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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : ATIF

Roll No. : MT 23RCA PA 069

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 30/Aug/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 5

Code : TC707

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

Student's Queries for the Evaluator (if any write them below)

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

1. भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान–प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ancient trade routes were linked to land (Silk route) and sea through which people & ideas were shared.

Contribution to exchange of Culture

(1) Harappa trade: with mesopotamia gave rise to use of metal despite low copper ~~and~~ along with worship of Gods.

(2) Demand of Indian cultural artefacts in form of Murshidabad Silk or spices.

(3) trad of Sculpture & Arts: lead to growth of Gandhara school.

(4) Travellers came with trades to know India
(Eg) Megasthenes, Huan Tsang

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(5) Religion spread with trade side by side
(Eg) Budhism in S.E Asia.

(6) Traditional skills spread in form of art of burnt brick and temple architecture.
(Eg) Borobudur temple.

Culture entered India:

(1) Use of Paper from China.
(2) Unani Medicinal system from Unan
(3) Mixing of Metals from Mesopotamia.
(4) Horse as warfare from Central India.
(5) Culture of inclusion & integration from coming of foreign culture.
(Eg) Kushan.

Thus, Cultural exchange was mainly promoted through trade which was primary source of exchange.

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2. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोड़ी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Quit India movement (QIM) is called as war of maneouver by Gandhi by Bipin Chandra.

QIM cutting across class divide

1. Participation of peasants.
2. Support from many Zamindars / landlord.
3. External support from outside world (Eg) Stalin for removal of colonialism

Women leadership clear mark

1. Secret radio: by women led group.
2. Picketing of shops by women.
3. Autonomous govemt had women wing (Eg) Tatiya Sarkar.

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④ Women voice by leaders like ~~Kamla devi Gandhi~~ Laxmibai Pandit

⑤ Protest in UP lead by Sarojini Naidu.

Here, we saw revival of women led movement as forefront which was prepared by Gandhi.

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3. 'स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है'। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The hallmark of post-independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Post Independence Modernity was promoted by visionary leadership of Nehru which is Reflected even in Indian Constitution.

Science & Tech led to path of Modernity

(1) Defence: Creation of DRDO gave indigenous defence industry

(2) Space: seperate wing of space research lead by ISRO. under Satish Dhawan.

(3) National Physics laboratory for science experiment of critical nature

(4) Nuclear energy: in form of 3 stage ~~indigenous~~ nuclear program.

(5) Nuclear weapon: indigenous development for self sufficiency

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Agriculture: development of ICAR for modern agriculture. reflected in indegenous GM Mustard.

(7) Chain of IIT and NIT for development of scientific research.
(Eg) Present Vikas engine.

(8) Foreign collaboration with Germany & Russia (Eg) Railway wagons - Mokama.

(9) HYV seeds development for food security.

(10) Biotechnology → Vaccine hub.

STILL we left few areas

(1) Dependence on renewable energy.

(2) Late entry in digital revolution.

(3) low transition & translation to rapid industrial development.
(Eg) industry yet only 18% of GDP.

(4) late in LPG reform.

(5) low focus on Astrophysics & deep physics (Eg) Black hole.

Thus, overall we lack scientific revolution leading us to $5 trillion economy

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4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

National plan of River Interlinking aims to link 106 rivers of India in National Master plan.

Benifits

1. Adress regional disparity of perennial vs non perennial rivers
2. Adress flood management
3. Adress agriculture rainfed low productivity
4. Development of region abandoned due to low water (Industrialisation) Eg Vidharbha.

Challenges

1. Highly capital intensive
2. Perennial rivers themself have water surplus only during monsoon
3. Change of river course and path

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(4) Affect intermixing of unique gene pool. thereby increasing more vulnerability to diseases.

(5) Hard peninsula Area difficult to dug canal.

(6) Affect regional ecology & biodiversity

(Eg) Ken Betwa project

(7) Terrain difficult : has mountains Cliffs, etc.

Way Ahead (1) Target Micro project

(2) Comprehensive rainwater harvesting.

(3) Small interlinking in place of Grand Grid.

(4) Case by Case approach

Here, we need robust long term plan to address water scarcity and realise SDG 13 goal.

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5. कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India targets for 500 GW non fossil fuel in its INDC of Panchamrit.

It needs transition from coal based (55% domestic) to non coal.

Impact on Coal bearing states human development

(A) **Positive impact**

(1) Reduce pollution exposure due to coal mining

Eg Dhanbad top 5 worst air pollution

(2) Reduce Ground water contamination thereby healthy people.

(3) Reduce Sound pollution affecting mental health

Eg Crusher in Jharia.

(4) less tribal displacement & Rehabilitation

Eg Naxalism in Jharkhand

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) More productive land for agriculture and allied sector improve & diversify livelihood of people.

Negative Impact

(1) District Mineral fund: which was used for earlier Human dev. will not be given.

(2) Royalty of State: which was used for welfare schem reduce.

(3) Basic health & Education provided by Coal industry will stop

(Eg) BCCL schools in Hazaribad.
CIL Hospital in Dhanbad.

(4) Livelihood opportunity of local people reduce./stop.

(5) local associated economy will decrease leady to Poverty.

Here, we need to augment those regions with alternative plan like Solar plant in Open Cast abondoned mine.

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil is made up of years of Exogenic forces affect on rocks. like precipitation, temperature.

Soil property and role of

(A) temperature:

(1) High temperature leads to high evaporation hence hard top surface poor for irrigation

(2) More evaporation leads to Soil salinisation.

(3) Excess heat (Eg stubble burning) makes soil convert like brick and reduces productivity

(4) Excess heat stops growth of soil micro organism reducing productivity

Candidates must not write on this margin

Precipitation

(1) High precipitation lead to soil erosion ultimately Gully erosion.

(2) High precipitation increase capilarity and Salinisation

(3) Soil acidification increase due to dampness of rain and more micro organism activity.

(4) Excess loamy soil due to water is not good for many crop

(Eg) Sugarcane

(5) Optimum moisture promote micro organism

Hence, both factor help in soil profile development. Hence needs rational use for productive agriculture.

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7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Cyclones are geographical phenomenon created due to low pressure in sea and augmented by latent heat of vaporisation.

Intense Cyclone in Arabian Sea Reason:

1. Greater effect of Global warming
2. Increased sea surface temperature above normal.
3. Higher low pressure developed due to non-escaping of low pr region due to closed sea by land (Africa).

Eg Tauktae Cyclone, 2020.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Presence of ITCZ above equator more towards Arabian sea.

(5) Augmentation by ~~El Nino~~ La Nina effect in last few years.

Eg Yaas Cyclone.

Here, multiple factor contributing to more cyclone in Arabian sea.

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8. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम शेष भारत की तुलना में दक्षिणी राज्यों को विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाइयाँ मान सकते हैं? अपने दृष्टिकोण के औचित्य को सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
In the context of cultural diversity in India, can we consider Southern states as distinct cultural units in comparison to the rest of India? Substantiate your view. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Cultural Movent in South Indra Originated Swic Dndependus movemt by Periyar demand for Dravid nadu.

Distinct Cutur

(1) Demography: Low fertility rate below 2 of nort Ind

(2) Cuisine: different from North Indo. Eg Dosa.

(3) Marriage: prevalence of 2 Gotra Sys as diff from North 4 Gotra Sy.

(4) Art form: Dravidian temple architecture diff from North Indo.

(5) Language: differ from North Hindi Eg Tamil, Kannad.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Dance: Unique to classical dance
(Eg) Bharat natyam.

Similarity in Culture of North & South

(1) National festival celebrates
(Eg) Independence Day.

(2) Hinduism as common religion

(3) English as language former.

(4) Common History and Colonial rule.

Hence, we see commonality & difference which make India unique.

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9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

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10. शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण में भारत के पास एक समृद्ध विरासत है। इस संदर्भ में 'शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण' पर हाल ही में दिया जा रहा बल समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा और सांस्कृतिक आदान–प्रदान को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India has a rich heritage in the internationalization of education. In this context how will the recent push for the 'internationalization of education' impact society and foster cultural exchange?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

~~National~~ New education Policy

aims to international education exchange

Recent Push Impact Society

(1) Student exchange program will help cultural interns

(2) Break stereotype.

(3) Promote Scientific temperament

(4) Mixing of tradition & Value from west & east.

(5) Intensity of ideology

(6) Universal & Our Communitarians

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Promote new culture and unique new creation.
(Eg) Maharaja Burger.

(7) knowing of traditional knowledge to world.
(Eg) Ayurveda of India

(8) Promotion of Cosmopolitan values.
(Eg) M.N.Roy - Cosmopolitan union of liberated men.

Here, it is a positive step to promote cultural values.

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11. यद्यपि गांधार और मथुरा कला के बीच कई अंतर थे, तथापि इन दोनों ने अमरावती कला शैली (अमरावती स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट) को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित किया।' सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Although there were many differences between the Gandhara and Mathura art, they considerably influenced the Amravati school of art.' Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India has been centre of unique art form which is reflected in Gandhara, Amravati & Mathura School.

Differences in Gandhara & Mathura art

Gandhara	Mathura
① Location: N.W province near Afghanistan & Pakist	Near west Uttar pradesh, Delhi region.
② Patronage: Kushans	Kushans and local leade
③ Material: Black Sandstone	Red Sandstone.
③ Influence: Hellinstic and Roman art. (Eg) Budha depicted as roman God.	Slight influence from Gandhara but mostly indegenous.
④ Part of larger buildin	Isolated structures.
⑤ More focus on physical beauty	Focus on spirituality

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④ Curly hairs, sharp nose, thin chin. (Eg) Budha statue at Afghanistan	straight hair, bulky physique.

Influence of Gandhara and Mathura school in Amravati School.

① Beautification of Budha is influenced from Gandhara School.

② Found at both places: isolated stonetry and part of larger building.

③ Mix of Curly hairs, and straight hairs from both school.

④ Dietification of Budha influenced from Gandhara school.

Other schools influenced:

- ~~Etc~~ - Pala School
- Rajputana School.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Uniqueness of Amravati school

1. Clusters: of images in one frame.
2. Large number of Bodhisatvas.
3. Low focus on individual figures.
4. Prominence of Jataka stories.

Here, we see similarity as well as differences in both schools.

Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 'इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिदृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े'। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts'. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Industrial revolution in England was outcome of Renessaince, growth of rationality, humanism and secularisation.

It not only transformed economic landscape but also social & Cultural.

Transformation in economic landscape

(1) Large scale production: aided by invention of Stem engine.

(2) Surplus: production which led to its export promotion.
   (Eg) Marx concept of Surplus Value.

(3) Colonialism: for expansion to newer market.

(4) Imperialism: for greater access to Raw material.
   (Eg) Africa for Coal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Slave trade: for cheap labours in industries and plantation.

(6) Increased income & disposable capacity of people.

(7) Increased inequality leading to Capitalist and proletariat class.

Social & Cultural Impacts

(A) **Positive Impact**

(1) Mix of Culture: due to people coming from different areas.

(Eg) led to Indian Origin PM in Britain

(2) Integration: of different people.

(3) Growth of Art: in form of music, dance, drama.

(Eg) Shakespeare - Julius Caesar.
Mona Lisa Painting.

(4) Secularisation: of society and no interference of Religion in political sphere — Machiavelli

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Modernisation of Society: challenging irrational believes.
(Eg) Black Magic.

(6) Development of Scientific temper.
(Eg) leonardo Da Vinci.

(B) **Negative Impact**

(1) Human dignity: compromised due to slave trade.

(2) Racism: bw black and white.

(3) Inequality: in society bw rich & poor.

(4) Alienation: of humans from their family and themself.
(Eg) Marx concept of alienation.

(5) Discriminatory Society: Different laws for indegenous & non Indegenous.

Here, we can see multiple Socio political impact ~~which~~ many of which ~~are~~ can be manifested even in present day like Indian Origin PM in Britain.

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13. उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्त्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उद्भव को कैसे प्रभावित किया?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

"We are not ourself but culmination of bits and pieces of every humans that lived in this world"

Indias culture in present day can be attributed to many extent to 19th century colonial rule.

Social reform & Ideological struggle influence on distinct Identity & national Consciousness

① Social reformers:

a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy - abolition of sati and Scientific temper reflected in Fundamental duty.

b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar: on educat and widow remarriage. led to present day Hindu Code bill.

② Ideological:

a) Economic critique by leaders like

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ranade, Dadabhai Naoroji lead to growth of nationalistic sentiments.

b) Spiritual nationalism: by Tilak and M.N.Roy at end of 19th century led to cultural nationalism even reflected today.

(3) Trust in virtues of Ancient Civilisation by reforms like Arya Samaj Dayanand Sarasvati led to cultural revival reflected in present day value like Vasudhav Kutumbaka.

(4) Vivekanand service to Humanity reflected in Welfare State DPSP

Hegemony of Colonial Culture in present-day

(1) English: is official language and also lingua franca.

(2) Rule of law: reflected even in cultural aspect.

(Eg) Triple talaq ban due to Upholding Constitutional morality.

(3) Bureaucracy: as uniting force of nation promoting uniform culture and laws.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Communalism: is basically by product of divide & rule policy of Britishers.

(5) Regionalism: due to difference in patronage to diff section.
(Eg) Princely State Vs British India.

(6) Concept of Nation: derived from post industrial revolution nation state.

(7) War against social evils: by colonial law in form of abolition to forced labour, Slavery, Sati, etc reflected in non acceptance in todays society

(8) Corruption in society: is traced back to colonial rule of misuse of dastak & exploitative bureaucracy.

Now we see multiple impact. PM Modi has rightly said that Uniqueness of India lies in embracing Modernity and cherishing traditionality.

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14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Temperature inversion means decrease of temperature as we move from higher elevation to lower elevation as against normal lapse rate.

Causes for temp inversion

1. Calm air
2. Cold nights.
3. Large time cold nights.

Effect of inversion on atmospheric condition

1. Blanket of cold air near the surface.
2. Escape of warm air.
3. Clear skies leading to low pollution.
4. Better visibility of night sky.
5. Settling of dust particles leading to clean air.

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑥ Dew formation in morning due to cool weather.

Implications

④ local weather pattern

① Signifying low level of surface heating.

② low level of terrestrial radiation.

③ Quick escape of terrestrial radiation

④ Cool breeze blowing across low level.

⑤ Settlement of dense cold air near the surface.

⑥ low upward vertical shear

⑦ More prominence in hilly areas

Candidates must not write on this margin

(B) Implication on air pollution

1. Settlement of dust particles due to low dense air.
2. Cool horizontal wind blows out the air pollutant at surface.
3. Clear skies leading to fresh air.
4. Mix of pollutants in mists and settling in morning in form of dew drops.

Here, Temperature inversion has huge impact on weather and air pollution.

Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए कौन से भौगोलिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा उत्पन्न करता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangroves are salt tolerant (halophyte) plants which are generally grow at ecotone region of sea and land. Eg. Sunderban.

Geographical factors responsible for mangroove

1. Salt water: are the reiche where they grow (Eg) Kaveri delta.
2. Ecotone region: of mix of ocean water and freshwater.
   (Eg) Orissa coast.
3. low cross currents: which can erode the mangrove vegetation.
4. Tropical and Subtropical: region where sea surface temperature varies around 23-25°c.
   (Eg) Bay of Bengal.
5. Presence of damp soil: in the areas for considerable long time.
   (Eg) Kerala Backwaterss.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate Change and its threat to mangrove

① Frequent Cyclones: which erode the canopy of vegetation.
   (Eg) Yaas cyclone destructed Orissa mangroove.

② Ocean acidification: lead to loss of vegetation due to unfavourable highly acidic waters.

③ Global warming: affects the biological cycle of plants and animals living in mangrove.
   (Eg) Bengal Tiger frequently moving toward more dense shelter due to heat.

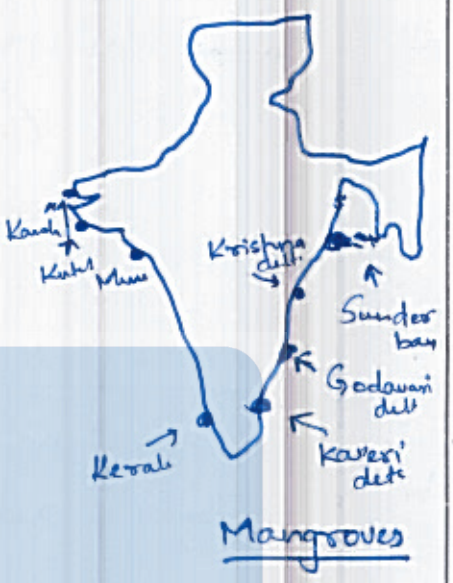
④ Heat Storms: affect the wildlife habitation and force them to migrate.

⑤ Draught: leading to low water in soil affecting vegetation thereby forcing trees for deep halophites.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ways to adress these issues

1. Global Mangrove alliance: collective effort for knowledge sharing & best practices.
2. Adress Climate change
   - Eg Paris deal targets achieving.
3. Encroachment of humans needs to be reduced.
4. Overfishing, Overhunting needs to be reduced.
5. Coastal Community led management should be promoted.
6. Not to dump sewage or sludge in mangrove area. Eg Eutrophication.



These steps will help us in realising SDG goal 13, 14, 15 of Climate action, life below sea & above land.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन-कौन से हैं, और ये भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में इस उद्योग के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the geographical and economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, and how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India and different parts of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar industry is chain of back ward & forward linkage starting from sugarcane as raw material and ending as Sugar as final product.

Geographical factor for Sugar Industy

1. Raw material presence: in tropical region as sugar is tropical crop.
2. Water: intensive crop so needs presence of water.
3. Non stagnate water: are good for Sugarcane.
4. Too much & too less water both affect sucrose content.

Sugar industry is near to sugarcan prod^n due to weight loosing. Here geographical factor similar to Sugar cane

Economic factor for Sugar industy

1. Near to raw material: ie sugarcan area.
2. Presently in Uttarpradesh Maharashtra

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Transport: facility availability because sugarcane looses sucrose content. needs to be processed quickly.

(3) Power: availability to run heavy crushing motors.

(4) Market: for sale of finished products.

(5) By product: like Kansasi and Jaggery needs to be utilised nearby

(6) Feedstock: market for cattle to utilise by product.

(7) Ethanol plant: nearby to utilise it for to ethanol production
(Eg) 20% blending target 2025.

Growth of Industry in India & world

(1) Sugar is basic food material used in all houses. Hence, large market.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Due India Industries are shifting towards peninsula area due to better ease of business and ~~more~~ long harvest period / cycle. ensuring yearlong raw material.

③ Globally, it is concentrated in few tropic and developing countries like Cuba, Brazil which have large share in Global market.

④ In India, domestic consumption is high, still we export some part.

⑤ Jute ~~policy~~ of India also forces Sugar industry to limited packaging scope.

⑥ FRP of different state influence growing pattern.

Here, Sugar industry is affected by many factor but primary is presence of Raw material.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. शुष्क और अर्ध–शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क–भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क–भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the key strategies used in dryland farming to overcome water scarcity and maximize agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions? Also, discuss the need to promote dryland farming in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

According to Ministry of Agriculture, Dryland farming is the farming which ~~is~~ does not uses irrigation canal water and has ~~a~~ low annual water availability.

~~Key strategies~~ Dryland farming mostly concentrated in regions like Vidharba, Marathwada, central deccan plateau, ~~etc~~ Rajasthan, et.

Key Strategies used

(1) Tank irrigation: is heavily used in South India.

(2) Well irrigation: in form of decentralised irrigation.

(3) Traditional rainwater storage techniq like Ahar in Bihar, Tankas in Rajasthan Baulis, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) less water intensive crops: like Millets

(Eg) Jowar, Bajra.

(5) Drought resistant crops are promoted.

(6) Development of HYV seeds which show high productivity even in low water.

(7) Development of GM crop for dryland as recommended by Ashok Dalwai Committee.

(8) Mixed Cropping is used to lower vulnerability.

(9) Crop rotation to address excessive ground water utilisation.

(10) Alternative production of Pulses and Sunflower which require low water.

(11) Smart irrigation technique like drip irrigation and Sprinkler.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to promote dryland farming

(1) low irrigation penetration: only 48% land irrigated.

(2) Large area in India with below 100cm of annual rainfall.
(Eg) Marathwada.

(3) Spacial & temporal uncertainity of monsoon

(4) High percentage of population dependent on farming in dryland.

(5) Climate change: leading to uncertain rain & drought.

(6) Decreasing ground water level.
(Eg) NITI Ayog report 37% district scarce.

(7) High dependence of Indian farms on groundwater (Eg) 89% used in farming

(8) Crops high nutritional value (Eg) Millet

This will help in addressing regional disparity and doubling farm income as said by Ashok Dalwai Comitte.

Candidates must not write on this margin

18. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution and challenges of the contemporary women's movement.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Recent years we have seen rise of women movement like MeToo in form of Radical Feminism.

Diverse approaches beyond traditional

(1) Ideology: based on Radical feminism who have their own literature and leader until past where under patriarchical umbrella..

(2) Use of digital media: to make their voice heard.
   (Eg) Hashtag movement.

(3) Dedicated NGO: working for women cause.
   (Eg) SEWA by Ila Bhatt.

(4) Ecofeminism: as new wing linking ecology & feminism showcasing how impact on ecology impact women
   (Eg) Chipkoo Movement.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Creative means used like art, slogans, painting, movies, etc.

(5) lobbying: for better legislation
(Eg) Lobby for UCC.

Unique Contributions

(1) Promote equality across areas
(Eg) WEF it will take more than 140 yrs to adress gender equality.

(2) Empowerment: in form of livelihood and life decisions.
(Eg) Kudumbshree - livelihood. (SHG)

(3) Decision making role!
(Eg) 50% reservation in Panchayati

(4) Sexual Autonomy promoted as said by Jaya Jaitly Committee.

(5) Breaking stereotype in form of Glass ceiling, slippery slope.
(Eg) Women President of India.

(6) Addressing Patriarchy (Eg) Priyanka Chopra.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges

1. Patriarchy: as hegemonic idea still present.
2. low access to Credit to start business.
3. Corporate low opportunity in form of Glass ceiling, pregnancy.
4. traditional society dominate which treat women as household asset.
5. Gender roles and their segregation
   - Eg Housewife culture not Househusband.
6. low economic asset and ownership
   - Eg less than 10% owner of house by Wom

Steps taken →
- Maternity Benefit Act
- SHE Box.
- Reservation in Panchayat
- Mudra loan
- Women led SHG promotion.

How, needs to address Challenges to realise SDG Goals of Gender equality

Candidates must not write on this margin

19. क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को उत्प्रेरित किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डाल दिया है?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Samuel P. Huntington say when society evolves from traditional to modern, it takes away social evils along with it.

Forces of modernisation Eradicated Social evils

① Rationality: led to eradication of Sati.

② Industrial revolution: gave work to women.

③ Scientific temp: addressed stereotype like Black Magic.

④ Consumerism due to fast food & online marketing culture

⑤ Individualism: due to narrower selfish profit loss based calculate

Candidates must not write on this margin

How it has threatened Cultural values and Ethos

(1) Industrialisation: promoting male dominated work place.

(2) Communalism: is out com of Colonial rule which was form of modernisation affecty present day society.

(3) Family: now nuclear family away from Joint family

(4) Marriages: caste based segregation in a marriage apps augment the social evils.

(5) Religion: Use of a manipulated social media for forceful conversion.

(6) Consumerism: is being promoted against our values of Gandhi - minimisation of wants

(7) Individualistic society: based on ego creation. Our traditional society was communitarial & egalitarian.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(8) Westernisation: of Indian Society away from ethos of inclusive society

(9) Alienation of Man from society due to hectic work load. Traditionally we were communitarian.

(10) Money centric even to nature or resource. Earlier we treated forest as god. But now economic asset.

However, it promoted eradication of evils also like

(1) Digital awareness (Eg) Metoo.
(2) Cultural Assertiveness in form of Asian Values.
(3) Export of Culture (Eg) Yoga Day.
(4) Awareness about our Culture through Ministry of Culture.

Here, mixed response. We need to follow Idea of Gandhi - I let winds from all over to enter my house but won't allow it to blow my house.

Candidates must not write on this margin

20. भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Regionalism refers to heightened regional sentiments sometimes even at the cost of national unity & integrity
(Eg) Greater Nagalim demand.

Regional disparity promoting Regionalism

(1) North South divide: on allocation of resources leading to clash.

(2) Intra state disparity: like Marathwada, Rayalseema with other parts in same state promoting regionalism.

(3) Inter state disparity: in form of neglect to north east states vs mainland.

(4) Different governance: in form of Assymetric federalism promoting Regionalism
(Eg) 6th schedule & 5th Schedule States.

(5) Political disparity: in form of low say of South State in Central Govt.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Cultural disparity: in form of Hindi Imposition complain by South State.

Regionalism ~~ages~~ disparity promoting Regionalism in positive way

(1) Growing demand and assertion:
   (Eg) Creation of Bodoland.

(2) New States creation
   (Eg) Jharkhand.

(3) Greater say in governance (Eg) 6th Schedule.

Regionalism against nationalism

(1) Border states Vulnerability: Eg in form of Khalistan, Kashmir insurgency.

(2) Seperate nation demand.
   (Eg) Greater nagalim.

(3) Violence in Regional movement.
   (Eg) Manipur ethnic clash.

(4) Fragmentation of Union of India.
   (Eg) Demand for Rayalseema.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism promoting Nationalism

1. Promoting unity amidst diversity as written in Preamble.
2. Democratising political space.
   - Eg: Sarna Code demand in Jharkhand
3. Preservation of Culture uniqueness
   - Eg: Meghalaya Autonomous region
4. Representation in Parliament.
   - Eg: MP from newly Jharkhand & Telangana

Ways to address it

1. Democratic Solution to issue
2. No tolerance to violence.
3. Addressing legitimate demand.
   - Eg: Uttarakhand creation

It is said that regionalism within the bounds of Constitutionalism enriches democracy and ~~demands~~ regional aspirations.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS