

GENERAL STUDIES

Name of the Candidate	Panamita Malakan		
Email ID		Roll No.	0602125
Mobile No.		Date	14/08/23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	03	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
2	10	03		
3	10	04		
4	10	04		
5	10	04		
6	10	02	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks:	
7	10	02		
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11	15	06		
12	15	05		
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14	15	06		
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16	15	06	Start Time: _____ End Time: _____ Mode of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
17	15	06		
18	15	07		
19	15	06		
20	15	06	TEST CODE: _____ Medium of Examination: _____	
Total Marks		82		

1. Examine the development of religion, literature and fine arts under the Guptas. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The gupta dynasty is said to be the golden era of ancient times because of its developments in religion, literature and fine arts.

Good introduction

Religion

Gupta Kings were Hindus but they were tolerant towards other faiths. They built Dundas this time

only the rise of Bhakti & Sufi movements also took place which brought a fresh air of devotion and interfaith harmony among religions.

→ promotion of sects
→ Emergence of Bhagvatis
→ worship of Shakti in Eastern India



Literature

↳ Scientific literature

- Charak Samhita by Charak
- Panini's Asthadhyai

Mention about
Kalidasa,
Navratna of
Chandragupta II.

- Sushruta's work
- Aryabhata's discovery of zero
- Brahmagupta's Brahmasiddhanta

Religious literature

- translation & completion of epis like Ramayana & Mahabharata

Court literature

- By court poets and travellers who travelled from far flung countries eg - Plini's geography, Amin Khan Megasthenis's Indica

More points can be added.

Fine arts

- Samudragupta himself was a great patron of art.
- his seal that depicts him with a veena stands proof to this.

Thus, Gupta period reached heights in religion, literature & arts.

2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar made it possible to think of an end to, if not a beginning for, the profound inequities of caste in India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Castes are homogamous groups in India that traditionally was involved in the same occupation. There is limited mobility across castes. With the caste ~~system~~ ^{system} introduced the idea of 'impure works' which lead to the practise of 'untouchability.' Dr. Ambedkar belonged to a socially downtrodden caste and with his earnest efforts India took steps towards taking affirmative discriminative actions to compensate for the historical injustices against ^{lower} castes.

Keep your introduction short.

Not a beginning for caste profound inequities of caste in India

① caste system was and still is a reality in India since before Dr. Ambedkar's time.

Good Points to support your argument

② He, himself was a victim of it.
③ Hence, he did not see the beginnings of inequities in caste system.

Think of an end to caste ^{based} inequality

- You can also mention about organizations like Bahinrrai Hitkarant Sabha, proposal of separate electorates for lower castes during 2nd Round table conference.

Books like Annihilation of Caste -

② With Gandhiji's opposition for a separate electorate, & prolonged fasting in Yeravada Jail, ~~he~~ he signed Poona Pact (1932).

You can also write about constitution rights.

③ Post Independence, he made sure that India ~~em~~ put in place a system to undo the historical injustices towards lower castes by means of reservation.

Thus, he made it possible to think of an end to caste inequality.



3. Why did the industrial revolution first occur in England? Discuss the quality of life of the people there during industrialization. How does it compare with that in India at present? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Industrial Revolution (IR) first occurred in England among all European countries in nineteenth century which gave it a headstart in colonisation and capturing non-european markets.

please verify

Why in England

- ① Religious freedom → had a separate church in England, not under the catholic church.
- ② Philosophers → propounding ideas of Renaissance
② Montague Rousse.
- ③ cheap labours -
- ④ downfall of mediaval systems of production & serfdom
- ⑤ scientific inventions → result of renaissance &

It would be better to break this answer in four parts related to
① Land
② Labour
③ Capital
④ Entrepreneurship

Cut short this part and write the space effectively

Realism & humanism

- ⑥ presence of coal & other minerals
- ⑦ improved transport system (railways, post, canals)
- ⑧ Inventions like spinning jenny & steam engine etc.

People of duality of life of people during industrialisation & comparison with India at present :

Similarities

<u>Life of people in England</u>	<u>People in present urbanised cities</u>
① unplanned urbanisation	→ same
② pollution	→ " " " " " "
③ Build up of slums	→ " " " " " "
④ unhygienic living conditions & health conditions	→ " " " " " "

Do not use the symbols.

Cramped for space

Differences

Europe was under industrialist powers who had no consideration for the people. Indian government is taking conscious efforts to improve the life of people (es. smart cities mission, pollution control efforts)

4. In view of the prevailing issues, discuss the need for reforming the urban infrastructure and mobility services in India through a gender lens. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Hon'ble PM gave a clarion call for women led development in the Aamrit Kaal. Need for reforming urban infrastructure and mobility from women & transgender's perspective is necessary for this.

Good introduction.

Reforms in urban infrastructure - Need

① Safety & security in living space

eg. Maharashtra's Janis proposal

② Sanitation & hygiene options for ladies room in workplace.

↳ Ladies washrooms in public/private

③ Access to clean cooking fuel buildings/workspace

eg. PM - UJS WALA scheme

④ Access to electricity & other amenities

↳ For better access to education & other resources

⑤ Access to digital devices

↳ to augment participation in society & economy

Relevant points.

Reform in mobility services - Need

- Safety in cabs
- Night drop service by EMPLOYERS
- Helpline numbers

① safe travel options - would increase female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) in economy

↳ Augmenting economic progress. eg - pink coaches in railways

② Free/low cost travel options

↳ Free bus services for women in Delhi

Relevant points

③ environment friendly/low cost travel options

↳ (e3) FAME - FAME scheme

↳ would augment financial independence of women & transgenders.

④ Stress on public transport

↳ ~~safety ensured~~

Thus, urban infrastructure & mobility services need to change keeping in mind the changing societal needs.

5. Unsafe abortions are a critical issue affecting the reproductive and maternal health of women in India. Identify the reasons behind the same and suggest remedial measures as well. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

With Supreme court pronouncing liberal interpretations about the Medical Termination of Pregnancy act (MTP)

it is time to look at the unsafe abortions issue and wrap the issue up but.

Reasons behind unsafe abortions

- ① Lack of awareness about present laws of MTP
- ② Pre-marital pregnancies - social stigma attached
- ③ Sex-selective abortions - due to son preference - female infanticide
- ④ Issues in law → MTP allowed only in first 12 weeks of pregnancy, not after that - post 12 weeks only selected women (eg. victims of rape or child having chances of

Good introduction.

Part of the question has not been addressed. Use the data of MMR, IMR etc. to show that unsafe abortions are a critical issue.

Relevant points

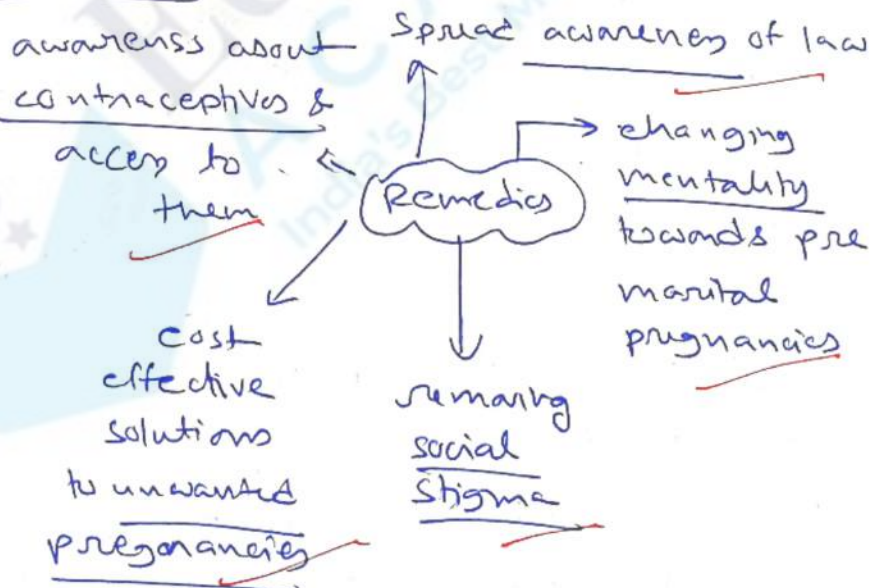
(deformities) are allowed with permission of medical board with 2 Medical practitioners

↳ others tend to go for unsafe abortions.

⑤ till now, law gave permission for termination only for married woman with consent of husband → Lack of woman's bodily autonomy & agency

↳ Now law is ^{extended} ~~changed~~ to ^{unmarried} woman as well.

Solutions

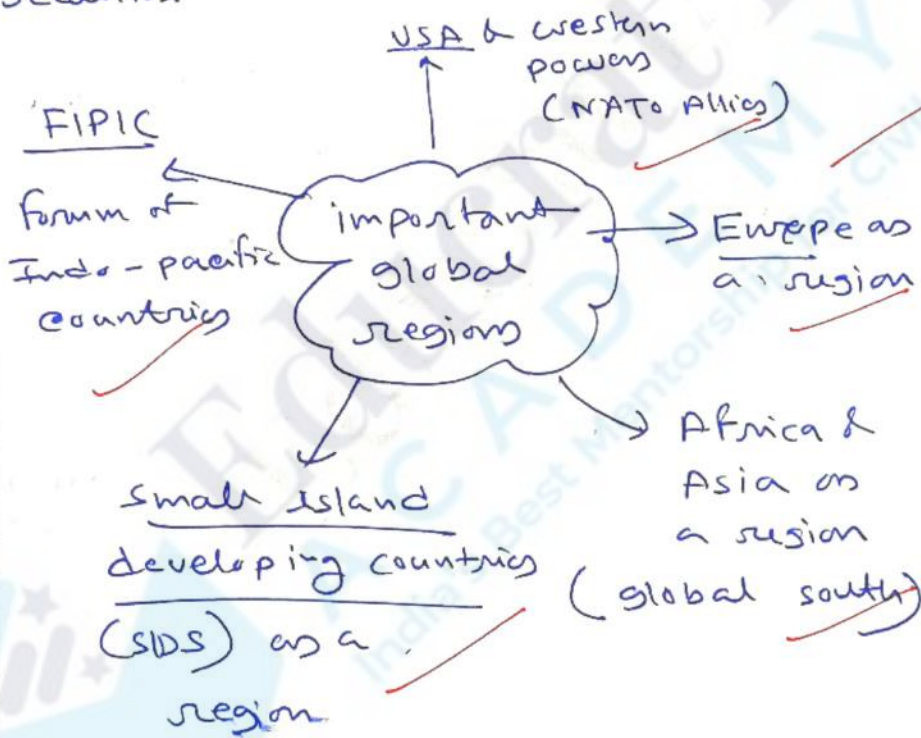


Can be concluded in a better way

Thus, unsafe abortions can be stopped with proper intervention.

6. Regionalisation is the key to sustainable future in the globalised world. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The changing geo political order is increasingly focusing towards global regions. es. Asia Pacific as a theatre of emerging geo-political realities.



Good introduction

Good depiction of regional forums

with the growing multipolarisation of world regionalism of ~~current~~ global order may be a necessary world order. However, Regionalism inside

Other key demand of question is unaddressed:
A country is growing sense of connection for region & not for country is harmful for overall growth of the Nation & also for national integrity & security.

This global regionalism might be helpful but regionalism inside a country is may be harmful.

(eg → North south divide
secluded North East from
mainland India → harmful)

7. While globalisation is allegedly responsible for human rights violations, it allows human rights movements to counter its excesses and negative effects. Elaborate with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Introduction is missing.



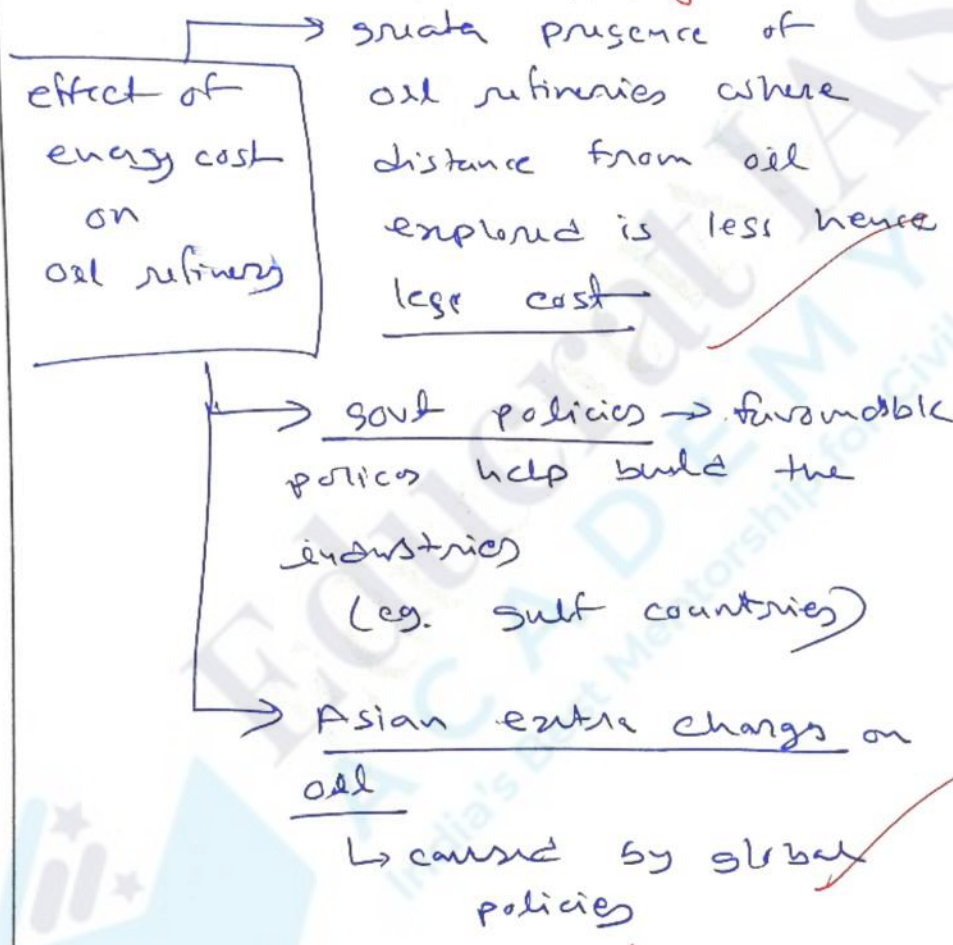
to make suitable legislations to address or atleast acknowledge these issues.

How Globalisation is responsible for human rights violation?

↓
This part is missing.

8. Energy costs and government policies have a significant impact on the location of oil refineries, which in affect the global oil industry.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Introduction is missing.



Please refer to the feedback given in previous test.

9. It's not just the geographical conditions that have led to recurring floods in Eastern India. Discuss and also suggest measures to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

10. Critically evaluate the various resources of the oceans which can be harnessed to meet the resource crisis in the world. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

11. Discuss the scientific and technological developments in ancient India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Ancient India has left proof of great scientific and technological advancements.

Good introduction.

Indus valley civilization

↳ terracotta figurines that ^{are} still intact

→ lost wax method of bronze sculpture (dancing girl of Mohenjodaro)

→ science of water & material was known to them

⊕ great bath & great granary of Mohenjodaro

→ city development (architectural knowledge)

⊕ roads cut at parallel and doors facing inward (sense of privacy)

It would be better to mention about the scientific and technological developments separately.

Mauvras

① science of sculpture → the lustre of bronze statues are still intact
→ high finishing in polish

eg- Didarganj Yakshini

② Architecture - pillars & capitals
are intact till today

eg. sarnath pillar & lion capital

③ scientific literature

- Patanjali's ~~sa~~

- ~~B.~~ Vatsyayan's kamasutra

- (knowledge about anatomy)

Guptas

① great architectural & sculptural
knowledge (Evolution of north Indian
temple architecture)

② scientific contribution

- Aryabhata's invention of zero

- Chanak samhita

- ~~Patan~~ Panini's Mahebhasya

③ South Indian Powers

① Cholas

→ great naval power

→ science of ship building

Pallavas

↳ knowledge of rock ~~cut~~ architecture

eg - Ratha temples at mahabalipuram

Rashtrakutas

↳ Ellora cave temples - excellence in architectural science

eg) Ravana sculpture of moving Kailasha

- column of paintings intact

Others

a) Ajanta & Elephanta ~~as~~ rock cut architectures

b) Hampi's musical pillars in temples - still an architectural wonder

c) Konarak & Modera Sun Mandira ~~stat~~ temples

↳ art & scientific precision

↳ in Modera, first sunray touches the deity on summer solstice

Thus, Ancient India showed great advancements in science & technology. It is our duty to protect these heritages.

You can use the key like :-

Knowledge of dentistry
Treatment of diseases (Acharvada)
Metallurgical Knowledge
Engineering advancement
Knowledge about property of metals (Lost wax technique)
Knowledge about scientific grain storage.

12. Examine the linkages between the nineteenth century's "Indian Renaissance" and the emergence of national identity. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Nineteenth century's Indian renaissance started with the social reforms that, with time led to emergence of national identity.

Indian Renaissance

Also, mention about the orthodoxy prevalent and how these initiatives led to the emergence of middle class intelligentsia.

- ① Brahmo samaj by Raja Ram Mohan Ray → fight against idolatry & propounded monotheism → ban on 'sati' custom
- ② Arya Samaj → Dayananda Saraswati's call - go back to Vedas
- ③ Henry Louis Vivian Derozio & young bengal Association → Radical ideas
- ④ Savitribai phule & Jyotiba Phule → worked for women education & upliftment of lower castes
- ⑤ Vidyaasagar & DK cmve → women education & widow remarriage

f) women associations → upliftment of women

g) Sri Narayan Guru → temple entry movement & self respect movement

h) Swami Vivekananda & Ramakrishna dev → Vedanta & liberal ideas of Hinduism

How these led to rise of Nationalism

① These reformist movements created sense of pride about own religion and practices among people — this invoked nationalism

② ^{on} opposite side, the efforts of English by banning sati or allowing widow remarriage felt like an intervention on the religious customs to orthodox people — this also helped in emergence of nationalism

Good points.

- Mention about the role of modern education
- Ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
- Awareness about the rights of people in liberal democracy

③ Educated leaders like Dattabhai
Narajji, Sokhli, R.C. Paltu
understood the nature of British rule — B. 'Drain of wealth', 'poverty &
un-British rule in India' → This
helped emergence of nationalism &
founding of Indian National
Congress which helped further

④ Integration of the country by
means of transport i.e. Railways,
postal system & Newspaper etc. &
other literary means helped
spread nationalism.

Thus, the Indian Renaissance
helped in emergence of national
identity.

13. Enumerate the factors driving feminization in agriculture and discuss its effects. Also, state the ways in which women can be empowered in this regard. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

There is growing trend of feminization of Agriculture i.e. involvement of ~~more~~ ^{more} females in agriculture related works. More than 60% labourers in agriculture are women (Economic Survey)

Good introduction

Factors for feminization of agriculture

- **Migration of men** to urban areas (In India, Agricultural households income is 10,200/month of which ~~only~~ 4000 comes from wages) (ES)

in search of Job opportunities.

- women involved in **allied activities** like milk-animal rearing etc

- **Fragmentation** of land holdings (less (84% land is less than 2 hectares))

- **less mechanisation** of agriculture (Need manual labour)

- **Other reason** → wage disparity for women in other unorganised sector make men to

opt for wage labouring in other sectors & women are left at home with dual burden of home & agricultural labour

Results - negatives

Absence of Land titles

- ① feminization of Agricultural work but not land rights
↳ leads to feminization of poverty
- ② Disguised unemployment of women
- ③ Less inclination towards farm mechanisation
- ④ women lack access to digital resources → less access to extension services → continuation of traditional method of agriculture
- ⑤ less use of technology in agriculture.
(eg. kisan drones etc)

Positive → sense of self worth & contribution towards economy
— Economic Independence

Empowerment of women in Agriculture

- ① feminization of land rights
- ② wage parity to agriculture labourers
- ③ capability building → by training & digital extension services
- ④ bank-sakhi, Stra, increased involvement of women in FPOs (farmer producer organisation)
- ⑤ women bank accounts (e.g. PM-JDY has 58% women accounts) to ensure self sufficiency
- ⑥ co-operative movements → like Amul to maximize women's involvement in allied activities

Thus, women can be empowered to reap the benefits of feminisation of agriculture.

Relevant points.

Can be concluded in a better way.

14. Discuss the numerous challenges faced by Divyangjans, i.e. Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in India. Also, mention the legislative provisions for Divyangjans and the initiatives taken by the government to uplift this section of the society. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Divyangjans i.e. PwDs constitute 6-8% of the population. But they face significant challenges in the society. *Good introduction.*

Challenges

① Access

Infrastructure

(Physical) → Public buildings & transports are not always PwD & Disabled friendly

② Shifting of former PM Manmohan Singh's seat wheelchair to last row of Rajya Sabha - even Parliament

Digital is not disabled friendly

Access to material in braille, audio-visual aids, Indian sign language etc

→ websites and applications are not always disabled friendly

Good points.

② Affordability & Availability → of wheelchairs, hearing aids, prosthetic limbs and other materials → poverty acts as a double burden on poor disabled persons.

③ Social awareness & sensitivity → of authorities, people and family members
eg - Dancer Sudha Chandran had to remove prosthetic leg to go through airport scanner

④ Services as a benefit and not as right

legislation

Reservation in Employment, Education.
Broadening the scope of disability.

Persons with Disabilities act ~~directs~~
directs to make provisions for disabled friendly social & public infrastructure (physical & digital)

fair points.
keep it short to do justice to other parts of the question.

You should also include some of the provisions

Initiatives

① Sugamya Bharat scheme

↳ Accessible infrastructure

② Awareness generation - sensitization

trainings of authorities, police etc

This should be mentioned in legislation.

③ Reservation in matters of public employment and education

④ Disabled friendly digital applications

eg) RBI's MANI App

Good points.

Way forward

↳ sensitization

↳ lead by example

(eg - Osmanabad SDO sat on floor to talk to disabled visitors)

Conclude appropriately.

↳ service as a matter of right

↳ faster completion of projects like Sugamya Bharat → set 100% completion in due time.

Thus disabled people can turn into an asset to the

state & participate equitably



15. As India transitions from a rural to an urban society, Tier 2 and 3 cities can become the driver of the country's economic growth. Discuss. Also, examine the key issues constraining the economic growth of these cities. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Tier 2 and tier 3 cities are cities with lesser people than a metropolitan eg. Tier 2 cities have population of 20,000 - 50,000. With rapid urbanisation and increased pollution, congestion & transport issues in tier I cities, these are coming up as driver of country's economic growth.

Good introduction

Drivers of economic growth - opportunities

A) Economic

① smaller industries in Tier-2 & tier-3 cities (Job to people)

② less cost of living

↳ increased savings & investment

③ less pollution

↳ better health condition

↳ less out of pocket expenditure on health

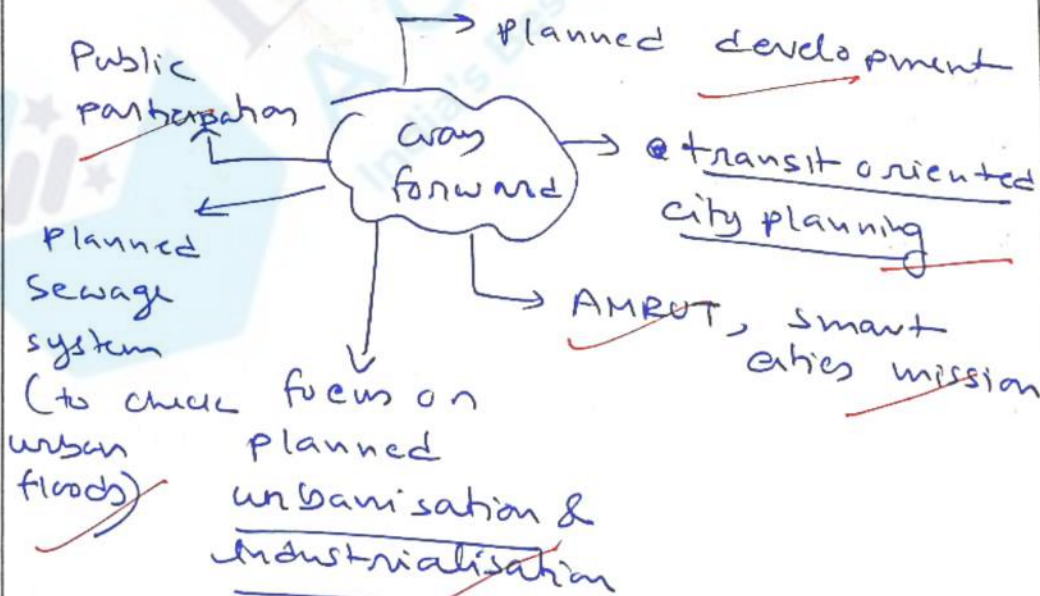
Relevant points

- ④ Improved female participation
↳ in education & economy
(near to house - less restrictions)
- ⑤ peripheral services like app based services
cabs, house cleaning, food delivery etc
↳ improvement of sig economy
in tier-2 & tier 3 cities
- ⑥ Dispersed storage & improved logistics
of e-commerce & quick commerce services
↳ improved economic conditions
↳ more jobs
- Social**
- ① Involvement of women
↳ self worth
↳ self sufficiency
- ② lessen time to travel to work
↳ better family bonding
- ③ social structures relatively intact
→ halts negative effects of globalisation
- Location of MSMEs*
Emerging as Towns of Excellence for exports
Drivers of growth through one District product

Key issues of growth

- ① Infrastructure → Roads, highways
- ② Lack of housing of immigrants
↳ slum-dwelling
- ③ Lack of investment & policy uncertainty
- ④ Pollution & environmental issues
↳ land encroachment & water bodies reclamation etc
↳ may turn tier-2 & 3 cities to next level tier-1 cities - polluted & congested.

Please, Plan your space utilisation

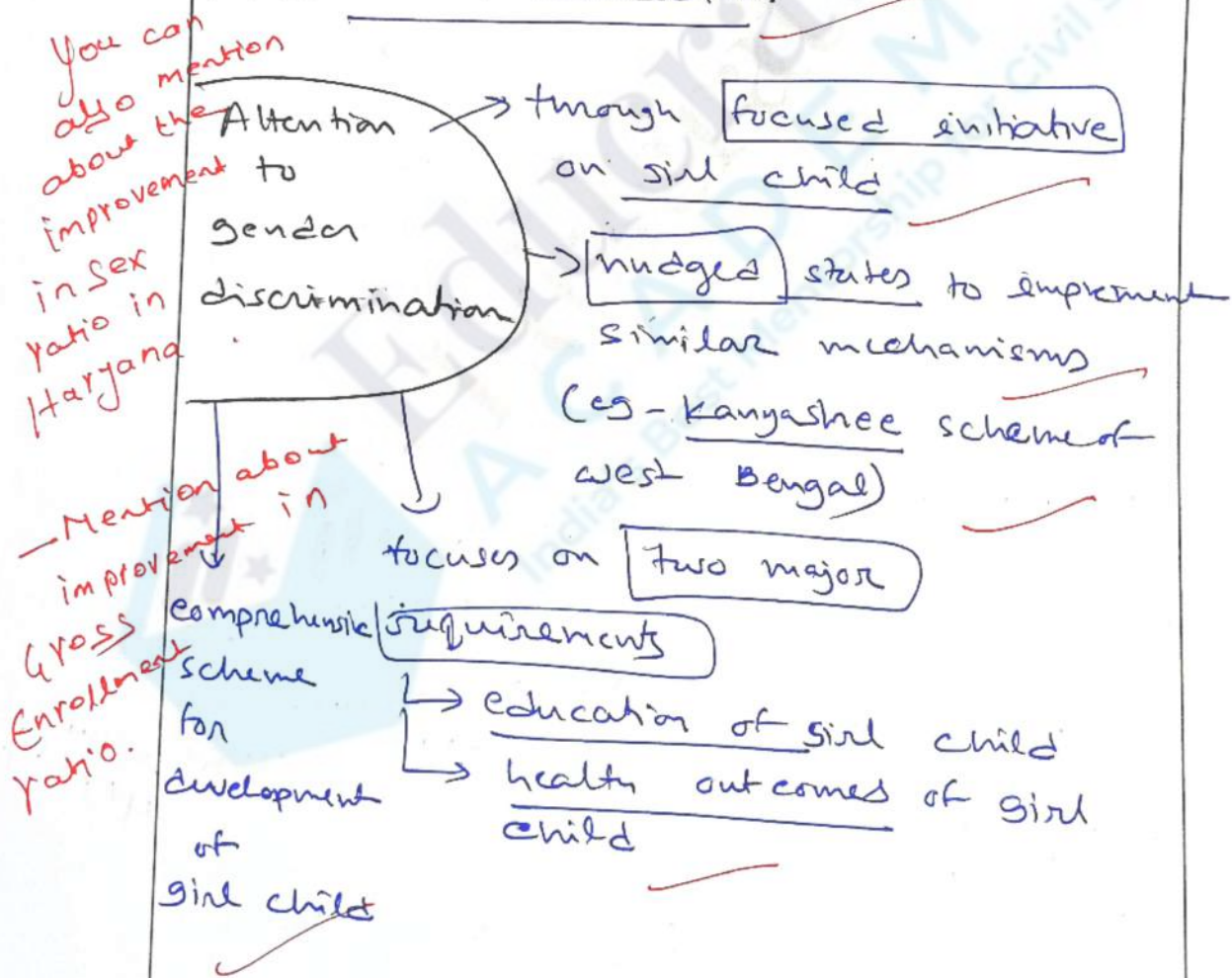


Conclude appropriately.

Thus, tier-2 & 3 cities can truly help in urban building & economic advancement.

16. Though the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme has given much-needed attention to gender discrimination, it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' is a flagship scheme of ~~Ministry~~ Ministry of women & child welfare to improve the life expectancy at birth, and foster women education.



Associated schemes

Sukanya Samridhi yojana - savings for girl child's education & marriage.

Failure to yield desired results due to-

implementation

- ① inclusion-exclusion errors
- ② siphoning of funds (corruption)
- ③ non inclusion of all due to other structural issues of similar nature
- ④ operation in silos - not integrated with other women centric schemes

These are general points for any scheme. Try to be specific.

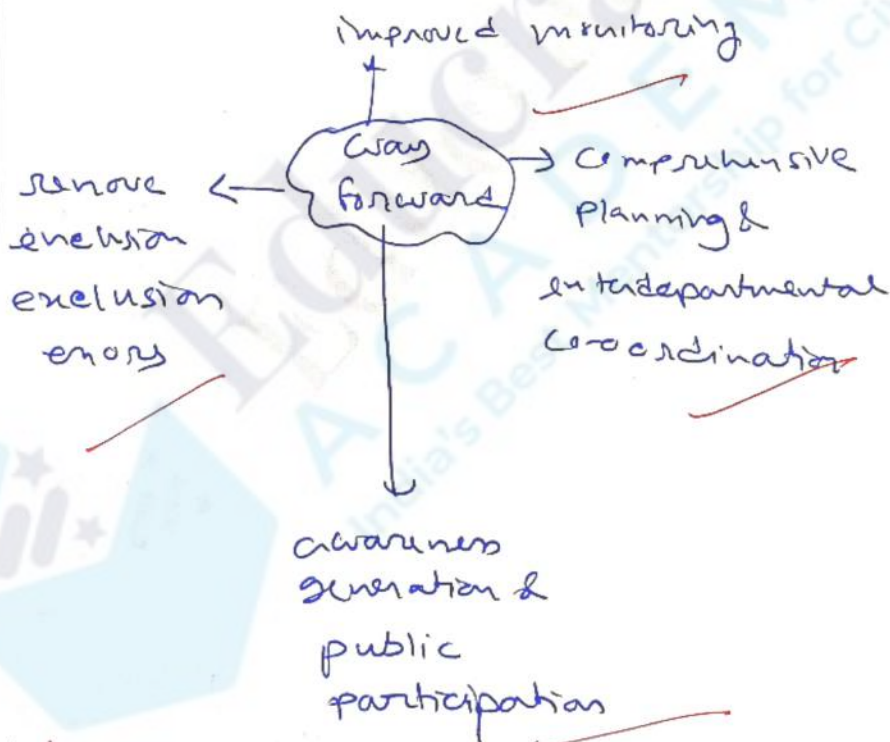
monitoring

- ① CAR Report
→ most funds are spent in advertisement and not in desired sections
- ② lack of monitoring and co-ordination
- ③ Need of public awareness, participation, social audit

This should
be mentioned
in the
1st part
of answer

However, the scheme has successfully
increased the girl child enrollment
ratio in schools (100% in primary
level)

→ awareness generated on opportunities
& livelihood options of educated
girl child.

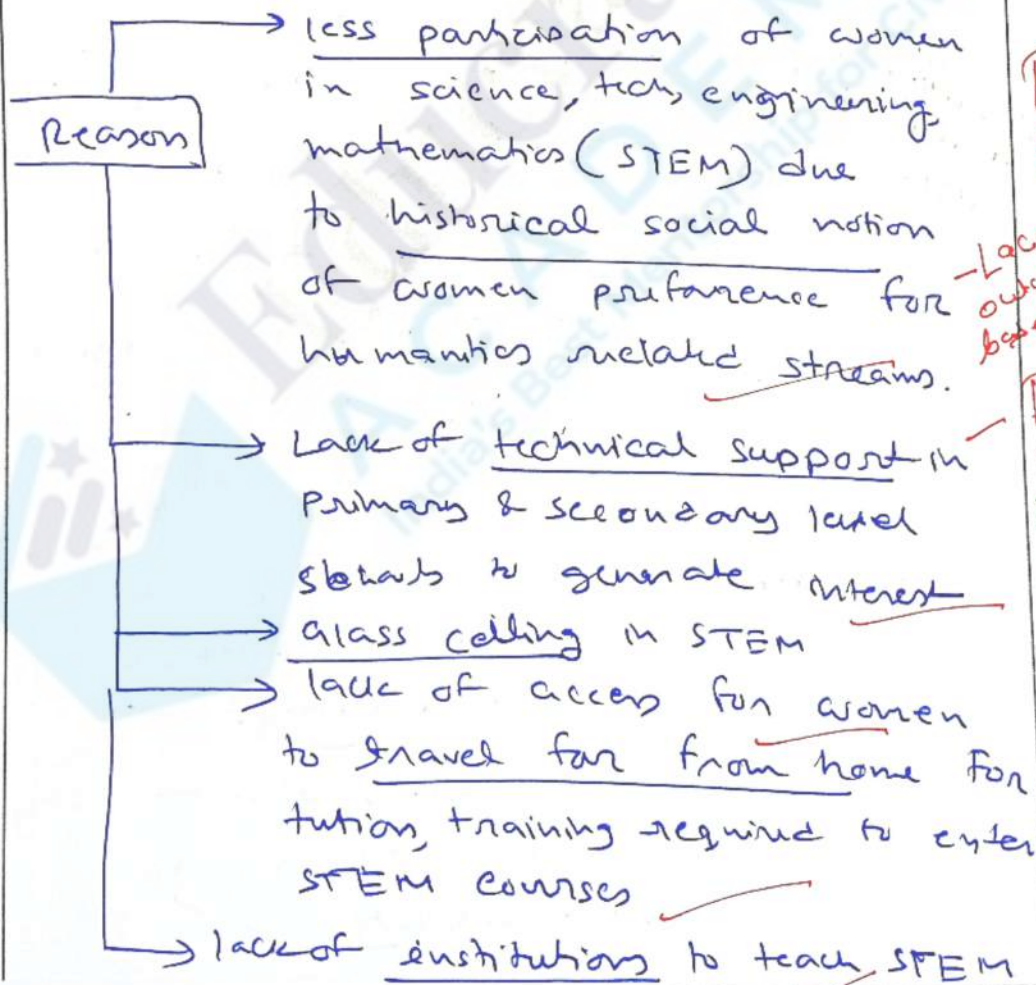


Good
conclusion

Thus, BBP scheme has achieved
its intended objectives to some extent.
It cannot be called a failure, however,
more efforts are needed for optimal ~~with~~ participation
of women in society & economy.

17. To bridge the gender gap and improve the future of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), a multi-stakeholder approach is required. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

STEM field has ~~seen~~ experienced significant gender gap with only 28% women participation. There is need of multi stakeholder approach to address this.



Good introduction

Relevant points.

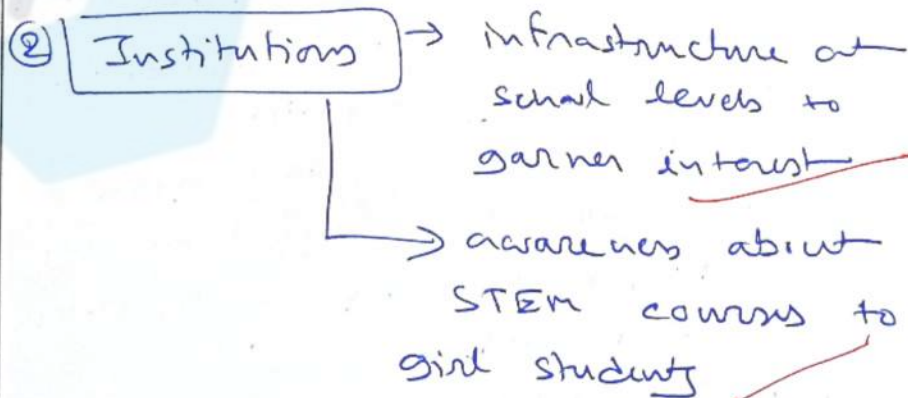
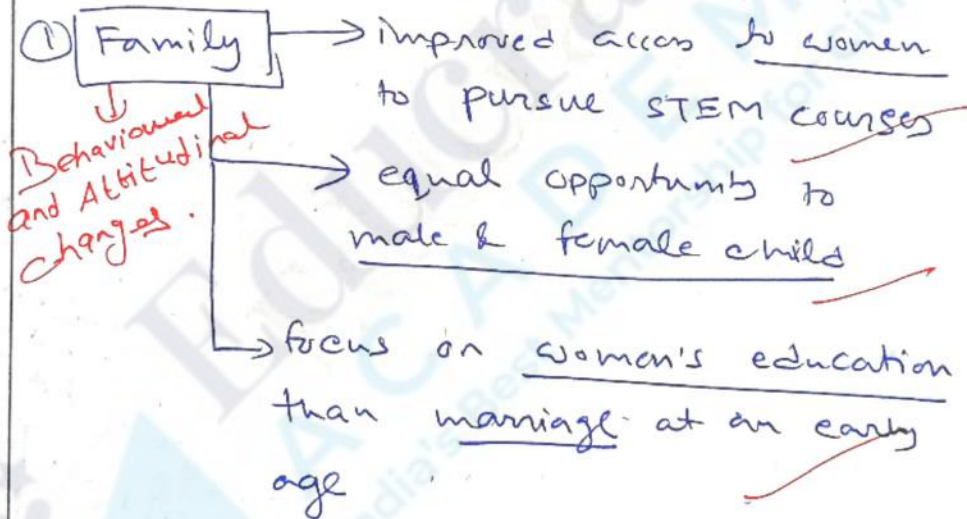
-Lack of outcome based courses.

-Inequality in payments in related jobs.

Some points
seems to be
repetitive

- lack of seats in STEM
- Patriarchal nature of society focusing more on male child's education
- cost of STEM courses (eg lab fees etc)
- Dual burden of family & career on women

Multi stakeholder approach - the need



→ promote examples of famous women in STEM (e.g. Kalpana Chawla, Shakuntala Devi) Good example.

Industry

→ address gender pay gap

→ include women in workforce

→ provide safety, security, promotional aspects for women in STEM (crack the glass ceiling)

Government

→ encourage women participation in STEM

→ proposal of increased time limit for PhD completion to women conditions etc

→ multiple entry exit flexibility

futuristic
written
conclusion
you can
use
SDG,

Thus, by multi stakeholder approach participation of women can be increased in STEM.

18. In India, the rate of growth of elderly population in 2011-21 was about three times the rate of growth of the general population. In this context, discuss why policies for the elderly are a crucial aspect for India's overall development. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

With the given rate of growing elderly population, it is crucial to plan for policies focused on elderly

You can use data in introduction.

patterns

- ① feminization of old age
- ② smalisation of old age
- ③ increased digital divide
- ④ lack of support → financial
→ emotional
- ⑤ seclusion - lonely elderly
- ⑥ South India aging faster than North India → old age population in south India is more

Relevant points.

↳ due to increased life expectancy
↳ demographic characteristics

Need of policies for elderly

① so that they are treated as assets and not liabilities to the society.

② silver economy (focus on old age specific economy)

→ leverage needs of elderly to create investment plans, apps etc
(eg - PM - Vayo Samman Yojana)

Relevant points:
- Financial independence
- Retirement plans
- Insurance facilities

→ plan geriatric care

→ increase medical seats in hospital & colleges regarding geriatrics

→ Accessible buildings for elderly & public spaces

→ Accessible digital applications for elderly.

→ plan geriatric care economy

→ leverage ensure care of elderly through

schemes & legislations

steps taken

Relevant
points

- ① SAGE portal
- ② NGOs working for elderly care
- ③ legislations for mandatory care of elderly
(eg. Bombay the order to take care of old parents)
- ④ Digital banking & investment options
(Door-banking facilities to elderly)

Good
Conclusion

Thus, by various measures we should ensure that elderly population is able to participate fully in the society. With a projection that by 2040s, India will have more older people than working age population, it is right time to start planning & device solutions for that.

19. The de-oxygenation of oceans is one of the most detrimental effects of anthropogenic activities, however it is under-reported. Identify the factors behind it and mention its socio-economic and environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

De-oxygenation of oceans are caused by several anthropogenic activities. It happens specially by the method of eutrophication.

you can introduce by defining De-oxygenation

In this part mention how de-oxygenation is detrimental

Process

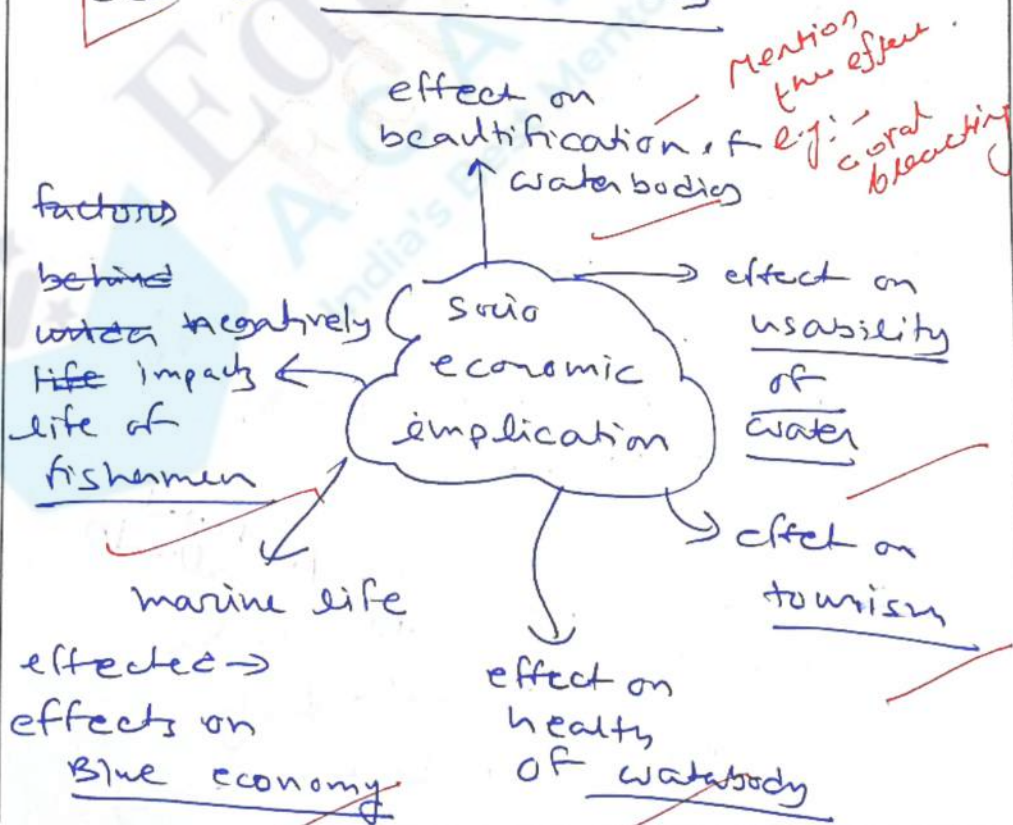
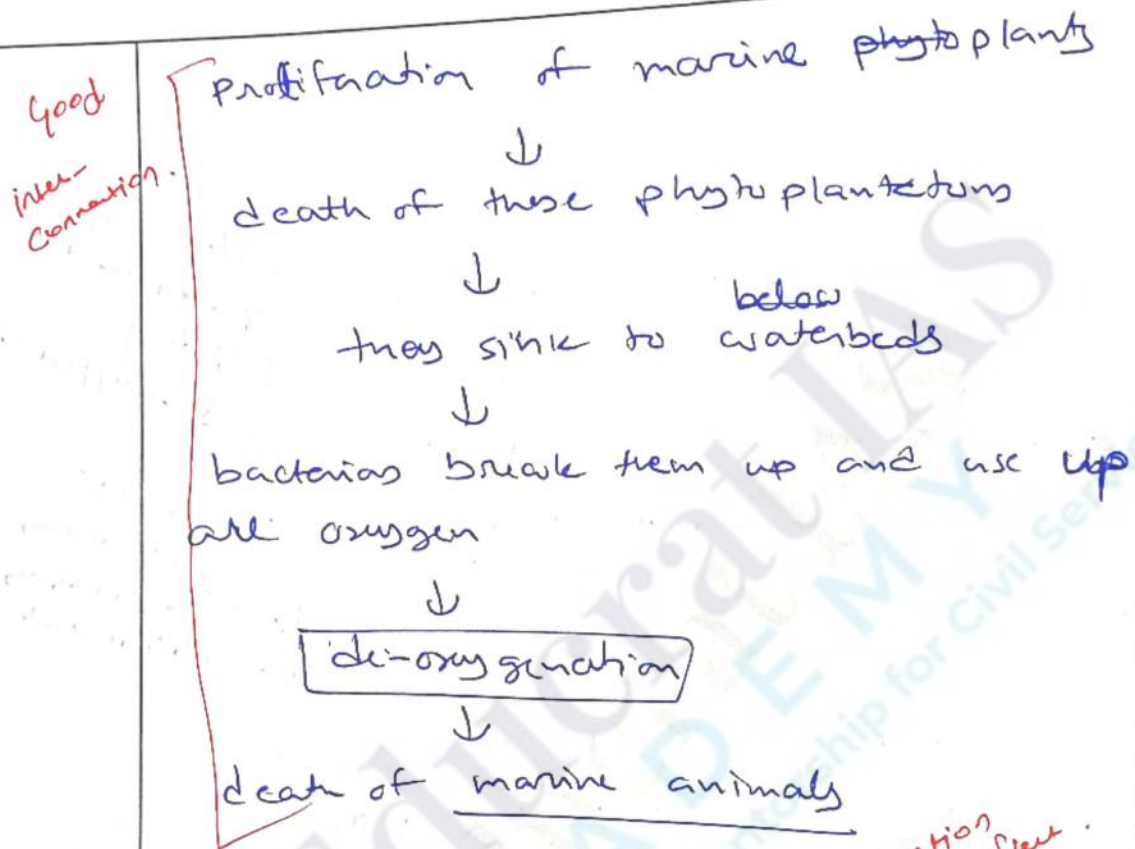
① Industrial waste released to water bodies without treating → pollutes water.

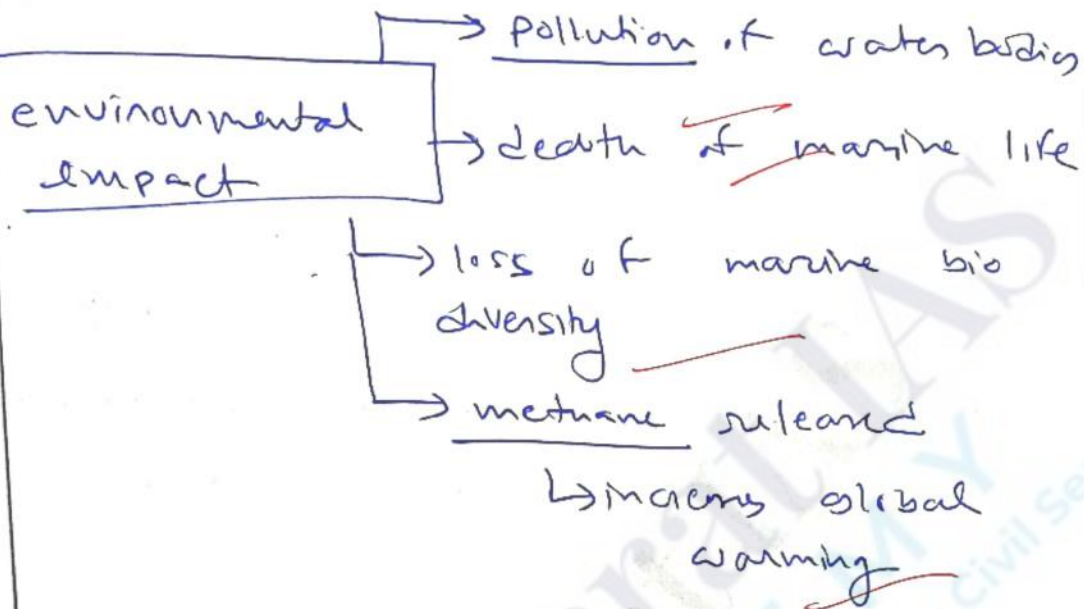
② Agricultural fe-water leached into water bodies.

↓
growth of marine phytoplankton & other organism

↓
Sunlight cannot reach to the bottom of the water body (creating large benthic zone)

Reduced albedo





Good conclusion

This deoxygenation of water bodies hampers socio-economic & environmental. proper monitoring, effective implementation of available legislations is ~~key~~ key

to address this issue.

Mention about SDG 14 - Life below water.

20. Evaluate the role of deserts and their geographical features such as sand dunes and salt pans on the climate and ecosystem of the regions they occupy and their impact on human settlements and trade.
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Role Deserts are areas with less rainfall and hence are generally covered with sands. They play important role in human settlement, trade, etc

Good depiction.

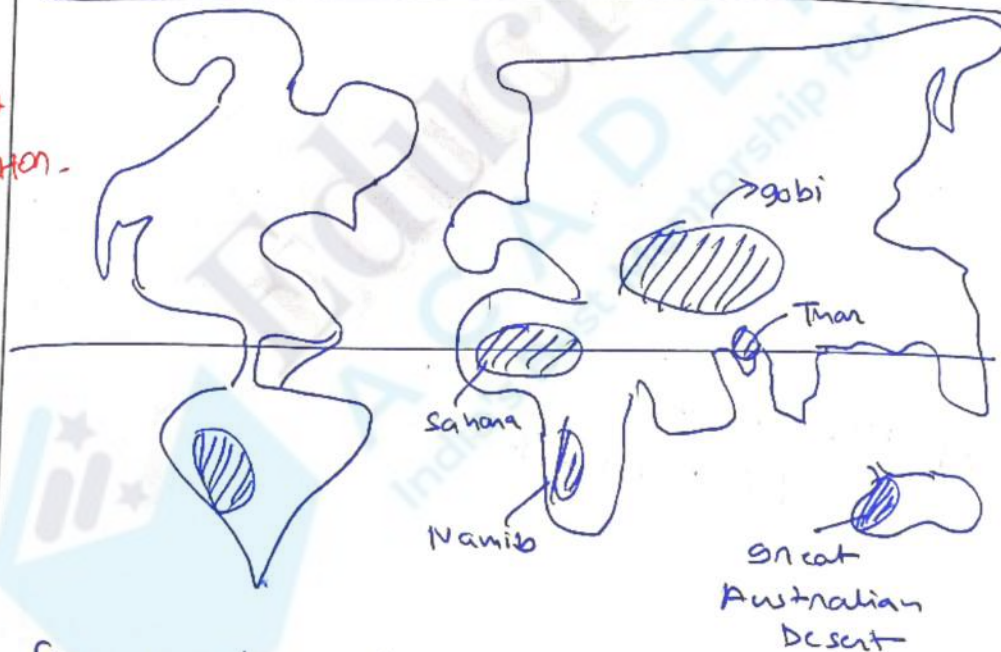


Fig: Location of great deserts of the world

Features

salt dunes & salt panes:

↳ built by
collection of
sands due to
wind at a place



fig. sand dune

salt panes are
relief feature when
all the water is
evaporated & only
salt is left behind
creating mostly
white salt laden
regions near rivers
on lands.

effect on climate

↳ special vegetation → thorny

↳ special weather patterns

↳ extreme hot during summers &
cold during winters

↳ climatic conditions → extreme
climate

↳ generally without ^{tall} ~~long~~ trees -
hence allows wind to pass to
nearby areas.

↳ mostly formed on west of the

High
Diurnal
temperature
range.

continents due to cold waves ocean currents & wind patterns

Impact on human settlement

→ mineral rich

↓
culture

specific dressing & cuisine

(eg. use of shawl to stay cool, use of turban on head covering)

e.g. Rajasthan in India

↓
tourism

(as a source of livelihood)

↓
Jaipur in Thar Desert Region

↓
camels &

different kinds of

animals

(for transport, milching)

(comparatively easier to explore due to

lack of human settlement)

(eg. African deserts hold treasures of gold & diamond)

Can be concluded in a better way.

Thus, deserts hold special significance in human economy & climate

(Make use of UNCCD)