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1) Harappan civilisation started around 3300 BC and was the oldest urban civilisation

Elements of urbanisation

1) City → City divided into two parts — western upper part (citadel), eastern lower part

2) Fortification → Every city has walls around

3) Techniques → using modern techniques of waste management, baked bricks, cesspits, reservoirs

4) Planning → Roads cut each other at 90° & house opening towards away from roads

5) Occupation → sculpture making, trading, Manufacturing [Beads, shell factory]

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Role of agriculture in longevity & success of Harappan civilisation

1) Food sustainability → Providing wheat, barley, rice & other food

2) Trade → Providing raw materials, cottons, spices for trade & exports

3) Supporting industries → steatite for seals, beads for factories, clay for bricks

4) Development → Tworong in Kalibangan, ships in lothal, fire, Rice found

5) Sustainable use → water, animals, survival due to agriculture produce.

Thus, though IVC is considered an urban civilisation, agriculture played a complimentary role in sustaining, promoting the civilisation.

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2)

The Quit India Movement is considered to be turning point for awakening the masses and last bone to Britishers.

Role of QIM in awakening the nation & unifying diverse section

1) Participation → Diverse sections like students, lawyers, bureaucrats, princely states participated

2) Platform → Provided voice to women like underground radio by Usha Mehta, youth

3) Parallel government → formed like Vidyut Vahini, Balia sarkar

4) Demonstrations → Pickets, Bans, strikes, Resign, and other forms appeared

5) Unified goals → 'Do or die' on

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every efforts to gain independence

6) Success → Demonstrated that no longer possible to rule without wishes to Britishers.

7) Congress → This time, congress was three times organisationally stronger.

However, QIM suffered from some limitations

- Arrest of Gandhi in Beginning → Resorted to violent means
- Muslim League, Muslims did not participate → Lack of leadership after Gandhi arrest
- Severe Repression by British

Thus, Quit India Movement is a mass movement which showcased to Britishers that Indians have now been awakened and it will now longer be possible to rule them against their wishes.

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(3)

Decolonisation refers to providing self rule and some autonomy ~~to colonies~~ from colonial rule.

Impact of world war II in accelerating process of decolonisation in Asia, Africa

1) Change in Power → Balance of Power changed, as UK no longer a super power & USA, USSR emerged as superpower.

2) Nationalism → colonies learned the feeling of nationalisation, self rules from other colonies like Australia.

3) Trend → world favouring liberal values like freedom, liberty, equality

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4) Weakening → World war II has left army weary, tired and thus no longer able to control

5) Pressure → Organisations like UN focused on decolonisation, diplomacy

6) Revolution → colonies like India using ~~Allies~~ Axis Power against Britishers.

However, Decolonisation not completed as

- Not ready to loose control
- Tried to provide self rule but within crown's name
- Divide, weakening policy continued

Thus, World War II brought a big blot on colonial powers and thus were forced to start giving self governance to colonies

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4)

Sedimentary rocks are the rocks formed by lithification, consolidation, erosion, deposition of sediments of other rocks

Types of sedimentary rocks

Mechanically formed	Chemically formed	Organically formed
Marble, Sandstone, Limestone	Limestone, slate, Stalactite	clay, halite, Potash, Sandstone

Formation Process

Sediments formed by erosion and deposition of other rocks (Igneous, Metamorphic rocks)

↓

Deposition of sediments together

↓

Consolidation of sediments

↓

Lithification of sediments

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Economic significance of sedimentary rocks

1) Natural resources → source of coal, natural gas (Fossil fuels)

2) Rare Material → clay, Halite, Potash found

3) Industry → Provide limestone, marble for cement, construction industries

4) Deposits → Placer deposits, coal deposits

5) Sand → Arenaceous sedimentary rocks are good source

6) Agriculture → supports crops like Maize, Bajra, Millets.

Thus, sedimentary rocks play an important role in various industries and provide as the basis for soil and rock study & formation.

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5)

Anticyclonic circulation refers to wind around a High Pressure area revolving to form a vortex.



Characteristics of Anti-cyclonic circulations

1) Divergence → In lower area, there is a High Pressure and thus winds divert

2) Vortex → formed due to coriolis force & moving winds

3) Pressure → convergence from above and divergence from below maintains Pressure

4) Weather → Provides for stable weather conditions.

5) Formation → Due to Frontal

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cyclone, temperature differences

Influence of anti cyclone on Indian weather patterns

1) Stable → Provides for stable weather, clear sky

2) Delay → Anti cyclonic conditions provide for delay in onset of monsoons

3) Rainfall → Prevents moisture from rising & thus no rainfall

4) Movement → Need to move northward for south-west monsoon to come

5) Winters → Prevalent over north west region.

Thus, Anti cyclones have increased in past years due to climate change and has adversely affected the rainfall patterns.

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6)

Coral bleaching can be defined as coral loosing Zooxanthalae (algae) as a response to change in temperature, pollution.

As for Global Biodiversity Outlook-5, 60% corals are under threat.

Main causes of coral bleach

1) Pollution → Sensitive to slightest of Pollution, need clear water

2) Temperature change → Need 20°c ~~warm~~ stable water and any change is harmful

3) Eutrophication → Blocks sunlight, Brings pollution due to industrial effluent

4) Ocean acidification → Due to

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climate change

5) Destruction → for tourism & other development activities.

Role of Marine Protected Areas in preserving coral bleach

1) Check on Pollution → not allowing pollution, disposal of plastics

2) Buffer zone → for oceans and human settlement

3) Industry guidelines → on waste disposal, protection

4) Infrastructure → Restricting, regulating various activities

5) Conservation → promoting biorock technology, coral reefs preservation.

Thus, coral reefs are tropical rainforest of seas and provide food to fish, livelihood to farmers, maintain ocean dam thus, should be preserved, protected

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7)

Economic corridors help to strengthen trade, transport development of region as well as nation.

Role of economic corridor in regional economic integration & development

1) Economic growth → Development of industries, infrastructure

2) Employment → creates new job, livelihood opportunities

3) Logistics → Reduced cost of logistic by promoting infrastructure

4) Regional Industries → Provide impetus & support to regional industries

5) Ease of Doing Business → Provides

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new opportunities

Chennai Bengaluru Industrial corridor align with India's broader economic growth strategies

1) Promote Industries → to achieve 25% of GDP from manufacturing

2) Trade → to achieve 2 trillion $ from trade by 2030

3) Ease of Doing Business → Improve World Bank ranking by providing logistic improvements

4) Inclusive growth → Regional development, industries [SDG 8]

5) self Reliance → Promote Make in India.

Thus, Economic corridor serve as a stepping stone in achieving 5 trillion $ economy and becoming Vishwaguru

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8)

Gender fluid identity refers to identifying the sex of oneself based on their sexual orientation which maybe different from the gender assigned at birth

For example - A girl identifying herself as girl till adolescent but later on identifying as boy.

LGBTQ community's challenges to full societal inclusion & equal treatment

1) Discrimination → societal discrimination, desertion by Parents

2) Infrastructural issues → Gender neutral washrooms, changing rooms not available

3) Opportunities → lack of Jobs,

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skills, training for LGBTQ

4) Exploitation → sexual, Physical, Mental abuse, forced to beg

5) Legal issues → forms not containing 3rd gender options, marriage not legalized.

6) Prejudice → taboo, non-acceptance by Parents of LGBTQ

Moreover various steps have been taken

- Protection of Trans-gender Rights Act 2016
- Sweekruti home, Odhisha
- Sudhar Gruh

Decriminalizing section 377 (Navtej Johar case)

Rainbow flag, campaign

Thus, to achieve SDG 8 (Inclusive growth), rights of transgender needs to be preserved, protected & promoted. ...

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9) Regionalistic id sentiments emphasis on regional interests, needs even at the cost of national interests.

Interplay of regional and national identities fueling emergence of regional sentiments

1) Son-of-soil theory → for promoting regional development

2) Divisions → Rural-urban divide, North–south divide fueling regional sentiments

3) Discrimination → Unbalanced regional development [like Neglecting North East region]

4) Autonomy → seeking self rule and less control [Jammu Kashmir against integration with India]

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5) Unification → Loss of tribal values, traditional cultures [like Imposition of Hindi]

Balancing regional identity with broader national identity

1) NITI Aayog → Promoting Collaborative federalism, competitive federalism

2) Regional culture → Bharat Parv, PESA, Forest Rights preserving culture

3) Integration → celebrating festivals, tourism, Balanced regional development [G20 summit in different states]

4) Regional Parties → Promoting regional interest & development

5) Nationalisation → Make in India, self reliance, Bharat Brand.

Thus, Fraternity should be promoted which respecting & promoting diversity

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(c)

India is a country of unity in diversity ie unity without uniformity and diversity without divisions.

Cultural Practices & traditions promoting 'Unity in Diversity'

1) Festivals → Harvesting season in different states by different names Onam, Pilu, etc

2) Rivers → Promote tourism, faith Eg → South People visiting Ganga

3) Temples → Mahabaleshwar Temples, Jagannath, Adinath all promoting integration

4) Respect → Mutual existence of Matriarchy in Meghalaya & Patriarchy in other states

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5) Laws → PESA Act, Forest Rights Act preserving & promoting tribal rights

6) Protection → Bharat shri, UNESCO Intangible heritage, tribal start ups protecting different culture

7) Folk Practices → Music, Dance like Bihu festivals promoting unity

8) Art → Madhubani, warli Painting, sarees getting national recognition

Still there is a need for

- Digital Literacy, Integration of tribes
- Promoting secularism in letter & spirit
- Balanced Regional development

Thus, the path of becoming Vishwaguru for India goes through its culture and needs to ensure that indegenous knowledge, practices not lost in development

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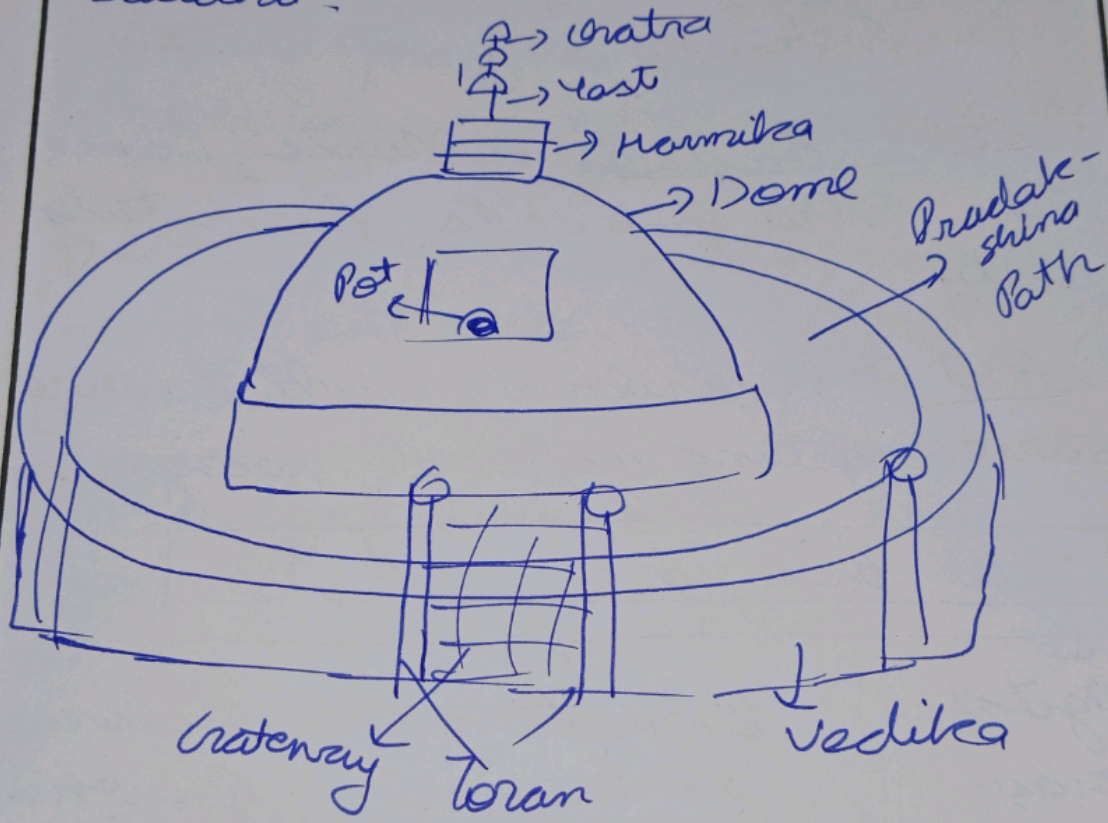
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11)

Stupa is an architecture started during Vedic era erected to keep relics and ashes of Buddha.



Significance of stupa art in Buddhist architecture & culture

1) Buddhist faith → Symbolism to worship Buddha. [Eg → Piprahwa, UP is oldest]

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2) Values → Promoting Buddha, Dharma, Sangha (Chatra)

3) Spread → Various stupa in Bihar, UP, Nepal promoted

4) Promotion → Grants, donations to construct St stupa

5) Integration → of Buddhist follower at one place.

Elements & symbolism of stupa conveying Buddhist beliefs

1) Pradakshina Path → Ambulatory Passageway to remember teachings of Buddha

2) Chatra → 3 umbrella shaped structure promoting Right Belief, Right faith, Right conduct

3) Yasti → The rod as a symbol to integrate world with Buddha

4) Harmika → signifies the presence

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of Buddha and differentiating from the world.

5) Dome / Gola → symbolism of Buddha to keep relics and rembering 8 Fold Paths

6) Sculptures → showing Jataka stories and Buddha beliefs and teachings. Eg → Sanchi Stupa

7) Toran → used for decoration on 4 sides

Thus, stupa art signifies Buddha teachings, beliefs and as a symbol to remember them, adopt them.

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12)

Socio-religious reforms

movement in 19th century aimed to bring reforms in practices, customs, traditions that were considered derogatory, discriminatory and started by enlightened Bengalis like Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Socio religious reform movement was a dual struggle against

Social customs

* Banning Sati (Brahmo samaj)
* Against child Marriage (Dev Samaj)
* Against untouchability (Prarthana Samaj)

colonial domination

* Against westernisation (Revival of Vedic times by Arya samaj)
* Promoting Indigeneous cultures (Deoband Movement)

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Socio-Religio Movements responding against colonial culture & ideological hegemonity

1) Revivalist strategy → Revival of cultural practices like Vedic times by Arya Samaj, Quran by Deoband Movement

2) Reformist strategy → Bringing reforms in religion to make it more acceptable like Brahmo Samaj, Pradhan Samaj

3) Nationalism → Promoting by reviewing ancient, medieval history along national lines

4) Empowering → Rights to read, interpret scriptures, promoting women rights [Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar]

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5) Respect → Foreigners like Henry Vivian Derozio, Annie Besant supporting traditional practices, cultures.

6) Heterogeneity → Removing Homogeneous, orthodox practices of Brahmins [Brahmo Samaj - cosmopolitan ideas]

7) Intellectual thinking → using rationality, humanism, love, truth as basis

Thus, social religious reform movements not only fought against orthodox rituals, practices but also unified Indians against colonial rule and arouse the feeling of nationalism.

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13)

Britishers came to India for trade but slowly colonised, controlled Indian economy

Britishers de-industrialising India

1) Free trade one-way → Heavy duties on Indian exports and more imports killed Indian manufacture

2) Producer to consumer → Britishers made India consumer of goods like textile, steel from producers

3) Monopoly → In such industry, strict norms for steel industry simply killed those industries

4) Commercialization of agriculture → Promoting plantation crops like

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Indigo, coffee, rubber, India became supplier of raw materials

5) Drain of wealth → no investment made for promoting industries, machines, foreers, infrastructure

6) Flooding cheap goods → from Britain, Machine made goods simply killed artisan works

7) Exploitation → factories Act, other industrial laws lead to exploitation

Impact on lives on Indian artisans

1) Lost livelihood → As not able to compete against cheap machine made goods

2) Alternatives → forced to look for other jobs which hardly existed

3) Poverty → Not able to provide sustainable Income, basic facilities to family.

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4) Exploitation → Forced to work in British plantation factories

5) Vicious cycle → No means of education, skills for children

Impact on Indian economy

1) Drain of wealth → India hold 23% of world wealth in 1947 and left with 2% in 1947.

2) Development issues → Lack of investment, infrastructure deteriorated

3) Evils → Poverty, unemployment prevailed

4) Dependence → on foreign goods due to lack of industries

5) Trade → India became importer from exporter.

Thus, British policies simply killed Indian industries and lead to Drain of wealth which took many years to revive

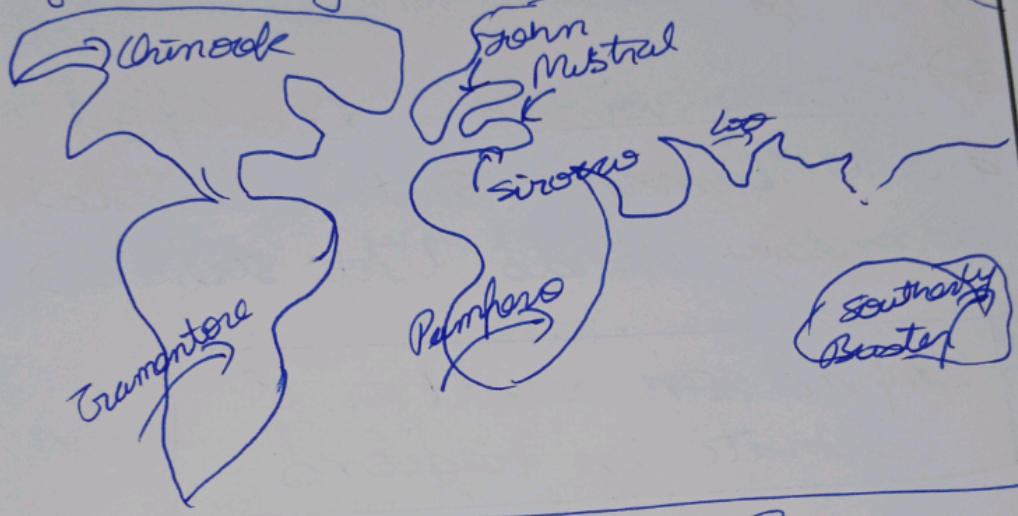
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14) Local winds are formed due to regional geographic, weather conditions & influence the climate of the region.



Factors leading to formation of local winds

1) Sea - Land Differential → forces wind from High Pressure area to Low Pressure area [Chinook]

2) Temperature difference → Move from cold region to hot [Mistral]

3) Rotation → winds moving

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with rotation [Ramfore] due to coriolis force.

4) ~~Terr~~ Geography → Intense heating in continental region forming low

5) Tertary winds → Developed due to Primary (Eastern winds), Secondary winds (Jet streams)

Impact on weather & climate in regions

1) Changing Temperature → Low bringing hot air

2) Providing relief → Chinook providing relief from extreme heat cold

3) Rainfall → Sirocco, Mistral picking moisture & causing rainfall

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4) Heat Stress → Sirocco, Loo bringing heat wave conditions

5) Agriculture → Chinook deforesting region & promoting agriculture

6) Cyclones → southerly Buster providing conditions for cyclone formation.

Thus, local winds bring a lot of difference by bringing changes in local weather & climate & plays a major role in changing economy, societal conditions.

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15)

India has 18% of population but holds only 4% of water sources causing increased pressure on water sources.

Primary drivers of freshwater scarcity in Megacities

1) Concretisation → concrete roads not allowing rainwater to percolate

2) Water Mismanagement → No recycling of water, wastage

3) Encroachment → on water bodies, wetlands [Bellandur Lake, Bengalore]

4) Pollution → Industrial discharge, ocean acidification, acid rain

5) Unsustainable Practices → No

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Rainwater harvesting techniques

6) Climate change → frequent disruptions in rainfall creating flood, droughts

Solutions for urban water Management

A) SUPPLY SIDE →

1) Rainwater harvesting techniques
   - ↳ Jhalaras in Rajasthan
   - ↳ Dabas in Nagaland

2) Sponge cities under AMRUT, Smart cities Mission

3) Urban waterbody Information system [UWAIS]

4) Water Trading [Niti Aayog]

5) Using Technology [ICT]
   - ↳ Water Metering
   - ↳ Pressure Valves

6) campaign, Awareness
   - ↳ Jal Kranti Abhiyan
   - ↳ Catch the Rain campaign

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B) DEMAND SIDE →

1) Sustainable use
   - ↳ Circular Economy [5Rs]
   - ↳ Greywater treatment
   - ↳ Adopting LiFe approach

2) Awareness, campaign
   - ↳ Jal Shakti Abhiyan
   - ↳ Closing Tap [save water]

3) Conservation
   - ↳ Reducing use, Pollution
   - ↳ Water Trading

Thus, water is life and UNESCO reports says that 60% of world Population will suffer from water scarcity by 2050 & thus need for sustainable use, management of water to achieve SDG 6

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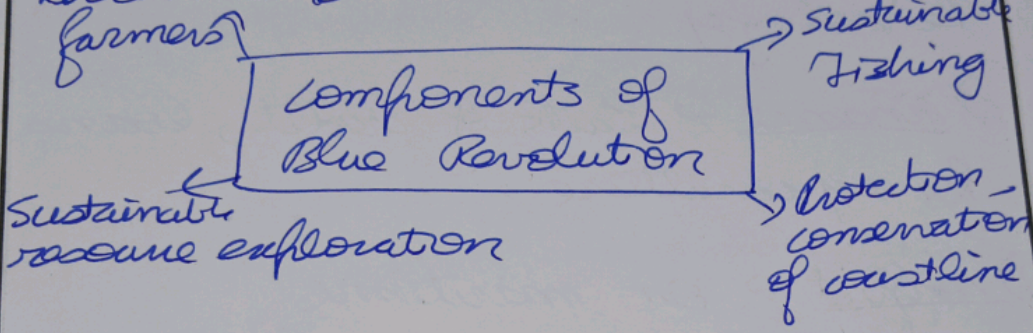
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16)

Blue Revolution involves sustainable use, exploration, conservation of oceanic resources



Significant hurdles in aquaculture development

1) Unsustainable → using technology like bottom trawlers adversely affect sustainability

2) Ecosystem disruption → Infrastructure threatening marine species, resources

3) Pollution → chemicals, fertilizers, adversely affecting environment

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4) Research & Development → Not much focus on new techniques,

5) Awareness → Farmers not aware about aquaculture benefits, technology

6) Finance → Lack of credit, loans for aquaculture

7) Conflict → On maritime boundaries [Sir Creek]

Comprehensive strategies to address

1) Handholding → Providing support, to farmers [PM Krishi Matsya sampada Yojana]

2) Financial Incentives → Loans, credits to promote [KCC Kisan credit cards]

3) Trade → Incentives for exports

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of fish [2nd largest producers]

4) Zones → coastal Regulation zone not applicable to coastal Aquaculture Authority areas

5) Collaboration → with other countries on sustainable use of oceans

6) Technology → Biorock technology to preserve corals, new research

7) Infrastructure → warehouse, cold storage facilities.

Thus, Blue Revolution has the potential to contribute significantly to dream of 5 trillion $ economy because of vast coastline & resources.

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17)

The solar energy is the largest source of renewable energy contributing ~85 GW and India ranks 4th in solar energy in the world

Key factors influencing large scale farms establishment

1) Land acquisition → Large scale displacement

2) Dependence → On other nations for semiconductor

3) Investment → Huge upfront capital required

4) Geography → Need continuous sun for at least 300+ days / year

5) Integration → Power grids, technology availability, DISCOMs issues in supplying.

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Impact of large scale solar farms

Environmental Impact

* Pollution due to semi conductors
* Impact bio-diversity of region
* Renewable energy source
* Noise Pollution by moving blades

Social Impact

* Large scale displacement
* supply of electricity
* Promote industry, growth, employment
* Exploitation of tribes

Balancing expansion of solar energy with need to protect biodiversity & local ecosystem

1) Environmental Impact Assessment

→ Before undertaking a solar project

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2) Rooftop → solar rooftop has potential of 30 GW

3) Fair displacement → Adequate compensation, grievance redressal of displaced

4) Wildlife conservation → Protecting animals from noise pollution.

5) Sustainable planning → Farms on degraded land, away from National Parks.

6) Collaboration → on New technology like Pyroskite, Quantum Dots.

Thus, PM emphasis on solar energy by 'Let us move to sun to power our future' and has potential to achieve target of Net zero emissions by 2070 & SDG 7 [Clean, Renewable Energy]

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18) Social Media Platforms have emerged as an important means of communication, source of information, connections building

They have great powers to influence choice, information, decisions.

Social Media Platforms perpetuating social inequalities & power structures

1) Misinformation → creating bias, prejudices, against something.
Eg → Whatsapp forwards showing transgender as social evils

2) Capitalism → Promote sour money society, commodification, providing powers to companies

3) Divide → Exacerbate digital divide causing intergenerational

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inequality, societal inequality

4) Misuse → Fake news, Paid news, Propagandas disrupts free & fair elections

5) Fake culture → Promoting a fake, happy world creating anxiety, stress, loneliness

6) Social Distance → virtual connect but enhancing inter-personal, social ~~rela~~ distances.

However, social media platforms also serve as a means to challenge social inequalities & Power dynamics

1) Informed choices → Easy, readily information Eg → corruption cases against candidates

2) New opportunities → Readily look for new jobs, skills, educatio

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3) Values → Promote liberal values like equality, liberty,

4) Empowerment → Platform for minorities to express views, raise concern [MeToo Movement]

5) Connections → Bring diverse communities, classes on single platform, connecting with distanced relatives

6) Protection → Awareness of rights to WOMEN, Revolution like Petitions for same sex marriage.

Thus, social ~~med~~ media platforms have become an ~~inf~~ inevitable part of our daily lives and there is a need to ensure right, sustainable use and prevent it from becoming a weapon of distruction

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19) India is a diverse country and they all exist together in harmony. India has ~8.6% of tribes population.

Difference between tribal and mainstream societies

Basis	Tribal societies	Mainstream societies
1) Geography	Mostly live in isolation in forests (Hatee)	In rural, urban areas
2) Occupation	Depend upon forest, traditional practices	Diversity from agriculture to services
3) Laws	More obliged to traditional customs, norms	Follow acts, rules, laws, constitution
4) culture	Diverse like Matriarchy in Meghalaya to Patriarchy in other	Diversity in culture but influence of other as well (Westernisation)

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Basis	Tribal society	Mainstream society
5) Family dynamics	The whole tribe / clan as 1 family	More orientation towards nuclear family
6) Aim & religion	Worship nature & focus on daily livelihood	Different religion & focus on advancement

Tribal society more progressive than mainstream society

1) Sustainable Practices → Preserve nature like Natee worship nature

2) Techniques → climate resilient like Dhajj Dewari, Rajasthan

3) Culture → some tribes in Meghalaya following Matriarchy

4) Equality → No class, caste divide & living as 1 family like Meitei, Kuki

5) Justice → Enforcing laws through common head thus

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local level governance.

6) Indigenous knowledge → Protect & Preserve Eg → Onges in Andaman.

However tribal society has Problems like

- Digital divide / illiteracy
- Health burden (Dual disease burden)
- Displacement issues & exploitation.

Schemes like PM JANMAN, GOAL, Eklavya Model Residential schools aimed at promoting tribal development while preserving their cultures & traditions.

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20)

Poverty defined by world Bank as inability to meet the basic minimum necessities of life.

Poverty creates a vicious cycle of social evils

Poverty → No development (education) → Discrimination → Unemployment → Poverty

Poverty intersecting with other social Problems

A) CASTE →
- ↳ Enforce caste inequalities SC, ST more Poor
- ↳ Lead to economic inequality along with social inequality
- ↳ Restrict social mobility due to lack of education, skills.

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B) SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

↳ class divide - Oxfam Report - Top 10% hold 77% of wealth

↳ Lack of inclusive development - Rich becoming Rich

↳ vicious cycle of Poverty, unemployment for Poor.

C) GENDER INEQUALITY →

↳ Pay gaps - Less Payment to women

↳ Forced to do unpaid work (76% time spent]

↳ Restricting educational, skills learning due to increased cost

↳ Son Meta Preference.

↳ Early marriage to decrease dowry.

Comprehensive strategies to deal with them

1) Employment opportunities →

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MGNREGA, DAY-NRLM, NIPUN

2) Skills Development → Skill India Mission, STRIVE, SANKALP

3) Financial support → Mudra loans, Startup India, Incentives to farmers

4) Nutritional support → PM AAY, PDS, POSHAN, MDM scheme

5) Education → Beti Padhao, Beti Bachao, Kendariya Vidyalaya, Eklavya schools

6) Basic facilities → Housing (PM Awas Yojana), Electricity (Saubhagya scheme), water (AMRUT)

Thus, Poverty needs to be addressed in comprehensive manner and empowering poor to become self reliant, to achieve SDG 1 (no Poverty)