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Name of Candidate : BHARATH. U YARAM

Roll No. : 0322692

Registration Number : PTTP221701 **Date of Examination :** 22/08/22

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 5 **Code : TC075**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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

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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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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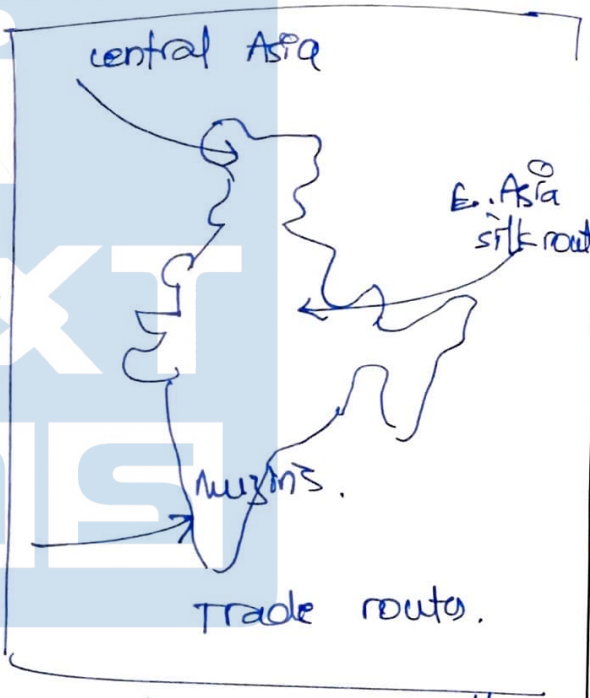
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1. भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान–प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

Historians belive that Indian culture and civilisation are the result of intersection and combination of several local, folk and International ethos.

THE TRADE ROUTES ROLE



① The movement of the people carried their culture and ethos.
Ex: Kathak having footwork similarity to S. Asian dances.

② The influence of the rulers about the majestic civilisations.
Ex: Chandragupta Maurya's palace & Ashokan pillars influence from Achaemenid.

③ The influx of rulers from the trade routes. Ex: Satas and Kushanas accepted and brought changes in local

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write on this margi

cultures like Gandhara sculpture etc.

④ the lifestyle and dress code influences from the traders.

Ex: the ritualistic bathing in Mauryan cultures and the tursans, long coats etc. in the late ancient period.

⑤ The transfer of knowledge between the nations in the trade routes.

Ex: the travellers like Hiuen Tsang from the silk route in Harshavardhana period and Megasthanese during Mauryans.

⑥ the literature too got exchanged and imbibed. Ex: the Aesop's story from the Panchatantra.

⑦ the ayurveda from India entered central asia and unani from the central Asia to India.

Hence, the trade routes were not merely economical but social connect too.

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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 passed with the resolution that was backed by J.N. Nehru and seconded by Patel.

However, it soon became people's movement because:

① the leaders were detained.

② the organisations & INC was declared illegal.

CUTTING ACROSS THE DIVIDES:

① the movement had reached the nooks and corners ⇒ the hinterland, rural and even tribal areas

② the educated class supported with intelligentia.

③ the peasants were asked to pay tax only & zamindars anti-British.

④ students disengaged from the schools and colleges

⑤ the muslims, Hindus, minorities etc. too had huge participations.

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WOMEN LEADERSHIP.

① The leadership by Aruna Asf Ali who unfurled the tricolour flag.
↳ took the leadership of the INC.

② the underground radio-station by Usha Mehta → keep mass connected to the movement.

③ the efforts of Kamala devi chattopadyay in mass movement and peoples gathering.

④ the women revolutionaries joining the Indian national army in Rani Jhansi regiment.

They also contributed through mass picketing, spy against colonisers, as support to revolutionaries, messengers and care given during the distress period.

Next IAS ID: PTTP221704, TEDX6, 26-08-2022 02:26 PM

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

the post-independent India had more than 60% literacy, yet the national leaders believed that schools and colleges are future of the nation.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

① the technical education was emphasized with establishment of IITs.

② The CSIR was established for the industrial research.

③ DRDO was established to carry out the research on defense machineries.

④ The arctic research through entry in Svalbard treaty. Himadri research station.

⑤ The space explorations through the ISRO and its agencies

⑥ Nuclear testing in Pokhran in 1974.

Candidates must no write on this margi

⑦ Scientific agricultural growth through green revolution → Pesticides, Irrigation, High yielding varieties.

THE PATH OF MODERNITY

① the growth of employment and quality of life.

② the reservations and equal educational opportunity for the backward sections.

③ the infrastructure growth and industrial development → increased urbanisation.

④ the growth in female education and leadership → women empowerment

⑤ the social capital and Human capital further enhanced the globalisation. * modernisation.

⑥ mass education to counter → superstitions, casteism, patriarchy etc.

However, considering Bhima Koregaon case, the Sasaram case, the mob lynching. The system of rationality has to be included and ingrained in new education policy

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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

India has 17% of the global population with only 4% fresh water resources, adding to the growing water stress.

The idea of linking the rivers to address problem was given by Arthur Cotton in Andra pradesh.

INTERLINKING RIVERS

① This can address the irrigation water scarcity in Vidarbha, Kalyana Karnataka etc.

② The India has perennial rivers in the north and non perennial in south ⇒ hence can connect.

③ the interlinking can also help in the ground water recharge through the flood plains and ecosystem around it.

④ The frequent floods in the north can act as solution to frequent draughts in central India and Deccan India.

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Ex: the kosi in Bihar and the Mahanadi.

⑤ the establishment of dams can also enhance the storage capacity to address the climate crisis.

world bank: Indian dams can store only 30 days of rain: USA - 900 days.

CHALLENGES.

① The Narmada - Tapi rivers: the tribal evictions and protests.

② The biodiversity loss through the cutting of forests. Ex: Kanha national park

③ The seasonal and growing variation in monsoon.

IMD report: increased rain in desert areas → RJ.
lowered rainfall in high rain areas.

④ The west and Geographical barriers → the height of the central India more than plains.

⑤ the change in course of the rivers → affect the marine diversity & aquatic beings.

⑥ It may also alter the sea and oceanic salinity and character

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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 in the glasgow summit has headged to generate 50% of electricity from non-fossil fuels and be carbon neutral by 2070.

currently, the coal based thermal plants → major energy source and 28% of the pollution.

SHIFT TO RENEWABLE ENERGY - COAL BEARING STATES.

① the short term impacts may be:

ⓐ Loss of employment opportunity

ⓑ Reduced revenue for the state from the companies



ⓒ the gram sabhas finance from license to mines reduces (PESA)

ⓓ The reduced investment on the

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infrastructure in the region.
Ex: schools, hospitals, roads etc. around the industry.

(c) the non-availability of the Kshetra Kalyan yojana fund → District mineral fund for local welfare expenditure.

(2) On positive side:
(a) the conservation of the health of tribals. Ex: tribals facing breathing in mining area.
(b) Reduced displacement of indigenous people.
(c) the illegal and unregulated mining reduces → more sustainable employment.
(d) Increase the share of forest → the tax devolution from 15th finance commission.
(e) Reduces the child labour in the mining. Especially at hile mining.

This can be a solution to way out of "Dutch disease" and "grant curse" for the Jharkhand, Odisha, Chattisgarh etc

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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

The soil is the top most layer of the earth that can sustain the life with its composition and characteristics.

The soil is formed based on various factors like.

TEMPERATURE.

① The high temperature results in more evaporation → thus reduced fertility

② the evaporation of the underground → capillary action of the soil to create salt pans. Eg: Rajasthan.

③ The lower and frost temperatures covers the soil → reduced oxygen and environmental interaction.

④ the cryogenic areas → the near zero biological activities in the soil → reduces the fertility.

⑤ the evaporation of the lakes and ponds

Candidates must no write on this margi

can also form the fertile soil.

⑥ the increased crystalline lattice structure in high temperature areas.

PRECIPITATION.

① the flood like precipitation → erodes the top most soil. → reduces fertility.
↳ major cause of land degradation in Bengal.

② the reduced moisture in the soil → the knots and crystalline features → lesser water retention capacity.

③ the high downpour → may carry down the essential micronutrients to underground table → infertile soil.

Generally, the high rainfall areas like Meghalaya have eroded soil and thus low fertility.

However, the major cause of soil property change is the human induced chemical farming, deforestation, climate change, monoculture etc.

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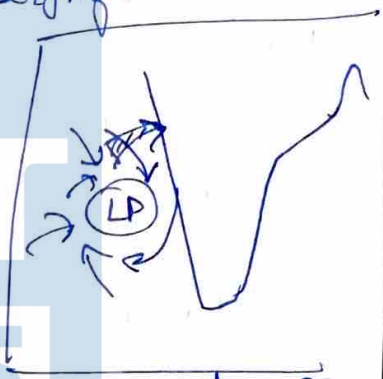
7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 atmospheric disturbances where large mass of air encircles around the low pressure eye causing rainfall.

Generally, the Bay of Bengal has 3-4 times more cyclones than Arabian sea. However, the trend is changing.

THE CYCLONES



① The climate change:

increase in the temperature around 1.3°C in the Arabian sea.

② the weakening Atlantic meridional overturning circulation → more fresh water to create cyclones.

③ the irregular onset of monsoons and the effect of local climates like urban heat island → attracts the cyclones.

Candidates must no write on this margi

④ The general increase in the global temperature → the creation of low pressure belts.

⑤ The increased frequency of the Madden Julian oscillation and more of the duration in the Arabian sea → time for more cyclone creation.

⑥ the low vertical wind speeds that promote suitable conditions in the cyclone genesis.

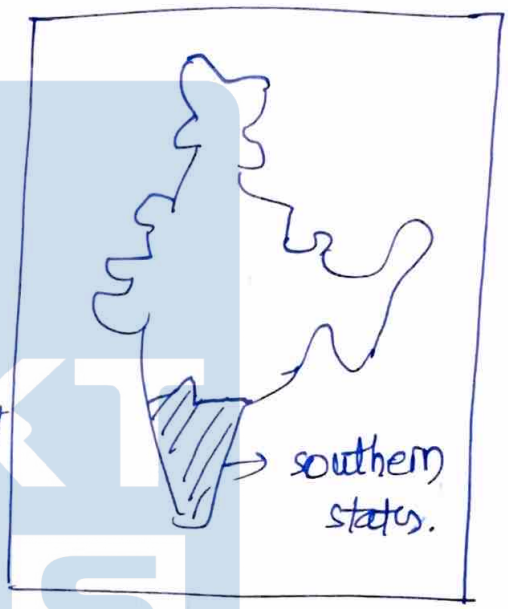
⑦ The heat waves frequency increase in the northern India and Pakisthan regions.

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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 often hailed as the rainforest of the cultures with many different cultures existing and interacting at various levels.

THE SOUTHERN STATE UNIQUENESS.



① The Dravidian language system against the Indo-Aryan in the north.

② the racial differences as observed by Risley, Hutton, Guha etc.

③ The differential kinship organisations as observed by Irawati Karve.

④ Southern states have attained better education and HDI of 0.8 → comparable with western nations
↳ The rationality and modernisation in current days.

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(5) the uniqueness in the diet and cuisines
Ex: the dosa, idly etc. more popular in south than north.

(6) the existance of literatures that are unique, distinct and being ~~two~~ older than 2000 years. Ex: classical language status to Tamil, Kannada, etc.
↳ the epics like Silappadikaram, Tirukkoral etc.

(7) the southern climate differences and thus diffred fares and festivals.
Ex: the Suggi and Toda in Kannataka

(8) the unique dance, drama and cultures
Ex: the Bharatanatyam in almost all southern states

However the differences are reducing owing to migration, homogeneity in rules, the trade and cultural exchanges.

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.

India has overtaken china to become the most populous country, on the other hand the country has 21% BPL population. Both of them have interactive nle.

VICIOUS CYCLE.

① more poverty causes reduced educational opportunity: states with low education - high fertility. Ex: Kerala - 95% literacy and low fertility.

② Poverty caused reduced state financial capacity for social security.
↳ children as the insurance for the old age.

③ Poverty → lesser government tax → lesser health expenditure → more child mortality → more fertility

Candidates must no write on this margi

④ Population growth → reduced resource allocation → poverty.

⑤ population growth → low jobs creation → low employment → poverty.

⑥ population growth → unplanned growth → poverty ← riots and violence ← inequality

Ex: the north-east states.

Poverty restricts the individual to so out of the cycle because of lesser educational growth, reduced skills, high DALY due to illness etc.

The population growth on the other hand has been major cause for the joblessness, demand for reservations, inter-group violence etc.

The end ⊢ the vicious cycle exists in public provisioning of the private goods, the role of NGOs, the education, entrepreneurship etc.

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.

Candidate write on

India has seen the grand old universities of Nagaddala, Taxila, Nalanda, Odantapuri etc. that had welcomed the students from foreign nations.

The internationalisation included export of education, adaptation to local needs. Had also import and Ex: Fa Hein, Hiuen Tsang, Unani import etc.

CURRENT PERIOD

the Government has opened up the space for foreign universities of high reputation to establish their branches in India.

THE IMPACT IT MAY HAVE

① The access to modern and quality education for all.

② the growth in research and

Candidates must no
write on this margi

development in the social sector.
Ex: UNNATI scheme.

③ the reduced cost of education from good institutions → Reduces inequality.

④ the exclusion due to reduced or less number of seats in domestic institutions
↳ provide accomodation.
Ex: cutoff of Shriram college above 99%.

However, it may also cause problems like racial segregation, high capitation fees, the shift in curriculum etc.

⑤ The cultural exchange with the student interactions and exposure to India.

⑥ the growth of competitiveness in education system administration → through university courses.

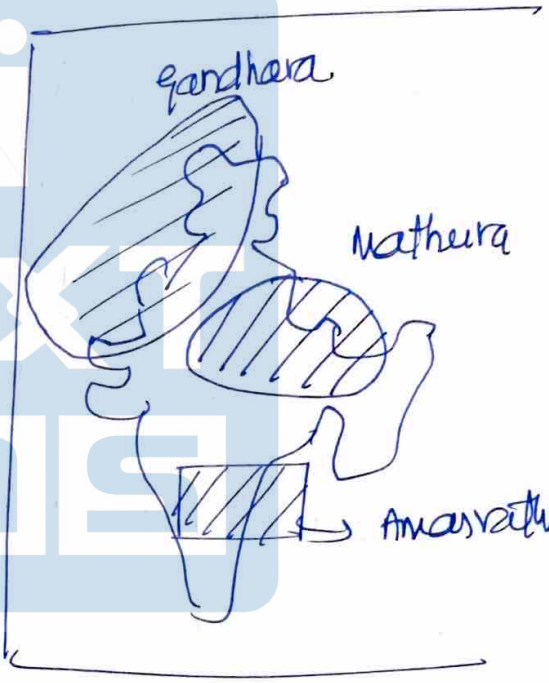
⑦ The professors may help in creating new theories and innovations to the local cultural adaptations.

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-Mauryan period especially after the 50 BC the Indian sculpture system had grown to its zenith. The three major varieties include the Mathura. Gandhara and Amaravathi.

THERE WERE DIFFERENCES IN GANDHARA AND MATHURA



① The difference in the stone selection

Gandhara → Grey sandstone and

Mathura → Red sandstone.

② The nature of religion.

Gandhara → Buddhist only

Mathura → Hindu, Buddhist and Jain

③ The difference in the statue of the

Candidates must no write on this margi

Buddha:

Gandhara:

- more apollonian
- th tightly draped cloth.
- proturbance in the head.
- the Buddha in yogic posture.
- majorly depicts the spiritual buddha.
- The hair is wavy like the greato Roman sculptures.

Mathura:

- the influence of greato Roman is lesser than Gandhara
- the depiction of delighted buddha
- the Buddha without beard and moustache.
- The halo is more decorated in this form than Gandhara.
- This also showed the beginning of the idol worship of the Hindu Gods

THEY BOTH ENFLUENCED THE AMARAVATHI SCHOOL

It was majorly developed by satavahana

in the white marble.

① It was only Buddhist like Gandhara

② the narrative art shows the tribangha nature → the best features are drawn from Mathura and Sarnath schools.

③ the symbolic depiction of Buddha: Buddha in Gandhara school shows different mudras like Abhaya, Bhumisparsha etc.

④ the influence of indigenous cultures and traditions like the Mathura art's depiction in Hinduism.

⑤ the Buddhism's Jataka tales and inspirations from the Gandhara etc. like Borobudur, Angkor etc.

However, the Amaravati school was developed indigenously without any external or foreign influence under local rulers.

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2. 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 is the number of changes that happened in the economic and social system in England between 1760- to 1820.

THIS TRANSFORMED ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

① the growth of industries replacing the small cottage industries

② more goods are produced in the short time → economic efficiency

③ the growth in machinisation of the industry → steam engines, steel industry etc

④ the new order of capitalist class came to being. → along with the political power of the rulers.

⑤ Increased affluence → the prosperity caused need of colonies, export, secured trade route etc.

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⑥ Hence, it started the mercantilism and

⑦ the growth of "Adam Smith" a model economy.

⑧ Reduced feudalism and serfdom.

SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGES.

① The huge rural → urban migration.

② The unhygienic conditions in urban areas and settlements.

③ Growing inequality with huge income gap.

④ The growth of capitalism also led to the birth of socialism → to reduce the exploitation.

Ex: Owen Lynch, Rousseau etc.

⑤ the demand for voting rights for the new urban inhabitants.

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(7) the change in social system → the reward and merit based class system.

(8) the political power, capture by the elite.
↳ later the king brought restrictions like factory act, labour codes, minimum wage etc.

(9) this also acted as the second phase of renaissance → through discoveries and inventions.

(10) the increased trade and globalisation brought more cultural contact with outside world.

(11) The need of labour for industry → this also encouraged slave trade etc.

the economic growth pushed the idea of 'white supremacy'.

The industrial revolution thus can be termed the tipping point for huge transformation for future

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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.

The Indian national movement was majorly the effort from the different sections of the society who got empowered and united to stand against the colonialism.

THE SOCIAL REFORMS:

① Efforts of the Rajaram Mohan Roy in highlighting the cultural unity and secularism → "Gift to monotheists"
↳ The effort to ban sati in 1829 → women empowerment.

② the efforts of Iswar chandra Vidyasagar in inclusion of the backward classes in mainstream
↳ The Bethune school for girls.
↳ Inclusion of non-Brahmins in sanskrit learning.

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③ the efforts of orthodox sections to highlight the culture of the nation → develop the 'collective conscience.' Ex: Dharma sabha.

④ the ideological shift against the caste system and untouchability through laws and acts. → influenced the laws easts to set education.
Ex: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

⑤ the struggle against the patriarchy and education for all → the efforts of savitri bhai phule → first female teacher from Dalit sections
↳ influenced the future leaders like kamaladevi chattopadyay etc..

⑥ the emphasis on unity and rationality by Vivekananda and Ramakrishna mutt sources → the speech in chicago generated unique 'cultural conscience'

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NATIONAL CONSCIENCE

① the growth of influence from various parts of nation
Eg: the Mysore kingdom, Travancore kingdom → to provide education.

② the united efforts with the growth of Indian national congress → sessions at different places.

③ the anti-social practices and anti-colonial newspapers like swadeshi mitram etc.

④ the role of B.G. Tilak → use of Ganapathi festival and demand of local rule and national wishes

⑤ The emphasis on Parashara samhita, the critical analysis of Vedas etc. by Ishwara chandra vidyasagar → shudras to have equal status throughout India.

Thus, the national movement had many demands on restructuring and modernisation in addition to self rule.

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4. 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 in the troposphere drops at the normal lapse rate 1-6°C for every km of upward movement. However this may not be scenario always

TEMPERATURE INVERSION

This is a scenario where the temperature at the lower levels of atmosphere is lower than the upper part. It usually happens in the valley areas, the cold nights and warm days, the clear skies and low vertical wind causes → upward movement of hot air → the dense cold air moves down, and, the faster cooling of the land may also cause the temperature inversion.

This may also happen during the atmospheric instability where the cold air mass comes under the influence of warm air mass.

ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS

① This causes the atmospheric instability.

② the warm air mass with increased upward movement → may start precipitation.

③ this may also cause the "cold wave" like scenario, as seen in USA recently.

④ the instability may cause the depressions in pressures.

LOCAL WEATHER PATTERNS

① This may alter the local moisture content as warm air upwells

② The may cause untimely rainfall

③ In Jammu & Kashmir it also caused the untimely snowfall → the temperature may much low in lower surface

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④ the 'cold trap' and snow avalanches in the himalayan regions.

AIR POLLUTION.

① This may accelerate the impact of the air pollution.

② the dust and particulate matters accumulate in small areas.

③ the formation of fog, smog and mist → enhances the air pollution.

④ Trap of the atmospheric gases of pollution → may separate ground level ozone

⑤ Increase in the concentration in the pollutants with moisture → may even cause acid rains.

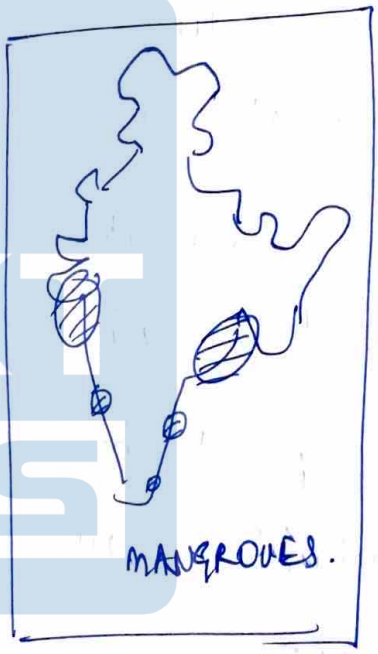
the temperature inversion however has been countered frequently in recent past. Best way to counter their effect is through green & sustainable development

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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 are the transitionary ecosystem between the marine aquatic ecosystem and the terrestrial ecosystem. India has around 300 sq. km of the mangrove forest.



FACTORS RESPONSIBLE

① the temperature of 21-27°C in the region.

② the high humidity in coastal areas.

③ the rainfall of average 100 cm over the mangrove areas

④ seasonal monsoon rainfall and two cyclonic rainfalls.

⑤ the presence of fertile soil carried by

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(a) Ganga, Brahmaputra → West Bengal.

(b) Krishna - Godavari → Andra Pradesh.

(c) Narmada, Tapi → Gujarath

etc.

(d) the nature of coastline → with less tidal variations and sea sediments.

CLIMATE CHANGE THREAT.

① the increase in the temperature in the regions. → 1°C in the Indian landmass

② the Himalayan region temperature increase of 1.3°C → glacial melt

↳ causing floods

↳ Erosion of the soil → Alluvial soil

③ the rise in sea levels at the rate of 0.3 mm per years

④ Increased frequency and intensity of the cyclones → Forest destruction.

Eg: cyclone Amphan

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⑤ the increased any period and strong winds → high chances of the forest fire

⑥ The temperature ↑ → roots ↓ → the roots may get dried up for the mangrove trees.

Hence the government has launched.

① MISHTI initiative
② mangrove alliance in global scale
③ the coastal regulation zone rules
④ the forest rights and forest management act.
⑤ green India mission.

conservation of mangroves also been done through "Bon bibi" tradition in west Bengal. they are the natural aquifers, the first defense against flood & climate change, and chain of biodiversity. needs conservation

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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

India is the largest producer of the sugar and the industry has 3rd most highest number of people employed in India.

THE FACTORS.

(1) Geographical

(a) the rainfall above 100 cm

(b) the crushing season of minimum 2-3 months



(c) the rich fertile loam & alluvial soil.

(d) the temperature around 25°C

(e) Enough moisture without the period of snowfall.

(2) ECONOMICAL

(a) The co-operative farming in the southern India - well developed sugar industry

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(b) Better fair and remunerative prices and state advised prices.

(c) the procurement from the msps.

(d) the southern states has and modern machinaries. → overtaken the northern state.

Eg: Uttarpradesh has highest number of mills → largest produces is Maharashtra

(e) the cold chain infrastructure & investment → sugarcane is perishable

Thus, southern state having more sucrose content, high yield per hectare and long crushing season → has attracted the industry.

Also, the diverse variety in southern state against single variety in Uttar pradesh, and,

diversifications to molasses and ethanol in north has shifted industry southwards

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INFLUENCE → India
→ Globally

① localisation to diverse areas based on the investment
North to South India.

② the modern machineries and government support → more industry.
↳ India overtaken the Brazil

③ the increased usage in diverse products.
Ex: Brazil → special variety for biofuel
usage only → the industry may reduce its output.

④ the growth in investment in the irrigation and micro-irrigation → the economy can counter the geographical barrier.

⑤ the investment on new varieties to grow in different climate. Ex: Indonesia.

Rangarajan committee recommends fair price fixation, modernisation and abolition of levy sugar etc. for the growth

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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

India has around 30% hectares of land area that can be brought to cultivation with proper irrigation.

KEY STRATEGIES

(A) Water scarcity:

(1) The Bunfroo method of artificial recharge of ground water in rainy season.

(2) the mission kakatiya model → the ponds and lakes growth.

(3) The efficient usage of water → currently only 25-30%, micro irrigation can enhance upto 60%.

(4) the ecological niche modelling in crop selection based on the local climate

Ex: Uttar Pradesh and Punjab - water stressed → more water intensive crops

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② AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

ⓐ Promoting of millets which require less water
↳ climate resilient crop.

ⓑ Promoting of the crop diversification → enhance soil fertility → reduce the need for constant moistening the soil for productivity.

ⓒ the agricultural mechanisation → currently around 40-45% → increase can reduce the wastage.

ⓓ the use of organic farming and zero budget natural farming → enhances the soil productivity naturally → at low cost → environmentally sustainable.

NEED TO PROMOTE DRYLAND FARMING

① Increase in population → food security

② Falling agricultural productivity and yield → Food inflation control

③ Increasing areas under water distress
↳ around 60% cultivated areas are prone to drought

④ The changing climate and monsoon
↳ changes
currently, more than 60% area food from the dryland areas.

⑤ the issue of land fragmentation and marginal farmers → the 86% farmers are small and marginal

⑥ the need to promote the sustainable agriculture → 1/3rd land is degraded in India (ISRO)

⑦ Enhance the farmers income and reduce the farmers distress → around 12,000 suicides per year and average income ₹6000 per months.

The 'millets' can be golden crop that can sustain health, environment as well as economy in future.

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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.

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the enhanced education and improved access to technology has significantly enabled the women to ask for their share in the rights through movements.

THE CONTEMPORARY MOVEMENTS

they have gone beyond the traditional methods.

① through social media campaigns
Ex: #Lahupekagaan against high GST on sanitary napkins.

② From men led movement to women led and women owned movements.
Ex: #MeToo movement.

③ from the recievers of the informations to the propogator of their own views and narrative setting.

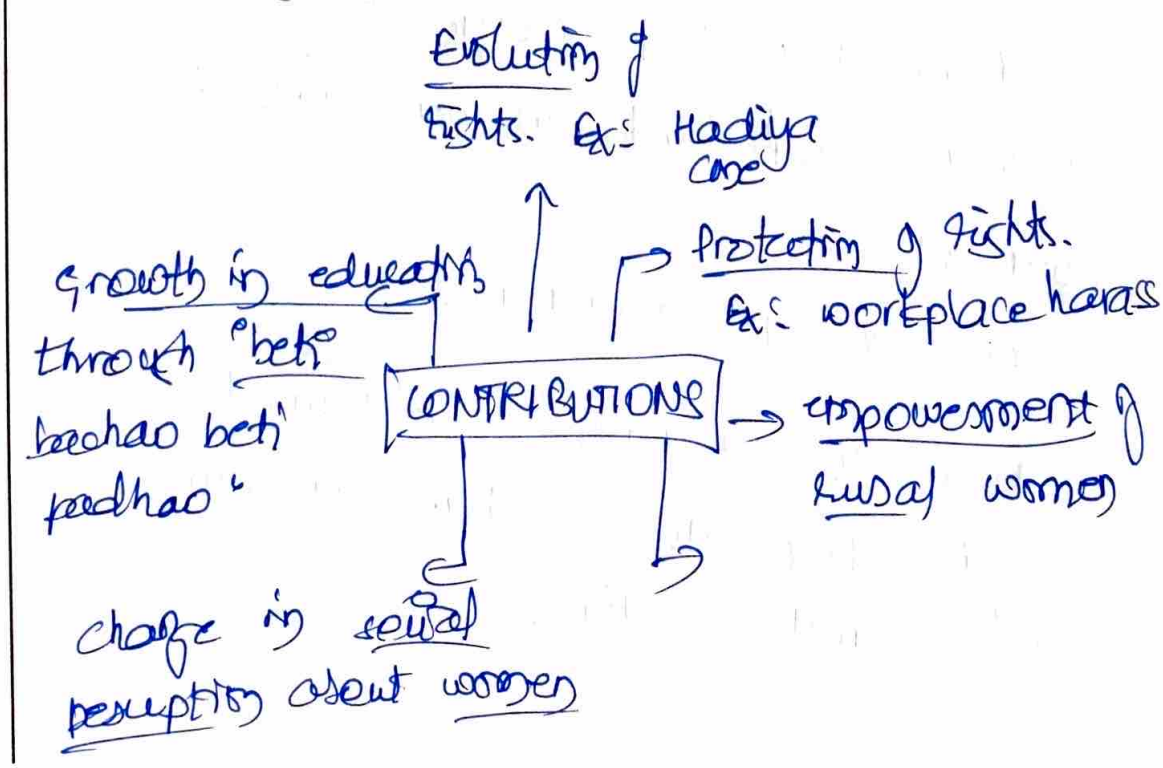
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④ Through the court cases and PIL.
Ex: the sabarimala case: "the religious devotion shouldn't subject to gender discrimination"

⑤ Growth in electioneering and political contexts for their rights.
Ex. Survey in Tamilnadu → 70% women cadres to participate in gram panchayat

⑥ Through setting the role models and influencing the society. Ex: Sudha Murthy

⑦ Through women empowerment journals and writings. Ex: Femina etc.



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majorly being sporadic

↑

challenges.

- women in urban areas overshadowing rural areas
- the digital divide to create unity
  - only 27% of internet users are women
- poor political representation
  - Eg. only 11% of Lok Sabha members are women
- Economic dependency on male → only 1/6th women contribution in GDP.
- the capitalism too male faced: the 71% companies showed male preference

The India has to move from women development to women led development. In this kudumbashree model can be beneficial

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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.

The influence of western society and growth of education with the globalisation is the major cause of modernisation in recent times.

MODERNISATION → EVILS.

① The eradication of the untouchability in India.

② The shift from cast system to class system → merit oriented and social mobility

③ The empowerment of women through education and employment

Ex: more women employed in external sources sector than male

④ countering the superstitions with rationality and objectivity.

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Ex: the ban on triple talaq.

③ the growth of inclusion in the development against the "graded inequality".

Thus. B.R. Ambedkar proposes social endosmosis based on modernism.

HOWEVER THREAT TO VALUES AND ETHOS.

① the growth of individualism against social ethos.

Ex: "In India children die not due to lack of food, but due to lack of entitlement" - Amartya Sen.

② the increase in old age homes and violence against parents.

Ex: around 10% old age people faced discrimination or violence in home.

③ the co-operation replaced with competition sometimes unhealthy too.

④ the materialism has overtaken the

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place of spiritualism : Growth in mental health issues → 1/4 Indians face M-

⑤ many believe that modernisation & inflation → inflated the dowry value and causing dowry deaths.

⑥ the growth in anti-social activities like drugs, porn addiction etc.

⑦ the marriage becoming more of contract than spiritual bonding → high divorce rates.

⑧ Instances of adultry, rapes, etc against the ethos.

⑨ the growth in fake news, hate speech, the demand for unreasonable rights like Pedophilia case etc shows the degradation.

The modernity has to take into account the social wellbeing and has to change the values of empathy, Compassion etc.

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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 exclusive attachment to one's own region and its cultures.

REGIONAL DISPARITY → REGIONALISM.

① the differential growth and feeling of deprivation.
Ex: The per capita income of southern states 50% above national average

② The threat of 'internal colonization'
Ex: The Jharkhand movement for the rights and exploitation by the tribes.

③ The demand for more autonomy for growth → social movement
Ex: The telangana movement

④ the disparity in access to resources
Ex: the water issue → conflicts between

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Karnataka and Tamilnadu

⑦ Son-of-soil doctrine arise when the people take the jobs in the growing regions.

Ex: MNS attack on the Bihari workers

⑧ the recent manipur violence also is due to regional disparity

Hill Kuki
- low infrastructure
- low representation

plain meithei
- infrastructure
- political power

REGIONALISM VS NATIONALISM.

may not necessarily anti-national:

① may promote the regional growth

② may enhance the competitiveness in the economy → to attract the FDI.

Ex: Hyderabad in Apple & Microsoft

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③ It may ask for autonomy → the rights guaranteed by constitution than secession.

④ It may also enhance the protection of local cultures. Ex: Shorthas.

⑤ They also act as wards for the misgovernance → corrective action of nation. Ex: Mizoram movement.

However, sometime may be anti-national like

① The Khalistan movement

② The Nagalim demand and violence against the nation.

③ The dravida nadu movement → against hindi imposition and separate nation.

④ The foreign nations may also involve to hurt sovereignty.

The regional growth. Aspirational district development and industrialisation of all regions act as solution against bad regionalism