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FIAS - 2020 - GS4E/HM1

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 ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate SREEKUMAR RAVINDRAKUMAR

Email Id. Roll No. 1910047417

Mobile No. Date:

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH and HINDI, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, 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 clearly Struck off.	
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			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>	
			ECN CODE: Evaluation Date:	

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Q1

Historians

recreate historical incidents and derive the Chronology of ancient times with the help of various sources. In this context Inscriptions on rocks, pillars, walls & ancient literature pieces play a great role in creating history.

Role of Inscriptions & literature in understanding Socio-political life & political states of women

INSCRIPTIONS

- 1) Inscriptions detail the philosophical mindset of the rulers and values they stood for signaling the character of life eg: Ashokan Inscriptions promoted values of love & tolerance.
- 2) They show the religious patronage of the Kings detailing the lifestyle & practices in ancient.

Kingdoms eg: Mauryan Inscriptions Shows patronage towards Jainism whereas Satavahans Showed predominance of Hinduism & Buddhism.

3) They portray the reach of the Kingdoms thus showing the ^{its} expanse & reach eg: Ashokan Inscriptions were found in modern day Afghanistan to modern India.

4) They signify the socio-political differences like Caste hierarchy & role of women eg: Inscriptions during Chola period shows the ^{subjugated} role of women restricted from political activities.

5) Literary works portray the situation of women in detail and how they were treated eg: Rig Vedic times shows greater role for women whereas Later Vedic times shows a limited role.

Thus inscriptions & religious texts provides a peep into history and the socio-cultural fabric of society.

Q2.

Socialism

refers to that political ideology where the means of life are publicly owned and run jointly by people.

It's relevance in India during 1920s & 1930s were a result of various factors.

Reasons for spread of Socialism

- 1) 1917 Bolshhevik revolution in Russia leading to spread of socialist ideas like social equality.
- 2) Presence of leaders like Subash Chandra Bose, Jawahar Nehru who stood for socialism in economy & life.
- 3) 1931 Karachi session of INC which declared socialism as the way forward of Indian national movement.

Socialism leading to radicalization of National Movement.

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- 1) It inspired people to take up arms against state and establish a dictatorship by Proletariat. eg: Kakori Train Robbery, Chittagong armory raids.
- 2) It led to inspiration of common people to come towards the ^{cause} freedom for India & led of plebianization eg: Indian National Army had huge public support.
- 3) led to a growth of underground networks & secret associations eg: Jugantar, Ghadr movement etc.
- 4) Inspired several ~~radical~~ women to become rebels & radical towards the movement eg: Prabhata, Wooddeter etc.

Thus Socialism was a eye opener for Indians towards a dignified life from oppression of British which offered for them a life of equality & dignified existence.

Q3

Nagorno-Karabakh

Conflict is a long lasting ethnic conflict in the Caucasus region between Armenia & Azerbaijan.

It recently became violent again after a short period of peace and is fuelled by several historic factors.

Role of Old age Dynasties in the politics

1) Nagorno Karabakh Conflict ^{was} is a bone of contention between the Armenian Kingdom and Azerian Kingdom for a mountainous region in the Caucasus.

2) It was inhabited by predominantly Azerbaijan population but Armenian Kingdom reassert's its claim over the region due to the

Cultural and historical Connect.

3) During the time of the Ottoman empire the region came under the rule of ottomans keeping the conflict mellowed down for a short while

4) However with the onset of World War I and the subsequent growth of Austro-hungarian Kingdoms fall of ottoman empire led to conflicts in the region again.

5) The 1917 bolshhevik revolution & growth of USSR brought these regions under control of Soviet Union and the region witnessed a time of peace.

Thus the conflict is a result of tussle for natural resources in the region, the issue of ethnicity between armenians and azarbaijan and interplay of dynasty assertions in the region.

Q4.

Farmers in India have been one of the most subjugated Sections of India. From the time of oppression under the colonial rule, the farmers' situations have not improved qualitatively and the recent protests are a manifestation of age old issues.

Evolution of Farmers Movement in Post Independence India.

1) 1947 - 1960s.

1) This time period was marked by a relative absence of farmer struggle as they trusted the newly elected Govt to solve their issues.

2) The Govt was also largely successful in dealing with farmer issues as they provided for the food security and worked toward alleviating

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Poverty under various schemes eg: P4H80

Scheme of USA.

D) However this era was marked by great food shortage.

II 1960s - 1970s.

1) This phase showed a greater consciousness among farmers as Govt. steps such as Green revolution solved India's problem of food shortage.

2) However the inequality created were fought by Kisan Sangh Sabhas in various parts of the country.

III Post liberalization era.

1) This phase was called as new farmers movement by Paul Brass.

2) This phase showed renewed efforts by farmers towards issues such as pricing & market reforms.

3) This showed a shift from social issues like caste towards real issues that affected like pricing income of farmers etc.

Q5

Oceanic Temperatures distribution ~~across~~ refers to the process of how various factors leads to the difference in heat distributions in the oceans ~~due to their~~ ^{by the virtue of} locations of topography, presence of continents nearby etc.

Factors Influencing temperature of Oceans.

1) Proximity to Equator: Water bodies near to the equator experiences an increased oceanic temperature as it receives constant sunshine and closer to sun eg: Indian Ocean is warmer than Arctic Ocean.

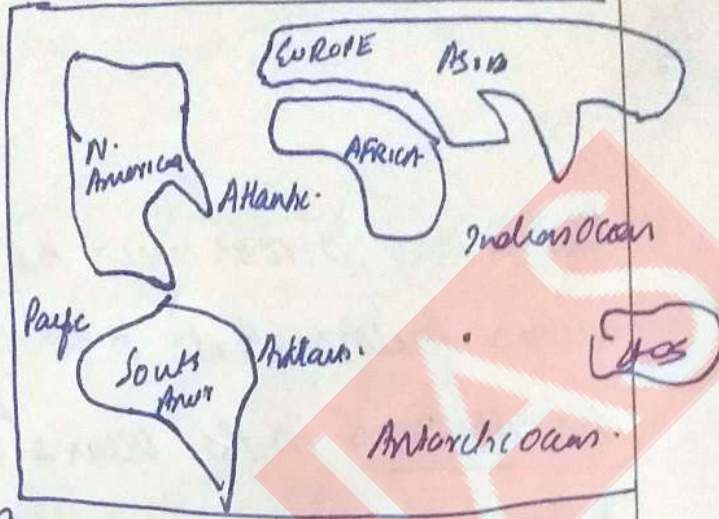
2) Presence of land Mass: Land mass have a great impact on ocean temperature where oceans are surrounded by ~~oceans~~ ^{continents} experience a greater temperature range eg: South Pacific ocean is moderate compared to North Atlantic.

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3) Isotherms across the Oceans: The Isotherms are lines connecting areas of same temperature



across ^{the globe} ~~the globe~~ ^{continents}. They are relatively uniform in Southern hemisphere compared to northern hemisphere.

4) Oceanic Currents: The nature of oceanic currents (warm or cold) determine the temp. of oceans
eg: Labrador Current have a warm effect on Atlantic ocean whereas Canary Current have a cold effect.

Why ocean mean temp (OMT) is better than Sea Surface Temperature (SST) temperatures in predicting monsoons.

- 1) OMT is ^{provided a} ~~relatively~~ stable data set compared to SST as it's measured over a longer range.
- 2) It also factors in different variables such as surface pressure whereas SST does not factor in these.

Q6.

Floods are a result of water bodies overflowing into the human areas of human inhabitation and the uncontrolled rise in water levels. It is caused by several factors both human made & natural.

Geographical factors leading to flood

- 1) Monsoons: Monsoonal rains leads to overflowing of river banks due rise in water levels eg: Brahmaputra in N-East causes floods in monsoon period.
- 2) Topography: low lying areas like plains are more vulnerable to floods than high altitude areas.
- 3) Natural disasters like ~~floods~~ cyclones: Disasters

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Cyclones which are followed by heavy rains also result in flood.

Why lack of coherent policy is more relevant than geographical factors

- 1) Unplanned Urban landscape leads to improper drainage & leads to flash floods eg: 2016 Chennai floods
- 2) Unscrupulous development on ecologically sensitive zones leads to floods eg: 2018 Kerala floods.
- 3) Reclaiming sand from waterbodies affects the ecology and leads to floods eg: Illegal sand mining from rivers.

Need for flood Governance

- 1) We need proper implementations of laws for planned development rather than managing disasters after they occur.
- 2) We measures such as implementations of Madhav Gadgil Committee reports will help in undertaking flood governance

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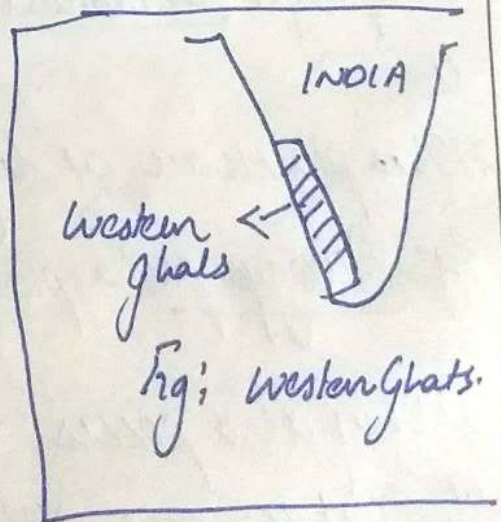
Q7

Western Ghats as per Conservation International is a biodiversity hotspot owing to the large no of endemic species, vulnerability of those species to climate changes and risks of extinction. Hence they are one most crucial focal areas of biodiversity conservation.

Western Ghats - Treasury of Biodiversity

1) They are home to large number of animals which are critically endangered eg: Malabar palm civet.

2) They also house a large no of sensitive species which are endangered & vulnerable to extinction eg: Lion tailed macaque, Nilgiri Tahr etc



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3) They are abode to various plant species which are extremely sensitive to climate change & human interference eg: Neelakurinji plant which blooms once in 12 years.

4) They are home to various ~~the~~ vulnerable tribes eg: Kodas of Nilgiris, Kurumbas etc.

Western Ghats' Economic Value:

1) Western Ghats possess tree & plant species which are of high commercial value eg: Teak sandalwood etc.

2) These plants are of high medicinal value.
eg: Aarogyapacha plant.

3) They also possess various minerals which are of great economic value eg: limestone.

Thus there is an urgent need to protect Western Ghats which are extremely vulnerable and subject to destructions.

CQ.

Regionalism is phenomenon of mobilization of people around various identities such as caste, religion, language etc. They have been a natural & recurring phenomenon in India which is a land of huge diversities.

Regionalism as a result of differences in Identity & Geography

- 1) Regionalism ^{is a} results of identity based mobilization where people of same caste, religion comes together eg: Sikh movement in Punjab for formation of Khalistan
- 2) They can also be on the basis of language where they mobilize based on linguistic preferences eg: Tamil regionalism in South India.

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3) They can also be a result of geographical isolation ~~and~~ eg: North East regionalism seen in Naga movement, Bodoland movement etc.

Regionalism as a result of deprivation

1) Regionalism can be stemmed from a sense of deprivation or a sense of loss of economic benefits eg: Son of Soil movement in Maharashtra against migrants

2) They can also be due to the regional imbalance in development within a particular state eg: Demand for separation of Andhra Pradesh into Telengana.

Regionalism therefore can be a both integrative & destructive force. We need further deepening of democracy and decentralization to successfully handle regional movements.

Q9)

Globalization according to Anthony Giddens is Compression in Space & Time. It has resulted in a greater interconnectedness among people & economy. However the recent Global Environment have presented certain Challenges to Globalization.

Globalization - a special force

- 1) Increasing protectionism among countries in terms of trade restrictions is a challenge to Globalization eg: US-China Trade war.
- 2) Increased visa restrictions & blocking the movement of people between countries have challenged Globalization eg: US's H1B VISA rules.

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3) Countries are increasingly in conflict with each other over issues of transparency resulting in Global trust deficit eg: Countries blaming China over openness in publishing details of Covid-19.

4) Rise of neo-right, farist movements & protectionist leaders across the world eg: Viktor Orban in Hungary.

5) Rise of ~~farist~~ ^{racism, xenophobia} movements & anti-immigrant sentiment.

Way Forward

1) Globalization success would require greater deal of trust between countries.

2) Requires liberalization of trade and concerted efforts to curb terrorism & other challenges.

Thus Globalization is not a zero sum game & still holds potential for unifying world.

Q10

The recent Govt efforts to raise women's marriage age is certainly a step towards women empowerment. Yet it is only a starter as they face multitude of ^{other} challenges in the Society.

~~Challenges that threaten~~

How the step would lead to women empowerment

- 1) Improve the financial freedom of women and encourage them to take up employment.
- 2) Would increase the level of female education and labour participation.
- 3) Would solve reduce a number female health crisis such as early pregnancy and female infanthode.

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4) Would improve their social morale & Status in Society

Challenges in the way

- 1) Overwhelming presence of patriarchal attitude in Indian families
- 2) Disobedience of law & rising practices of Child marriage in many areas of India.
- 3) Increasing instances of discrimination & violence against women.
- 4) Glass ceiling in work with respect to wages & equality.

Way forward → Implementations of Sachar Committee reforms & Great Civil Society participation would lead to greater empowerment of women and meaningful implementation of the new law.

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Q11

Growth of
Buddhism as a religion was a result of
dissatisfaction of common man against the
discriminatory practices in Hinduism. However
its popularity was a result of great patronage
by rulers and promotion through Sculptures, literature
etc.

Contribution ^{towards} of Art by Buddhism

- 1) Royal patronage resulted in creation of beautiful art works such as paintings on Buddha's life & stories eg: Paintings of Padmasani & Buddha in Ajanta Caves patronized by Vakatikas.
- 2) It also resulted in creation of several literary works on Buddha's life eg: Ashvagusha's Buddhacharita patronized by Kanishka.

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3) The paintings in Tatakatales depicted instances from Buddha's life also were a great contribution towards India's art culture.

Contribution towards Architecture

1) Construction of numerous Caves which acted as Chaityas & Viharas for Buddhist monks were a result of Buddhism's popularity eg: Karla & Bhaja Caves, Viharas & Chaityas in Kona & Rishi Caves.

2) Construction of Buddhist Stupas in various parts of the Country were also a direct result of Buddhism's popularity. eg: Stupas in Sanchi, Amaravati etc.

3) The Caves in Ellora, Ajanta; Udayagiri; Khandagiri are also symbols of Buddhist Culture in the Country

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Contribution towards sculpture.

1) Numerous sculptures of Buddha in various ~~sto~~ postures & mudras are results of popularity of Buddhism eg: Bamiyan Buddha in Afghanistan, Sarnath Buddha.

2) It also resulted in growth of several schools of Buddhist sculpture in various parts of the country eg: Gandhara school, Mathura school etc.

Thus Buddhism's popularity & extent of Royal patronage resulted in great revolution in India's artistic culture and growth of India as a historic tourist destination for historic attractions.

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Q12

Shashi ~~Shashi~~ Haroor

Says India's economy was about 25% of world economy before the arrival of British & reduced to ~~more~~ less than 2% by the time Britishers left. This shows the extent of deindustrialization under British rule. As a result India went through multiple famines in 1840s as well as 1920s.

British rule Induced Deindustrialization process

- 1) British policy of mercantilism reduced India into a mere importer of finished British goods which were expensive and exporters of cheap raw materials.
- 2) Britisher's discriminatory policy of towards indigenous industry such as ship building resulted

In heavy duties on Indian factories & business men which led to destruction of such industries. eg: Restrictions on Indian built ship on sailing in Indian waters.

3) The policy of mercantilism also led to the death of indigenous handcraft industries and led to import of machine made British goods.

4) Commercialization of Agriculture by British Govt led to heavy taxes on Indian farmers & revenue targets which were unattainable. eg: Indigo Cultivation which was Compulsory in Bengal.

5) International factors such as fall in Cotton prices globally led to fall of Cotton industry in India and restriction on purchasing India's Cotton.

How the policies led to famines & other consequences

1) The discriminatory policy of ~~UK~~ go British

government pushed Citizens to abject poverty as they were devoid of their income sources.

2) Commercialization policy led to reduced production of food grains leading to food shortage & Subsequent famines.

3) British policy of redrawing essential supplies towards other areas rather than supporting famine hit areas led to further aggravation of situations.

4) The policy of British Govt These famines & poverty also led to huge internal migration & displacement leading to overstress on agriculture and acute unemployment.

These famines in ^{an} India were largely a result of scrupulous British policy of neglect, exploitation and discrimination towards Indians & Indian economy.

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Q13

Indian Renaissance

movement refers to the growth modern liberal ideas and thought process which led to rejection of age old dogmas & fighting for equality & dignity of Indians. It was a great catalyst for promoting the Indian national movement.

Role of Indian Renaissance in rise of nationalist consciousness.

1) Lead to a creation of national identity based on equal moral value and a belief that all Indians are children of one God eg: Swami Vivekananda's Vedanta movement.

2) Inspired the growth of liberal leaders who fought for equality of Indians eg: Aurobindo Ghosh, Surendra Nath Banerjee.

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3) Renewed Consciousness about the historical
 glory of India & heritage of rich Indian Civilizations.
 eg: Max Mueller's studies on Vedic period & discovery
 of Indus Valley Civilization.

4) Spread of liberal values like Equality, liberty
 fraternely inspired from world events such as
French revolution

5) Rejection of Taboos such as Sati, ^{Limitations on} widow remarriage,
 female infanticide eg: Raja Ram Mohan Roy's
 efforts against Sati.

6) Increased Consciousness on British exploitation
 and need for Indian freedom movement eg:
Dadabhai Naoroji's drain of wealth theory

INC as Child of Indian Renaissance

1) INC was formed by several moderate

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leaders like A.O. Hume, Dadabhai Naorojee, Anand Mohan Bose who were instrumental in spreading liberal values.

2) They were able to show true exploitative nature of British rule through literary works.

3) led to a growth of rationalist consciousness and idea of Country of India eg: Spiritual nationalism by Aurobindo Ghosh.

Limitations

1) INC though inspired by ideas of Renaissance was also divided on religious & Caste lines.

2) They were unable to create the mass appeal in the initial years as they were led by educated elite & majority Indians were uneducated poor.

3) They were also unable to create a regional harmony between Muslims & Hindus.

INC was a great unifying factor & a catalyst for propelling the Indian national movement.

In spite of limitations,

Q14.

Nationalization of banks which started in 1969 under the Indira Gandhi Government was a step towards the strengthening of economic stability of India. However, it was also a result of various other factors and led to multitude of consequences.

Political Consequences:

- 1) Nationalization of banks led to the strengthening of the Union government and seen as a step towards the centralizing trend.
- 2) It led to greater Govt. control over public finances and ^{easier} transmission of Govt policies towards dealing with problems of rural poverty.

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3) It also ^{helped the Govt in subsidizing} ~~prevented~~ a nationwide protests against the Govt in lieu of rising prices of goods, oil etc.

Social Consequences

- 1) Nationalization of Banks led to better availability of funds towards the rural public as earlier Banks were highly elitist in nature in funding funds.
- 2) led to greater financial inclusion of poor and upliftment from rural poverty.
- 3) It also led to greater fund availability to agriculture sector.

Economic Consequences

- 1) It helped the Govt in preventing a financial crisis and preventing the banks from going

bankrupt.

2) It funded necessary recapitalizations for public sector Banks and helping them staying afloat.

3) Improved public confidence and brought a sense of stability in India's economy.

Limitations:

- 1) The step was seen against the principle of federalism.
- 2) It restricted the flexibility of banks.
- 3) Created a fear among banks of being rationalized in an arbitrary manner.
- 4) Took away the regional character of many banks. Thus Bank rationalization had mixed effect on the India's economy & South and a step towards improving the financial stability of the country.

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Water Resources like oceans, lakes, rivers are the heart throbs and of the central nervous system of world's development. They are also one of the most vulnerable resources to the climate change.

Impacts of Climatic change on Water Bodies:

LOCAL SCALE

1) Rivers in India are constantly drying up due to the increasing global temperature.
Eg: Droughts are recurrent and there is a fall in water level in major rivers like Ganga.

2) Lakes are slowly disappearing from the urban centres in India a result of extreme eutrophication and drainage of industrial effluents

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from factories which are catalyst for climate change eg: Ulsoor lake in Bangalore.

3) Ocean temperatures are rising in Arabian Sea & Bay of Bengal leading to increased frequency of Cyclones in India eg: Cyclone Amphan, Okhidi.

4) Constant melting of Glaciers due to increased temperature are resulting in water level fluctuations in perennial rivers like Ganga.

5) Differences in monsoonal patterns and inadequate rains are leading to changing courses of rivers and drying up alternatively eg: Nila river in Kerala.

Global Scale:

1) Global oceanic temperatures are rising leading

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to increased Cyclonic activity on global scale.

2) Lakes are drying up in various countries due to low rainfall & global temp. rise eg: Lake Urumia, Caspian sea.

3) Rivers are ~~drying up~~ ^{changing} courses and biodiversity is affected greatly. eg: River Orinoco in South America.

4) Ocean acidification is increasing due to high levels of CO₂ in atmosphere & leading to destruction of coral reefs.

5) Polar ice caps are also melting at a faster pace. Thus Climate

Changes are resulting in widespread destruction of water bodies and creating a great threat to human existence.

Q16.

Temperate Cyclones

are those high pressure conditions formed as a result of interaction between air masses.

It is mainly formed in temperate regions of the world mainly between 30° - 60° N/S latitude.

Life Cycle of a Temperate Cyclone:

- 1) Temperate cyclones are formed in a area experiencing a relatively stable air mass.
- 2) It starts when a cold air mass is moving towards a warm air mass. This phase is characterized by increased temperature and atmospheric disturbances.

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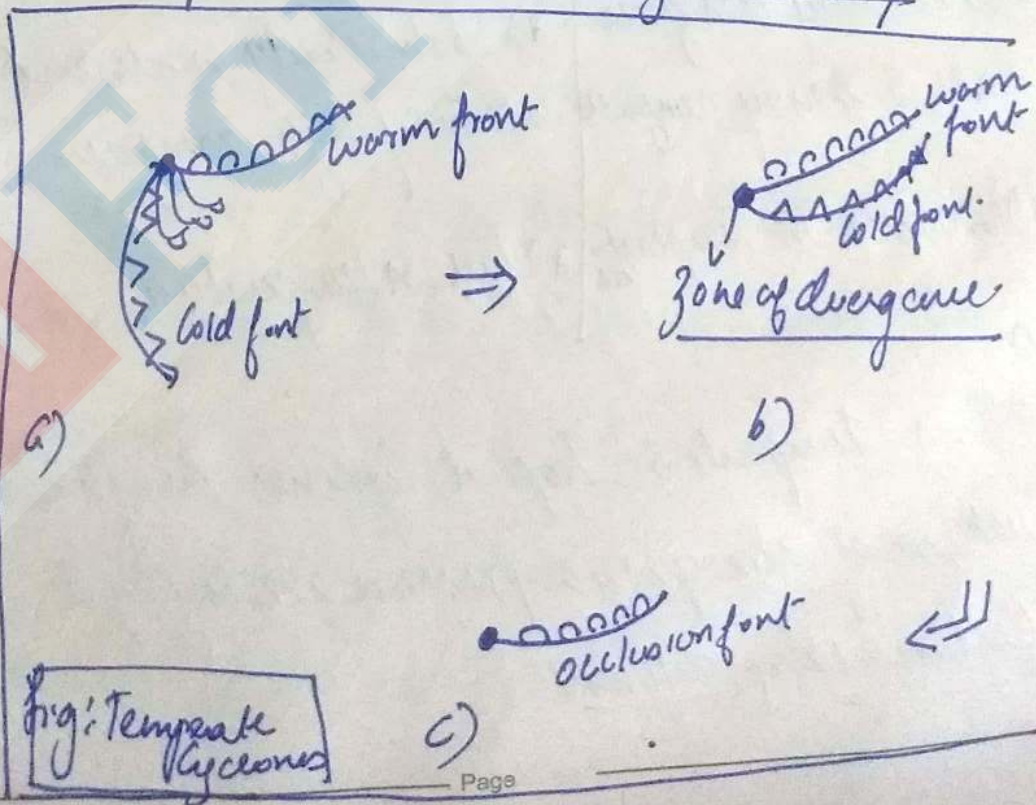
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- 3) When the two air masses meet, the cold air mass starts pushing forward the warm air mass until it's completely dissipated.
- 4) This creates an occlusion front and characterized by high pressure and a zone of divergence.
- 5) It is characterized by heavy rains, winds and fall in temperature.
- 6) Once the warm air mass is completely pushed up the altitude, the Cyclone dissipates.



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Comparison with Tropical Cyclone.

Temperate Cyclone

Tropical Cyclone

Structure → It creates a Zone of divergence.

It creates a Zone of low pressure.

* It is characterized by a high pressure condition

* Characterized by a low pressure condition.

* Can form over a short period

* Takes a long period & several variables in formation

Associated weather conditions

↳ Relatively less ferocious winds, & heavy rainfall

↳ High Velocity winds and extremely high rainfall.

↳ Increase in Temperature

↳ fall in temperature.



Thus Temperate & Tropical Cyclones though are creations of atmospheric pressure are largely & fundamentally different

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Q13

India recently improved its ranking on World Bank's world logistics Index. Yet it's far from creating a robust logistical system to meet the Global Standards.

Ways to achieve the goal of multi-modal movement at par with Global Standards.

- 1) Development of required logistic infrastructure like seaports and airports which will create faster transit of goods.
- 2) Improving the inter regional connectivity by way developing Inland waterways and river shipping.
- 3) Operationalizing dedicated freight corridors in railways and roadways to reduce transit time.

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of goods.

- 4) Creation of necessary Cold Storages & warehouse facilities across the Country to ~~ensure~~ reduce loss of perishable goods.
- 5) Improving the ease of Customs Clearance and implementation of steps such as Harmonized Customs Code suggested by World Customs Union.
- 6) Operationalizing the multimodal projects such as Kaladan project, Haldia-Sahibganj project.

Challenges

- 1) Improper infrastructure facilities like warehouses resulting in loss of goods in transit.
- 2) long Cumbersome Customs procedures increasing the transit time.
- 3) Increased traffic density on roads & irregularity

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of railways to host the Cargo movement -

4) Delay in operationalizing Industrial Corridors due to issues in land acquisition, Corruption etc.

Policy Reforms Required:

1) Projects such as Bharatmala & Sagarmala should be propelled ^{at a faster pace} ~~to include port led development~~

2) Bring in more dedicated rail freight Corridors in addition to existing ones.

3) Implementing the Inland waterways project at a faster pace.

4) Rapid progress on infrastructure projects such as Delhi Mumbai industrial corridor is the need of the hour.

These logistical improvements can result in phenomenal growth of Indian economy and help us achieve the goal of \$5 trillion economy by 2025

Q18

The recent COVID-19

Crisis saw a huge displacement of migrants who were left with no jobs and factories breach their home towns. This situation demands an urgent review of the situation of our migrant labourers.

Crisis faced by migrants ^{labourers} in India

- 1) Loss of livelihood due to COVID-19 induced lockdowns and restrictions.
- 2) Inadequate transport facilities to reach their home town
- 3) Inadequate social protection such as insurance schemes, severance packages, pension scheme.

b) Increased vulnerability to police brutality and torment.

c) Inadequate access to basic housing facilities shortage of food...

Ways to tackle the Crisis

1) Steps towards formalization of India's economy and schemes to bring ^{migrant} Order Social Security net eg: Swarnajayanti Scheme.

2) Improved access to financial assistance package under Govt. schemes such as PM Garib Kalyan Yojana etc.

3) Synergising the activities of MGNREGA to provide labour to poor rural population.

4) Involving Civil Society groups to provide assistance to migrant-labourers in form of medical aid, food etc.

5) Providing necessary travel arrangements to migrant labourers eg: migrant labourer special trains & buses.

65% of India's labour is in unorganised sector and protection of this vulnerable sectors is key to India's success of defeating this pandemic.

Q9

Tribal Communities are those sections of Indian society who displays greater a reduced level of social assimilation & acclimatization to the changes in the world. As a result they face various challenges in the society.

Challenges faced:

- loss of ethnic identity in attempt to assimilate in the 'others' way of life eg: loss of language, tradition etc.
- Less opportunity of employment in urban centres & low level of skilling.
- Social ostracization from society.
- Govt policies that lead to changes in demographic structure often leading to Insurgency movements.
eg: Naga Insurgency.

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How Tribal Community can be empowered?

- 1) Greater degree of autonomy in Governance & Administration eg: Tribal autonomous Councils.
- 2) Social Integrative measures without jeopardizing local identity.
- 3) Promoting Tribal Culture across the nation & generating public awareness & sensitivity.
- 4) Greater representation of women with Tribal Councils to create an egalitarian society.
- 5) Civil Society participation to become aware & sensitised towards tribal way of life & cultures.
- 6) Recognition of their traditional rights such as forest rights etc.

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Steps taken by Govt.

- 1) 6th Schedule areas to promote autonomy in tribal areas.
- 2) Forest Right act 2006 to provide necessary forest rights to citizens.
- 3) Inner line permit areas to restrict public interference and promote tribal culture.

Ways to streamline these initiatives

- 1) Greater democratic decentralization
- 2) Compulsory representation for women in councils.
- 3) Implementation of tribal panchsheet

Q20

The forces of ^{economic & social} globalization and increasing interconnectedness is rapidly resulting in urbanization of India. But this comes at the cost of several social & economic problems.

Social & Financial Problems of Urbanization

- 1) Increasing Income inequality between the citizens resulting in social unrest.
- 2) Unplanned development leading to problems of waste management, hygiene issues resulting in financial loss for Govt.
- 3) It also results in increased pollution and temperature in city areas.
- 4) There is a housing problem in major cities of India.

When poor do not find adequate & affordable housing options.

5) Social problems such as communal violence, migrant displacement are also increasing in the country.

Ways to tackle the various challenges

- 1) Providing adequate housing options for the poor through schemes such as Smart City Initiatives & of Govt.
- 2) Rehabilitation of slum dwellers and improving the sanitation facilities in the city.
- 3) Increasing the ease of access to public resources such as ^{public} transport, electricity etc.
- 4) Increasing environment friendly practices in the urban areas eg:- Promotion of solar energy.

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5) Adequate healthcare facilities and educational amenities for Citydwellers which are easily accessible & affordable eg: Mohalla Clinics, Delhi

This will ensure, Urbanization does not lead to a internal Crisis of development and population Crisis.