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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2211)

Name of Candidate	SONAM		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	95658
Center	ONLINE	Date	20 Aug, 22

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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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।

The imperial Cholas of South India are known for many achievements-
territorial victories and expansions,
but more significantly for their
contribution to evolution of
Dravidian Art and Architecture

→ While development of art & architecture started long back with contributions from Pallavas, Cheras, Vijayanagar Empire, it is under Cholas that it reached its peak.

→ Cholas even led to development

and diffusion of Dravidian Art & Architecture to South-East Asian countries through establishment of temples wherever Cholas had their influence.

→ Temples at Madurai, Thiruvannanthapuram, Gangai-konda-cholapuram are some examples of their contribution.

→ Wherever Cholas won the battles, they marked it by establishing temples.

Cholas thus contributed to both development and diffusion of Dravidian Art & Architecture through temples.

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।

India traditionally was a feudal agrarian society, but with colonial rule establishment, there were several changes in Indian system like

- Administrative Unification
- Rise of Nationalism
- Expansion of Modern Education

And with these developments, there was increased exposure of Indian minds to western ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. With this

newly developed consciousness, civil liberties became integral part of

freedom struggle -

line for Press freedom, Right to
vote, socio Religious Reform Movement,
etc., Right to Public office, etc

And civil liberties given in our
Constitutional system reflect this
legacy like

- ① Right to Equality before law
- ② Right to freedom of speech & expression
- ③ Positive discrimination for depressed
classes.
- ④ Right to religion and dissociation of
State from religion.

And with these civil liberties India
became one of firsts in giving many
rights like voting rights to women, carrying
the legacy and spirit of freedom struggle.

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 of 1884-85
in Berlin, Germany was a significant event in marking the direction of the future struggle in Africa, to control and colonise the African territory between different European colonisers

→ Africa was divided into different controllers like British, French, and even Germany was trying to expand

to exploit the abundant natural resources of the region, and to make it a market of its exported products.

Africa has since not fully reverted from the exploitation of colonisers, with so many civil wars and struggles undergoing even now, specially in previous French colonies in Sahel-Sahara region - dealing with underdevelopment, poverty and diseases at the same time.

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?

Cloud burst refers to a sudden and heavy downpour from the clouds leading to heavy showers and flood like situation in affected areas along with lightning and thunderstorm

Effects of cloud bursts -

- ① Sudden showers with heavy downpour lead to flood like situation
- ② lightning even leads to deaths and damage to infrastructure.
- ③ People get stranded, like devotees stuck in high mountainous areas of Naina Devi.

- ① Impacts Electricity and Water supply
due to damage to powerlines, etc.

Reason for their high frequency in
Himalayan region-

- ① Excess of moisture in clouds
in high mountains comes in
contact with mountains and
sheds its water.
- ② The proximity of clouds to
habitations in high altitudes makes
it dangerous for life and property
as compared to sea level areas.

cloudbursts bring even landslides
and thus proper measures are
needed to address vulnerability to
minimise loss through proper research.

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 link project is one of major river interlinking projects under National Perspective Plan in states of Madhya Pradesh & Uttar Pradesh to provide water to scarce Bundelkhand region.

Potential of the project-

- ① Surplus water of Ken river can be utilised well, for irrigation and drinking water purposes of Bundelkhand region, by transferring water to Betwa river.

Surplus Ken → Deficit Betwa

Challenges in the Implementation -

- ① The proposed project runs through protected areas of Madhya Pradesh like Kanha TR.
- ② Lack of sufficient feasibility studies - economic, social, environmental to assess impact in long run.
- ③ Resistance from public as areas will get submerged and thus rehabilitation needs.
- ④ Lack of cooperation and understanding amongst states on water sharing.

Such projects with impacts across sectors should be taken up after proper research and discussion with impacted people for better success.

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?

coal is still the main driver of industrial energy demands in India and recently there were news all around regarding supply side shortage of coal as industries were opening up after lockdown opened.

Issues related to production & supply of coal are-

- ① Lack of domestic availability of high quality coal in India.
- ② Coal mines can't be operated in monsoon season due to flooding.

③ Problem of selective mining leading to wastage of coal.

④ High dependency on imports and fluctuations of global prices.

Way in which these issues can be addressed-

① Better planning of mining to manage supply during monsoon.

② Exploration of new mines as old ones are getting exhausted.

③ Banning selective mining for efficient utilisation of limited coal.

④ Exploration of other energy resources.

Dependency on coal and specially its import has to be reduced in coming times to tackle climate change issues.

7. Present the geographical distribution of agro-based industries in India and discuss the challenges faced by them. (150 words) 20
भारत में कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के भौगोलिक वितरण को प्रस्तुत कीजिए और उनके सामक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Agriculture in India still supports more than 40% of its workforce and Agro-based industries like Sugar Mills, Cotton Industries, Jute Mills etc provide further secondary employment and essential agriproducts for people.

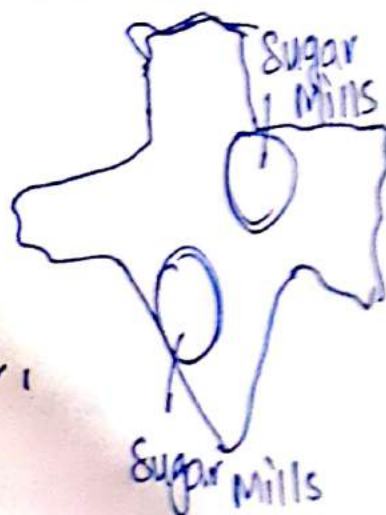
Geographical Distribution -

① Sugarcane based industries - Sugar Mills

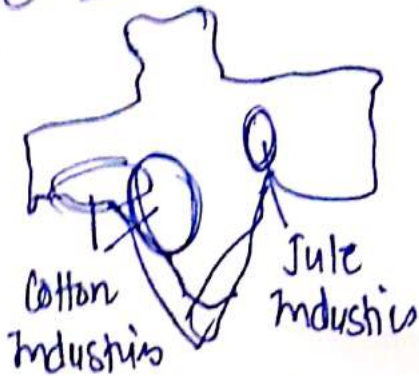
There are two main concentration areas -

In North - U.P. mainly

In South - A.P., Karnataka, Maharashtra, etc.



- ② Cotton Industries - Are mainly concentrated in high cotton growing areas like Gujarat & Maharashtra.



- ③ Jute Industries are mainly concentrated in West Bengal.

Challenges faced by them -

- ① Efficiency issues in State run sugar mills in North.
- ② Lack of demand of Jute Based products.
- ③ Huge fall in sugar prices leading to loss to Sugar Mills, also fair & remunerative living impacts profits.
- ④ Lack of support to Cotton Industries. Agro Based Industries have huge potential to absorb workforce to enable growth.

8. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss.
जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है।
विवेचना कीजिए।
(150 words) 10

Caste system refers to stratification system based on birth dividing population into four main castes and associated privileges and disadvantages.

Caste system as key driver of poverty and inequality-

- ① Traditional Inequality based on caste still persists in Rural Areas in terms of Amity-Pollution-twin tumbler system etc.
- ② lower castes after breakup of Jajmani system are engaged in casual informal low paying jobs- persisting poverty in them.

- ③ Communalisation of Education has made it inaccessibile to poor lower castes, thus lower castes are not able to reap befit benefits of education & remain poor.
- ④ Lack of Cultural Capital due to parents and other family members being illiterate, makes students from lower castes perform poor, thus a vicious circle of poverty and illiteracy.
- ⑤ Extreme lower castes are still bound to traditional occupations like sweepers, Manual scavengers, reflecting inequality.

Caste as a system is gone but its negative remnants still persist which we need to reject through behavioral change

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।

Domestic workers are those who work as helpers, cleaning houses, cooking meals and taking care of other household chores in exchange for usually monthly wages.

Issues faced by Domestic Workers are-

- ① Lack of social security or security of job.
- ② Payment of wages mostly less than minimum wages.
- ③ Exploitation and Harassment by Employers.
- ④ Even cases of sexual Harassment
eg. Shinya Athiya case

Measures that can be taken to
Empower them are -

- ① Legislation to protect the domestic workers ~~at~~ jobs.
- ② Social security scheme dedicated to them.
- ③ Awareness among workers regarding various provisions to protect them from exploitation & harassment.
- ④ Even encouragement of society level workers associations to help them negotiate for better wages.

Domestic workers work at our houses, specially in families with both spouses working and should thus be given due respect, regard and compensation for their work & time.

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।

Population Control and family planning is an important policy to balance population growth and corresponding material growth and opportunities for sustainable peace and order in society.

Gendered Impact of Population

Control Measures -

- ① Mostly females are made to undergo surgery for preventing pregnancy.
- ② Females are put on contraceptive

- pills to prevent pregnancy.
- ③ They are made to use IUD which has many side effects.

Thus need to Rethink Current Approach on -

- ① Even Males should be equal participants and Vasectomy should be promoted.
 - ② Pills and IUDs have negative impact on women health, rather Condom usage needs promotion.
 - ③ Patriarchal Impact on our policies needs to be shed towards equality.
 - ④ More Awareness needs to be raised on population control through prevention.
- India can reap benefits of Demographic dividend only if we can control population and have women participate in economy equally.

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

समन परंपरा के वैदिक धर्म पर प्रभाव और जैन, बौद्ध तथा अजीविक मंत्रदायों के उद्भव के साथ इसके संबंध का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Sramana tradition refers to the emergence of tradition of rejecting the authority of Vedas and Brahmanism towards a more austere, spiritual pursuit of Moksha

Impact of Sramana tradition on Vedic Religion-

- ① Vedic Brahmanic religion was rejected by Sramana tradition philosophies, sects and sects.
- ② This tradition brought religion

Close to general public, in their
own native languages, much
against elitist character of
Vedic religion.

③ The elaborate rituals and
practices of Vedic religion were
rejected for more personal relation
to God or Nirvana.

Relation of Sramana tradition -

① With Buddhism -

Buddhism gave a middle path
to Nirvana

- in vernacular languages
- accessible to all castes, genders, etc.
- rejected authority of Vedas.

② Jainism -

Jainism promoted extreme austerity for achieving kaivalya.

- promoted giving up all materialistic pursuits and non-violence towards others.

③ Ajivika's

- Also rejected authority of Vedas towards more personal relation with God.

The evolution of different philosophies, sub like Jainism, Buddhism & Ajivikas contributed to development of Samana tradition as a complex of philosophies focusing on individual and his pursuit of Nirvana as personal experience without discrimination.

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 सामबद्ध करने हेतु और सामाजिक बुराइयों के विरुद्ध, दोनों के लिए किए गए प्रतीकों और प्रतीकात्मक भाषा के उपयोग पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Mahatma Gandhi was a great psychologist who could understand the demands of the time and requirement of people to be able to integrate them into a national movement and against social evils as well.

Use of Symbols & Symbolic Language by Mahatma Gandhi -

- ① Gandhiji very wisely chose Salt as symbolic of integration of all or everyone rich-poor

conscious salt and is thus impacted by it.

- ② His careful use of various methods like Satyagraha, Fasting in initial protests like Kheda Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Mill Workers Strikes were symbolic to teach people to act in a certain way to protest.
- ③ His giving up of Upper Caste as solidarity to poor people had great impact on people.
- ④ He visited lower caste areas and cleaned their toilets to symbolize his respect towards them and their equality.

- ⑤ He called Untouchables as Harjains to remove taboo associated with them by calling them children of God.
- ⑥ Once Gandhiji gave up sugar for some days, only to be able to advise a child on his mother's insistence to give up sugar.

Gandhiji was no normal politician, he was a leader of the masses, he could connect with them in real sense, and used all ways both symbolic and otherwise to integrate people and fight social evils like Untouchability.

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।

Three Carnatic Wars were fought between British and French in a struggle to control the colonies in India and assert supremacy to control trade for their own countries.

While the first two wars did not lead to anything decisive, the third Carnatic war fought in backdrop of Seven Years War in Europe, led to clear win of British over French, and they

had to give up most of their stake in India and were reduced to control in Chandernagore and Pondicherry.

Factors that helped British win over French in India were -

- ① French East India company was state controlled while British East India company was private controlled with better management.
- ② Britishers had a better Naval Military force than France.
- ③ France was already exhausted and drained due to its ongoing

was for territorial expansion in Europe.

- (4) Britain on the other hand, being in an isolated peninsula was sure and focused more on colonies outside of Europe.
- (3) Better political diplomacy by Britishers with Indian princely states for support.

It was a combination of political, military and naval supremacy as well as efficient and disciplined administrative bureau-
-cracy which led to British win over French 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 witness terrorism and
khaliistani movements in 1980s
which was a precipitation of
several factors over the years-

- ① Agricultural Stagnation - there was a plateauing of agricultural growth post green revolution success.
- ② Unemployment was on rise due to neglect of industrial development.
- ③ Political crisis with central Government imposing President's

Rule by taking off legitimately formed Akali Dal Government.

④ Religion's Misuse with Akali Dal calling their struggle Dharam Yudh against centre thus giving Communal Overtones.

⑤ Propping up of Bhindranvale by Longren and his ambitions growing to become Independent Ruler of Khalistan

⑥ Support to such terrorists & Khalistanis from Pakistan.

This led to killing of Hindus, reign of terror with practically Khalistani rule in many areas, leading upto Operation Blue Star in

Harimandir Sahib and then murder
of Indira Gandhi in revenge.

Road Map to peace that was adopted.

- ① Military took up control initially
to clear terrorists who sitting in
Rural Areas.
- ② Then President's Rule continued for
more than a decade to bring
peace and order in society.
- ③ Finally, it was only through
introducing democracy back through
elections in 1995 that normalcy
could be slowly restored.

Problems of Unemployment and remnants
of this crisis still exist which need
growth & development for remediation

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।

Solar power has emerged as a viable alternative to fossil fuels to counter Climate Change and India is at the forefront of its promotion through International Solar Alliance and One Sun, One World, One Grid like initiatives.

Distribution of installed capacity -

Solar power capacity is widely distributed across India - with large solar projects in Rajasthan, to floating solar trees and fully

Solar powered International Airport is Kuala to various small solar panel projects in farms, houses across India.

Challenges in Proper Utilisation-

- ① Import Dependency On China for solar circuits and panel components
- ② Integration of solar Energy to main power grid is still a challenge
- ③ Storage of solar Energy requires expensive batteries and its transmission after its transformation requires infrastructure.
- ④ Solar Energy is sunlight dependent and thus supply fluctuates with time of day and season.

② Steps taken by Government to
Promote solar Energy are -

- ① Production Linked Incentives scheme
on additional production of solar
energy generation components.
- ② PM KUSUM scheme to promote
solar circuits / panels installation
in farms with grid connectivity
and standalone systems for
solar pumps in others.
- ③ Integration of solar Energy to
Main Grid is being done.
- ④ Solar Energy is a separate component
for Renewable Energy Obligation.

Solar Energy has huge potential for a
sustainable growth in future and more
investment, R & D is needed in this regard.

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

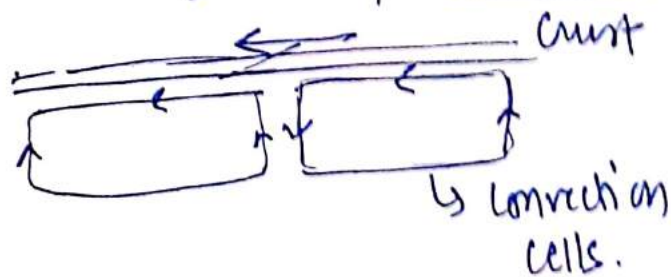
महासागरीय-अधस्तल के मानचित्रण पर आधारित उत्तरवर्ती प्रवाह सिद्धांत ने महासागरों और महाद्वीपों के वितरण के अध्ययन को नए आयाम प्रदान किए हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ocean Floor Mapping and

Exploration done post world war brought many new dimensions of ocean and earth's evolution to light, leading to development of various post-drift theories.

① Presence of Mid-Oceanic Ridges all across the globe around 75,000 kms long and centi-mans eruptions in them with development of new crust at ridge was one observation.

- ② Convection cell theory tried to give explanation of movement of tectonic plates due to movement of hot molten material in atmosphere in form of convection cells.



- ③ Tectonic Plate Theory based on presence of different plates including both oceanic as well as continental crust and their origin in divergence / convergence of different plates, gives explanation for all many findings from ocean floor mapping.

④ Sea floor spreading theory based on eruptions at the oceanic mid ridges was another explanation.

These theories helped give more holistic explanation of distribution of continents and oceans -

- ① How oceanic crust is younger than continental crust.
- ② And how do plates move, giving present arrangement and how they are still moving like Indian Plate towards Eurasian plate.

A new map of Tectonic plates has recently been published including new micro plates, as well as first super continent, giving further information about evolution of world today.

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 refer to the phenomenon of extremely high temperatures as compared to normal average for a given area and have different conditions for its declaration in Plain Areas, Coastal Areas and Hilly Areas.

Conditions favourable for development of Heat Waves are -

- ① Presence of brick & Mortar infrastructure densely.
- ② Poor ventilation infrastructure.

- ③ Absence of sufficient open spaces, parks.
- ④ Absence of water bodies ponds for proper hydrological cycle circulation.
- ⑤ India has densely populated areas with poor ventilation facilities leading to heat trap and increase in temperature.

Health Impacts of Heat Waves are-

- ① Extreme high temperatures lead to disturbance of circadian cycle and even Heart Attacks and strokes in vulnerable population.

- ② Most vulnerable are the people living outside on foot paths, or in congested areas like slums.
- ③ Dehydration due to excessive sweating leads to sickness and might need hospitalisation for drip to balance fluid levels in body.
- ④ Those who have to travel, work outside like farmers, salesman, labourers are at high risk of sickness due to heat waves.

Awareness of public regarding dos & don'ts during heat waves as well as better building codes and urban planning are needed to tackle heat waves.

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 the lungs of the global body system and provide many other ecological benefits to dependent population.

Distribution of Rainforests across World -

① Rainforests are spread across the tropical and sub tropical areas in the world.

Most famous being Amazon Rainforest in South Africa.

② In India, we find rainforests in

North-East Region, with Cherapunji receiving highest rainfall in the world.

- Also found in Western Ghats, etc.

Key Characteristics of Rainforest -

- ① They are a very diverse ecosystem in terms of both flora and fauna.
- ② Have canopy structure with many plants and trees of different heights one over another creating canopy like structure.
- ③ Are poor in nutrients due to their washing off in rains.
- ④ They can act both as carbon

18.
sink and carbon source based on their state.

- ⑤ Once they are damaged due to forest fires / other reasons, it is difficult to replant due to infertile soils.

Threats faced by Rain Forests -

- ① Increased cutting of forests for industries, timber, etc.
- ② Climate change and anthropogenic induced forest fires.
- ③ Rainforests like Amazon are not dealt with due diligence are turning to Carbon Sinks.

Rainforests and other associated ecosystems are essential for ecological balance and halting climate change.

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।

Urbanisation on mass scale in India is only a modern phenomenon that started with Industrialisation during colonial Rule.

Urban Areas and cities are supposed to be centres of growth, development, modernisation, equality, liberty etc

But Indian experience has been different with many issues like-

- ① The Landlords and upper caste from rural areas acquired modern education and took up modern

Occupations in Urban Areas -

② But Education has not been uniformly accessible due to urbanisation to lower castes migrating to cities due to poverty.

③ So lower castes tend to take up informal casual jobs of labourers, street vendors, house maids, etc.

<u>Rural Areas</u>	→	<u>Urban Areas</u>
Upper caste	→	Upper Class
lower caste	→	lower class

Thus there are cities with all advanced infrastructure, with slums at periphery with inadequate water, sanitation, electricity i.e. even basic amenities — reflecting extreme inequality

and exclusion persisting over here.

New fault lines in Urban Areas -
due to class based conflicts can
arise as constitution now gives
equality to every one.

Equality in vs inequality in
constitution practice

leads to disharmony in structures.

But not all negatives have been
replicated -

- ① Caste is no longer legitimate basis
of discrimination.
- ② Shen anonymity of Urban life and
Chances of Mobility are making
opportunities for all, though slowly.
Urban Areas can become centres of
growth & prosperity with proper planning.

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।

Tribal development ever since colonial times has been a topic of debate w.r.t. the methodology to be adopted and post independence, under guidance of our Prime Minister, we adopted policy of Integration as middle path between isolation and assimilation.

Impact of Globalisation on Tribal Development -

Globalisation refers to increased free movement of men, material, technology, ideas, culture across

territorial borders.

Impact can be studied under
different heads like

Economic Social Political Cultural

① Economic - Globalisation has led to infusion of cheap products from across world, thus reduced demand of tribal products in markets.

→ Even new generation tribals are using cheap market products.

② Social - The infusion of western ideas, life style has profound social impact

→ There is increased commodification of women in erstwhile egalitarian tribal communities.

③ Cultural-

The unique culture of tribes was one of their chief characteristics - which is getting lost under influence of global culture / norms.

→ tribes are now increasingly getting assimilated in mainstream culture -

due to common food choices,
common market based clothing,
common education in schools, etc.

Thus the vision of Jawaharlal Nehru to let tribes develop along the lines of their own genius with minimum outside interference has somewhat got lost in the process of Globalisation based development.