

GS1

Q1. How will you explain that medieval Indian temple sculptures represent the social life of those days? (Answer in 150 words) 10 mark

Symbolic representations of various social and cultural activities can be found in **the temple carvings**. Sculptures of **Vijay Vitthala Temple, Vijayanagar Empire, Rang Mandapa** show that music and dance were important aspects of life.

- Temples **functioned** as educational **centers**. Mathura and Amravati **Sculptures as examples**
- **Khajuraho** Sculptures **depict** the **life of Grihasta**.
- **Representative Social Evil**: Ranga Mancha
- **The representation of women** was **conspicuous** in **the** sculptures.

Example: Dancers at Sundari Temples or Temples of the South

- Strength and **Security** - **Show** signs of patriarchy. **Example: Gopuram and Dwarpal**
- **Social Belief of the Time**: **The moving sculpture depicts** the event of **God's once-a-year visit outside the temple**.
- **Religious beliefs** of the time: **Sculptures depicting Lord Shiva and his wife Parvati, representing male-female union and marital fidelity**.
- **Festivals and Wealth** - **Temples** in Hampi were associated with **the market**, similar **carvings have been found on the walls**
- **Social Security** – **Northwestern India's** Jain temples were **richly decorated inside rather than outside due** to security concerns, as dacoits were common.
- **The Contributions of the artists were considered important. Example- Ramappa temple**

2. Why did the armies of the British East India company – mostly Indian soldiers – win consistently against the more numerous and better equipped armies of the Indian rulers? Give reasons. (Answer in 150 words) 10 mark

Wars and **battles such as the Anglo-Sikh War, the Anglo-Mysore War** and the **Anglo-Maratha War** were **largely** in favor of the British.

The reasons for the victory of the British East India Company army were:

- Better Tactics and **Strategies** (Subsidiary **Alliances**)
- Financial Support from EIC: **Good Funding** from **Shareholders**
- Superior **Weapons** and **Ammunition**: Advanced **Firepower** and **Weapons**
- **Leadership Qualities**: Robert Clive, Warren **Hastings**, Elphinstone, Munro, **etc.**
- **Officer Selection Process**: **Soldiers are selected** based on **ability** rather than **race, caste or clan**.

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- Training and **Discipline. Example: Royal Navy**

- **Recruitment of Combat Classes: Sikh, Punjab, Dogra, Gurkha, Gulwali and Pakhtun**

(Patan) were **combat** classes that helped the British to **put down** several **rebellions**. Initially, the **British** did not have many Indian **soldiers**, but slowly **began** recruiting from **Native American** classes and communities and training them against Indian **rulers**.

The following are some of the Indian rulers' weaknesses:

Marathas, for instance were involved in infighting; b. inconsistent tactics; Rajputanas; c. less competent leaders. Case in point: Bahadur Shah v. Hyder Ali d. Lack of state integrity. For instance, the idea of One India was not developed back then.

Q3. Why was there a sudden spurt in famines in colonial India since the mid-18th century? Give reasons. (Answer in 150 words) 10 mark

Famine was common during the British dynasty. For example, the Great Bengal famine of 1770 and the Agra famine of 1837-38 killed more than 4 million people.

Reports by Strachey and McDonnell committees also identified various causes.

- **Man-made famine: During World War II, Indian grain was used for military expeditions in foreign territories. Winston Churchill's Politics**

- **Rainfed agriculture: affected by the absence of a rainy season.**

- **Lack of institutional development: lack of irrigation, scientific agriculture, emphasis on cash crops (tea, indigo, jute, etc.).**

- **Lack of diversity in employment: (excessive dependence on agriculture).** ● **The role of rail: transporting surplus agriculture to scarce areas. For example, when the demand for cotton surged in the 1860s.**

- **Destruction of the rural economy: high import tariffs. The abolition of patronage, etc. made artisans into tenant farmers. (The impact of the collapse of the domestic industry, hence more pressure on the land)**

- **Strict policies and laws. For example, the land settlement system was exploitative. Under Ryotwari Settlement rate was exorbitant around 50%.**

- **Commercialization of agriculture. Indigo Plantation**

- **Depletion of wealth and monopoly gains in international trade exacerbated the drought of famine. Though, there was no major famine in India post Independence.**

Q4. Describe the characteristics and types of primary rocks. (Answer in 150 words) 10 mark

Rocks formed **by** the solidification of magma and lava are **called** igneous **rocks** or primary rocks.

Granite, **gavro** and basalt are some examples of igneous rocks. Characteristics of **the basic breed**:

1. **Magma cools and solidifies to form igneous rocks.**
2. **Sturdy and not easily broken.**
3. Rocks are **generally** not affected by chemical weathering.
4. These rocks are usually **fine grains** with a smooth **texture**; they may have large **crystals, crystalline rocks** with a **rough texture (e.g. ancient rocks of the Indian Peninsula)**.
5. **No Fossils Found in This Rock - No Fossils as lava cooled to form the rocks**
6. Igneous rocks can be further **divided** into **eruptive** igneous rocks **and** intrusive igneous rocks.
7. **Lack of stratum: Does not form layers (does not occur in stratification).**
8. **Texture.** They may have a fine-grained or **glass-like texture (e.g. igneous igneous rocks)**.
9. Color: light or dark color.
10. **Composition:** Usually **composed** of two or more minerals with **the main** mineral **silica**.
11. Hardness: resistant to **erosion, generally** hard and **impermeable**.

Types of **basic breeds**:

1. Intrusive igneous rocks (**e.g. granite**):
2. **when** magma cools slowly **from deep within, the** mineral **particles** formed in the **rock can become** very large.
3. These rocks **only** appear on the surface after **uplift** and **exposure**.
4. Sedimentary rocks (**e.g. sandstone, limestone**): 5. Sedimentary rocks **form** on or near the **Earth's** surface, in contrast to metamorphic and igneous **rocks that form inside** the Earth.
6. the most important geological processes **leading** to the **formation** of sedimentary rocks are erosion, weathering, dissolution, and **deposition**.
7. Metamorphic rocks (**e.g. marble, slate, soapstone**):
8. Metamorphic **rocks** can **form** locally when **rocks are** heated by the **penetration** of hot molten rock called magma **inside** the **Earth**.

Q5. Discuss the meaning of color-coded weather warnings for cyclone-prone areas given by the India Meteorological department. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The Indian Meteorological **Administration** uses different **color** codes **to indicate** the **strength** of a **cyclone**, as seen in **the recently issued red alert** for cyclones.

IMD uses **four color codes**. Green (**OK**): **No advice** is **given**.

Yellow (**Caution**): Yellow indicates **very** bad weather **that lasts for** several days. It also suggests that the weather **can get worse and interfere with your daily** activities.

Orange : There is a chance for severe weather brought on by cyclones, which might result in loss of life and property as well as damage to air and ground transportation.

Red (Very Severe): The Meteorological Department issues a red alert for the places that are within the storm's range whenever a cyclone of high intensity, such as wind speeds of 130 kmph and intense rain which may strike any portion of the coast or land. Administration is urged to take the appropriate precautions.

Q6. Discuss the natural resource potentials of the 'Deccan trap'. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The **Deccan Trap** is one of the oldest **landmass** on Earth, located in the **Midwest** region of **India**.

Natural Resource Potentials of Deccan Trap-

1. Oil and gas **content: Availability** of oil and natural gas **as well as** shale gas.
2. Groundwater
3. **Hydro/Wind Power (Gujarat, Maharashtra River)**
- 4 Uranium - **uranium mineralization** found (basalt)
5. **Minerals - magnesium basalt and gabbros in Deccan traps (Gujarat and Western Ghat).**
6. Soil samples collected from Telangana and **elsewhere have demonstrated** the **region's potential for** oil and natural gas **deposits**.

Q7. Examine the potential of wind energy in India and explain the reasons for its limited spatial spread. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The country currently **ranks** fourth in the world with a total **wind power** capacity of 39.25 **GW**.

The power of 100m and 120m is 300GW and 650GW, respectively.

Sector dominated by the western states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

The generating capacity of the offshore wind project - 127 GW at 7,500 km of shoreline.

Onshore projects in **progress - By 2022, global capacity will reach nearly 750 GW.**

Reasons for limited spatial **distribution**

1. Land **registration issue**
2. **Less weekly adjustments.**
3. Lack of funds
4. Lack of innovation in offshore projects, **not yet launched.**
5. **Dominance in western states in comparison to eastern states.** Odisha's GSDP is **lesser** than Hyderabad.
6. **Environmental Issues - Court Intervention in Rajasthan Case**
7. Very high **installation cost**
8. Materials are mostly **imported.**
9. **Special weather/climatic requirements** for installation

Q8. Explore and evaluate the impact of 'Work From Home' on family relationships. (Answer in 150 words)

10

From office to WFH, now hybrid style, we observe a shift.

Negative impact-

- Interference **with work in personal life.**
- **The concept of a kitchen office emerges due to the imbalance between work and private life.**
- **Psychological burden because the division between working hours and working hours is not clear.**
- Personal space **deteriorates** in nuclear **families.**
- **The loss of connections to the real world and social capital is exacerbated.**
- Family relationships become **difficult, requiring one** to stay home most of the time.

Positive Effects of WFH on Family Relations :

- **Management of work and studies**
- **Spending more time with family.**
- **demographic/generational differences can be managed (gender, marital status, age and education level) E.g. older generations tend to become tech-friendly**
- **More flexible schedules and easier daily routines.**
- **By avoiding time-consuming commuting, a friendly family life is possible.**
- **Strengthen family savings by reducing spending outside the home.**
- **Residence flexibility: One can choose where to live without being tied to a city or region.**

Q9. How is the growth of Tier 2 cities related to the rise of a new middle class with an emphasis on the culture of consumption? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Growth of New **Middle Class** and **Tier 2 Cities**:

- The LPG era **greatly expanded white-collar jobs in second-tier cities by revitalizing entrepreneurial activities.**
- Globalization **has driven growth in the services sector, accounting for over 50% of India's GDP and over 64% of jobs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.** ● **Westernization of habits in the context of the digital revolution, income growth and globalization: promoting popular culture and changing the consumption habits of this class.**
- Government efforts: Make in India, Stand-up India, Start-up India, MUDRA Yojana, JAM trinity, UDAN, etc. are expected to **attract more people to the 'new middle class'.**

Tier-II Indian cities emerge as major growth engines:

- Attractive options for larger firms: tier 2 cities like Jaipur, Patna, Indore, and Surat have recorded an economic growth rate of over 40%,
- Disposable income increased: By 2030, 80% of households will be middle-income leading to increase in Disposable income.
- Value for money is an important factor in determining consumer behavior in India.
- New to E-commerce: There are over 15 million traditional “kirana” stores in India – 88% of the retail market.

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- Mobilizing the potential workforce from rural areas.
- **Affordable Cost of Living in Tier II Cities:** A better lifestyle leads to more consumption.

Q10. Given the diversities among the tribal communities in India, in which specific contexts should they be considered as a single category? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Tribal diversity

- **Geographical distribution:** Nagaland, Rengma Nagaland, Sema Nagaland (Nagaland); Garos, Khasis, Khasis (Assam); Bills (Madhya Pradesh); Soligas (Mysore); Thodas (Tamil Nadu) in the Nilgiri Hills.
- **Multiple languages:** Different tribes speak different languages.
- **Diverse worship patterns:** They worship Hindu gods, animism, and all forms of pagan worship. Nagas, Mizos, Santals, Oraons, Mundas and others embraced Christianity. Butia and Lepcha Chakma are mostly identified with Buddhism.
- **Special Lifestyle:** Each tribe has its own unique way of life, way of thinking, feeling, and behavior. Every person has its own customs, traditions, customs, values, and in short, unique institutions and unique cultures.

Tribal characteristics show that they have unique culture which also binds them into one category-

- **Common ancestor worship:** Tribal members usually worship a common ancestor. Also among them "nature worship" is common.
- **One with Nature:** Native American tribes live in harmony with the nature in which they survive. Tribal life beautifully describes a balanced environment.
- **Belief in magic:** Belief in magic is widespread among them.
- **Simplicity and self-sufficiency.** Tribal societies are uncomplicated, simple in character, and self-sufficient.
- **Differences** from mainstream society.

Q11. The political and administrative reorganization of states and territories has been a continuous ongoing process since the mid-nineteenth century. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

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The British conquest marked the beginning of a political reorganization in India. Local rulers and kings were defeated (Battles of Plassey and Buxar), and borders were changed. The company gradually acquired sovereignty over many parts of India. Example: Bombay, Madras, Calcutta presidency from the 1850s

- The East India Company dominated India until the 1850s.
- The British government took over India directly and officially due to the massive uprising of 1857.
- The UK improved India's legal, judicial and governmental systems, improved military training, established several universities, and built telegraph, postal, rail and road networks.

Independence in 1947 and after

- India had over 500 different principalities.
- This subdivision has been temporarily divided into parts A, B, C, and D.
- During British rule in 1874, some territories were included in the "Scheduled Territory" list. They were called the "supreme commissioners" of the province. Finally, they were placed in the categories of Part C states and Part D territories.
- State Reorganization Act and Seventh Amendment (1956):
- in 1960, the bilingual province of Bombay was split into two separate states: Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- Confederation was formed by acquiring territories from Portugal (Goa, Daman, Diu, Dadra, and Nagar Haveli) and France (Puducherry). Similar restructuring continued in Jammu and Kashmir and NE States.

Q12. Discuss the main contributions of the Gupta period and the Chola period to Indian heritage and culture. (Answer in 250 words) 15

From the beginning of the fourth century CE to the end of the sixth century CE, the **Gupta Empire** ruled over ancient India. From roughly 319 to 467 CE, when it was at its height, it dominated a large portion of the Indian subcontinent. Historians refer to this time as India's "**Golden Age.**"

Gupta Period Contribution:

Paintings- In the Bagh caverns near Gwalior, you can see Gupta-era artwork. Most of the Ajantha mural paintings reflect the Buddha's life as it is described in the Jataka tales.

Temple Architecture- The Nagara and Dravidian art styles developed at the Temple of the Gupta Dynasty.

Sculptures- the temple in Allahabad and the temple at Deogarh near Jhansi continue to be significant examples of Gupta art.

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Language- The Sanskrit language gained popularity

Sanskrit Literature- Puranas, Smritis and Dharmashashtra literature was developed in the Gupta period

India was advance in the areas of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine at this time in terms of science and technology. such as Aryabhata's works
Chola Period Contribution-

Chola era: One of the longest-reigning dynasties in history, the Chola Dynasty was a Tamil thalassocratic kingdom in southern India. The oldest datable allusions to the Chola come from inscriptions that date to Ashoka's rule over the Maurya Empire in the third century BCE.

Chola Period Contribution:

Temple Architecture- Brihadisvara Temple At Thanjavur.

- The Temple Of Gangaikonda Cholapuram.
- The Airavatesvara Temple At Darasuram. Known for its grandeur, design and detailed work

Sculpture Development- Bronze sculpture using lost wax casting processes (famous Nataraja Sculpture). Art, Music, Dance- Nathamuni and Nambiandar made contributions to the growth of music. The Chola kings, especially Rajaraja Chola I, were great connoisseurs of music.

Paintings: A great example is an artwork seen in the temples. In Kalahasti temple, there are portraits of Cholamadevi and Kulothunga-III.

Literature- Literature of the later Chola period (9th to 13th century C.E.) was mainly religious. Buddhism, Jainism, and Saivism were common themes. Among the Tamil, poets are Kalladanar

Q13. Discuss the significance of the lion and bull figures in Indian mythology, art and architecture. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Since the **Indus Valley Civilization (circa 2000 BC)**, the bull has been widely regarded as **a symbol of power and fertility in India**. Hinduism has a large number of gods and goddesses.

Animal symbols play an important role in Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist mythology. As a result, animals and birds have spiritual values that are reflected in architecture and art and transcend natural life.

Meaning of bull in Indian religion/myth/art/architecture:

1. Lord Shiva's bull Bahana is known as Nandikeshvara or Nandideva. The bull is also the image of Adinatha, the first Jain tirthankara.
2. In Buddhism, the bull is associated with janma (birth).
3. Relevance in festivals – E.g. Jallikattu
4. Soapstone and bull seals in the Indus Valley.
5. A bull appeared on the silver marked surface.

6. Ashoka's Pillar

7. From the coins of Rahtrakutas and Palavas

The meaning of the lion in Indian religion/myth/art/architecture:

1. Vishnu's avatar Narasimha
2. Buddhist symbolism also includes lions. The lion represents a bodhisattva in Buddhism.
3. Hindu mythology depicts a monster named Yali with the head and body of a lion.
4. The lion is depicted as the wahana of Druga.
5. Ashoka's Pillar
6. From Chalukya Coins
7. In the symbols of political parties

Q14. What are the forces that influence ocean currents? Describe their role in the fishing industry of the world. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A continuous, controlled flow of seawater known as an ocean current is caused by many factors operating on the water.

Winds, water density, and tides all drive ocean currents. Coastal and seafloor feature influence their location, direction, and speed. Earth's rotation results in the Coriolis effect which also influences ocean currents.

Role in **the fishing Industry** -

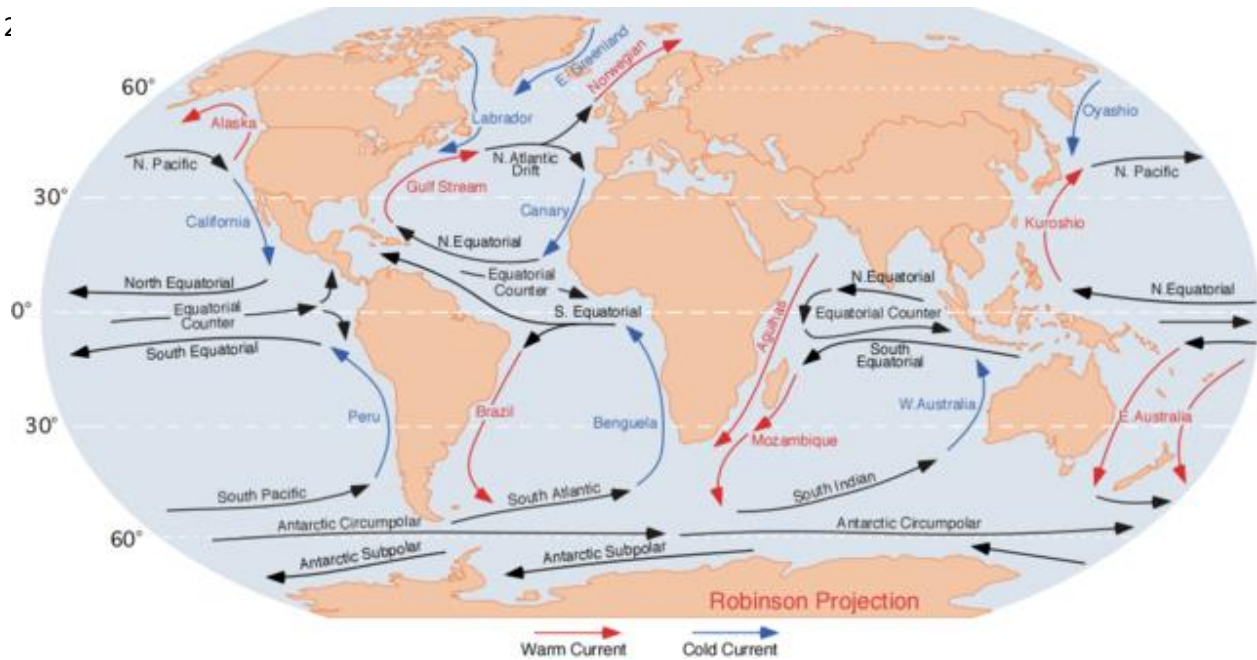
Many species with restricted mobility rely on currents to transport food and nutrients to them as well as to disperse larvae and ova.

They influence different species' migration as well.

Fishes have favorable environments created by the mixing of **warm and cold currents**. Warm and cold currents mixing refills oxygen levels and encourages the growth of plankton (Mixing of **Gulf Stream & Labrador or Kuroshio & Oyashio**).

Many of the fisheries are supported by upwelling currents, which carry cold, nutrient-rich waters from the ocean floor to the top.

Adding a diagram to show the fishing grounds and the impact of mixing different types of currents-



Q15. Describing the distribution of rubber-producing countries, indicate the major environmental issues faced by them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Most rubber production takes place in the Southeast Asian region. Thailand and Vietnam are one of the highest producers of rubber.

- **Climatic Conditions**- Temperatures above 25°C with a moist, and humid climate & rainfall of more than 210 cm. Thus, tropical and equatorial regions are suitable.
- Rubber is native to the **Amazon basin**, but nearly 90 per cent of the world's supply is grown in Asia.
- Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, India, and China are the top 5 rubber-producing countries.
- **China was the world's largest producer of synthetic rubber** in 2020, accounting for 22 per cent of global production that year. Other Countries- Russia, USA, Japan

Major environmental issues faced by them:

- 1. Deforestation
- 2. Excess use of water and wastewater discharge
- 3. Use of Chemicals in farming
- 4. Biodiversity loss
- 5. Impact on soil quality

Q.16. Mention the significance of straits and isthmus in international trade. 15

A strait is a narrow body of water that connects two **large** bodies of water. **In most cases, this** is a narrow **sea** channel that **runs** between two **lands**.

An isthmus is a narrow **band** that connects two **large landmasses** and separates two bodies of water.

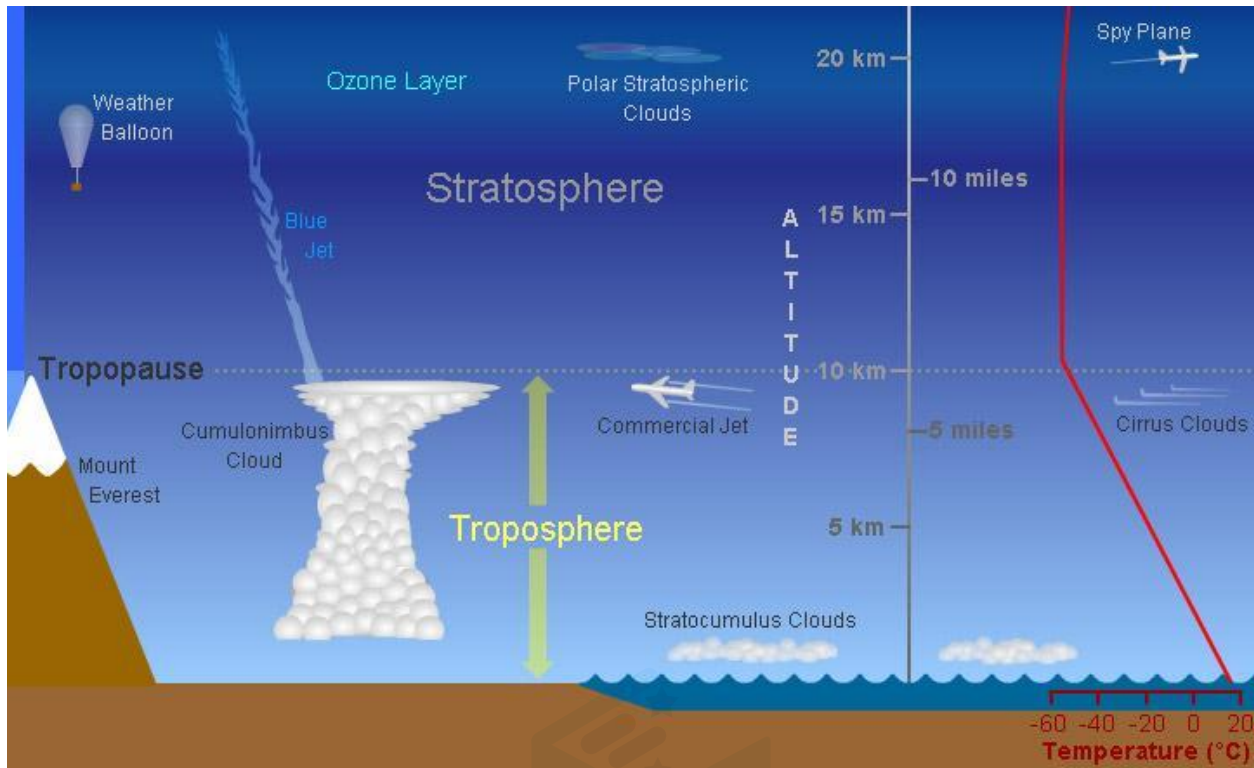
Significance of International Trade-

1. **The Panama Canal.** Panama is home to the largest **shipping** registry in the **world**.
2. **These** are natural **remains of** ports and canals **that connect land** and **water** trade routes.
3. **The most** active **waterway**, the Strait of Malacca carries trade from the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea and beyond.
4. **The gateway** to the Mediterranean **Sea** and its trade is the Strait of Gibraltar.
5. The **Kra Isthmus, the narrow** neck of southern Myanmar (Burma) and Thailand, connects the Malay Peninsula **with** the Asian continent.
6. Other- **all. A core platform** for **communication** and cultural exchange **rain**. Key sites are strategically **located around the world** for fast communication **paths. in**.
7. Economic **Factors:** Countries in charge of the straits **charge huge** fees **for** foreign ships **that pass** through the straits. **for example:** Egypt

Q17. The troposphere is a very significant atmospheric layer that determines weather processes. How? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The lowest part of the atmosphere, which is located between the earth's surface and a height of between **6 and 10 kilometres**, is the troposphere

1. Temperature Control
2. Lapse Rate
3. Convection process (Role of Gravity, as this layer, is closer to the surface)
4. Cloud Formation
5. Presence of Water vapour- Cloud formation
6. Vertical Mixing- an upward and downward movement of air or water that occurs as a result of the temperature gradients



Source- UCAR

Q18. Analyze the salience of 'sect' in Indian society vis-a-vis caste, region and religion. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A sect is a **subset** of a religious, political, or philosophical belief **system** that is usually a **derivative** of a larger group. **There are variations** due to the **influence** of **regional** factors that **cross** regions, **religions**, etc.

1. **Customs have local influences. for example.** The Muslim community in the south **has a different culinary tradition than the Northwest.**
2. Regions like Bihar have **established various** festivals **such as** Chhatt Puja for the Hindu caste (**religion**), **while** Rajasthan has festivals **such as** Gangaur.
3. Religious practices **in** Christian communities vary **by** region and **caste**. **Tribal** communities that **have converted to Christianity** have different functions. As seen in the **Northeastern tradition**
4. **In** Islam, Sufism **has** adopted **music** that is not allowed in **the main Islamic practices.** 5. The concept of **Dalit** is also **in** Islam (**a characteristic of the Hindu caste division**). **For example. Pasmanda Muslims**

Q19. Are tolerance, assimilation and pluralism the key elements in the making of an Indian form of secularism? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

A key tenet of Indian secularism is based on "**Sarva Dharma Sambhava**", which means looking at all religions from the common **point of view** of brotherhood and mutual growth and development. The concept of religion and secularism in India was formed over a long period of time as it was a land that assimilated the colors of different cultures, religions, etc. Three related but distinct religions originate here: Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. Religions that interact through subsets of food, culture, art, language, region, local traditions, etc. also create "Indian" versions of secularism, which is also reflected in India's diversity. It is not divided into strict compartments. Thus, tolerance, assimilation and pluralism are key elements of Indian secularism.

1. Home to various religions, including Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism. In the later phase, Christianity, and Islam.
2. Arts and Culture - Comprehensive culture with language exchange (Persian, Urdu and Hindi - Hindustani) Dance and Music - Kathak, Hindustani classical music (Thumri)
3. Recent films and popular culture - such as Mughal-e-Azam. Concept like Ganga Jamuna Tehzib
4. Culinary- Each region is famous for its food, which demonstrates the assimilation and adoption of food culture. for example. Biryani, Cake, Mithai
5. Artist. Local artists from diverse religious backgrounds blend well with the religious themes of the art. For example, the painting of Pattachitra by produced by Islamic artists.
6. Festivals and Inclusions - The collective celebration of Holi, Diwali, Eid, Gurunanak Parv, Christmas with similar holidays and concepts like Sarvojanin Puja refer to festivals celebrated by all denominations, regardless of religion.

Constitutional link-

- Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the law.
- Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Articles 29 and 30 grant cultural and educational rights to minorities.
- FD is looking for a common brotherhood

Q20. Elucidate the relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources, with special reference to India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalization is the shrinking of the world and the integration of economies through technological advancement in communication, and with newer fields like AI, ML, 5G, Robotics etc

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Relationship between **Globalization and New Technologies**

1. flow of data and information
2. Transfer of key technologies from the developed world to developing nations
3. **Digital infrastructure**
4. Greater participation by **emerging economies** and transfer of technologies
5. Transnational actors like MNCs new technology
6. **Logistical Integration** along with automation
7. Free flow of **capital** and opening newer fields; **Defense technology** sharing is rising
8. Innovation-free move through faster internet
9. Skills sharing with the region of deficit
10. Technology in **Health (Vaccine), Finance(Softwares), Logistics (Integrated supply chain)** bridge the gap and meet demands of scarce resources

Globalization 4.0 with reference to India: (Meeting the demand for scarce resources)

1. Climate - Key technology from China. Eg Solar Panels, and wafers imported, India's support through ISA, CDRI for Island nations
2. Defense- Russian know how
 - Resource recycling: many mobile companies have launched buy-back policies
 - Technological progress- Role of MNCs as like Google, India imports semiconductors from China, Taiwan; Lithium for new age tech cars like EV from ABC (S America)
 - Human Resource- India's skilled labor in software industry meet the scarcity in middle east with ease in transport and communication
 - Financial Integration with US and UK markets. In the case of the Fed Rates hike, India faced a shortage of funds in key areas like semiconductor, EV markets
 - Climate change and resource scarcity have the potential to pose an existential challenge to globalization.

Areas impacting Globalization trend -

1. Protectionism in West
2. Global recession outlook (World Bank)
3. Geopolitics - Taiwan issue, India-China rivalry
4. Risk of war, Russia Ukraine potentially hit India's defense tech capacity