

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q7(b)

Evaluate the nature and scope of anthropogenic influence on Climate in India and also analyze the environmental movements arising out of it.

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2020 · Sociology GS 2 · 15 marks · Social Movements in Modern India

Social Movements in Modern India: Peasants and farmers movements; Women's movement; Backward classes and Dalit movement; Environmental movements; Ethnicity and Identity movements.

Core demand of the question

- Evaluate the nature and scope of anthropogenic influence on Climate in India and also analyze the environmental movements arising out of it

Revision summary

Indian climate forcing comes from coal, cities, forest loss and intensive farming.

- **Harms are class-skewed:** slums, rainfed farms, Himalayan and coastal poor.

Chipko, Narmada and Ghats movements tied ecology to livelihood and displacement.

Urban air and fisher struggles are newer fronts.

Movements reshape law and delay projects more than they end the growth path.

Introduction

Anthropogenic influence on India's climate is the human forcing of heat, rain, and disaster through fuels, forests, and cities. Environmental movements arise where that forcing is lived as lost land, drowned village, or poisoned air.

Body

Nature and scope of influence

- Coal, vehicles, and industry emit the greenhouse load of a mixed-economy growth path.
- Green-cover loss in mines, hills, and cities cuts carbon sinks and raises local heat.
- Monsoon disruption, Himalayan ice loss, cyclones, and urban floods are the scoped harms, class-skewed in slums and rainfed farms.
- **Agriculture both suffers and contributes:** methane, **residue burning**, and water-intensive MSP rice.

Movements arising

- **Chipko** and later forest movements tied canopy to livelihood, often with women's leadership against a commercial forest.
- Narmada Bachao Andolan made dam displacement the public face of planned climate-and-water violence on Adivasis.
- Silent Valley and Western Ghats struggles scoped biodiversity against power projects.

- Urban anti-pollution and anti-eviction groups, plus coastal fisher movements, are newer climate-adjacent publics.
- Media opportunity structures scale these fights; causes remain land and breath, not the studio.

Evaluation

- Movements have delayed projects, written **FRA**-type claims, and changed environmental law talk.
- They rarely stop the national coal-and-concrete path. Class and federal bargains still decide the stack.

Link

- Anthropogenic climate in India is a development-planning issue that environmental movements translate into justice.

Flow diagram

Fuels forests cities -> Climate harm
Climate harm -> Chipko Narmada urban air
Chipko Narmada urban air -> Justice claims FRA law

Conclusion

- **Human influence on Indian climate is wide:** energy, deforestation, cities, and farm water. Environmental movements from **Chipko** to Narmada and urban clean-air fights arise from that influence as lived dispossession. They civilise the plan; they have not yet rerouted it.

Facts & figures

Chipko

Himalayan forest protection with strong women's participation.

NBA / Narmada

Anti-dam movement that nationalised Adivasi displacement.

Residue burning

Agrarian practice with urban air and climate links in the north-west.

FRA

A legal outcome in the lineage of forest-based environmental justice.

WRAP Exams · Write. Read. Analyse. Practice. · <https://wrapexams.com/upsc/mains-answers/sociology-gs-2/2020/evaluate-the-nature-and-scope-of-anthropogenic-influence-on-climate-in-india-and-also-analyze-the-environmental-movements-arising-out-of-it/> · ask@wrapexams.com · wrapexams.com