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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	SHAN MARCI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	141788
Center		Date	2/9/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
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.
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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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.

VisionIAS

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।

Cholas perfected the Dravidian style of architecture inherited from Pallavas & contributed to its growth.

• Chola architecture - zenith of Dravidian architecture

① Material : Stone became predominant for temple construction.

② Size : Temple size was larger than life. eg. 2-storied garbhagriha in Brihadeswar temple, Thanjavur.

③ Gopurams : Ornately decorated with carvings representing various Puranas.

④ Vimana : Greater grandeur. eg. 66 m Vimana of Brihadeswar temple.

⑤ Greater emphasis on sculptures in temple construction. eg. Lord Shiva sculpture at Brihadeswar temple

⑥ Sculpture-making reached its zenith as evident in the Nataraja figure in Tandava posture.

• Not complete zenith:-

↳ While it focused on the grandeur, it lacked the emphasis on the religious importance of the architecture.

Chola empire thus shows the zenith of Dravidian art & 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।

Indian freedom movement encompassed in itself multiple issues like untouchability, women's emancipation, caste system & among all these, civil liberties remained a major one.

• Demand for civil liberties :-

① Greater Indian representation :- In Councils for decision-making in favor of Indians, through various GoI Acts & etc.

② Freedom of speech :- Press liberties remained an important agenda evident through the opposition against Vernacular Press Act, 1878.

③ Equal wages For men & women, were mentioned in Fundamental Rights published in the Karachi session of 1931.

④ Equality of treatment: Indians meted out discriminatory treatment vis-a-vis British opposed by the RIN Ratings in 1946.

⑤ Access to justice: Demand through Rowlatt Satyagraha against unfair trial process under Rowlatt Act.

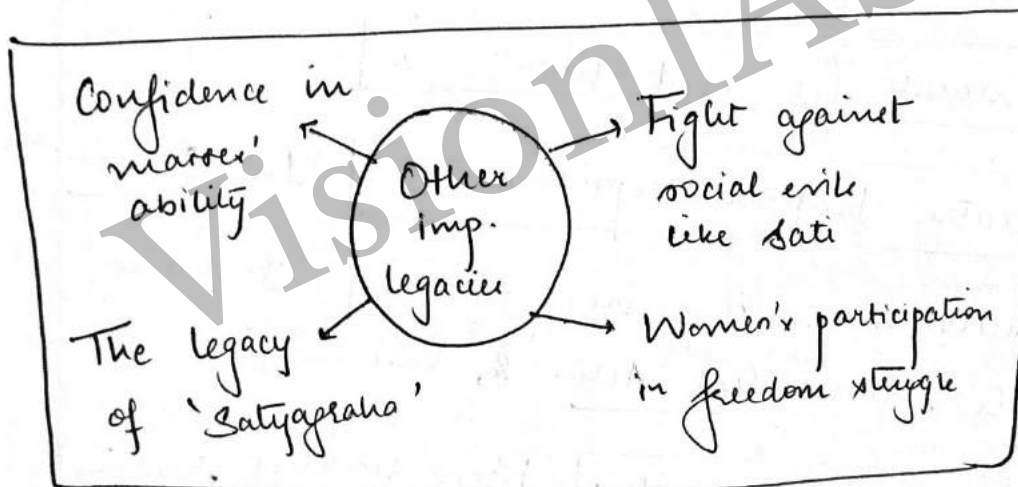


Fig 1.0

Thus, Indian freedom movement provided the foundations to the constitution-makers to frame a democratic & secular Constitution.

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।

The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 was the 3rd wave of colonialism preceded by the 1st & 2nd waves of conquest of America & Asia.

• Berlin Conference :

↳ It allowed for division of Africa between Europeans.

↳ Multiple colonies in Africa divided between British, French, Dutch, etc.

↳ The natural resources of Africa were thus exploited for economic gains by the colonizers.

↳ Africa has faced a series of exploitation via the British, French, etc. that stopped its political as well as social growth.

↳ African scramble during the Berlin conference was so long-lasting that its effects are visible till date in its poor economic growth & socio-economic indicators like HDI.

Thus, what Africa needs for its development is a break from the colonial legacy & increased self-reliance & human development to utilise the full potential of its valuable resources.

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 is a short-duration,
intense rainfall event in a small area,
recently reported in several places.

• Effects of cloudbursts :-

① Flash floods :- In regions with low
possibility of water seepage & excessive
concretisation.

② Landslides :- Due to intense rainfall
pushing the movement of material.

③ Avalanche :- Specially in Himalayan
regions.

④ Land caving :- Due to excessive surface
pressure & also land subsidence can take

place.

Reasons for high frequency in Himalayan region:-

① Decadal temperature rise:- In Himalayan region is greater than the average global increase.

② Climate change:- leading to increased frequency & intensity of rainfall.

③ Atmospheric circulation:- Change in its pattern due to global warming.

Cloudbursts pose a threat to life & livelihood of population & thus, its efficient management is an immediate necessity.

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 Project in
Madhya Pradesh initiated to transfer water
from surplus (Ken) to deficit river (Betwa).

• Potential of the project :-

① Hydropower generation :- Providing clean
& affordable energy.

② Avert distress migration :- From water
scarce region.

③ Expansion of irrigation potential :-
Through construction of a network of
dams & channels.

— etc

• Challenges in implementation :-

① Passing through Panna TR. :- Threat to
biodiversity, ~~at~~ specially big cats like
Tigers with change in ecosystem.

② Displacement of tribals :- For its
implementation & lack of adequate
rehabilitation measures.

③ High implementation cost :- And its
sharing between Centre & State.

Thus, Ken-Betwa linking must be
done with utmost care to ensure
social justice to its occupants as well
as its surrounding biodiversity.

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?

Recently, coal shortage in India & consequent power cuts shows India's dependence on coal for multiple sectors.

• Issues in production :-

① Inefficient mining process :- Due to lack of technology use & haphazard local process for locating resources.

② Low grade coal :- Like lignite & Bituminous is only available, necessitating imports of Anthracite.

③ Environmentally hazardous :- To the nearby residents & biodiversity.

• Issues in supply :-

↳ Coal is a weight-losing material & thus its location away from industries

leads to losses.

• Measures to address issues :-

① Privatisation :- To address demand-supply gap & more efficient mining process.

② Coal gasification :- To be incentivised through rebate to achieve environmental conservation & lower emissions.

③ Technology use :- To enable more scientific mining.

④ Clear land acquisition policy :- To prevent inordinate delays & inflation costs.

Govt. initiatives like Online coal clearance system, coal linkage policy shall allow us to achieve cleaner & faster thermal energy production.

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।

Agriculture contributed to 19.9% of GDP in 2021-22 rising from 17.8% in 2020-21 with major role played by allied sectors.

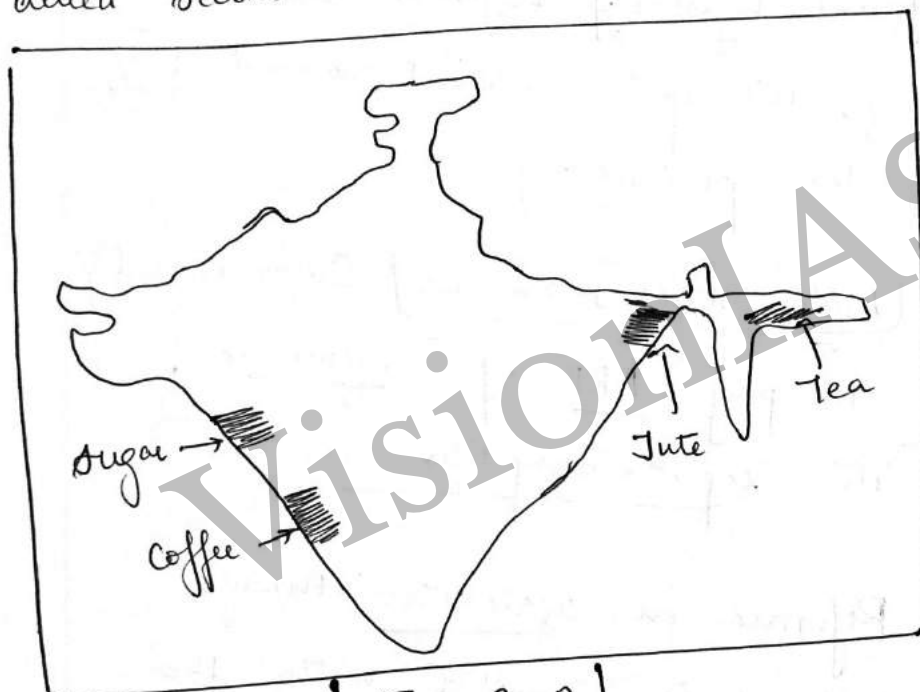


Fig 2.0

→ Geographic

• Challenges faced by agro-based industries:-

① Lack of continuous supply :- Due to raw material shortage as climate change

altered rainfall patterns & 52.2% agricultural land depends on monsoon.

② 'Farm' to 'gate' infrastructure:- It is missing & its connectivity needed to bring greater value addition.

③ Inefficient logistics:- Logistics like storage, warehousing, transportation cost around 12% of the total product.

④ ~~Price~~ High cost of raw materials:- Sugar industry mandated to pay FRP of sugarcane, reducing its export-competitiveness.

Reforms in agriculture through modern technologies coupled with the infrastructure upgradation of industries is needed to achieve the sectors' full potential.

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 originating from the occupation-based, four-fold varna system has been one of the greatest drivers of poverty & inequality in India.

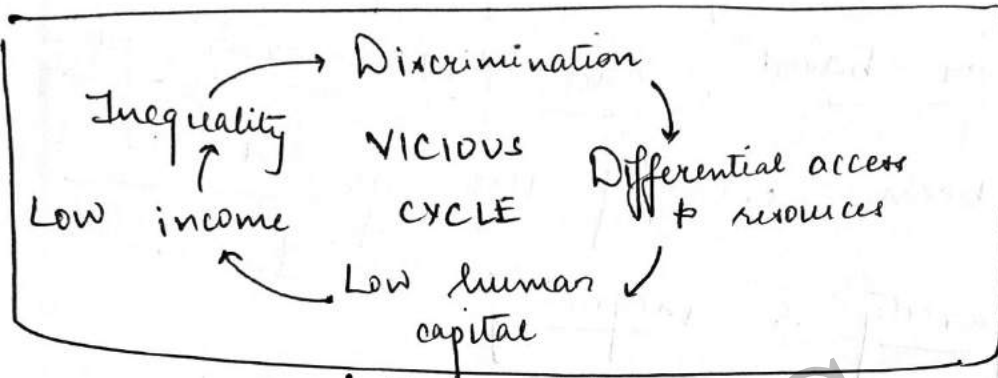
• Caste system - driver of poverty :-

① Low literacy :- Literacy rates of SC is only 49% against national average of 74%.

② Overwhelmingly casual workers :- Dalits majority occupying the informal laborforce, most manual scavengers being Dalits.

③ Access to basic services :- Essential services like healthcare, sanitation, not available

to lower castes & thus, a major disease or death of a breadwinner pushes them below poverty line.



[Fig 3.0]

• Caste system - driver of inequality :-

① Public Private relations :- like marriage, dominated by caste identities. eg. Honour killings.

② Casteisation of institutions :- Judiciary, mainly Supreme & High Court invariably have upper caste judges.

③ Thus, 'annihilation of caste' as suggested by Dr. B.R Ambedkar is needed to achieve an equal society.

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 form an important part of the economy contributing to GDP as well as society enabling other women to go for public employment.

• Issues of domestic workers :-

① Unfair wages :- Due to low collective bargaining power & no formal contract.

② Domestic torture :- Faced by domestic workers like violence by owners. eg. A politician recently accused of beating her domestic help with belts & pan.

③ Sexual harassment :- of both men & women by the house owners. & low awareness about their rights against such acts.

④ Discriminatory treatment :- By house owners, eg. Not allowing them to use washrooms, eat in plates of regular use, etc.

• Measures to empower them :-

① Registration & association :- Registration of domestic workers & forming an association on lines of National Bajai Karmachari Association to improve their bargaining power.

② Extension of POSH Act :- To also apply to domestic workers.

③ Setting fixed wages :- In each residence property & also a fixed contract period with notice period in case of termination, to ~~also~~ prevent unfair termination.

Domestic workers should be recognized & given their fair rights to prevent their abuse.

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।

While 37% of all Indian women are sterilised, only 6.8% of Indian men have undergone vasectomy acc. to a report by National Health Mission.

Recently, UP launched a population control law, however it may put a double burden on women.

Gendered impact of population control measures :-

- ① Increase in sex-selective & unsafe abortions.
- ② Women's access to health facilities for pregnancy policy inhibited due to a 2-child policy.

• Need to rethink current approach :-

- ① Men deserted or divorced wives to avoid disqualification under any population control policy, a study by Nirmala Buch.
- ② 13% of currently married women wishing to avoid pregnancies cannot access contraceptives.
- ③ Low female education is one of the leading cause of more children, acc. to Census 2011.
- ④ Lack of sex education to children in school & colleges & misinformation on the internet.
- ⑤ Female sterilisation constitutes 7% of modern contraceptive methods while condoms only 12%; & male sterilisation 0.6%.

Thus, population control policies need to put both men & women at its centre & an attitudinal shift delinking sexual fertility with masculinity.

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 brought by ascetics who renounced worldly life in the search of truth.

• Impact of Sramana on Vedic religion:

① Rejected Brahmin orthodoxy :- It

largely rejected Brahmins as intermediaries for interpretation of religion.

② Rejected caste system :- It focused more on equality & rejected the fourfold discrimination.

③ Vedic texts :- It rejected the supremacy of philosophy of Vedic texts.

- Impact on emergence of Jainism, Buddhism
A Ajivika sect :-

① Focus on Karma :- It focused on the karma, rather than rituals thus allowing emergence of new religions.
eg. Jainism's rejection of Bali & propogation of 'Jivadaya'.

② Simplified truth :- Allowed Buddha's Four Noble Truths like world is full of suffering, desire is the cause, etc.

③ Increased social standing :- of Kshatriyas & Vaishyas by emergence of Jainism that valued traders due to 'Ahimsa'.

④ New forms of salvation :- These Shramana sects focused on practices like meditation (dhyana), rather than Brahmin

appealment for enlightenment :

⑤ New meaning of salvation: Shramana sect saw Moksha as ultimate aim & rebirth as undesirable, similar to Protestant Calvinist ethic of Protestantism which prompted action for economic gains to achieve salvation.

⑥ Egalitarian outlook: Unlike Vedic religion Aramana tradition allowed women into religion. eg. Buddhism

Thus, Aramana tradition revolutionised the prospects of social & religious order of ancient 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 called the 'Father of the Nation' is rightly referred to for his capability of integrating the masses into the national movement.

• Use of symbols in National Movement :-

① Satyagraha :- Gandhiji advocated the path of 'truth' & 'non-violence' despite violent struggles. eg. Suspension of Civil Disobedience Movement due to Chauri Chaura.

② Use of Charkha :- Gandhiji used Charkha to promote Swadeshi as well as bind the people with one thread.

↳ Charkha also signified the values of self-reliance that provided confidence to masses.

③ Abolition of Salt Tax :- Choosing salt for Civil Disobedience to bind the entire nation into the freedom struggle via Dandi March.

• Symbols & Symbolic language against social evils :-

① Word 'Harijan' :- Was used to untouchables to show that just like others, even they were the children of God.

② Cleaning of toilets :- Advocating for people of all castes to clean toilets to understand the conditions of the

untouchables.

③ Drawing women into struggle :- ^{Promoting} ~~Attorney~~

women to participate in freedom struggle to show the equal position of men & women. eg. Sarojini Naidu led the Dharamarama Salt Works strike

④ Untouchables into Hinduism :- He did not

support the caste system & rather took untouchables into the Hindu-fold.
eg. Poona Pact.

Thus, Gandhiji understood the 'pulse of the nation' in his yearlong India tour & channelised the masses' energy into right directions to achieve an independent & equitable India.

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 Seven Years War in Europe between Britain & France manifested in India in form of three Anglo-Carnatic wars.

• Overview of 3 Anglo-Carnatic Wars :-

① First Anglo-Carnatic War (1740-42) :-

↳ English navy seized some of the French ships, while France retaliated by seizing Madras in 1746.

↳ Battle of St. Thome between French forces & the forces of Anwaruddin who was helping British.

↳ It ended with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle with French returning

Madras & getting back their territories
in North America.

② Second Carnatic War (1749-54) :-

↳ French under Dupleix supported Muzaffar Jang while English sided with Nawab Jang for accession to Hyderabad's throne.

↳ A treaty concluded where English & French agreed not to interfere in native quarrels & Dupleix was recalled.

③ Third Carnatic War (1758-63) :-

↳ Count de Lally of France captured English forts while English inflicted destruction on French fleet at Manilapatnam.

↳ Hydre Coot defeated the French at Battle of Wandiwash.

↳ Treaty of Paris concluded restoring to the French their factories but zero political presence.

• Reasons for British success:

- ① English company was a private enterprise & thus quick decision-making, while French company was a State concern.
- ② English Navy superior to French navy.
- ③ English had Calcutta, Bombay & Madras while French only had Pondicherry.
- ④ French subordinated their commercial interest to territorial subordination while English never neglected it, allowing them sound financial position.
- ⑤ Superior leadership on British side with Hyde Coote, Clive & Major Lawrence but only Dupleix on French side.

The Anglo-Carnatic wars displayed the British supremacy among Europeans to trade with India & subsequently increase the political conquest.

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 state of Punjab called the "Wheat Bowl of India" was marred by multiple issues after the success of Green Revolution during Phase-1.

• Issues in Punjab during 1980s :-

① Separatist movements :- Demand for

Khalistan to avail the fruits of Green Revolution only for its own success.

② Anti-Sikh riots :- In 1984 after the assassination of former Prime

Minister Indira Gandhi which led to 'Operation Blue Star'.

③ Land degradation :- Excessive use of pesticides & fertilizers for improving crop productivity led to soil fertility decline.

④ Terrorism :- Pakistan used the separatist tendencies emerging in Punjab for infiltration of terrorists through Punjab border.

⑤ Punjab - Haryana separation :- After the Green Revolution success, heavy demand to separate Punjabi speaking area from Hindi speaking area.

• Roadmap to peace :-

① Sensitivity towards Sikhs :- Sikh community was given greater representation to reduce

xenophobic tendencies against them.

② Introduction of better practices :- Agriculture was tried to make more sustainable via use of bio-fertilizers, etc.

③ Crackdown on separatists :- Through strict punishment to discourage such practices.

④ Persistent & emerging challenges :-

① Narco-terrorism :- Punjab's proximity to Golden Triangle is being exploited.

② Land degradation :- In erstwhile Green Revolution areas due to mono-cropping, excessive irrigation, etc.

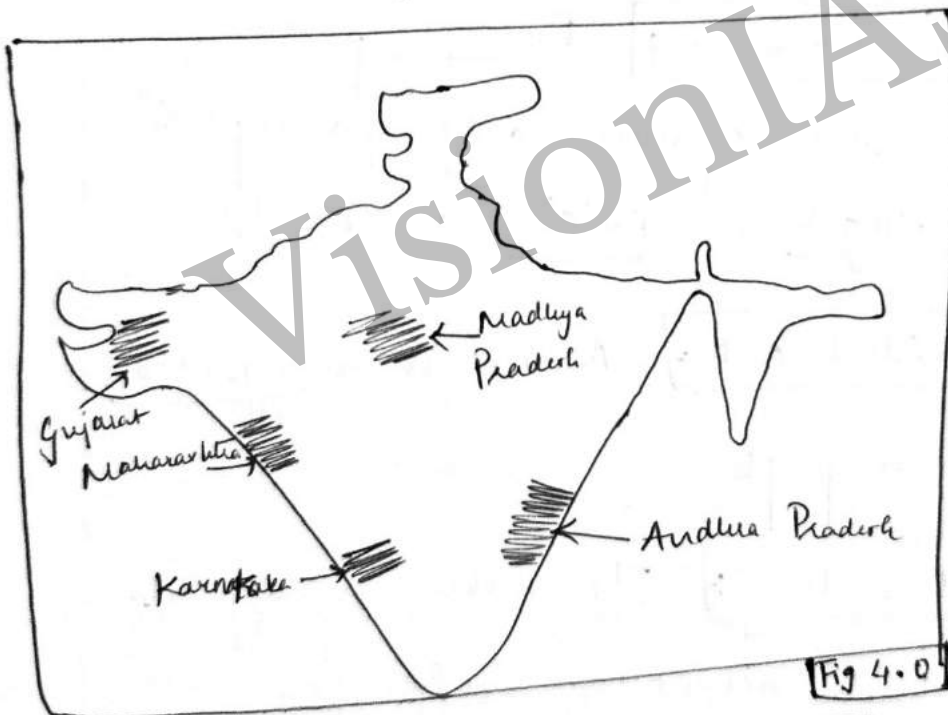
Punjab has a well-developed irrigation system alongwith an awakened citizenry which should be channelized to solve the above issues.

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 has a renewable energy capacity of 166.7 GW of which 57% is solar energy.



• Distribution of solar power :-

① Gujarat & Maharashtra have developed significant solar energy power.

③ Andhra Pradesh recently developed India's
1st floating solar power plant.

• Challenges in utilisation of solar power:

① Focus on consumption: Solar power's focus
has only been on increasing its production
& not respective consumption.

② Limited stakeholders: Discoms, power
generating state agencies only participate
in RPO obligations limiting its reach.

③ High initial cost: Makes it unaffordable
for common people.

④ Smart metering: Is lacking making its
calculation & accounting difficult.

⑤ Inadequate infrastructure: In areas
with high potential like Uttar Pradesh,
Bihar.

② Limited private participation :- Due to high AT&C losses & low profit market.

• Initiatives by Government :-

① National Solar Mission :- To produce 100 GW of solar power by 2022.

② PM-KUSUM :- To use solar pumps for irrigation reducing cost as well as fossil fuel use.

③ Solar streetlights :- By multiple state governments.

④ Incentivised solar grids on rooftops by providing subsidies.

⑤ Green Grid initiative & International Solar Alliance by India. to create a global power grid.

Harnessing the potential of solar energy can help India achieve its Panchmit goal as well as fulfill SDG 7 (clean & affordable energy).

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

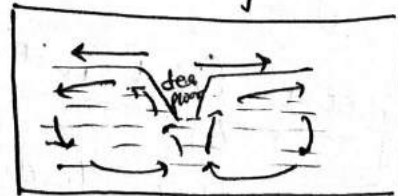
महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Continental drift theory by Alfred Wegner & its inconsistencies gave way to later theories like seafloor spreading by Hess & Plate tectonics Theory.

• New dimensions by Sea Floor Spreading:-

① It debunked the fact that continents were floating over oceans.

② It showed the forces of movement as the convictional currents in the mantle & the consequent & continuous seafloor spreading.



③ It helped understand geological formations under water like guyots, mounds, trenches, etc.

• New dimensions by Plate tectonics :-

- ① Clearly demarcated the division of Earth into multiple plates.
- ② Gave reasons for hazards like earthquakes, volcanoes.
- ③ Helped to understand formations like Pacific Ring of Fire.
- ④ ~~Predicts the future~~
- ⑤ Geomorphological features like islands, mountain chains explained via the drift theory.
- ⑥ Help understand Earth's evolution, right from Vaalbara to Pangea to the latest seven continent formation.

• New updations in study of oceans & continents :-

① Recently, a study found Greater Maldive Ridge to be an aseismic ridge provide that it underlains an oceanic crust.

② The updated map of Tectonic Plate shows introduction of few new plates like Macquarie plate, south of Tasmania.

The drift theory however laid a foundation for other theories to better understand the evolution of Earth's structure.

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।

Heatwaves refer to extremely hot temperatures, generally beyond 45°C in areas leading to multiple issues.

• Conditions favorable for heatwaves :-

① Entrapping conditions :- Areas with no conditions for air escape, thus locking in temperature.

② Urban heat islands :- Excessive concent. concretisation & high absorption by structures leads to heat waves.

③ Low rainfall :- Low moisture & precipitation may also produce heatwaves.

④ Global warming: India has experienced a 0.7° C rise in overall temperature since 1901, thus increasing the average temperature.

⑤ High ozone depleting substances :- Release of ODS from ACs, refrigerators, etc alongwith heat also increases the temperature.

• Health impacts due to heatwaves :-

① Heat stroke :- which may be fatal.

② Dehydration :- Specially for people travelling on foot or two-wheeler directly facing sun's heat. eg. Delivery partners of Zomato, Swiggy.

③ Skin burns :- Excessive heatwaves can lead to severe burns.

④ Water borne diseases :- Due to infestation of mosquitoes, etc. & resulting diarrhoea, typhoid like diseases.

Recent heatwaves in colder countries like Canada & USA show the rising climate change & immediate need for climate action (SDG 13) to protect humans as well as floral & faunal diversity.

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" due to its abundant oxygen-providing property.

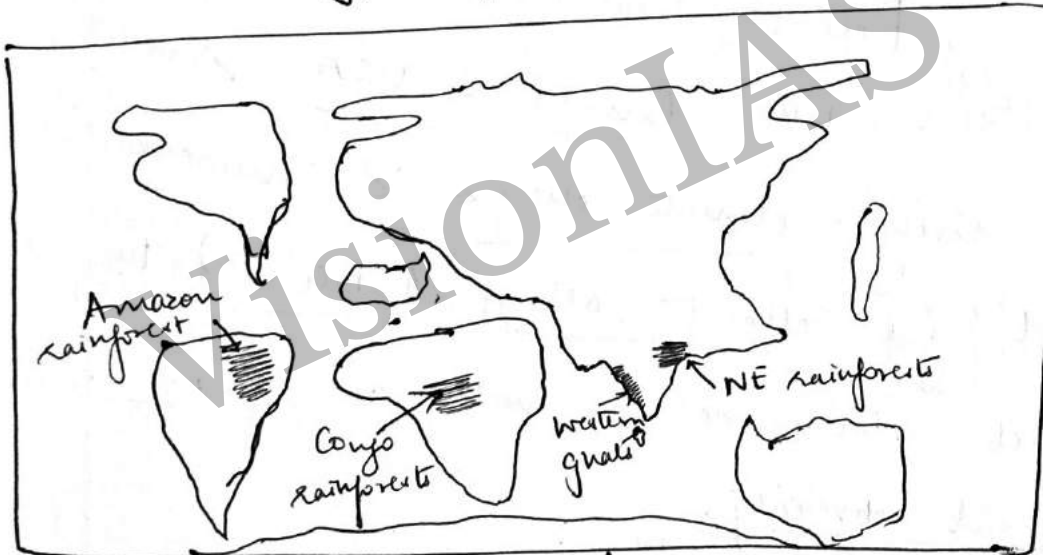


Fig 5.0

• Distribution of rainforests :-

- ① South America :- Amazon rainforests contribute to 40% of world's tropical rainforests.

② Africa: Congo basin is home to large tropical rainforests & Great Green Wall initiative may allow its growth.

③ Asia :- India has tropical rainforests in Western Ghats & North-East region.

• Key characteristics of rainforests :-

① Precipitation :- Of around 200-400 cm every year with some even crossing 450 cm.

② Vegetation :- Vegetation remains thin & soil podzolic due to rain erosion of soil & thus, it is covered by shrubs.

③ Fauna :- Animals like the big cats like Tiger, Lion alongwith certain macaques can be found here.

• Threats :-

① Deforestation :- Recently, Brazil's president called for deforestation in Amazon for roads construction.

② Wildfires :- Forest fires, like those recently in Australia pose a threat to rainforests.

③ Rainfall intensity :- Has changed along with its frequency due to climate change thus threatening its biodiversity.

*Tropical rainforests can be instrumental in coping with adaptation & mitigation towards climate change & stimulate ustainable development.

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।

Recent incidents of assaults on security guards, rickshaw drivers, delivery partners show that even Indian cities have not accepted modern values of equality.

Social & cultural structures of inequality in Indian cities :-

① Casteisation of workforce :- Employers like contractors & factory owners largely employ people of one's own caste.

② Ghettoisation :- People living in plums or cities' outskirts generally belong to a particular community.

③ Low women's participation :- Share of urban

women in labour force participation is lower than that of rural women.

④ Honor killings :- Due to inter-caste marriages still prevails in cities. eg. Kowalya murder case.

⑤ Low education :- Literacy rate of SCs is 59% compared to national avg. of 74% showing differential access. (Census 2011)

• Creating fault lines for future conflicts :-

① Mob lynchings :- Mainly in urban areas on issues like cow vigilantism, child theft, etc. targeting a particular community.

② Rising communalism :- Murder of a tailor in Udaipur city shows rising intolerance

on ascriptive issues.

③ Skewed employment ratios :- Not majority Dalits are manual-scavengers, however manual scavengers are majority Dalits showing persisting structures of inequality & exclusion.

④ Sex ratio at birth :- The most affluent regions like Punjab, Haryana have one of the lowest child sex ratios showing the prevailing patriarchy.

Thus, initiatives like AMRUT & Smart Cities Mission should also incorporate modern values of tolerance, justice, equality to create an equitable society & achieve SDG 11.

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 has been referred as the movement of people, capital & thought across borders leading to greater global integration.

As globalisation is multi-faceted, it has impacted every area including tribal development.

• Multi-dimensional impact :-

① Economic :-

↳ Tribal handicrafts have reached global markets due to initiatives like Hunar Haat, Surajkund Crafts Fair, etc.

↳ New means of livelihood in form of tourism.

↳ However, development-induced displacement of tribals has increased due to projects like hydropower plants.

② Social :-

↳ Globalisation has hampered the community living structure of tribals.

↳ Their displacement has made them second-class citizens with limited

access to even education, healthcare, etc.
eg. Only 31% literacy rate of STs

↳ However, it has also allowed for their integration into mainstream & reduced discrimination due to anonymity.

③ Cultural :-

↳ Globalisation has called for greater

Homogenisation of cultures. eg. Tribal
practices of Bali of animals banned.

↳ The food habits, dressing habits, etc.
have changed due to globalisation.

④ Political:

↳ Greater integration of tribals in
decision-making processes due to greater
access to information as result of globalisation.

⑤ Legal:

↳ Global values of equality, democracy
& liberty have allowed tribals to
get ^{legal} protection. eg. Prevention of Atrocities Act.

Thus, tribal development has been
significantly impacted however as even the
tribals are a heterogenous group, the impacts
cannot be homogenised.