



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Shlok Waikar		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	883913
Center	Online	Date	19/07/22

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.

VisionIAS

1)

The Cholas were the rulers of South India during 10<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century A.D. They were the major patrons of the Dravidian art and architecture.

Their contribution is as follows -

1) Rajarajeshwar temple

- The largest temple in India with 70m vimana.

- It has a mandapa, nandi-pandapa, Rajagopuram.

- Built by Rajaraja Chola.

2) Chidambaram temple

- Built by Rajendra Chola.

- Many paintings, like Mahab scenes from Mahabharat and Ramayana.

~~3) Raj~~

3) Rajeshwar temple

- Built by Rajendra Chola

4) Gangaigonda chola puram -

- City built by Rajendra Chola upon successful expedition to North India.

5) Tanjore paintings -

- Theme includes images of gods and goddesses.
- Had gems, glass, etc.

6) Chola Bronze -

- Was characteristic of the Chola period.
- Nataraj bronze still prevalent.

7) Dance and Music - Dandasis were employed by state

8) Built many shalikas for education.

Thus the Cholas were the last great patrons of art & architecture of Dravidian heritage, whose contribution still remains part of our cultural wealth.

2)

The India freedom movement was not only a national struggle for freedom, but the biggest civil liberties movement of the world.

Civil liberties demanded during the freedom movements:

↳ Moderate phase

- Right for representation in the legislature.
- Demand for increasing the powers of the legislatures.
- Increasing representation of Indian in the civil services.

↳ Swadeshi Movement

- Demand for the right of self government.
- Right to vote for all.

## ↳ Jawahar phase -

- Radical shift from constitutional means to mass movement.
- Right to speech & expression, right to peaceful picketing was demanded.
- Demand for own constitution by a constituent assembly.
- The Karachi Congress, 1929 included a list of fundamental rights including civil liberties.
- The Congress ministries (1937-39) gave many civil liberties to the people.

## ↳ Other strands -

- Dr. Ambedkar demanded the separate electorates for depressed classes.
- Jinnah & Muslim League demanded separate electorate for the Muslims.

Thus, it was due to the freedom movement, that civil rights became integral part of India constitution (Part III).

4)

According to IMD, a cloudburst is extreme rain fall, of 100 cm in 4 hour for 2-3 sq. km area.

Cloudburst happens when huge quantities of water gets up-drafted, usually because of the mountains and accumulates excess moisture. It eventually pours down heavily in very less time.

Effects of Cloudburst —

- ↳ Flashfloods, leading to widespread destruction. Eg. Uttarakhand floods (2013)
- ↳ Damage to the Infrastructure, crops
- ↳ Loss of life, livestocks.
- ↳ It may lead to landslides.
- ↳ Inundation of plains in the lower altitudes.

The frequency is higher in Himalayas



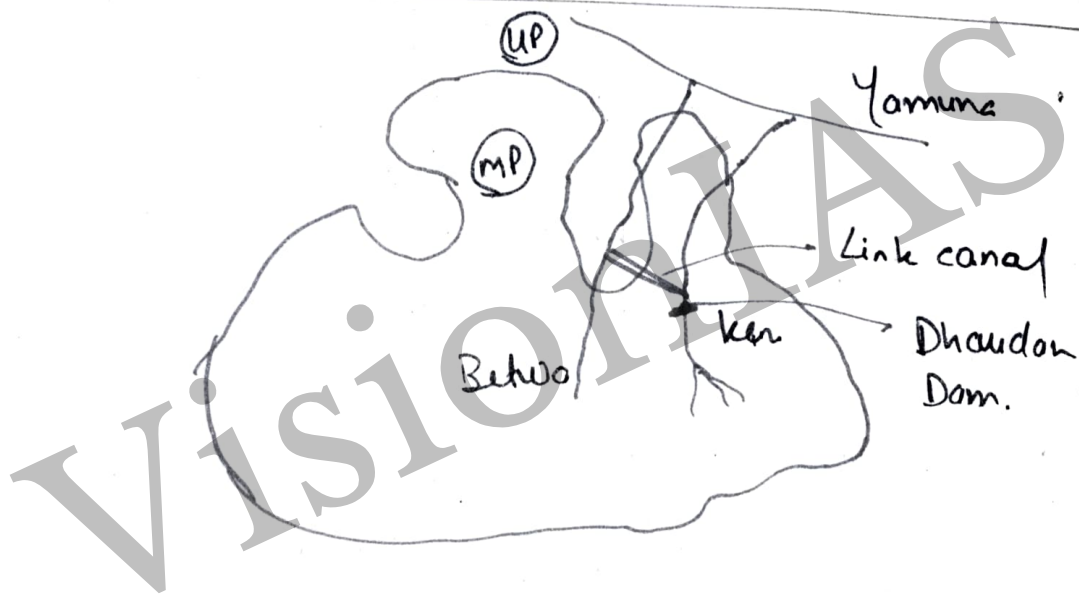
Himalayan Cloudburst

- ↳ In the Himalayas, moisture keeps rising up due to long range of mountains.
- ↳ The moisture does not get easily released due to continuous mountain.
- ↳ Due to steep slopes, as the water falls, the speed of water is too high, hence exacerbating flash floods.

As the latest flash floods in J&K has shown, there is a need to build resilience and adaptation to reduce the adverse effects of cloudburst.

5)

The Ken-Betwa link project is an ambitious project to transfer the excess water in Ken river to Betwa river, in the drought affected region of Bundelkhand in UP-MP border area.



Ken Betwa Link

Potential →

- ↳ Allow provision of agricultural irrigation for the region.
- ↳ Help reduce droughts.
- ↳ Increase the agricultural productivity.

- ↳ Reduce poverty and indebtedness in this backward region.
- ↳ Improve round-the-year drinking water availability.
- ↳ Industrialization ~~and~~ better.
- ↳ Regeneration of ecosystem.

However, there are challenges:

- ↳ Ecological - Submergence of critical tiger habitat of the Panna Tiger Reserve.
- ↳ Sociological - Displacement of people at large scale.
- ↳ Economic - Huge burden of states & union territories.
- ↳ Political - Potential for inter-state river water dispute.

Thus, there is a need for cautious ~~and~~ examination, EIA and public involvement in the planning of rehabilitation.

6)

India has the fourth largest reserves of coal in the world, still it is dependent on the import of coal to meet its energy needs.

Issues →

- ↳ Non availability of high grade working coal
- ↳ Coal India monopoly until recently.
- ↳ Exploration of coal is not optimal.
- ↳ Low involvement of private sector.
- ↳ Open cast mining dominates, Ex. Mughalaga
- ↳ Lack of sufficient railway rates for transportation.
- ↳ Low capacity utilization.
- ↳ High import dependence.
- ↳ Poor planning in anticipating demand.



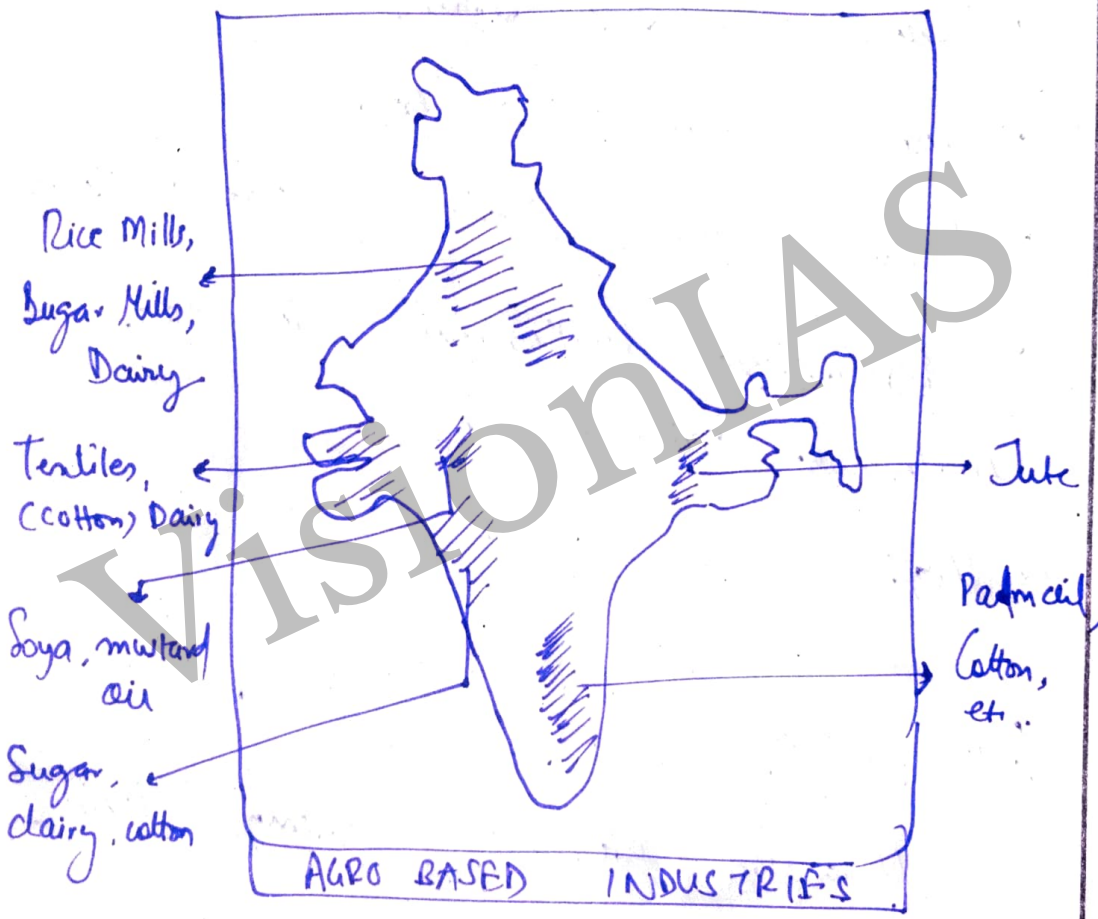
Addressing the issues →

- ↳ Push towards the private sector mining - exploration etc.
- ↳ Reforms in coal India - improving efficiency.
- ↳ Separate regulatory body for coal.
- ↳ Increasing railways rates production by PPP model.
- ↳ Reform in Discoms to increase financial viability.

As we transition away from coal, India still needs to ensure effective & sufficient coal supply for power plants.

7)

Recently, UAE has announced to invest ~~is~~ for ₹ 2 billion in food parks, giving a boost to the agro based sector.



Other agro based industries include -

- fast food products, palm oil, butter,
- spices, horticulture, etc.

## Challenges faced by aqua-based Industries

- ↳ Quality of raw material.
- ↳ Industries dominated by small scale ~~industries~~ firms
- ↳ Poor ~~and~~ supply chain linkages, market connectivity
- ↳ Lack of modern technology.
- ↳ Lack of branding, for exports
- ↳ Human resource shortage, in terms of skills
- ↳ Infrastructural bottlenecks, like roads, waterways, railways, etc.
- ↳ High logistics cost.

## Way forward →

- ↳ Mega food parks - for economy of scale.
- ↳ Capturing opportunities in export oriented industries, like meat, fisheries.
- ↳ Production linked incentive schemes could be introduced

8)

Caste system is an endogamous hierarchical social structure, based on birth. It continues to remain the basic structure of our society.

Caste system as key driver of poverty -

- ↳ Backward castes do not get equal opportunities for education & health.
- ↳ They are discriminated in payment of wages.
- ↳ forced to do menial jobs like sweeping, cleaning of sewage.
- ↳ Lack possession of land, work as labourers.
- ↳ Backward castes discriminated against in institutions, possession of welfare services.
- ↳ Over representation in MGNREGS, other construction jobs.

## Caste system as drivers of inequality.

- ↳ Caste and class overlap. Poor continue to remain poor.
- ↳ Intergenerational inequality exists due to hereditary hereditary nature of caste system.
- ↳ Women face double burden - of gender inequality and caste inequality.
- ↳ Lack of social mobility, which leads to perpetuation of inequality.

However, much progress has been made -

- ↳ Provision of reservation in education and government jobs.
- ↳ Schemes like Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers.
- ↳ Urbanization has diluted caste -

There is a need to ensure inclusi-  
on and equity in every institution for  
annihilation of caste.

9)

Domestic workers continue to remain one of the most neglected class of workers, specially in urban areas:

Issues faced by domestic workers -

- ↳ Low wages, without any security
- ↳ Low bargaining power
- ↳ No social security: pension, insurance.
- ↳ Harassment - verbal, physical, oral & mental
- ↳ Poor housing, like slums.
- ↳ Women specially ~~are~~ vulnerable, facing security related issues.
- ↳ Poor health and education outcome.
- ↳ Child labour is prevalent.
- ↳ Lack of skills, to change profession.
- ↳ Poor access to financial services.

## Measures needed —

- ↳ Need social security protection, via govt programmes, like Man Dhan Schemes.
- ↳ Need to be identified in number & demography.
- ↳ Rehabilitation of children, old domestic workers.
- ↳ Ensuring bank account under PM Jan Dhan.
- ↳ Minimum wage to be enforced, through executive measures.
- ↳ Ensuring skill development.
- ↳ Disbursement of loans, via SHGs, to ensure they become financially independent.

Thus, there is a need for multi sectoral approach to alleviate the domestic workers.

10)

The UN Population Prospects report, 2022 suspects that India will be most populous country in the world by 2023. This brings to the focus the role of women gender in part of population control measures.

Gendered impact of population control measures

- ↳ ~~Too much focus on the~~
- ↳ Women health outcomes are key to ensuring population stabilization, eg - IMR, MMR
- ↳ Women are the first target of the population control measures.
- ↳ Too much focus on the sterilization of women
- ↳ Women ~~are~~ ~~the~~ face the pressure of use of contraceptives, like Chhaya
- ↳ Women's - death during sterilization - rate is higher than men.

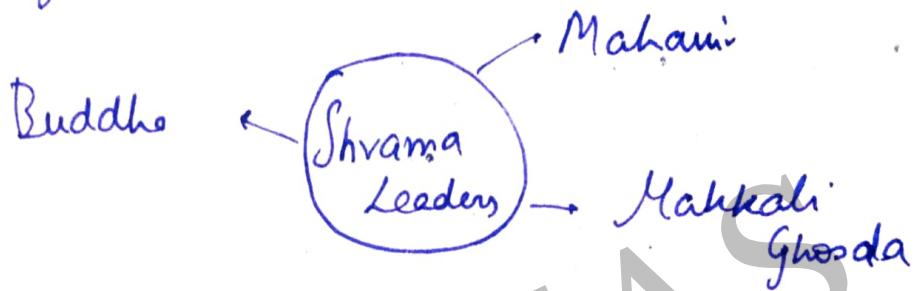
There is a need to rethink —

- ↳ Diversification of the contraceptive measures.
- ↳ Ensure equal focus on men-related fertility issues.
- ↳ Ensuring compensation for death or health complication during ~~stent~~ sterilization.
- ↳ focus <sup>shift</sup> from fertility rates (TFR) to more pressing issues like reproductive health, malnutrition, raising age of marriage.
- ↳ Ensuring ~~more~~ institutional deliveries, swayt schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana, etc.

The country needs new Population Policy, 2022 to ensure that we make use of the demographic dividend.

11)

Shrama tradition refers to the emergence of ascetic religious leaders during 6<sup>th</sup> century BC who questioned the prevailing vedic social & religious order.



### Impact on vedic tradition

- ↳ questioned and criticised caste system and inequality towards women.
- ↳ rise of new religious sects like Buddhism, Jainism, etc. which were based on the basic assumptions of Vedic philosophy -
- ↳ Vedic religion was divided, due to new ideational streams.

↳ The Varna order came under strain.

↳ Shudra's condition improved. They were no more slaves.

### Relation with emergence of new religious sects

↳ Buddha -

- Was a Kshatriya who questioned vedic caste system.
- Started own Sangha to include Shudras and women.
- Did not believe in the soul. Anatmanvadi

↳ Jainism -

- Mahavir was also a Kshatriya.
- Questioned violence, materialism, rituals of vedic culture.
- Was close to Brahmanism, as compared to Buddhism.

↳ Jivikas -

- Founded by Makkali Ghosala.
- Questioned Vedic tradition of karma.
- Held that everything is pre-ordained (NIYATI)
- Did not believe in concepts like rebirth and moksha.

Thus the Shramo tradition was like a renaissance in the ancient India vedic society. It was patronized by rulers like Ashoka, Bindusara, Kharevela, etc. However, it failed to challenge vedic religion for too long and ultimately it was either assimilated in Brahmanism or became extinct.

12)

Gandhian style of politics was unique as it used symbolism to integrate masses with the movement, at the same time addressed social evils.

Symbolism to integrate masses →

- ↳ Charkha - To call for swadeshi and assert self-dependence to inspire masses.
- ↳ Own appearance - Khadi, Stick to be more relatable to masses.
- ↳ Swaraj, Satyagrah - Used these terms to explicate his goals as well as the method to arrive at those goals..
- ↳ Use of Salt - As a symbol of civil disobedience and resolve of Indians to fight for self rule during Dandi March.

↳ Khadi - as a tool to ensure pride in nation as well as inflict economic loss to the adversary.

↳ Call for 'Individual Satyagraha' - to slowly build tempo for quit India movement.

↳ Call for 'Do or Die' - to inspire people during 'quit India movement' 1942.

↳ Fasting - even in jail to boost public morale.

Symbolism against social evils -

↳ 'Harijan' instead of 'dalit' to ensure depressed classes remain united with the Hindus.

↳ Example of 'Sita' and 'Droupadi' to ~~isnt~~ raise the self respect of women.

- ↳ Speeches from mosques - To symbolize unity between Hindus & Muslims and reduce communal tensions.
- ↳ 'Naya Taleem' - To call for spiritualization and Indianization of education.
- ↳ Ideas of Sarvodaya and Trusteeship - to reduce the inequality and ensure dignity of labour.

However, Gandhiji was not always successful in his use of symbols. He was criticized by Dr. Ambedkar and feminists in particular.

23)

Carnatic wars were the wars fought between the British & France in India for supremacy in trade & politics. It coincided with the wars in rest of the world, including the seven year war.

• 1<sup>st</sup> Carnatic War

↳ Attack of Madras fort by Dupleix.

• 2<sup>nd</sup> Carnatic War

↳ Attack of Arco by British.

• 3<sup>rd</sup> Carnatic war

↳ Decisive victory for British with the Battle of Vandiwash (1760)

↳ It ensured the British supremacy over India and defeat of France.

## Factors that led to success of British over French →

- ↳ Superior naval capacity.
- ↳ Early mover advantage. The British came in 1600, while French came half a century late.
- ↳ Superior military leadership by British, while France only had Duplin.
- ↳ France had too much territorial ambition, while British focused more on trade.
- ↳ Internal disturbances in France, including economic crisis.
- ↳ There was relative peace in Britain and democracy.

## ↳ Nature of the East India Company -

- French company was controlled by the State.
- EIC of Britain was controlled by the court of directors, who wanted profits and EIC was accountable to them.
- fast decision-making in EIC.

↳ financing - The Britain could use bonds issued by Bank of England.  
While, French lacked steady financing.

Thus, the British success was a story of strong economic backup - military leadership and statecraft.

14)

Punjab faced the crisis of militancy, demand for secessionism by Khalistani 'movement' during 1980s. It was a period of great political turmoil.

Issues that led to crisis in Punjab →

- ↳ Excessive centralization by union government.
- ↳ Yamuna Link Canal issue with Haryana.
- ↳ Use of central forces by the union govt.
- ↳ Assistance provided by Pakistan.
- ↳ Anand Par Sahib Resolution (1973) demanding the devolution of more powers to Punjab.
- ↳ Demand of control over Chandigarh.

- ↳ Role of Bhindrawale - who led the violent-secessionist terrorists..
- ↳ Power struggle between Congress and Shahi Dal.
- ↳ Operation Blue Star and killing of Mrs. Gandhi.
- ↳ Hindu-Sikh tensions and 1984 pogrom (1984)
- ↳ Provision of arms from Pakistan.

### Roadmap for Peace

- ↳ President in Punjab for almost 8 years.
- ↳ Leadership change in Punjab police - Julio Ribeiro,
- ↳ Gyani Zail Singh was made president.
- ↳ Strict police action against terrorists.
- ↳ Attempts to ensure Hindu-Sikh reconciliation.

↳ Elections were once again held in Punjab at the beginning of 1990.

↳ Cooperation with Canada and UK to ensure the support for Khalistan is not curtailed.

Thus, the Punjab crisis was a self culmination of political blunders and used by India's adversaries. However, it was controlled by both carrot and stick.

25)

India currently has more than 40% electricity generation by non-fossil fuel based sources. Solar energy is a major portion of this capacity.



Challenges in proper utilization →

↳ Lack of battery storage capacity

↳ Poor integration with grid.

- ↳ No all-year availability of solar power.
- ↳ DISCOMs face financial problems.
- ↳ Solar rooftop capacity is limited.
- ↳ Geographical distribution limited to Rajasthan, Gujrat, MP, etc.
- ↳ Import dependence for solar panels.
- ↳ WTO dispute over solar panel ~~tariff~~ tariff.
- ↳ High distribution losses.

The government has taken following steps

- ↳ National solar mission to ensure increase in solar energy capacity.
- ↳ Kusum scheme - For farm based grid-connected solar power generation.
- ↳ Compulsory purchase by DISCOMs.

- ↳ Incentives to roof-top solar power panels.
- ↳ Push to EVs, battery technology for generating demand.
- ↳ International solar alliance and Green grids initiative.
- ↳ Production linked incentive scheme for solar panels.
- ↳ COP-26 - Panchajanya target of 500 GW capacity.

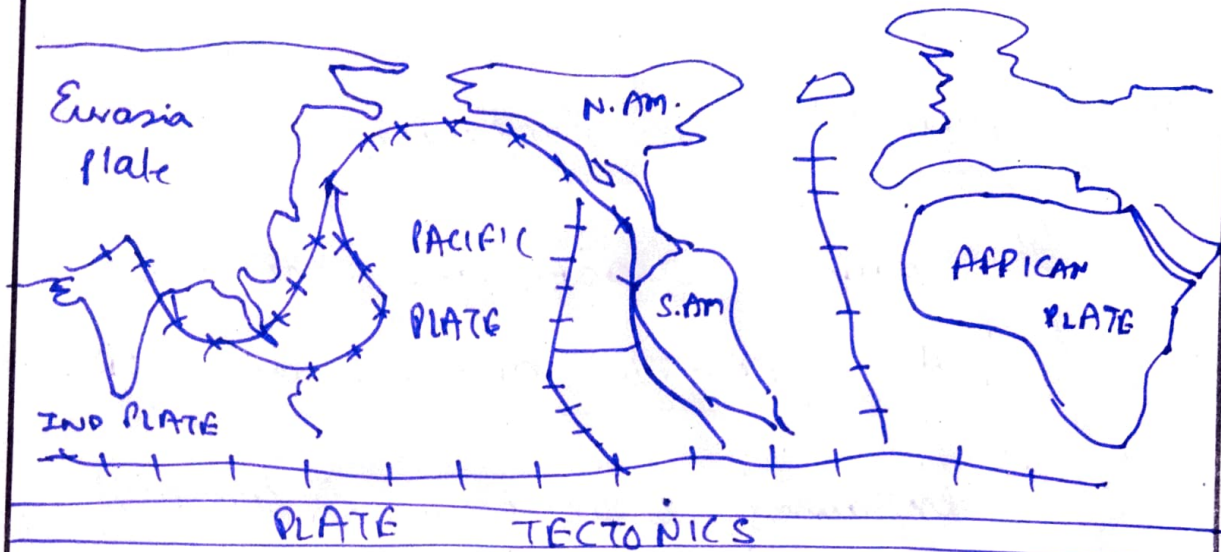
Thus, India being 'Suryaputra'  
country ~~will~~ should aim to be the  
first for 'One world, one Sun, one Grid'.

Before the late tectonic theory and ocean floor mapping, Alfred Wegner gave the continental drift model. However, it was due to Plate tectonic theory, that new dimension to the ocean-continental distribution could be added.

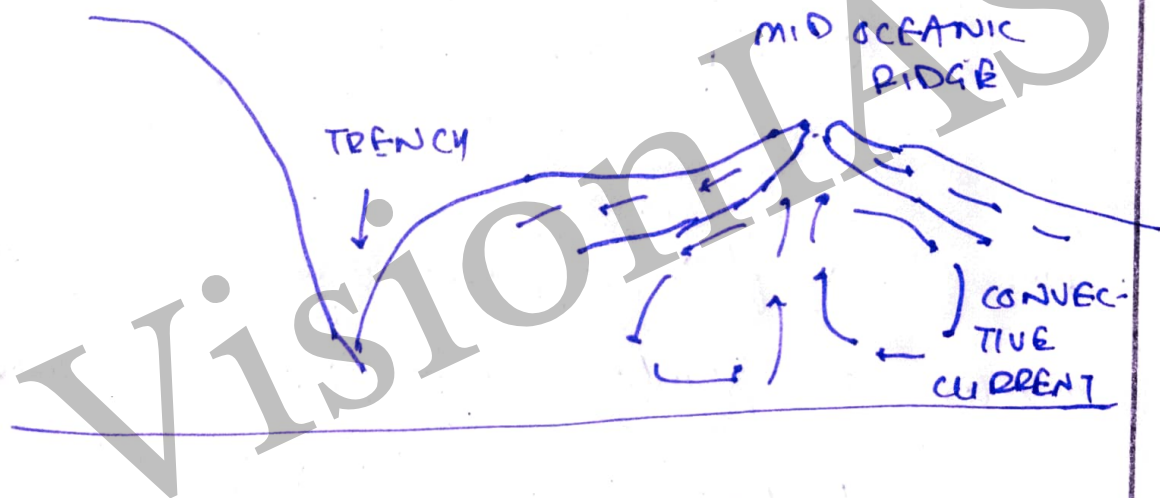
- \* Alfred Wegner's continental drift model -
  - World divided into Pangaea & Gondwanaland 200 million years ago.
  - The Pangaea broke up to produce today's distribution of oceans & continents.

### \* Plate tectonics and sea floor spreading

- The lithosphere is divided into many tectonic plates that have moved in past & will keep moving.



• Sea floor Spreading.



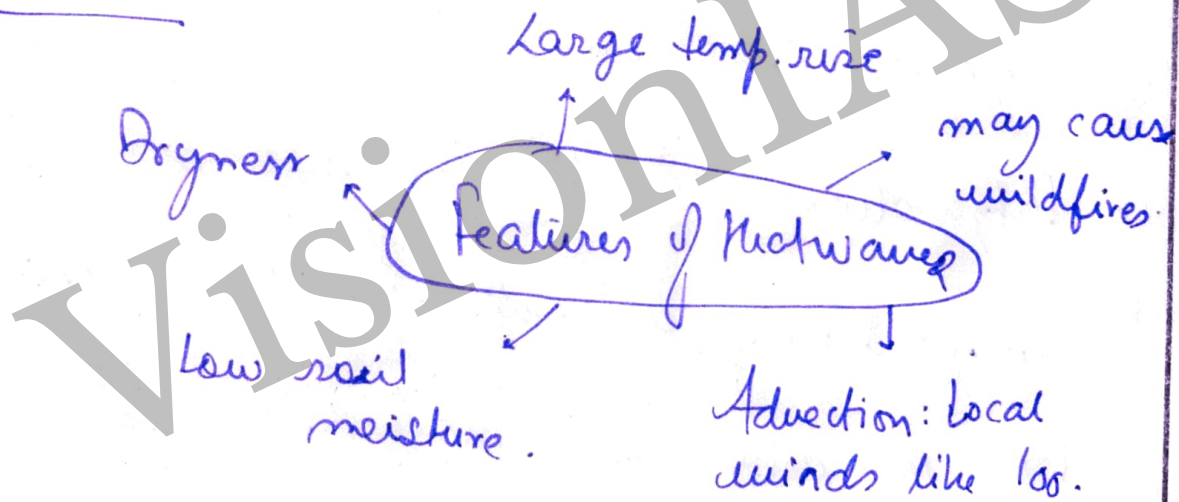
- ↳ At mid oceanic ridge, new crust is created.
- ↳ The crust is subducted at the trench, consuming the crust.
- ↳ This process is responsible for ocean - continent distribution.

\* It provided new dimensions—

- ↳ It provided reasons for movement of plate - convective currents and MOR.
- ↳ It explained ocean-ocean & continental-ocean divergences & convergences.
- ↳ It helped ~~the~~ explain the presence of volcanoes and earthquakes.

Thus ocean floor mapping and plate tectonics marks a pivotal keind the development of geomorphology.

Heat waves is the prolonged increase in the temperature of a region, beyond the normal range. It is defined according to the specific geography. Its parameters also vary from plains to mountains.



Conditions favourable for heatwave →

- ↳ High pressure zone created.
- ↳ Clear skys, very little cloud cover.
- ↳ Summer season - ITCZ approaching.

↳ Rel. Low ~~albedo~~ albedo effect, because of absorption of sun rays. Ex - Heat Island effect

↳ Apparent movement of sun towards the north, during - March - June period.

### Associated Health impacts →

- ↳ Sunstroke due to excessive & prolonged exposure to sun directly.
- ↳ Dehydration, due to excessive dryness.
- ↳ Exacerbation of existing health conditions.
- ↳ Food insecurity and malnutrition due to reduced agricultural productivity, eg. Wheat during 2021-22 Khar season.
- ↳ Water-borne diseases due to low water levels in reservoirs and pollution of that water.

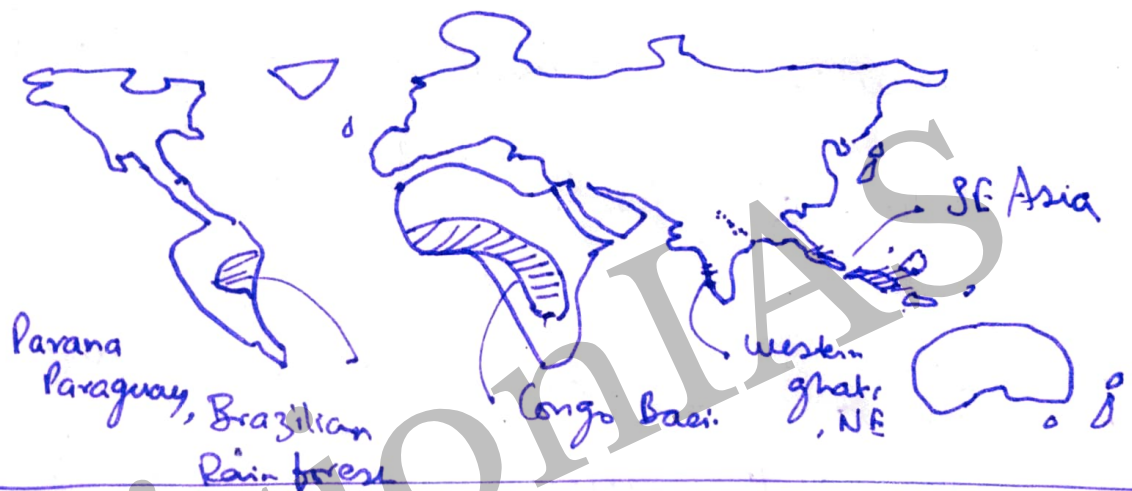
↳ Children's health, lactating mothers'  
health most affected

The following actions should be  
taken to address health issue -

- ↳ Early warning system and preparation
- ↳ Provision of drinking water on streets.
- ↳ Closure of schools.

There is a rise in no. of heatwave  
incidents in the world, as recently  
seen in Europe. Thus, adhering to climate  
goals of Paris agreement becomes all  
the more important.

Rainforests are called as the 'lungs of Earth'. They are present in the tropical regions of the world.



### DISTRIBUTION OF RAINFORESTS

#### \* Key characteristics →

- ↳ Flora - High density, diversity
  - creepers and epiphytes
  - Ebony, mahogany, etc.

- ↳ Fauna - High diversity
  - Orangutans, tigers, birds.

↳ High diversity of insects, reptiles,  
ferns, algae, fungi, etc.

↳ Soil is mostly acidic and low productivity  
due to erosion & rainfall.

↳ Daily rainfall due to tropical condition.

↳ Economic activities like lumbering non  
feasible.

↳ Occupied by inhabitants who have  
adapted according to rainforest conditions.

↳ High humidity, low daily range of temp.,  
low annual range of temperature.

↳ No seasonality.

Rainforests face the following threats -

↳ Cutting of trees for palm oil cultivation  
eg - Brazilian rainforest.

- ↳ Destruction of biodiversity and unique animals under threat like Orangotans.
- ↳ Release of  $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$  from peatlands.
- ↳ Displacement of local tribes and destruction of tribal culture.
- ↳ Land degradation.

The rain forests need to be saved, as they are the storehouses of carbon stock (green carbon) and host unique biodiversity. Global cooperation like CBD as need to be strengthened.

India has witnessed urbanization of massive scale since 1991 LG reforms.  
It is changing the social structure of cities.

Cities mimicking inequality & exclusion of rural areas →

- ↳ Housing - separate living of poors and rich.
- ↳ Occupation - Urban poors indulge in wage labour, blue collar work.
  - Rich are in organized sector, white collar jobs.
- ↳ Women - face same burdens as in rural areas - patriarchy, low pay.
- ↳ Caste - Untouchability in new forms.
  - eg. Backward castes do not easily get housing.

↳ Communalism - There are separate living  
of separate communities.

Discrimination to  
migrants  
like Son of  
the Soil  
movements

Safety of women  
Threatened

Industrial  
violence  
like Salvage,  
lockouts

Rising  
crime rates

Language  
related violence

Communal  
violence

Potential future  
conflicts

However, due to urbanization, the  
social structure has undergone positive  
change -

↳ Dilution of caste identity.

↳ Better health & education.

↳ More opportunities for women.

↳ Inter-dinning & co-habitation in societies.

↳ Celebration of each other's festivals.

↳ Higher wages will eventually control inequality.

↳ Govt schemes like - 'One nation one ration card'

- 'Housing for all', 2022

- PM - Swamidhi

- Smart cities

These schemes are helping in reducing inequality and promoting sustainable living for all. The goal of social justice and fraternity in the constitution must complement the goal of 'ease of living'.

Globalization is the complex web of interdependence between economies, markets, people and nations. Since 1991 LPG reforms, it has had impacted on all sections including the tribals and their development.

### Multidimensional impact of globalization on Tribal development

- ↳ Culture - Threatened by materialism, consumerism.
- ↳ Land rights - Affected due to developmental projects.
  - MNCs have tried to take away their land
- ↳ Economic - Suffered the brunt of rapid development growth
  - led to loss of livelihood and land

↳ Political - Gaps in implementation of PESA '96  
Development - Lack of adequate representation  
in institutions.

↳ Education - Traditional knowledge undermined  
by western knowledge.  
- Have <sup>not</sup> been given due IPRs

↳ Women - Double burden of environmental  
impact of globalization, as well  
as patriarchy.

↳ Rise of  
Maoism - As a reaction to growing  
neoliberal policies and rolling  
back of the State.

However, due to globalization, positive  
impact is seen as -

↳ Mobility - Tribals have ~~so~~ moved up  
the ladder in some areas.

↳ Urbanization - Tribal identity hidden, so there is little exploitation.

↳ Modernization - Due to better agricultural practices.

↳ Education & Health - Marginal improvement

↳ Environment - Civil society & global NGOs, like Greenpeace have stood up for the tribals.

There is a need to make sure tribal culture is preserved as they are brought to the mainstream. As PM Modi has said, globalization needs to be humane. It is the need of the hour, specially for the tribals.