



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1133818
Center	ORN	Date	11-07-22

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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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, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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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। ✓

Ans

Cholas were the powerful rulers of Southern India during 9th-11th century. They are also credited with development of many arts and architecture in region.

### Cholas and Dravidian Art

#### ① Dravidian art:

##### → Sculptures:

→ Bronze sculptures during chola period reach to their zenith during chola

→ e.g., Natarej sculptures

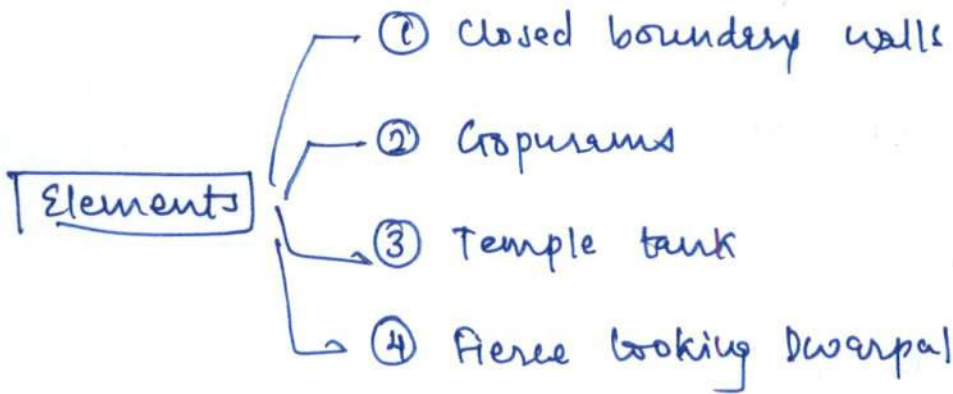
→ made using lost wax technique.

#### ② Dravidian architecture:

→ chola built temples on grand scale than their predecessor such as pallava,

- e.g., Brihadeshwara temple, Tanjore
- with its vimana made of granite
- Built by Raja Raja.

→ Introduction of various elements in temple architecture:

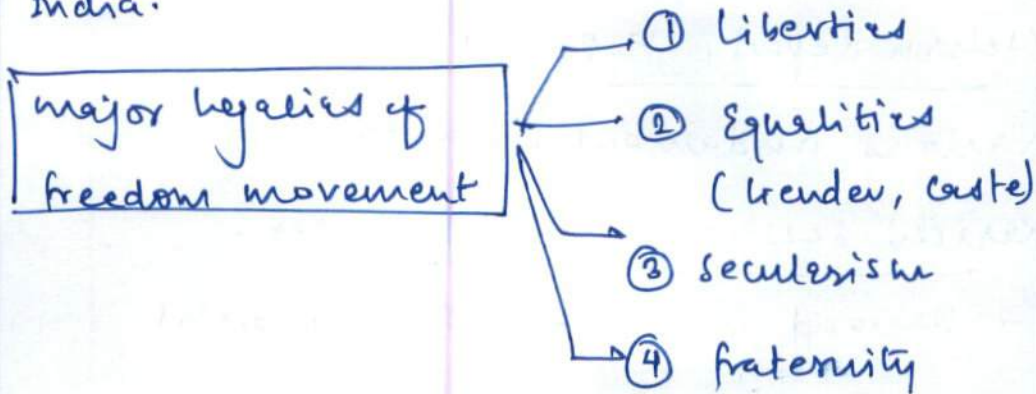


→ These structural temples along with palaces (such as at Gangai Konda Cholapuram) → Evident that Dravidian art and architecture was at zenith during chola period.

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। ✓

Ans Indian freedom movement wasn't only a war of independence for India, but it gave many ideals and legacies for today's India.



### Legacy of civil liberties

- Civil liberties refer to various freedoms given to citizens and humans.
- Prior to arrival of British, Indian society was deeply differentiated
  - civil liberties were fully enjoyed by few and completely denied to law.

### ① Individual and Institution efforts :

→ many individuals → Raja Ram Mohan Roy, T.C. Vidyasagar, Jyotiba Phule fought for civil liberties.

### ② During freedom movement :

→ Mehr Report, 1929 → provided for various fundamental rights.

→ Kerchi session of congress, 1929 :

→ Demand for various fundamental rights.

→ Inclusion of all spheres of life - SC, ST, women, etc. - in independence movement.

Civil liberties become important part of our constitution. makers of constitution carried the legacy while forming 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। ✓

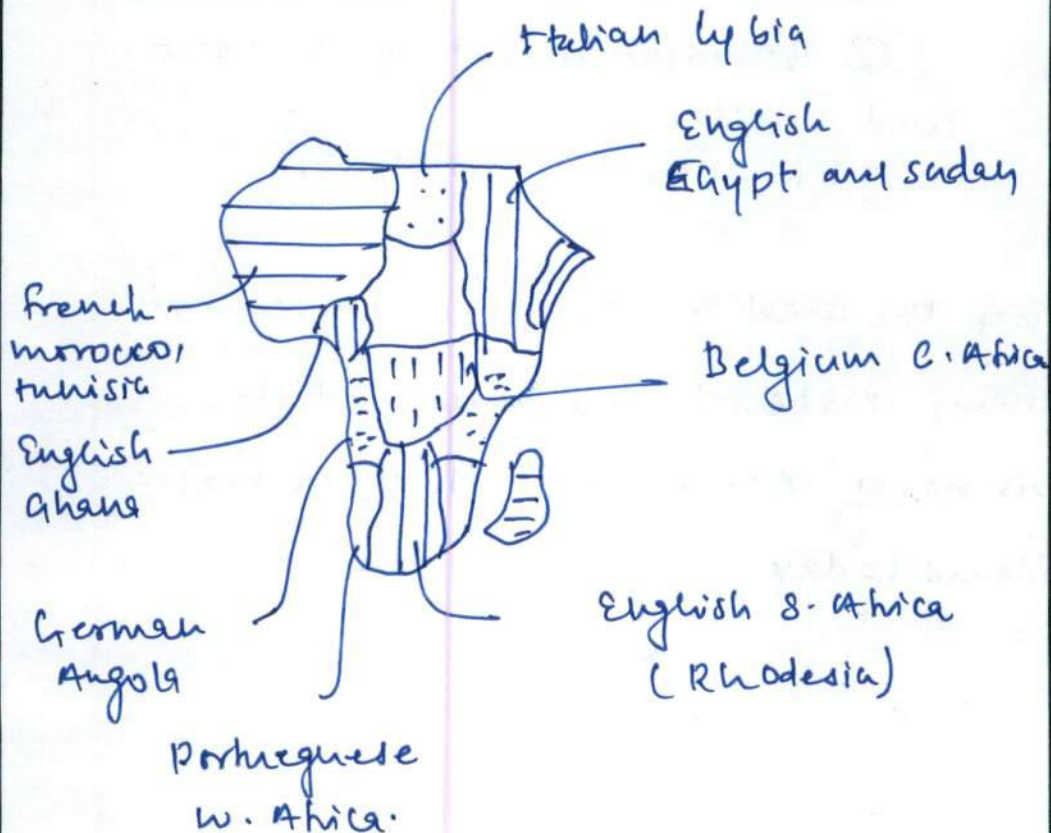
Ans:

During 1880s-90s - competition for colonies was on peak among European nations.

To avoid the war, European nations convened Berlin conference, 1884-85

→ Africa was divided among various colonies.

### Africa After Berlin conference



## Scramble in Africa

- Berlin conference divided Africa among European powers
- BUT, Africa wasn't a uniform continent
  - Diversity in Ethnicity
  - Language. etc.
- It led to various problems among Africa in future
  - e.g., current issues
    - ① Genocide in Rwanda
    - ② Boundary dispute in Morocco and Tunisia
    - ③ Apartheid in S. Africa.

Hence the greed of European power for money, material and man led to division of Africa and all of its major problems today.

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 bursts refers to climatic phenomenon of intense precipitation at single & geographical location.

### Effects of cloudbursts

- ↳ ① Land slides
- ↳ ② Damage to infrastructure
  - Roads
  - Electricity
- ↳ ③ Floods:
  - Flash floods in down flow regions.
- ↳ ④ Agricultural damage
  - inundation of crops.
- ↳ ⑤ Human casualties

→ Due to its devastating nature, cloudbursts are taken seriously by people and IMD.

Most frequent among Himalayas

Reasons

① Height of Himalaya:

→ these lofty mountains traps the northward movement of monsoon clouds

→ Intense condensation at Himalaya led to intense precipitation as well..

② Impact of climate change in Himalaya

→ Rising temperature in Himalaya.

→ melting of glaciers

③ Low pressure region above Himalaya

→ Due to movement of Jet stream

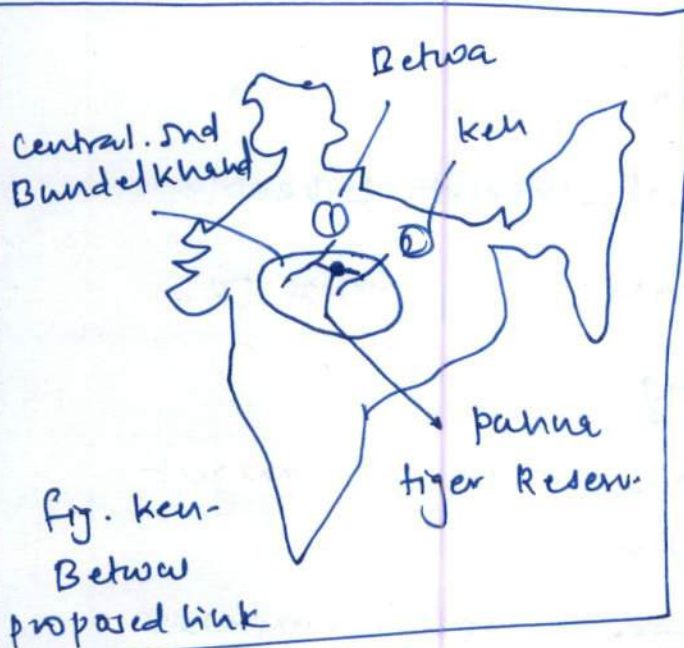
various rivers and settlement along them in Himalaya makes the impact of cloudburst more damaging.

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। ✓

Ans Recently govt has given permission for ken-Betwa link project under National River-linking project

→ though it provides various opportunities there are several challenges with it.



### Advantages

- ① Irrigation to Bundelkhand  
→ Agriculture and other allied activities

- ② Reversing desertification of Region.
- ③ Avoiding distress migration of people to cities like Delhi
- ④ Afforestation of Region.

## Challenges in Implementation

### ① Environmental challenges:

- Link passes through Panna TR.
- Habitat destruction → Human-Animal conflict

### ② Economical challenges:

- Need Higher capital expenditure on it.

### ③ Social challenges:

- Large scale displacement of people
- e.g. Tribe Sahariya in Panna TR.

### ④ Political challenges:

- State govt's interest in region might be against nation interest.

## Way forward

- ① Greater emphasis on water harvesting
- ② Pipelines, instead of canals.

Govt need to try all alternatives before accepting River linkage as last resort.

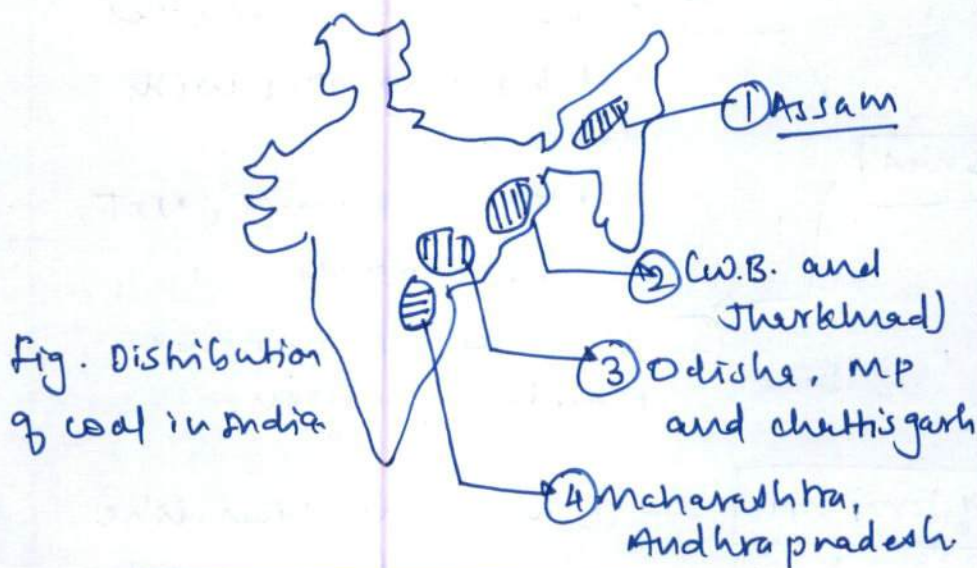
6. Identify the issues related to production and supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed? (150 words) 10

भारत में कोयले के उत्पादन और आपूर्ति से संबंधित मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Ans: Coal is important mineral for India and almost 50-1. of electricity generation is coal based.

→ Despite this there are issues in production and supply of coal.

### Coal in India



### Issues related to production:

→ A) Geographical distribution:

- Mostly under natural forests.
- Environmental concern it.

B) Displacement of tribal people:

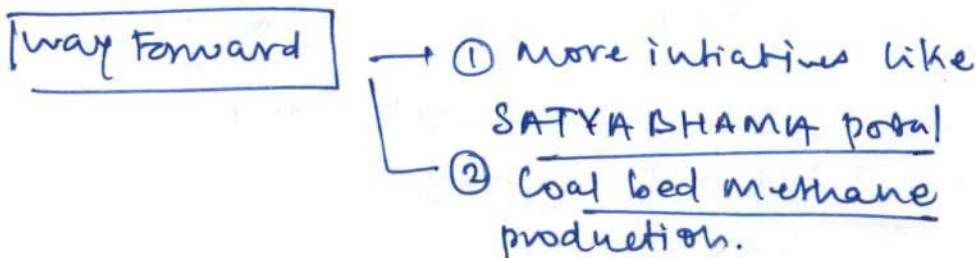
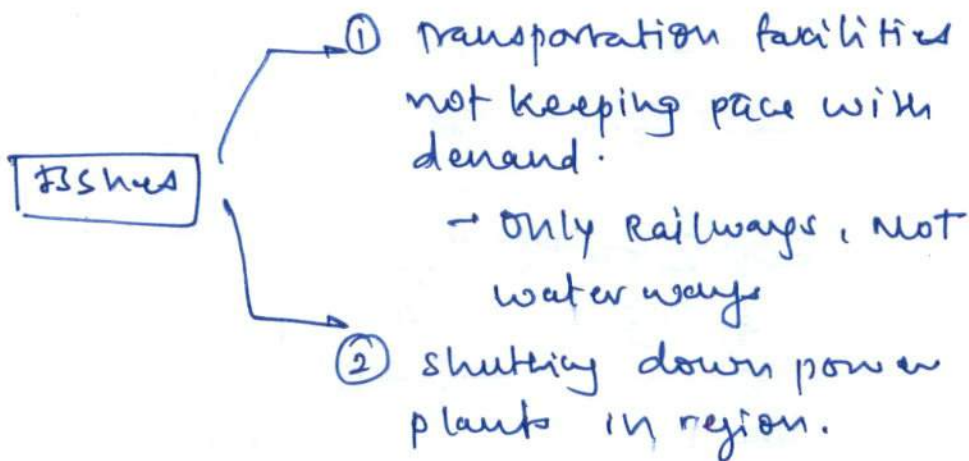
→ e.g., Jharia coal mines → displacement of Ho tribe.

c) Bituminous dominated production

d) Govt policies in exploration are not favourable:

→ various green certificates.

2. Issues Related to supply:



Need of strong govt policies and technology measures to avoid coal shortage during summers when electricity demands peak

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।

Ans India is agricultural nation as majority of its population (around 47%) depends on agriculture as livelihood.

→ variety of agricultural production →  
Diversity of agro-based industries.

### Geographical Distribution

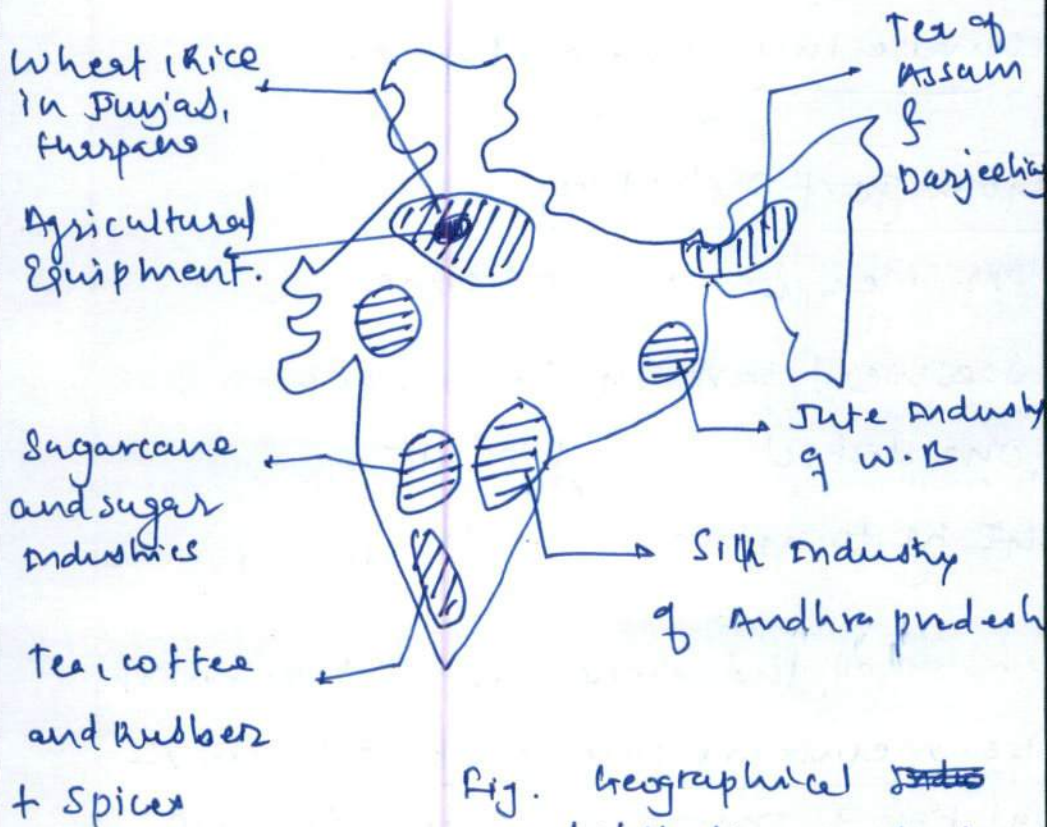


Fig. Geographical ~~distro~~ distribution of Agri industries.

Challenges Faced by them

- ① Poor contribution to GDP
- ② Lack of adequate infra - such as cold houses, processing units, packaging units.
- ③ Lack of skilled manpower  
→ mostly in unorganised sector - where worker lacks skills on machines
- ④ Poor Forward and Backward Linkages  
→ led to poor marketing and sale.
- ⑤ Climate impact on production.

Various govt initiatives

- ① PM Mega food park scheme
- ② Seaweed parks in Tamilnadu
- ③ One district - one product
- ④ GI tag to native products.

Agro-based industries has vast potential to give meaningful employment to vast population of India and also doubling the income of farmers.

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।

Ans:

Caste system refers to system of social stratification in India where people are differentiated in rigid hierarchies.

→ Based ~~on~~ on pollution and purity.

→ This is one of oldest social stratification in world.

Caste system: Driver of Poverty and Inequality

→ Caste is not only social system but it also has economic implication.

① Caste based occupation system:

→ Lack of mobility towards better paying jobs → No higher income → Poverty

② Lack of access to Education and Health

→ Mostly in rural area

→ Poor Health and Education → Poor Human capital → Poverty

③ Distribution of land in Rural areas:

- mostly concentrated in higher castes
- lower castes → Agri labourers.

④ Lack of access to politics:

- due to their relatively smaller population they fail to form effective pressure groups.
- No political representation for them.

- All these things have led to poverty and inequality in India

e.g., Literacy in castes

- SC: 71.5% | General: 82%
- ST: 69%

Forces of urbanization, modernization and modern education are proving to be insufficient in removal of caste system.

There need a strong effort from both govt and society for inclusive development and equality for all.

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।

Ans.

Domestic workers refer to people who are employed in houses of other people to perform household chores, due to inability of owners.

→ Majority of women work as household workers

→ This phenomenon is more dominant in urban region.

Issues faced them

① Unorganised sector:

→ They lack basic rights for them

→ lack of unity → lack of power.

② Poor working conditions and salaries

→ they are paid with minimum salaries.

→ lack Bargaining powers.

③ Lack of social security cover:

→ most of the times they are outside the scope of social security schemes.

### Measures for empowerment

① Organization of domestic workers

→ Registration

→ deciding minimum pay.

② Big platforms:

→ can be employed as contractual workers in such platform.

- e.g. Urban Company

③ Skill training and enhancement

→ through selfhelp groups, NGOs or govt institutions.

Above measures can be used to ensure social justice for domestic workers by addressing their issues.

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।

Ans Indian govt put forward a population policy in 1951 and became one of the 1st countries in world to have it.

o Other policies after that:

- 1. Population policy: 1976-77
- 2. Population policy, 2000

Gendered impact of these measures

① Focus on population control then:  
population empowerment

→ measures such as forced sterilization

② Negative impact on women:

→ Female infanticide

→ Higher maternal mortality

→ 113/100000 - in 2018-16

Hence such coercive measures had adverse impact on population.

Need to rethink current approach

→ Various reasons to rethink approach

① To reap fruits of demographic dividend

→ window till 2055.

② lowering TFR (Total fertility rate)  
through women education :

③ growing elder population : Geriatric care

④ Better health, Nutrition and employment opportunities brings down the population growth.

Way Forward

→

③ Skill development

① Empowerment then coercion

② Education and reproductive rights awareness among women.

Current population policies would determine the future of India's population. Hence it is need to reshape these policies.

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।

Ans: Sramana tradition refers to the heterogeneous faith systems that originate in ancient India.

→ Sramana → "working people"

Sramana traditions and Vedic Religion

→ Vedic religion was religious and social systems established under vedas.

→ Dominated by Bramhans class

→ While, Sramana as faith system was near to the workers, peasants and other common people.

→ Bramana was devoid of any elaborate gods and rituals.

→ Sramana philosophy was present in India before vedas - as vedas

mentions → Charvaka school of philosophy  
key →

### Emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika

→ Sramana as tradition ~~can~~ can be considered as precursor to various Heterogeneous sects like Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivika sect.

#### ① Jainism :

→ Formally organised by Lord Mahavir in 6th century BCE.

→ It was against the supremacy of veda. and rejected dominance of priestly class.

→ They was focused on nirvana for common people as well

Patronised by : → Ajatsahu  
↳ Chandragupta Maurya  
↳ Kharvela of chedi dynasty

② Buddhism :

- By Lord Buddha
- Given madhyam marg for achieving Nirvana
- Resented dominance of priestly class and social stratification given by veda.

③ Jivika :

- Jay Makkali ghosala
- They are against need of achieving knowledge and Nirvana.
- against gods and world beyond this.
- supported by Ashoka, Bindusara.

In this way Sramana tradition affect vedic religion and cause the origin of heterogeneous sets like Jainism, Buddhism and Jivika.

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।

Ans:

The Indian national movement between 1917 - 1947 was dominated by Gandhiji.  
→ His arrival not only united people of India but also put fight against social evils.

### Use of symbol and symbolic language

#### ① Use of Charkha:

- Charkha was used to show the self-sufficiency of Indian villages and Swadeshi
- Spun Khadi became the national textile. → Being worn by many leaders, women.
- Rural industrialisation → Empowerment of people.

### ② His simple attire:

→ After seeing the deplorable conditions of countrymen, he decided to wear only dhoti.

→ This created all inclusive image of his

→ many down trodden people join him in national movement.

### ③ Use of ~~the~~ Ashramas:

→ Ashramas are traditional educational institutions.

→ Used by Gandhiji to unite people and for their political education.

### ④ Women as force multiplier:

→ many women live in ashrams

→ After his arrival in India, women become active participant in struggle.

→ e.g., Sarojini Naidu - Dherasana Satyagrah, 1930

### ⑤ Calling Harijan to Dalit:

- Instead of calling them dalit, he use Harijan to indicate them as people of god
- tried to enhance their social status

### ⑥ Judging moral progress by way animals are treated:

- treating the most weak and marginalised people with respect.

### ⑦ Salt and Dandi march:

- Salt was the most common part of every kitchen.
- By breaking salt law → he integrate every kitchen and every house in national movement.

Hence though use of symbols and symbolic language he not only integrate masses but fought against social evils.

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।

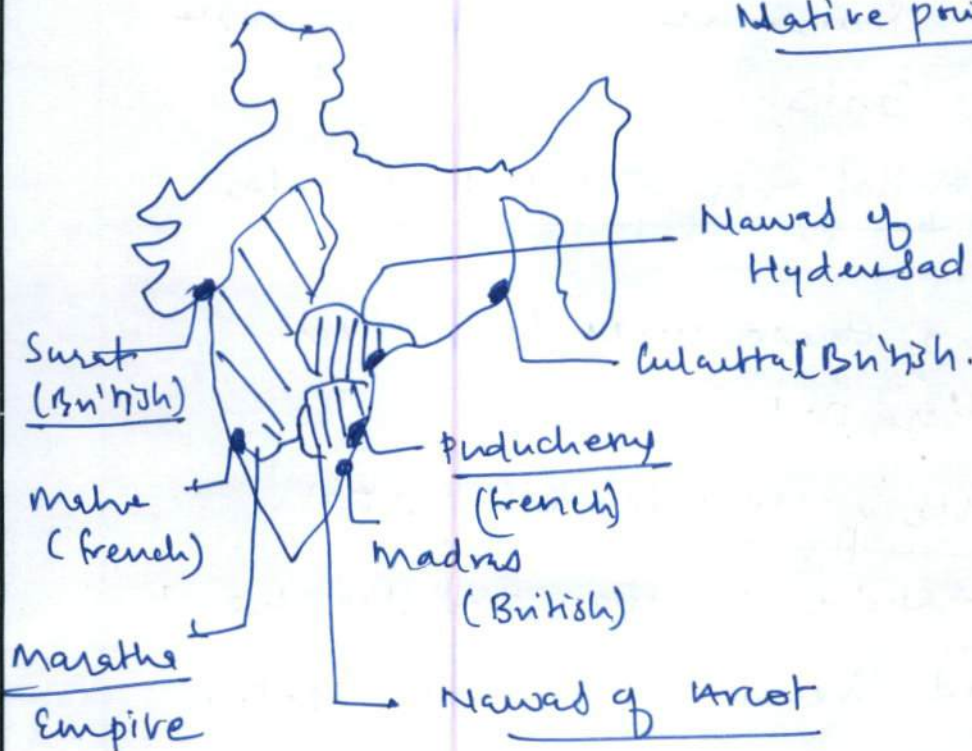
Ans

Carnatic wars refers the wars between French and British over control of India.

→ French lost in Carnatic wars and British became paramount power in India.

### Carnatic Wars

Fig: French and British colonies and Native powers



→ Carnatic wars : 3 wars between French and British.

→ Background of war

① Colonial powers meddling in native politics :

→ British and French were supporting native princes in wars against each other.

② 7 year war in America : (1753-60)

→ French lost that war against British.

③ Control over rich trade of India

→ most of these wars fought in Southern India.

→ Battle of Wandiwash (1759)

→ end of 3rd war and also the end French supremacy in India.

### Factors behind British success

- ① Naval supremacy of British:  
→ effective movement of troop from Bengal to Madras
- ② Soldiers with discipline and war craft  
→ French soldiers lag in that
- ③ Superior arms:  
→ Such as Bayonets
- ④ effective leadership of British commander  
→ Eyre coot  
→ ~~the~~ while French commander like Dclaly failed to motivate troops.
- ⑤ Financial power of British empire  
→ could easily fund the war against French.

All these factors led to win of British against French, and they maintained their supremacy over India for next 200 yr. Until ~~the~~ Independence.

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। ◦

Ans:

Post green revolution, Punjab became the richest region of India.

→ with this the demand for secessionism also arose.

① Events:



Roadmap to peace:

- Multiple president rule in gujrat  
till 1990s
- Police + military action against  
terrorists.

2211

# VISION IAS™

Don't write  
anything this  
margin  
(इस भाग में  
कुछ ना लिखें)

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

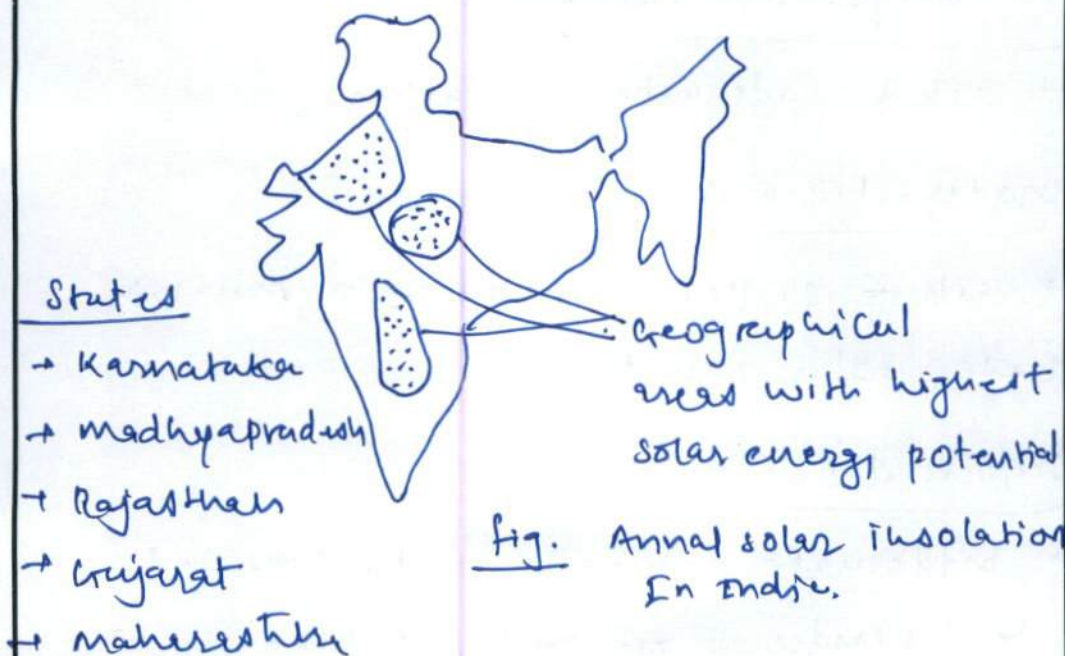
भारत में सौर ऊर्जा की संस्थापित क्षमता के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। सौर ऊर्जा के उचित उपयोग में विद्यमान चुनौतियों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसे बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। ✓

Ans!

Impacts of climate change has forced many countries to switch towards renewable energy sources

→ Solar energy is most abundant one.

Distribution of solar power capacity



Currently installed capacity → 49 MW

↳ min. of Renewable Ene. (MNRE)

## Challenges in proper Utilization

- ① Lack of land and issues in acquisition
  - various delays in acquisition →
  - higher costs
- ② Poor integration with conventional grid
  - Remote location and highly distributed nature of solar panels
  - making difficult for integration.
- ③ Poor output in monsoon season
  - lack of adequate insolation.
- ④ Inadequate maintenance :
  - lack of skilled manpower to maintain these solar panels.
- ⑤ Import dependence :
  - Inadequate domestic production led to dependence on countries like China for solar modules

Steps taken by Govt① Institutional measures:

- ① Min of New and Renew. Energy (MNRE)
- ② National solar institute  
+ R & D
- ③ International solar alliance  
(ISA)

② programs

- ① Solar parks : at Bhadla, RJ, Rewa in madhya pradesh.
- ② surya mitra : training youth to repair solar panels
- ③ Floating solar panels
- ④ Roof top solar panel.
- ⑤ Green corridors : integrating solar, wind and conventional energy.

By promoting above policy measures India can achieve its NDC of 40% electricity by non-fossil fuel and become carbon-neutral country by 2070.

16. Post-drift theories based on ocean floor mapping provided new dimensions to the study of distribution of oceans and continents. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

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

Ans: Alfred Wagner in 1912 provided explanation to movement of continents through continental drift theory.

→ After that theory many more theory were postulated to explain the dynamic nature of earth's surface.

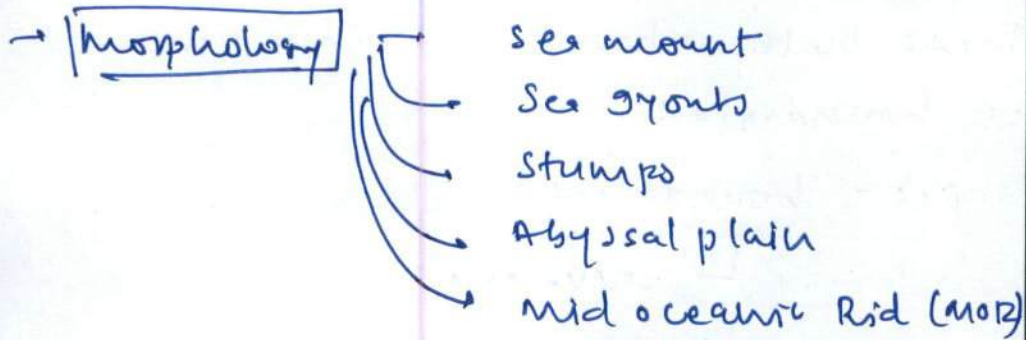
### Post-Drift Theories

→ After WW II → many scientists used submarine and Rader technology to map and study ocean relief.

→ Based on study they formulate various theories

#### ① Morphology of Ocean Floor:

→ Based on study and mapping it was found that ocean floor is not completely flat and featureless.



### ③ Ocean floor spreading theory:

- By Harry Hess and Dietz
- Based on study of age and distance of rocks from MOR.
- They found equidistant rock has similar age and magnetic property.
- They found:
  - These rocks forms at MOR
  - get consumed at trenches.

### ④ Tectonic plates theory:

- By Mackenzie and parker
- according to them lithosphere is made up of numerous plates.

→ These plate interact with each other at boundaries.

→ types of boundaries

↳ convergent

↳ divergent

↳ transform

→ Oceanic & continental plates.

⑤ Palaeomagnetic theory:

→ To explain - why Bands of equidistant rocks from MOR has alternate magnetic property,

→ Reason - Periodic reversal of Earth's magnetic field.

→ Hence these theories provided new dimensions to study of distribution of ocean and continents

They are fundamental in exploration of onshore oil and minerals.

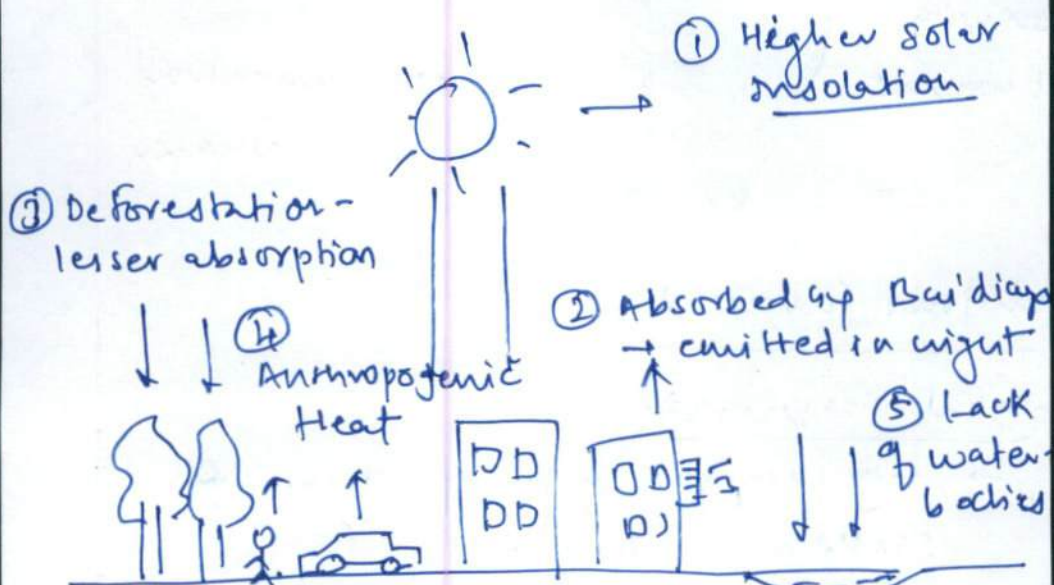
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. (250 words) 15

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। ✓

Ans: Summer of 2022 in India saw unusual occurrences of Heatwaves, which indicated increased temperature of region for couple of days, than surrounding region.

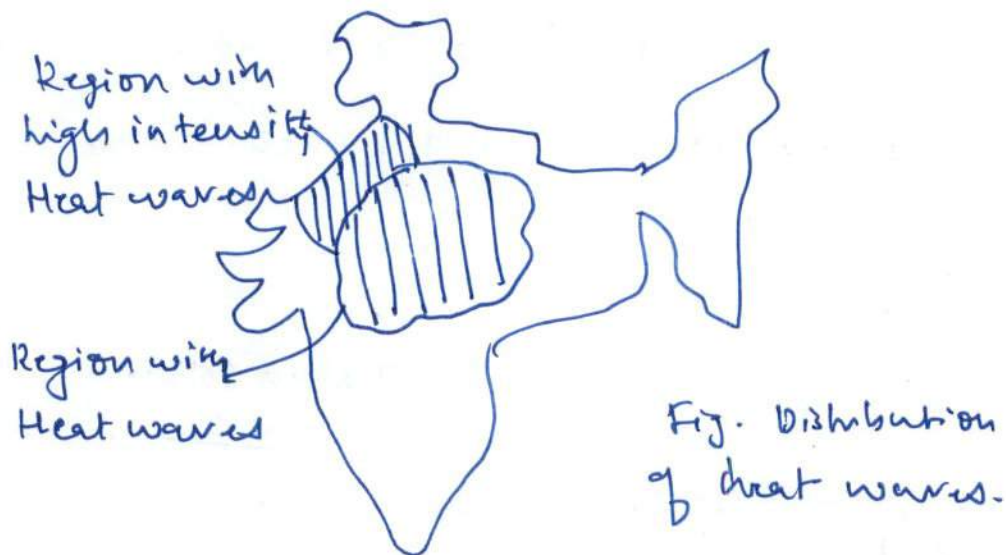
→ Impact of climate change and global warming are aggravating this phenomenon.

### Reasons



## Heat waves in India

- Seasonal heat waves, such as Loo, are common phenomenon in N. India,
- BUT, their occurrence, temperature and duration are increasing.
- more regions are experiencing sustained heat for days.



### Conditions favourable

- ① Global warming:
  - Avg increase in temperature of earth's atmosphere.
- ② Unusual climatic phenomenon →

- extra-seasonal rain → enhances  
moisture content of air
- ③ Higher anthropogenic heat radiation  
→ Vehicles, Air conditioners
- P  
④ Pollution:  
→ presence of aerosols → capturing  
heat in atmosphere.
- ⑤ Deforestation and adverse land use  
pattern  
→ lower absorption of heat by tree  
cover and water bodies.

### Associated Health Impacts

- ① Intense dehydration → fatality
- ② Heat strokes: Both man and animal  
are susceptible.
- ③ Heat + Pollution: Respirator problems.

Hence due to its nature and impacts,  
heat wave need to be addressed properly  
by all relevant stakeholders.

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। ✓

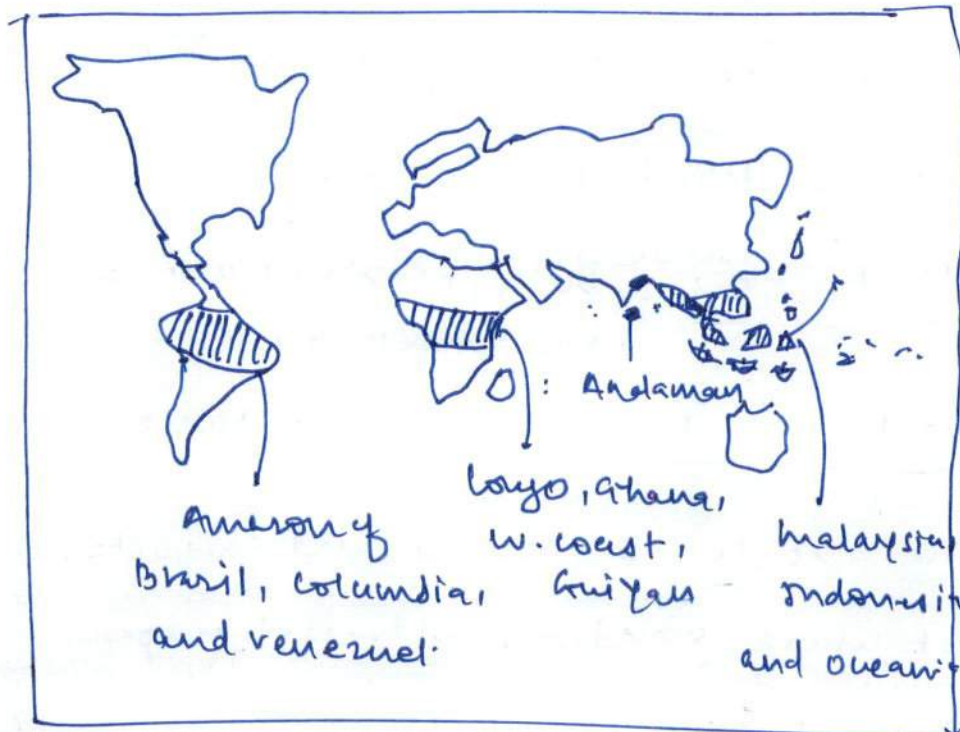
Ans:

Rainforests are tropical forests present in tropical regions of world.

→ They are accounted for largest area under forests on earth.

Distribution

→ As follow,



Key characteristics

- ① They are home to Biodiversity.
  - flora as well as fauna
  - many native and endangered species
- ② Home to indigenous cultures
  - tribe of Amazon, Africa
- ③ Lungs of world.
  - Due contribution in production of atmospheric  $O_2$ .
- ④ Sequestration of carbon:
  - These terrestrial ecosystems, capture large amount of carbon in their food cycle → lowering global warming.
- ⑤ Sources of many Rivers:
  - Amazon, Congo, rivers
- ⑥ various energy sources:
  - food, fuel, minerals → Bauxite, Gold in Africa and Brazil.

Threats faced by them① Intense deforestation :

↳ Govt policies to raise industrial  
and make agricultural land.

e.g. Brazil:

② Wild fires: e.g., Amazon wild fire, 2019

→ Damaging 12% area. + Pollution.

③ Exploitation of genetic resources

→ trees and animals are smuggled  
around world.

④ for opium and Heroin production.

→ In Columbia and Venezuela.

Tropical rainforests are important for  
human survival on earth. Hence we  
need to conserve them.

→ various international efforts such  
as tropical forest alliance (TFA) need  
to be supported by all countries.

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। ✓

Ans. Urbanization has been dominant phenomenon in past few decades.

→ According to UN → Population prospect report 2019

① By 2030 - Urban population in India would reach - 600 million

② By 2027 + Delhi would be most populous city in world.

### Inequality and Exclusion in cities

→ Urbanization in India is more due to distress migration from rural areas than industrialization.

→ These immigrant live in periphery of city in very dilapidated and deplorable conditions.

① Urban poor - Rich divide :

- Poor lacks capacity to live a decent  
life style
- Adequate living space
  - ↳ Employment
  - ↳ Sanitation & water
- Similar as rural areas

② Disparity in Education and Health

- Lack of equitable access to health and quality education.

③ Lack of inclusion in social welfare schemes

- Lack of proper documents.

④ Do not form political group :

- Remain insignificant in politics

⑤ Insecure work conditions :

- Men in construction work and industry
- Women as domestic helpers.

This inequality and exclusion has led to social and cultural stratification same as rural areas.

Creating fault lines for future conflicts

③ Party politics get strengthened:

→ due to son of soil ideologies

→ Poor immigrants at the receiving end of violence and discrimination.

→ As world continues to urbanize, sustainable development of world is depend upon how urban policies works.

→ Gov need to strengthen programmes like PM Awas yojana, AMRUT and SMART cities to provide basic amenities and decent living conditions

① Urban crimes

→ Unemployed people attracted to crime world

② Relative deprivation

→ feeling of alienation → violence and protests.

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।

Ans:

Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness, integration and ~~and~~ interdependence of world economies and societies.

→ Globalization has penetrated into almost every aspect of society, including tribal societies.

### Impact on tribal development

→ Tribal people form around 8.6% of Indian population.

→ They are known for their highly unique culture and nature dependence.

### ① Positive impacts on development:

#### A. Industries in tribal areas:

→ Providing employment to tribal people.

B) Education and Health in tribal region

C) Introduction of formal money market in tribal areas

→ tribal society getting aware about value and use of money

D) International welfare organisations

→ NGOs like 'Survival International' keeping eye on tribal rights.

E) Demand for tribal products and art

→ Non timber forest products like Honey, Mahua etc. are highly demanded

→ Role of TRIPED, Tribal Haat.

Despite this there are many negative impacts on the tribals and their development, which outweighs positive impacts.

## ② Negative Impacts :

### A) Loss of livelihood and culture :

→ mining and industrialization

→ e.g., Jheria Mines, Mayurbhanj region.

### B) pollution and associated health issue

### C) Economic exploitation :

→ by private moneylenders

→ Indebtedness → forced labour.

### D) Migration to cities :

→ lack of proper education and skill

They get employed in low paying, dangerous jobs.

### E) Exploitation of tribal knowledge

→ MNCs getting richer.

Though globalization has brought many transformational changes, tribal society is not a grateful receiver. Need to protect and preserve their interest.