



GENERAL STUDIES TEST 8

Name of the Candidate	SARIKA CHAUDHARY		TEST 2320 World History, Post Independence, Geography
Mobile Number	[REDACTED]		
Email ID	[REDACTED]		
UPSC 2023 Roll Number	0867247	Date - 23 rd Aug '23	

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 250

Table of Marks			Instructions Set	
QUESTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	Please Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:	
1	10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. • Answers must be written in English and must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium that the authorized one. • Use on black/blue pen ink to write answers. Do not use pencil other than for drawing diagrams/sketches. • Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the question in mind. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet must be clearly struck off. 	
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COMMENTS			TIME TAKEN	EVALUATION DATE
			START: 10:35 AM	END: 1:50 PM
Email ID for Test Submission - testsubmission@smartworklabs.in Email ID for any Grievance - grievances@smartworklabs.in Email ID for other queries - info@smartworklabs.in			SPECIAL REQUEST WITH REGARDS TO EVALUATION -	

MACRO FEEDBACK

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2.1

"Industrial revolution in England is different from other European countries in many aspects." Elucidate. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: Industrial Revolution is a transformative event in the world history that led to replacement of manual labour with mechanised power and handicrafts industries with large scale factory based mass production, beginning in England in 18th century.

* Industrial Revolution in England:

- ① Based upon textiles industries → cotton boom.
- ② State acting as facilitator in the process
↳ free market based process
(laissez faire principle of Adam Smith)
- ③ Abundance of raw materials and capital from colonies. (eg) → exploitation of Indian labour & market for manufactured goods capital (After Pargues 1757)
- ④ well connected inland rivers system

for effective transportation of goods & services

* How different from other countries:

- ① State sponsored Industries in other nation → (a) Germany: Bismarck played crucial role
(a) → Italy: Mussolini's role.
(corporate state)
- ② Lack of extensive colonial empire for market and cheap raw material in European countries.
- ③ Germany, Italy, Belgium France depended upon imported capital for their industrial revolution.
- ④ focused on capital industries as opposed to consumer products in England.

Though the process began in England, Industrial Revolution encompassed the entire European world leading to scramble for 'sphere of influences' in 18th-19th centuries across globe



Q.2

Enumerate the salient features of the tribal policy adopted after independence. Also, discuss the reasons for slow progress of tribals despite various efforts.
(150 words, 10 marks)

जम्मीदारी को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: The independence of India was followed by nation-building process with the integration of tribals as one of the most significant aspect resolved through Nehru's 'Tribal Panchsheel' Policy.

* Tribal Policy after Independence:

① few leaders focused upon assimilation of tribal into mainstream society & economy
↳ rejected on the basis of diverse tribals and their practices.

② Nehru gave Panchsheel Policy favouring upon their 'Integration' rather than assimilation with following features;

③ - focusing upon their independent growth & development without interference.

- ④ Enabling tribals to develop in a manner unique to them.
- ⑤ Provide them training in self-government.
- ⑥ focus upon their capacity building.
- ⑦ focussing upon the outcome & not the monetary outlay of the Policy.
- ⑧ developing tribals within their natural habitats → harmony with nature.

* Slow Progress of Tribals:

- ① Inability to follow the Panchsheel.
 ↳ ① → displacement of tribals for developmental projects.
- ② → more focus on 'assimilation' than 'integration' → not listening to their grievances.
- ③ upsetting their traditional rights in land & habitat → corruption & lack of political will.

focussing upon their unique capacities and learning to live in harmony with tribals delay with targetted policies are the way forward.

Q.3

"Weathering is a complex phenomenon involving a number of processes and is influenced by various factors". Elaborate.

(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारी की इस दृष्टि में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: weathering is the phenomenon of scraping of solid rocks and materials under the influence of winds, water or chemical compositions, insitu.

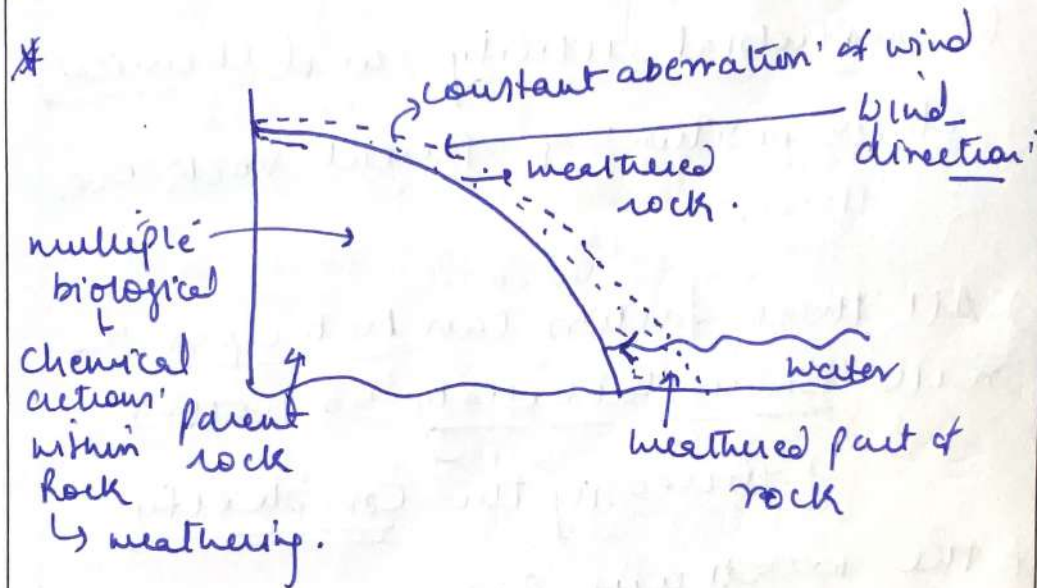


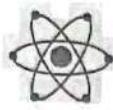
Fig: Complex process of weathering.

Factors influencing weathering

- 1 water: rocks are broken away through constant water movement over the surface of rocks.

- ④ → 'river action' on the sides.
- ④ Wind: important factor that causes 'aberration' on the rock surfaces
↳ ④ → in acid regions of Rajasthan.
- ⑤ Biological & Chemical: 'actions': due to microbial activity and chemical decomposition of parent rock over years.
- ⑦ All these factors can act upon the rock simultaneously as well →
↳ increasingly the complexity of the weathering process.

The breakdown of rocks leads to erosion & movement of materials from place to place, and contributes towards minerals replenishment in the process.



Q.4

Discuss how Sustainable Land Management can be the key to reduce the impacts of Climate Change? Also mention few practices to adopt Sustainable Land Management. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: As per UNCCO report, approximately one-third land (in India) is facing threat of land degradation, requiring sustainable management of land on urgent basis.

* Sustainable land management → key to reduce impacts of Climate Change.

① Better soil quality → leading to improved soil productivity
↳ food security for people.

② Better water use efficiency in Agriculture → decreased climate change impacts.

③ Urban land use in sustainable manner - ④ reducing urban

UPSC--CSE--EXAM



heat island

↳ reduce energy
requirements

* Practices to adopt
for sustainable
land management

① Capacity Building
of urban spaces :- (eg) Placemaking

② Developing 'Blue-Green Infrastructure'
(eg) → Delhi 2024 vision plan
for sustainable land management.

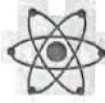
③ Improving precision farming practices
watershed management practices.

When land is considered as a
finite resource and Behavioural
change in people is effected, then help
can achieve its 'Panchamut Tayels'.

CASE STUDY

* Placemaking
Marathon, 2021

for capacity
building of
urban spaces in
Maharashtra &
Vadodra (using
a flyover as an
open angwadwad
centre)



Q.5

Assess the impact of climate change on urban spaces. What steps can be taken to mitigate these adverse impacts? (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवादी को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: Climate change has affected the entire ecosystem of the world, more so for the urban spaces which are expanding at an unsustainable pace

India's current urban population at ~35% posed to rise to more than 60% by 2050 - putting pressure on urban land & space.

* Impact of Climate change (CC) on Urban spaces.

① Reclamation of water bodies for infrastructure development.

(eg) → (a) Delhi 239 water bodies are lost in past decade.

(b) causing Urban floods: - (eg) - Chennai.

② Unhygienic living conditions → increasing pollution of urban spaces

(eg) → Delhi's Bhalswa garbage pit



- ③ Increasing energy demand in urban centres due to climate change.
eg → urban Heat Island

Mitigation Steps:

- ① Improving the ecological balance
eg → Tamil Nadu restored 128 water bodies.
- ② Community Engagement crucial:
eg → water Harvesting techniques in Thane, Maharashtra.
↳ restoring the ecosystem of urban spaces.
- ③ Governments' concerted steps →
eg → energy efficient buildings.
↳ energy code in green-Buildings.
- Resilience of urban spaces is must along with developing disaster-risk reduction infrastructure for sustainable cities (SOG II)



Q.6

Describe the various land forms created by glaciers

(150 words, 10 marks)


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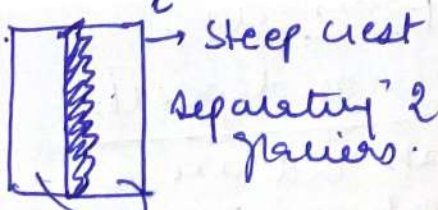
Ans: Glaciers are huge mass of ice that moves under the effect of gravity and creating both erosional and depositional land forms on its way.

* Erosional landforms:

① formed due to abrasion of the adjoining land of valley or sides of mountains.

② Cirques:  bowl-shaped amphitheatre like depressions caused by the small glaciers.

③ Aretes and Horns



steep crest separating 2 glaciers.

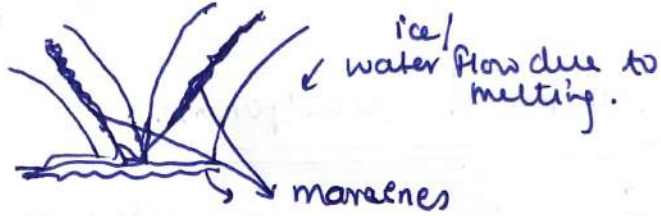


pointed peaks bounded by on 3 sides by Glaciers.

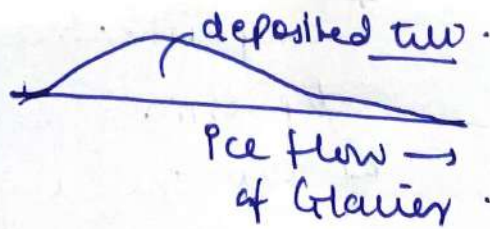
UPSC--CSE--EXAM Two different Glaciers.

* Depositional landforms: those which are formed by deposition of glacial coarse or fine debris.

① → ① Moraines are long ridges of deposits of glacial debris when they melt.



② Drumlins: ridge shaped like structures in inverted spoon position → deposited glacial till' due to minor obstructions' in the way.



The glacial landforms are significant for their 'placer deposits' of gold & other minerals and are a indicators of geological formation of Earth.



Q.7

Mention the consequences of altering the natural flow regimes of rivers and streams. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदगरी की इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: River regime is the overall flow of the river throughout its course encompassing its tributaries. The regime alteration can have adverse impacts on its nearby areas.

* Factors leading to altering of natural flow

① Due to increased water flow or decreased water flow.

↳ (eg) desiccation of ancient Sarswati River

② Climate change induced changes.

↳ (eg) → excess siltation causing change of natural boundaries of rivers

* Consequences - ① Drying up of streams

- ② Water logging in nearby areas.
- ③ floods in the adjoining regions of the flood plains.
- ④ Impacting the irrigation patterns for agricultural communities.
- ⑤ loss of drinking water for certain communities.
- ⑥ may impact the adjoining local industries dependent upon water availability.
- ⑦ Cause damage to the bio-diversity of the river ecosystem.
- ⑧ Affect the entire ecosystem of people, animals & nature centred around the river or stream.

River water is crucial for survival of biodiversity & the dependent communities thus sustainable management of watershed is the requirement amidst climate change.



Q.8

Analyse the changes in distribution patterns of iron and steel industry in India. To what extent do government policies influence their location? (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: The iron & steel industries are the 'backbone' of the country's industrial development, feeding multiple agglomerate industries and building the manufacturing prowess of the country.

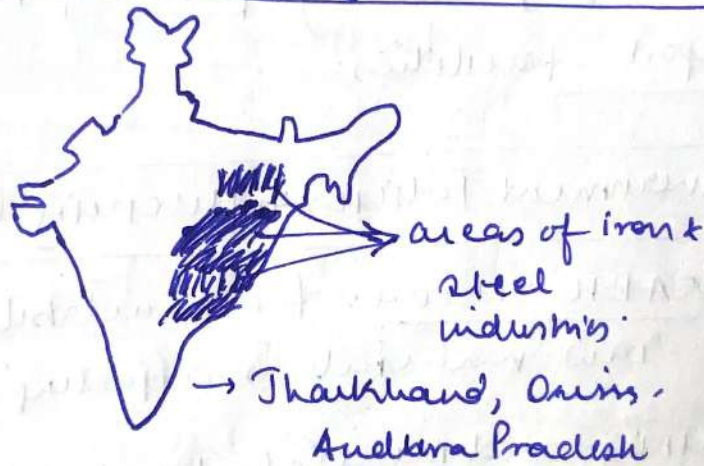


Fig: location of iron & steel industries.

* changing pattern in distribution of iron & steel industries.

① location: initially developed closer to raw material producing regions → (9) → TISCO industry

in Jamshedpur.

↳ now ~~etc~~ increased connectivity
through railways → industry is
developing in far away regions
as well.

③ Market accessibility: industries
developing nearby ports for faster
export facilities.

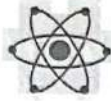
* Government Policies influencing location:

① KABIL scheme: for availability of
raw materials → affecting 'location'.

② Mining and Minerals development Act.
↳ leading to ~~easy~~ regulations and
effective 'extraction' of raw materials.

③ Post Upgradation through technologies
↳ impacting location.

Iron & Steel being the feeding industry
Government's push to develop the complementary
infrastructure is the need of the times.



Q.9

The effective management of land and water resources will drastically reduce the human miseries. Explain.

(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: As per the UN population fund report, India has surpassed China in becoming number one in population with 18% share in world population and 2.45% land area. → this puts burden both on land & water resources.

* Effective management of land, ^{feeding} _{Human food}

① For Agriculture → ensure food security
 → improve farmers' income
 - help people grow climatically suitable crops
 (eg) millet

② land for Infrastructure: → for providing affordable housing for all (PM-Awas Yojana)
 - reduce over exploitation of soil & river beds for construction.

* Effective water resource management
reducing Human miseries

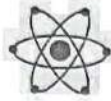
① Drinking water availability for all
↳ Water ATMs in Delhi

② Bio-diversity management through
sustainable water bodies

↳ ② → Turtles used under
Namami Gange Programme
for river rejuvenation

③ 'Arth Ganga' Project → for providing
economic opportunities to people
based on the Ganga River manage-
ment

Sustainable management of
both land & water resources is imperative
for attainment of SDGs (SDG 11, SDG 15)
and the ²⁰³⁰ net energy by 2070 targets
under 'Panchamrit' targets.



Q.10

Describing the distribution of coffee-producing states in India, indicate the challenges faced by the coffee industry in India. Also, suggest measures to address these challenges.
(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्डिप में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: Coffee production is possible under the suitable condition of hot and humid climate with clear sunshine for proper aromatic qualities along with adequate rainfall up to 250cm and temperature up to 28°C.

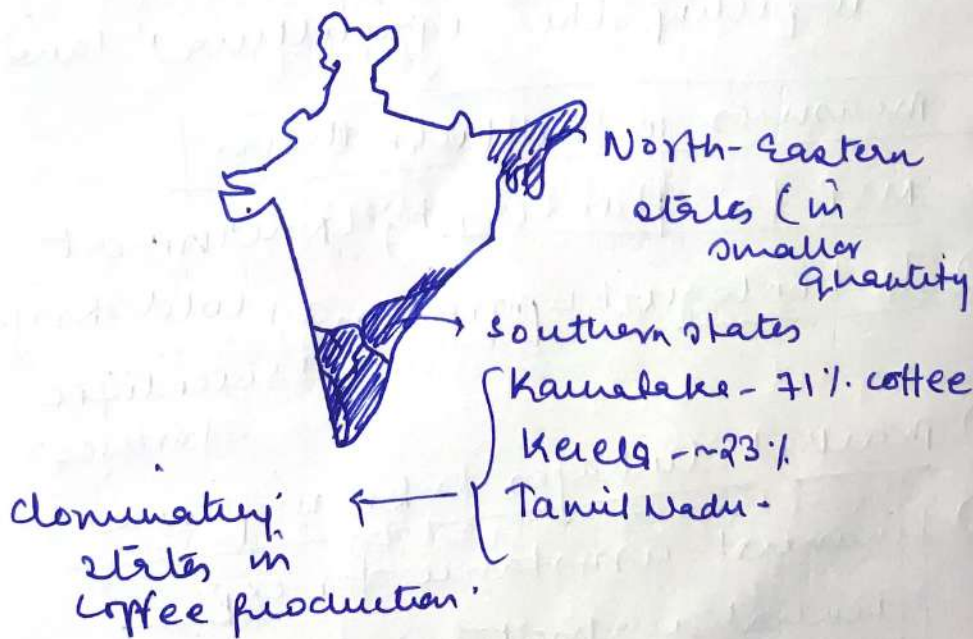


fig: distribution of coffee producing states.

* Challenges faced *

- ① labour intensive: majority handpicked
- ② Climatic vagaries due to rainfall pattern changes → reduces the quality & productivity.
- ③ low Technological usage in the storage & distribution of the produce.
- ④ low Remuneration for planters.
- ⑤ Plantation based products → adversely impacting the agriculture land.

* Measures to address them *

- ① MSP for planters by Government
- ② Technological upgradation → cold storages
→ scientific storages.
- ③ market linkages to be improved.
- ④ financial assistance for export potential realisation.

Dedicated Government support can help India improve its export targets & improve the planters' livelihood.

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Q.11 French Revolution of 1789 was a key turning point in the history of France and indeed a good portion of Europe as well. Discuss. (250 words, 15 marks)

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Ans: French Revolution of 1789 was a watershed movement that ushered the end of orthodox, feudalistic mindset of Europe towards emergence of ideals of "Equality, Fraternity and Liberty".

* Key turning Point in France

① Death of old aristocratic monarchy.

↳ the ruling class was arbitrary with no regards for the sufferings of the people.

↳ lived extravagant lifestyles when masses were reeling under price rise & inflation.

↳ Thus French Revolution was a death knell for this outdated system.

③ Church Privileges taken away:

- ↳ Church used the "grievances letters" as instruments of corruption.
- ↳ owned more land than 3rd estate but did not pay any taxes.
- ↳ Revolution brought this class under control of masses.

④ Rise of Napoleon in the aftermath

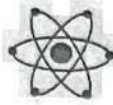
of the revolution → a revolutionary event for France due to

- ↳ codification of laws
- ↳ industrialisation for France began.

⑤ Ideas of Enlightened Philosophers - Rousseau

* Impact of French Revolution on Europe *

- ① The Ideas of Equality & Liberty started similar reactions in the colonial empires of Britain -
- ↳ instability within Britain



② Napoleon's actions' laid the foundation of nationalistic movements in Italy & Germany leading to their movement for unification.

③ The fearful despots of other nations, like Metternich left throne and fled. Those who stayed → made reforms within their system *
↳ to encompass people's aspirations.

The French Revolution' remained a constant inspiration for revolutionaries and nationalists worldwide and led to transformation' of medieval Europe to modern Enlightened Europe.

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Q.12

"There arose a serious challenge to the democratic state system between the two world-wars." Evaluate the statement. (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: The period between the two world wars is sometimes called "an armistice" that created conditions ripe for outbreak of 2nd world war by adversely affecting the democratic principles & state systems.

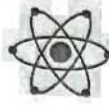
* Immediate challenges in Aftermath of WW I.

① Instability throughout Europe → political, economic & social.

↳ Britain though victorious did not have enough economic resources for reconstruction.

↳ High inflation → people suffered.

② Democratic system affected when



Italy was not given the earlier promised territories under league of nation's arrangement

⑧ Germany's self-determination rights were taken away → a serious blow to democratic aspirations of people.

* Democratic state system under challenge

① Rise of Hitler: aggression against the smaller nations

↳ Sudetenland

↳ Czechoslovakia

↳ Poland.

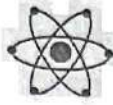
② The Rise of Mussolini in Italy brought similar challenges to democracy in Italy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- ③ Elections were done away with
by Hitler → only Party in Germany
was Nazi Party.
- ④ Assumed dictatorial power → 'Führer'.
- ⑤ Quelled any dissonant against the
state and imprisoned or killed
political opponents.
- ⑥ Democratic nations' followed policy
of appeasement → betrayed the
democratic ideals.

Thus, these developments between
the 2 wars created an environment
of fear, apprehension among people
and serious impact on the ideals
of equality & fraternity. With the
invasion of Poland, World war 2 began.



Q.13

Post-Independence, India's need for a federal system was more an imperative than a political choice. Critically analyse (250 words, 15 marks)

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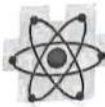
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Ans: The task of nation-building and bringing unity after Independence was a herculean one, undertaken by our leaders and consequently succeeding in creating a federal structure.

* Federal System → more an Imperative

① Presence of Princely states: After Independence 532 princely states had to be integrated within Indian Union.

↳ 'Instrument of accession' and 'standstill' agreements were imperative, given the political uncertainties.



② Diversity of language and communal tensions were heightened.

↳ The multiple ethnicities were present → needed to be integrated without much protests and upheaval.

③ Language based states' reorganisation

↳ 'imperative of the times'

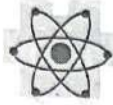
↳ Potti Srimanablu's death causing uproar → States' reorganisation Act, 1956.

↳ Andhra Pradesh created as a new state.

④ Tribal Panchsheel Policy for integration of tribals → 'imperative' for political unification.

* Federal System → Political Choice

① The leaders like Valleybhai Patel, Nehru



understood the prevailing situation, thereby devised pragmatic plan for integration:

- ↳ through continuation of Princely state for Princes.
- ↳ 'Rajpramukh' title → politically pragmatic action.

② Administering such diverse people would be difficult by central government so - giving federal powers to fulfill the aspirations of people.

The integration of India after independence was both a process of integration & assimilation guided by the political exigencies and pragmatism of our leaders → India become a "union of states".

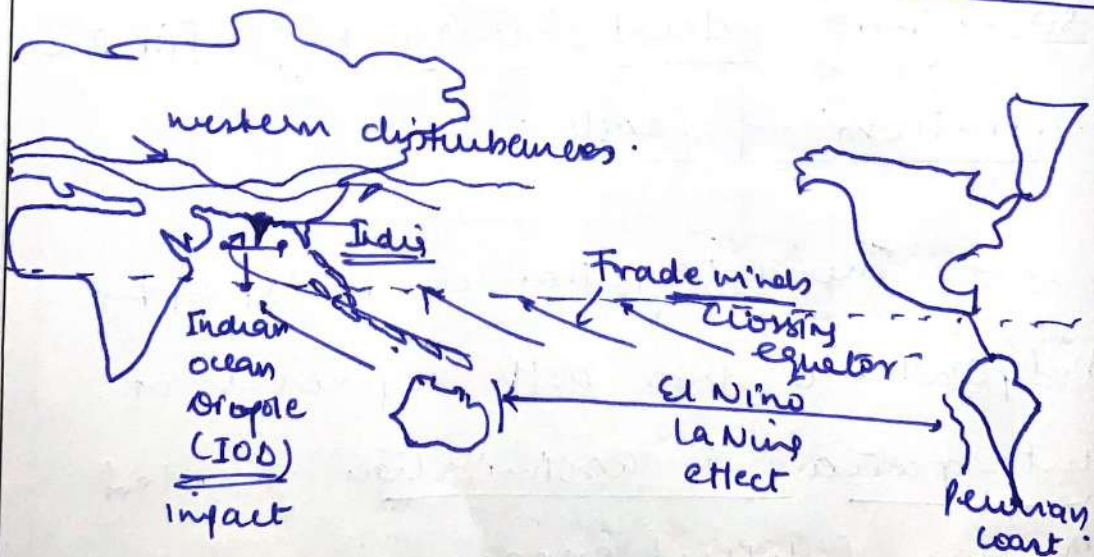
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Q.14 Describe the various regional and global factors that have influence on Indian monsoon. (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: Indian monsoon is a unique phenomenon characterised by the seasonal reversal of winds and impacting the rainfall patterns within country & overall climatic conditions of adjoining South Asian region:

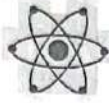


Global
Fig: multiple factors affecting Indian monsoon

* Global factors

① El Nino La Nina
Impact

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- The sea surface temperature between the Eastern Pennian current & western Australia Pacific ocean → impacts Indian monsoon

① Western Disturbances: the upper jet streams coming mediterranean sea & bringing moisture to North India during winters → causing rainfall in North west.

② The Southern Oscillation - the fluctuation in the air pressure coupled with El Niño effect over Pacific.

Regional factors

① Presence of Himalayas
↳ acts as barrier for monsoon winds
↳ heavy rainfall

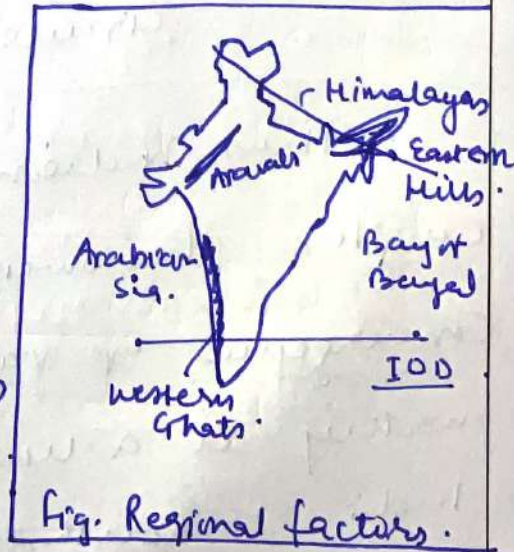


Fig. Regional factors.

② Western Ghats :

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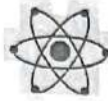
orographic rainfall in the adjoining region by monsoonal winds.

⑧ Indian Ocean dipole (IOD): → sea surface temperature of Arabian sea & Bay of Bengal has impact on the intensity of rainfall & strength of monsoon.

⑨ Other factors → closeness to coast
→ continentality in the interiors.

presence of anti-cyclonic circulations in Arabian sea.

Thus Indian monsoon is a complex phenomenon bringing convergence of varied factors and making it a unique process for India & South Asia.



Q.15

Highlighting the significances of rare earth minerals, list down the consequences of its extraction? Also mention the geographical distribution of rare earth minerals in the world. (250 words, 15 marks)

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Ans: Rare Earth minerals (REM) are the group of elements that are difficult to extract and are highly useful for the multiple manufacturing processes. China has monopoly over extraction of REM.

* Significance of REM.

① Usage in Industrial Processes → electricity generation

② used for automobiles sector

③ highly useful for energy production

④ sought after for defence purposes.

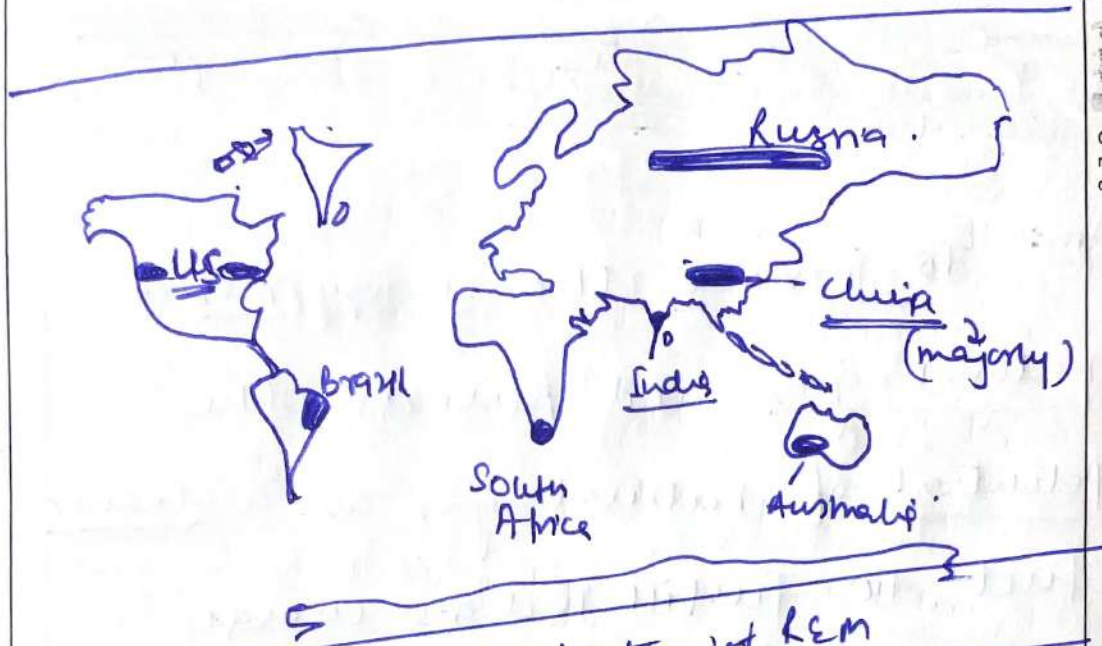
⑤

- REM
- lithium
- cobalt
- vanadium
- polymetallic nodules
- cerium



Consequences of Extraction

- ① Environmental damage to the ecosystem → causing pollution of groundwater
- ② Extraction is highly technical task
↳ need for technological upgradation → diversion of capital
- ③ displacement of indigenous communities
and associated health challenges of the emitted radioactive substances upon extraction.
- ④ 'Race to Top' : China has monopoly leading to other nations competing for extraction
↳ aggravating the polarisation of world.



उम्मीदवासी को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fig: Global distribution of REM

The extraction of rare earth minerals is a financially and technologically herculean task and concerted efforts from all stakeholders is needed for India to harness the power of REM to fulfil its energy targets and in 'this Amrit Kaal'.

Q.16 Increased production of natural gas from domestically available resources could help India reduce gas imports, achieve national emission intensity targets and honour international climate commitments. In this context discuss the challenges in realising the Potential of Marine Natural Gas Hydrate Energy in India.
(250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: To increase the energy mix of natural gas and harness the potential of natural gas as a cleaner fuel, to fulfill India's energy demand, marine natural gas hydrates are a great source.

* Production of natural Gas from Domestically available resources :

I. Reduce Gas Imports: → currently, majority of our natural gas is imported → putting huge burden on the exchequer

II. Achieve national emission intensity



Targets: India's targets under Pancham

to reduce emissions intensity under 45% by 2030

↳ can be achieved through natural gas → as it reduces the carbon dioxide emissions.

↳ less polluting in nature, and highly efficient fuel source for automobiles.

II. Honour international climate commitments: at Paris conference

↳ India targets to achieve net zero emissions by 2070.

↳ natural gas is a viable option:

↳ abundantly available

↳ cheaper source

↳ used for multiple industries

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* Challenges of Marine Natural Gas Hydrate Energy

- ① Required Technology: ~~is not~~ at
 - ↳ India lacks the necessary tech-
nological and R&D for harnessing
the marine gas hydrates.
- ② Environmental concerns: to marine
biodiversity
- ③ Administrative lacuna due to
 - ↳ cumbersome clearances
 - ↳ protests by people due to its
environmental impact
- ④ Adequate finance not available :-
↳ Public Private Partnership with
Public (PPP) needed -

The collaborated, concerted and
Careful approach by Government is
needed to fully harness the potential
of natural Gas in India & achieve its
Energy targets.



Q.17

What are the features of India's changing demographic profile? How will this change affect India? (250 words, 15 marks)

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Ans 8 India has surpassed China in population to become the most populous nation in world; giving edge of 'Demographic dividend' to India.

* features of Changing Demographic Profile

① Replacement levels at 2.0 (Total fertility rate) achieved in India.

↳ more young people now than aged.

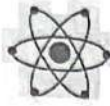
② The share of young working population has increased in the overall workforce → 'Demographic dividend'.

⑤ The number of elderly is relatively stable → get better social security benefits.

* Demographic Profile changing India

I. POSITIVELY -

- ① create more tax base for the government → better social spending through welfare schemes.
- ② more economic empowerment for women : able to get employment opportunities.
- ③ Disposable income increasing → creation of demand within economy → increased industrial growth.
- ④ Better Bargaining power of the more independent generation → quality of life better.



II. NEGATIVELY

- ① Creates pressure on resources due to rising demands from the people.
- ② Unemployment rate still higher than 6% (CMIE report & NITI Aayog)
↳ lack of opportunities:
- ③ Higher poverty and nutritional security challenges (malnutrition, stunting)
- ④ Healthcare & Education services
↳ not accessible to all.
↳ distorted development of regions & societies.

To bring social justice and inclusive development of all, the government must work with all the stakeholders and prevent the turning of 'demographic dividend' into 'demographic disaster'

Q.18 Explain the factors responsible for the origin of ocean currents. How do they influence regional climates, fishing, and navigation? (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans. Ocean currents is the predictable and systematic movement of the ocean water depending upon the temperature and salinity of sea water.

* Factors responsible for Ocean current

- ① Temperature difference: between the polar cold water and equatorial warm water.
- ② Coriolis force: determines the direction of movement of the ocean currents
 - ↳ northern hemisphere - deflected towards right
 - ↳ southern hemisphere - towards left



③ Winds: creating friction over ocean water = creates

④ Salinity differences creating upwelling and movement of ocean current.

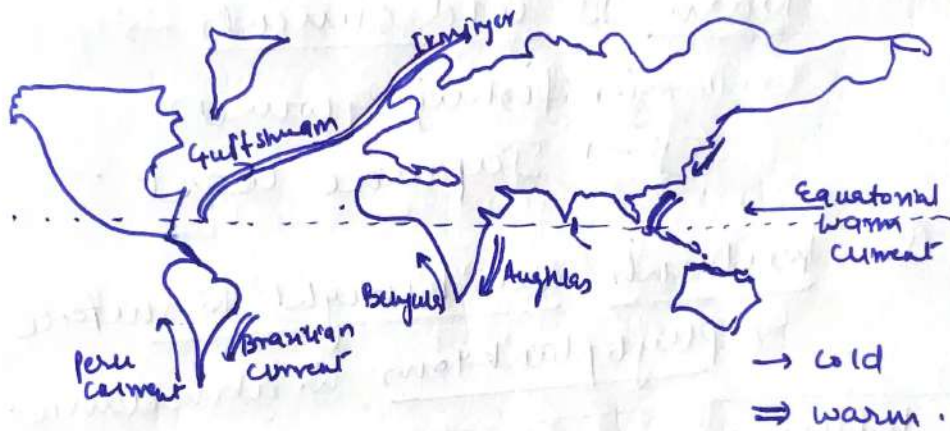


Fig: ocean currents in world.

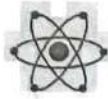
* Influence upon Regional Climate

① Cold currents on the western margins of continents creates desicating effect → deserts are formed
(eg) → Sahara desert.

② Peruvian current: resurface

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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temperature determines the Indian
monsoonal intensity

* Influence upon fishing

① upwelling near meeting of
warm & cold currents →

major fishing grounds

eg → Japanese coast.

② nutrients are brought to surface
↳ phytoplankton in abundance.

* Influencing Navigation

↳ helps in easy navigation of
ships due to the current
movement.

The ocean currents play crucial
role in ^{regulating} ~~transferring~~ the overall
heat of the planet, and affecting
the climates of the world across
continents.



Discuss the global advantage of India as a location choice for knowledge-based industries.
(250 words, 15 marks)

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Ans: Knowledge based industries are the backbone of India's Information and technology & Services sector.
Propelling India to become a leader in IT sector

* Knowledge Based Industries are spread across multiple sectors but monopolised by IT sector in India

```
graph TD; A(( )) --> B[Software services]; A --> C[Platform based services]; A --> D[Agricultural R & S activities]; A --> E[Defense based knowledge industries];
```

↳ Highly qualified and highly skilled labour in these industries.

has given India an advantage -

* Global advantage of India's location

① Ease of doing Business' policy by
Government → led to multiple
startups.
↳ India's growing startup
ecosystem → poised to be number
1 in world -

② AI technological revolution -
faster digital connectivity →
faster service delivery for
MNCs.
② → India's AI penetration level
is 3.2 times the global level
(AI Index 2022)

③ Skills India mission; PM Kaushal



उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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Vikas Yojana, Standup India schemes
has improved the skilled labour force
for global companies.

④ India is already a world leader in
IT services → can integrate with
global players through its knowledge
based industries → resilient supply
chain. SCRI Chassis.

India must also focus upon
harnessing the potential of multiple
sectors of its knowledge-economy &
industries to emerge a global
leader (Vishwa Guru) of 21st century.

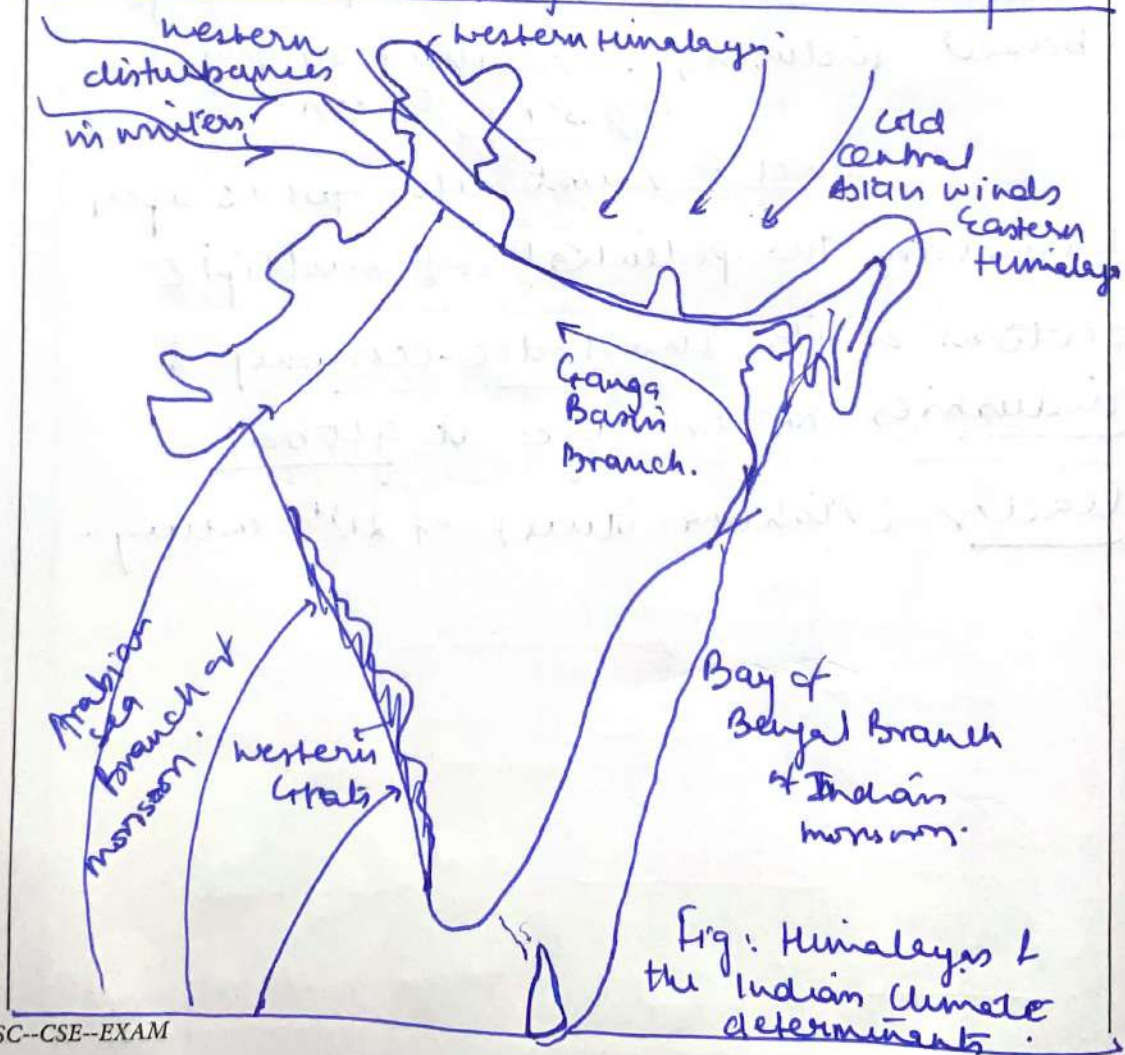


Q.20 Explain the role played by Himalayas in influencing the climate of Indian sub-continent. (250 words, 15 marks)

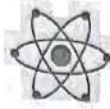
उम्मीदवारों को इस इतिहास में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: Indian Physiography is unique as it encompasses all 16 geo-climatic zones and role played by Himalayas is crucial in this unique geography of the country.



UPSC--CSE--EXAM



Role of Himalayas

① Blocks the cold winds from Central Asia → creates a barrier → regulates the climate of northern Indian states.

② In winters, Himalayas act as barrier for western disturbances

↳ creates rainfall in northwestern regions

↳ floods in northern states

eg → Uttarakhand

↳ Himachal Pradesh

} Recently

③ Indian monsoon is impacted by the Himalayas →

— Arabian Sea branch reaching the northern states in Punjab

— Bay of Bengal branch → in eastern

उम्मीदगरी को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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India's causes rainfall due to obstruction of Eastern Himalayas.

↳ The Ganga Basin branch strikes the Himalayas → creates rainfall.

④ Himalayas creates a unique climate for the Indian subcontinent and has resulted in providing flow of perennial rivers for the northern states to sustain the and grow the Indian societies since ages.