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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	Hrishikeshi Alav		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	874484
Center	ORW	Date	27 July 2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
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9	10	
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11	15	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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।

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

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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

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।

The Cholas flourished in the southern India between 800 CE to 1250 CE through territorial conquest and sea trade.

The wealth gained lead to development and improvement in art and architecture.

Art

1. Dances such as Bharatnatyam and Kathakali were promoted by Chola kings.

2. Sculptors formed huge part of Chola art and was used to decorate the walls, ceilings etc of temples.

3. Poetry flourished under the Mayanars and Alvars.

eg: Nambial.

Architecture

1. Shift from bricks to stones was completed.
2. The walls of gopurams were decorated in excruciating detail through sculptors.
3. They were built upon square or circular platforms.
4. The shikharas were enormous and sometimes monolithic with intricate carvings.

Temples, thus, became a hub of art and architecture under Chola dynasty. eg: Brihadishwara Temple

The might of Chola art and architecture was such that its impact can be seen in present day Sri Lanka and South East Asia.

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।

Colonial rule with the aim of resource extraction saw curtailment of several civil liberties in India.

Freedom struggle ^{was} aimed at not just independence but also restoration of civil liberties.

① Demand of freedom of press as well as right to education since early 1800s. eg: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

② Fight against monopoly over trade to company officers. eg: demands put forth by moderates included end of the monopoly

③ Freedom of religion and equality before law formed major demand of

Indian national movement.

eg: 1857 revolt were due to linking
of religious sentiments, Ilbert bill etc.

④ Demand for right to vote and representation
democracy was made before each legislative
reform.

⑤ Inclusion of women, hazijans etc
in national movement after the
arrival of Gandhi.

⑥ Fundamental Rights demanded in
Karachi Session of Congress of 1931.

Despite the above efforts, communalism,
caste-based discrimination, sex etc
formed part continued.

However, the effects of national movement
in ensuring civil liberties continues till
today through the principles and ideology
of Indian 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 unification of Germany and Italy in 1870s created a new zeal of nationalism along with economic development and a desire to have colonial empire.

Berlin Conference (1884-85) led to division of African continent among French and British based on the river Niger. Its impact was visible in later years:-

- ① New European powers understood that French and English were willing to share or compromise.
- ② Created a sense of suspicion and urgency in Germany.

- ③ Since there was no competition for colonialism among British and French, their colonial governments had no incentive to focus on social expenditure, governance etc
- ④ In Europe, the conference was used as a tool to gain popular support for colonialism.
- ⑤ The urgency and competition among old & new European powers led to rapid industrialisation in Germany & Italy which led to the scramble of Africa
- ⑥ Militarisation of Europe, especially Germany due to feeling of isolation.
- Berlin Conference (1884) thus served as the first stepping stone to scramble in Africa.

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 refers to ~~refers~~ large
amount of rainfall in short
period of time over a small area.

As per Indian Meteorological Department,
any rainfall with more than 100mm/
per hour is classified as cloudburst.

Effects

→ Landslides
→ Flash floods eg: Uttarakhand
floods
→ Land Caving
→ Impact on
standing crop.
→ Loss of
lines
&
livelihood

Why frequent in Himalayas?

1. The steep slope of Himalayas causes

a favourable feature for orographic rainfall.

2. The clouds gain humidity, as they travel through northern plains

3. The wind that travels from high pressure region of plains to low pressure region of Himalayas help in the upliftment of clouds.

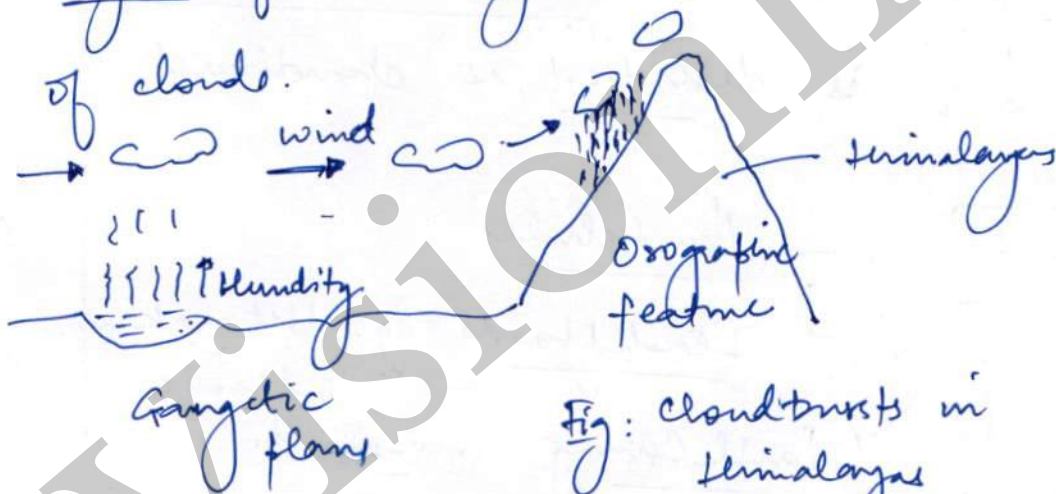


Fig: cloudbursts in Himalayas

Recently, the incidences of cloudbursts have been increasing due to climate change.

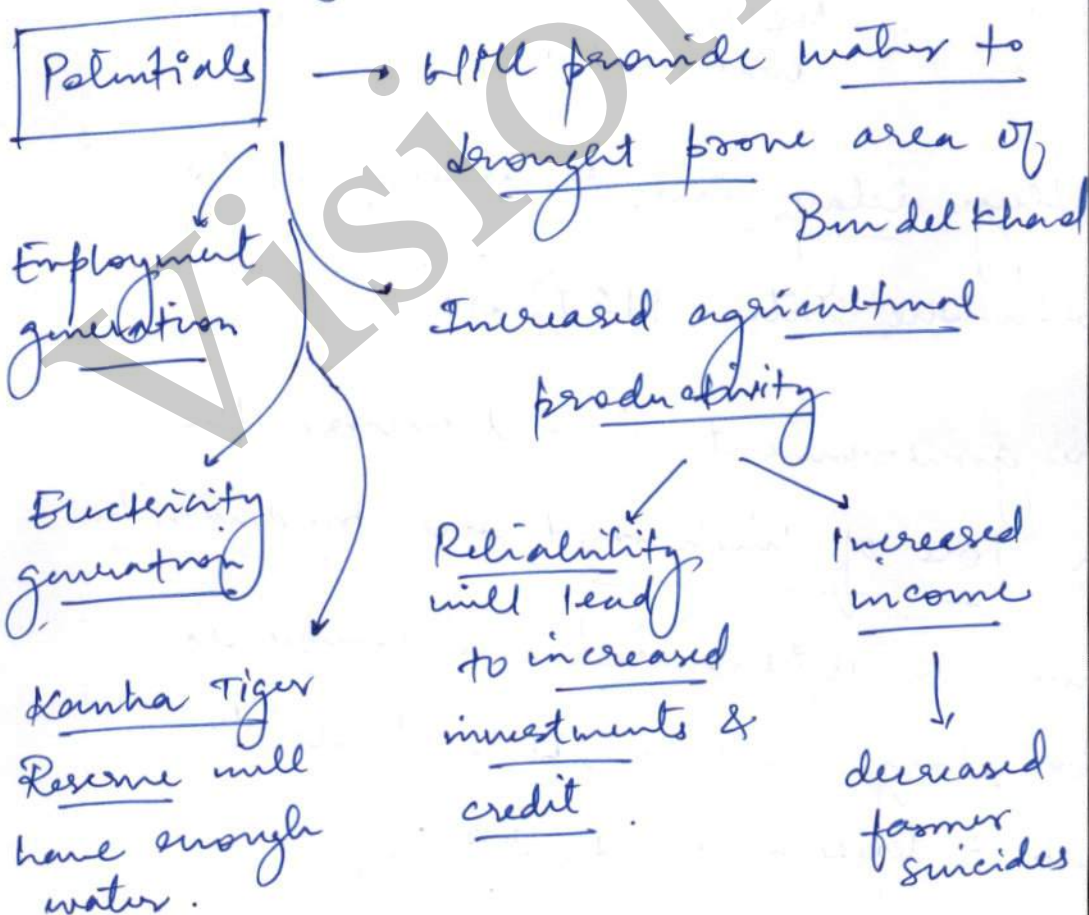
There is urgent need to take the necessary risk assessment and mitigation of the dangers of cloudburst.

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।

Recently, the government announced approval for Ken-Betwa Link Project.

The idea was first devised by Sir Arthur Cotton to ensure perennial availability of water.



Implementation challenges

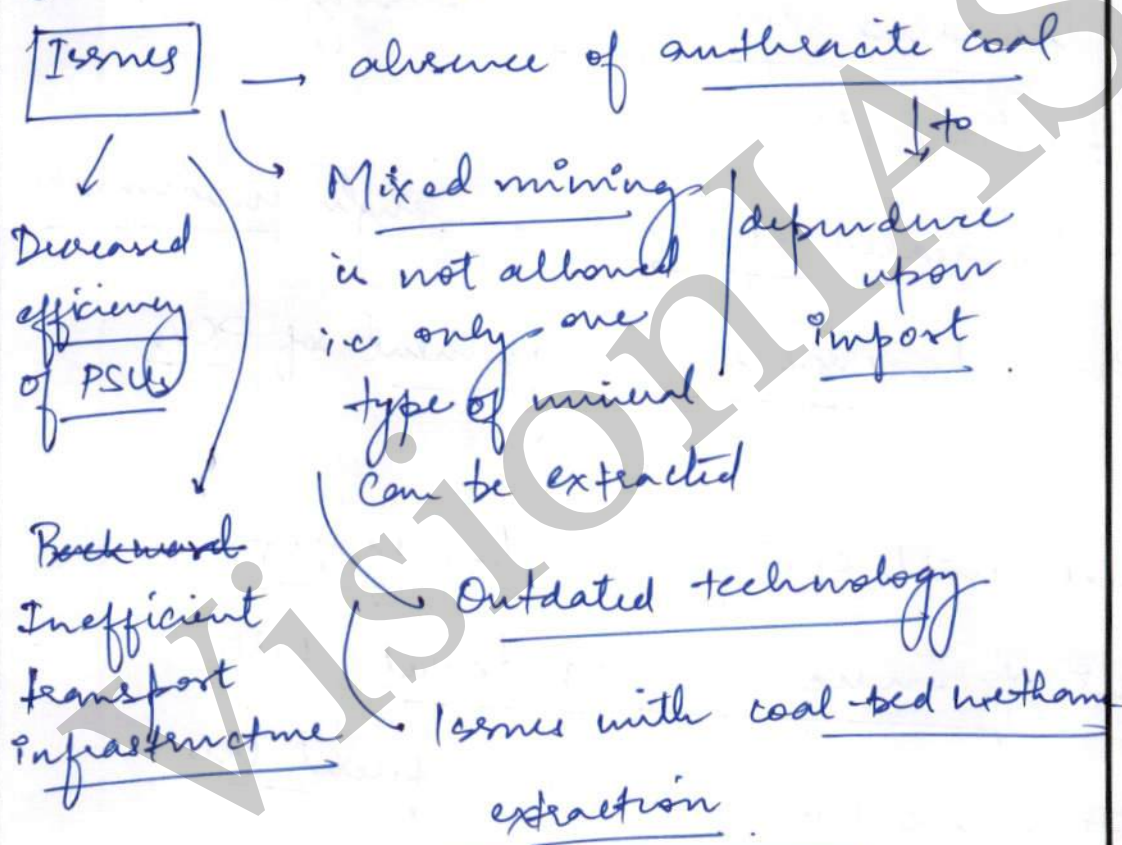
1. huge cost along with criticism that building canals & dams is inefficient.
2. loss of biodiversity due to submergence of Kanha Tiger Reserve.
3. Many tribal villages will be submerged
displacement | Violation of rights
increased under Forest
vulnerability Rights Act
4. huge delay due to clearances (eg: both the states, NGT etc)

The government should ensure that the loss of livelihood and biodiversity must be minimised and compensated for along with enabling locals to reap benefits of the project

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?

around 56% of India's electricity is generated through coal.



How can they be addressed?

1. Captive coal mining to ensure efficiency.

2. Rolling auction to guarantee maximum price
3. Excess production must be allowed to be sold at profit.
4. Decreased logistics cost through transportation etc
5. Increased efficiency through modernisation and professional management of PSUs.

Coal will continue to be major part of India's energy basket till 2070. We must ensure efficient use of our limited resources.

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।

The government has allowed 100% FDI in food processing industries due to its labour intensive nature & backward linkages to the agriculture.

Geographical Distribution

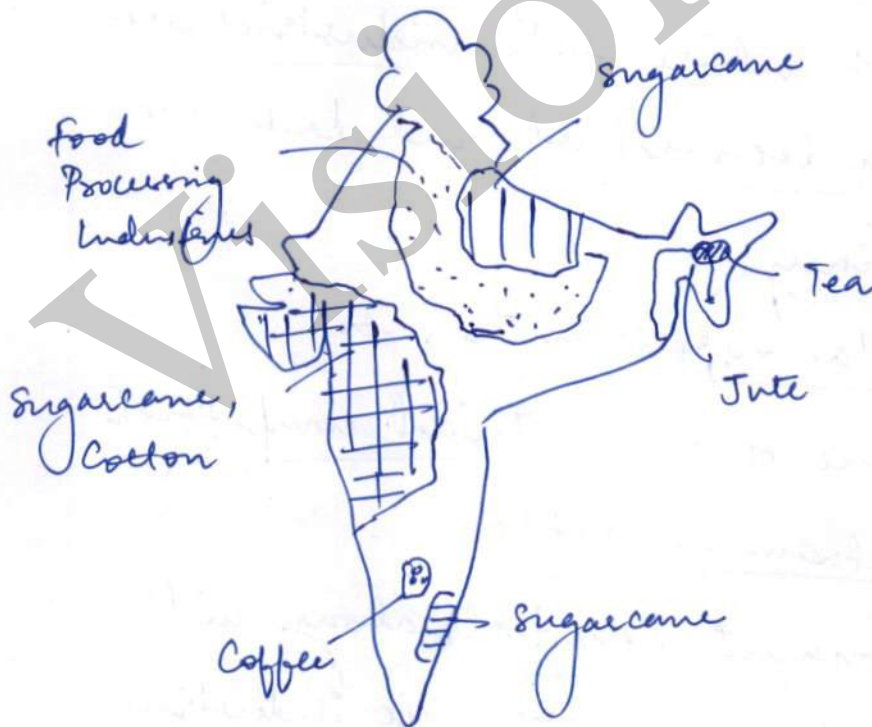


Fig: Distribution of Agro-based Industries in India

Challenges

1. Dependence of agriculture on sarifed irrigation → unreliable supply
2. Poor credit availability along with insurance penetration → increased vulnerability
3. Poor infrastructure, transportation is inefficient, absence of cold storages etc
4. Outdated technology in textile industries while food industries are still very decentralised and lack use of machinery.
5. Skilled labour crunch, etc
6. Emergence of international competition
eg: Vietnam in textile.

The employment potential along with decentralised nature of these industries make them important for inclusive development of India

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 refers to segmental & hierarchical stratification of Indian society.

- Caste system is the cause of various civil and religious disabilities which contribute to poverty and inequality in India.

Poverty

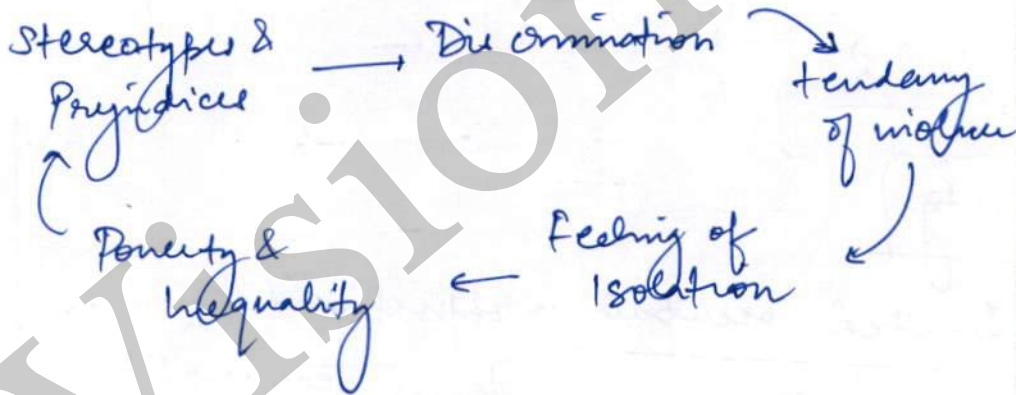
1. Limited occupation opportunities
eg: still 45000 manual scavengers are employed.

2. Discrimination at educational institutions eg: separate lunch during mid day meal. → literacy rate is 66% as compared to 73% of India.

3. Social ostracization if any caste norms are broken. eg: Honour killings.

Inequality

1. Unequal access to resources such as healthcare, water from wells etc
2. Creation of 'class within caste' which has led to hoarding of benefits by select few.



Thus, caste system despite the constitutional and legal measures has continued to exist in various social, economical & political forms. Change in value system through socialisation is the only permanent long term solution.

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।

Recent COVID-crisis highlighted the issues and lack of empowerment of domestic workers.

Issues faced

1. Unrepresented labour group as they do not have any union, rights etc
2. Informal nature of work
3. Low to none negotiating power regarding wages.
4. Issues such as physical, sexual etc harassment eg: a maid was locked overnight in Delhi house when she demanded payment of wages.
5. Non payment of wages, termination without notice or pay, etc

Measures to empower

1. Creation of database through a survey. eg: Recent All India Domestic Workers Survey.
2. A model law by central government or inclusion under labour codes.
3. Promotion of unions among the workers to increase negotiating power.
4. Increased awareness about rights regarding harassment, violence, wages non-payment etc.
5. Strict implementation of minimum wages.
6. Promotion of SHGs, Coop, microcredit, entrepreneurship to shift from job seekers to job givers.

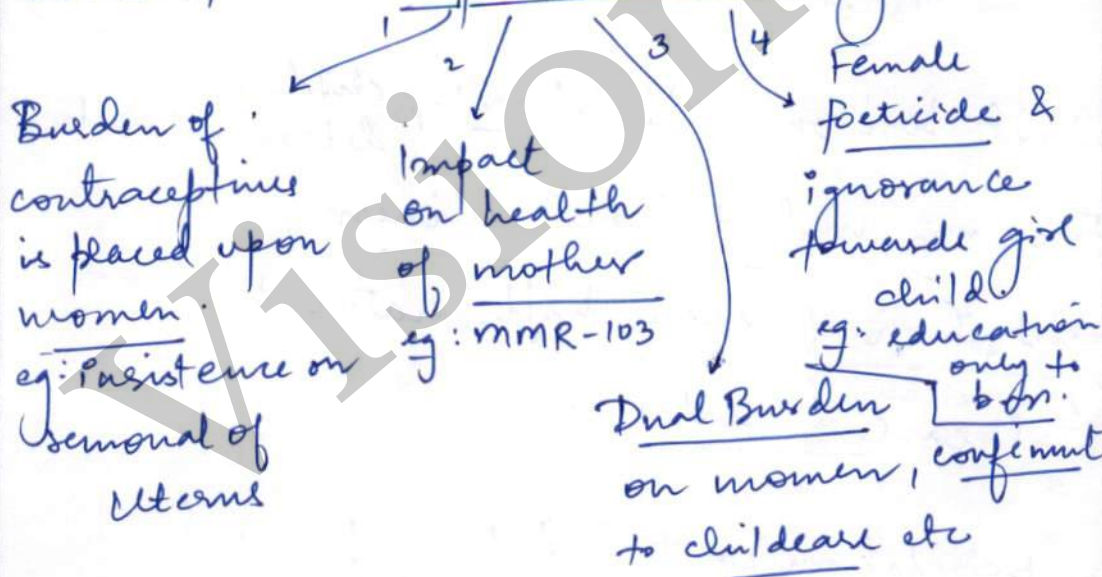
Domestic workers are a vulnerable group and government must take responsibility upon themselves as stated in DPSPs.

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।

Recently, several state governments have passed population policy that aims to limit number of children to two.

Despite various efforts by government to have a holistic approach to population control, the impact has been gendered:-

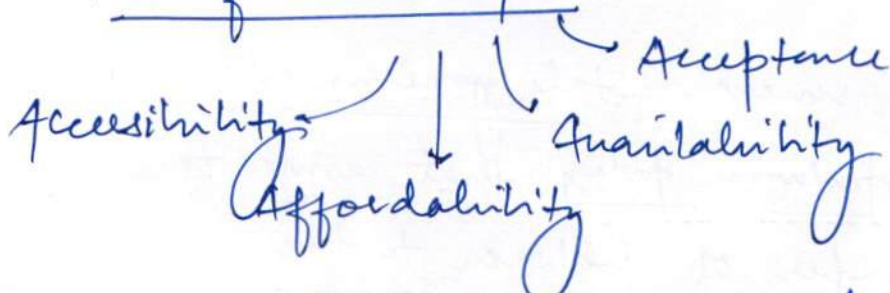


Change in approach

1. Focus on holistic social development such as access to healthcare, amono

about benefits of less children etc

(2) 4As of contraceptives



(3) Destigmatisation of male contraceptives

(4) Economic development → education
Empowered women ← Awareness →

(5) Strict ban on child labour, child sex determination

(6) Focus on institutional delivery,
registration of each child, natal & anti-natal care & nutrition.

The population control policy focused on empowerment of women & education has shown success (southern states have ≤ 2 TFR) and they must be adopted by other states with required modifications

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 refers to movement that emerged in ancient India that dealt with philosophy of karma, soul, moksha etc.

Impact on Vedic religion

1. Increased equality among castes as now lower castes had an alternativ.
2. Vedic religion began to lose followers especially among vaishyas & kshatriyas.
3. Decreased importance of rituals.
4. Increased importance of karma, right conduct & faith.

5 Many kings, rulers adopted shramana
tradition. eg Ashoka

6. Shramana traditions provided
answers to problems of common people
unlike vedic ~~religion~~ religion which demanded
sacrifices.

These changes forced vedic religions to
reform in 2nd to 3rd century AD.

Emergence of Jainism, Buddhism &
Ajivika sect

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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 since his arrival from Africa understood the importance of symbols in ensuring participation of masses in national movement.

1. He traveled India before assuming leadership and thus got to know the real, rural India.

2. His dressing style of simple dhoti resonated with the masses as they could relate to him.

3. Use of non-cooperation-khilafat movement to ensure Hindu-Muslim unity and inclusion of latter in the movement.

4. Use of 'Charkha' to show the importance of rural industries & economy.
5. Demands (11) that be made to lead to bring disorder movement encompassed the needs of each Indian class from industrialists to a labourer
6. Use of Salt as symbol for satyagrah due to its everyday use, high tariff and easy manufacturing.

Against social evils

1. Toured India campaigning against untouchability.
2. ~~Go~~ Used the term 'Harijan' to show the importance of the community in Indian society

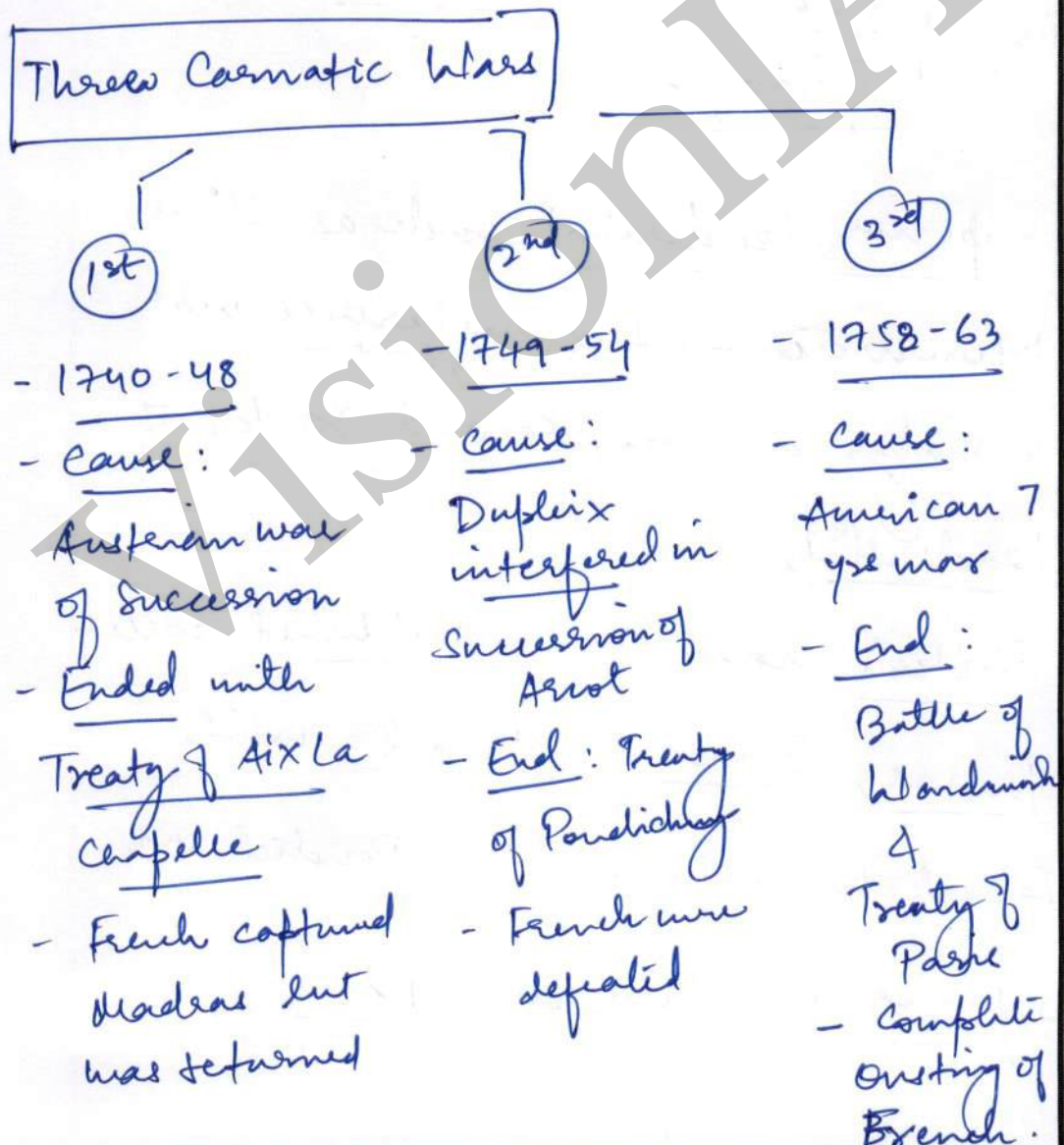
3. He shifted his ashram to Wardha to highlight the importance of elimination of untouchability.
4. Encouraged participation of women in social life.
5. Toured Bengal extensively during the partition stages.

The above examples highlight the connect of Mahatma Gandhi with the masses. Current symbolism in Indian polity is result of this

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।

Carnatic wars refers to Anglo-French wars that took place over southern India between 1740s to 1763



Cause for British Success

- Superior economy — focus of company was always on profit rather than territorial ambition

Revenue from Bengal

Innovative use of debt financing.

EIC was a private enterprise.
- Superior leadership such as Clive, Munro etc → the difference was mainly among second rank of leadership
- British had three established bases — Madras, Bombay & Bengal while French had only one → Pondicherry.
- Superior military and navy.

5. Dupleix, able French governor was recalled

6. Drain of French resources due to defeat in US war.

eg: loss of French Louisiana, central American colonies such as Haiti etc

The Caribbean war left British with no major European competition & hence they emerged as one of the possible successors of Mughal dynasty in India.

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।

Punjab, historically had a multicultural population with largely peaceful coexistence but it largely changed due to partition.

Issues / Causes of 1980s crisis

1. Feeling of imposition of Hindu culture and Hindi language upon Sikh community.
e.g: Demand for Sikh state i.e Punjab with Punjabi as language.
2. Loss of fertile land during partition along with economical crisis of 1970s created sense of relative deprivation.

3. Appeasement of extremist leaders by Akali Dal as well as Indian National Congress. eg: Bhindsranwale
4. Cross border financing and training from Pakistan → Armed struggle
5. Rise of secessionist demands as there was no visible opposition i.e. appeasement to earlier demands
eg: low law and Order presence.

Eventually, these events culminated in violence in Punjab resulting in death of 1000s.

To put an end to extremism, the then PM Indira Gandhi ordered Operation Blue Star.

Road to Peace

1. creation of Punjab
2. Negotiations with Akali Dal which led to Gandhi-Loughala Award.
3. Surrendering by remaining extremists.
4. Economic prosperity due to green revolution.

Gradually, common Punjabis felt dissasso-
ciated with the separatist movement
and by 1997-98, peace was established.

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।

In recently held COP26 at Glasgow,
Pm Modi announced that India
will produce 50% of its energy
through renewable energy by 2030.

Installed Capacity - total → 49.9 GW

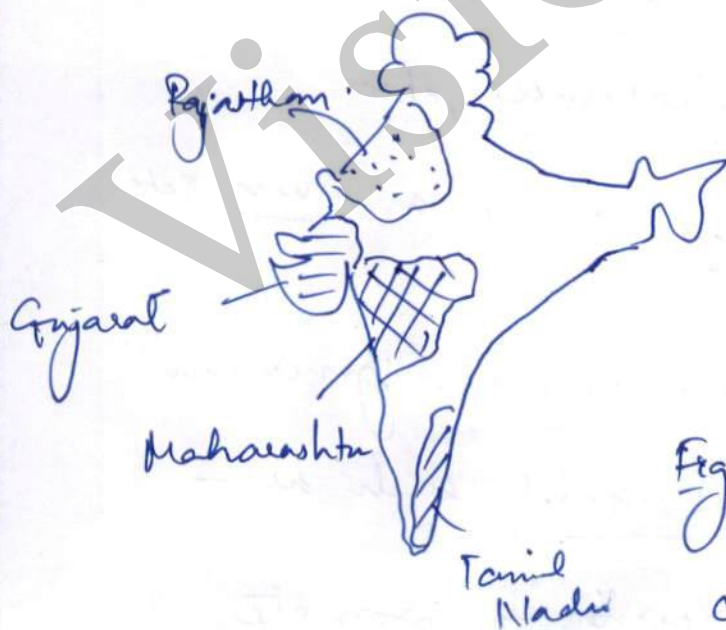


Fig: Leading states
in installed
capacity of
solar power

Challenges

1. Import dependence for products and panels eg: mostly from China.
2. Renewable power purchase agreements are not being honoured by some states.
3. Costly and inefficient grid integration and hence energy cannot be stored.
4. Requires huge land and hence issues with clearances, etc.
5. Non-dependable source as sun sets.

Due to the above issues, government has taken several steps such as: -

1. PM KUSUM Yojana to promote solar powered water pumps.

2. Promotion of 'One Sun, * One World, One Grid' at COP26.

3. PLI for manufacturing of solar panels.

4. Solar parks, oas canals etc

5. Renewable power purchase agreements, PERL, IEX to promote trading, secondary market of renewable energy

To ensure sustainable development along with decreased energy dependence, solar energy will form major aspect of India's future energy policy.

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

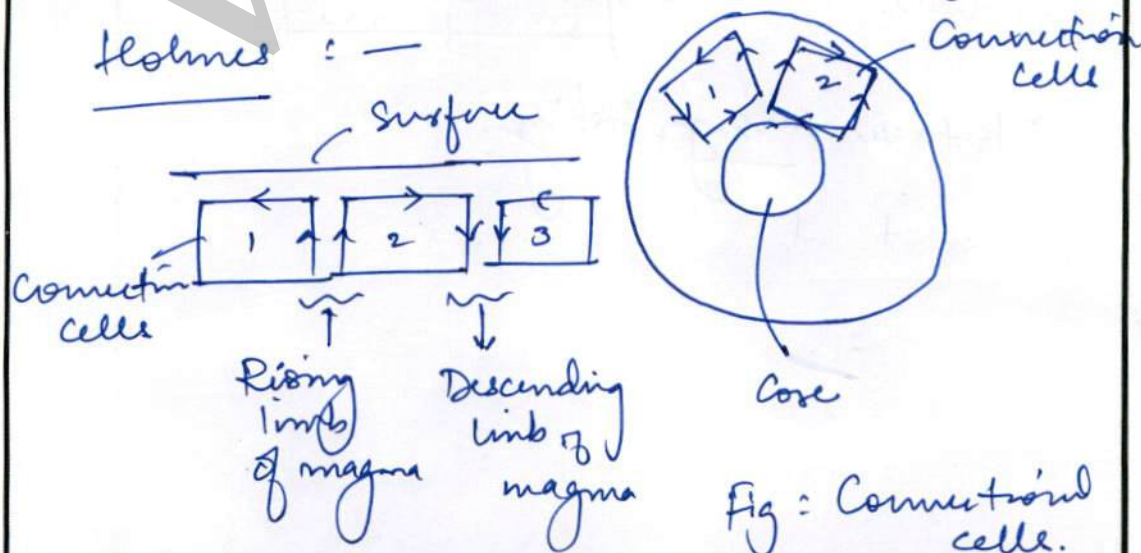
(250 words) 15

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 Wegener explained how continents had drifted apart from Pangaea but failed to explain the cause of such drifts.

Post drift theories aimed to explain the cause as well as the features of ocean floor and continents.

① Connectional Current Theory by



- Rising magma from mantle formed
convection cells.

- Rising limbs → divergence
Descend limb → convergence.

② Sea Floor Spreading theory by Hess
ridges

- mid atlantic oceanic has shallow
earthquakes with basaltic volcanoes

- trenches had deep focussed earthquakes

- the rocks equidistant from MOR
had similar characteristics

- Ocean floor was younger than
continental

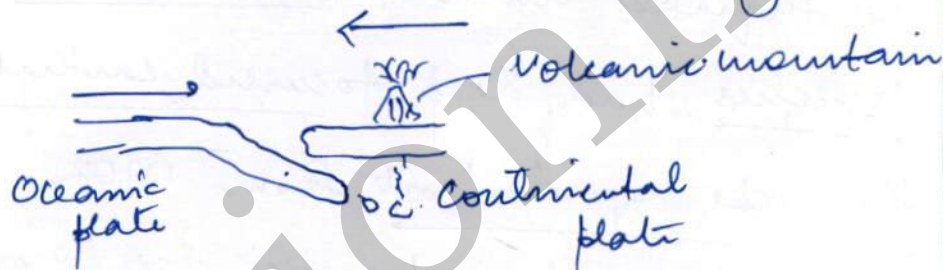
It showed that new floor was
created at MOR due to diverging
limb and the same floor was
consumed at trenches

PTO

③ Plate Tectonic Theory :-

- The lithosphere is divided into several tectonic plates that float over magma.
- These are continuously moving & hence it lead to several types of interactions.

eg: Continental - Oceanic convergence



- These situations lead to relief features such as volcanoes, fold mountains etc.

Thus post drift theories provided us with our current understanding of cause & type of oceanic & continental features.

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 refers to sudden rise in
temperature above a specified limit. In
India, it is 40°C for plains and 30°C
for hills.

Conditions favourable in India

1. Tropical location and hence in
summer the sun shines at
perpendicular angle
2. Himalayas prevent any cold winds
from Siberia to descend upon the
northern plains
3. Relative less oceanic effect in
northern India.

4. The loss of forest due to agriculture
5. Urbanisation has led to creation of heat islands.

Health Impact

1. Mortality due to long term exposure to heat, unawareness of mitigation etc
2. Fainting (loss of consciousness) ^{due} to dehydration.
3. Respiratory issues due to exhaustion
4. Increased chance of sunburn, skin cancer etc

Apart from these there are other social & economic impacts as well, such as: -

1. loss of productivity
2. loss of crops.
3. loss of labour hours
4. increased expenses on AC, private transportation etc

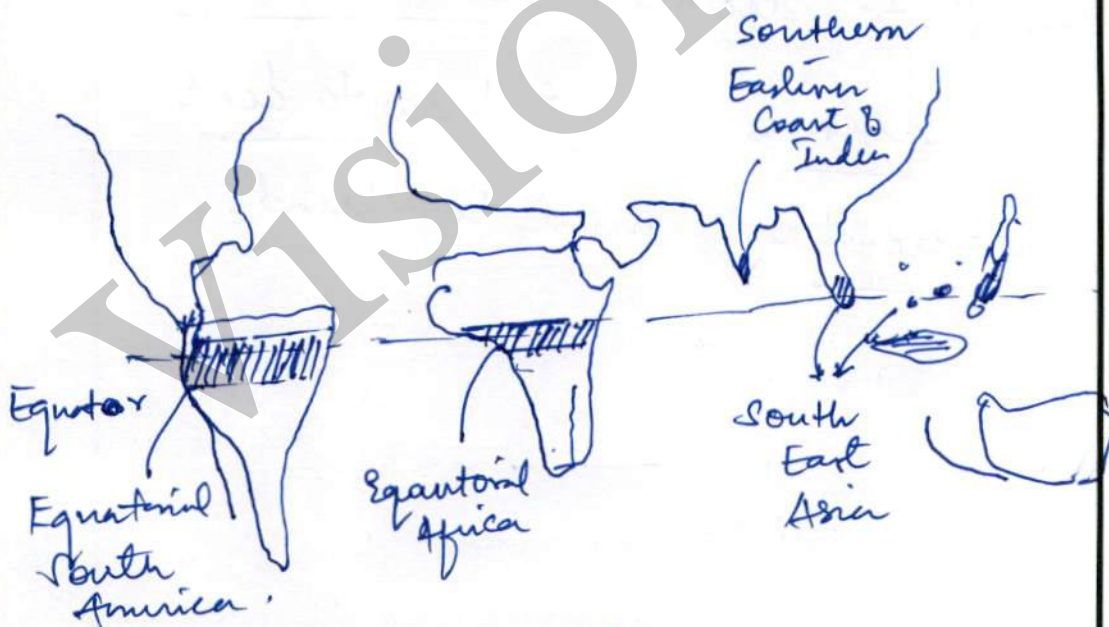
The frequency of heat waves is due to increase due to climate change.
It must be declared national disaster
and awareness about how to deal
with the heat must be spread.

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

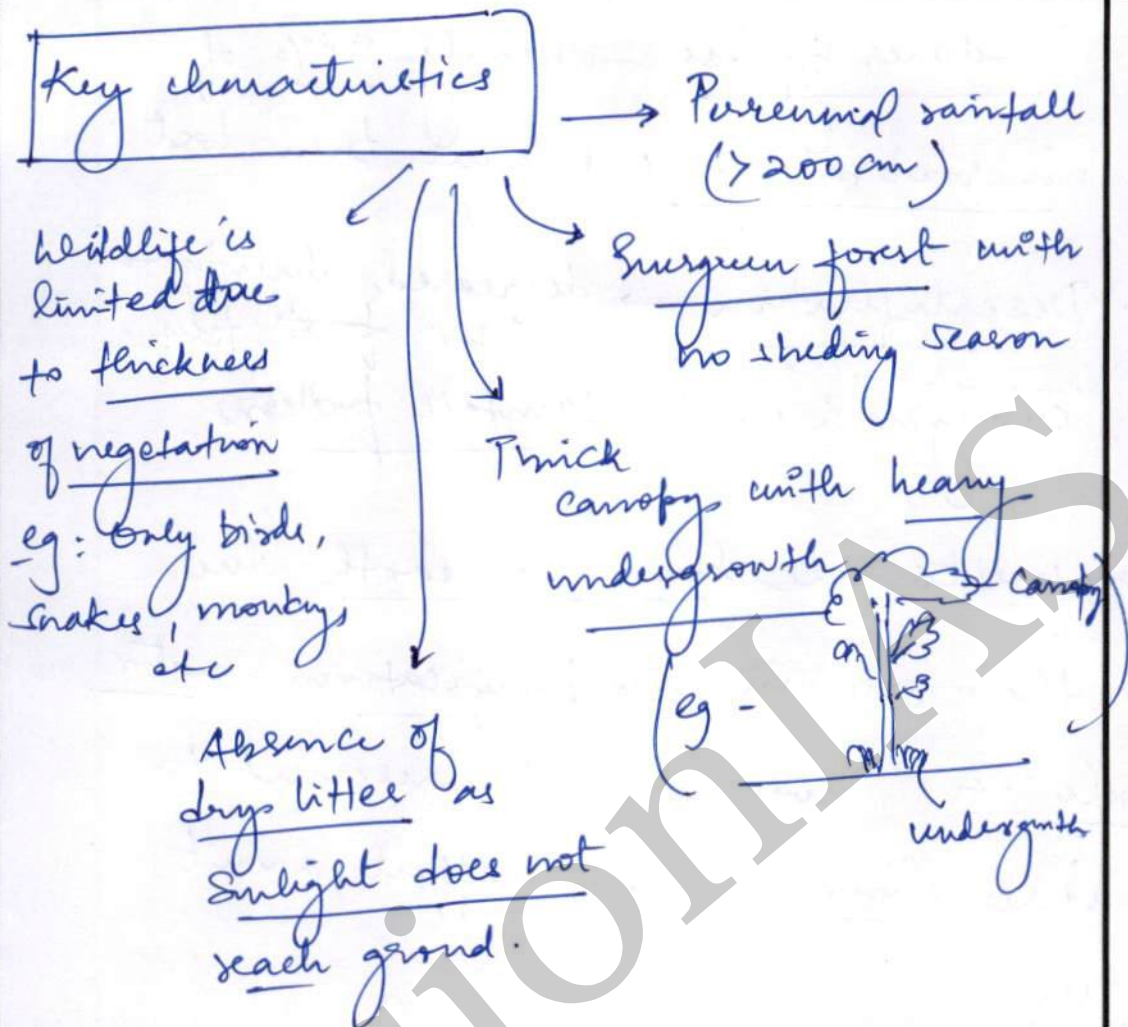
विश्व भर में वर्षावनों के वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, उनकी प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्णकटिबंधीय वर्षावनों द्वारा सामना किए जा रहे खतरों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Rainforests refers to type of vegetation found in areas with high and perennial rainfall.

Distribution



Global
Fig: distribution of rainforests



Threats faced

1. Deforestation due to — lumber — infrastructure
Roads & other infra / oil & gas reserves
2. Contamination of land and water due to pollution. eg: fracking

3. Biodiversity loss - nearly 90% of invertebrate species have been lost.
4. Desertification → decreased ability to bear ~~forth~~ forces.
5. changing & erratic rainfall patterns

Rainforests are lungs of earth due to their role in air purification, water cycle etc. They must be preserved to ensure climate change's effect aren't severe.

Sustainable resource use, afforestation, decreasing human consumption etc are some of the ways forward.

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।

Currently, about 34% of Indian population lives in the cities.

Although urban areas are associated with values of individualism, heterogeneity and tolerance, the social and cultural structures remain the same.

Inequality & Exclusion

- Ghettoization and Sham areas show that the inclusive development is only superficial. eg: Dharavi in Mumbai
- Caste based discrimination continue even in urban areas - eg :- Brahmin

Cricket League in Hyderabad.

3. Religion based communities are common among cities. eg: Cama society in Mumbai does not accept non-Parsi owners.

4. Ethnicity & caste based occupation continues in cities.
eg: manual labourers from UP & Udupi from Karnataka are common in Mumbai.

5. Access to education & healthcare is unequal.

Fault lines for future conflicts

Conflicts based on inequality & exclusion is more likely in urban areas due to: —

1. Closer view of inequality creates

an sense of relative deprivation
eg: Taxi driver living in slum dining
to 5 star hotels.

2. Those excluded are more aware
of their rights, of their class
consciousness etc in urban areas.

3. Inequality in urban areas leads to
social crimes such as rape, drinking,
domestic violence etc.

Thus, equality of opportunity and
secular path to social mobility is
necessary to ensure that individuals
feel have sense of inclusion &
participative development.

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 refers to increased
interconnectedness between global
economies and people.

Tribals have largely been isolated but
in recent decades the forces of globalisation
have penetrated tribal society.

Impact

1. Social impact:

- decreased matrilineal, polygamy
etc

- issues regarding alcohol abuse,
prostitution etc have increased
due to inability to cope with social
changes.

- improved access to modern
healthcare

- Modern education is available but the curriculum & performance do not sync with requirements of tribal life

2. Economical:

- loss of land rights & forest rights to big cooperatives, state etc

eg: Recent fight in Brazil over sanches

- shift from sustainable subsistence farming, hunting etc to commercial agriculture

- New awareness of employment
eg: in PSUs

- Issue of debt trap and moneylending
- increased consumerism.

3. Political

- increased awareness about tribal issues at global level

Tribal lines and livelihood largely depends on forest, including their cultural & social beliefs.

We must follow Tribal Panchsheel of model of tribal integration to ensure they develop and adapt to globalisation through their own gums.