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Q.1 नगरीकरण के तत्त्वों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि ने हड़प्पा सभ्यता की स्थायी सफलता और दीर्घायु में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Highlighting the elements of urbanization discuss how agriculture played a pivotal role in the enduring success and longevity of the Harappan Civilization. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans.

Harappan civilization is considered as one of the oldest civilization in the world (2500-1500 BCE). Also known as Indus-Saraswati civilization, it was centred around these two rivers.

Elements of urbanisation in Harappan culture

① Proper city planning

↳ city divided into 2 elevations

↳ rectangular houses, streets crossing at 90°

↳ proper drainage system

↳ use of burnt bricks

② water management

↳ well in houses (Mohenjodaro)

↳ a common water storage (Harappa)

③ Great Bath of Mohenjodaro

↳ for collective/festival use

Agriculture: pivotal role in success and longevity of Harappan civilization

- ① Agriculture allowed harappans to settle → unlike early wanderers
- ② Storage of grains, came in handy at the times of famine or other crisis.
- ③ Trade of agricultural produce generated prosperity for harappans
- ④ Ploughing techniques increased agricultural productivity
→ evidences in Kalibangan
- ⑤ Agricultural practices provided superiority to harappans over their contemporaries
→ Chalcolithic culture in Shan-Shan

Therefore agriculture remained central to the life of harappans, providing them prosperity and longevity.

Q.2

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन ने राष्ट्र की आत्मा को जागृत किया और स्वतंत्रता के एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण में विभिन्न वर्गों को एक साथ लाया। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Quit India Movement marked the awakening of the nation's soul and brought diverse sections together in a unified vision of Independence. Discuss (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans Quit India movement (1942)
was launched in the wake of failure
of Cripps mission sent by British
government. It was a unified attempt
by all sections of Indian society, that
forced Britishers to leave India.

Quit India movement: marked the awakening
of the nation's soul

① World war - II, had broke the economic
backbone of society.

↳ Quit India offered a remedy
to this problem by forcing British out.

② Efforts of Gandhiji, had brought
Britishers from denial mode (in round
table conference) to conciliatory mode

↳ Masses were convinced about
utility of these methods.

- ③ Arrest of leaders even before the launch of movement further pushed people.

Quit India movement: brought diverse sections together

- ① Women participated in large numbers
 ↳ Aruna Asaf Ali, hoisted flag in Cravalia tank maidan

- ② Underground activities, in face of british suppression were carried out
 ↳ underground radio by Usha Mehta

- ③ Industrial class put its weight behind the movement
 ↳ Jamnadal Bajaj → supported this movement

- ④ Support from overseas
 from India house in London, San Francisco etc.

- ⑤ Muslims → majority of muslim leaders, except muslim league supported the movement.

The combined efforts of 30 cr Indians brough the british indian govt. on its knees.

Q.3

एशिया एवं अफ्रीका में उपनिवेशवाद से मुक्ति की प्रक्रिया को तीव्र करने में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Analyze the impact of World War II in accelerating the process of decolonization in Asia and Africa.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Ans

World War II was a watershed event in catalysing the independence of colonies in several continents including Asia and Africa.

Impact of WW-II → decolonization

① Poor financial conditions of Europe
↳ not able to maintain large armies and administration in colonies.

② Post war treaties
↳ colonizers on the losing side had to give up their colonies

~~eg~~ JAPAN under 1945 treaty.

③ Independence movements gaining momentum

~~eg~~ In Ghana and India

④ Role of International Institutions

~~eg~~ NAM accelerated the process

of decolonization by pressurizing imperial powers -

⑤ New world order

↳ New superpowers such as -
USA, USSR were against colonization.

⑥ Institutions such as UN

↳ adopted resolution to
help the decolonization process.

However, on one hand there was de-industrialisation colonisation, but on the other hand started neo-colonization which included:

① Tied aids to 3rd world countries

↳ perpetuating dependencies

eg PL-480 scheme of USA

② Economic resources → acquisition
by superpowers.

This process of neo-colonization has resulted in severe inequalities today.

Q.4 अवसादी चट्टानों के विभिन्न प्रकार और उनकी निर्माण प्रक्रियाओं पर चर्चा करें। अवसादी चट्टानों का आर्थिक महत्व क्या है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the various types of sedimentary rocks and their formation processes. What is the economic significance of sedimentary rocks? (10 marks, 150 words)

(Ans)

Primary rocks / Igneous rocks are made up of cooled lava. When these rocks go through the ecological processes, sedimentary rocks are formed.

Formation processes of sedimentary rocks

① Weathering process

↳ due to ecological factors such as - rain, sunlight, ice, wind etc., primary rock goes through following process

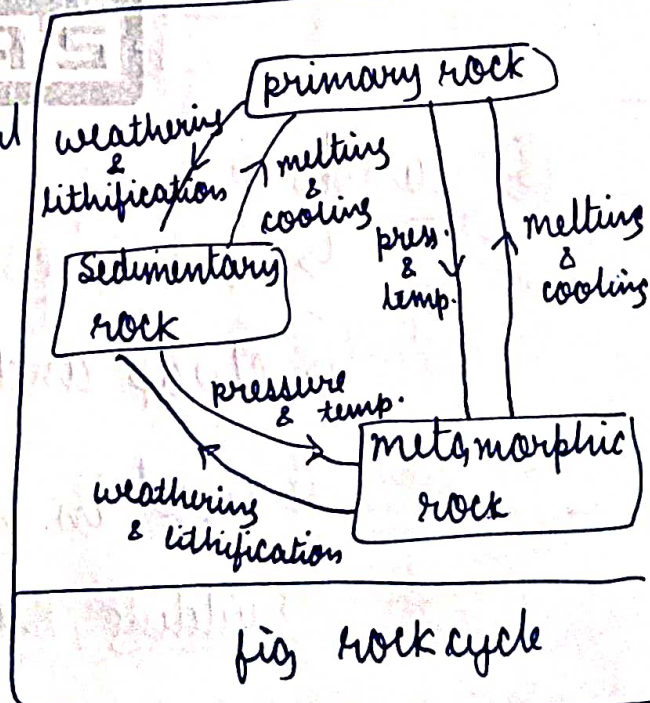
i) erosion

ii) transportation

iii) lithification (consolidation of eroded material)

↳ thus forming sedimentary rock

eg limestone, coal etc.



Economic significance of sedimentary rocks

① coal :- used as a fuel

↳ valued in market $\sim 5000\text{₹/ton}$

↳ useful for energy security

↳ used in thermal power plant,
steel industry etc.

② Limestone

↳ used in cement industry

↳ Indian states such as $\rightarrow$
Chhattisgarh, MP are leading
producers

③ Sandstone

↳ used in construction industry

↳ cheap and durable

↳ used in new parliament
building, Ram temple etc.

Therefore these sedimentary rocks
have significant economic value. India
is rich in coal, sandstone. We can use these
natural resources sustainably, for our 2047 Viksit Bharat

Q.5 प्रतिचक्रवाती परिसंचरण की विशेषताएं क्या हैं और वे भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप पर मौसम के प्रतिरूप को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What are the characteristics of anticyclonic circulations, and how do they influence weather patterns over the Indian subcontinent? (10 marks, 150 words)

Anticyclonic circulations are high pressure systems unlike cyclone (low pressure). ~~that~~ These systems cause stability in atmosphere.

characteristics of anticyclonic circulation

① High pressure system
↳ divergence of air from this point in all direction.

② stable atmosphere
↳ no rain, winds etc.

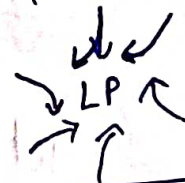
③ cyclic rotation in northern hemisphere → due to Coriolis force

④ more common compared to anticyclone

⑤ More common in northern hemisphere compared to southern hemisphere

↳ due to availability of land mass.

cyclonic circulation
(north hemisphere)



anticyclonic
circulation
(north hemisphere)

Anticyclonic circulation : impact on weather patterns over Indian sub-continent

① Stable weather

↳ due to high pressure systems, no rain, high velocity winds etc.

② Increased temperature

↳ due to reduction in convective patterns

③ More pollution

↳ as pollution does not get scattered with wind

↳ Mumbai, 2023

④ Anticyclonic circulation indicate weather is more predictable.

Therefore, using the knowledge of Anticyclonic circulations we can make IMD's weather forecasts more predictable and useful for common citizens.

Q.6 प्रवाल विरंजन क्या है और इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं? साथ ही, प्रवाल भित्ति के संरक्षण में समुद्री संरक्षित क्षेत्रों (एम पी ए) की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What is coral bleaching, and what are its main causes? Also, evaluate the role of marine protected areas (MPAs) in the conservation of coral reefs. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans

Corals, also known as rainforest of oceans (as they occupy just 0.2% of oceans → supports 25% of biodiversity) are under grave danger, due to episodes of coral bleaching.

Coral Bleaching

↳ It refers to a situation, where coral reefs, known for their vivid colors, lose the colors.

Main causes of coral Bleaching

① Global warming

↳ Corals can survive upto 27°C temperature.

↳ Rising seawater temperature causes zooxanthellae to leave the symbiotic relationship with polyps.

① Ocean acidification

↳ Rising HCO_3^- concentration is dangerous for corals.

② Pollution and cyanid fishing

↳ causing permanent damage to corals → resulting in bleaching.

④ Unsustainable fishing practices

eg Bottom trawling

Role of marine protected areas in conservation of coral reefs

① Prevents unsustainable human practices.

② Takes pro-active measures for any damage control.

③ Use of modern technology such as 'artificial reefing' for their preservation.

④ Generate awareness among people.

Therefore coral preservation will help us in achieving SDG-13 life below water.

Q.7 क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक एकीकरण एवं विकास को बढ़ावा देने में आर्थिक गलियारों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। चेन्नई-बेंगलुरु औद्योगिक गलियारा (सी बी आई सी) जैसी परियोजनाएं भारत की व्यापक आर्थिक विकास रणनीतियों के साथ किस प्रकार संरेखित हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Discuss the role of economic corridors in fostering regional economic integration and development. How do projects like the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC) align with India's broader economic growth strategies?

(10 marks, 150 words)

(Ans)

Economic corridors refer to dedicated high speed transportation routes that help industries to grow.

Role of economic corridors in fostering regional economic integration and development

- ① Connects different regions by ease of transport
- ② Balance regional development
 - ↳ Industries can be developed in tier-II, tier-III cities.
- ③ Local economic growth
 - ↳ Infrastructure development as a part of these corridors
- ④ Trickle down effects
 - ↳ This leads to better education, healthcare and other necessary services.

Projects like CBC aligning with India's
broader economic growth strategies

① Inclusive growth

↳ ensuring balanced regional
development

↳ following the maxim of
'leaving no one behind'

② \$5 trillion economy by 2028

↳ by enhancing production
capacity.

↳ utilizing local resources

③ Economic growth → employment
generation

↳ thus capacity building
among youth.

④ Export orientedness

↳ by integrating the supply
chain all over the country.

Thereby such projects will ensure
India's dream of developed India by 2047

Q.8 जेंडर फ्लूइड पहचान क्या है, तथा स्त्रोत समुदाय को पूर्ण सामाजिक समावेशन और समानता प्राप्त करने में किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

What is gender fluid identity, and what are the LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges to full societal inclusion and equal treatment? (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans

In NALSA judgement supreme court recognised the 3rd gender status to transgender community. This led to debates and discussion on gender fluid identity.

What is gender fluid identity

Broadly it means that gender assigned to a person ^{at birth} may not be his/her/its true identity.

Additionally throughout life, gender may change i.e. A person recognising himself male today, may not feel so tomorrow.

eg → IRS Anusuya, Hyderabad changed his gender.

LGBTQ community's ongoing challenges to full societal integration and equal treatment

① Social stereotypes → humiliated and mislead like or by calling names.

↳ stereotypical depictions in mass media.

② Lack of skills + poverty

↳ Due to lack of education, they are forced into abject poverty.
↳ forced to live on alms.

③ Denial of inheritance

↳ Due to their 'unconventional' gender, often families throw them out of inheritance.

④ High crime against LGBTQ

↳ human trafficking, sex abuse are common.

Steps taken by govt.

① Transgender protection act, 2021

↳ offences against transgender clearly defined.

② efforts to bring them in formal education, jobs etc.

Third gender must not be treated as third class citizens - Supreme Court

Q.9 क्षेत्रीय और राष्ट्रीय पहचानों के मध्य का अंतर्संबंध किस प्रकार क्षेत्रवादी भावनाओं के उद्भव को बढ़ावा देता है? हम क्षेत्रीय पहचान को व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पहचान के साथ किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How does the interplay between regional and national identities fuel the emergence of regionalistic sentiments? How can we balance regional identities with broader national identity?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Ans

Regionalism refers to feeling of superiority based on regional identity and treating other regional people unfairly. eg 'Maratha Manus' in Maharashtra

Interplay between regional and national identities → emergence of regionalistic sentiments

① Feeling that loyalty to regional identity is superior to national identity.

eg Kashmir having separate flag (now discarded)

② Economic fears that people from other region can usurp our resources

eg violence against UP/Bihar migrants in Maharashtra.

③ Notion of ethnic nationalism

↳ leading to regionalism

eg Karnataka signboard controversy

Balancing regional identity with national identity

① Constitutional morality

↳ It guides the spirit of National unity much above regionalism

eg organising Samvidhan diwas
(26 november)

② Awareness generation

↳ Migration from populous states is better for these states own economy.

eg Bengaluru benefits from talent of all Indians.

③ strict action against hate mongering

↳ to set a precedence that regionalism weakens national unity.

④ Promotion of nationalism and unity in educational institutes

Therefore, by using above suggestions we can ensure 'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat'

Q.10 विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक प्रथाएँ और परंपराएँ "विविधता में एकता" के विचार में किस प्रकार योगदान देती हैं? अपनी चर्चा के समर्थन में उदाहरण दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

How do various cultural practices and traditions contribute to the idea of "Unity in Diversity"? Provide examples to support your argument. (10 marks, 150 words)

Ans)

Winston Churchill

famously said - 'India is no more a country than equator'

However using our principles and values of tolerance, non-violence, humility, India has not only been a successful democracy but also took over UK as 5th largest economy.

Cultural practices and traditions:
contribute to 'Unity in Diversity'

① Respect for elders → whether muslim, or hindu or sikh or cristian we all respect elders in families, teachers in schools etc.

② Family as an institution

↳ Indians of all region, religion, put family on top priority.

② Religionism

↳ may be towards different gods, but majority are believers

↳ few research survey found out 97% of Indians considered Gangagaal sacred.

④ Living in harmony with nature

↳ Indians respect nature

↳ Tribals → Sarna groves

Hindu → Amla Tree / Gobardhan

⑤ Respect for constitution

↳ Indians believe in effectiveness of constitution to resolve issues.

↳ > 4.4 Cr with judiciary

⑥ Bride in our culture

↳ each ethnic group has its history, glorified.

Therefore the concept of 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat' is helpful to bring unity among Indians.

Q.11 बौद्ध वास्तुकला और संस्कृति के संदर्भ में स्तूप कला का क्या महत्त्व है? इसके विभिन्न तत्वों तथा प्रतीकवाद और बौद्ध मान्यताओं को बढावा देने में उनकी भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the significance of Stupa art in the context of Buddhist architecture and culture? Discuss its various elements and symbolism and their role in conveying Buddhist beliefs. (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

Stupa art in Buddhism
is a symbolic art form depicting Buddha's life and messages. Prominent stupas are - Sanchi Stupa (MP)

Significance of Stupa art : Buddhist architecture and culture

① Stupas contain Buddha's relics

↳ divided into many parts by Ashoka

↳ upto 84000 stupas

② Stupas are considered pious in Buddhism.

↳ can help devotee in attaining Nirvana

③ Pradakshinapath → upper and lower for hinayanis and mahayanis

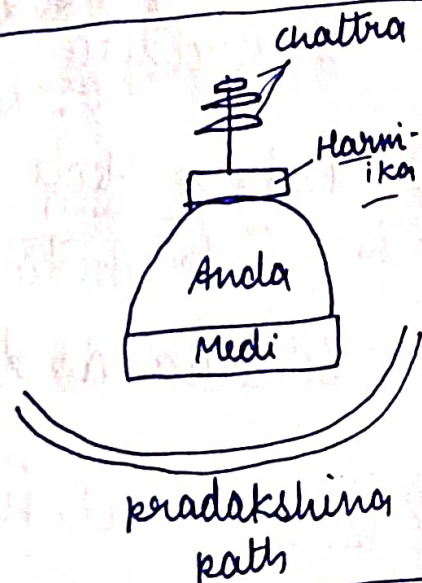


fig- Buddhist Stupa

- ④ Stupas contain toranas
↳ on which various jatak tails
are depicted eg shalkhanjika

Various elements of Stupas: Symbolism

① Chhatras

- ↳ 3 chhatras represent Triratnas
of Buddhism



② Anda & Medhi

- ↳ Anda represents Body of
Buddha and Medhi his legs.

③ Toran at the entry represent the grandeur of this structure

- ↳ various symbols are engraved
on toran such as

i) flying elephant → birth of buddha

ii) Horse → Mahabhishekramana

iii) empty seat → Mahaparinirvana

Role of these elements in conveying buddhist beliefs

- ① They highlight importance of Gautam Buddha in Buddhism.
- ② Propagate the message of sangha for attaining salvation.
- ③ Pradakshinapath around Medhi highlights the role of positive energy from stupas.
- ④ Torans at the entry point give the life story of Buddha.
- ⑤ Go Grand structure attract devotees from all directions.

In modern times as well, the stupa architecture is valued ~~for~~ inclusion in UNESCO intangible heritage list.

Therefore we should commit ourselves in preservation of such monuments.

Q.12 "19वीं सदी के भारत में स्थापित सामाजिक रीति-रिवाजों और औपनिवेशिक प्रभुत्व के विरुद्ध दोहरा संघर्ष सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों की एक प्रमुख विशेषता थी।" 19वीं सदी के भारत के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने औपनिवेशिक सांस्कृतिक और वैचारिक आधिपत्य के प्रति किस प्रकार प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"The dual struggle against entrenched social customs and colonial dominance was a prominent feature of socio-religious reform movements in 19th century India." How did the socio-religious reform movements of 19th century India respond to colonial cultural and ideological hegemony? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans) Indian socio-religious reform movements of 19th century tried to awake people against prevailing social evils such as- Sati, child infanticide etc. as well as against exploitative colonial rule.

Socio religious reform movements: against colonial cultural and ideological hegemony

① Brahmo Samaj (1828)

↳ 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy' refused to accept the superiority of western religion and way of life.

↳ He, with the help of, religious scriptures all religions, provided argument against Sati, child infanticide early marriage etc.

② Arya Samaj (1875)

↳ Dayananda Saraswati gave the slogan of 'return to vedas'

↳ recommended reforms in Indian society such as - against caste discrimination, child marriage etc.

↳ Rejected Christian missionaries claim of Hindu religion being inferior.

③ Rahnumai Maziyadayasan Sabha :

↳ Parsi 'socio-religious' reform movement

↳ focused on purging Parsi religion from degraded practices.

↳ Dada Bhai Naoroji was one of the members.

④ Wahabi movement

↳ Muslim religious reform movement

↳ based on teachings of Abdul Wahab

↳ focus on pure Islamist practices

- ⑤ The ulgulan by Munda tribals
- ↳ against forceful conversions by missionaries.
 - ↳ considered Munda (Birsu) an incarnation.
 - ↳ violent movement

Assessment of these movements

- ① Some legislative reforms were taken due to pressure from such ^{move-}ments

↳ Banning of Sati, 1829

Age of consent act, 1872

- ② These movements created a psychological confidence among Indians.

- ③ The movements awakened nationalism

↳ culminated in Independence

The ideology of these reform movements is still alive within Indian society, visible in → Sabrimata case
→ Triple talaa case

Q.13 ब्रिटिश नीतियों ने भारत के विऔद्योगीकरण में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया तथा इस प्रक्रिया ने भारतीय कारीगरों के जीवन और व्यापक अर्थव्यवस्था को किस प्रकार प्रभावित किया है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

How did the British policies contribute to the de-industrialization of India, and how did this process affect the lives of Indian artisans and the broader economy? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

De-industrialisation is a process, by which local industries are destroyed, local artisans are rendered jobless and ultimately economy collapses.

British policies: contributing to de-industrialization

① After getting trade concessions from Mughal emperor Farrukhsiyar (1717)

↳ Britishers started misusing

Dastaks

↳ tax free trade

↳ disadvantage to local businesses.

② After Battle of Buxar (1764), Britishers forced native artisans to buy dear and sell low

③ Reverse trade duty → British manufactured goods were made tax free in Indian markets, while Indian exports were

heavily taxed in European markets.

④ Raw material export was encouraged while manufactured goods were discouraged from India.

⑤ Transportation charges (shipping) were excessively high for Indian goods.

⑥ While British Industrial Revolution (1760-1840) was fuelled by Indian resources, no efforts to industrialize India.

⑦ Role of Cromasthas
↳ agents of British merchants used coercive methods in dealing with Artisans.

Impact of these policies on lives of Indian artisans and broader economy

① Marr writes → mother country of cotton was reduced to exporter of raw material.

② Earlier India has 24% share in world trade, reduced to less than 2%, when british were leaving (1947)

③ Artisans had nowhere to go but to Agriculture
↳ excessive burden on land.

④ Abject poverty, lack of investment in technology resulted in severe famines.

⑤ This gave rise to many revolts and some of the artisans, joined roaming bands of robbers

⑥ De-industrialisation of India was carried out at the expense of British Industrialisation

↳ Brought out by Dada Bhai Naoroji in 'Darain of Wealth' theory.

Thereby the policies adopted by British resulted in severe distress in India.

Q.14 स्थानीय पवनों के निर्माण में कौन से कारक सहायक होते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में मौसम और जलवायु पर उनके प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the factors that lead to the formation of local winds? Discuss their impact on the weather and climate in various regions, providing relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

Local winds determine the weather conditions of that area such as - temperature, humidity etc. Some of the local winds are - loo in India, chinook in California etc.

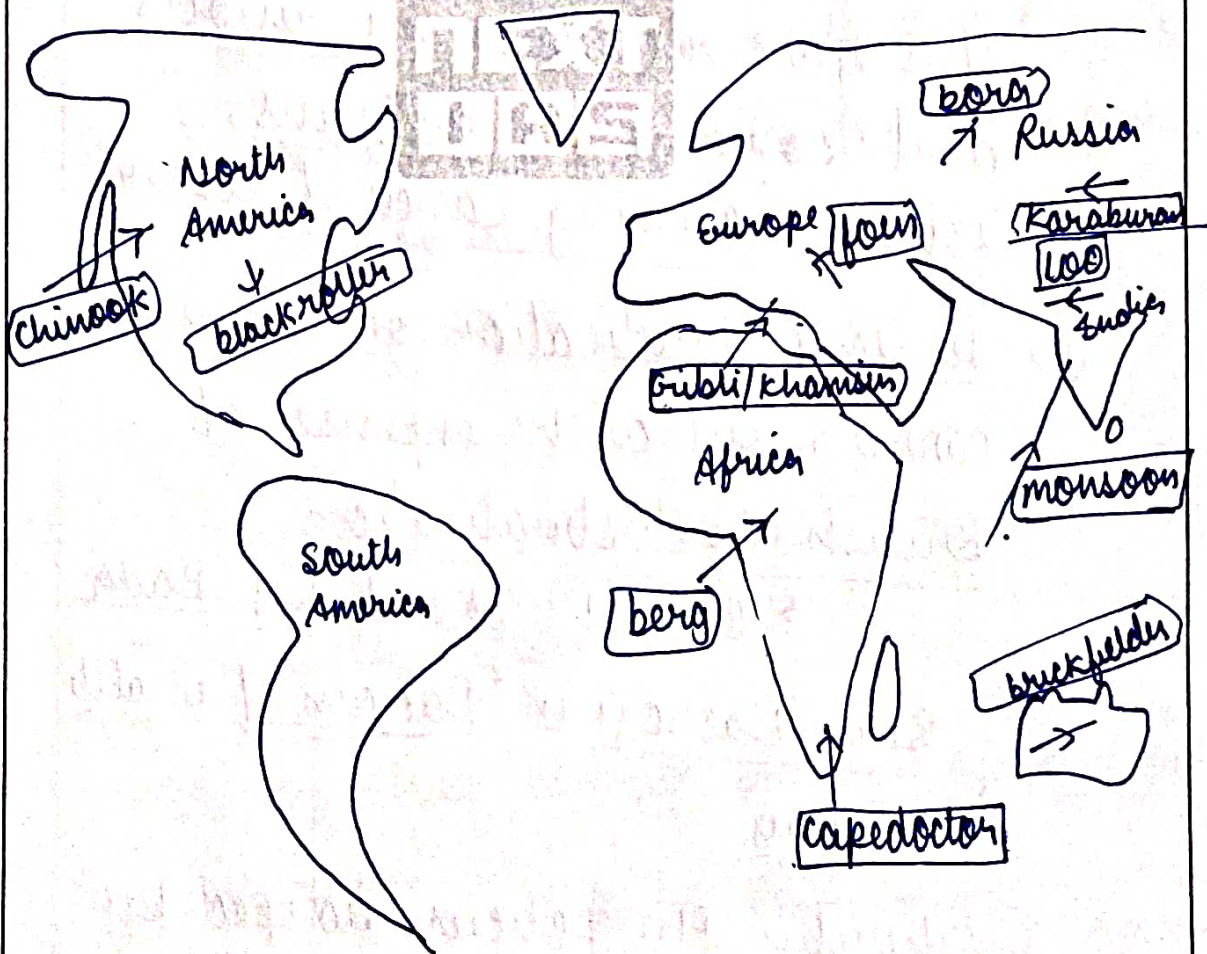


fig: various local winds across the world

Factors leading to formation of local winds

① Temperature :- Temperature rise or fall create the pressure difference in the region leading to wind flow.

eg Heating of tibet plateau (May-June) create low pressure → causing monsoon winds over Indian sub continent.

② Pressure → winds are nothing but flow of air from high pressure to low pressure zone.

local winds are caused by variation in temperature.

eg chinook wind in california

③ Ocean current

↳ accumulation of warm/cold water at the coast of continent → may create local winds

eg Brickfielder wind in Australia and New Zealand

④ Insolation

↳ yearly variation in solar insolation causes local winds

Impact of these winds on weather and climate

① Dry local winds may cause melting of snow

eg chinook called snow eater in california.

② Dry winds may relieve locals from humidity

eg Berg wind in gulf of Guinea called doctor wind due to reducing humidity → ↓ diseases

③ Moist wind bring rains in the region

eg South west Monsoon winds in India.

④ Local winds may increase temperature and cause difficulty for natives

eg loo winds in India

⑤ Khamisin winds take desert sand from Sahara to Italy, Greece
↳ known as blood rain

Therefore these local winds are an important factor in determining local weather.

Q.15 बेंगलोर और हैदराबाद जैसे महानगरों में ताजे जल की कमी के प्रमुख कारण क्या हैं? शहरी जल प्रबंधन की आपूर्ति और मांग दोनों पहलुओं को संबोधित करने वाले व्यापक समाधान सुझाएँ। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in megacities like Bangalore and Hyderabad? Suggest comprehensive solutions that address both supply and demand aspects of urban water management.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

Recently there was unprecedented water crisis in IT hubs of Bangalore and Hyderabad.

According to UN world water report, more than 80% of asians are reeling under acute water crisis.

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity :
Bangalore, Hyderabad

① Waterbody encroachment

↳ resulting in drying up of lakes like Hussainsagar lake in Bangalore.

② Poor infrastructure

↳ According to a report, 75% of freshwater is wasted/lost during transportation.

③ Population explosion

↳ Being industrial hubs,

very high population density. thereby demand is continuously rising.

④ Poor water management

↳ lack of rainwater harvesting during monsoon season.

⑤ Unwise use of water by citizens

↳ lack of water recycling leading to this scarcity.

⑥ Industries using heavy amounts of water

↳ lack of investment in tech → for better utilization of water.

Solutions: Supply aspect of urban water management

① Proper urban planning

↳ zero encroachment policy

② Robust Infrastructure

↳ Arrest the leakages

③ Rainwater harvesting

↳ 'catch the rain' then & there

④ Interstate river linking to ensure perennial availability of water

Solutions: Demand aspects of urban water management

① Awareness generation

↳ to conserve water

↳ avoid the wasteful usages

② Industries → use of mechanisms like water credit

↳ incentivise for water conservation

③ Recycling of water

↳ greywater can be used in gardening, agriculture etc.

④ Technology

↳ Dry car wash

Thereby taking lessons from water scarcity in Bengaluru, we should do course correction

Q.16 नीली क्रांति क्या है? जलीयकृषि (एक्वाकल्चर) के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण बाधाएँ क्या हैं, तथा उन्हें दूर करने के लिए कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ लागू की जा सकती हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What is the Blue Revolution? What are the significant hurdles in aquaculture development, and what comprehensive strategies can be implemented to address them? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

Indian government is recently launched PM Matsya Sampada Yojna emphasized on Blue revolution's potential to fuel India's economic growth.

Blue Revolution

↳ It refers to exponential rise in the marine product cultivation and profitability realised from this.

↳ Marine products include - fish, prawns, shrimps, squids etc.

Significant hurdles in aquaculture development

① initial capital requirement

↳ for fishing feed, land, antibiotics and other requirements.

② Market availability

↳ Majorly coastal states have a market for such products.

③ Export hurdles

↳ Due to SPS (sanitary and phyto-sanitary) bans exports are rejected.

④ Lack of Infrastructure

↳ cold storage and transfer infrastructure

⑤ Religious beliefs

↳ Mainly in Rural areas, there is hesitancy to take up pisciculture.

⑥ Technology availability

↳ R&D in fish feeds

↳ availability of better breed of fishes

required to increase profitability of farmers

Comprehensive strategies to address them

① Role of FPOs and SHGs

for fund availability and
collective farming

→ Sahayadri Farming in
maharashtra

② Generating awareness

↳ that pisciculture can
really help them double their
income:

③ Support of administration

→ in EEZ

govt. is supporting farmers
to setup cages for fish farming

④ Academia - Industry linkage

↳ for R&D on quality
breeds, fish feed etc.

⑤ Food processing

↳ to cater to the needs of
marketing

↳ increased demand → better
profitability

Ashok Dalhvi committee suggested
Blue revolution as a tool to double
farmer's income.

Q.17 भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर सौर फार्मों की स्थापना को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं, और उनके पर्यावरणीय और सामाजिक प्रभाव क्या हैं? भारत जैव विविधता और स्थानीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र की रक्षा की आवश्यकता के साथ सौर ऊर्जा के विस्तार को किस प्रकार संतुलित कर सकता है? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

What are the key factors influencing the establishment of large-scale solar farms in India, and what are their environmental and social impacts? How can India balance the expansion of solar energy with the need to protect biodiversity and local ecosystems? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

Solar farms contain large number of solar panels to generate significant amount of energy. These are coming up as an alternative to solar conventional thermal power plants.

Key factors: influencing the establishment of large scale solar farms - India

① Land availability

↳ Since solar power generation requires 50-70 times more land than a conventional thermal power plant.

② Population density

↳ high population density is undesirable.

③ Solar insolation

↳ Higher number of sunny days

↳ More insolation intensity

eg Bhadla solar park (Rajasthan)

- ④ With modern technology, we are coming up with floating solar power stations, on rivers/water bodies
 eg NTPC's park, Ramagundam

Environmental impact of large scale solar parks

- ① Less GHG emissions
- ② Utilization of Barren Land
- ③ Cleaner environment → less PM_{2.5}, 10
 → lower temperature
- ④ In long term, disposal of discarded solar panel may be a problem
- ⑤ It may disturb the local ecosystems and damage the local biodiversity.

Social Impact of large scale solar parks

- ① Employment to local people
 eg maintenance works,
- ② Reduced health expenditure
 ↳ better quality of environ-
ment
- ③ 'Crowding in' of private sector
 ↳ development of ancillary industries

India: balancing expansion of solar energies with biodiversity protection

- ① Proper EIA and SIA (social impact assessment) before taking up such a project.
- ② Consultation with stakeholders including local people.
- ③ Using only barren land for development of solar parks.
- ④ compensatory afforestation and other CSR initiatives
- ⑤ During construction activities, minimal pollution, damage to local ecosystem.

India, as a part of its lanchamit plan, aims to develop 100GW solar energy capacity by 2030. sarge solar parks are helpful in achieving this target.

Q.18 सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म किस तरह से सामाजिक असमानताओं और सत्ता (शक्ति) संरचनाओं को बनाये रखते हैं या चुनौती देते हैं? एक आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways do social media platforms perpetuate and challenge social inequalities and power structures? Provide a critical analysis. (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

Social media platforms have ushered in a revolution in the field of freedom of speech and expression.

Social media platforms : perpetuating social inequalities

① Gender discrimination

↳ women are subjected to cyberbullying, sexual harassment and even to metaverse rape.

↳ leading to self-censorship by women.

② Cancel culture

↳ unconventional opinion or whistle blowing personnel are subjected to this cancel culture.

eg Boycott trend of movie 'Maharaja' on X

③ class inequalities

↳ those having economic power can buy influencers to create opior opinions in their favor.

④ Caste inequalities

↳ matrimony platforms such as Brahminmatrimony.com

↳ Proliferation of social media pages of caste based organisations

↳ leading to hate speeches

⑤ Religious animosity

↳ increasing use of social media for radicalisation of youth.

↳ fake news on social media platforms leading to mob lynchings

However, there are several cases, where social media platforms are challenging social inequalities and power structures:

① Against gender discrimination

↳ #me too campaign

resulted in many powerful people resigning and getting banned.

↳ same thing is witnessed in recent social media surge at justice Hema committee report on sexual harassment in Malayalam industry

② Against Racial discrimination

↳ # Black lives matter campaigns shook the collective conscience of society.

③ Against corrupt officials/politicians

↳ social media is coming in this use.

④ Against caste discrimination

↳ Recent heinous act of urinating on ST man → got justice.

⑤ Against inhuman acts of a powerful country

↳ Israel's genocide in Gaza

↳ huge uproar on social media.

Thereby social media, as a connectivity tool to people, who can achieve unity of voice,
unity of purpose

Q.19 जनजातीय एवं मुख्यधारा समाज का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। क्या जनजातीय समाज मुख्यधारा समाज से ज्यादा प्रगतिशील है? उदाहरण सहित तर्क दीजिए। (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Give a comparative analysis of the tribal and mainstream societies. Is tribal society more progressive than mainstream society? Argue with examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans

According to Census 2011, India has approx. 8.6% tribal population. Many of the tribals live in mainstream society, while some continue to live in tribal society.

Comparison: Tribal society and mainstream society

Parameters	Tribals	Mainstream
<u>Way of living</u>	primitive	modern
<u>Occupation</u>	collecting <u>forest produce</u> / agriculture	Industries / agriculture
<u>economy</u>	Subsistence level	huge surplus
<u>Education</u>	low levels	High levels
<u>Population</u>	low	very high
rural/urban	forests/rural	rural/urban

Is tribal society more progressive than mainstream society?

In terms of modern parameters, tribal society is considered less progressive than mainstream society, as

① Economically backward → due to primitive occupations such as - manual labour in agriculture

eg Among tribals, more than 80% are below poverty line (Tendulkar Committee)

② Health indicators

↳ lack of modern health facilities reduce the average life span of tribals

③ Education:-

eg 2011 census → Education level among STs were 59%, lower than national average of 74%

④ Prevalence of superstitions and malpractices such as - child marriage

However, 'in many parameters',
tribals are more progressive than
mainstream society

① Living in harmony with nature

↳ their way of life is more sustainable

↳ via mission LIFE we are adopting
their way of life.

eg → Sacred groves are considered
sacred by tribal societies.

② Gender equality

↳ many societies are matrilineal

↳ more autonomy to women

eg → 'Nayadis' of Tamilnadu

③ They follow the Gandhian

principle of - 'taking what you
need, not more'

Therefore tribal way of life is

inspiration for modern mainstream societies.

Via schemes such as PM JANMAN, we are trying to improve
health & education of tribals

Q.20 निर्धनता किस प्रकार जाति, सामाजिक स्तरीकरण और लैंगिक असमानता जैसी अन्य सामाजिक समस्याओं से जुड़ी हुई है, और इन परस्पर संबंधित मुद्दों के समाधान के लिए आप कौन सी व्यापक रणनीतियाँ सुझाते हैं? (50 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In what ways does poverty intersect with other social problems like caste, social stratification, and gender inequality? What comprehensive strategies do you suggest to address these interrelated issues? (15 marks, 250 words)

Ans World bank defines poverty as lack of food. Poverty is being sick and not able to visit doctor. Poverty is ~~for~~ not knowing how to read, and not able to go to school.

Poverty intersects with caste

① Lower castes forced to engage in low paying, menial jobs

→ 96% of the manual scavengers are low caste.

② Lower caste are forced to live in unhygienic conditions

↳ Ghettoisation of lower caste

↳ poor health → Poverty

↳ Dalit Basti near drain (Squa)

③ Higher violence against lower caste

↳ pushing them to poverty

Poverty interacts with social stratification

- ① Social strata based on class
 - ↳ poor implementation of EWS criterion of 25% reservation under RTE act
 - ↳ poor educational outcomes
 - ↳ perpetuates poverty.
- ② Entry barriers created in social mobility of certain social strata.
- ③ Racial stratification
 - ↳ creates glass floor for such people → poverty

Poverty interacts with gender inequality

- ① Disproportionate burden of unpaid domestic care work
 - ↳ ~~the~~ women carry out 80% of care work - ILO report
- ② Gender pay gap, pink collar jobs for women → limit their earning potential
- ③ Glass ceiling → women not given promotion above a certain level.

⑦ Motherhood penalty - [ES, 24]

↳ systematic exclusion of women from jobs

↳ concern issue, Chennai, 2024

Strategies to address these interrelated issues:

① Legislation to prevent discrimination

↳ Prevention of atrocities (SC/STs) act

equal pay for equal work [Art 39(d)]

② Affirmative action

↳ Reservation in education, government jobs [Art 15, 16]

③ Change in mindset

↳ against patriarchal, casteist ideologies

④ Capability approach - [Amartya Sen]

↳ higher levels of education, skills among lower class

⑤ Innovative solutions

↳ Gender neutral uniforms,

textbooks → Kerala schools

To realise our demographic dividend, we must eliminate these inequalities.