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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 5809750.

Registration Number : 85 Date of Examination : 30th 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.

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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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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
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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.

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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.

Various ancient trade routes like the silk route connected India to wider world contributing to economic and cultural exchanges.

Impact.

① Spread of Buddhism to South East Asia → eg to countries of china with travellers like Hiuan Tsang.

② Linkages with Middle East → brought Islamic rulers to India, sufi ideology.
Eg- Arab traders brought 'biryani' to India (South)

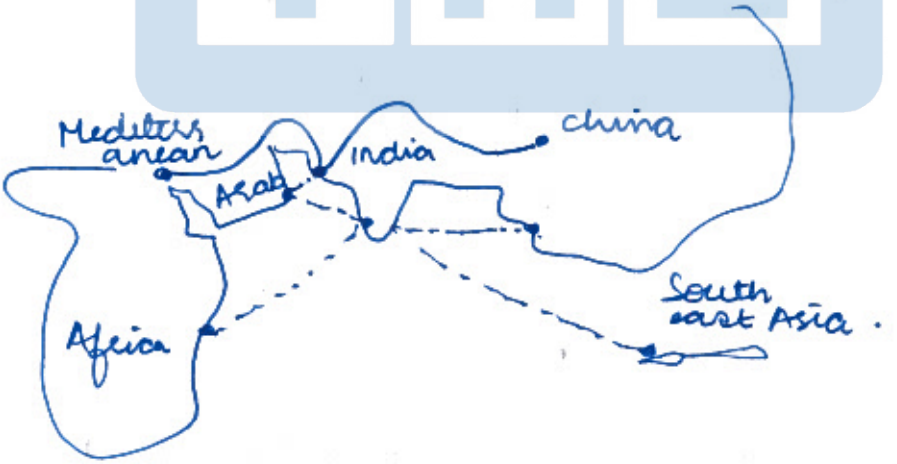
③ Greek influence in the form of Gandhara school of

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art, yoga concepts like theatre curtain, horse foot peddlers came to India.

④ Political cultural influence such as the samantha feudal system came through west in post mauryan period.

Thus, a rich cultural exchanges shaped Indian and its neighbours.



Ancient Trade Routes

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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.

The Quit India movement was launched in 1942 after the failure of Cripps Mission and general economic issues created in society due to world war 2.

It was a people's movement as –

- ↳ leadership like Gandhi gave the mantra of 'Do or die' mobilising the Indian masses.
- ↳ leadership was accepted at zero level.

It cut across class divide as it saw mass participation in.

- ↳ rural areas (eg Ballia parallel government) and urban areas.
- ↳ peasants and zamindars.
- ↳ labourers and women participated.

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However, women leadership emerged from grassroots with —

① Aruna Asaf Ali furthering underground activities like Jay Prakash Narayan.

② Usha Mehta ran a underground radio for communication.

③ Rani Gaidenliu in Nagaland led the local movement.

This laid ground for emergence of national spirit for freedom and women leadership culminating in modern, independent India.

32- 39.

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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 independent India was guided with spirit of self dependence and economic growth for meeting popular needs and aspirations.

Scientific development was seen as a key method for top down model of economic development.

Role of science and technology in modernity

- Industrial development
  Eg capital industries like iron and steel.
- Irrigation and electricity
  Eg. Bhakranangal dam.
- Space development: sounding rockets boosting security and communication
- nuclear development by Bhabha — clear energy technologies.

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However it created certain challenges -

① ecological destruction: Eg mining led to large scale deforestation in chhotanagpur plateau.

② displacement and land alienation Eg Hirakud dam removed 20000 tribal families -

③ Low trickle down effect. traditional methods continue in rural, poor areas

Thus, scientific development needs to be democratised and more sustainable for meeting 21st C challenges.

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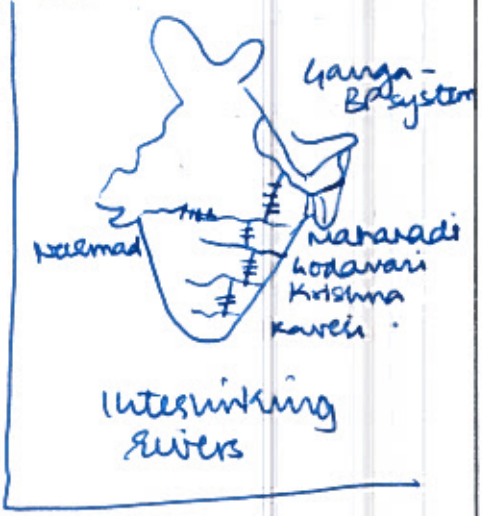
4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

The interlinking of rivers idea was first mooted during British period and again in Independent India to counter water stress in Indian regions.



However, this idea has not been executed due to various concerns.



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Issues associated

- Large scale infrastructure development : ↑capital.
- Increased interlinkage with interconnect any vulnerabilities.
- ecosystem disbalance as species can travel to new eco-regions.
- 'no water is wasted' creating question over hydrological cycle imbalance.
- Reduced focus on local, tradition solutions.

Thus, greater debate and research is required on this idea before implementation.

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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

COP 27 of UNFCCC called for the 'phasedown of unabated coal' and overall reduction in use of fossil fuels.

This is required due to counter global warming and increase reliance on clean technologies for development.

In this light India has taken step towards 50% energy from non fossil fuel sources, and 500 GW energy from renewable source (INDC - 2023).

Impact on human development in coal bearing areas. → NEGATIVE:

① Shutting down of thermal plants → unemployment concerns.

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② Reduce State GDP as loss in manufacturing income.

③ create industrial development issues as can create power shortage.

Positive impact

→ Improve quality of life as ↓ air pollution due to coal.

→ ↓ coal mining and ↓ environ-mental degradation. Eg in Chattisgarh, Jharkhand.

→ new skill development in renewable sector. (Eg. Suryamitra scheme).

→ ~~Reduce deaths due to~~ Better quality of jobs for mine workers.

Thus, a balanced and gradual approach is required to achieve sustainable energy for all — SDG#7.

47 - 93

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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?
other. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil refers to the top layer of the crust formed due to erosion and weathering of rocks, and can serve as a medium for agriculture.

Impacted by:

I. temperature

(i) determines the texture of soil. → Bacterial activity
Eg - polar regions or hilly areas thicker grains.

(ii) Uniformity in soil
Eg - high temperature leads to cracks.

II. Precipitation

(i) Color of the soil.
Eg. Red and yellow soil based on rain -

(ii) Thickness of soil. as ↑rain can cause leaching.
Eg in laterite soil. in western ghats

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(iii) Productivity of soil : Eg. Desert soil ↓ productive ↓ Soil moisture.

III. Other factors

(a) Parent rock determines soil quality

(b) Biological activity in the soil -

(c) Nutrients availability
Eg. Ganga plains.

Thus, multiple factors determine soil formation

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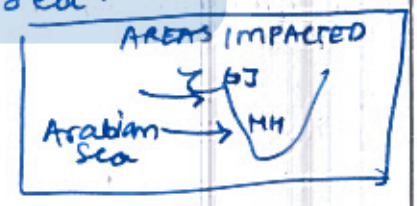
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7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

cyclones refers to atmospheric phenomena developed due to zones of low pressure with circular isobars and pressure increasing outward. As a result, air flows outward to inward anticlockwise in northern hemisphere and clockwise in southern hemisphere due to coriolis force.

Severe and intense cyclones like cyclone Fani, Nisarg, Biparjoy were observed in the Arabian Sea.



Reasons

① Climate Change and global warming → heating the sea surface (27°C) → creating "trigger mechanism"

② El nino was regularly →

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weakens monsoon, thus reducing the cooling potential of the Arabian sea.

③ Weakening of the ocean currents disbalancing the heat transfer mechanism of the Earth.

Way Forward

→ Panchamrit targets (NDC)

→ cyclone manage ment guidelines (NDMA)

Thus, need of the hour is to undertake climate action while working on climate resilience to increase human safety in such disasters.

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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 diversity in India is reflected through thousands of language, multiple regions and religions among other ethnic diversities.

In this context Southern States can be considered distinct cultural units as —.

I) Different culture.
Eg Carnatic music vis-a-vis hindustani music

II) Similarity in South Indian Languages and their sources differ from North.
Eg- Proximity in origin of Telugu, Malayalam.

III) Commonality in architectural forms due to political rulers-
Eg- Pallavas dravidian temple extended by Vijayanagar rulers.

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However, it can be argued that they form cultural units within larger Indian identity due to —

I) Influence from North.
Eg. Pravida architecture of Vijaynagara.

II) Cultural exchanges
due to trade routes like Dakshinpatha, Uttarapatha.

III) Common political rulers → uniformity
Eg. Asoka's reign, Arrangrebs.

Thus, South Indian culture adds rich diversity to larger Indian identity furthering Indian exceptionalism.

9-15

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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

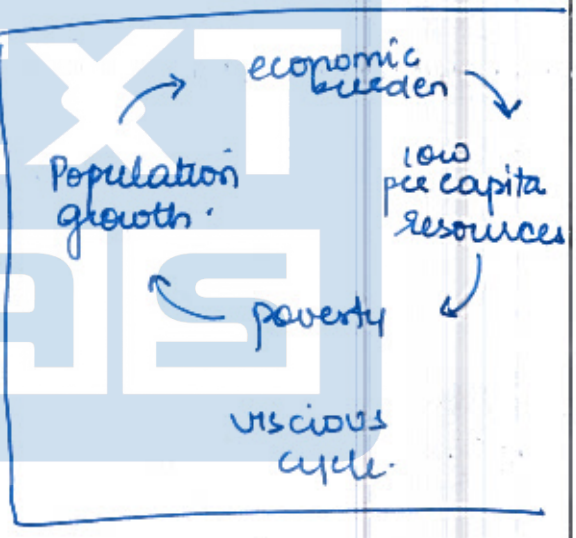
Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Poverty refers to limitation in choices of an individual that hinder their capacity development. High Population growth patterns are seen to be linked to poverty.

Poverty restricts development :

① High population → high family size → high economic burden.



② Inability to invest in human resource development eg education, skilling due to many mouths to feed → intergenerational poverty.

③ Poor families → low awareness on family planning → large family size for labour contribution.

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Population growth strains resources:

(a) Reduces per capita expenditure by state → ↓ social welfare.

(b) Resource crisis: Eg water scarcity in UP, Bihar hinders economic development.

Way forward → Implement Family planning 2030 vision
↳ ↑ contraceptive use
↳ ↑ male awareness
↳ ↓ teen pregnancies.

Thus, stabilisation of TFR across all regions of India will create sustainable and prosperous growth.

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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.

India has been a cradle of ideological development and knowledge systems.

Annie Besant has called it the "greatest contribution to mankind".

Indian heritage of internationalisation of education is seen from →

(a) university culture Eg Gandhara, Nalanda schools.

(b) International students and foreign travellers visiting.

Eg. visits to Nalanda by Chinese travellers like Huan Tsang.

(c) Indian ambassadors travelling abroad with knowledge.

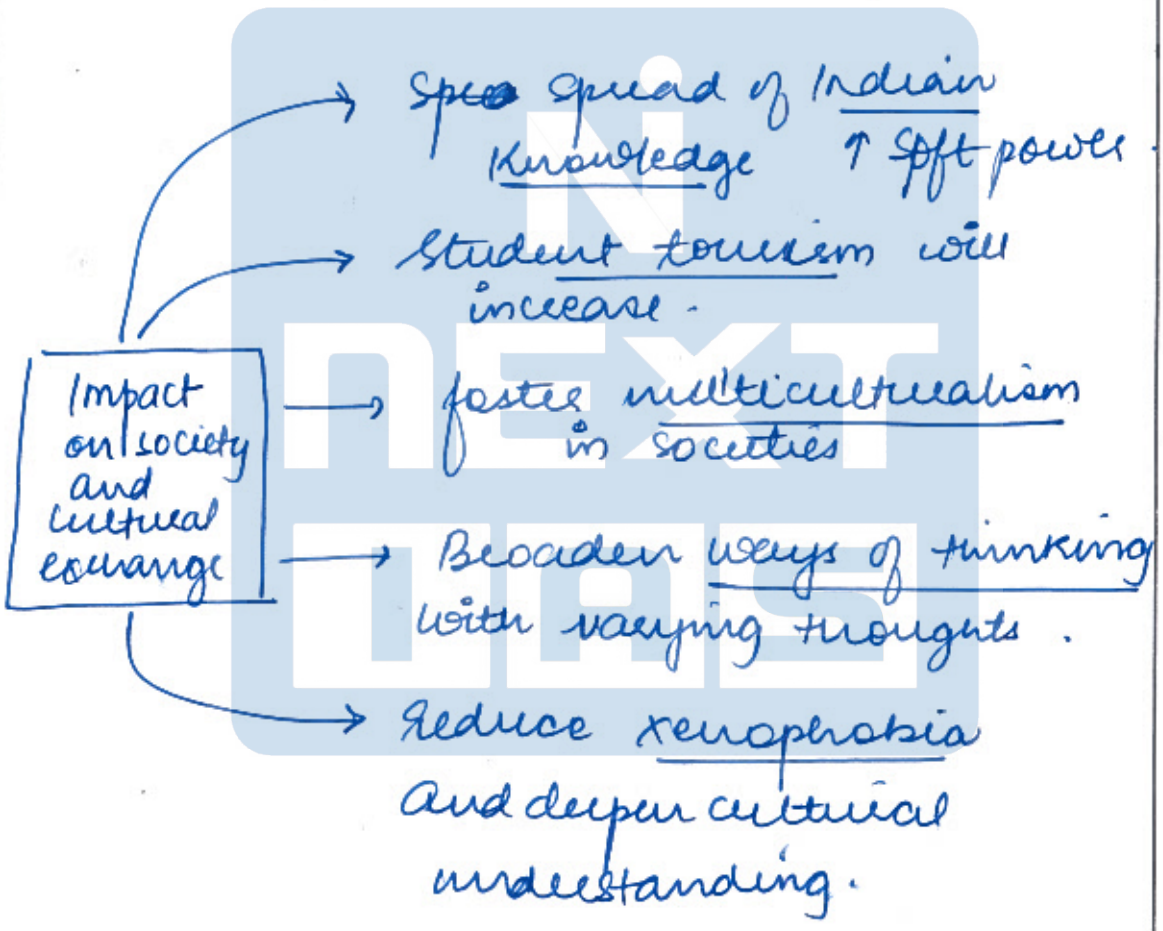
Eg. Asoka sent Mahipala to Srilanka

(d) Foreign travellers translating

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Indian works.
Eg- by Ibn Battuta in Rihla.

Recently Indian government is fostering international push to education through IIT university in Middle East, Africa.



Thus, education will serve as a tool for global integration and national development, creating Amrit Kaal.

5-13.

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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

The post-Maurya period saw development of multiple schools of art and integration of different styles for religious expression.

Famous schools included →

GANDHARA	MATHURA
i) Origin in North west Indian subcontinent.	Origin in Northern India.
ii) Indo-Greek influence.	Indigenous school.
iii) Bluish grey stone used.	Red sandstone majorly used.
iv) Under greeks and Kusharas.	Kusharas were main patrons
(v) Buddhist school only	Buddhist, Jainism and hinduism reflected.

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(v) low ornamentation of Buddha.	Heavily ornamented figures.
(vi) Buddhist Sculptures with drapery, long forehead, dreaded locks.	Figures with round bodice, heavy ornaments and details in clothing.
(vii) Examples - seated Buddha, Standing in Bamiyan and Belgam.	Eg — Meditating Jain tirthankara at Mathura, seated Buddha.

Despite differences their influence was seen in Amravati School → which developed under the Satavahana reign.

(a) Buddhist sculptures continued in spirit of Hinayana.

(b) Jainas and Hindu Sculptures were also found as in Mathura school.

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(c) red sandstone continued to be used along side black marble.

(d) carving techniques were similar to Gandhara and Mathura school.

Thus, Amaravati school furthered the artistic traditions already established. They further enhanced it with depiction of narrations of Jatakas.

Thus, these schools influenced later art in India (eg Sarnath school) and aided in Indian glory.

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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

Industrial Revolution of England in the 17th - 18th C is called a "bloodless revolution" as it changed the face of economic development around the world.

It began with innovations like the spinning jenny (cotton), water frame on the backs of scientists who brought revolutionary technologies.

Transformation of Economic Landscape

(1) Mass production of goods from handmade, customised cottage production.

(2) Shift to the industries of the production process.

(3) furthering consumerism to

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create market demand for goods produced.

(4) Infrastructure development boosted economy – Eg. Railways, postal, steamships.

(5) Labour now employed by capitalists for production.

(6) Assembly line creation for increasing speed and efficiency of production.

Socio-cultural impacts

(a) Urbanisation with development of Manchester, London as industrial cities.

(b) Poverty and inequality: due to slum culture, low wages, harsh working environment.

(c) Labour exploitation: long hours, work of drudgery, child labour,

Candidates must not write on this margin

as shown in works of Charles Dickens.

(d) Women in the public sphere — especially after during world wars as men went to the fronts.

(e) development of labour movements eg luddite movement for labour rights.

(f) family as a producer to family as a consumer.

~~Inef~~ Therefore, the industrial revolution brought multifaceted impact on the society.

15 - 23

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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? 1800s (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The social reform and ideological movement of 1800s India is referred to as 'Indian renaissance' as it brought various new forms of thought in our social fabric.

social reform against traditional elements

(i) Rationality introduced to counter superstition and dogma.
Eg. R. Roy's struggle against Kulin system of child brides.

(ii) Egalitarianism furthered through legal reforms.
Eg - equal access to offices for people of all castes.

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(iii) Secularism in backward traditions introduced.

Eg - Countering untouchability (Arya samaj).

(iv) Humanistic values promoted.

Eg. widow remarriage by I.C. Vidyasagar.

Ideological struggle against colonial hegemony →

(a) ~~Countering~~ Propounding the idea of 'Drain of wealth' theory to show artificially created poverty of India. (D. Naoroji).

(b) Questioning racial policies of the British government.

Eg - Demands in the civil service Reforms by Indian Association.

(c) Creating idea of united India against British divisive policies using princely states.

Eg - Moderates work on public

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awareness and unity.

These efforts led to →

(i) creation of Indian National Congress & lead the Indian struggle for freedom.

(ii) created spirit of patriotism in united India.

(iii) developed cultural pride with work of D. Saraswati (Go back to vedas) for Orient-glorify.

Thus, 18th C leaders were trend setters as they were 'learners and teachers' shaping modern India.

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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 refers to the atmospheric phenomenon wherein the air temperatures are opposite of their general trend.

Instance include →

(i) Cold air at the bottom (near ground) and warmer air on top.

warmer air
cold air
POLAR AREA

Eg seen in Polar areas due to Convection.

(ii) Cold air in hilly areas ie near valleys as they get trapped and warmer air on the hilly slopes.

warmer air
cold air

Affect on atmospheric conditions

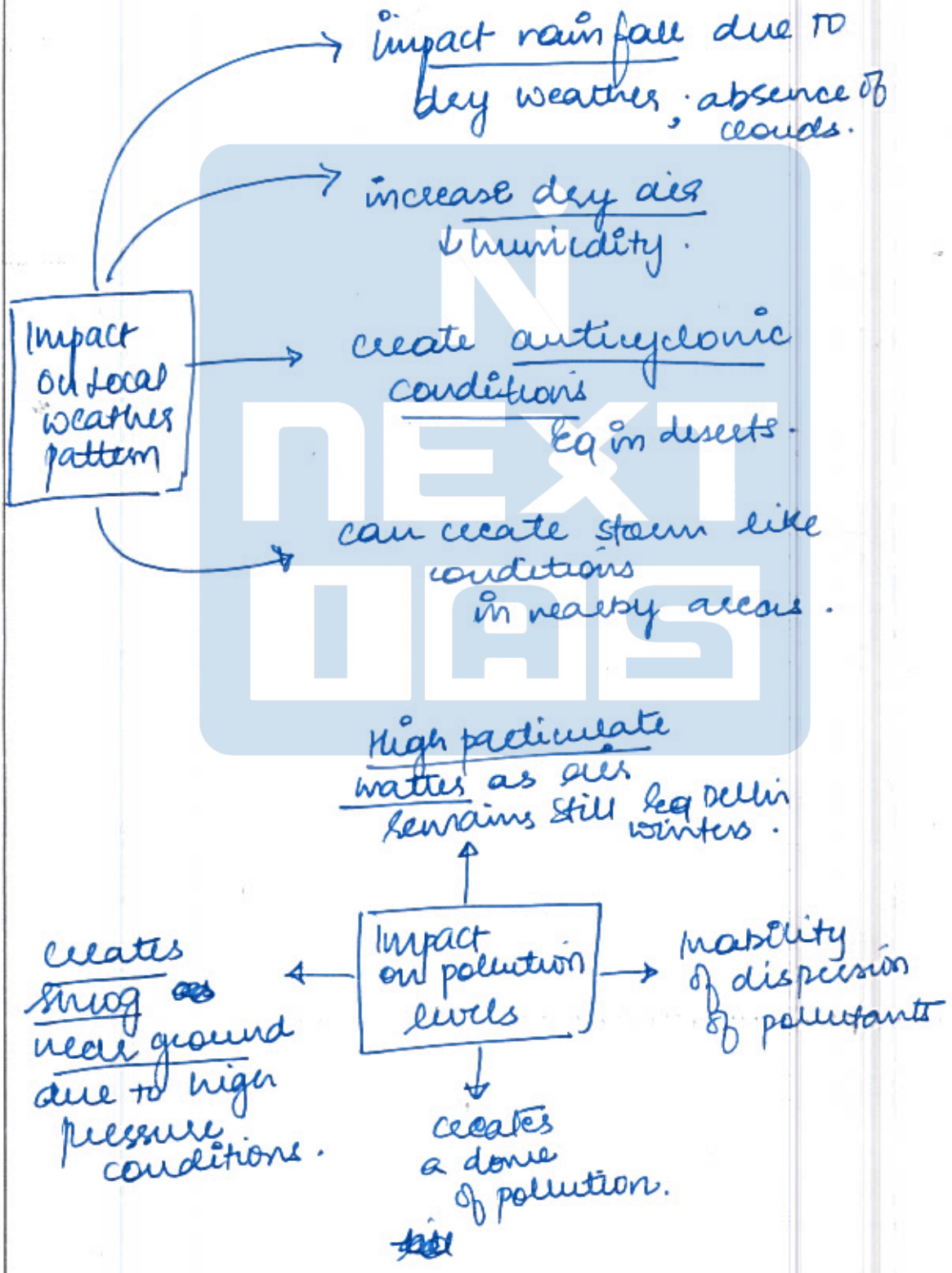
(1) Creates high pressure areas near the ground

(2) can lead to vertical wind flow or advection due

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to flow of air from HP → LP.

(B).



Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, temperature inversion can affect local weather patterns and disrupt the ecosystem temporarily.

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95 - 43.

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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 refer to salt tolerant plants which grow on the ecotonal region of land and sea..

Geographical Factors



Distribution in India

① Coastal areas with shoreline submerging in sea water.
Eg- Sundarban areas

② Deltaic region: as mix of saltwater and freshwater is required. Eg Krishna Godavari delta.

③ High soil productivity: as various nutrients are required for dense growth of mangroves.

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④ Tropical regions : with heavy rainfall to fosters dense growth.

⑤ High species density with aids in establishing symbiotic relationship and food chain.

Threat of Climate Change

① Extreme weather events creating disasters.
Eg. Cyclone Amphan damaged Odisha mangroves.

② Rising sea levels leading to submergence of coast, reducing airflow for plants.

③ Changing rainfall patterns.
Eg. Die back of mangroves in Australia.

④ Saltwater ingress affecting

Candidates must not write on this margin

freshwater availability of plants.

⑤ Changing flow of rivers due to glacial melting.

⑥ Species extinction creating ecological imbalance.

These challenges need to be tackled with efforts like 'Mangrove Alliance' (COP 27 UNFCCC) and MISHTI Scheme, India.

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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 (1) and economic (2) 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

The sugar industry is based on the development of agricultural crops like sugarcane and beets. They it is a highly popular product with India as the 2nd largest producer.

Factors influencing location

I. Geographical :

(a) proximity to sugarcane region as sugar is only 10% of the crop and thus difficult to transport.

(b) regions of high rainfall or proper water irrigation → as it is a water intensive product.

(c) Plain areas for ease of transport to reduce sucrose loss.

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II. Economical:

(a) Cheap labour availability.
Eg in UP, Maharashtra.

(b) capital for mill development
Eg- Cooperatives in Tamil Nadu.

(c) States offering ↑FRP for sugar as minimum price for the product.

Growth of industry in India

Reasons include →

① Sugar cane yield —
Eg high in Maharashtra than UP

② Cooperative sector development
Eg- in Maharashtra



dominant areas

③ Road network → Access to Market.
Eg in UP. — ganga plains.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Growth of industry in world



major areas in world.

Thus, the sugar growing areas provide rich dividends to farmer and industry as it forms as essential consumer product.

57 - 0.5

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

Dryland Farming refers to agricultural production relying on rainfall as the primary source of irrigation. It is practiced in regions of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh etc in India.

Key Strategies

(1) Reliance of dryland crops.
Eg Millets that use less water.

(2) developing irrigation sources
Eg. Sutlej-Yamuna canal to Rajasthan desert.

(3) New technologies like micro-irrigation (Israeli method).

(4) Development of genetically modified crops to withstand

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dry weather conditions.
Eg in USA.

(5) Natural zero budget farming methodology to use locally available inputs to increase productivity.

(6) National watershed development
Eg. Neeranchal project.

(7) Use of groundwater. Eg. in Vidharbha.

(8) Rainwater harvesting
Eg Tankas in Rajasthan.

Need to promote dryland farming

(1) large area → Economic survey: less than 50% area is under irrigation.

(2) climate change resilience → as water availability altered due to extreme weather events.

(3) increase per capita income (avg agricultural household earn

Candidates must not write on this margin

less than 10000 per month : Agricultural census).

(4) Agricultural growth to boost market and exports.

(5) Deal with resource scarcity due to pollution (over 60% India to face water stress by 2050 : world Bank).

Thus, schemes like Shree Anna and Krishi Sinchayi Yojana will aid in this goal and double farmer income.

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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 (1)

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution (2) and challenges (3) of the contemporary women's movement.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The contemporary women's movement in India reflects the 4th wave of feminist movement and addresses the oppression, discrimination and exploitation faced by women in various spheres.

Contemporary movement ~~encom~~ encompasses diverse approaches as —

(i) Use of technology
Eg - Social media, ICT for #MeToo.

(ii) Globalised nature of women struggles
Eg - anti Trump Pink Hat movement spread from US to Brazil, Europe.

(iii) New forms of protest to gain attention.
Eg the anti rape naked protest in Brazil.

(iv) Collaborating with other causes

Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg. part of LGBTQ+ movement to counter toxic masculinity.

(v) Struggle for quality of life and no longer restricted to ~~so~~ equal rights movement.

Eg - no longer just by working class women

Unique contribution

(a) Fleshening intersectional identities and their struggles.

Eg. recognition of Dalit women issues different from "upper caste" women problems.

(b) Wider reach of the movement through social media.

(c) Law based changes.

Eg. Nirbhaya rape case protest → Justice Verma committee → IPC changes.

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(d) Counter violence against women
Eg. Vishaka guidelines → POSH Act.

Challenges
- limited no of physical protests as restricted to digital medium
- institutionalisation of the movement
  Eg SC NCW taking up Manipur case.
- reduced attachment of civil society with political parties — growing pace of reforms.
- Reactive rather than proactive in nature.

Therefore need of the hour is to further a spirit of sisterhood and coming together of society for aiding SDG #5 'gender equality' goal.

"All of us cannot fly, when half of us are held back"

— Malala Yousufzai.

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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.

Forces of modernisation include rational outlook, secularisation, equal rights for all, humanistic approach. They entered Indian society during British period due to western educated Indians.

Forces of Modernisation eradicated social evils

- counter Sati movement by R. Roy and Arya samaj (humanism)
- widow remarriage movement by D'Karve, Vidyasagar
- Equal voting and property rights for women. (equality)
- Triple Talaq ban (Shayara Bano case), Sabrimala Case [rationality].

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, some argue these values have threatened our cultural values and ethos —

(i) Rationality and individualism → breakdown of joint family leading to neolocality.

(ii) Reduced focus on Indian culture and festival → replaced by secular ones like Father's day, valentine's day.

(iii) Reducing respect of elderly due to commercialisation and egalitarian nature of families.

(iv) Reducing cultural ties due to migration to urban cities.

The counter also stands true, as our cultural values are strengthened because →

(a) Technological use strengthened families ties.
Eg. Skype families.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) commercialisation has increased fanfare of Indian festivals.
Eg Diwali sales.

(c) Spread of Indian culture across world due to globalisation.
Eg. Yoga Day.

(d) Increasing role of religion due to reforms.

Thus a multifaceted response is seen in enriching Indian culture with response to modernity.

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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.

↳ Y
↳ N.

Regionalism refers to an attachment towards one's region often based in ethnic identity.

Regionalism can be guided by various factors, one of them being regional disparity →

(i) relative deprivation of economic resources creates 'otherisation' of certain people.

Eg. Uttarakhand formation as it was less developed.

(ii) Reduced political focus and grievance redressal in certain areas.

Eg. Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh was considered of 'low political value'.

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(iii) Cultural identity issues if not given due space.
Eg - demand for gorkhaland state due to Bengali imposition.

(iv) Difference in human development indicators creates deprivation and poverty.
Eg - Call for division of UP by Bundelkhand.

Hence Thus, Regionalism can be considered antagonistic to nationalism as —

(a) Counter to Indian Identity →
Eg secessionist demand for greater nagalim.

(b) affect national unity and integrity.
Eg - Bodoland movement, call for Dravidistan.

(c) Create law and order issues
Eg - Meitis vs Kukis in Manipur.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, scholars like Rajni Kothari argue that regionalism is an opportunity to deepen democracy by integration of popular demands and finding solution in constitutional framework.

This is done in 5th and 6th Schedules and Article 371 → asymmetric federalism for diverse India.

Therefore, India's diversity should be made its strength rather than a weakness with proper redressal of public's grievances.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS