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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : AFZAL ALI

Roll No. : 5919231

Registration Number : RCA23CACP74 Date of Examination : 28/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 5

Code : TC707

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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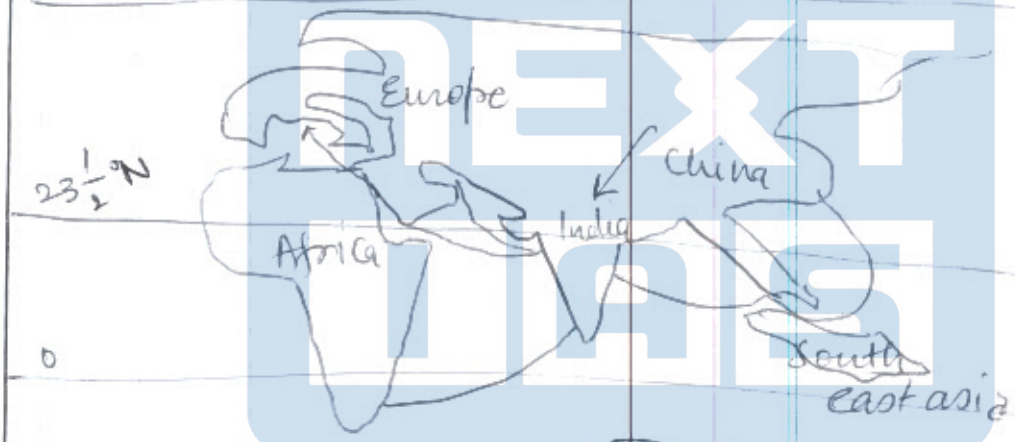
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3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any 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.

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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.

• By the end of 17th century India contributed to the 23 % of the global wealth. It highlights the centrality of India in the global exchange of trade, commerce and ideas



(1) India was a crutial node in the Chinese silk route India Connected Chinese with Arabs which subsequently traded with Europeans. Cities like Peshavar, Gandhar, Taxila, were

Candidates must not write on this margin

the centre of trade.

(2) Uttarapatha and Dakshin patha connected various trade center of India. Patna, Varanasi, Kaushambi in north India. In South India Port cities like Arikamedu, Masulipattanam, Surat connected different parts of the world.

(3) Indian merchants of malabar Coast traded with Africans Eastern Coast traded with South east Asia (Cholas).

(4) It facilitated arrival of Islam from west. Export of Hinduism to South east Asia.

(5) Subsequently arrival of Europeans added another layer to the rich tappestry of Indian cultural

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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 n ark. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Quit India movement was the last nail in the coffine of British empire in India. It was launched with the failure of Cripps mission. Since most of the leaders of INC were behind the bar it was a leaderless movement Spontaneous which saw participation from every class.

(1) Students, peasants, Capitalist Class, rural - urban peasantry all participated.

(2) Although Communists and Hindu Mahasabha didn't participate.

(3) Women played active role to steer the contours of the revolt.

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- Aruna Asaf Ali hoisted the Tricolour at Gowaliya Tank Chowk in Mumbai.
- Usha Mehta set up secret radio to disseminate revolution - any ideas of independence.
- Sarojini Naidu led the protest and picketing of British Symbols of administrations.
- Indira Gandhi organised Monkey army (children's association) a secret messaging service among revolutionaries.
- Pandit Vijaya laxmi led women organisation against British Supressions.

★ Women participation inspire present generation for nation building.

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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

In the post independent India, India has registered some of the enviable feats in the arena of science and technology. Ex- Green revolution to ach food security.

- Setting up ISRO launching Indegeneous moon missions Chandrayan.
- Nuclear test (Mission Smiling Buddha, Shakti.
- Indegeneous missile technology.
- Self sufficiency in Vaccine manufacturing, Pharamaceuti -cles.

* Scientific developments putting India on the path of modernity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- It helped to bust superstitious practices. Percolation of Scientific temperament.
- Scientific inventions bring economic prosperity uplifts people's aspirations Breaks their slumber of ignorence.
- It gives youths aspirations and inspirations to look for. Ex - APJ Kalam, Kalpana Chawla, Bhabha, are the home hold names
- Orthodox superstitious notions are questioned with inventions of scientific theories.
- ☆ It should be an collective endeavor to sustain the spirit of scientific equiry for

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

NITI Ayog tabled the ambitious project to interlink Indian rivers.

- Interlinking of Peninsular rivers
- Gangetic plain rivers

★ Feasibilities to mitigate water stress

(1) Peninsular rivers are seasonal while rivers of Indo-Gangetic System are perenial So water surplus to deficit regions can be connected.

(2) Ken-Betwa interlinking has shown success.

(3) 12% of Indias is prone to flood while 40% of India suffers drought. Interlinking will help to mitigate both.

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④ May help in dryland farming

⑤ Recharge of water acquifers.

[Challenges to river interlinking]

① Huge monitory cost

② May instigate federal tensions.

③ May hamper the ecology of watershed. Distinct flora and fauna thrive in river basins alteration may cause imbalances.

[Case Study] - Satlaj-Yamuna link caused disputes between Haryana and Punjab

* River interlinkage is an ambitious project. Proper EIA, SIA ~~and~~ to be conducted and different stake holders to be taken into Confidence.

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

At present approx 60% of India's total energy requirements are met through Coal. India under it's NDC (nationally Determined Contributions) Commitments has pledged to shift to renewables. So transition from coal looks a near possibility.

* It will have impact on human development in coal bearing States.

[Positives]

(1) Improvement in air conditions since Coal industry is a big polluter ex- [Silicosis disease]

(2) Reduce differestation, help to restoore tribal rights.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Tribal belts of Jharkhand, Odisha Chattisgarh, Andhra pradesh see huge differestation through mining. Indegeneous tribal Rights were ~~Contri~~ Compromised.

(4) [Negative impact]

(1) loss of livelihood. Transition period may make labourers unemployed.

(2) District mineral foundations may turn defunct which help in socio economic development.

(3) CSR funds from firms will run dry.

* It's need of the hour to plan gradual transition. Knee jurk decision will bring miseries to the people of ~~(3)~~ coal bearing States.

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्वपूर्ण 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 properties like salinity, moisture PH, fertility, texture, porocity percolation etc.. are the function of temperature and precitipation.

* [Dry regions] where high temperature and low precipitation prevail have distinct soil properties.
Ex- Prevalence of sandy soil
- low humous
- High porocity and percolation

* [Wet and humid region]
Indo. Gangetic plain have alluvial fertile soil. It recieve high temperature and rainfall
So [Soil profile is well developed]

Candidates must not write on this margin

* Precipitation and rainfall play role in weathering and erosion. It is the Crutial Step for Soil formation.

* High evaporation lead to Salt formation in Soil. Ex- Dry Soil of Rajsthan.

* Water logging Causes Soil wastage and deterioration.

* In the Coastal areas Soils have turned Saline due to ingress of marine water.

* Soil is crutial for agricultural productivity and food Security. Climate change has adversely affected it. We Should promote Climate Smart agri-practices for Soil Conservation.

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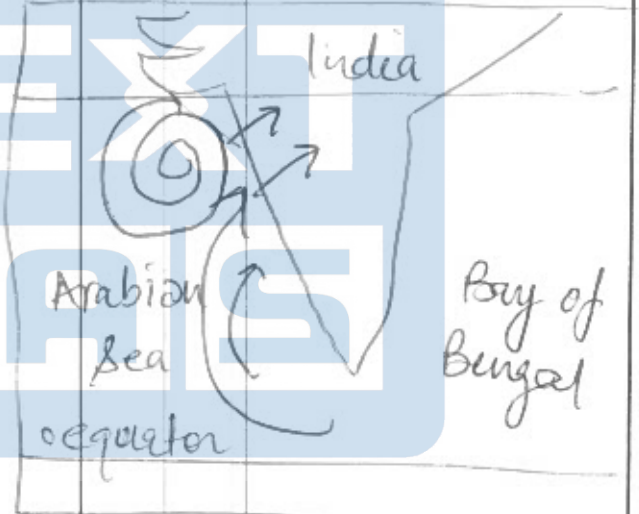
7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

→ Generally it is the Bay of Bengal which used to have more cyclones but in the last couple of years there are more occurence of cyclones in the Arabian Sea.

Ex. Cyclone Biperjoy

Reasons



- Global warming has increased the temperature of arabian sea.

Anthropogenic heat created due to industrial activities of western Indian coast, Persian Gulf heats up Arabian Sea.

- El nino effect - heats up the Arabian Sea.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Stronger Walker cycle pushes low pressure depressions towards the Indian landmass.
- Development of intense pressure gradient between Arabian Sea and Thar desert, Gujrat region.
- Bay of Bengal too experiences cyclones from South china sea
- During mansoon winds presence of strong Verticle Shear in upper and lower atmosphere reduces the chances of Cyclone in Bay of Bengal.
- Absence of Verticle Shear intensifies Cyclone in Arabian.

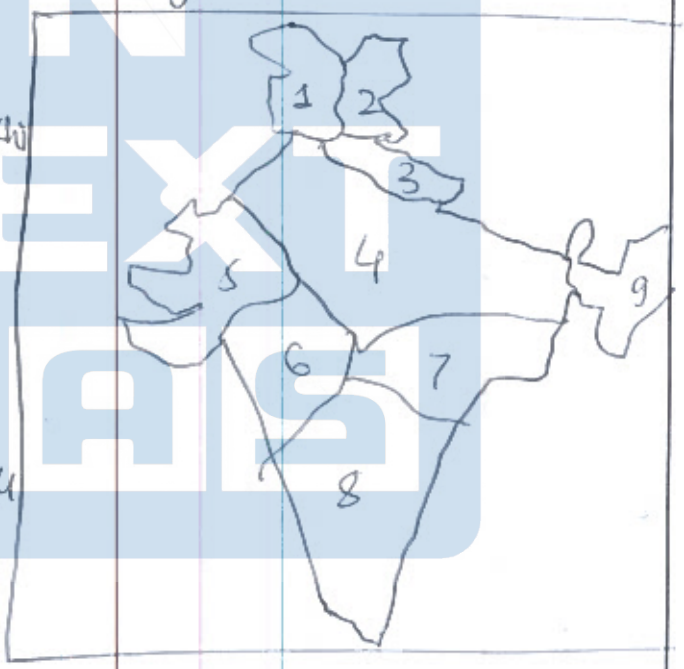
✱ With proper monitoring and weather forcasting we can mitigate cyclonic effect.

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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 units are the geographical pockets having some homogeneous attributes which make it distinct from the other regions.

Indias Cultural regions



1. Muslim Kashmiri
2. Buddhis Laddhakhi
3. Hindu Pahari
4. Hindi - Hindu
5. Gujrati Hindu
6. Marathi Hindu
7. Tribo - Hindu
8. Dravida
9. Mixed Tribo

Southern States

Karnatka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhra pradesh have distinct Dravidian culture which apparently

Candidates must not write on this margin

make it different from the rest of the world.

- Similarities in term of food, dress, festivals, rituals, ~~etc~~ geography, etc.. So it may appear that South India may form a distinct cultural unit.

✡ Difficulty in demarcation of South India. Areas South of Vindhyas have immense diversity in terms of culture, language, food.

✡ So we can't say that Southern States form a distinct cultural units

✡ Recent Kashi-Tamil Samagam will help in cultural integration of the Country.

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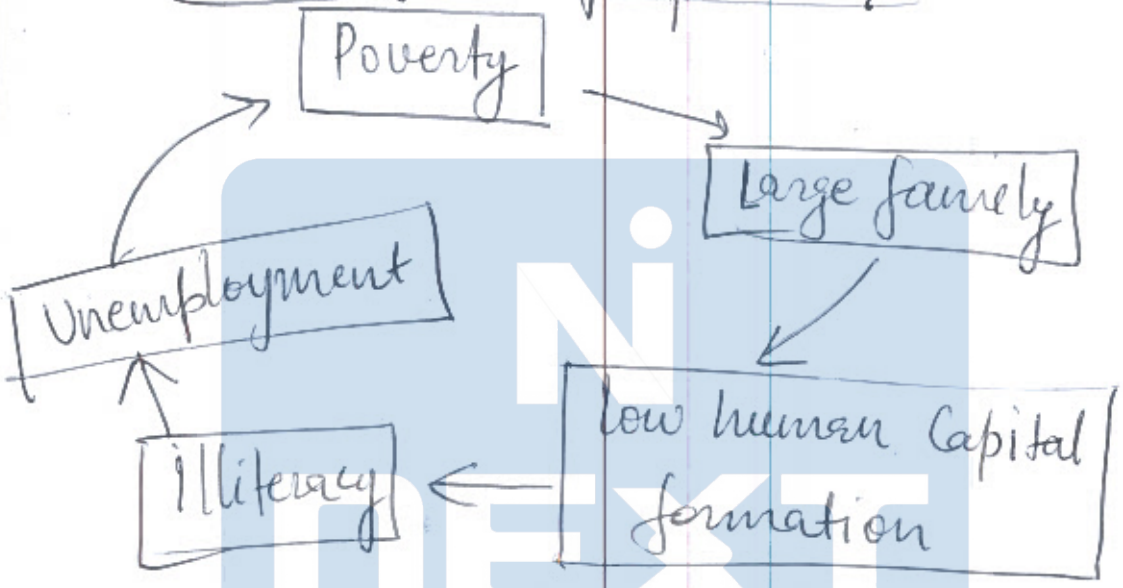
9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(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.

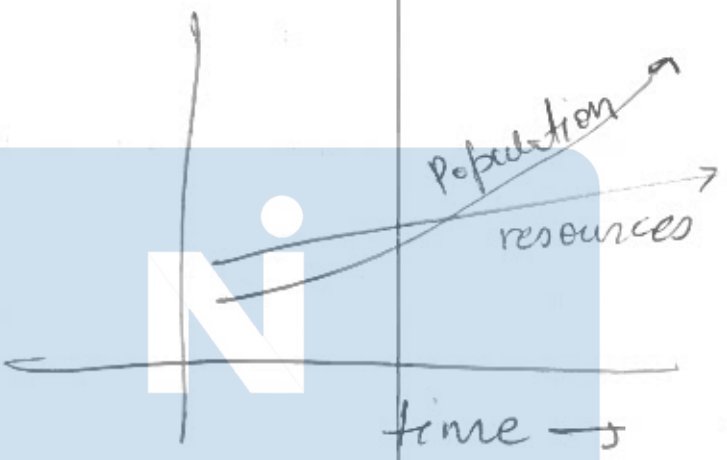
Vicious cycle of poverty



Poverty is the biggest violator of human right. It restrict human's ability to expand it's Choices and entitlement further perpetuates illiteracy unemployment, lack of Scientific temperament

Candidates must not write on this margin

These social evils results in to higher population growth which subsequently leads to strain on the limited resources.



- So it's high time to devise judicious population control strategies.

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.

- Recently IIT Madras set up Campus in Tanzania.
- IIT Delhi set up Campus in UAE
- National education policy envisions to attract foreign universities to set up campuses in India.

Impact on Society and Cultural exchange

(1) Attract FDI in education
(2) opportunities for Indian educators to excell in other countries.
(3) Young demography of India will benefit

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Exchange of ideas will foster research and innovation.

⑤ Integration of eastern philosophy with western philosophy.

⑥ Indian traditional Knowledge System Yoga, Naturopathy Homeopathy can be leveraged as the soft power.

⑦ Recently WHO set up internation pharmaceopia in Gandhi nagar It will further help to internationalise education and help India to reap the demographic dividend

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

→ Gandhara and Mathura art forms developed in the ancient India were the manifestation of Indian aesthetic and artistic sensibilities. Both art schools acted as the fountainhead of art forms which influenced art forms in different parts of the country.

Gandhara Art	Mathura Art
• Developed during the kingdoms like Kusans Indo-Greeks 100-150 BC	• Developed during the kingdoms like Guptas 400-500 AD
• Geographical locations present day Afganistan Pakistan & north western India	• Geographical location present day Uttar-pradesh, Gangetic plain region.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Gandhara School	Mathura School
③ A lots of external influence, Greeks Romans, Central asian influence	③ Relatively indegeneous . Red sandstones used
④ Greek Gods like Apollo, Prometheus were inspired from	④ Yaksha and Yakshinis were carved out.
⑤ Buddhas is made with muscular body.	⑥ Spritual avtar of Buddha
⑥ Use of grey green, Stone	⑦ Bhuddha shown in Abhaya mudra.
⑦ Use of Hallo around the head	⑧ Drapperies are are loose.
⑧ Birth marks were hidden.	⑧ Birth marks were Visible.

Candidates must not write on this margin

✡ Impact on Amravati School

This School was also under the influence of Buddhist iconography

- Rulers like Satvahnas patronised.
- Use of White marble.
- Blend of both Madhura and Gandhar visible at the Amravati Stupas
- Many Hindu gods find place influenced by Mathura.
- Buddha in masculan form inspired by Gandhara.

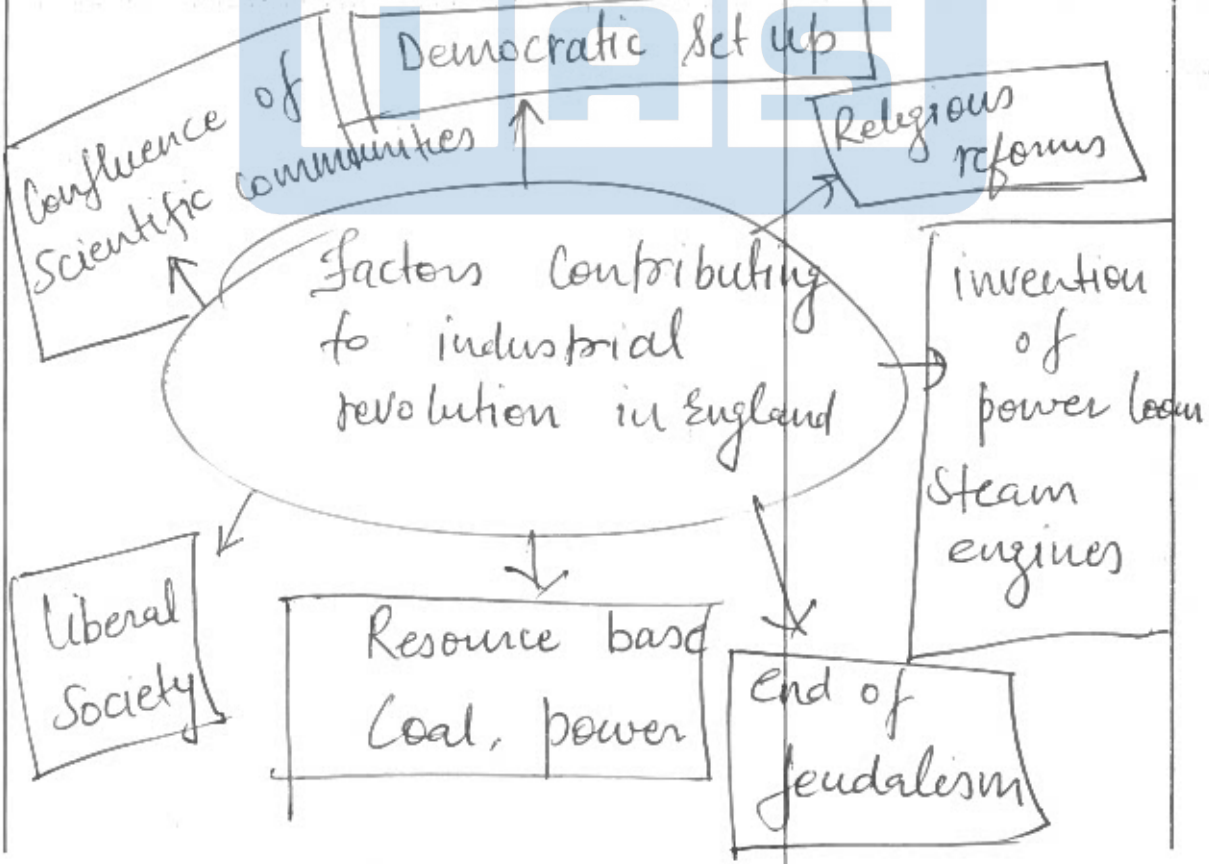
✡ These distinct School of art found form the part of tangible heritage of India they must be protected.

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12. 'इंग्लैंड्र 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 was the watershed moment in the history of Europe and especially England. It was a socio-political and economic transition when manual production of goods and services shifted to machine based manufacturing in the factories.



Candidates must not write on this margin

* Transformation of economic landscape.

(1) England emerged as a merchantalist power. Exporting cheap goods to the rest of the world.

(2) It started the race for colonialism explorations.

(3) Rise of new middle class consisting of traders, merchants.

(4) Development of Banking insurence, investors etc..

(5) Per capita income increased.

(6) Industrial towns were set up.

(7) Urbanisation increased.

* Social transformation

(1) Onset of religious reforms.

Candidates must not write on this margin

② Power of church decreased.

③ With increased access to goods and services peoples scientific temperament increased.

Cultural transformation

* People from rest of Europe started to flock in England. Amalgamation of liberal and progressive ideas further started the progressive social change.
  - New food, dress, belief system crept in.
  - Impacted the family system.

* Industrial revolution gradually deffused to the rest of Europe which transform the world.

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.

- 19th century saw churn in the socio-cultural belief system and practices in the world. European colonial settlers tried to impose their self claimed superior culture [white men's burden. Rudyard Kiplin) on the natives
They criticised the practices of natives as [Oriental despotism.]
The went on civilising the natives
At the same time indegeneous people started to weed out orthodox and regressive practices from their cultural practices.

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This whole process of Self atonement Coupled with external obligations helped to create a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness in the Colonies.

* Social reforms

- In India Raja Ram Mohan Roy Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar worked for women's emancipation
  - Abolition of Sati 1829
  - Widow remmariage 1856
- Vivekananda tried to reform orthodox religious practices.
- Jyotiba phule, Savitri Bai worked for emancipation of Dalits
- Abrogation of Untouchability.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ideological Struggle

- Revivalism V/S Reformation

Ex Arya Samaj of Dayanand V/S Brahmo Samaj of Raja Ram Mohan

- Orientalism V/S Occidental

. Asiatic Society V/S Macaulay's

* Emergence of national identity

(I) It was the progressive blend of indegeneous practices and modern liberal values.

Ex - Bengal School of art
- Raja Ravi Varma's art.

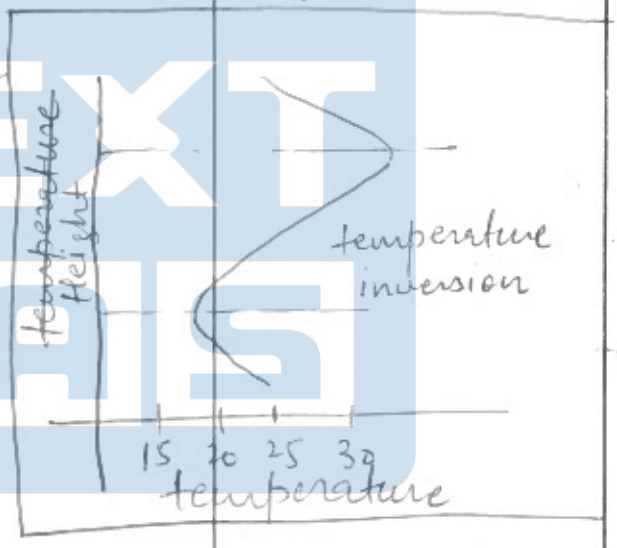
(II) National Consciousness formed the Stepping Stone in the endeavors to uproot the British empire from Indian Subcontinent.

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 an ~~awa~~ anamolous condition when temperature increases as we go up in altitude contrary to the normal phenemenon of decrease in temperature with height



✱ factors contributing to temperature inversion

(1) formation of warm front

When warm air mass ascend over the cold air mass at mid latitude regions.

(2) long winter night causes excessive terrestrial radiation forming air close to earth Colder.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Adiabetic cooling of Valley breez

When cold air descend down the hill it make upper air warm.



(4) Impact of temperature inversion on atmospheric conditions

(1) It makes cold air trapped

(2) Causes subsidence of airmass Causing high pressure condition

(3) May cause localised anticyclone conditions.

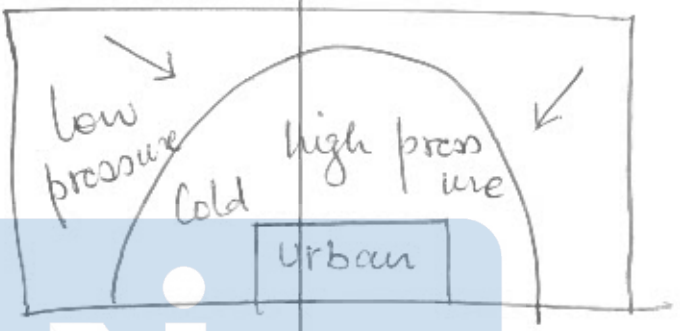
(4) Hinders cloud formation and precipitation

(5) May increase the moisture content in the air

Candidates must not write on this margin

Air pollution level

- It may increase the pollution level
- Creation of pollution dome



- In urban ecosystem we see frequent occurence of temperature inversion in north Indian plains during winter Ex - Pollution, fog in Delhi during winter.
- Concentration of pollutants may aggravate tropospheric ozone level, Smoke, PAN (Per acetyle Nitrate.

* We need to switch to renewable sources of energy to reduce negative impact of pollutants during temperature inversion

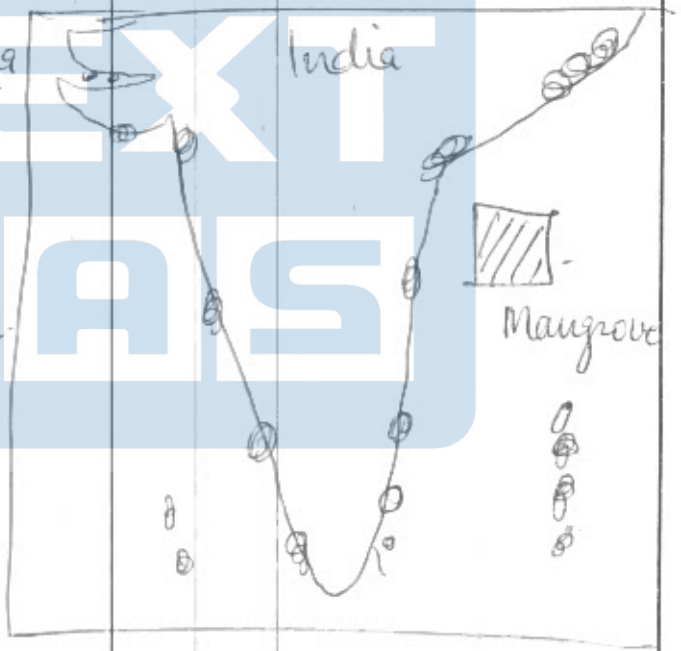
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

. Mangroves are the ecotones, found at the transition zone of marine and freshwater ecosystem.

. According to the recent India : State of the forest report, Mangroves are found in the States like West Bengal, Odisha Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Karnatka, Maharashtra, Gujrat. Andaman and Nicobar.



✱ Geographical factors

(1) Presence of shallow marine water, usually at the confluence of riverine estuaries.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Inter-tidal zones - Marshy, Submerged wetlands

(3) Moderate temperature - 25-30 °C

(4) Distinct Salt Compositions, mineral Compositions.

(5) Mangroves best thrive in the tropical waters

Climate change posing threats to mangroves

(1) Rise in Sea level inundate the coastal ecology.

(2) frequent Cyclones and Storm Surge destroy mangrove saplins

(3) Rise in Sea temperature

(4) Slowing down of thermohaline Circulation obstruct the upwelling of oceanic currents which use to form a source of neutrients.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Climate change has negatively impacted the Indian monsoonal pattern. Frequent cyclones in the Arabian Sea destroy the mangroves. Ex- Biparjoy cyclone.

⑤ Rivers form a crutial role in terms of nutrient supply to the mangroves through run off. Alteration of river regime, impact mangroves.

⑥ Human land reclamation, use of pesticides, fertilizers too harm mangroves.

☆ Recent International mangrove alliance by Indonesia and UAE at IPECC ~~20~~ 22 will help to restore mangroves

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar industry is the weight loosing raw material based, labour intensive industry. It forms crutial role in employment generation in the agrarian societies.

* [Geographical factors]

(1) It's a water guzzling crop Needs heavy water through irrigation or rainfall (>150 cm annual rainfall)

(2) High temperature (> 25°C)

(3) Fertile soil. (Alluvial soil of Indo-Gangetic plain is best suited.

* [Economic factors]

(1) Instutionalised credit support.

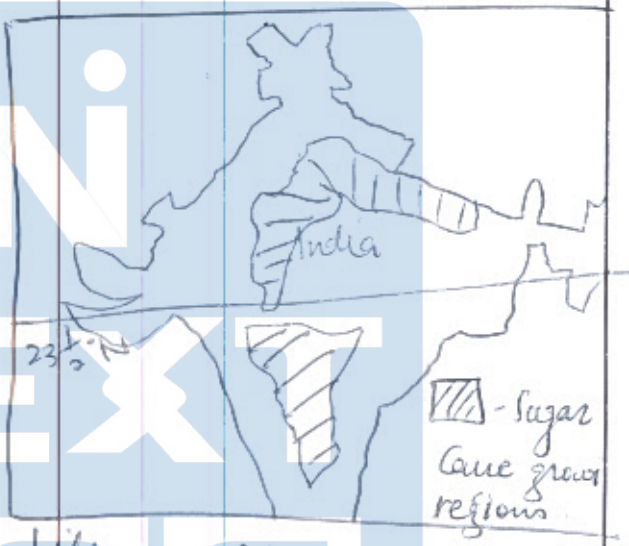
(2) Irrigation facilities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Sugarcane is perishable. So efficient transportation is needed to optimise the Sucrose content.

(4) Governments policy support ex- fair and remunerative price.

In India gradually Sugar Industry is shifting to South India from north India.



* Southern States like Maharastra Karnatka, Andhra pradesh have bettera economic and geographical Condition to support the industry.

(1) High Sunshine period, better for high Sucrose content

(2) Cooperative Sugar mills.

(3) Integrated Sugar mills

(4) Less political interference

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Constant supply of power, efficient forward and backward linkages of the industry.

* Sugar industry in the different parts of the world.

(1) Countries like Brazil, Cuba, India, USA are the biggest producer of Sugar.

(2) Recently Brazil complained against India at WTO for its excessive subsidies to the farmers.

(3) Tarif and non tarif barriers and government subsidies influence the global Sugarcane industry.

* It's hightime to adopt climate smart agricultural practices for the sustainance of Sugar industry.

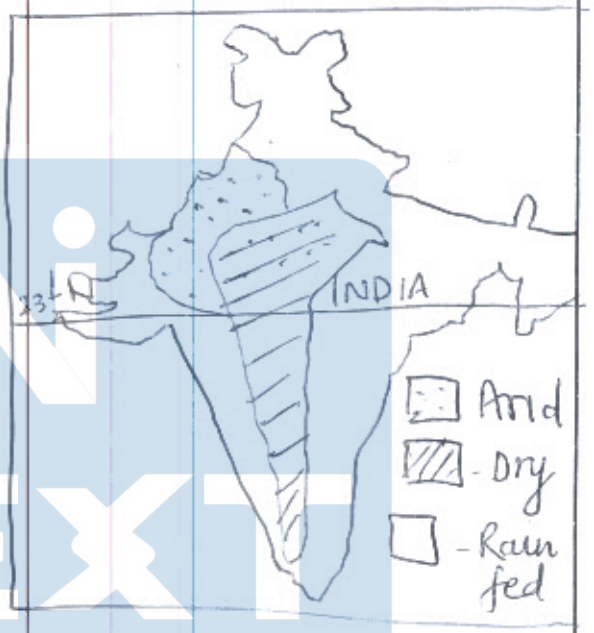
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17. शुष्क और अर्ध–शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क–भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क–भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250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

Dry land farming regions are those areas which recieve less than 70cm anual raenfall. In India regions like

- Rain shadow areas of western ghat
- Central India
- Eastern Rajsthan
- Bundel Khand, Bhagel Khand of UP and Madhya pradesh practice dry land farming



* **Key Strategies**

(1) Focus on watershed development creation of agricultural infrastructure like check dams, water harvestors reservoirs. Interconnection of rivers

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Afforestation to reduce water run off.
- Focus on conserving soil fertility. Soil testing in laboratories. Application of bio manure, mulching.
- Promotion of integrated farming to reduce agri inputs with optimal output.
- Use of precision irrigation practices like drip irrigation channel irrigation.
- Case Study - Ralegaon in Maharashtra, Hiwde Bazar are testimony to efficient irrigation for optimal agri output in a dry dryland.
- focus on life stock
  Use of genetically modified Crop.

Candidates must not write on this margin

☆ Need to promote dry land farming in India.

- Approx 45% of India's agricultural land is in dry land. With global warming and climate change there will be precarious mansoon Deplation of water table. So importance of dry land farming increases.
- It's crutial for poverty alleviation.
- Crops like millet, oil seeds. pulses can be grown in the dry land.

☆ India has launched the National mission on climate resilient agricultural practices. Dry land farming is going to play a Crutial role in that.

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.

Contemporary women movements have moved beyond the demands of bare sustenance and survival and pressing for meaningful equal rights in every spheres of life.

- Agendas of Contemporary Women movements.

(1) Equal pay for equal work.
(2) Removal of glass ceiling, glass cliff.
(3) Protection from Sexual misconduct at work place. (POSH Act 2013)
(4) Equal representation in different sectors of economy.
(5) Sharing of domestic burden with male counter parts.
(6) Press for Bodily autonomy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Diverse approaches

(1) Women act as a pressure groups Vote bank. Influences legislature and judicial decisions

Ex- UCC, Tripple Talaq, Sabrimala judgement

(2) Women civil society group involve in lobbying, laisoning for policy formulations. Ex- SEWA (Self employed Women Ass. (Ela Batt)

(3) Setting up agendas for public discourse, PIL in courts.

Ex. Criminalisation of marital rape.

(4) Social media campains against misogyny, sexism Vanity, online harassment Me too movement.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Contributions

1. Improvement in the female participation in law making.
2. Abhorent practices like child marriage dowry, denial of inheritence rights have been criticised.
   Ex- Hindu Succession amendment act 2005.
3. law against Polygamy.
4. Labour Code has provision for paid pregnancy leave Cretche facilitres

Challenges

- Still it is urban, upper class phenemenon. Rural illeterate women left out.
- Pace of change is slow.

* It has been rightly said YATRA NARYASTE PUJYANTE RAMANTE TATRA DEVTA Where women are respected, Good Society

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 process is a contested and debatable phenemenon. Generally it is agreed that onset of liberal and progressive values like [equality], [fraternity] [justice], [secularism] are the features of modernization. With the onset of scientific temperament, education and globalisation negative social evils have been attacked.

[Eradication of Social evils]

(1) Practices like untouchability has been criminalised.

(2) Inter dinning among different Caste and Communities are

Candidates must not write on this margin

promoted.

(3) Child marriage is criminalised, Widow remmariage is promoted.

(4) Orthodox traditional practices like Witch hunting is criminalised.

(5) Earlier peoples aversion to travell beyond shores of our country is no more a social taboo.

(6) So certainly it can be agreed that a lots of social evils have been eradicated with the onset of liberal and progressive ideas with the onset of modernisation.

Percieved threats on our Cultural Values & ethose

(1) Deterioration of family, marriage as an institutions.

(2) Practice of live in relationships.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Adoption of alien, exotic culture food, dress, music, literature.
Ex - Hollywood movies, Korean pop songs, dramas.

④ New Youths, Gen Z are acquiring global identities beyond national and ethnic ties.

⑤ celebration of exotic festivals
Ex. Halloween

* But, despite all these we can't say that our culture and ethos are under threats. Culture is a dynamic concept. Amalgamation and cultural exchange enriches our Value System and add more flavour to our life.

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.

Regional disparities are the breeding ground for regionalism. The perceived notion of backwardness and realisation that some other region is getting benifit at the cost of their own fuel dispute, resentment, violence and cause law and order issues.

Ex- Son of Soil sentiments.

- Anti UP and Bihar sentiments in in Maharastra.
- North eastern States lag behind in terms of socio economic indicators. They face alienation
- Border States like Jammu and Kashmir, Arunachal, Himachal, Uttarakhand have

Candidates must not write on this margin

low economic development due to adverse geographical terrain.

- lack of representation in the main Stream economy, polity of the country fuels regionalism.

Ex. - Demand for UT in Laddakh
- Demand for Seperate State of Uttarakhand

Similarly demand for Bodoland Gorakhaland.

* Feuds between Kannada and Marathi speaking people in Belgam district over Supremacy.

* Regionalism in its extreem form can be antagonistic to national integration.

Ex. - Khalistan movement
- Kashmir militancy

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Demand for greater Nagalim by NSCN (Ishk Muiva), ULFA
- But a healthy Regionalism can be good. It promote Sense of belongingness, Cohesion, spirit to excell and bring Synergy to propell country on the higher growth trajectories.
  Ex. Linguistic reorganisation of States helped to reap higher economic, administrative dividends.
- Cultural pride like Gujrati Bengali, Malyali never threate national integrity.
- As MK Gandhi said "I am a proud Gujrati and a proud Indian and I dont see both antagonistic rather Complementary to each-other".

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS