ⑤ Kidney diseases and mental health can also be affected

Due to global warming phenomenon of heat waves is becoming more frequent.

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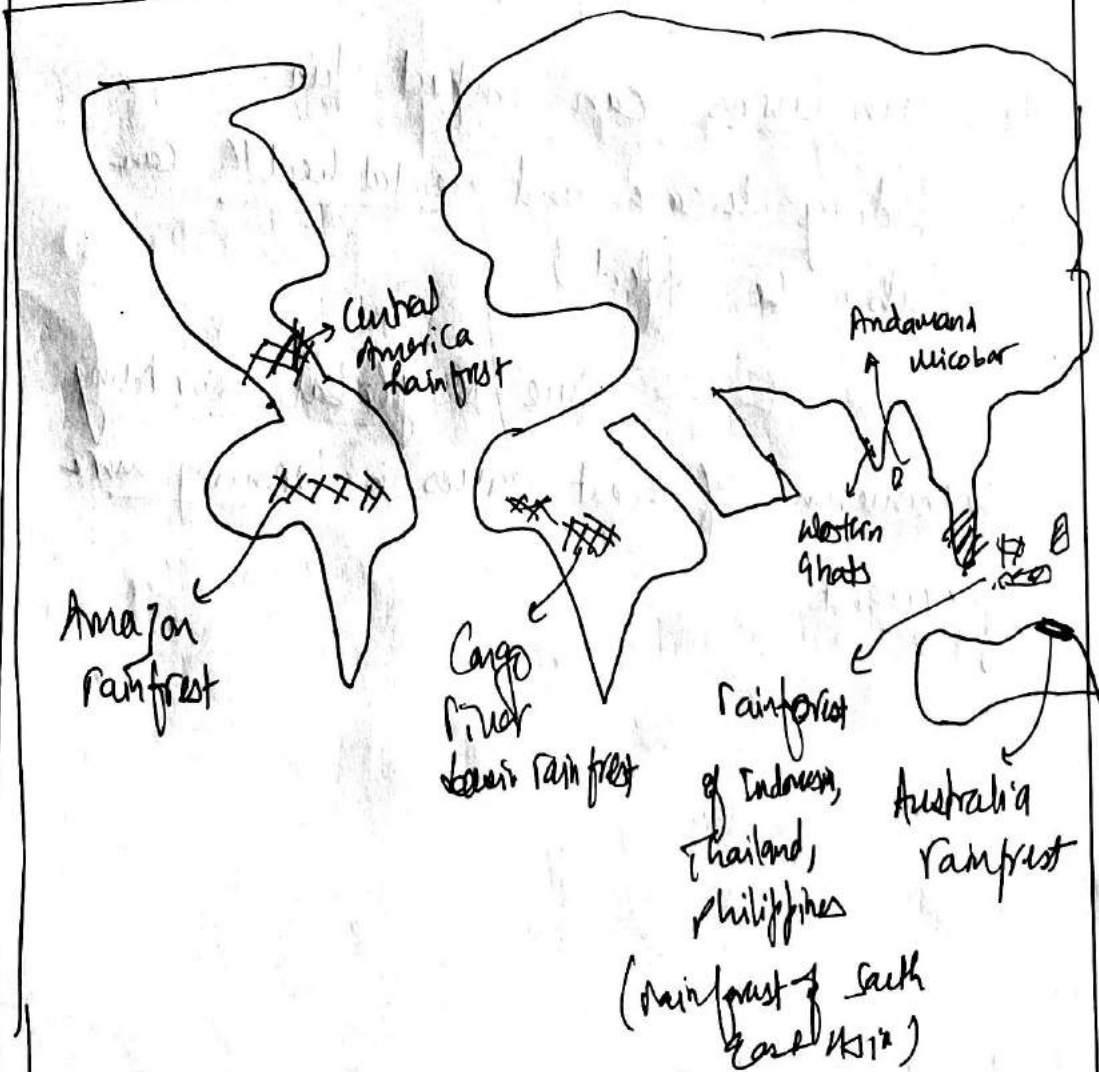
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(18)

of different types of forest like deciduous, thorn forest, montane forest; rainforest is of most importance. They cover 6% of the world area, coming down from 14% in 1950s.

Distribution of rainforest



Characteristics of Rainforest

- ① annual rainfall > 250 cm.
- ② Thick Canopy $\Rightarrow$ less undergrowth.
- ③ climbers are easy to find $\Rightarrow$ climb on trees to get sunshine.
- ④ found in equatorial climate
 - + daily afternoon rainfall
 - + less variation of temperature.
- ⑤ ~~all~~ absence of continuous presence of a particular tree species, hence not good for logging.
- ⑥ different stages of trees/plant found like some tree may be in flowering stage, other bearing fruits etc.
- ⑦ very dense
- ⑧ support rich flora & fauna, have plants of medicinal benefits ⑨ home to tribals

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Threats to tropical Rainforest

(1) Amazon Rainforest [expansion of agriculture
deforestation
forest fire in Brazil.

(2) Congo Rainforest [deforestation
lack of support from govt. to
protect Rainforest
→ infrastructural expansion.

(3) Indian Rainforest

<u>Western Ghats</u>	<u>North East India</u>	<u>Andaman & Nicobar</u>
non implementation of Madhav Gadgil Committee recommendation	developmental project leading to deforestation	slash and burn practice by tribal

(4) South East Asia Rainforest

4.1 deforestation due to industrialisation, urbanisation
4.2 clearing of rainforest 4.3. forest fire.

Rainforest are the Lungs
of the World which absorbs the pollution and
release fresh O₂, there is need for compliance
to Bonn challenge and New York Forest Declaration
for protection of rainforest.

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Indian cities comprise approximately 1/3rd of the Country's population and contribute 60% to GDP.

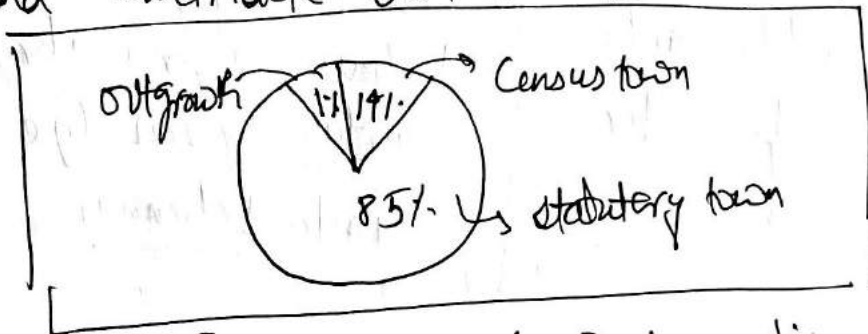


Fig: Composition of Indian cities.

Indian cities mimicking inequality & exclusion found in rural areas

(1) Settlement pattern

Rural area

Dalits are generally ostracised and live outside the main village in congested and unhygienic conditions.

Cities

17% of cities population live in slums.

Dharavi is approximately 230 ha and has population of half a million.

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(2) Households Rural area

① 85% of rural households lack ~~bas~~ tap water facilities.

Urban area

- ① issue of housing poverty
- ② NITIE Aayog - 21 cities will have major water shortage by 2021 like Shimla & Chennai

(3) Poverty

Rural area

Poverty is seen mostly among lower Caste.

Urban Area

34.1% of urban population are poor.

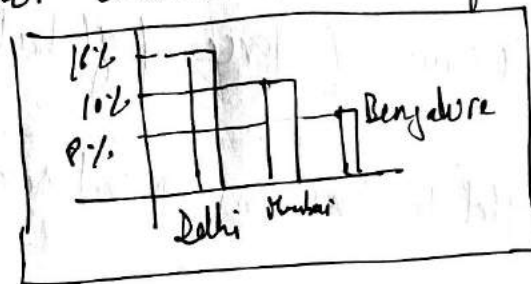
(4) Education & Health

Exclusion of SC/ST from rightful access to education & health facilities.

80% of migrant workers are excluded because they can avail govt. securities benefits only in their home state.

Faultline for future conflicts

- ① Due to increasing inequality, crimes are already at a rise in urban cities. This will be further become more severe problem in future



% of Crime in three megacities

- ② Caste based association like All India Dalit Mahasabha, Aggarwal Samaj creating clashes among different caste group.
- ③ due to incoming migrants, there is seen clashes with the original population. This is due to lack of opportunities generated in cities which intensifies 'Son of Soil movement'
- ④ 75% reservation to local in Haryana and Andhra Pradesh is also creating problems of regionalism. To conclude, need for strengthening ULB, implementation of Smart Cities mission, urban MSDESA needs to be done so as to make cities sustainable.

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(20)

Globalisation is a process of flow of ideas, thoughts, economy beyond the national border. There has been severe blow to tribal culture who live in isolation (forest area) because of forces of globalisation.

Impact of globalisation on tribal society

(1) Effect on family : Joint families have disintegrated into nuclear family.

(4) Effect on marriage : Love marriages & divorce have become more common.

(3) effect on language : 43 language of tribal are critically endangered according to UNESCO.
Younger generation not speaking the ~~or~~ traditional language but speaking hindi & English
eg:- Dinara of Akaam

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(4) effect on lifestyles : Tribals have started using cosmetic products, wearing goggles, smoking and have left their traditional practice of using honey, bamboo product.

(5) effect on tribal institutes like Youth dormitory among Moria, Gond are declining.

(6) effect on religion : Tribals have left their original religion based on ancestor worship, animism etc and have adopted Christianity, Hinduism.

eg: christianisation of Tribals of North East
like Khasi and Garo

(7) effect on political system: traditional Village councils have declined whereby decisions were taken on basis of consensus.

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(8) displacement of tribals : tribals constitute 8% of the population but 40% of those displaced due to developmental work are also tribals.

(9) Joblessness :- outsiders come and do the jobs that are created from establishment of industries in tribal areas, this leads to tribals taking up menial jobs.

(10) impact on kinship :- non kin members becoming more important.

However, there have been certain positive effects too

- + promotion of tribal art :- wall paintings for example
- + improvement in education
- + access to basic civil amenities

Negative Impact of Globalisation needs to be minimised and tribal Panchsheel principles need to be followed.