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# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : MD ASIM MUJTEBA

Roll No. : MT 23RCAPA081

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 5

Code : TC707

# RCA Batch 2023

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

| Evaluator's response |
| --- |
| |

*(For filling by Examiners only)*

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

**CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY, VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.**

### DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

### DO'S

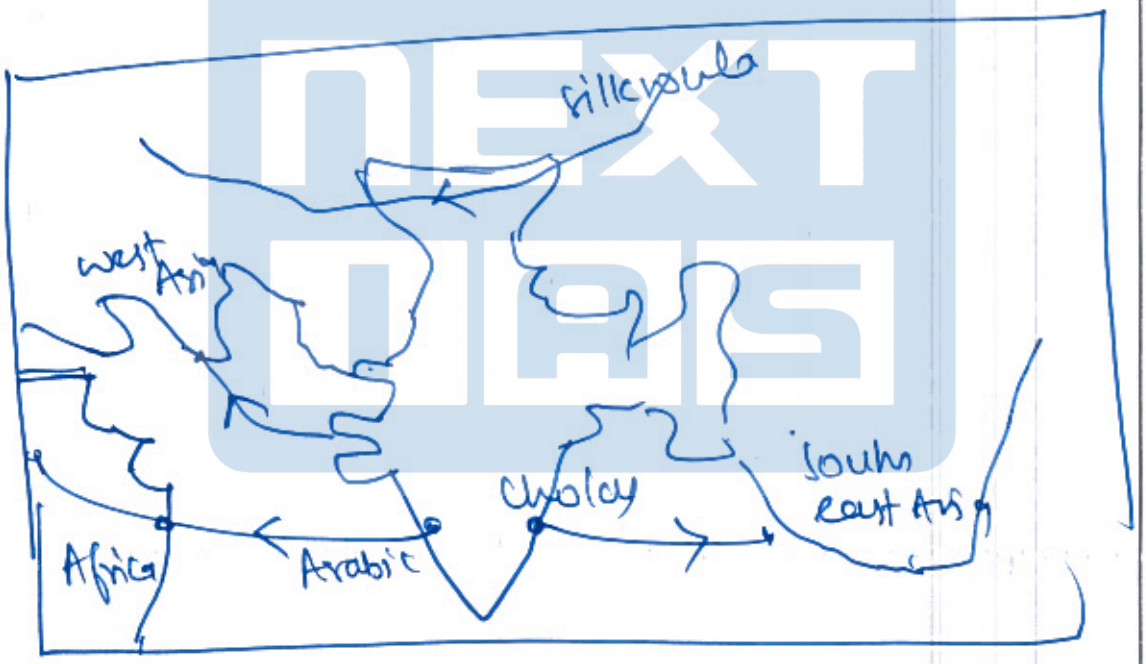
1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Ancient trade routes were the means of connecting regions in trade, commerce, culture and ideas across regions




**Exchange of culture**

① **Languages**

India became hub of **Indo Aryan** (silk route)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Arabic, ~~Tra~~ Tribal langues

(2) Religion
Islam, Chrishanity along with many regional culture came from west Asia, Europe

(3) Dance & Drama
Ex: Kushanas → Brought Drachma to India

(4) Coinage system
Bactrian, Kushanas connect to India lead to Gold coins seen in Guptas

Denomination
(1) Indian in Africa → culture of Yoga, in Africa
(2) Indian Mathematics → Arbic Numbers from India to Arab & then world

(3) Philosophies
Vedanta by Ramanuja spread across world

(4) Buddhism & Jainism
Ex:- Huen Tsang Took Buddhist ideas to china

They Trade routes lead to spread of culture to & outside, which helped in making India "cup of mix culture"

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Quit India movement started on 9th August 1942 from Gowlia Tank under Gandhiji to achieve "complete independence"

Q Many people's movement

(1) Gandhiji → "Do or die"

(2) All sections → moderates, extremists and revolutionaries participated

(3) Industrialist → Tatas, Birlas participated

(4) Workers → many prisoned

(5) Peasants → through "guirella warfare
Ex:- Tebhaga revolt (1945)

(6) Muslims → Many muslims under Abul Kalam Azad participated

(7)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet it was women's leadership

① INC presidency → Aruna Asaf Ali
↳ raised National flag @ INC head quarter

② Underground radio
↳ by women like

③ Sarojini Naidu
Jailed for active participation

④ North East
many freedom fighters like Tamo Xeva
in Manipur raised banner

⑤ West India
Parallel governments like Prativa Sarkar,
Tamluk saw women as leader

This lead to clear watershed of women participation, which culminated with Universal adult franchise to women in post Independence India

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 is known for scientific path taken by 1st PM Jawaharlal Nehru to shape India's path

Strides in science & Technologies

(1) Establishment of BARC by Homie Bhabha

(2) establishment of INSCOPAR by Vikram Sarabhai

(3) scientific learning promoting NIT's, IIT's under Sarvapalli Radhakrishna

(4) PM Rajiv Gandhi Computer revolution

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Dairy revolution via White revolution by PM Shashtri

(6) Green revolution under PM Shashtri for innovation in agriculture.

lead to path of modernity

(1) India became Nuclear power with peaceful use in 1999

(2) ISRO → Chandrayan 2
Gaganyan
Artemis
Sun → Aditya mission

(3) Computer revolution → India AI hubs, super computer like Pratyush, Mihir

(4) India largest producer of milk, Food grain

(5) Scientific revolution → Fundamental Duty of Scientific temper 51(A)(h) fulfilled towards modernity

India's post Independence steps has helped in giving edge for "Demographic Dividend". If given Helping hand, then Indian can become global power by 2047

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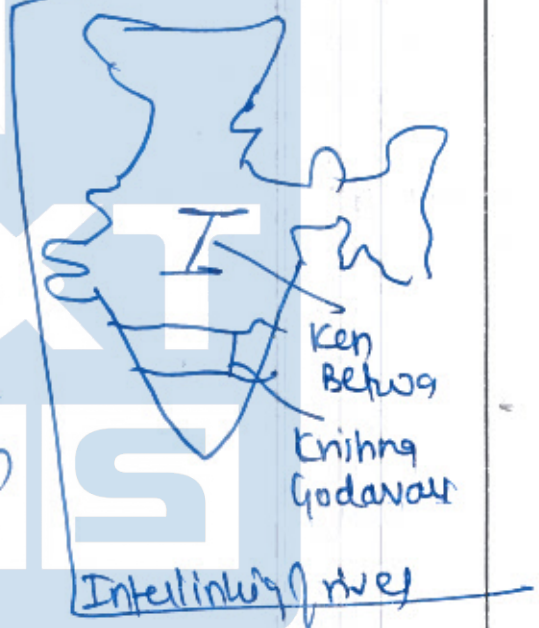
4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 was included in National perspective plan with aim to promote water balance across different region

Feasibility

(1) Address water stress
Bundelkhand, Chambal region water scarcity can be addressed




(2) Address regional disparity
- Reduce poverty
- promote agriculture

(3) Ensure reduction in migration
Reduce burden on cities

(4) Drinking water facility to all
- 58 litre Functional Tap water → PM Jal Jivan mission

(5) Interstate cooperation
UP-MP concern

(6) 40% water is drained in ocean

Candidates must not write on this margin

challenges

① Loss of Habitat
↳ Ken Betwa may lead to submergence of Ken wildlife sanctuary @ MP & Madhyapradesh

② Loss of biodiversity
↳ Require deforestation

③ Rehabilitation
Displacement of Tribals (Ex :- ~~Gond~~ Tribals from MP), Chenchey in Telangana

④ Budgetary cost
may lead to stress on Government expenditure

⑤ ~~Impact~~ cannot regenerate ecosystem even though CAMPA

way forward
① promote mapping before taking projects
② Environmental Impact Assessment
③ Ensure sustainable rehabilitation of Tribals
④ Project to be completed on Time (CAG report)

Interlinking of rivers can help in bringing sustainable Growth for equitable access to water (SDG1, SDG2) for all

Candidates must not write on this margin

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's account for 60% of Total energy production from coal based thermal power plants

Government is promoting Renewable energy Generation

(1) PM KUSUM, International solar Alliance → solar

(2) wind → National Institute for wind energy

(3) Geo thermal @ Puga valley

(4) Hydroelectric projects like Tapovan project




Impact

positive

(1) Environmental loss

Reduce Air, water and Noise

Candidates must not write on this margin

pollution in areas like Jharkhand

(1) Human development → self sufficiency of energy and can sell through Net metering

(3) 24x7 electricity → (1) women upliftment
(2) Access to last mile connectivity

(4) Reduce mining → (1) mining mafia Nexus
(2) Promote Green region

(5) Health impact → Black lung disease

Yet Negative impact → (1) loss of livelihood → most people are coal based workers
(2) costly Renewable energy unaffordable
(3) Absence of uniform accessibility
(4) may lead to Inequity in energy
(5) may generate Migration due to Job loss

Steps → (1) link Mineral development fund to support Renewable zones
(2) RED to promote cheap alternate
(3) Green Hydrogen mission to be used as last mile connectivity
(4) Ensure Just Energy Transition

Need of hour is 'LIFE mission' as said by PM Modi for sustainable energy transition across spectrum

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 formation is a procey of evorion, deporition of soil particly and affected by physical & chemical factorys.

Tempeadtull

(1) low tempeadtu → less Biotic activitiy → less soil formation
Ex:- Archic/Himalayas

high tempeadtus → more achivitiy of Biomey leading to more soil formation
Ex:- Western Ghats

(2) Precipitation
(1) leads to leaching/weathring
(2) Flow of wate carry soil particles from one place to another

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Deposition & accumulation in one place. leads to soil formation
Ex:- Ganga Basin - Alluvial soil

Yet other factors also influence

① Time → Best soil is formed when large time is involved

② Slope → steep slope generate better soil formation

③ Rocky → Parent rock determine physical and chemical properties of soil
Ex:- Black → Basaltic soil

⑤ Humus → Ex:- Forest areas with high humus will generate more fertile soil

Soils are the most fundamental element as they have 30% of carbon sequestration, Food security, water and Human living Condition. Need is to prevent soil erosion by responsibly using & Soil/land degradation Neutrality for sustainable livelihood

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

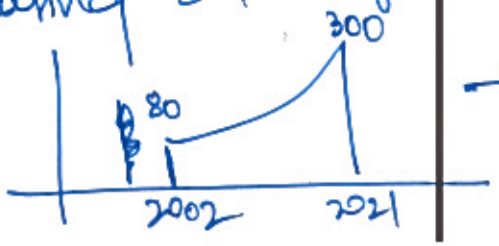
Cyclone are Low pressure region with circulation (wind) across land and ocean leading to formation and movement of cyclone across region ie

Tropical cyclone condition → 28°C ocean temperature
→ low pressure
→ upward diverged
→ coriollis effect

**Why intence cyclone @ Arabian sea**

① **continentality**
land locked by India, Africa and west Asia leads to creation of Trough

② **Climate change**
Increasing sea surface temperature → cyclones



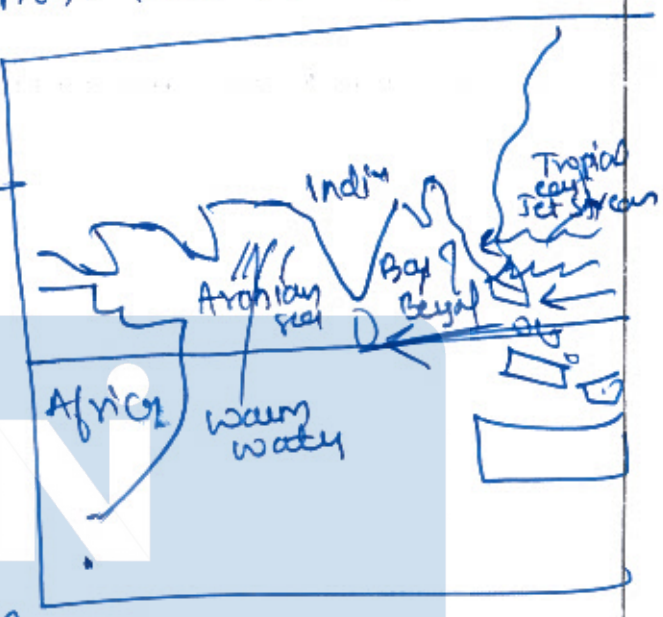
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Absence of circulation

Bay of bengal has freshwater inlet which promote circulation. This is absence in Arabian sea

④ push of warm water

Tropical easterly Jet stream push warm water




⑤ Positive Indian Ocean dipole

Leading to heating of mascarine high

⑥ Elnino, Maddan Julian oscillation

Further giving intensity

SDM
- ① Early warning system
- ② Preparedness → education to locals
- ③ Mangroves to reduce impact.
- ④ follow NDMA Guidlines.

Cyclones is natural phenomenon which is aggravated by Climate change. need it to follow Panchamrita targets to ensure sustainibility

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 has 1700 language, 6 major and many minor religion, multiethnic, multiracial nation showing cultural diversity

Southern state as Distinct cultural Units

(1) Language
Dravidian language → Preseved from ancient time
Ex:- Kannada, Tamil (Sangam Period) Malyalam

(2) Food culture → Idly, Dosa, vada common to South Italy

(3) Dress code → Dhoti / lungi along with simple clothing among men
female → rich / heavy Jewellery unique to region

Candidates must not write in this margin

(4) ~~Language~~ festivals → Kambala, Jallikattu, Boat races unique to region

(5) culture → Dance → Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi etc unique to region

Yet they are not distinct- In comparison to rest of India

(1) migration → many south & North Indians work across nation

(2) Idli → available in Delhi

(3) festivals → Bihu festival celebrated in Bangalore

(4) cosmopolitan culture → Bangalore, Mumbai, Delhi, Hyderabad

(5) Language & English connecting all region

Thus India is ~~region~~ nation within ~~region~~ nation

Need is to promote cross cultural connect via Kashi Tamil Sangam, Language formula, promoting Intercaste marriage to ensure "Unity in Diversity" & "salad Bowl" model.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 absence of sustainable livelyhood, food choices in social political & economic aspect to any section & society (Amartya sen)

Visciouscycle

Poverty

① Absence of skills
India 90% informal

② poor availibilty of resources like Job education

③ Health burden
out of pocket expenditure

Population

① Demographic disaster

② Resource competitions leading to social tensions

③ Non availibity of equitable health to all
Ex- AIIMS → fulfill need of 5 states

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Litrary

All → 78%
Men → 88%
Women → 74%

(3) Hunger & Malnutrition

Anaemia = 52%
undernutrition = 33%
Stunting = 32%
wasting = 19%

(4) Illitrate population further lead to poor choice/opportunity → poverty

(5) Absence of full utilization of potential → prolonged poverty

Poverty ⇄ Population

Solution
1. Skilling to people → PM Kaushal Vikas Yojna
2. Self employment → gig policy of Rajasthan
3. Female labourforce participation to promote Inclusive growth
4. Ensure sustainibility → Newedu-cation policy 2020, PMAWAS, AMJAY

Poverty is the greatest Internal security threat. Addressing it is the biggest world left to humanity

Lal Bahadur Pt. Shastri

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

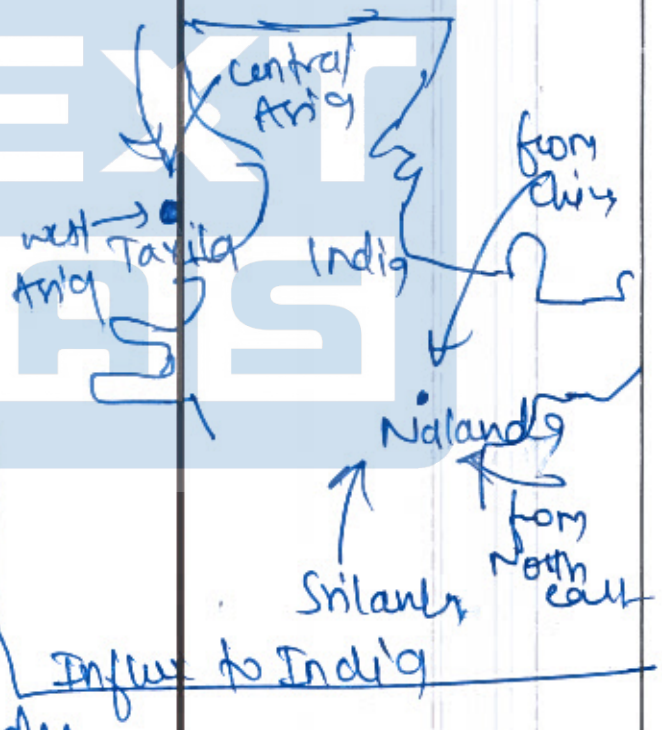
India has a rich heritage in the internationalization of education. In this context how will the recent push for the 'internationalization of education' impact society and foster cultural exchange?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Budget 2023 calls for promoting International universities in India as a part of "Modern, techsavvy, innovative education" for all

Rich heritage

① Taxila university & Nalanda university




② International Students

(i) Huen Tsang under Harsha

(ii) Recent push for internationalization education impact society

Candidates must not write on this margin

① Society

① culture of innovation → Among students

② Reduce Brain Drain

③ Promote Gender equality → equally opportunity to as

④ Ensure competitiveness in Indian education system

Ex:- ~~Bard~~ Deakin University of Australia

Foster cultural exchange

① Promote new learning Ex:- Australia

② values of Rational thinking

& Reduce dogmas, obscurantism

② Ensure growth of mindset of people

Ex = Fundamental Duties → 51(A)(I) aim for high thinking

Yet challenges include Reservation, women under patriarchy. Need is to address these with government steps to ensure SDG-5 and SDG10

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Indian cultural history is deeply provided with Art, Architecture and literature. Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati school of art to showcase Buddhist culture is a manifestation of it.

Differences between Gandhara & mathura Art

Gandhara

① Influence – Greco Roman architecture

② Characteristic




mathura

① Influence – domestic local architecture

Characteristic



Candidates must not write on this margin

① more serious
② Muscular depicting APOLLO
③ less chin, eyes closed, meditation
④ Hair → loosely tied
⑤ Halo → less motifs
↳ simple design
⑥ Drapery → Thin, body clear visible

③ Material
① Blue green Stone

④ Patron
Kanishka

⑤ Diversity → only Buddhist

① Happy, cheerful
② less muscular
② Depict Yakshas & Yakshinis
④ Eyes half open
⑤ Hair → tightly tied
⑥ Halo → intricate motifs
⑦ Drapery - Thin

Material
① Red stone

Patron
Kanishka

Diversity → Hinduism
↳ Jainism
↳ Buddhism

Candidates must not write on this margin

Yet both influenced the Amravati school

(1) Influenced Rashtrakutas (7-13th CE)

(2) Type → Panel architecture which had stories [Ex:- Queen Mayadevi's Dream]

(3) Use of stones
Ex:- used [coloured cream] stones

(4) Depiction of God in Buddha similar to APOLLO

(5) Spiritual and Devotional characteristics
↳ show → Elephant → to depict arrival of buddha
↳ ~~Bh~~ Chair → Dharma chakra pravartana
to show linkage with Buddhism

Thus Mathura, Gandhara and Amravati have played importance to enrich our culture. Need to preserve them through Art 51(A)(f) to protect culture and historical tradition

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Industrial Revolution in england started in mid 17th century and lead to shifting the course of world history in economic, social & cultural terms towards Europecentric

**Transformation of economic landscape**

① Manufacturing hub/world
Europe & England → Post inventing of Coal engines

② Supplier of Finished Goods
Spinning Jenny → lead to supplies of cotton Textiles, to colonies by importing Raw cotton at cheaper price from colonies like India (Immanuel wallerstein - Dependency theory)

③ Spread of Capitalism mode of production
Karl Marx → Industrial revolution gave lease of life to capitalism

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) GDP Growth

Growth in terms of GDP, Percapita income Increased [X 6 times]

(4) ~~Pre~~ International Trade

Europe controlled major supply
- monopoly of Tea @ America
- Cotton from India
- west Asia oil

(5) Colonialization post Mercantalism → Indi & Africa LATIN AMERICA

However it has impact on

(1) Social Aspect

1) Agriculture deforiation

countries like India became "Agriculture hub" to most backward

2) Exploitation of Traditional Handicrafts

Domestic manufactures of Textiles lost significance

3) Increase Inequality & Poverty

Thomas piquetty → Industrial revolution

Candidates must not write on this margin

lead to rampant inequality prevalent today

④ Exploitation of women
women became secondary forces ②
Capitalist mean of production

②
Culture
① loss of Domestic culture
Dr. Shashi Tharoor → Industrial revolution gave concept of Benevolent Despotism and superior white culture theory

② liberalism, capitalism over Humanism
Liberal ideas found influence to counter traditional tribal ideas in countries like India

④ Language → priority to english over domestic languages

⑤ self sufficiency in agriculture → Intensive mechanized agriculture

Yet Industrial revolution had opened economic, growth of Countries like India, Industrialization, ending orthodox culture like Sati, widow remarriage, to bring harmony in different countries. Hence it has both positive & negative effects

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Social reform and ideological struggle has started in the end of 18th century (1780's) and gave a consciousness of identity and Nation to Indian freedom struggle in 1947

Backward Traditional elements

① caste rigidity

① Jyotiba phule in Gulamgiri called for ending caste struggles → gave sense of Indian ness among Subaltern day

② Women upliftment

① Raja Rammohan roy called for equality of women, ending sati, polygamy → gave sence of equality to women to participate in freedom struggle

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) education to women (Iswar chandra vidyasagar) gave enlightenment to fight social evils

(3) Unity in Diversity
Swami Vivekanandd's "cosmopolitanism" gave sense of common Identity and consciousness distinct from religion, race caste, sex

~~ideological struggle against~~ Hegemony of colonial culture

(1) counter Benevolent despotism
Indian elites counted this through drain theory (Dadabhai Naoji), showcasing exploitation & not reforming India

(2) Extremists
Atmashakti and self rule to counter British Ideology of superiority and white man's Burden
Ex:- Tilak → Self rule is swaraj

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Western civilization superiority
counted ideology by showing superiority of
of Indian civilization
Ex:- culture of peace, Harmony and
symbiosis relation between Tribals
& Nature (Ex:- Santhal uprising)

This led to emergence of distinct cultural
identity and National consciousness

(1) Indian identity & consciousness of self rule
Ex- Quit India movement participated
by all sections

(2) women @ fore front → CDM → 65 thousand arrested
→ CIM → 78 thousand arrested

(3) Gave Nationalism & India
against foreign administration

(4) led to Fundamental rights (Karachi
session 1934), Objective revolution 1946 which
called for civil & equal rights to all

The common consciousness can be seen in
form of "constitution" which is manifestation
of Indian freedom struggle values

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 is a phenomenon where in reversal in temperature regions across the ground and atmosphere due to weather and Climatic phenomenon

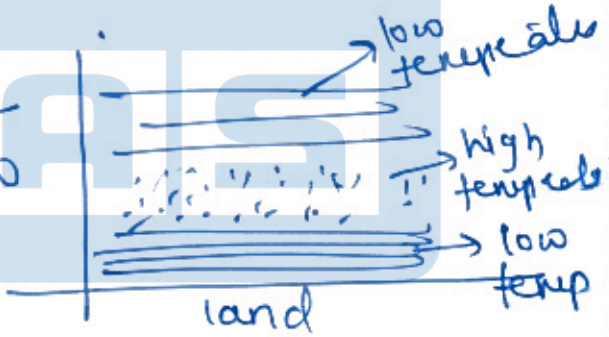
Temperature inversion affect atmospheric condition

① At land region

① cold atmosphere

It creates zone of low temperature above ground

↳ lead to formation of mist, moisture and fog




② Winds

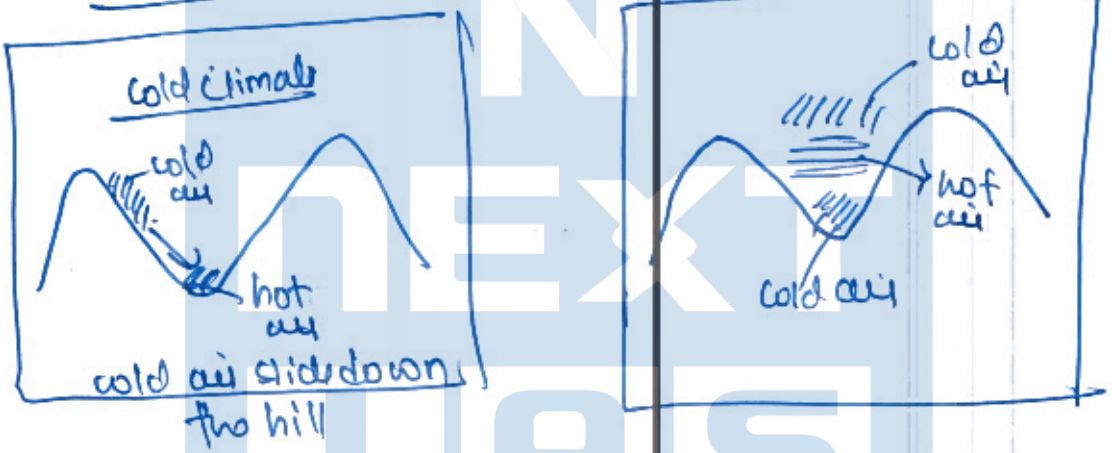
Becomes cold and lead to cold temperature in the region

Candidates must not write on this margin

② low pressure
makes region stable and leads to affect on flora and fauna

③ At Hill region →

(i) Due to shifting of winds above and below the hill →




Affect on Atmospheric condition →

(i) leads to chilling affect on flora and fauna → frost death of plants/crops

(ii) valley → Katabatic affect
leads to cold winds prevailing in valley region

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Upward wind circulation replaced by Subduction of wind (High pressure)

④ Adiabatic lapse rate changed in adiabatic lapse rate leading to fog, mist in the region

**Implication**

**local weather phenomenon**

① cold weather condition

② leading to increased low pressure affecting rainy

③ Hydrological cycle is happened due to cold windy

**Air pollution**

① stagnation of wind leading to dustparticle concentration
Ex:- Delhi Air pollution

② Fog and mist amplify air pollution

③ lead to reduced oxygen level
Health impact on Asthama patients

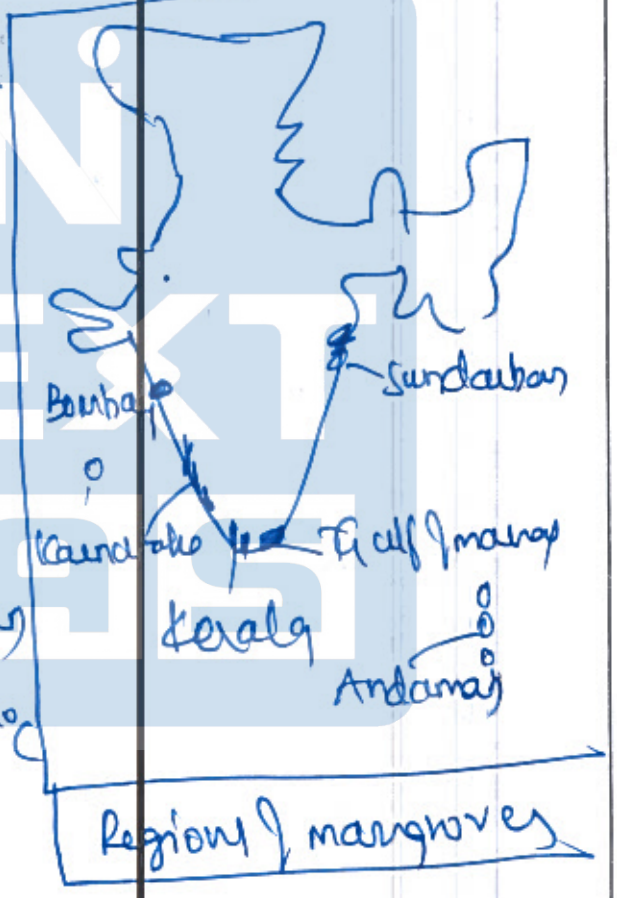
Temperature inversion phenomenon needs to be studied further to know hidden challenges & opportunities for benifit of Human kind

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

India is home to global 5% of mangrove accounting for 0.65% of India's total geographical area




Geographical factors

(1) Salty and marshy region
mangroves grow in saltwater near sea

(2) Temperature – 28–35°C

(3) No influx of fresh water

(4) Peaty soil → for absorption of heavy metals through silt soil

Candidates must not write on this margin

# Climate change & Threat

## (1) Oceanic factor

(1) Increased cyclone frequency
↳ leading to more land fall → reducing mangrove Ex: cyclone Amphan

(2) Tsunamis
2004 Tsunami had affect on 20% of India's mangrove

(3) Heating of ocean
reduce bearing capacity of mangrove

## (2) Atmospheric factor

(1) Increase Heatwaves
Affect mangrove → growth & withstand capacity

(2) Melting of Glacier
Flow of freshwater into mangrove

Candidates must not write on this margin

region affecting the growth of mangrove

(3) Soil characteristics
Soil becoming more drained with
Heavy metals → killing mangroves

Athropological factor also affects
(1) Destruction → cutting for agriculture
(2) Use of mangroves for livelihood
(3) plantation crop
(4) Andaman development zone – will have negative impact
project

Steps
(1) MISHTI project → to protect & conserve Mangrove
(2) Mangrove for the future by UNEP
(3) Odisha Tribes → take adoption of mangroves for protection
(4) Coastal zonation to reduce cyclonic impact
↳ CRZ rules

Mangroves are the kidneys of ocean. Rescue them to prevent Earth from going to Dyalysis which is not good for earth or humanity

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं और 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 2nd laget produce and laged consumer of sugar in the coold (UNCTAD)

Geographical & economic factor




(1) Geographical factor

(i) ~~Soil~~ Sugarcane productivity

Alluvial soil of Ganga and Godavari region

(ii) Warm & Humid Climate

To prevent loss of water (succor

(3) Rain

optimum rain in the region for sustained raw material (sugarcane is a water intensive crop)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii)

## Economic factors

① Easy market
UP, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra has high demand for sugarcane

② Cheap labour
Northern Indian belt has good supply of labour

③ connectivity
1) North India & south India accounts for 60% railway line
2) Major ports like Kandla, Mangalore port for export of sugar to Brazil, America

④ Credit
Primary Agric cooperative society, DCCB, and Big banks in North & south India → attract industry

⑤ less loss of content
faster connectivity reduce content loss of sucrose

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Contribution

| Growth of Industry India | World |
|---|---|
| (1) India has around 2000 sugar industries | (1) Brazil → being the largest sugar producer due to proliferation of industries |
| (2) Employing approximately 3 lakh workers | (2) Central American countries promoting sugar industrial hubs |
| (3) Support other industries Ex:- Hindustan Unilever limited for Honey | (3) Bangladesh, Vietnam and ASEAN Nation Increase per capita income because of sugar industries |
| (4) Food processing industries cottage → for GVA, large → for production of food components like Jam | |

Steps to promote:
1. Credit & Budgetary support
2. Skills to workers → PM Kushal Vikas
3. Mechanization → New technology
4. Promote export → by MEIS

Sugar industries are important for growth, development of Nation to ensure Inclusive growth

Candidates must not write on this margin

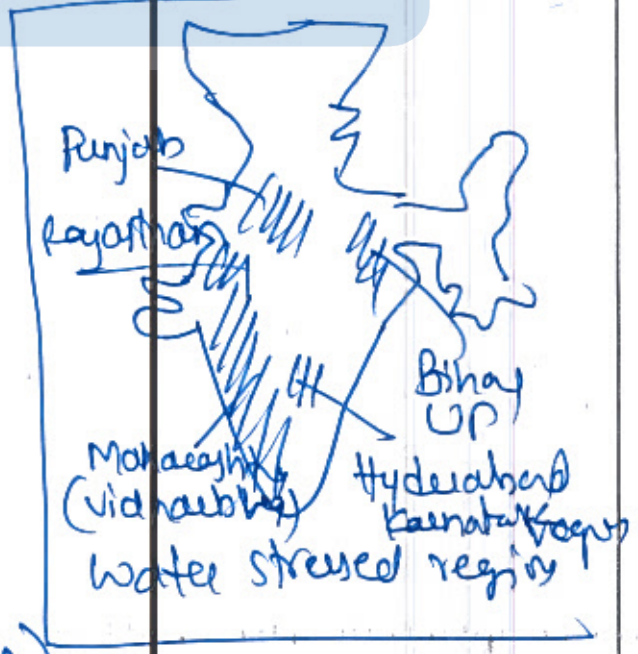
17. शुष्क और अर्ध–शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क–भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क–भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। ( 250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 is a technique of reducing water need by promoting agriculture through modern techniques

Key strategies

(1) Climate smart Agriculture (All Arid & semi arid region)
   (1) To reduce dependency of water
   (2) harmonize between climate, agriculture and Farmer
   ex = Rajasthan
(2) Hydroponics & aquaponics which require less water to produce agriculture product (Bihar-UP)



Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Promoting millets

Crop diversification to reduce dependencies on water intensive crops like Rice, ~~Wheat~~ Sugar cane (Ex:- Vidharbha)

④ Vertical Farming

To minimise water usage and maximise land availibity (Ex:- Urban area)

⑤ Mixed cropping

promoting Alternative water recharging crops like Neem, Babool along with agriculture produce. (Hyderabad karnataka region)

Need to promote dryland farming

① Water stress

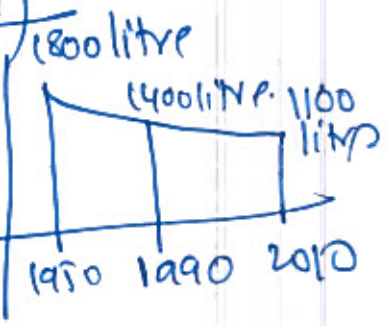
NITI → 30 major cities in India will be under serious water stress by 2050

② Agriculture overuse

India account for 18% of Global Ground water extraction → 70% of that water is used in agriculture

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Per capita water availibility
Reduced since independence




④ To promote farmer income
↳ Farmer suicide in Vidharbha & other regions
↳ NSSO → most farmer earn less than 8500 per annum
↳ promote alternative source of income

⑤ Land usage → Bring into usage Barren land in Rajasthan

Steps
① micro irigation promotion
② Education to farmer for dry land farming
③ Accelerated Irigation benefit programs
④ promote Jal Jeevan mission

Water is most important source for sustainable development. Need watershed approach to reduce water stress

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Women is not born but made
- Cynthia Enloe.

Women movement as a organised social movement with aim to bring social, political & economic development of women across spectrum

Traditional method

① Mainly Men centric
Ex:- ① Raja Ram Mohan Roy → Bansah in 1829
② Isvar Chandra Vidya Sagar → women education

② Silent protest Ex:- Anti price rise movement
③ Appeal to mass than concrete effort
④ Elite based → upper class women centric
↳ Ladies social conferns by Pandita Ramabai
⑤

Candidates must not write on this margin

contemporary

(1) Use of legal method

↳ (1) Supreme court abolished Sec 377

(2) Right to property inheritance

(3) promoting voice for equal representation in Army, Navy (Babita Puniya case)

(2) Digital Method

Ex:- #Me too movement

(3) Women lead

Ex:- Medha patkar - SEWA

(4) Methods

Art, literature, Newspapers, poetry

Paintings

(5) Appeal

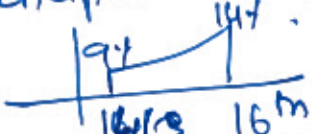
from appeal to raise conscience

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution

① welfare to empowerment based approach → NFSA act, POSHAN, Beti Bachao Beti padhao

② Reduction in stereotypy & ↳ women participation in policy




③ Promote female welfare

SEWA, MAVIM in Maharashtra, TANWA in Tamil Nadu

④ Laws → ① Anti Dowry law
② Female feticide law
③ Supreme Court → looking for MARITAL RAPE

| Challenges | Solutions |
|---|---|
| ① lack support opposed due to patriarchy | ① support by attitudinal change in society |
| ② Media - Yellow Journalism Ex:- Rhea Chakraborty | ① ethical Journalism |
| ② Resource crunch | ② Gendered Budgeting |
| ④ Poor strong platforms like NGO/Civil societies | ④ Promote NGO/Civil societies Ex:- Tamil Nadu financial support to women NGO |

Vivekananda - "I cannot imagine growth of a nation, where half women is bounded in chains"

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos?

(Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Modernization forces have called for bringing reforms in traditional outlook to prevent social evils like dogmas, obscurantism

| Forces of modernization | eradicate social evil |
|---|---|
| (1) Modern western Education → | (1) superstition<br>(2) dogmas<br>(3) Narrow thinking |
| (2) Industrialization<br>Ex:- New industries<br>↳ Promote merit → | (1) Dilute caste culture<br>(2) Promote equality of all |

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Globalisation

↳ Movement of people, ideas, values

→ ① Liberalism against discriminations

② women given equal opportunities in Job, domestic decision making

④ Westernization

↳ ① Administration

↳ ② constitution

① Treat all as equal citizen

② 1 Person 1 vote

③ welfare of all

Yet these have threatened our cultural values & ethos

① Education

More rote learning, more about commercialisation than value based education in Traditional Makthab, Tols

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Industrialization has lead to threaten value of commonney, communitarianism, self sufficiency by giving rise to consumerism, over exploitation

③ Globalization giving rise to
- ① loss of culture → English killing Bo language & Asus language
- ② culture of west → friendship day mothers day for 1 day than India's culture of 365 days respect
- ④ ethics of self, individuality over ethics
- ⑤ objectification, commodification of women

Solution
- ① Revival of culture → Kashi Tamil Sangam
- ② Bhashini App → language protection
- ③ Gandhian values → Business with ethics
- ④ Promote community value by primary socialization

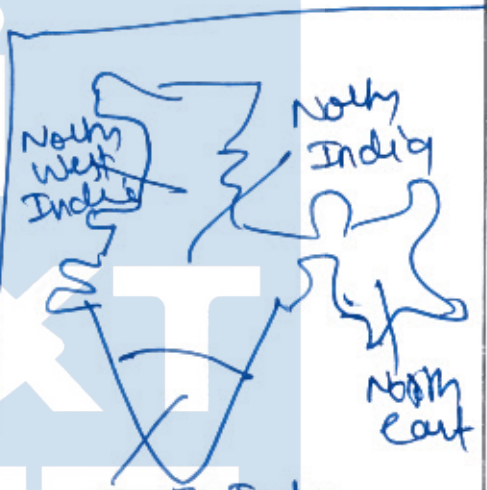
G20 meet is a best way to project India's culture of "Vasudaiva Kutumbakam"

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Regionalism is an idea where people of one region having common language, culture, ethnicity, religion confirm to one regional identity.




Relationship between regional disparity & regionalism

(1) Undy development in region in India

(1) Telangana demanded seperate state because neglect undy old Andhra pradesh

(2) son/roi/ disparity in Resource create sense of competition leading to protest.

Ex:- Maharashtra

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Administative disparity
Absence in representation
Ex:- Bodos in Assam

(4) ~~Gen~~ Poverty
Marathwada region demands seperate state hood because of intense poverty

(5) Overdeveloped & Affluent
Some region of TamilNady and South Karnataka want seperate state to prevent burden of underdeveloped North Karnataka

Regionalism and Nationalism

Antagonism

(1) Sessionism
If demand is seperate nation then against Unity
Ex:- Jammu & Kashmir, Khalistan

(2) Create seperate identity
NAGALIMS create subnation

Candidates must not write on this margin

within nation

(5) Pandora Box

Tamil Nadu – Dravida Nadu may influence other States to demand separate state

Yet it also promote Nationalism

(1) Karnataka own flag → sense of pride with national values

(2) self sufficiency

Gandhiji – "I cannot imagine myself being Gujarati Indian without being Gujarati"

(3) Unity in Diversity

Salad Bowl

(4) Promote sense of pride → Regional developed leads to development of Nation

Ex:- Punjab, Haryana

Solution

(1) Atul Kohli → Democratic Decentralization

Ex:- Bodoland Territorial development

(2) Bhikhu Parekh → multiculturalism

(3) People to people Interaction via connects

(4) 3 language formula

India is called Nation state. Hence positive promotion of regionalism for "EK BHARAT SHRESHTA BHARAT"

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS