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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	768483
Center	ONLINE	Date	10/09/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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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.

All the Best

1. The Cholas are inextricably linked with the zenith of Dravidian art and architecture. Comment. (150 words) 10

चोल द्रविड़ कला और स्थापत्य की पराकाष्ठा से अनन्य रूप से संबद्ध हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Imperial Cholas began with Vijjalaya Chola. With extensive territorial powers and economic resources, Chola kings focused on art and architecture to take Dravidian forms to new heights. (850 CE - 1250 CE).

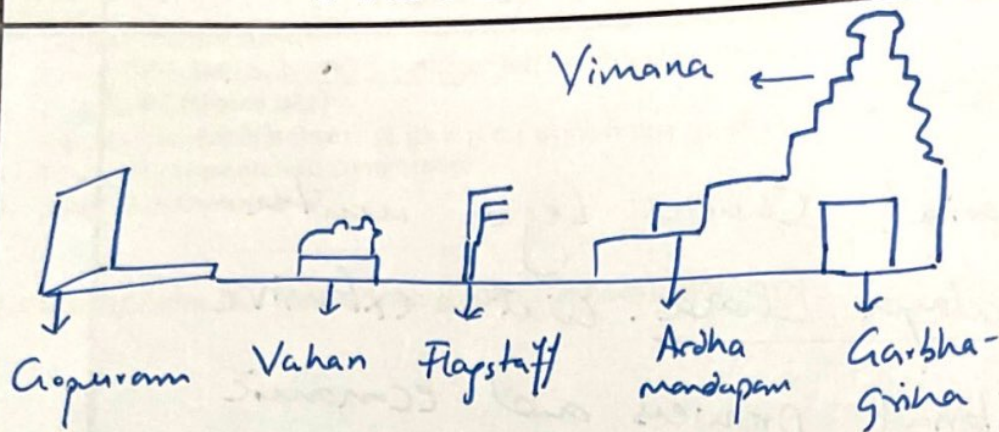
TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

Dravidian temple architecture reached its maturation in grandeur in 3 phases:

Early phase : Vijjalaya Choleswar temple

Middle phase : Brihadeswar & Gangaikondacholapuram.

Later phase : Srivateswar



With majestic heights as 16 floors of Brihadeshwara, Chola temples are still unparalleled.

Sculpture: Classic examples like Nataraj, Vishnu, Narsimha sculptures showed exquisite craftsmanship.

Music & Dance: Were promoted extensively like Bharatanatyam & Kathakali of 400 dancers in Big temple.

The Chola rule was thus of immortal value in its aesthetics for ages to come.

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।

In its fight against exploitative imperialism, Indian freedom struggle drew inspirations on noble ideas like liberty, equality and fraternity. Humanism and rationalism are major forces towards its weightage on civil liberties.

The same was seen in the socio-cultural awakening of 19th century. Numerous reforms were envisioned against social evils like :

- Female infanticide (Regulations of 1804)
- Sati (Abolished in 1829)
- Child marriage (Age of consent Act & Sharada Act).
- Caste discrimination (Justice party & self-respect movement).

While eradicating discriminative social fetters, demands were raised against colonial pressures life - Vernacular Press Act,

- Rowlatt Act.
- Racial biases.

Eventually the call for a democratic republic grounded on universal adult franchise has guaranteed equality for all.

The same principles are enshrined in our constitution in the form of fundamental rights.

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।

Berlin conference is deemed as 'paper-partition' of Africa.

European colonial powers worked towards ruthless distribution of African territory in a bid to avoid conflicts in the race for colonies.

Scramble intensified

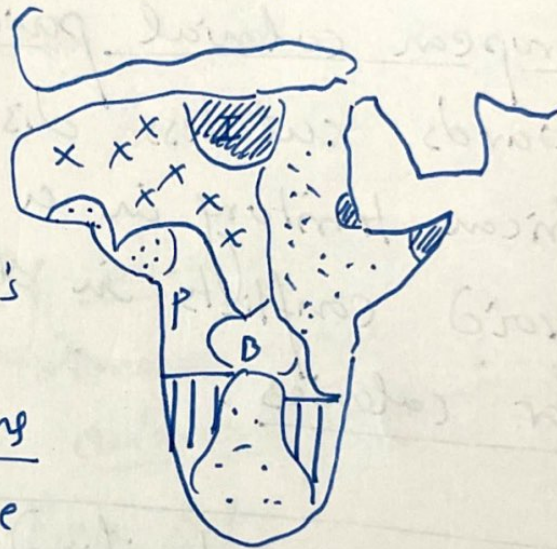
① The division was cold-calculation free from human realities on the ground.

② This thus left the scope for further interventions by

local demands as well as colonial greed. eg assertion on Congo basin as free territory of commons.

Scramble of Africa

③ Free trade was used as a pretense for further entry into the continent's interiors.



④ Missionary missions were another excuse for further annexation.

⑤ Race out in the open: was made official with no bounds left of secrecy.

▨ Italy

⋯ British

▤ Belgium

▨ German

P Portuguese

X French

Direct confrontations like the Agadir and Moroccan crisis were testimonies to the race for African colonisation.

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?

Cloudbursts lead to massive discharge of water in small time frame, that often prove disastrous in absence of adequate management.

Definition: IMD defines cloudburst as rainfall of over 10cm in an hour.

Effects

- ① Destabilises slopes such as mountainous regions due to intensity and solification effect.
- ② Landslides are thus expected consequences.

- ③ Flooding : In the form of flash floods.
- ④ Destruction of property : more violent due to force of heavy rainfall.
- ⑤ Consequent loss of life and material beings.

Move in Himalayas

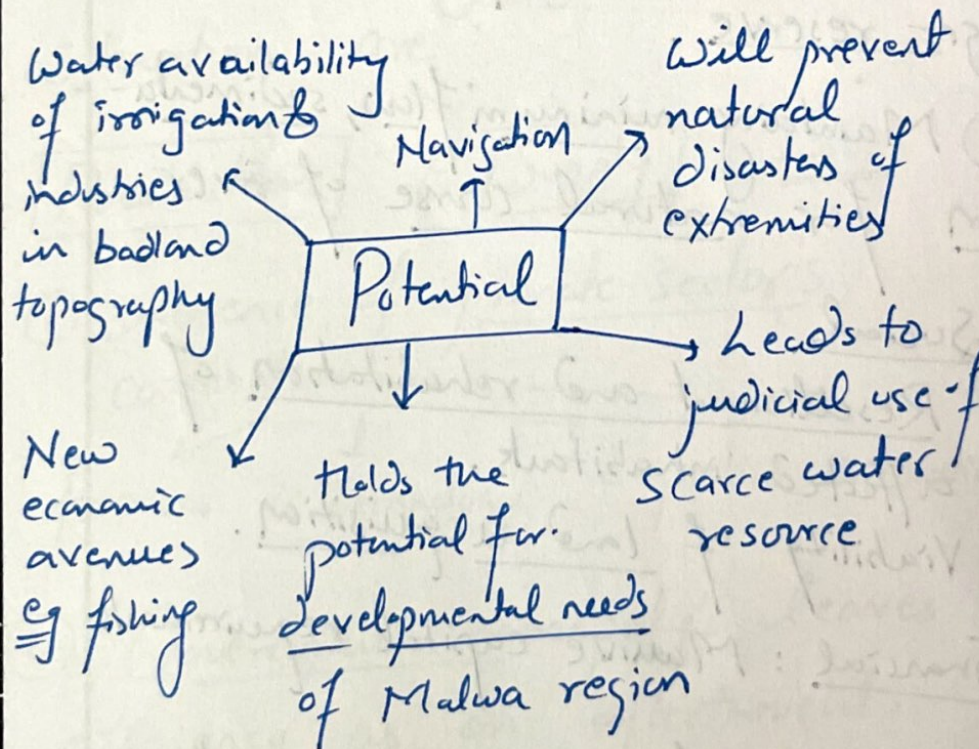
- ① Fanning of monsoonal winds from Arabian and Bay of Bengal branches.
- ② Orographic rise of clouds due to high mountain ranges.
- ③ Accumulation of rain-bearing clouds due to encircling ranges.

Preparedness with community participation is of indispensable necessity in such cloudburst prone areas.

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।

Ken-Betwa river linking project
envisions to balance the
scarcity and excess of water
balance between the two to
manage drought-flood dichotomy.



Thus, the project holds the potential to overcome developmental

deprivation of areas life
Tikamgar, Panna, Dantia, Chattarpur etc.

Challenges

① Environmental

① Submergence of ecologically sensitive areas like Panna Tiger reserve.

② Maintaining minimum flow, sedimentation for natural course of river.

② Social

① Resettlement and rehabilitation of affected inhabitants.

② Viability of land acquisition.

③ Financial : Massive capital requirements.

With ideas from Doabia committee, holistic watershed management must be kept in mind to execute 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?

Despite being with the 5th largest reserves and 2nd largest production, India still needs to meet its demands through imports.
Certain issues giving rise to the situation are:

[Production] & [Supply]: ISSUES

① Absence of private sector's contribution in
 ↳ finances ↳ Technology ↳ Expenditure Innovation

② Government's monopoly's leaves efficiency as an afterthought.
eg low plant utilisation.

③ Outdated technology: eg open

cast mining in absence of high-tech equipments.

④ Strong labour unions often witness strikes and deadlocks.

⑤ Poor logistics

Dependence on roadways
Absence of dedicated freight corridors.

⑥ Siphoning and black-mafia for diversion.

1 Ways Ahead

- Technology upgradation
- Participation of private sector in collaboration
- Dedicate freight corridors
- Safety enhancement for workers & unions
- Use of future-trading for assured demand & supply.

The eventual phasing out of coal with parallel development of renewable sources is the way towards our Paris climate commitments.

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।

Agro-based industries are based on primary products from agriculture. With 46% of its land under cultivation, India is well endowed in its potential.

Geographical distribution

Factors like
local climate

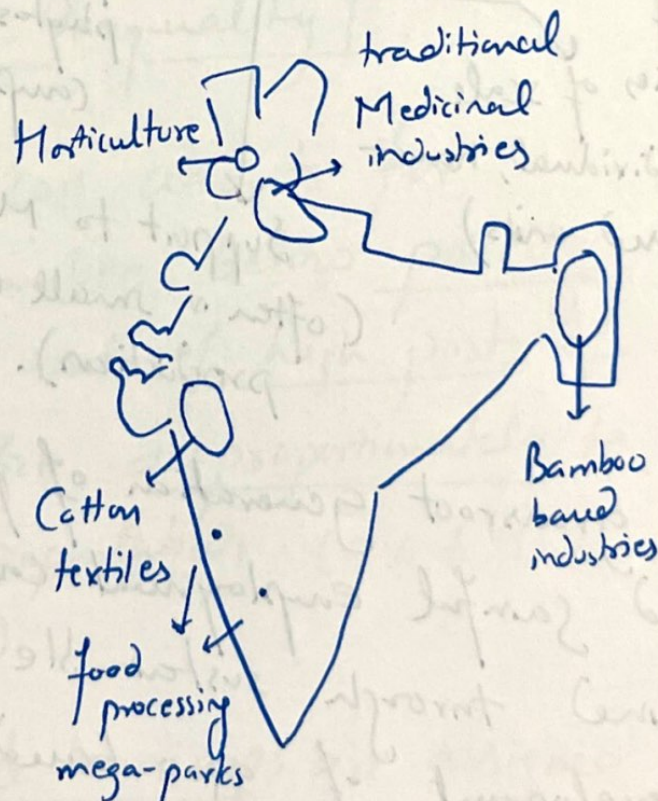
(horticulture in Kashmir),

traditional knowledge

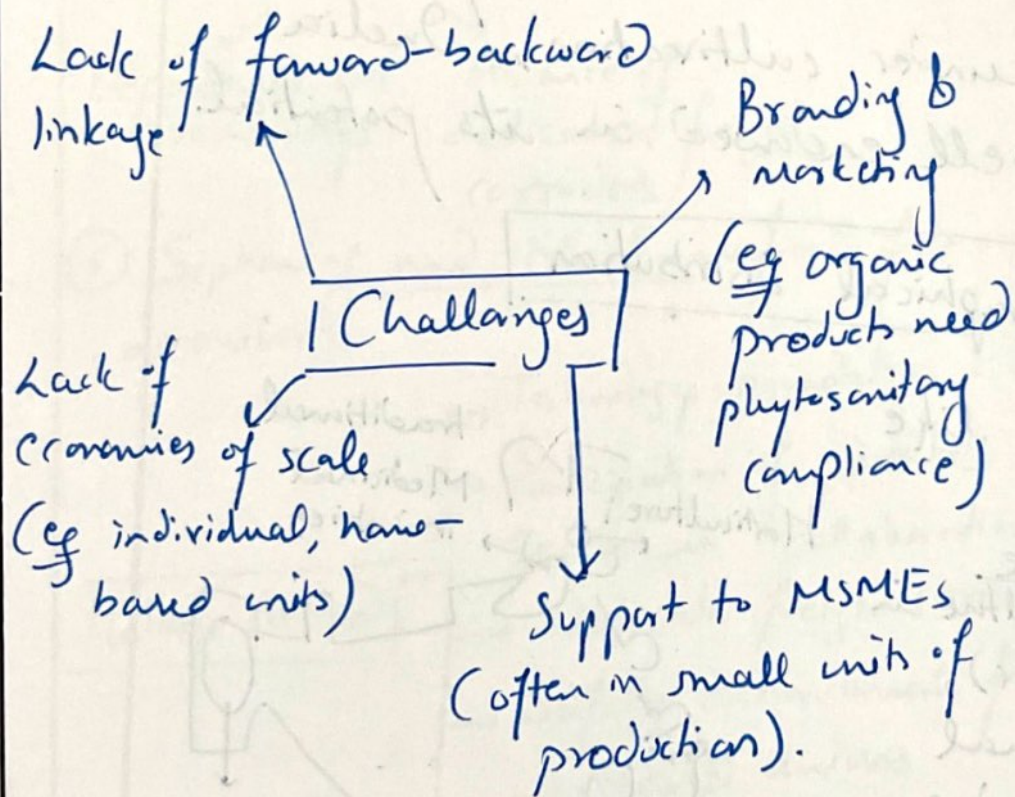
(Ayurvedic medicines in Uttarakhand),

traditional skills

(bamboo craft in North-East),



Technological capabilities (food parks in megacities like Mumbai - Bangalore) and infrastructural facilities (cotton textiles in Ahmedabad) lead to geographical distribution.



A grassroot generation of productive and gainful employment can be gained through sustainable development of agro based industries.

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 is a system of social segregation based on 'accidents of birth'. Due to its rigidity, it often entraps in cycles of deprivation.

Poverty & Inequality

- ① Census 2011 accounts for SC, ST members below poverty rate and out of high posts of public office disproportionately to their population. (7% & 15% respectively).
- ② Privileges & handicaps are assigned by birth, thus giving deprivation

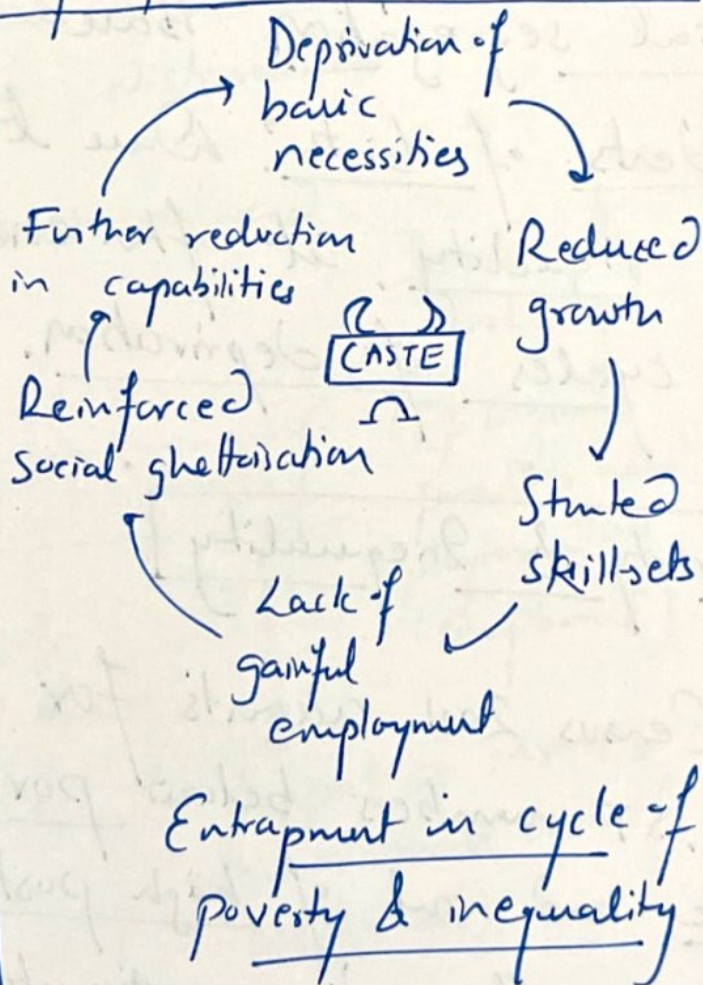
at the very onset :

③ Unlike class hierarchy,
caste is immobile.

④ Concept of 'purity' leads to
enforced
exclusion
of endogamy

⑤ Resultant
development
of
excluded
culture of
poverty!

⑥ Reinforcement
of inequality
in
absence of
community
efforts towards inclusion.



Affirmative action towards annihilation
of caste is the clash call for our
Society.

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।

The huge population, high gap between haves and have nots and absence of gainful employment opportunities leave domestic helps at the mercy of exploitation of labour.

Issues

- ① Minimal wages with bare subsistence.
- ② Job insecurity due to absence of formalisation.
- ③ Disproportionate physical labour as against minimal labour wages in developed countries.

- ④ Lack of dignified treatment with sanitation often ascribed to caste occupation prejudices.
- ⑤ Absence of unionisation and thus no bargaining power.

Steps towards empowerment

- ① Recognition of labour and rights: as initiated with registration of domestic workers in informal labour portal.
- ② Formation of unions for collective voice.
- ③ Implementation of minimum wages through union supervisions.
- ④ Dedicated welfare schemes for education, healthcare and upskilling.

Paradigm shift from maid to domestic help to dignified labour is needed for upliftment from exploitation.

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।

India is likely to overtake China as the most populous country in the world by 2023. (UN-DESA). However, our TFR has already reached below 2.1 mark (PLFS-V).

Gendered impact

- ① Female foeticide and infanticide due to desire for male child.
- ② Mother is deemed culpable for the sex of the child, unscientifically.
- ③ Abandonment and desertation is thus to be suffered by mother or girl child.

④ Bigamy is another risk running with population control of Coercion.

⑤ Female bodily autonomy is difficult to uphold in a patriarchal society eg denial of vasectomy by men, due to prejudice.

Thus, there is a need to rethink the measures towards an informed choice of family planning.

Investment in education, awareness generation and health assures effective choices. Participation of women in economic sphere also ensures rational pregnancies.

Education
"~~Contraception~~ is the best contraception"

Thus, focus towards demographic dividend development should be our approach.

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 was a non-Vedic tradition during the 6th century BC. It moved away from Brahmanical traditions and thus impacted the other non-orthodox religions of Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivikas.

Relation

The given traditions shared much in common life:

- ① Denial of Vedic supremacy
- ② Voicing against rising ascendancy and monopoly of Brahmanical

class.

- ③ Against rising situationalism.
- ④ Greater intimacy with the supreme being with the removal of intermediary class.
- ⑤ Focus on self-action towards attainment of moksha eg Karma.

IMPACTS

1 Buddhism

- ① Importance of right thought, consciousness, concentration eg in meditative practices.
- ② Emphasis of observation, action and speech eg in Buddha's eight-fold path.
- ③ Concept of maya

Jainism

- ① Importance of asceticism.
- ② Focus on satya and ahimsa.
- ③ Purification of soul as the goal of life.
- ④ Renunciation similar to the Jain idea of asteya & aparigraha.

Ajivika

- ① While adopting ideas like asceticism, the sect stood against Sramana tradition's belief in Karma.
- ② Instead, they voiced the rule of predetermination i.e. 'Neevati'.
- ③ Transmigration of soul was common to both.

Religious philosophies & practices thus exchanged in fluid assimilation, in reaction to Vedic prevalent systems.

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 दुर्गुणों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhi's life was his message. While his ceaseless Experiments with Truth provided him spiritual clarity, he also demonstrated practical capabilities of a mass leader by mobilising inspirations of the millions.

Use of symbolism : National movement

① Relatable symbols were used to speak out to the common man across distinctions of caste, class, religion etc.

Salt of Dandi March is a shining example that showed the meaningless cruelty of British taxation of something seemingly so trivial yet universal.

- ② Self-reliance was depicted in symbols like charkha in his vision of gram-swarajya.
- ③ This further stood in its pristine simplicity against modern complexities of soot emitting industries.
- ④ Events were also provided symbolic aura eg Khilafat movement was a bid towards unification of Hindus & Muslims.

[Symbolism for social upliftment]

- ① To uproot deep-seated evils, Gandhi Ji directly stepped into the

heart of excluded social ghettos.

Eg cleaning toilets made broom a bigger weapon than guns in the fight against untouchability.

② He also used symbolic language incorporating divinity with what was considered base such as:

"Cleanliness is Godliness."

③ In his sensitivity of human suffering he transformed traditional understandings such as violence as not physical but moral:

Eg "poverty is the worst form of violence."

Gandhi Ji's very appearance of simplicity was his message to serving mankind, that made him a Mahatma to seek light of guidance from for eternity.

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 दें हुए, उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिनके कारण भारत पर नियंत्रण के लिए संघर्ष में फ्रांसीसियों के विरुद्ध अंग्रेजों को सफलता प्राप्त हुई।

The 3 Carnatic wars were an extension of Anglo-French rivalry in Europe as well as their control for the Indian subcontinent.

1st War - 1740-48

- An extension of Austrian War of succession.
- Largely ends in a stalemate with the Treaty of Aix-la-Chappelle
- Battle of St Thome however reveals supremacy of small yet disciplined European troops over native armies.

12nd War : 1749-1756

Chand Sahib + Muzaffar Jung (French support)	Vs	Nawab Anwaruddin + Muir Jung (British support)
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While the first phase is war by the French under Dupleix, British counter attack in support of Muhammed Ali makes them triumphant.

13rd War - 1760

With decisive victory of English over French in Battle of Wandiwash under Captain Eyre Coote.

Reasons for British success

① Private company free from aristocratic interference as against French company that was held by

the aristocracy & nobility.

② East India Company thus had capital in the hand of efficient and entrepreneurial merchant class.

③ Political stability under queen Elizabeth unlike the Bourbon rulers.

④ Scientific developments

- Spinning Jenny & power loom
- Watt's steam engine
- Morse's telegraph lines.

⑤ Naval supremacy of British Royal Navy.

⑥ Lack of religious zeal in British as against Portuguese and French.

⑦ Nationalism provided unity to British unlike relatively mercenary affiliations of French troops.

The British conquest thus quickened with elimination of its European rivals for the colonisation of 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।

Starting as demands for greater autonomy, the crisis in Punjab escalated to violent secessionist movement, including unfortunate assassinations and riots.

Issues

- ① Intermingling of religious identity into politics as the very genesis of Alkali Dal during Alkali movement in 1920s.
- ② Friction between Punjabi in Gurmukhi as official language and

- the Hindi speakers of the state.
- ③ Dissatisfaction on division into new states of Haryana:
 - Sharing of Chandigarh.
 - Water resources from river sharing.
 - ④ Perception of control on Sikhism from Pan-Hindu center of powers from Delhi.
 - ⑤ Skewed industrial development as against- Green revolution.
 - ⑥ Lack of employment $\Rightarrow$ Unemployed educated youth's frustration.
 - ⑦ Anandpur Resolution's rejection from center.
 - ⑧ Militant tendencies.
 - ⑨ Operation bluestar in Golden temple.
 - ⑩ Assassination of Prime Minister and resultant riots.

Roadmap to Peace

- ① Cordial center-state relation with respect for state's functions and powers, balanced with national needs.
 - ② Democratisation of development & diversification of crops and capabilities to prevent concentration of green revolution benefits.
 - ③ Employment generation esp in labour-intensive manufacturing sector.
 - ④ Address drug-menace with border control.
 - ⑤ Recognition & respect to Punjabi language, culture and literature nationally.
 - ⑥ International interaction against separatist support.
- A unified India is the guarantee towards a prosperous India.

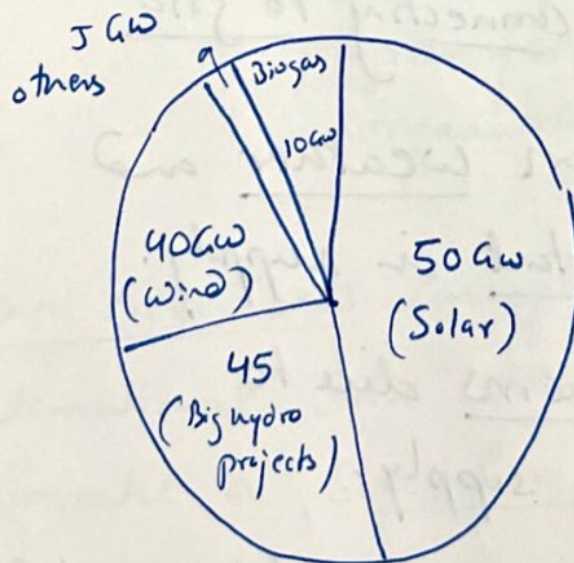
15. Give a brief account of the distribution of installed capacity of solar power in India. Highlighting the challenges in proper utilisation of solar energy, mention the steps taken by the government to promote it in India.

(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।

India has achieved its goal of 40% installed energy capacity from non-fossil fuel sources 9 years in advance from 2030 limit. Solar energy holds the lion's share in this achievement.

1. Distribution



Solar power's
share in
India's
renewable
energy
capacity

Challenges

① 42 GW out of our 50 GW installed capacity is from mega-solar parks with numerous

concerns : - Acquisition of vast tracts of land.

- Cost-intensive initiation

- Centralised

- Leads to T&D losses on transportation

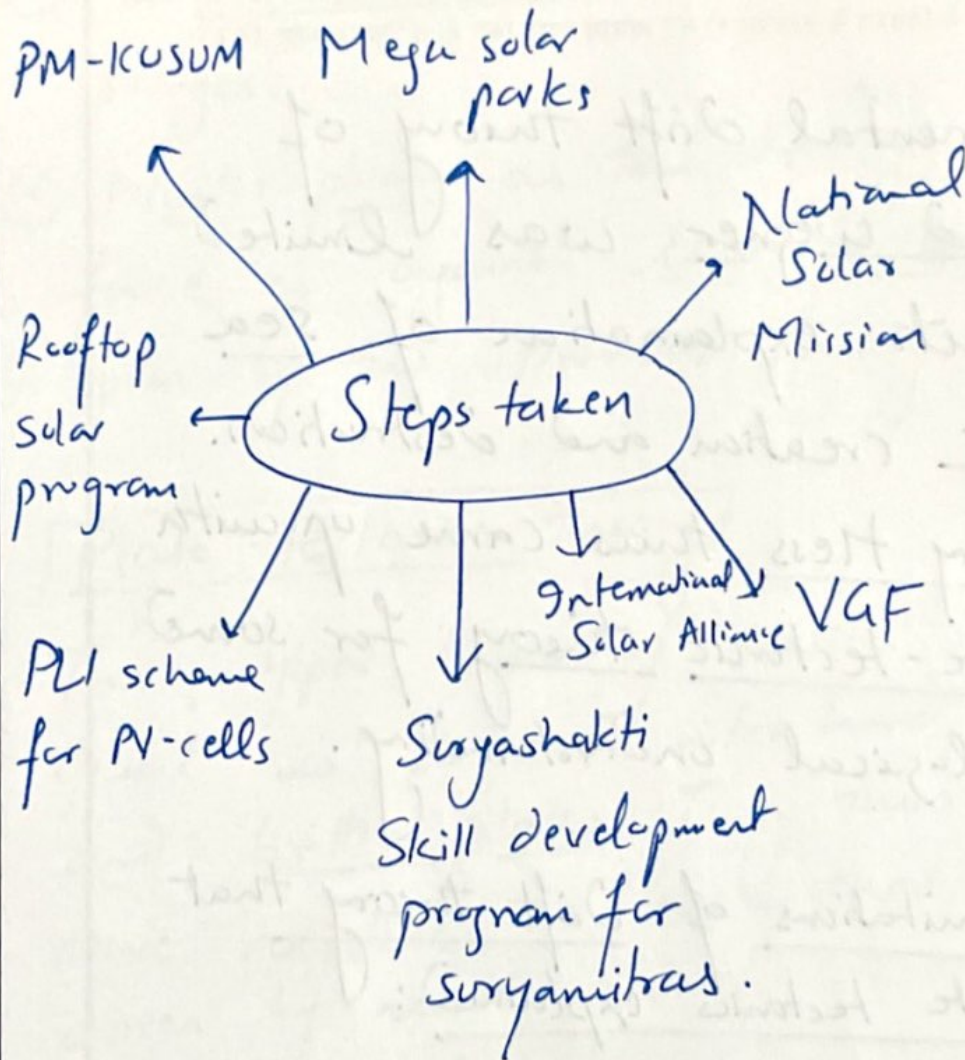
- problems of connecting to grid

② Dependent on weather and thus inconsistent in supply.

③ Storage concerns due to discontinuous supply.

④ 80% of PV-components imported

From China.



Sun never sets concept of India's International Solar Alliance can guarantee a Sure, Pure and Secure source of energy.

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 of Alfred Wegner was limited in its explanation of sea floor creation and destruction.

Harry Hess thus came up with plate-tectonic theory for some geological understanding.

Limitations of drift theory that plate tectonics explained:

- ① Creation of new oceanic floor at ridges and destruction at trenches.
- ② Relatively young age of ocean floor (200 million years) as against

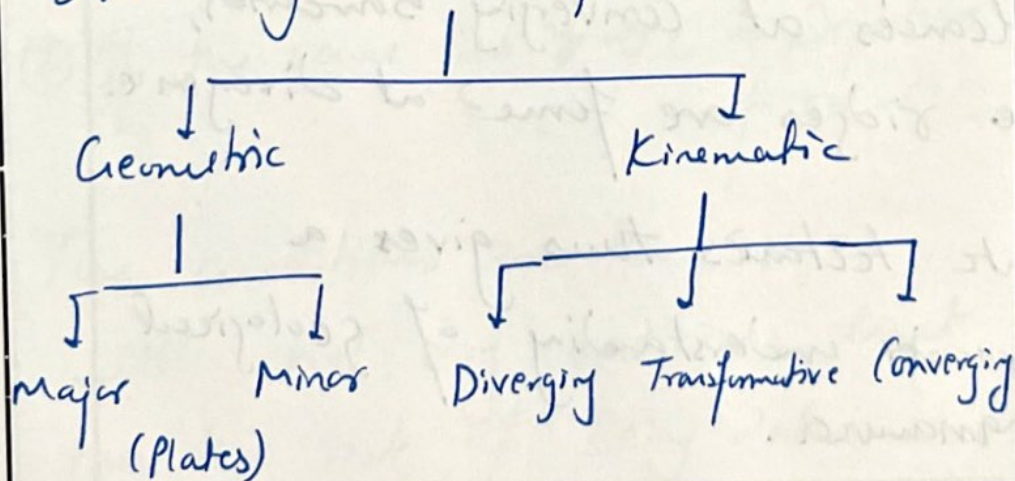
continental floor.

③ Volcanic activities at ocean ridges.

④ Mantle plume as the driving force as against tidal forces given by the previous theory.

Plate-tectonics theory

The upper layer of earth's crust is divided into hard and brittle plates. They thus move relative to each other, driven by mantle plume.



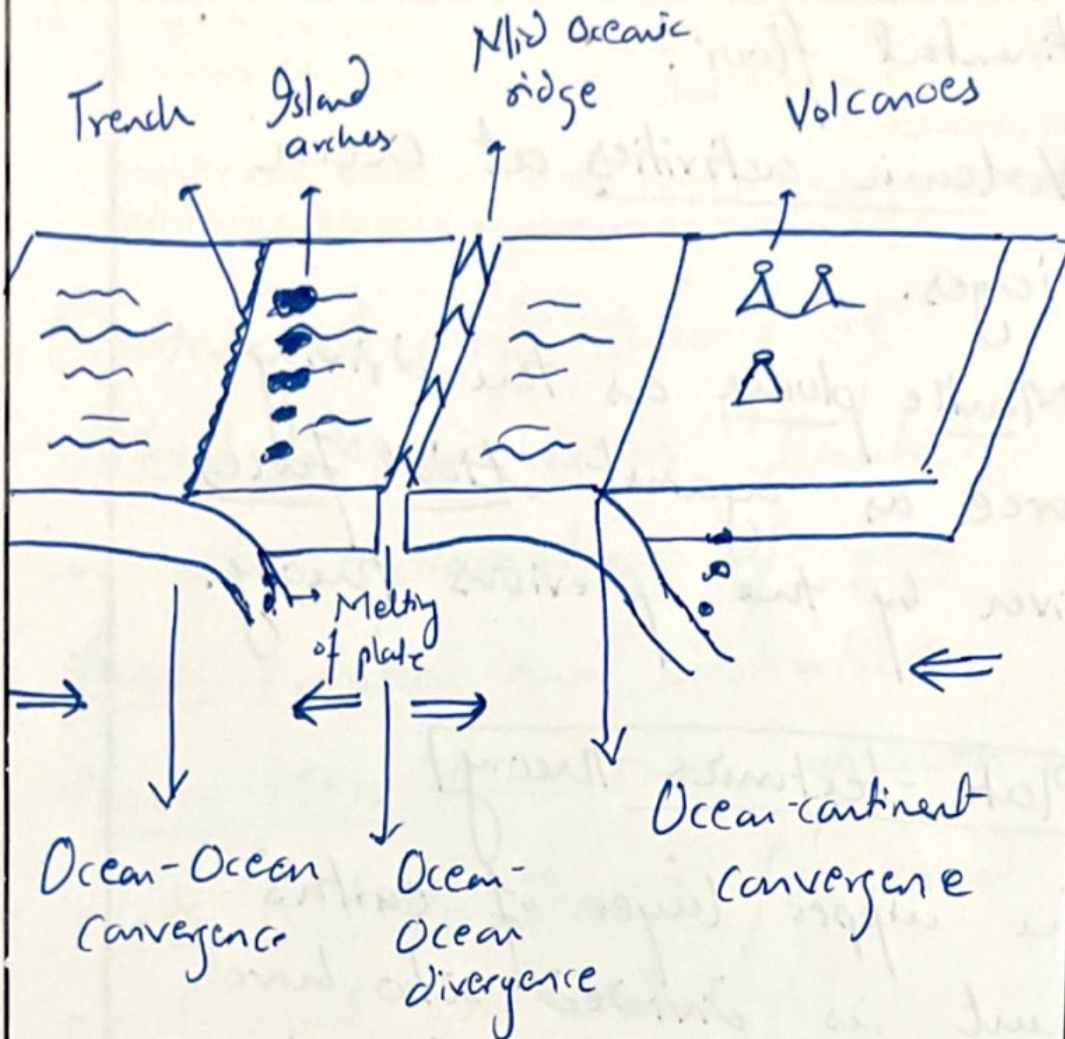


Plate-tectonics theory

With formation of island arcs and volcanoes at converging boundaries, ~~the~~ ridges are formed at divergence.

Plate tectonics thus gives a broader understanding of geological phenomena.

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 wave is substantial 't'ive (higher) departure of weather conditions from the maximum temperature.

Definition

As per IMD :

- ① If normal maximum of the area is $\leq 40^{\circ}\text{C} \Rightarrow$ Departure of $4^{\circ}\text{C} - 5^{\circ}\text{C}$
- ② If the same is $> 40^{\circ}\text{C} \Rightarrow$ Departure of $5^{\circ}\text{C} - 6^{\circ}\text{C}$.

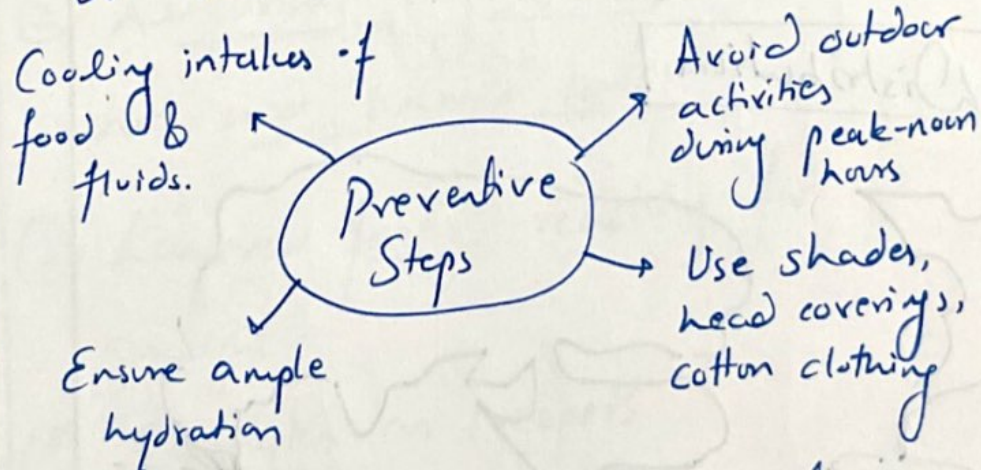
The conditions are thus riled with hot, dry conditions that run the risk of being detrimental.

Favourable conditions

- ① Prevalence of hot winds called loo.
- ② High pressure generation that keeps the hot winds in a given area for prolonged periods.
- ③ Simultaneous absence of clouds leading to direct insolation.
- ④ Peak summer months like May when Sun is closer to Tropic of Cancer.
- ⑤ Noon hours with overhead sun.
- ⑥ Absence of moisture & scattered dry, dusty winds.

Impacts on Health

- ① Dehydration due to ample sweating.
- ② Sun-stroke with prolonged exposure.
- ③ Sun-burn on exposed skin.
- ④ May lead to death in absence of adequate protection or medical care.



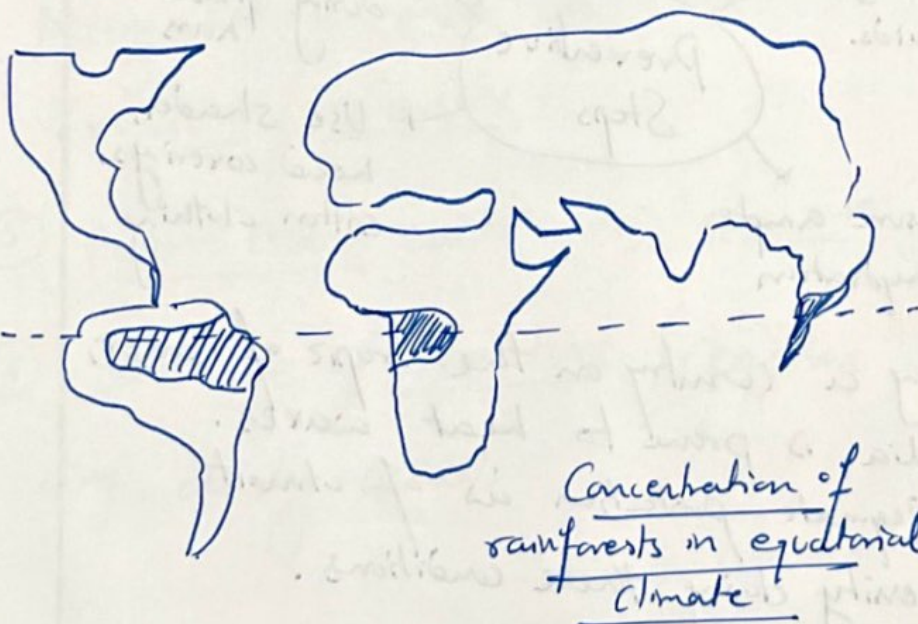
Being a country on the tropic of cancer, India is prone to heat waves. Adequate protection is of utmost necessity during these conditions.

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।

Tropical rainforests are the lungs of the planet. Along with the unparalleled biodiversity they are central to the planet's survival in the wake of climate degradation and resultant climate change.

1 Distribution



Countries falling on the equatorial line Brazil, DRC and Indonesia account for the majority share in rainforests' distribution.

Characteristics

- ① Considerable precipitation: With double annual peaks and convectional rainfall.
- ② Luxuriant vegetation in the hot and humid conditions.
- ③ Layered forests reaching for sunlight.
- ④ Epiphytes as creepers.
- ⑤ Intense leaching of soil due to heavy rain.
- ⑥ High biodiversity of flora & fauna

⑦ Hardwood trees like ebony & mahogany.

Threats

- ① Climate change induced extremities
eg change in rain patterns to induce floods as well as droughts, increased frequency & intensity of cyclones, heat waves etc.
- ② Deforestation : For fuelwood, grazing etc.
- ③ Clearing of land for settlements, agriculture, industries eg in Brazil's Urban sprawl.
- ④ Poaching for exploiting forest resources.
- ⑤ Manmade disasters like forest fires.

2021-30 is the UN decade for ecosystem restoration. Tropical forests shall be at the forefront for the same.

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।

40% of Indian population is expected to live in urban areas by 2030 (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs).

While cities opportunities of co-habitation, traditional social segregation may persist.

Continued socio-cultural inequality & exclusion

① As 'islands of development' amidst a sea of neglect, cities depict ruthless segregation of haves and have-nots.

② Money becomes the new divider, more so in capitalist

Societies (eg India's richest 1% hold 4 times more wealth than the bottom 70% - Time to Care Report, Oxfam Int.).

③ Spatial segregation is thus a living reality with highrise buildings and slums living in the same city eg Dharavi in Mumbai metropolis.

④ Social and psychological ghettoisation with the physical segregation creeping in mental-space of the 'unclean and classless other.'

⑤ Absolute deprivation thus becomes an inescapable cycle including:

- poor health, sanitation
- poor nutrition
- Inaccessible quality education
- Undignified and subsistence employment

1 Future conflicts

- ① Relative deprivation makes power struggle highly probable.
- ② Abject impoverishment results in desperate efforts life stealing, thugs, mafia, crimes etc.
- ③ Confrontation risks at being inflammatory eg Sex workers in Kamathipura facing municipal authorities on eviction.
- ④ Underground / Black economies rise in parallel like drug and human trafficking making Rule of law precarious.

Addressing concentration of wealth with humane growth of cities can be achieved by NITI Ayog's Cities as engines of growth roadmap.

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 is the ever increasing global connectivity due to rapid rise in communication and transportation technologies. The interconnectedness touches every sphere of human life including tribal population of India.

Effects towards development

① Mobility as the hallmark of globalisation offering new avenues of opportunities by movement of : goods, services, people as well as ideas.

e.g. studying in urban centers life

Delhi, employment opportunities
across India and abroad etc.

- ② Modern education : based on
Scientific and rational grounds
mingling with traditional
knowledge systems.
- ③ Modern Healthcare : is reaching
the hinterlands such as
Swasthya Kendras with doctors as
well as modern machinery.
- ④ Political voice & sovereignty
broadened : with local
grievances reaching the centers of
powers as well as International
institutions (eg UN indigenous
peoples' Day).

⑤ Geographical isolation overcome:
Physically (transportation connectivity)
 as well as digitally (eg
 online education, telemedicine,
 live conferences, social media etc).

⑥ Incorporation with modern skill-set
 including IT sector, beyond
 traditional occupations.

⑦ Democratization of discourse as
 tribal communities are raising
 their concerns in their voices
 eg app for Santhali script.

⑧ Participative development strategies
 from recipients to producers of
 partnered development.

Globalisation's boon is opening windows
 to new opportunities. Nehru's Panchsheel
 finds ripe time for its implementation now.