



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES COMMENT SHEET **2211**

Name of Candidate	Mahima Kasana		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1383501
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
			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।
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Do not write anything except question number in this space.

(इसमें इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।)

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्गिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Q1. The Cholas are inextinguishably linked with the Zenith of Dravidian art & Architecture. Comment. (10)
The Chola period (10th century) was a period of development of Dravidian art which reached its zenith.

Dravidian art & architecture like:

① Temple art:

1.1. Rajarajeshwara temple by Rajaraja Chola is a masterpiece in temple art

1.2. Temples developed here included features different from Nagara style like:
→ large boundary walls
→ Tank near temple
→ Pyramidal slope unlike curvilinear in Nagara

② City development : rulers like ~~the~~ Rajaraja Chola established new cities like Gangai-kondacholapuram

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

③ Mural paintings on temple walls

④

Thus Chola rulers expanded the cultural development started by Pallavas (by cave temples) & expanded it beyond India to South East as well.

Q2.

Among the major legacies of the Indian freedom movement, civil liberties found an important one. Analyse.

The Indian freedom struggle was based on political, social & economic freedom ideals.

Civil liberties found an important aspect as evident from:

① Civil uprisings :

1.1. Fakir rebellion (1760s) as a movement of freedom to people against taxes.

1.2. Tribal movements against tax & rent like Ho & Munda uprisings.

② The social reformers themselves called for freedom to people like Rammohan Roy's anti-Sati Campaign & Ishwarchandra Vidya-Sagar's emphasis on female education.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

③ The Indian National Congress, when it came in the provinces (1937), focused on civil liberties as follows.

- 3.1. Free education to lower castes
- 3.2. Removal of restriction on press.
- 3.3. Release of political prisoners.

Thus, Indian freedom struggle focussed on freedoms other than economic & political.

These freedoms are now enshrined in our constitution.

For example: Article 21 includes freedom of Life which includes Right to privacy, health, good environment & other civil rights.

anything except
question number
in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must
not write on this
margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को
इस कर्तव्य में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए।)

Q3.

The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 in many ways set the ground for the scramble in Africa. Elucidate.

The Berlin Conference of 1884-85 was held as the European powers also wanted to colonize Africa after Italian King Leopold began his colonization of central Africa.

In this conference ~~not~~ the French, English, Germans and others

UPSC 2019

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

UPSC

2019

Q4. What is cloudburst? what are its effects? why are they more frequent in Himalayan region?

Cloudbursts are sudden burst of water that floods an entire region in very less time.

This happens when a cloud becomes overly saturated with water & bursts suddenly releasing water suddenly & immediately.

EFFECTS

① Economic

1.1. Loss to property:

Eg: Cloudbursts in Kedarnath

1.2. Loss to infrastructure like dams, buildings & hospitals

② Social

2.1. Loss to life

2.2. It becomes difficult to

navigate and help survivors after the disaster.

2.3. Fear of disease spread. Eg: Mosquito borne disease due to stagnating water.

2.4. Post disaster rehabilitation also becomes tough ~~as~~

Frequency of cloudbursts is more in Himalayas due to huge source of water from rivers, which supplies water to clouds through evaporation.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिय में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

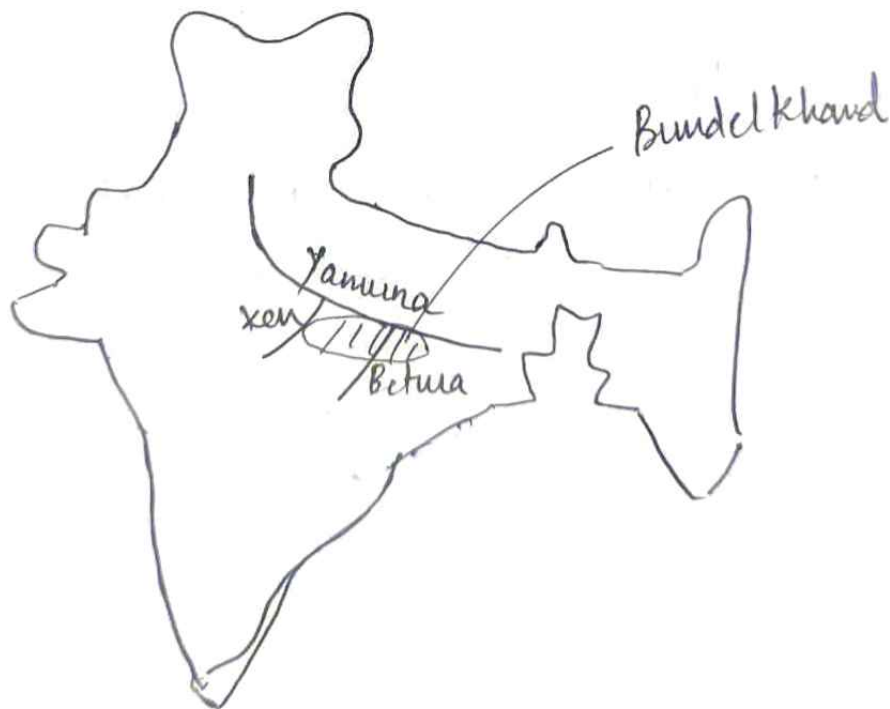
Q5.

Despite its potential, there are several challenges in the implementation of Ken-Betwa project.

Indian Government released a National Perspective Plan with an aim to link rivers in two segments.

The Himalayan & Peninsular

One of these river link plan is the Ken-Betwa plan.



Advantages

- ① Supply water to drought hit Bundelkhand.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

- ② Transfer water from surplus Ken to deficit Betwa
- ③ Provide irrigation to the Bundelkhand agriculture

Concerns

- ① Panna Tiger Reserve lies in the vicinity of Ken river. This reserve will be submerged affecting lives of Biodiversity.
- ② Concern of rehabilitation of tribal people
- ③ Immense costs.
- ④ These challenges make it difficult to implement this project.

The pros & cons must be balanced to make a right decision.

Q 6. Identify the issues related to production & supply of coal in India. How can these issues be addressed?

India still depends on more than 50% of its energy needs from Coal Power plants.

Thus, production & supply of coal needs to be smooth to ensure that energy needs are not compromised.

ISSUES

① Poor quality Indian coal :

1.1. Non coking

1.2. Bituminous, which reduces its efficient usage

② Poor infrastructure to produce coal at cheap rates.

③ Shift to climate debate will make coal more difficult to be used as it has high pollution impacts.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

④ Poor transportation make timely supply difficult.

Need of the hour

- ① A shift to renewables is inevitable to avoid climate impact of such polluting industries
- ② New technologies can be used to extract Coal Bed Methane & shale gas resources which go waste during mining

A careful plan must be made taking in mind our Net zero goal of 2070

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

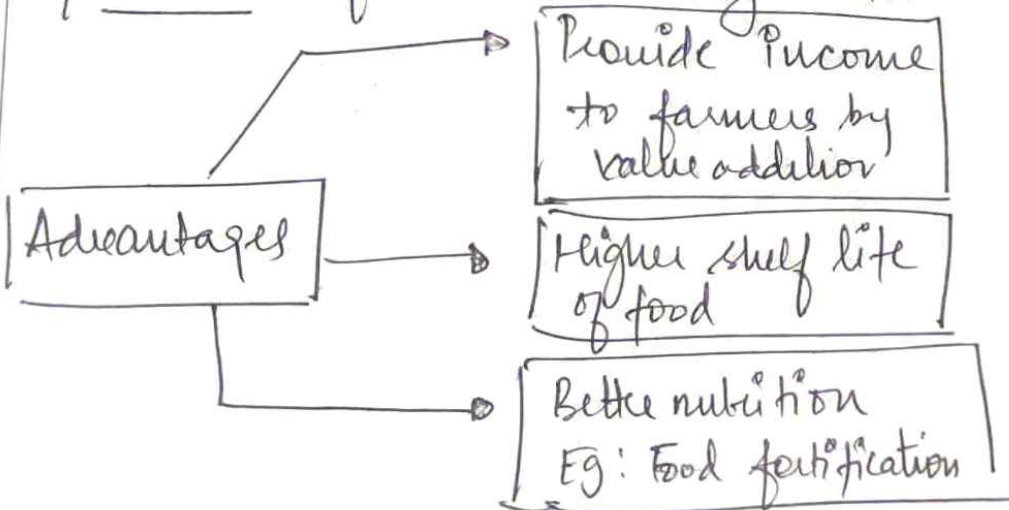
(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिण में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Q7.

Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India & discuss the challenges faced by them.

In India, around 42% of the population is dependent on agriculture, making this sector an important source of income.

The agro-based industries are a way to create value added products from Indian agriculture



Agro based industries are spread throughout India but majority lie in the Northern belt due to

① Better agricultural production

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस छवि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

- ② Better infrastructure for transportation of produce in states like Haryana & Punjab
- ③ Better credit facilities relative to East, South or West India

Challenges

- ① Credit facilities, even in North-Western India, are not upto the mark. These small units depend on INFORMAL LENDING.
- ② Poor marketing & Advertising
- ③ Less focus on quality
- ④ Poor value addition: Even though India produces world's second largest horticulture products, less than 2% of it is processed.
- ⑤ Thus, agro based industries lag behind in growth. It is essential to focus on value addition & marketing to ensure sustained demand at home & abroad.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Q8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty & inequality in India. Discuss.

B.R Ambedkar referred to Caste as "not a division of labour, rather a division among labourers".

Thus, caste system creates division within people as follows:

① An overwhelming proportion of poor in India, (among 30% poor according to Rangarajan report) are from lower castes. This is due to:

1.1. Historical subjugation as ~~poor~~ ^{low} castes did not own land during land systems like Zamindari.

1.2. Even today, education has become a dominant sphere of elite.

Eg: Maximum students who leave 11th mid-year are from SC, ST & OBC

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

1.3. High cost of health : (60% out of pocket expenditure) pushes people into poverty of which lower caste are predominant

② Inequality in India has also risen. According to Thomas Piketty, top 1% of India's population owns 22% of income. This inequality also has a caste link :

2.1. As the upper castes became rich in their first generations, caste's effect on occupation persisted for lower castes.

Eg: Manual scavenging today is still done by a particular caste

Thus, caste system persists today & manifests itself in modern forms like access to education, land, jobs, etc.

Q9.

Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them.

90% of the workers in India are informal

Amongst them, domestic workers also find a place.

ISSUES

- ① No social security: Unlike formal sector like pensions, paid leaves, etc
- ② Domestic work is dominated by women due to patriarchal set up. They are not recognised as workers and women end up doing ^{both} household work & jobs → Compulsory workers
- ③ For women who work as domestic help: There are no permanent contracts → Risk of job loss
- ④ Even government schemes do not focus on domestic workers.
- ⑤ Trade unions still demand femalisation of their jobs but to no avail.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Measures

- ① Bringing domestic work within the ambit of formal sector will help them avail social security.
- ② Covering them under basic income schemes to ensure sustenance even during job loss.
- ③ Women empowerment campaigns through advertising can be a start towards separating women from their gendered role of home maker.

Eg: Success of Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao is an inspiration

For B.R Ambedkar, a success of a nation is judged by the progress it's women have made

Q10. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. According to NFHS 5 report (2020-21), contraception in India is mainly skewed towards females despite the fact that male sterilization is safer & cheaper.

This brings to light the gendered impact of population control.

Need to Rethink

- ① ^{World} Population Prospects report, 2022 states that India will overtake China in terms of population by 2023.
- ② Thus, population control needs to be reimagined as an effort from both men & women of a family.
- ③ Male sterilization is only 0.3%. There is scope to improve this rate.

④ While on one hand, women are made to face contraception, Abortion in India is still not a matter of choice. This denies women of their reproductive choices.

⑤ Childbirth impacts women's: education & jobs, both of which are constrained due to household & child caring work.

There is a need to shift focus to

① Providing child care services to women in jobs.

② Focus on male contraception

③ Educating families ~~of pop~~ in this context.

This growing population also includes girl child who need to be rescued from evils like feticide, infanticide & child marriage.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Q11.

Examine the impact of Shramana tradition on Vedic religion & its relation with emergence of Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivika sects.
Shramana tradition was the response to Brahmanic dominance during late Vedic period.

They rose due to strict religious code of Vedic period.

Features

- ① Based on monk & shraman culture where one wanders till enlightenment is achieved.
- ② No strict rules based on Varna system. So leaders could easily follow Shramana tradition
- ③ No discrimination based on social & economic status.
- ④ Even women were allowed to follow practices.

UPSC

Such Shamanic traditions ~~also~~
diverged into Buddhism, Jainism
& Ajivikas.

• Buddhism ~~also~~ came as a response
to Brahmanic dominance &
strict rules.

• Jain tradition of nature worship
was derived from Shamanic
system.

• Ajivikas grew during the
period of Bindusara of
Magadh ~~during his reign~~ who was a follower
of Ajivika.

Here also, ~~more~~ wanderer
& social equality were
emphasised.

anything except
question number
in this space.

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

UPSC

not write on this
margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए।)

Thus these religions came up
during the time when society
started dividing based on Varna
system and became rigid.

‡

Q12.

shed light on use of symbols & symbolic language by Gandhi for both integrative masses into national movement & against ^{social evils} Symbolism is an important weapon to display one's thoughts openly.

This was used by Gandhiji in S. Africa & in India to portray his displeasure towards British state.

SYMBOLISM USED

- ① The Charkha used by Gandhiji ~~did~~ not only signify economic freedom to wear handspun clothes against British made textiles, but also ~~was~~ became a symbol of freedom movement as people discarded British clothes and went ~~to~~ Swadeshi.
- ② Burning of registration certificates in South Africa was an act to

- not just discard the certificates but also portray Civil Disobedience
- ③ Salt as a symbol of the Dandi March was used to unite people from all economic backgrounds since taxation on salt affected everyone.
- ④ Gandhiji, himself, gave up the English attire & resorted to a handspan dhoti. This was to portray his Indianness & to connect to the poor masses who barely had clothes on.
- ⑤ His non violence, itself, was a symbol of Indian courage & endurance & by facing British lathis without fear & retaliation

IMPACT OF SYMBOLISM

- ① Gandhiji's symbols were adopted by others like Dr B.R Ambedkar who ~~but~~ took water from the well to portray untouchability as an evil.
- ② Gandhian symbols united the masses which was not present before.
- ③ Peasants, Traders, Youth & Women came together by burning british cloth to showcase displeasure

Thus, Gandhian symbols made it easy for masses to connect to the National movement.

Q13.

Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of British against French in the struggle for control over India. Carnatic wars began as a local enmity derived from large Anglo-French enmity in the world sphere.

First Carnatic war (1748)

began as a response to the Austrian war of independence. British in India irked the French which retaliated leading to war.

Second Carnatic war (1749) was

a result of local enmities between rulers of Hyderabad & Arcot. &

French supported Chanda Sahib & grandson of Nizam of Hyderabad.

British opposed them resulting in a war ending in Treaty of Peace of Paris.

Third Carnatic War resulted due to British aspirations to rule south India. Robert Clive hatched a plan to defeat Chanda Sahib resulting in fall of French at Battle of Wandiwash (1759)

Factors for British Success

- ① Better army with leaders like Robert Clive. French Dupleix was called back after second Carnatic War.
- ② British always had finances as they never ~~for~~ shifted focus from trade. French did not use British like debt market, thus fell low in finances.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

- ③ British East India Company was a private company, thus detached from state. French company was a state venture leading to slow decisions.
- ④ Industrial Revolution in Britain gave them advantage in latest technology & finances.
- ⑤ English had many bases like Bengal, Surat, Bombay while French had just one in Pondicherry.

Thus British emerged as winners & French ended up having minimal existence in India thereafter.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हिसाब में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Q14. Provide an account of the issues that led to a crisis in Punjab in 1980s. Also, discuss the roadmap to peace that was eventually adopted. Punjab, in 1980s, was facing extremist movements leading to a crisis in mid 1980s.

Reason

- ① Proximity to Pakistan which supplied arms, drugs & funds and also incited hate.
- ② Operation Blue Star to oust separatist demanding Khalistan irked a section of extremists.
- ③ The result of this operation was assassination of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984.

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

- ④ Economic factors like poverty, unemployment also played a role in creating disturbance in the state.

Roadmap to Peace

- ① After attacks on Sikhs due to assassination of the PM, it was realized that violence needs to be immediately stopped as innocent lives were being lost.
- ② The Government set up a Committee to look into the matter to curb violence in Punjab & rest of India.

आपको प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने के लिए
यह पत्रिका प्रदान की जा रही है।
कृपया इसे सावधानी से पढ़ें।
(समय का ध्यान रखें।)

UPSC

Do not write on this
margin
(समय का ध्यान रखें।
कृपया सावधानी से पढ़ें।)

Q15.

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 steps taken by govt. to promote. India aims to generate 500 GW from renewable energy by 2030 according to our "Panchamrit" goals.

Solar Power becomes an important way to reach that goal due to:

① India lying within tropics thus receiving maximum insolation.

② ~~Indian states~~ Reducing cost of solar makes

INSTALLED CAPACITY

① Tamil Nadu possesses a huge potential in solar power. Thus, solar power ^{generation} ~~capacity~~ here is maximum.

- ② Floating solar plants in Gujarat provide new ways to utilize solar energy.
- ③ Rajasthan's immense potential in utilizing solar energy needs to be extracted.

Challenges

- ① Poor efficiency of solar energy is still 20-22% efficient only.
- ② Huge initial investments prevents uptake by households.
- ③ Challenge of distribution & saving energy still persist.
- ④ Solar plants take up huge lands affecting biodiversity of the region
Eg: Camels get hurt due to edges of solar plants

- ⑤ Maintenance costs are high not affordable by poor
- ⑥ Pollution by solar wafers once their life ends might be a future problem as there is no technology to dispose these.

Government efforts

- ① PM-KUSUM scheme to help farmers adopt solar technology
- ② International Solar Alliance by India & France aim to take solar grid to international levels.
- ③ Renewable energy under Priority Sector Lending.

Thus, solar energy is a safer & sustainable way to achieve Net Zero by 2070.

Please write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

Q16.

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

Initial studies on continents were refuted by scientists like Harry Hess after that data of ocean floor mapping was available.

The theory stated that the crust is moving on the body of hot magma beneath.

The continents are a result of such movements and

PANGAEA & PANTHALASSA were a result of this plate movement

Reasons given for plate tectonics

- ① It was expected that ocean floor would be older than

continent, but carbon dating proved
it to be younger.

- ② Ocean floor was not flat, rather
had crest, troughs & ridges.
- ③ land on both sides of the
ridges were of equal age
showing spreading of land
both ways.
- ④ Polarity of land also confirmed
plate movement.
- ⑤ It was seen that land was
being consumed ~~at~~ ^{at} plate
edges which pointed to
a circular movement of
land.

These results made it clear that
plate movements created continents
& oceans. These plates moved

UPSC

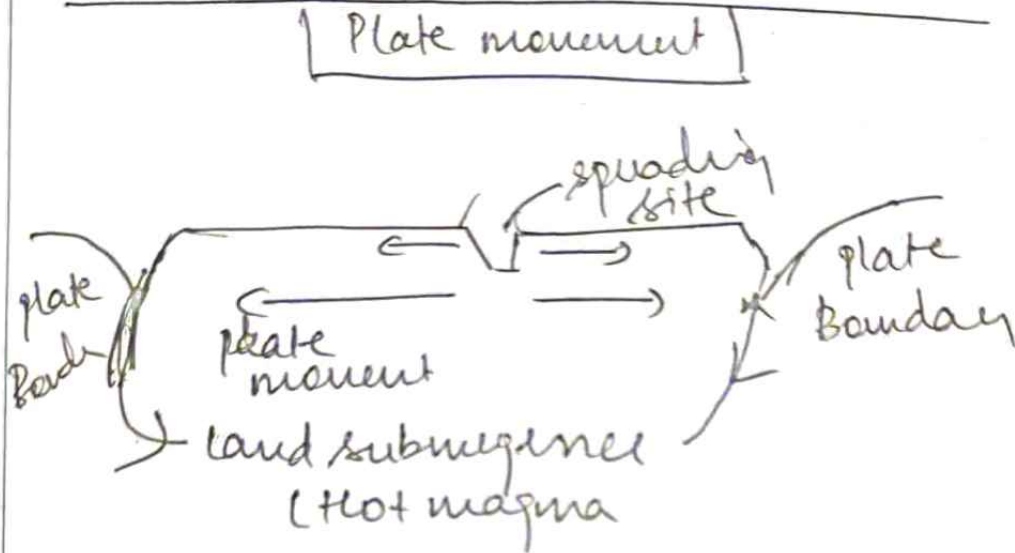
Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

(कृपया इस स्थान में केवल प्रश्न संख्या ही लिखें।)

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में कोई लिखना चाहिए।)

and got submerged at the plate boundaries.



Q17.

Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India & their associated health impacts.

Recent heat waves in Europe which have killed hundreds has brought to fore the issue of climate related heatwaves.

Heatwaves take place when heat of land gets trapped due to barriers like clouds, ~~and~~ water vapour. This trapped heat is not allowed to leave at night raising temperatures.

In India heat waves can develop due to following:

- ① Lack of forests reduces humidity raising temperatures
- ② Water stress in India raises

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

heat effect on poor

- ③ Climate change due to global warming will adversely impact India which lies in the tropics.

Health Impacts

- ① Loss to life : Evident from deaths in Europe.
- ② Forest fires due to heat create pollution.
Eg: California wildfires
- ③ Human body can only bear Wet Bulb temperature of 35°C. Beyond this fatalities will rise.
- ④ Adversely impact poor who do not have health access at cheap reach

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE
anything except
question number
in this space.

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

UPSC

not write on this
margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिन में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए।)

⑤ Dehydration & reduced work efficiency.

Thus, heatwaves are a problem that need to be tackled before they become prevalent impacting lives unequally.

question number in this space.
(कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।)

UPSC

margin.
(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

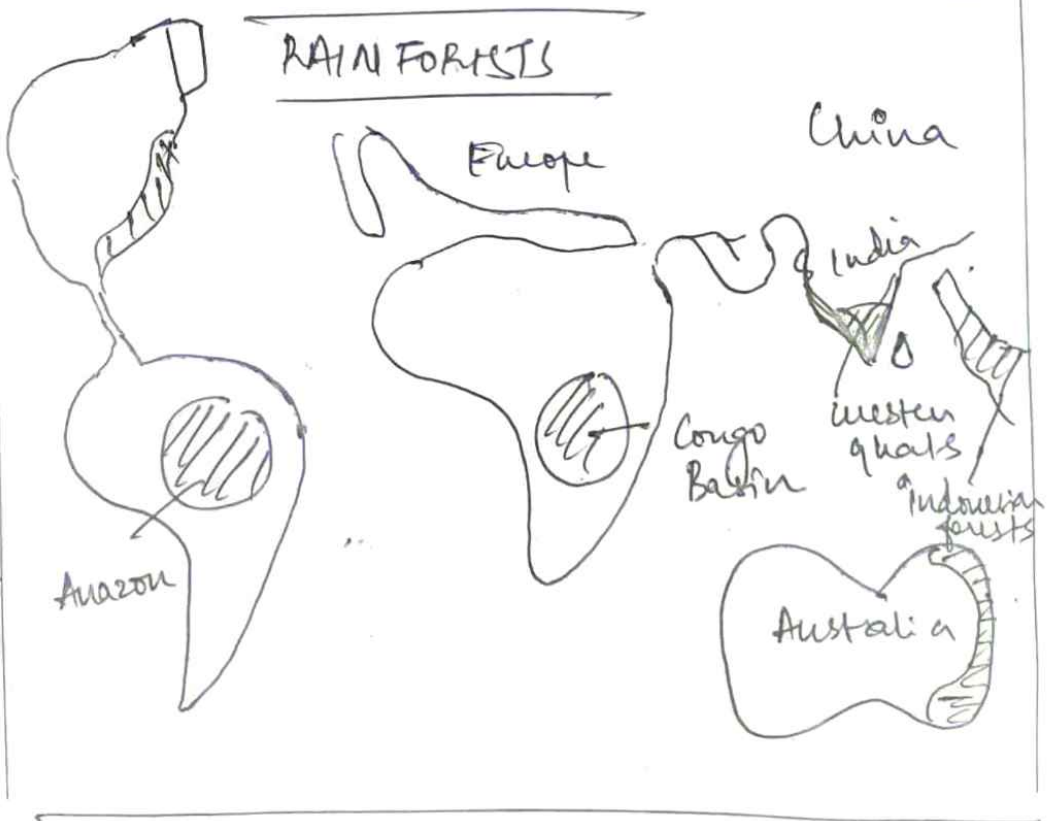
Q18.

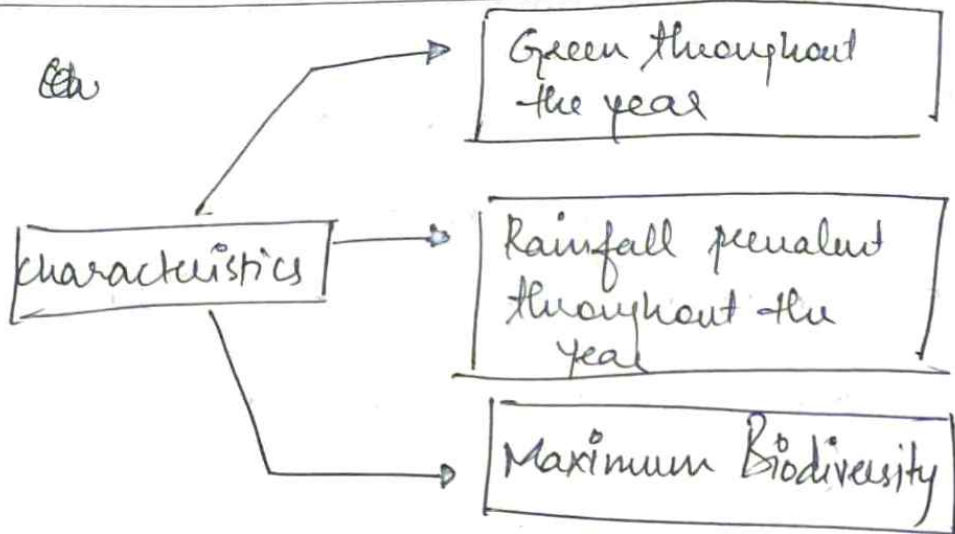
Providing an account of distribution of rainforests across the world, mention their key characteristics. Also, highlight the threats faced by tropical rainforests.

Rainforests are evergreen forests that don't shed their leaves together and remain green throughout the year.

Eg: Amazon Rainforests.

They are prevalent in the tropics and near continent-ocean margin where ~~hot~~ major currents flow.





Threats

- ① Land desertification:
Eg: spread of Sahara desert beyond to the longo forests
- ② Anthropogenic: Forest Clearance for wood. Eg: Amazon forests being cleared at a fast pace
- ③ Climate change: Impact
Climate of the area changing biodiversity.
Eg: Arctic Albatross seen for the first time in Tamil Nadu

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

④ Invasive species threat

Thus rainforests face natural & anthropogenic stress which are a death blow to the species that thrive on these forests.

Sustainable goals for 2030 cannot be met unless their degradation is stopped.

Q19.

Indian cities are not only mimicking the social & cultural structures of inequality & exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss.

It is expected that urban population in India will reach 60 crores by 2030

These cities have started adopting inequality & exclusionary practices seen in rural areas as seen from:

① Slum development : Around

17% of urban population in India lives in slums → exclusionary

② Poor health care in cities

due to huge costs ⇒ poverty

out of pocket expenditure as high as 60% of total health expenditure

③ Squad of disease :

Eg: Water collection in slums makes them vulnerable to mosquito borne diseases

- ④ Rural India has employment guarantee under MGNREGA, while urban poor are not covered under it.
- ⑤ Low investment in infrastructure. Recommended \$100 per capita, but India spends only \$17 per capita.
- ⑥ Alongside, urban areas create fault lines as seen from rise in regionalism. Slums are seen as unauthorised and land grabbing.
Any action against these vulnerable brings them to streets making them homeless.

The need of the hour is to look at urbanization as a social & economic change. Focus

should be on :

① Making sustainable cities that can withstand disaster.

Eg: Sponge cities in China

② Affordable housing using technology.

Eg: Lighthouse project

③ Greater investment on health
(currently less than 2% of GDP)

④

This will ensure that urban areas do not mirror the unequal status of poor who run from inequality ~~of~~ & poverty by migrating to large cities.

Q20. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India.

Globalisation is the process of interdependence, integration & interconnectedness of economies & societies.

Globalisation made a dominant presence in India post 1990s.

Their impact on tribal households have been:

① Economic:

1.1. Global trade has made tribal goods vanish from the markets.

Eg^o Channapatna toys facing competition from Chinese toys.

② Social:

2.1. Loss of land due to industrial pressure

Please do not write anything except question number in this space.

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

UPSC

Candidates must not write on this margin.

(उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।)

2.2. Spread of homogenization

Eg: According to UN, every two weeks one language is lost.

2.3. But alongside globalisation also brought forward the idea of decentralization. Eg: 73rd Amendment.

2.4. Glocalisation : has helped amalgamate global culture with local cultures.

⑤ 2.5. Tribal voices have also spread through internet

Thus globalisation has had a mixed impact on Indian tribals.

The focus should be to prevent homogenizing impact of

globalisation & protect tribal
culture & language.

The Swearing in of a
tribal woman as the President
of India provides hope to
tribals who now have
representation at the top level
of government.