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NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | **E-mail :** mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : AZMAL HUSSAIN

Roll No. : MTRCAPA0655

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 30/8/23.

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.

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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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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.

Indian trade routes have been flourishing since ancient times as due to connection through maritime and land routes. Evidences can be seen through indus valley civilisation.

Indian foreign trade contributed to ~~exchange~~ export of culture:

(1) influence of Buddhism can be seen in Southeast Asian countries.

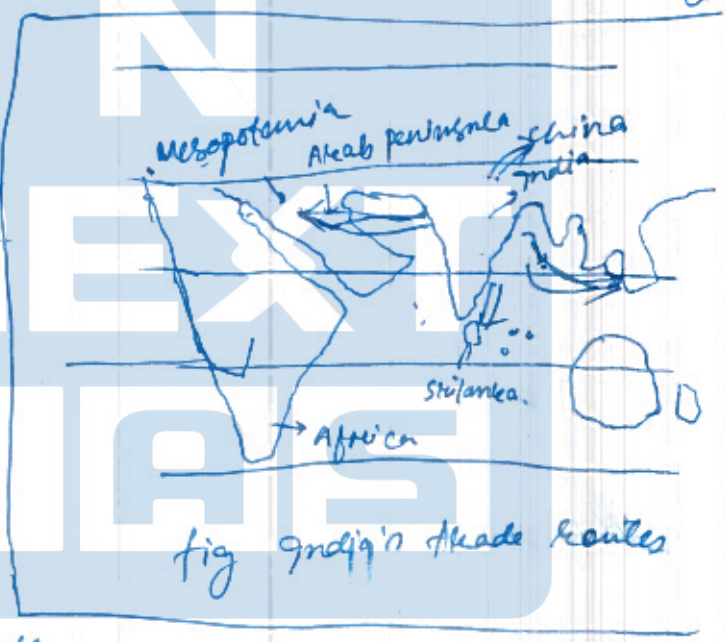


fig India's trade routes

(2) Mesopotamian seals and coins bear indian Gods and Goddess's picture depicting religious influence.

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(3) The Arabs borrowed Mathematical system from India. They term them as Hindavi system

(4) India's foreign trade contributed to import of it's culture

(1) ~~India~~ various medicinal system such as Unani, Siddha etc. have been brought into by Arab traders

(2) Islam was introduced in India through Arab merchants.

(3) ~~The sea to~~ various Sufi traditions began to influence Indian way of life.

The exchange of cultures led to fusion of Indian and foreign elements example of which is seen as Mughlai cuisine, Qawali songs etc.

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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.

Quid India movement (1942) was the landmark movement which worked as the nail in the coffin for throwing British out of India which granted independence in 1947.

Quit India movement Cutting across class divides:

① Every sections of people participated throughout India.

② The students went to the villages and destroyed British ammenities such as telegraph especially in Assam violating Cunningham circular.

③ The upper class, business persons were fed up with British rule.

④ The agriculturists participated by burning Zamindari records, & giving police wrong direction etc.

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Contribution of women in Quit India movement

① It was led by women leaders such as Aruna Asaf Ali, Sarojini Naidu etc.

② women participated in picketing activities in masses.

③ women formed voluntary groups to help in the movement e.g Sewa dal in Assam.

④ women contributed to the funding by selling their jewellery, personal savings etc.

⑤ They encouraged their husband to join the movement and they themselves worked at home.

Quit India movement was joined by every class, caste and region of India and women's participation left a clear mark on the frustration of Indians against British rule

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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 gndependent gndia was marked by several preoblems such as poverty, wars, refugee crisis, education etc. despite such crisis gndia made remarkable progress in science and tehnology.

Contribution of science and technology in post independence gndia

① gn became self reliant in food production by Green revolution which was driven by HYV seeds

② gndia successfully tested its nuclear power and made its name in the list of nuclear countries

③ gndia's made a big stride towards digitalisation through its schemes

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such as digital gndia.

④ Today gndia is a frount runner in space technology which is demonstrated by soft landing in the south pole of moon by Chandrayaan 3.

⑤ gndia is a frount runner in medicine and API preoduction e.g gt played crucial role in vaccine manufacturing during covid 19.

⑥ Drawbacks in advancement of science and technology

① There is huge gap in access to the scientific development e.g. more than 340 million people are below poverty line.

② There is gender gap in scientific academia

③ The scientific discoveries couldnot provide employment

④ Lack of fund in research and development.

Despite drawbacks gndia has made advancements in scientific discoveries to bring gndia to the path of modernisation.

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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

Interlinking of rivers is the linkage of various rivers or by through artificial channels in order to ensure proper distribution of water.

Elements of interlinkage

- peninsular component
- Himalayan component

Feasibility of interlinking

(1) It will help in distribution of water from flood prone regions of Assam to drought prone areas of Madhya pradesh.

(2) It will solve flood issue by distributing water during monsoon.

(3) It will ensure throughout the year availability of water in dry regions

(4) It will generate employment, in construction as well as in agricultural sector.

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⑤ It will ~~solve~~ solve decreasing water challenge.

② It is feasible as can be seen from the Ken - Betwa Link which is operational.

Issues in interlinking of rivers

① It will cut across different forest and will affect the tribes residing there.

② It may affect India's micro-climate hampering its hydrological cycle.

③ It will mean huge cost.

④ ~~It~~ water is a state subject and interlinking of rivers will create federal issues.

⑤ Brahmaputra - Ganga linkage will ~~not~~ pass through Bangladesh.

Interlinking of rivers is a progressive idea but should be considered only after comprehensive assessments.

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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

With the hot debate of carbon neutrality by 2070 as announced by PM Modi in Glasgow conference, the debate of shifting of from coal based power plant to renewable energy generation is resurfaced.

Impact of the shift in human development in coal bearing stages

Negative impacts
- loss of livelihood to the people
- Loss to the small producers
- Loss to revenue generation of the state

Positive impacts

① Health condition of the people will improve due to reduced pollution

② • Alternative source of income will

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be generated in the new plants.

(3) Education level will improve due to reduced child labour.

(4) The lands can be used for agri-cultural purposes.

There should be provision of renewable energy plant to the backward states and comprehensive plan to employment generation in the coal bearing states

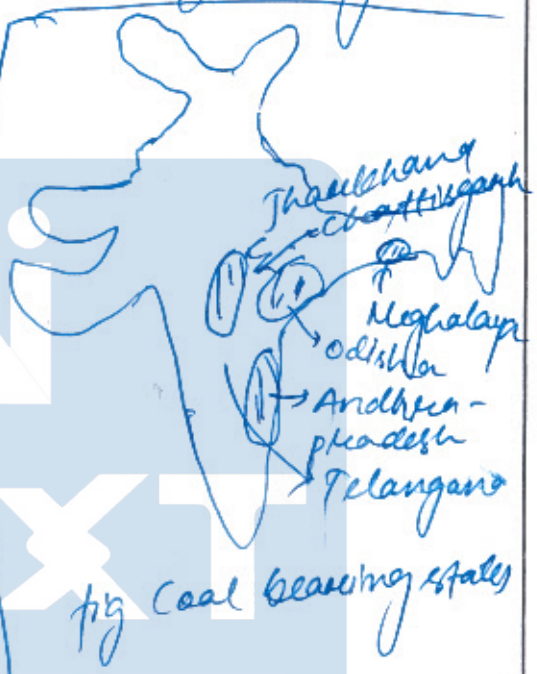


fig coal bearing states

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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 the circuit of agriculture and economy which works as a back bone to their development.

Temperature and precipitation important factors of soil properties:

(1) They help in determining humidity of soil which depends on moisture content.

(2) The determine salinity of and acidity of soil e.g arid soil are more acidic.

(3) The determine the mineral content of the soil as they degrade with air and water

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(4) ~~the~~ ~~keep~~ in

other elements determining soil properties :

(1) Origin of the soil formation e.g Black soil

(2) Be Anthropogenic action such as pollution level.

(3) Age of soil.

~~They depend~~ The soil properties depend on cumulative factors

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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 the events of high rainfall along with high velocity of air masses.

Reasons for increasing cyclones in Arabian Sea:

① Increasing El-nino events.

② change in climatic pattern due to anthropogenic actions e.g sea level rise leads to negative indian ocean dipole.

③ Change in landforms e.g. deforestation of western ghats leads to change in local weather which adds to severity of cyclones.

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(4) Changing climate of middle-eastern region due to higher pollution level increasing temperature rise.

There is rise of severity and intensity of cyclones in the Arabian sea which needs a comprehensive analysis

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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.

India is land of mixing of cultures which is evident from the existance of several cultural elements coexisting together.

Distinct cultural elements of South India:

① Distinct food habits e.g Rice and Coconut oil based food.

② Distinct language eg. Dravidian language of Southern states.

③ Distinct cultural elements eg. Karnatic music is prevalent.

④ Distinct dressing sense e.g Lungi

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Similar as ~~Similarities with~~ rest of India.

① Pan Indian identity in terms of nationalism.

② There is also intra state and inter-state variation of languages in rest of India e.g. Odia, Marathi etc.

③ cultural elements depend on society and not statewise.

④ ~~Once~~ There is also rice based food habits in East Indian states.

There is existing cultural inter-mixing of so Southern states cannot be considered as distinct cultural units.

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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.

poverty is a condition where people are not able to fulfill their basic needs.

vicious cycle of poverty

Poverty restricts individual's ability!

(1) It restricts their access to resources.

(2) It affects the ability in terms of physical and mental well being.

(3) Lack of access to education make people fall in trap.

(4) Lack of access to resources makes

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Ø inequal distribution.

population growth & scarce resources

① Resources are limited

② individual availability is restricted.

③ The existing facilities are over congested.

④



fig. cycle of poverty

There is need of comprehensive approach to break the vicious cycle.

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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.

Internationalisation of education is the spread of education system and incorporation of global practices

Impact of internationalisation on society :

(1) It make them inclusive

(2) It encourages tolerance.

(3) It liberates people out of narrow thinking.

(4) It encourages for global citizenship

(5) It Society gets rid of regressive practices.

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~~Impacts on~~

It helps to foster cultural exchange!

① It make them familiar with other's culture

② It helps in diffusion of culture

③ e.g Chicken tikka in England.

④ It make people aware and respect other culture.

Internationalisation of education is a progressive step but steps must be taken to preserve own culture too.

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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

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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

With the spread of idea of renaissance, industrial revolution in England began in 18th century which is marked by shift from cottage level production to industry level mass production, formalisation of labour and profit motive of the capitalist class.

Economic impacts of industrial revolution

(1) It increased GDP of the country due to mass level of production.

(2) Export of items were promoted e.g. Indian cotton clothes were banned in England to promote its synthetic product.

(3) There was shift to ~~com~~ consumer society

(4) New markets were being explored which paved to further colonialism.

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(3) The sectoral composition of production was changed as export oriented products on began to spring up.

Socio-cultural impacts of industrial revolution

(1) There was increase in individualism in the society.

(2) Nuclear family began to increase due to migration of people to the industrial cities.

(3) The ethnic cultural elements were destroyed e.g. the craftsmen were reduced due to demand of labour

(4) There was increase in migration of labours and slave trade e.g. black people from Africa were bought as slaves to work in industries.

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(5) There was ~~increase in~~ change in academic curriculum as now ~~they~~ philosophical teachings were replaced by science and engineering.

Other impacts of industrial revolution:

(1) Deterioration of environment.
(2) Formalisation of ~~the~~ employer-employee relations
(3) Class divides began to show up.

Industrial revolution showed the future path of growth to the society which was very dark.

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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.

National consciousness got a fresh push when the people began to realise the attack on their socio-cultural way of life as it was at this time the people could relate in true sense.

Social reforms contributing to national consciousness:

① Ban on sati, allowing widow remarriage etc. were against traditional practices which people opposed initially.

② The criticism of caste system by the British was taken as anti-Indian by the masses

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(3) The educated people like Raja. Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar etc. could inspire from from the western society and spread the good elements

(4) Social reforms allowed the people to concentrate their energy to the national awakening.

(5) The tribals revolted against the Britishers when their social and cultural elements were attacked e.g against Dikus by the Santhals.

(6) The masses now became progressive and realised the oppressions through Colonial rules.

Ideological Struggles contributing to national Consciousness:

(1) Britishers always pushed for conversions through christian missionaries

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which were perceived as hostilities by the local people.

(2) Britishers's idea of low and degraded Indian culture humiliated Indians and they struggled for national consciousness

(3) Britishers's ideology of mercantilism and economic colonialism enhanced the suppression of Indians and people began to revolt.

Through social reforms, the Indians now could imagine the taste of freedom and liberty which made Indians to exert for their national consciousness.

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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

The Temperature inversion is a condition in which there is a higher temperature on the upper atmosphere and lower temperature in the lower atmosphere.

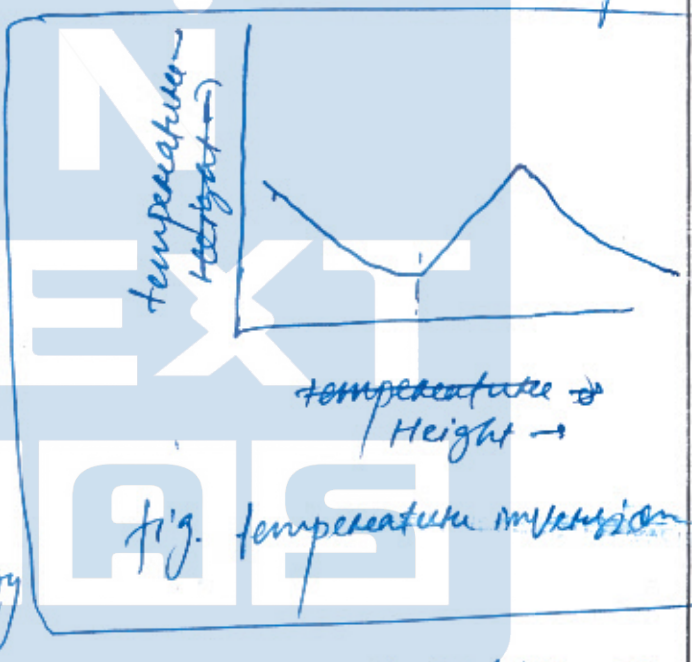


fig. temperature inversion

Effect of temperature inversion on atmospheric condition:

(1) There is foggy condition as there is condensation of moisture in the lower atmosphere.

(2) There is lower penetration on earth surface and temperature remains very cool in the morning.

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(3) ~~visibility~~ visibility range decreases to optimum level e.g less than 50 m during December.

Implication for local weather level:

(1) There will be lesser chance of rain due to lesser condensation on upper atmosphere.

(2) It implies coming of winter in that area.

(3) There is less velocity of air in that region.

Implication for pollution level

(1) There is mixture of fog and smoke and it results into formation of smog.

(2) It implies acidic condition of the local moisture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) It reduces the albedo effects as there is less Cloud formation.

(4) It implies very high level of pollution in that area.

(5) There will increased moisture in the atmosphere which results into air pollution and water vapour is a green house gas.

Temperature inversion happens due to prevalence of certain conditions such as gravitation flow of cool air from upper to lower atmosphere, optimal pollution level, less clean and calm sky at night etc.

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

Mangroove vegetation are the type of vegetation which grows in saline conditions ~~are~~ and are prevalent in the Coastal regions..

Geographical factors responsible for mangroove vegetation:

① The Ocean water provides saline ~~soil~~ soil in the coastal area.

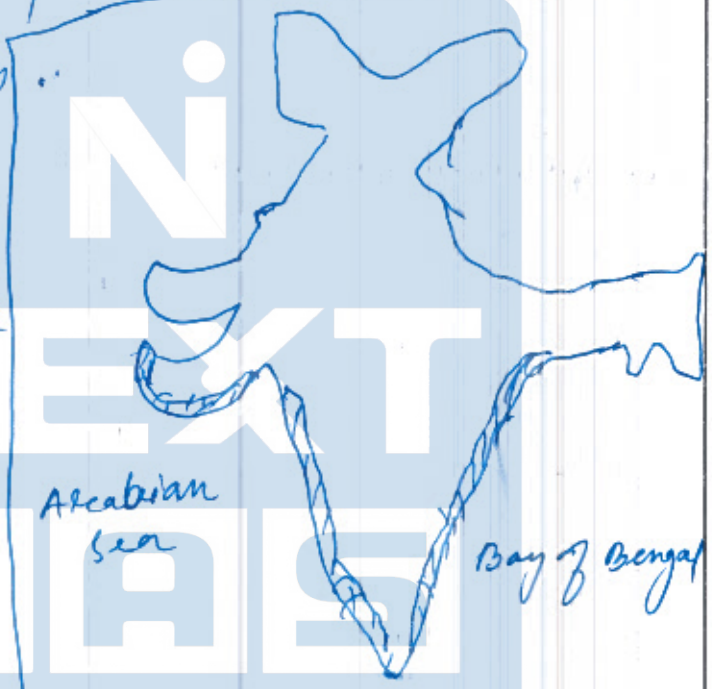


fig. distribution of mangroove vegetation.

② The rivers openings provides sufficient nutrients for its growth as the rivers carries accumulated nutrients to its downstreams

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(3) The prevalance of deltaic features in the eastern ghats is a cause for more concentration in eastern ghats.

(4) The coastal regions provide for ample sunlight for luxurious growth of mangroves.

Climate change pose threat to mangrove vegetation:

(1) Increased temperature increases the acidity of water which may cross the threshold limit.

(2) Sea level rise due to melting of glaciers results in drowning of mangrove vegetation.

(3) There is degradation of corals due to coral bleaching which destroys

Candidates must not write on this margin

for mangrove vegetation.

(4) ~~The~~ climate change results into frequent ~~monsoon~~ cyclonic events which leads to destruction of mangrove vegetation.

The degradation of mangrove vegetation is not only due to climate change several anthropogenic factors such as deforestation, pollution of sea shores, water pollution etc. also contribute to it.

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16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन-कौन से हैं, और वे 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 a preimary sector industry which contributes to the GDP in huge number and India is the would's largest producer of sugar.

Geographical factors influencing location of sugar industry :-



fig. distribution of sugar industries in the world

① Sugar industry depend on the soil type for its production e.g Black soil of South India, Alluvial soil of Uttar pradesh etc. are suitable for its growth.

② Sugar is a Kharif crop. So, its distribution depends on temperature and rainfall. e.g in UP it is processed for 3-4 months while in

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South India it can be processed throughout the year.

③ plain areas are suitable for sugar industry as they help in easy transp out and leads to low wastage.

④ Economic factors influencing location of sugar industries:

① Level of investment e.g high investment in South India.

② Availability of cheap labour e.g India.

③ Suitable government policies for their promotion. e.g Ethanol blending in India.

④ Availability of market for their consumption e.g. Europe provides a big market for Mexico.

⑤ Level of technology for its processing.

⑥ ~~Or~~

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~~Sugar~~

Other factors influencing distribution of sugar industry

① Traditional factors such as sugar making is a tradition of several tribes of Africa.

② Smooth supply chain mechanism for its linkage to food supply. e.g Beverage industries are flourished in North America.

~~Sugar~~ India has huge potential for growth of its sugar industry which could be leveraged through comprehensive plan.

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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

Dryland farming is the practice of farming where minimal use of water is used and are generally practiced in arid and semi-arid regions

Key strategies used in dryland farming :

① ~~Plan~~ Farming of less water intensive crops e.g. millets.

② Use of water harvesting during rainy seasons to meet the water scarcity e.g Johad system in Rajasthan.

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(3) Traditional methods which are used to identify potential harvesting areas are used e.g in SAHEL region. half moon shaped pits are dug to use rainwater.

(4) Mix cropping is used to reduce crop failure.

(5) There is crop rotation and gap between agricultural seasons to regain soil fertility.

Need to promote dryland farming in India:

(1) It will ensure economic security of the people residing in that region.

(2) It will diversify food basket of India enhancing nutrient uptake e.g India pushed for international

Candidates must not write on this margin

year of millet.

③ It will minimise crop failure.

④ There is water scarcity in several parts of India. Dryland farming will ensure proper utilisation of land.

⑤ It will add to export potential of the country.

Dryland farming uses minimal inputs and its promotion will help in achieving farmer's doubling of income in the country.

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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.

The form of women's movement has changed in the contemporary time with incorporation of multipronged approach which is leading towards its more effectiveness and efficiency.

Forms of women's movement in contemporary society:

① use of social media to spread their issues e.g MeToo movement highlighted sexual violence at workplace and domestic arena.

② International collaboration of the women's movements e.g international outlook of the Madrital rape issue.

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(2) There is economic empowerment of women to inspire others

(3) There is demand of equality rather than special assistance of women

(4) Women empowerment is asserted as rights rather than mercy of the society.

Contributions of contemporary movements

(1) Empowerment of women e.g more women led startups are being established.

(2) outlook of women changed from inferior to equal partners e.g. rising women employment globally.

(3) Inclusion of women in policy perspectives e.g. gender budgeting is done in several countries

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Challenges of women's movement:

① Men perceive them as their rival groups.

② patriarchal norms of society and often women are gatekeeps of patriarchy.

③ practices such as glass ceiling, glass cliffing etc. still existent in contemporary society.

④ There is lack of consensus among the issues of women movement e.g. issues may be region and culture specific e.g. hijab issue.

Women's movement should be equally participated by all in the society and there should be statutory backups for their empowerment.

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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.

Modernisation is the upkeeping of self with the contemporary practices in the society - It is generally marked by liberal thoughts, less of restrictions and tolerance for all sections of the society along with globalisation.

Modernisation threatened our cultural values:

① It led to rise in nuclear family which disintegrated our joint family system.

② There is rise of love in relationship in the society which is against our cultural practice as

Candidates must not write on this margin

traditional society incorporates arranged marriage.

(3) In the name of marriage, there is weakening of kinship ties due to the individualisation of the society.

(4) There is decline in some social institutions such as caste system.

(5) There is degradation of customary practices such as respecting elders

(6) There is decline of our cultural practices and festivals e.g playing of DJ during Durga puja.

(7) There is adulteration of our traditional music system.

(8) Rise in atheism and agnosticism can be witnessed but our culture encourages religious life.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Modernisation strengthened cultural values and ethos:

① It helped ~~to~~ to eliminate regressive practices such as Sati.

② It helped to integrated with the world and spread our ~~socio~~ cultural practices.

③ It helped to better document and preserve our cultural practices e.g. Apps are developed for religious learning

With time there is need of incorporation of changes but at the same time we should not forget our cultural ethos we need to distinguish between modernisation and westernisation.

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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 is the feeling of ~~[illegible]~~ solidarity with the people of one's own region and it often leads to assertion of superiority of their own region.

Regional disparity and sentiment of regionalism :

(1) Regional disparity in terms of economic development, political representation e.g. to enhances regionalism e.g. secessionist tendency in northeastern region.

(2) Sometimes discrimination based on identity enhances the sentiment e.g. South Indian people sentiments about their language

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and oppose Hindi imposition.

(3) Attack on cultural elements and insecurity leads to dissociation of self with the nation.

Regionalism is not antagonistic to the idea of nationalism as:

(1) It would lead to competitive federalism

(2) It would contribute to the tolerance and inclusivity of the nation.

(3) It would lead to equal distribution of development.

(4) It would enhance national unity as people will fight for

Candidates must not write on this margin

their own association.

③ It would lead to overall growth of nation.

Hyper regionalism may lead to anti-nationalist tendency such as secessionist tendency and such trends should be kept on check through proper legislation.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS