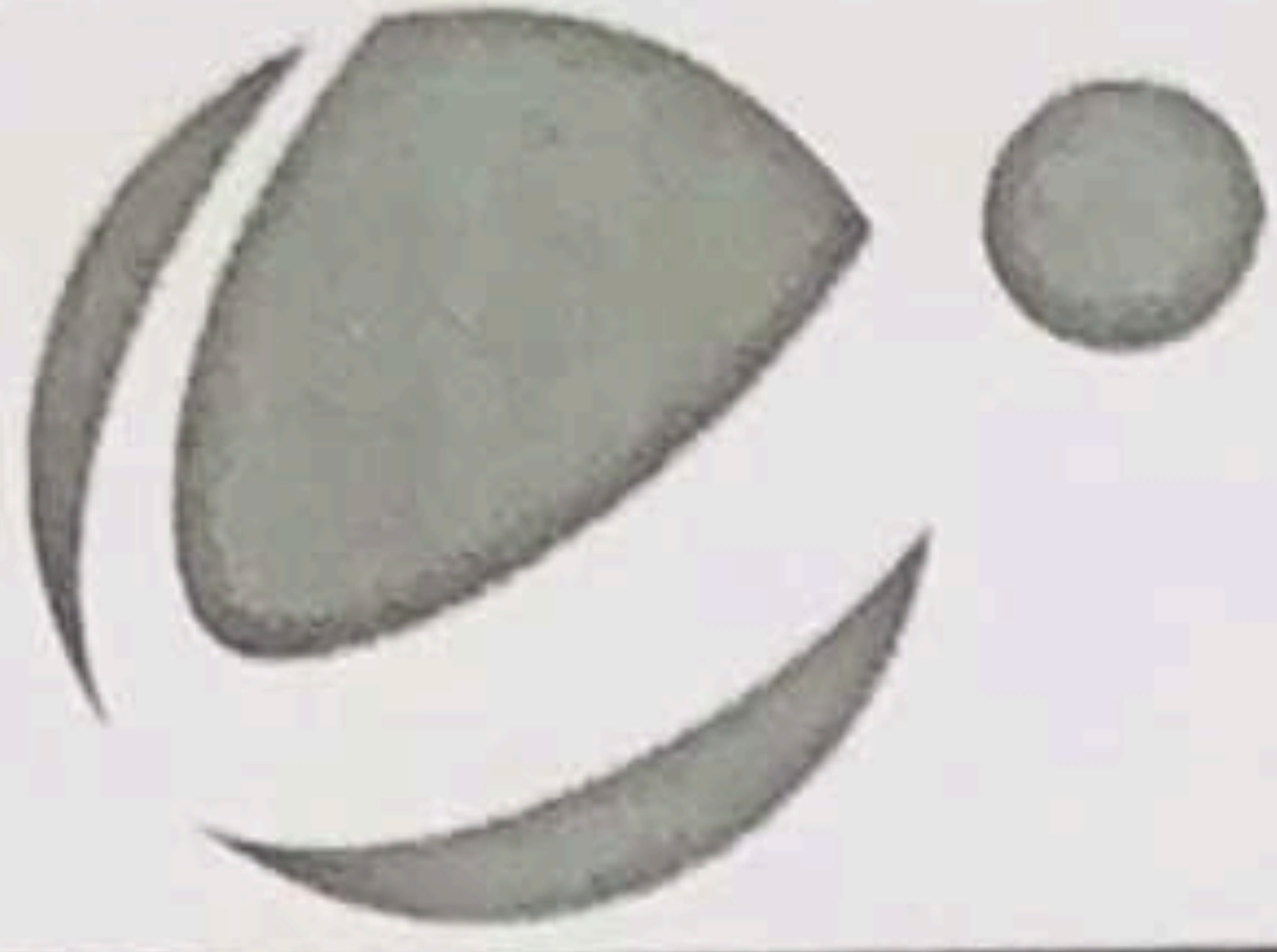




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	ABHAY DAGA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1060011
Center	ONLINE	Date	03/08/22

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	
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11	15	
12	15	
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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 आपकी 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, 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.

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 reign of Chola Kings Rajaraja I, Rajendra I during 11th century AD saw the climax of Dravidian art and architecture.

Cholas and Dravidian art and architecture

① Development of Dravidian temple architecture. style

- Brahedeeswara Temple, Tanjore by Rajaraja I
- Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple by Rajendra I to commemorate his victory across Ganga river.

② Sculptures of Nataraja, Ardhanarishwar were refined during Chola period.

③ Temple walls were carved with narratives associated with

Kings, queens, donation, conquests etc.

④ Mural paintings associated with Lord Shiva evolved - which later inspired Nayaka paintings.

⑤ Royal palaces / forts were also grand to invoke awe in people.

⑥ Also influenced the Buddhist art and sculptures. after capturing Sri Lanka.

- Nagapattinam was an important Chola port connecting to Sri Lanka.

Thus, Chola period saw the growth of arts and the royal patronage ensured the Dravidian art and architecture to reach its zenith.

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।

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1956 was enacted to ensure civil liberties of citizens - learning from the colonial experience.

Civil Liberties - a freedom movement legacy

① Curzon's policies (1898-1905) to curb human rights via Official Secrets Act 1904, deportation of Natu Brothers, Tilak's arrest pushed nationalist to demand more liberties.

② Defence of India Regulations, 1915 and Rowlatt Act 1919 could put anyone behind bars without trial just on suspicion - which was seen as direct attack on civil rights.

③ Moderates (1885-1905), Gandhian phase (1920s onwards) pushed for

mass public awareness related to
civil rights.

④ Nehru Report (1928), Karachi
INC Resolution (1931) clearly
elaborated the various fundamental
rights to be offered if independence
was granted.

⑤ Push for free journalism
was another factor often
curbed by Vernacular Press Act,
Sedition Act.

⑥ Gandhiji's All-India Untouchability
League to uplift Harijans &
ensure their civil liberties and rights.

Thus, the freedom struggle
experience shaped the vision of
civil liberties that India envisioned
for its post-Independence.

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।

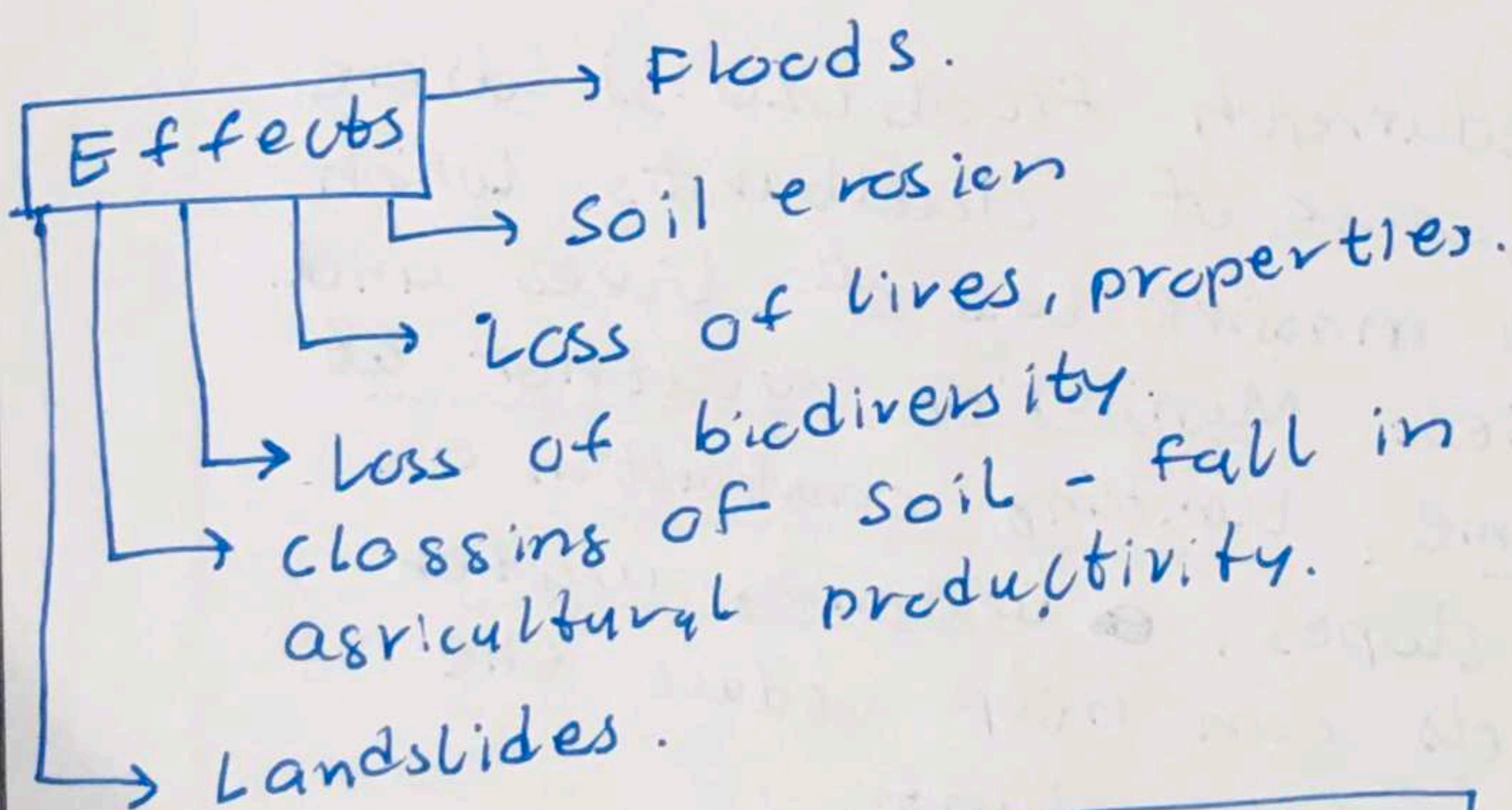
4. What is a cloudburst and what are its effects? Why are they more frequent in the Himalayan region? (150 words) 10

बादल फटना क्या है और इसके क्या प्रभाव हैं? हिमालयी क्षेत्र में इनकी आवृत्ति अधिक क्यों है?

Recently, Amarnath pilgrimages witnessed cloudburst event which led to deaths of over 10 pilgrims.

What is cloudburst?

Intense rainfall over a localized region ~~and~~, more than normal and over its carrying capacity.



Why are they more frequent in Himalayas?

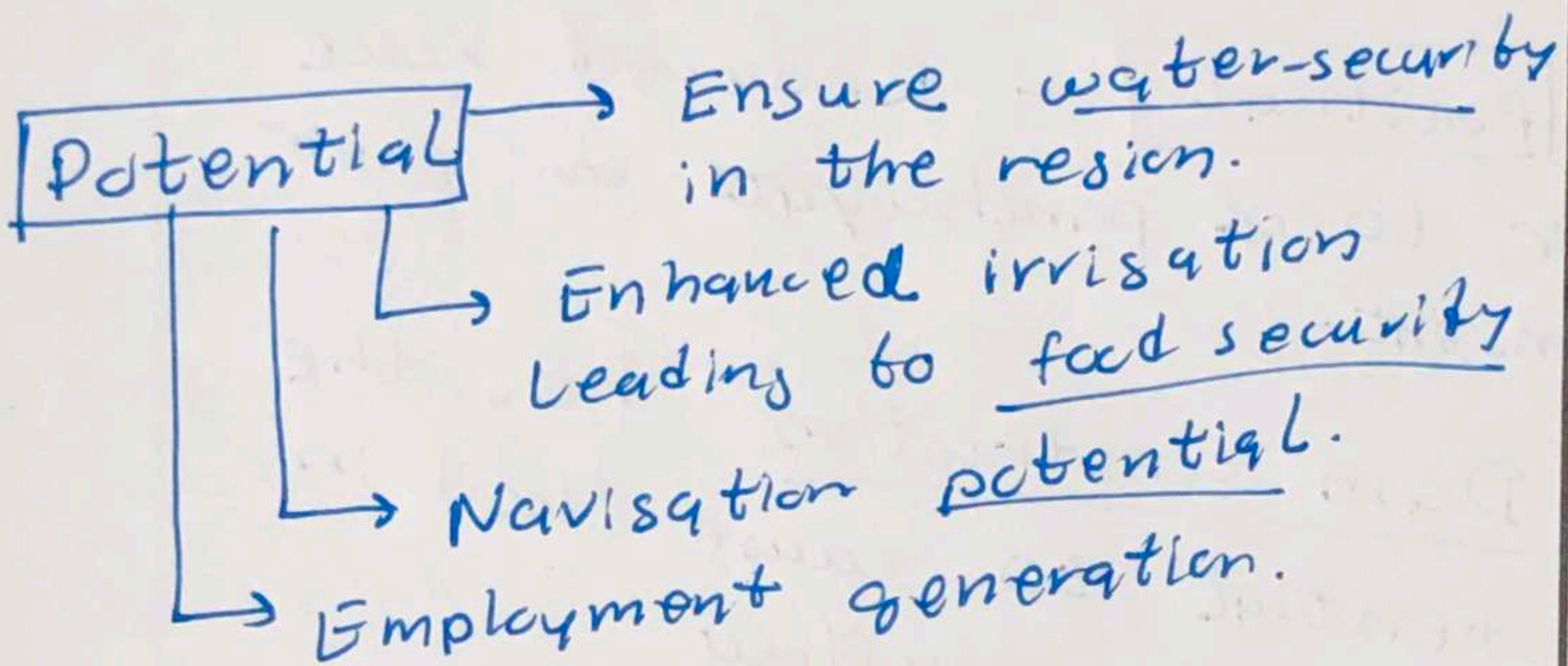
- ① High altitudes
- ② Clouds are formed at relatively lower heights - thus increasing intensity of precipitation.
- ③ Glacial melt and evaporation - source of cloud formation - are now accelerated by climate change.
- ④ Overgrazing and clearing of land especially steep slopes - leads to low groundwater percolation - finding its way to clouds.

Kedarnath floods (2013) were consequence of cloudbursts which led to massive loss of lives and properties. Monitoring weather at real time, limiting construction on steep slopes, widening water channels can help reduce the impact of cloudbursts.

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, government green-signalised the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project.



Challenges

① **Environmental**

- ① Will lead to massive deforestation of Panna Tiger Reserve.
- ② Threat to wild life.
- ③ Submergence of Panna Tiger Reserve.

- ② Social - Rehabilitation of villagers in the region
- ③ Economic - High cost of implementation.
- ④ Political - Reduced voice for local panchayats on their consent.
- ⑤ Dam construction has the potential to cause flood in times of overflow.

Thus, ~~even~~ despite its potential, Ken-Betwa Link project has certain challenges. An inclusive approach by appropriate rehabilitation and employment generation for displaced, along with better cooperation with panchayats would be helpful.

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?

Despite having one of the largest coal reserves, India has been a net importer.

Issues

- ① India's coal reserve is of non-coking type which is not desirable.
- ② High moisture content due to monsoon rains further reduces supplies.
- ③ High fusion temperature (~1500°C) and ash content of Indian coal.
- ④ Inadequate, ~~an~~ unsafe and illegal ~~open~~ mining. [Open-caste mining]
- ⑤ Deep mining is often dangerous and of little economic value.

- ⑥ Uneven distribution of coal across mines and power generation units.
- ⑦ Delays in storage and transportation.
- ⑧ Acute crunch of coal reserves in power stations in last 2 years due to global "phase down" of coal supply

Addressing the issue

- ① Developing strategic reserves at well placed locations to ensure availability.
- ② switching to renewables as an alternative.
- ③ Coal gasification - alternative to ensure optimum utilization.

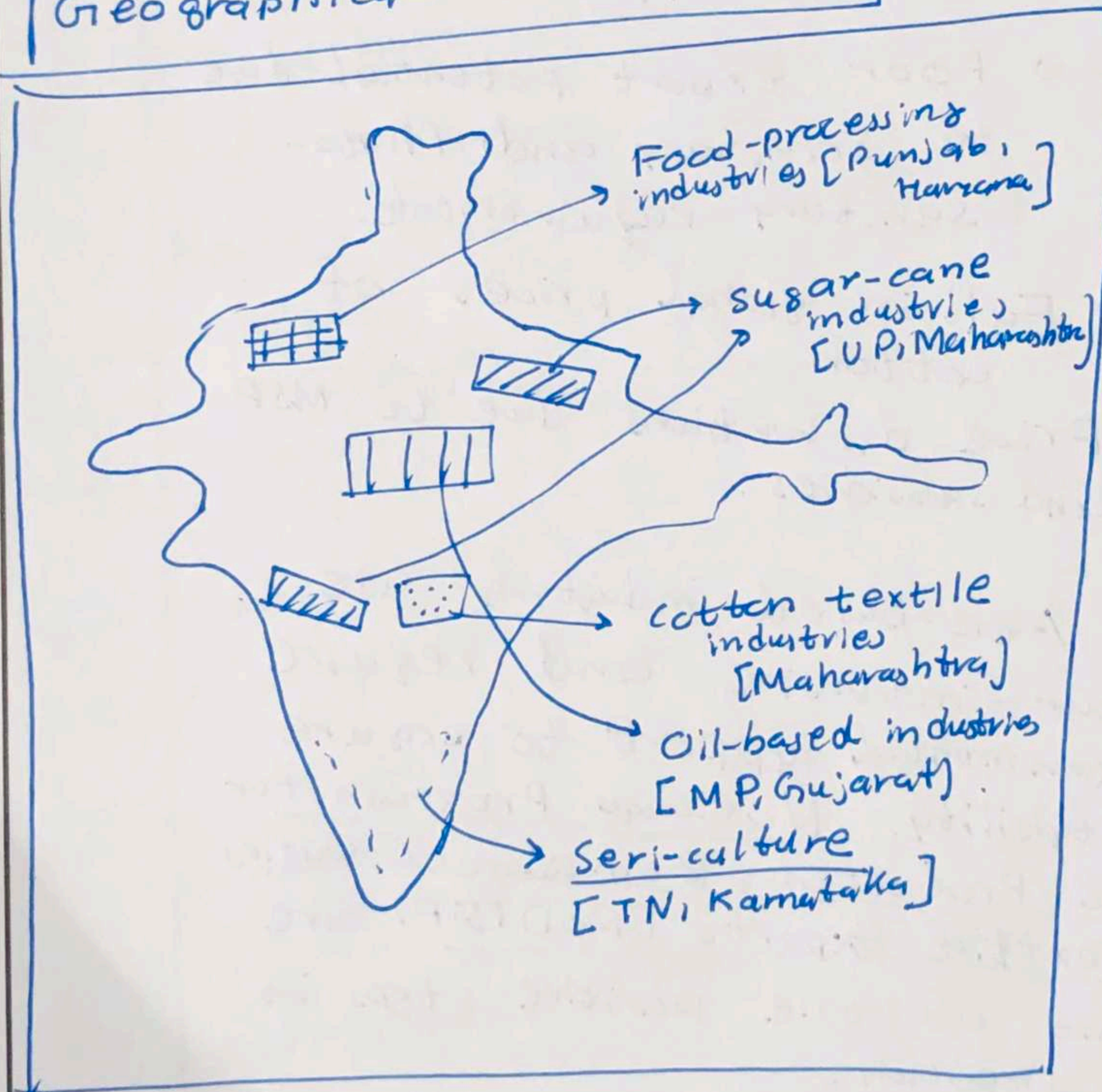
• PM Gati Shakti Mission will provide efficiencies in ensuring in-time supply of coal by improved connectivity and storage capacities.

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।

Textile and sugar industries are one of the most labour-intensive agro-based industries provided employment directly to over 10 lakh people.

Geographical distribution



Challenges

- Rising input costs
- Rising Labour costs.
- Inadequate storage, cold chain infrastructure especially for perishables.
Ex: Sugarcane.
- Falling Land productivity due to excessive use of fertilizers, pesticides.
- Poor export potential due to Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary requirements.
- Fall in global prices of cotton
- Price distortions due to MSP and subsidies.

Agro-based industries are labour-intensive and require governmental support to ensure profitability. National Program for Organic Production, Remission of Duties on Textile Exports (RoDTEP) are some of the positive steps in this direction.

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।

As per Tendulkar Report, 21.8% of India lives under poverty with large incidences coming from lower castes (over 50%).

Caste system and Poverty and Inequality

① Poor access to education and healthcare further diminishes their chances of future employment leading to poverty.

② Caste-based discrimination is subtly practised in India.

Ex: Sweepers are mostly from dalit communities. They are scantily paid.

③ Segregated utensils for domestic servants who usually hail from lower castes.

④ Politicization of castes have further widened socio-economic gap and reduced them to vote banks.

⑤ Under-development in regions of lower-caste has further excluded the communities from accessing benefits of development.

Ex: Poor electricity supply in rural Bihar.

⑥ Thus, caste system continues to modify itself in widening socio-economic gaps and derailing the process of inclusive growth.

Reservations based on castes, access to healthcare on equitable basis, MGNREGS are some steps to keep caste systems in checks from hampering development.

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।

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।

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।

Growing priestly domination and socio-economic divide in vedic religion - propped up new Sramana traditions like Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivika, Ajnana etc. to break free from suppression.

Impact of sramana tradition on
vedic religion

- ① Attracted people from lower castes - shudras.
- ② Posed a counter to Vedic religion in terms of influence.
- ③ Spread faster in areas hitherto untouched by Vedic religion.
- Pataliputra [Magadha empire], Angas.
- ④ Provided sense of equality and secular outlook to people.

⑤ In later times, even Vedic religion adopted some of Sramana tradition to ensure its relevance.

- Care for cattle wealth-decreased cattle sacrifices.
- Bhaskratism promoted vegetarianism.
- Focus on worshipping in spirit and not idol-based.

Impact on Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas

Sramanas were wanderers who depended on alms and austerities of life.

① Jainism promoted practice of austerities in life to attain 'Kevalya gyan'.

② Learnings from Sramana experiences introduced rationalism to masses which was an important element of Buddhism.

- ③ Practicing simplicities in life
influenced Ajivikas.
- ④ Questioned caste hierarchy
and authority of Vedas. - the
basis which led to emergence
of Jainism and Buddhism from
Vedic religion.
- ⑤ Sramana tradition's philosophies
were incorporated into these
new religion like secular outlook,
free from caste barrier, socio-economic equality etc.

Thus, sramana tradition which
came out of Vedic dominance
influenced Vedic religion to
point out its deficiencies and
inspired Jainism, Buddhism etc.

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।

Grandhian phase of National Movement [post 1920s] saw not only the attainment of freedom as its sole motto but also revamped the society by constructive grandhian programmes.

Symbols and symbolic language by Grandhiji

① National movement

① Promotion of charkha.

— resonated with traditional artisans and pushed for labour-intensive work.

② Use of Khadi

— Promoting local indigenous product — an alternative to cheap British imports

③ Salt march during Civil Disobedience Movement.

- Salt tax was seen oppressive both by rich and poor.
- Helped in uniting everyone.

④ Use of loincloth by Gandhiji to draw peasants and poor into freedom movement.

② Against social evils

① Calling untouchables "Harijans" - children of God appealed to lower castes, which helped in their socio-economic upliftment and removing untouchability.

② Idea of "sarvodaya" - welfare of all called for inclusive development

③ "Ramrajya" and "Gramraj"

pushed for utopian society were
democracy was decentralized and
development was cooperative to
reduce socio-economic divide.

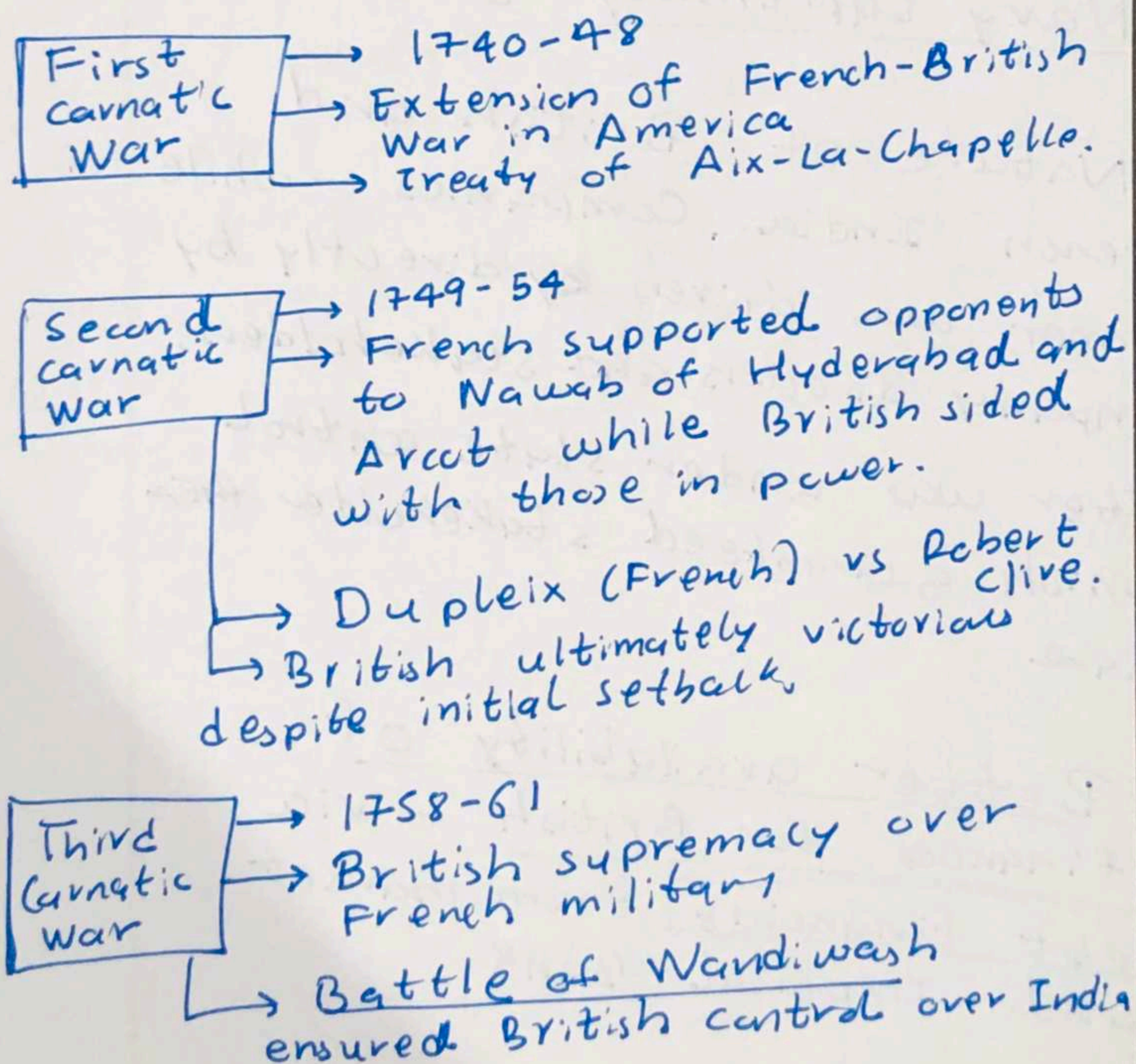
④ Gandhiji's "Nai Talim"
for moral and holistic education
of children & based on morality
and religious virtues.

Thus, Gandhiji through his
symbolism ensured mass
participation in national movement
and helped in eliminating/reducing
social evils of society present in
those time by appealing to
conscience of people.

13. Giving a brief overview of the three Carnatic Wars, discuss the factors that led to the success of the British against the French in the struggle for control over India. (250 words) 15

तीन कर्नाटक युद्धों का संक्षिप्त विवरण देते हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The British and French fought three Carnatic Wars from 1740-1761 which ultimately helped British establish supremacy over India.



Factors behind British success

① Military supremacy and leadership.

- British had some of the best leaders - Eyre Coote, Robert Clive etc.

② Never compromised commercial interests over territorial gains.

③ Navy supremacy of British

④ Nature of British and French India Companies - while former was driven ~~by~~ directly by company directors and stakeholders, latter was under state control which guaranteed stakeholder their share.

⑤ Better availability of finances for British - via debt financing and Imperial Bank from market.

⑥ Delayed industrial revolution
in France made them technologically
backward vis-a-vis British.

⑦ Better arms and ammunition
with British ensured their
dominance.

Thus, having French eliminated
as a threat and their
activities restricted to commercial
activities only, the entire India
was open for British takeover
given India was beset with
fragmented polity in those times.

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

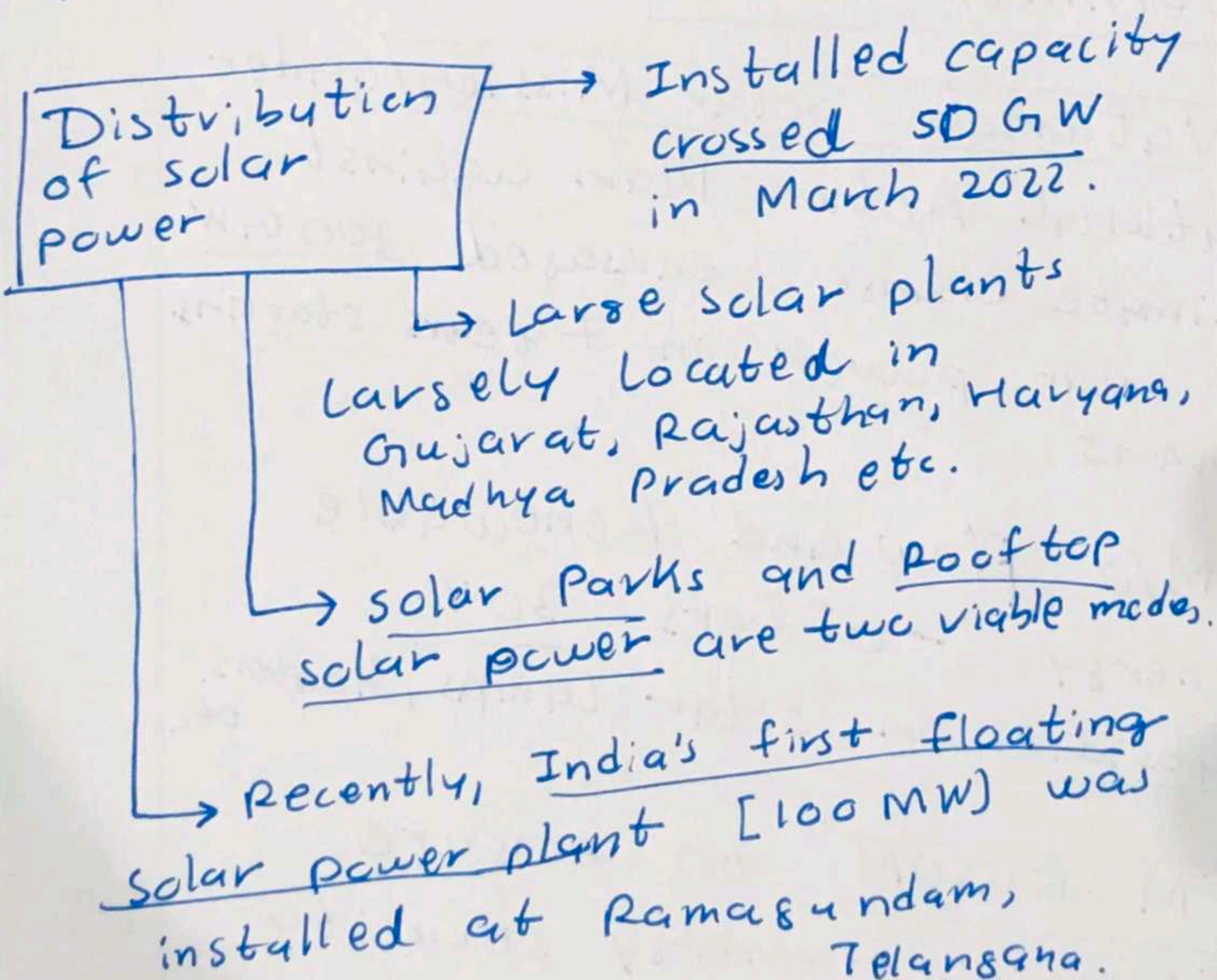
1980 के दशक में पंजाब में संकट उत्पन्न करने वाले मुद्दों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, शांति स्थापना की उस रूपरेखा पर चर्चा कीजिए जिसे अंततः अपनाया गया था।

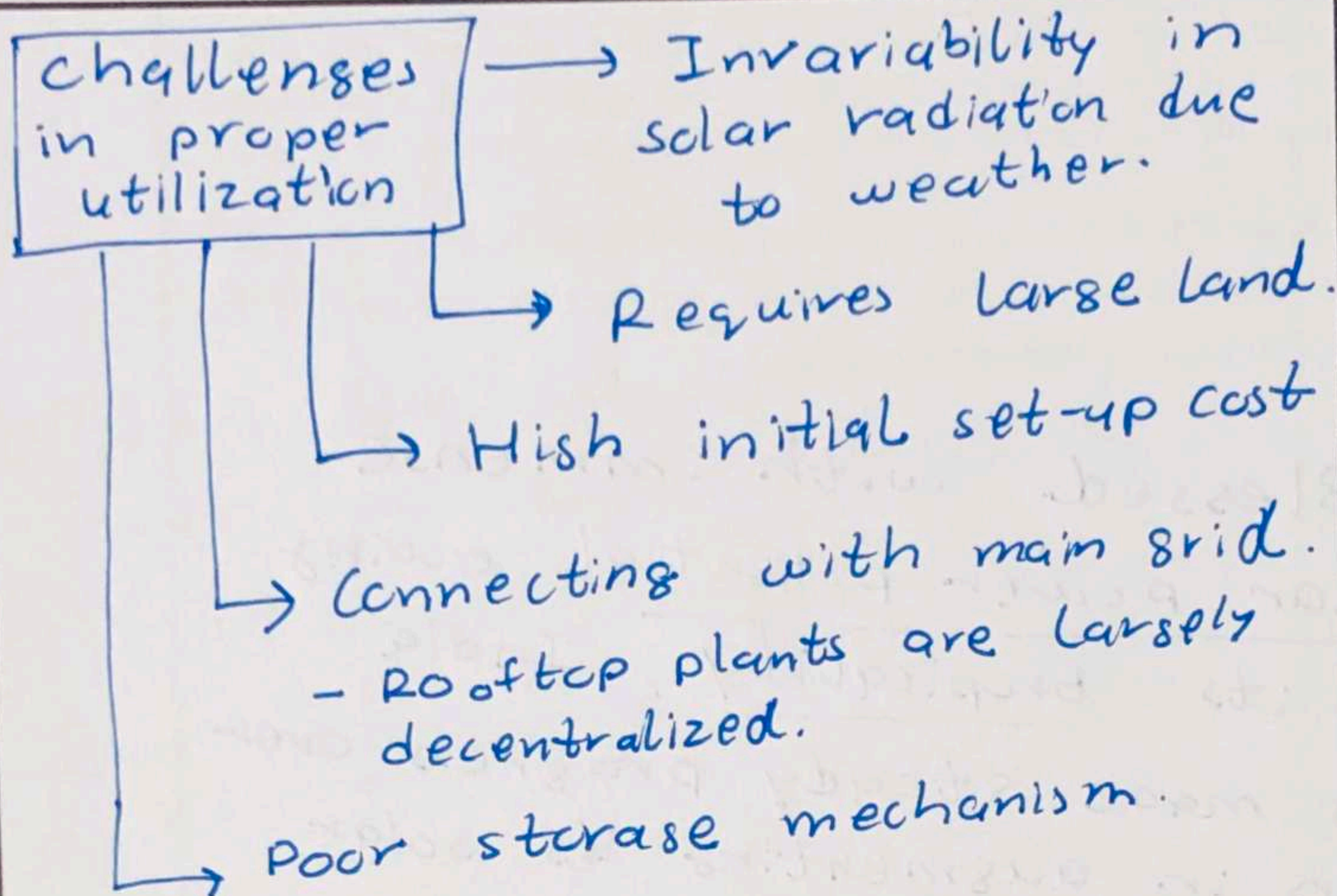
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India.

(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।

Blessed with immense solar power potential owing to its tropicality, India has made steady progress over years in augmenting its solar power capacity.





Government steps

① National Solar Mission under National Action Plan against Climate Change - envisaged 100 GW of solar power in 7 years starting 2014-15

② M/o New and Renewable Energy - offers 30% subsidies on solar lamps, heaters, etc.

③ PM-KUSUM to ensure financial + energy security

of farmers.

- Led to solarization of farm pumps.

④ Renewable energy purchase obligations ~~by~~ to DISCOMs.

⑤ Incentives to Roof top solar Power generation by subsidized prices.

⑥ International solar Alliance (ISA) with India as a co-funder is pushing for solar power generation in sunshine countries.

⑦ One sun one work one grid Initiative (OSOWOG) by India in recent COP-26 Glasgow to push for seamless power share across border.

India has declared its net-zero ambitions by 2070 in COP-26 Glasgow. Solar power will be the frontrunner in reaching this target.

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।

Sea-floor spreading theory
and convectional-current theory
have provided new insights
into study of oceans and
continents.

Sea-floor spreading theory

① Proposed by Hess [1960s].

② Presence of mid-oceanic ridges in oceans - largest mountain range on planet of length $\sim 70,000$ km.

③ Mid-oceanic ridges are centres of shallow earthquake and volcanic eruptions.

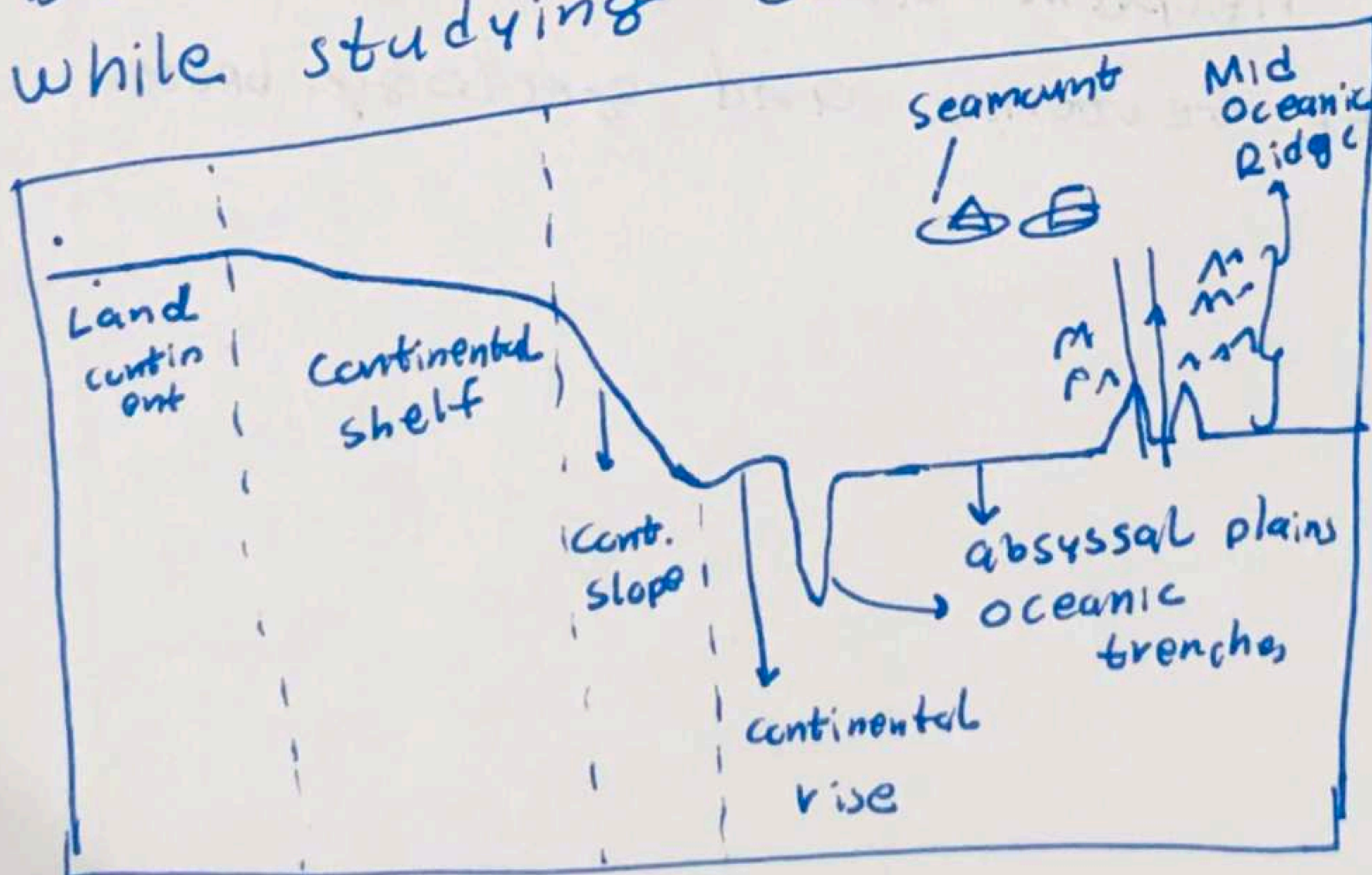
④ The rocks on either side of the ~~ridge~~ ridges ~~are~~ which are

equi-distant from them have
similar age, polarity, chemical
and magnetic properties.

- ⑤ Presence of thin sediments
on ocean floor.
- ⑥ Oceanic crust is just 200
mn years old while some of
continental crust is over
3200 mn years old.

Convectional Current Theory

- ① Proposed by Arthur Holmes
- ② Developed during WW-II
while studying ocean floors.



③ sea floor spreads by rising limb
of mantle convection current.

④ The pushed sea floor is
consumed at trenches by
subsidence.

⑤ Ocean floor is like conveyor
belt continuously creating and
consuming crust - making it
relatively younger than continents.

Thus, the post-drift theories
elaborated the diversity of
ocean floors vis-a-vis continents
and helped in understanding
plate tectonics and geology better.

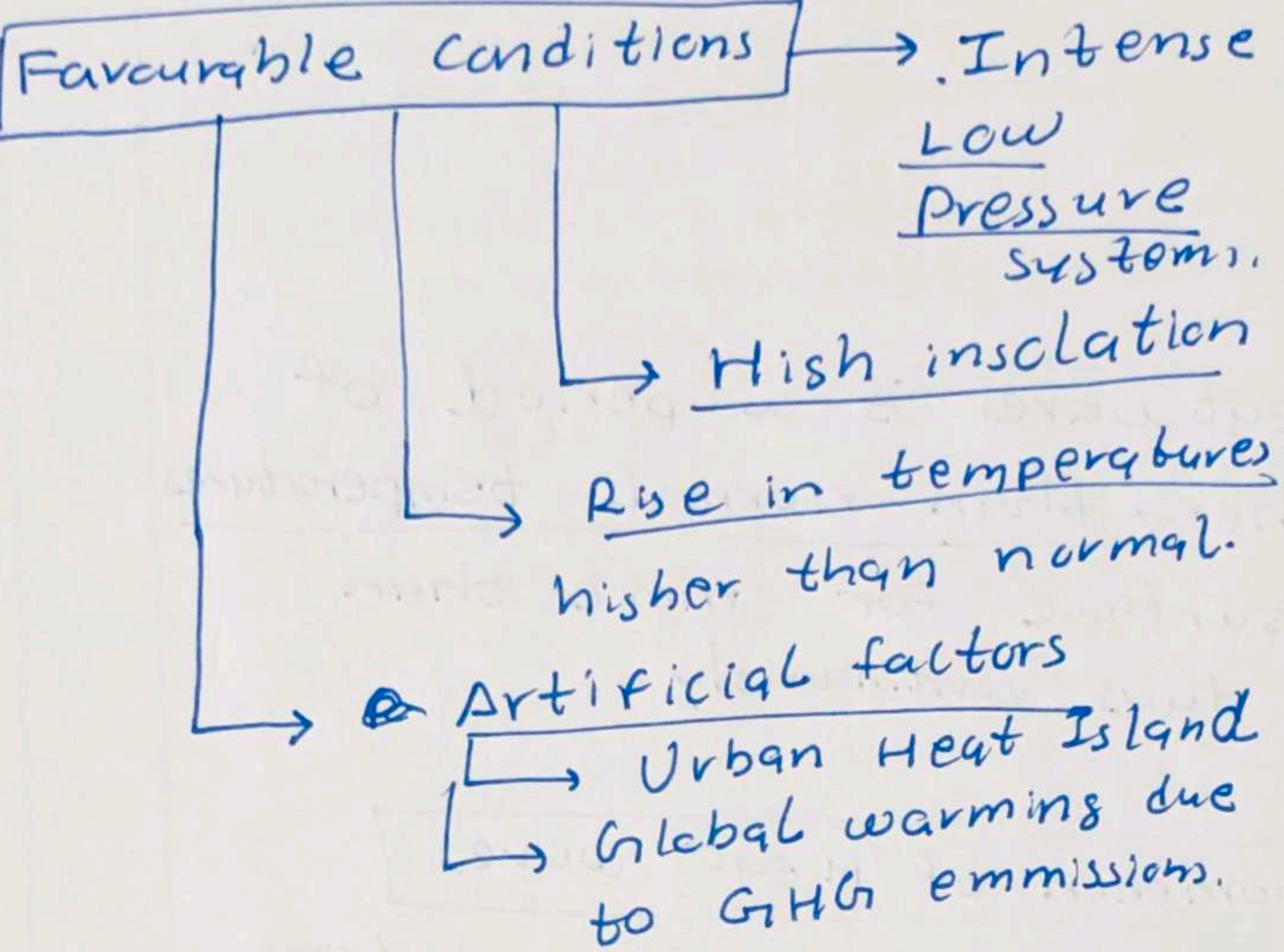
17. Explain the phenomenon of heat waves. Also, enumerate the conditions favourable for the development of heat waves in India and their associated health impacts. (250 words) 15

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।

Heat waves is a period of higher-than-normal temperatures on surface for more than 3-4 days continuously.

Phenomenon of Heat waves

- ① Intense Low-pressure systems developed on surface due to high insolation for prolonged period.
- ② Can occur over both Land and water.
 - Marine heatwaves occur over oceans.
- ③ Sudden rise in temperatures [higher than normal] attracts air from surroundings and the effect of such heated air movement leads to heatwaves.

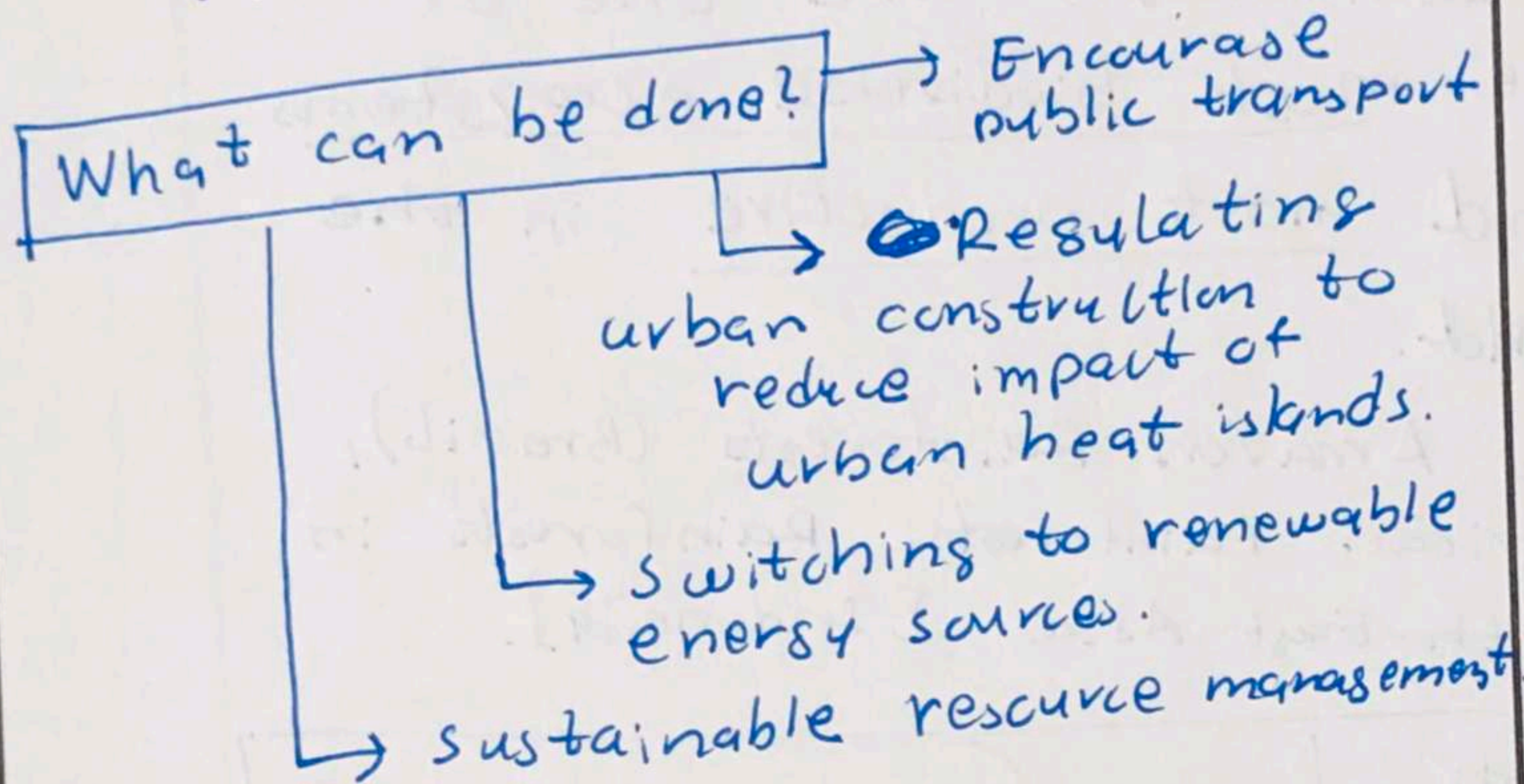


Health impacts

- Dehydration and imbalance of salts in body.
- Deaths of animals and humans.
 - Over 50 people killed due to summer heatwaves in North India this year.
- Food insecurity due to damage of crops.

(d) Loss of productivity and efficiency.

(e) Hospitalization due to fever, migraine, headache.



With rising global temperatures, heatwaves incidents are only going to become more frequent as per IPCC Assessment Report-6.

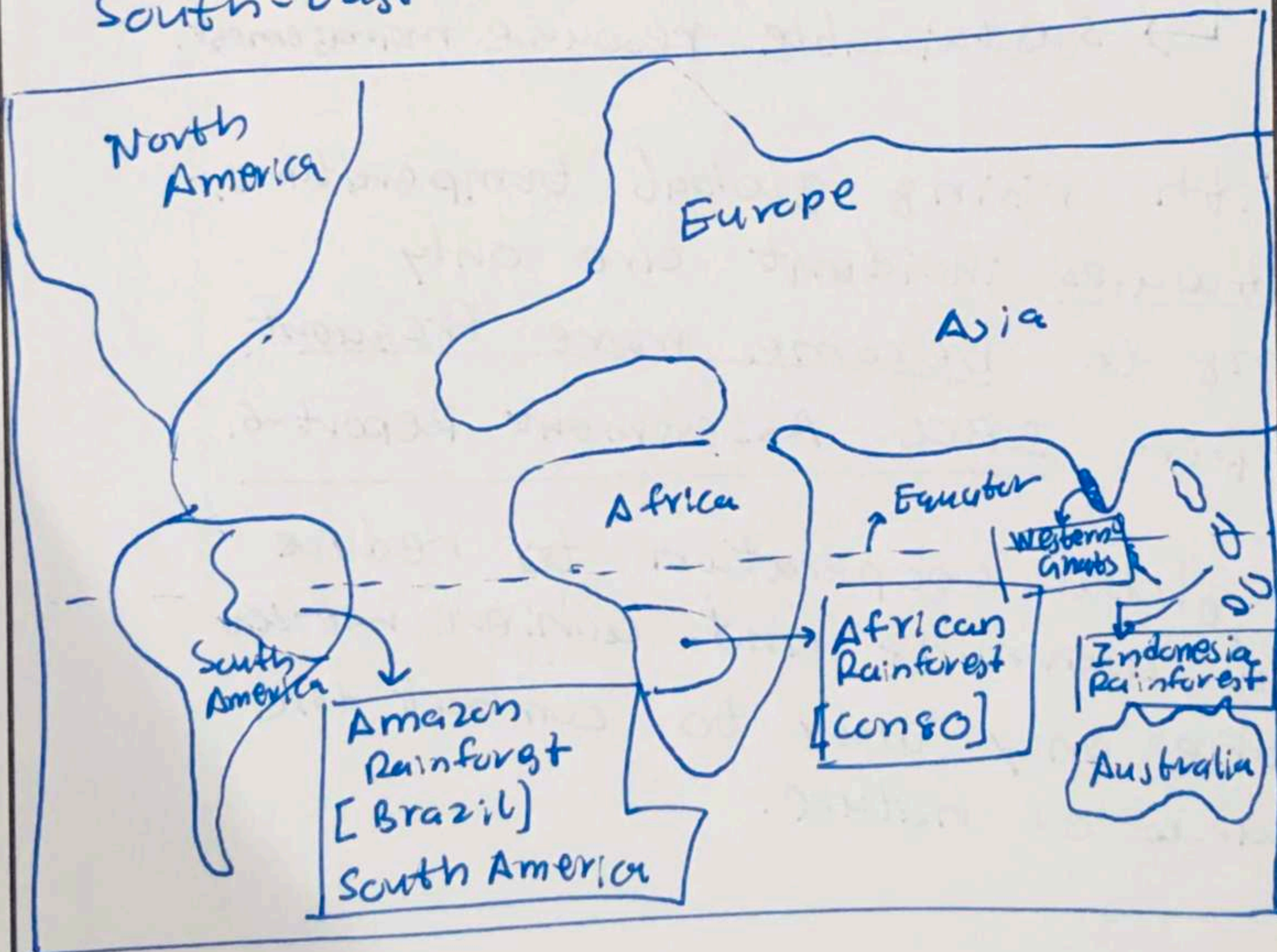
Thus, global cooperation to reduce global warming and achieve net-zero is the only way to combat the vagaries of nature.

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 are one of the most biodiverse ecosystems and most productive in the world.

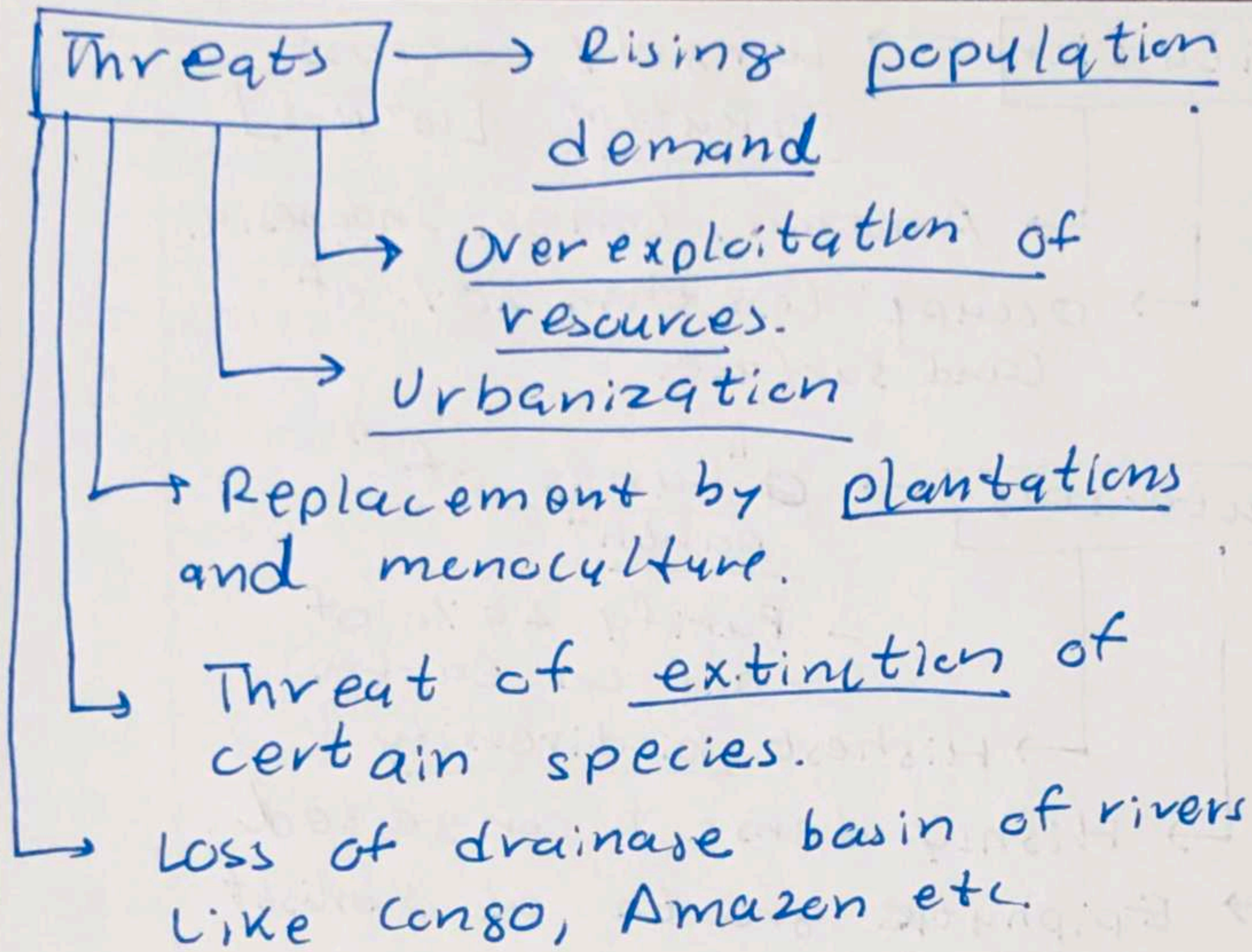
Ex: Amazon Rainforests (Brazil), African rainforests, Rainforests in South-East Asia [Indonesia].



Distribution → Largely across equator [10° N-S]
 → Amazon, Congo, Indonesia.
 → occupy less than 20% of land surface.

Characteristics → "Lungs of earth"
 - Purify 20% of air on earth.
 → Highest biodiversity
 → Highly dense + congested.
 → Epiphytic growth as sunlight hardly reaches surface
 → Flora: Rosewood, ebony
Fauna: Snakes, Monkeys, small mammals,

Threats → Intense deforestation.
 - Million sq. km of Amazon rainforests are cleared for construction every year.
 → losing carbon sequestration capacity
 → search for energy resources has threatened their existence.
Ex: Potential oil reserves under Venezuelan rainforests.



Tropical rainforests are under intense deterioration owing to unsustainable development activities. Preserving tropical rainforests by afforestation, limited interference and reducing GHG emissions can help us protect life on planet.

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, 35% of India lives in urban areas which is expected to cross 50% by 2050. Rise of slums, overcrowding etc. are slowly becoming common traits of Indian cities.

Inequalities and exclusion in cities

① Simultaneous rise of high rise buildings and simultaneous breeding of slums displays the economic divide in cities.

② Diversion of basic resources like water, electricity to plush areas - reminds of similar socio-economic divisions in rural areas.

③ Poor treatment to rural migrants as domestic servants and casual labourers. further excludes them from basic necessities.

④ Landed class in rural areas have an equivalent in urban areas in ~~the~~ form of real estate mafias which exploit people by high rents, evictions.

⑤ Untouchability is practised in new forms - which was earlier an rural feature.

- Employing SCs/STs as manual scavengers without adequate protection.

- segregated utensils and water sources at urban homes from domestic servant who often hail from lower castes.

Creation of future fault lines

- ① With growing socio-economic divide, it can lead to disruption of urban life.
- Rise in crime rate, substance abuse, violence against women etc.
- ② Denial of basic amenities can lead to denial of fundamental rights - calling for constitutional remedies.
- ③ Rise in epidemics due to unhygienic conditions of slums can further widen fault line
- ④ Loss of agricultural productivity due to unsustainable development can further cause food, income and nutritional insecurity.

Thus, it is important to take inclusive approach to build a healthy urban India. Fulfilling SDG-11 - sustainable cities can bridge the fault line and ensure inclusive growth.

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।

Globalization is social and economic integration of nations due to flow of ideas, thoughts, capitals, people, technologies, goods and services.

Multi-dimensional impact on tribal development

① Cultural homogenization
tendencies of globalization poses a threat to tribal knowledge systems.

Ex: Allopathy taking over tribal medicine systems Like Awasipa.

② Rise in demands for resource due to globalization causes deforestation - a direct threat to sustenance of forest dwelling tribes.

→ Forest Rights Act, 2006 protects individual and community rights of tribals.

③ Interference in social fabric of tribals due to external influence of globalized world.

- Threat to tribal language due to proliferation of English.

④ Poor rehabilitation and lack of sustainable livelihoods to tribals due to global development requirements by MNCs.

⑤ Rise in pollution due to globalization impacts tribals most due to inadequate access to healthcare.

⑥ Push for commercialization of agriculture further puts climate-resilient tribal agricultural practices to back

burner. ~~for~~

⑦ Rise in competition plus poor skill development further hampers tribal development.

Thus, tribal development and sustainability is must to ensure their growth.

Van Dhan Yojana, MSP for forest produce, provision of Eklavya residential schools etc. are some of the right steps towards tribal development while acclimatizing them to globalization.