

NEXT IAS

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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. :

NEXT IAS

Pg 1

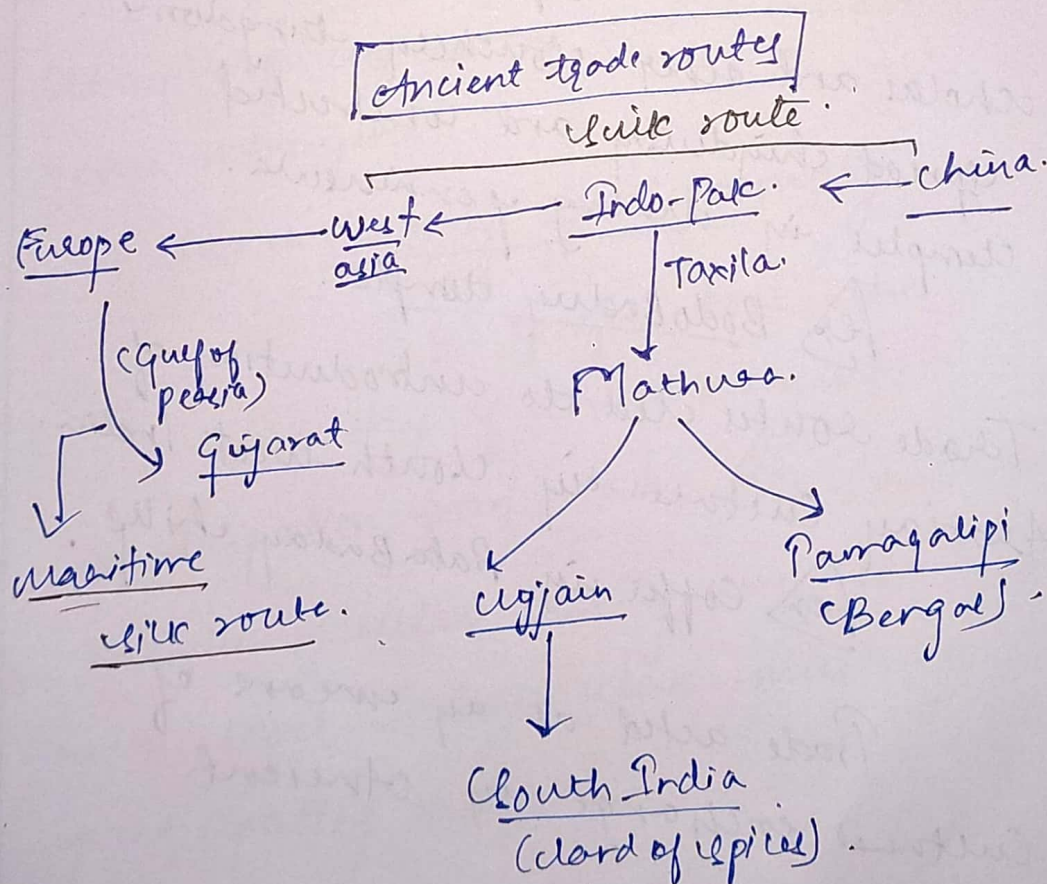
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1. भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान-प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?
 How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture?
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans.

Trade relations of India with foreign nations and civilizations go beyond the Ancient period to the proto historic Indus valley civilization.

↳ had trade relations with mesopotamian civilization & Egypt.



contribution of ancient trade routes to cultural exchange

- ① development of Gandhara Art
- Greek
Roman

- ② Trade with Greece influence.
 Roman empire led to exchange of
 Buddhist and Greek mythological ideas.

Ex Buddha was represented
 as apollo.

- ③ Cholas and other southern kingdoms
 spread hinduism and constructed
 temples in Malay peninsula.

Ex Bodhi Bodhi temple.

- ④ Trade routes led to introduction of
 Arabian culture in south-west India.

Ex Coffee in Baba Baday hills.

Trade acted as a means of
 cultural exchange in Ancient
 India.

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 "August Kranti" led to the beginning of Quit India movement against the British rule in India.

Peoples movement

- △ Participation by masses was highest through non cooperation and civil disobedience movement.
- △ of higher degree of spontaneity
 - ↳ people took the leadership of the movement
- △ participation from tribes (ex) Chanthal.
- △ Hindu-Muslim unity was observed with lower middle class muslims participating actively.
- △ Various social and religious organisa-

lions participated too.

↳ Servants of India Society -
Arya Samaj

Role of women

△ women assumed leadership roles during the movement.

↳ USHA started the underground radio.

△ women choose methods like picketing, misguiding the police, distribution of Aame and ammunition and delivery of texts.

However, communists (initially opposed the movement), crushing league and justice party didn't support the movement.

There was no prominent woman leadership at the national level.

‘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

Ans Post Independence, India was facing multi-dimensional challenges like poverty, food shortages, communal tensions, low economic growth and high illiteracy.

But successful planning and economic policies boosted India's potential growth, especially in the field of science and technology.

Scientific development post Independence.

A space: formation of ISRO and successful launch of many remote sensing and communication satellites.

Recent developments: Chandrayaan-3 and the ISRO, NAVIC and trials of Gaganyaan.

△ Defence: formation of DRDO.

↳ development of many indigenous missiles, submarines and defence equipments.

↳ Agni and Polshyan Nuclear test.

△ Communication: India's thrust from 29th Aug 1990s to launch of 5G in 2022.

→ Optical fibre network through Bharat Net.

△ Super computing: India's first super computer "Pratyaksh" and the subsequent super computing mission.

However, scientific developments are not enough to put India on a path of modernity. The rise of collective social consciousness of the nation is the key. This can be done by promoting value education.

"Education is the best contraceptive".

अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions.

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ans

Interlinking of rivers has been debated widely by policy makers for solving the problem of water scarcity in the country.

proposed and implemented project: Ken-Betwa link to provide water to the Bundelkhand region.

feasibility of interlinking-

△ problem of connectivity.

↳ Interlinking may obstruct connectivity between different ecological habitats leading to fragmentation → may lead to environmental degradation.

△ problem of finance

↳ require huge investments.

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as there is need of constructing canals extending upto 100-1000 kms.

△ problem of displacement

- ↳ may lead to displacement of local communities and flora & fauna.
- ↳ may exaggerate the problem of scarcity if implementation fails.
- ↳ may cause scarcity in surplus regions.

If planned and implemented appropriately
key ensuring

- Environment friendly pathways of canals.
- Rehabilitation for displaced.
- using drones, GIS and other technologies to minimize unwanted consequences.

They inter linking of rivers may solve the problem of water scarcity.

कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा?

How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Coal-bearing states of India

Like Odisha and Jharkhand, despite the abundance of a key resource, are behind other states in many development indicators.

Impact of shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy

positive impact:

△ It will help the state to diversify its revenue sources and expand economic activities in the state in other sectors $\Rightarrow$ falling demand for coal will act as an incentive.

△ closure of coal mines may improve the health conditions of people residing

in mining districts $\Rightarrow$ Overall improvement
in health indicators.

Δ Reduce pollution $\rightarrow$ coal mining releases
toxic gases into the atmosphere.
 $\downarrow$
may improve quality of air and
quality of life.

Negative impact

Δ Loss of revenue to the states $\Rightarrow$
may lead to discontinuation of
welfare schemes like KALIA

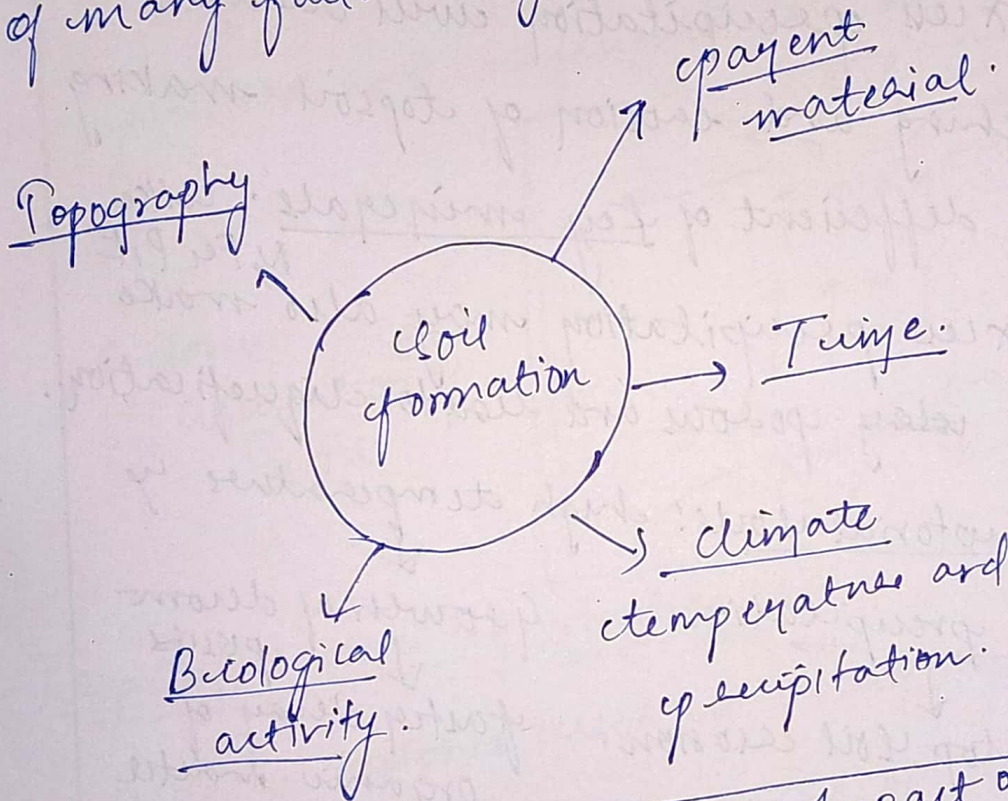
Δ May lead to loss of livelihoods
of mine workers, especially women,
pushing them into poverty.

The shift must be inclusive.
that will provide compensation to
the coal bearing state in form of
either grants, investment or budget
support.

list
chart.

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

Formation of soil depends
of many factors. They are:



Temperature and precipitation: Impact on soil properties.

△ Temperature:

⇒ high temperatures will cause evaporation of soil moisture making it dry and unsuitable

for cultivation.

⇒ Soil in deserts → Sandy lacks moisture and organic matters.

Δ precipitation

⇒ Excess precipitation will lead to leaching and erosion of topsoil making soil deficient of key minerals. like N, Fe, P, K.

⇒ Excess precipitation may also make soil ~~stay~~ water -logged and lead to liquefaction.

Δ Equatorial soils: high temperatures & high precipitation
 ↓
 top soil erosion.
 ∴ These soils are not suitable for cultivation.

↓
 growth of decomposers
 ↓
 faster decay of organic matter
 ↓
 lack of humus in soil

Therefore, temperature and precipitation are most important factors in determining soil properties as they control organic and inorganic composition respectively.

अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए।

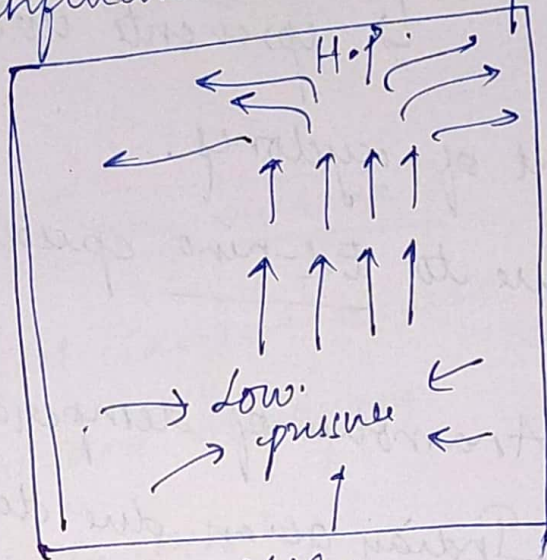
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Cyclones occur due to temperature difference that create differences in pressure and influence the winds.

Cyclonic circulation of air.



Tropical cyclones in Arabian Sea.

Δ usually cyclones used to occur in "Arabian Sea" in the months of April and May.

Δ Now-a-days they have become frequent and also intense → recent cyclone in Gujarat.

Reasons

Δ Increased temperature of sea surf-

are water that leads to evaporation
and formation of clouds $\rightarrow$ provides
moisture for
growth of cyclone.

Δ Delayed arrival
of monsoon winds

$\hookrightarrow$ prevents westward movement of cyclones.
 $\hookrightarrow$ due to El-nino episode in Pacific Ocean.

Δ Anomalous of temperature in
Indian Ocean due to Indian Ocean
dipole (IOD).

Δ Global warming
and the resultant climate change
has made it difficult to predict
the seasons / time / and intensity of
cyclones.

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.

Ans

Southern states in India have unique languages, scripts and festivals making them distinct units of culture within India.

Elements that make them unique

△ Language: classical languages like Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam

△ Festivals: Onam in Kerala, Bonalu in Telangana,

△ Scripts: Boat race in Kerala, Talukattu of T.N.

△ Cuisine: most of these states are rice-eating states unlike wheat in the rest of the country.

△ Art & Architecture: local arts like "pochampally ikkat" of Andhra Pradesh and "telia sumode" of Telangana

△ Marriage patterns

↳ often marriages are performed within the family or extended family.

Despite their uniqueness, there are many common features that make them alike rest of the country.

△ Religious diversity: co-existence of.

Hindus, muslims and Christians.

△ National festivals:- Eid, holy, diwali and Independence day are celebrated alike

△ Societal values.

↳ tolerance, fraternity.

Therefore, Southern States are unique pieces of lands but in ~~the~~ "One bowl" that is also the melting pot. They are unique and also similar at many fronts.

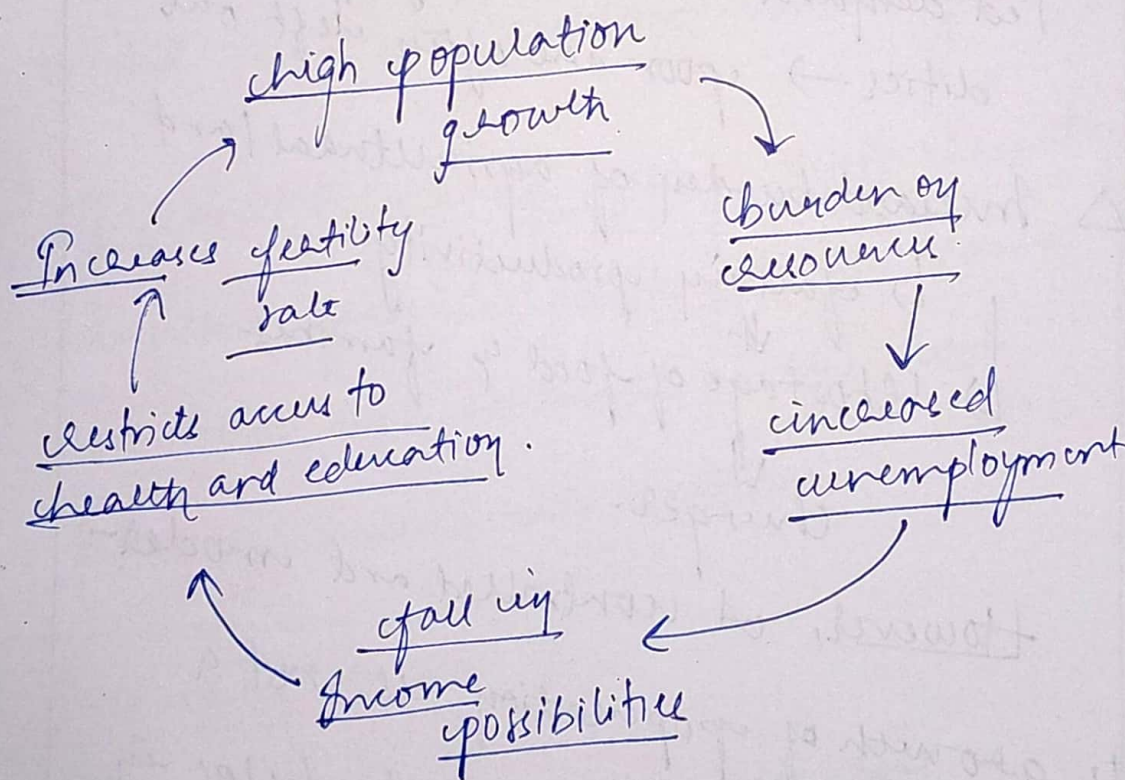
गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(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 is a
phenomena that reinforces poverty at
each successive level. "population"
acts as a key driver.



poverty restricts individuals ability

△ prevents education → restricts development of cognitive abilities

△ lack of adequate nutrition and affordable Healthcare

↳ Increased Out of pocket expenditure
 ↳ Increased burden of disease
 ↳ restricts physical abilities.

population growth

△ Increases burden on resources,
 ↑ demand → rationing of commodities → poor are often left out.

△ Increased burden of agricultural land
 ↳ falling productivity.
 ↳ shortage of food & famines.
 ↳ hunger.

However, A controlled and moderate growth of population is not a boon but a bane, as it helps in growth of human capital and development of demographic dividend.

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.

Ans

India's history of internationalization of education can be traced back to "Nalanda" university, where students from different parts of the world used to undergo training.

National Education Policy (NEP) recently launched provides push for the same and helps in reclaiming the lost glory of Indian universities.

Impact on Society

△ Brings best practices to the overall education system in the country
 ▷ Outcome oriented pedagogy.

△ will help in imparting modern moral and socially necessary courses like sex education.

△ promotes liberal arts leading to overall growth of country's creativity potential.

Cultural exchange

△ foreign students may learn Indian traditional knowledge $\Rightarrow$ AYUSH courses.

△ It will foster India's propagation of the idea "Vasudha Kutumbakam" through hybridization of education frameworks across the world.

△ promote diversity, academic freedom and development of cultural ideas.

In this way internationalization will help in cultural exchange and impact society.

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

Ans

Gandhara and mathura Art

are two famous schools of Art developed in the Ancient India. They were primarily based of Buddha's sculpture.

Differences between Gandhara and

Mathura

Gandhara

△ Influence of Greek and Roman art and architecture.

△ Buddha's sculpture

⇒ half closed eyes.

⇒ close drapery

Mathura

△ Indigenous art developed through intermixing of many regional schools of art

△ Buddha's sculpture

⇒ open eyes.

⇒ tight and clean-

- ⇒ less decorated halo behind the head
- ⇒ curly and un-kotted hair
- ⇒ Smiling face.
- ⇒ non-muscular body.

△ use of marble and bluish-grey stone.

△ Only Buddhist themes.

△ less symbolism

- ⇒ absent diapprey,
- ⇒ heavily decorated halo.
- ⇒ Standing Buddha on lines of Yaksha and Yakshini
- ⇒ Muscular body.

△ use of red and spotted sandstone

△ Also represented elements and themes of Hinduism and Jainism

△ excessive use of symbolism.

⇒ Mudrap

Both these Artforms influenced the Amravati art that was developed

in subsequent period.

Amravati Art

Gardhara

Δ use of marble and grey stone

Δ sculptural features included curly hairs, half closed eyes.

Mathura

Δ intense carvings on the "Anda" of the Stupa

Δ use of symbolism through depiction of Buddha in different mudras.

Therefore, Amravati Art finds influence of both Gardhara and Mathura.

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

occurred in 19th century due to the necessities created by rising demand as a result of development of world trade.

Impact on Economy.

- △ led to mass production of goods and made England the leading exporter of manufactured products.
- △ Development of textile industry due to the invention of spinning wheel by "Arkwright".
- △ Shifting of labor from agriculture to industries.

Δ Increased the surplus in trade,
and forced economic imperialism on
other countries.

Δ transportation revolution due to
invention of "steam engine" by
James Watt.

[Impact on Society]

Δ Industrial revolution fueled the
growth of capitalism, hence provided
blow to the feudal class.

Δ It also reduced the influence of
orthodox institutions like the
church and pope.

Δ It led to the growth of "working
class" as a distinct group within

the population $\Rightarrow$ Stratification of Society.

Cultural impacts

- Δ It led to "Renaissance" ~~to~~
 - $\hookrightarrow$ propagated the values of liberty, fraternity and equality.
- Δ led to growth of "Nationalism" and shifted loyalty of population from church to state.

The Industrial Revolution in England was financed by the drain of wealth from countries like India and South Africa, hence the impact extended beyond the territory of England.

13. उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्वों 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 19th century India witnessed many socio-religious reforms led by Rajaram Mohan Roy, Dayanand Saraswati, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar and others.

Reforms were focussed against

- Backward traditional elements
- hegemony of colonial culture

→ Against the practice of Sati, child marriages, untouchability.

→ against English education
→ reformation of Hindu culture
→ Against the Christian missionaries
→ Shuddhi movement.

These movements helped in the growth of distinct cultural identity and national consciousness.

Cultural identity.

△ focus of equality, fraternity and liberty → freedom of religion
↳ tolerance.

through activities of Brahm Samaj

△ Society was still religious but open to modern values.

Ex) Vivekananda embraced modernity while staying within the religious field.

△ development of cultural diversity
→ Hindu-Muslim unity (Nehru and Khilafat)
→ unity among different castes.

△ works of Chaitanyan Udayan Singh
and the untouchability league.

△ Development of philosophical thought
based on synthesis of Ancient and
modern values → reflected in constitution.

National consciousness

△ Social reform movements helped
the people to rise above their diff-
erences and unite against the
colonial empire: △ 1857 Revolt is
the culmination of these efforts.

△ United various tribal groups like
Gonds, Ho, Mundas & Santhals.

△ Exposed the unjust rule and in-
cultured the understanding about
the need of self-rule.

Hence, socio-religious reform
movements acted as a base on which
freedom struggle was launched.

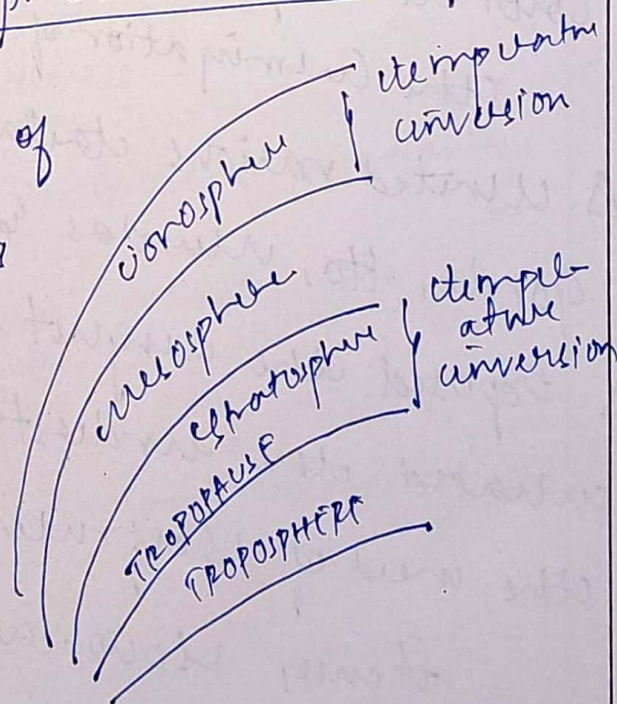
14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans

Temperature inversion is a situation where temperature ~~falls~~ increases with the increase in altitude. It is called "inversion" as it is against the normal conditions at the Earth's surface where temperature falls with rise in altitude.

Affect on Atmospheric conditions.

Δ prevents escape of weather elements like the winds, clouds from the atmosphere as there is temperature inversion in stratosphere



atmosphere.

△ lower stratosphere, in general, provides ideal conditions ~~from~~ for flights

why? Calm air,
in general → No clouds,
No frequent changes in pressure } due to temperature inversion.

Impact on local weather pattern

△ Causes fog, mist and haze in early mornings.

△ Air drainage in hills and valleys leads to temperature inversion
↓
moderates temperature on hill slopes and prevents frosting.

△ temperature inversion in polar regions prevents melting of glaciers.

Impact on air pollution

Δ fog, mist and haze decreases the visibility of air

Δ leads to smog ⇒ fog + smoke.

Increased concentration of dust, PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀ and other harmful gases in the air.

Δ it also increases the possibility of acid rain.

Hence, temperature inversion, that is a natural phenomenon may impact local weather and air pollution. For instance in Delhi, causing serious health challenges.

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

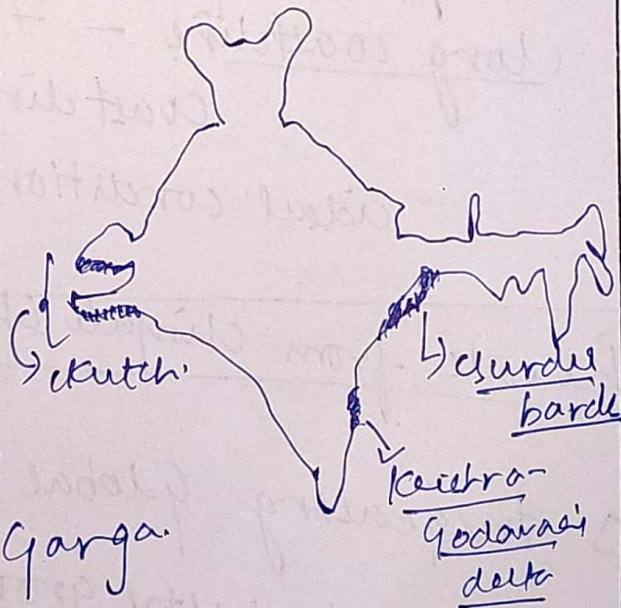
What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans
Mangrooves are known as the "lungs" and "filters" of the ecosystem. They are trees/forests that grow of marsh and swamp conditions, that have roots submerged inside the water.

Geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation.

Δ mangrooves are usually located on the mouth of rivers.

Ex → Sundarbans
↳ G. Ganga
Krishna - Godavari delta



△ Ideal temperature

↳ Mangroves typically require temperatures above 25°C .

↳ As India is located in both tropical and subtropical regions, mangrove vegetation is possible.

△ Precipitation

↳ due to monsoons, that help in moderating summer temperatures.

△ Long coastline - 7600 km of coastline provides ideal conditions for mangroves.

Threats from climate change

△ Increasing global temperatures may restrict the growth of mangroves as they cannot survive

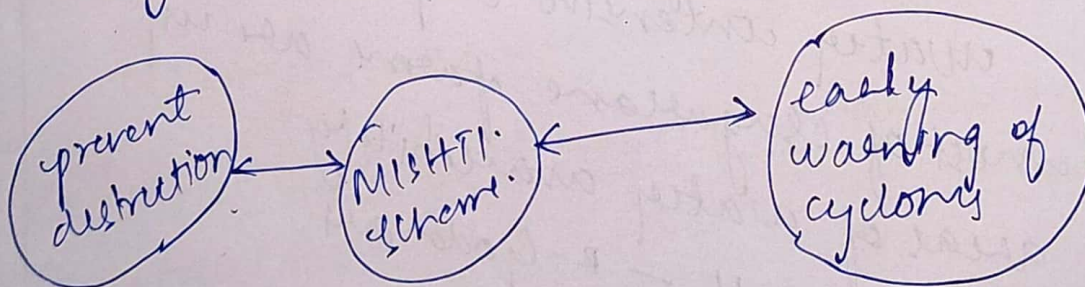
in extreme temperatures.

△ rising sea level may lead to submergence of mangroves.

△ Climate change is causing changes in the flow of rivers that may impact supply of water to mangroves.

△ Sudden, delayed and intense monsoons accompanied with frequent and intense cyclones may lead to the destruction of mangroves.

way forward



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

Ans
Sugar industry is crucial for the growth of agriculture. In India, Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of sugarcane and followed by Uttar Pradesh ⇒ two most populous states.

Geographical factors

△ Availability of water.

↳ Sugarcane is a water intensive crop. Hence, most of sugarcane farms are in areas of water availability

MH - R. Godavari
UP - R. Ganga

∴ Industry also is located nearby to these sites.

Δ Sugar cane is weight losing crop

↳ Mills will be located near raw material — near sugarcane farms.

Δ Moderate temperatures

↳ excessive temperatures are not ideal for sugar storage, hence located in regions with moderate summer temperature.

Economic factors

Δ Availability of connectivity

↳ roads, railways to transport raw materials to industry

Δ Availability of storage & marketing facilities

↳ near government warehouses

↳ near government procurement sector.

Role in Growth of Industry in India and world.

Δ Key ingredient in sweetness

boosts food
processing
industry.

used in many
preservatives &
essence

Δ ~~at~~ source of alcohol and other
beverages ex soft drinks → coke,
pepsi.

Δ Important byproduct is
Molasses → can be used to

Boost
Automotive
industry. produce ethanol &
methanol

Hence, Sugar industry has
many backward and forward
linkages and can help in
boosting the global industrial
production.

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

Ans
Dryland farming is the process of growing crops in arid and semi-arid regions which often have water scarcity. The revolutionization of technology and the research & development (ICRISAT) has increased the potential of dryland farming.

Key strategies to overcome water scarcity

△ Modern "irrigation" technologies that reduce wastages and improve efficiency.

↳ deep irrigation

Sprinkler irrigation.

Δ method of vertical farming.

Ex) independent of soil conditions and require less water.

Δ promoting ~~water~~ drought resistant crops:

Ex) Millets: Ragi, Jowar

↓
Grown in Rajasthan.

Strategies to maximise agricultural productivity

Δ using genetically modified crops that can be grown in dry conditions.

Δ practice of "crop covering" to prevent losses due to evaporation.

Δ productivity can also be increased by using latest technologies.

in efficient fertilizer application

(ex) Nano urea,
drone based application.

Need to promote dryland farming

- ① Availability of arid & semi-arid regions in India → (ex) Chhargana, Rajasthan
- ② To boost food production
↳ meet rising demand
- ③ To change cropping patterns away from rice & paddy towards millets.
- ④ To fulfil the environmental goals.
 ↳ prevent desertification ↳ preserve water efficient utilization of land.

Hence, Dry land farming may act as key to India's growth in agricultural sector in future and in meeting target of SDG → Zero hunger

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।

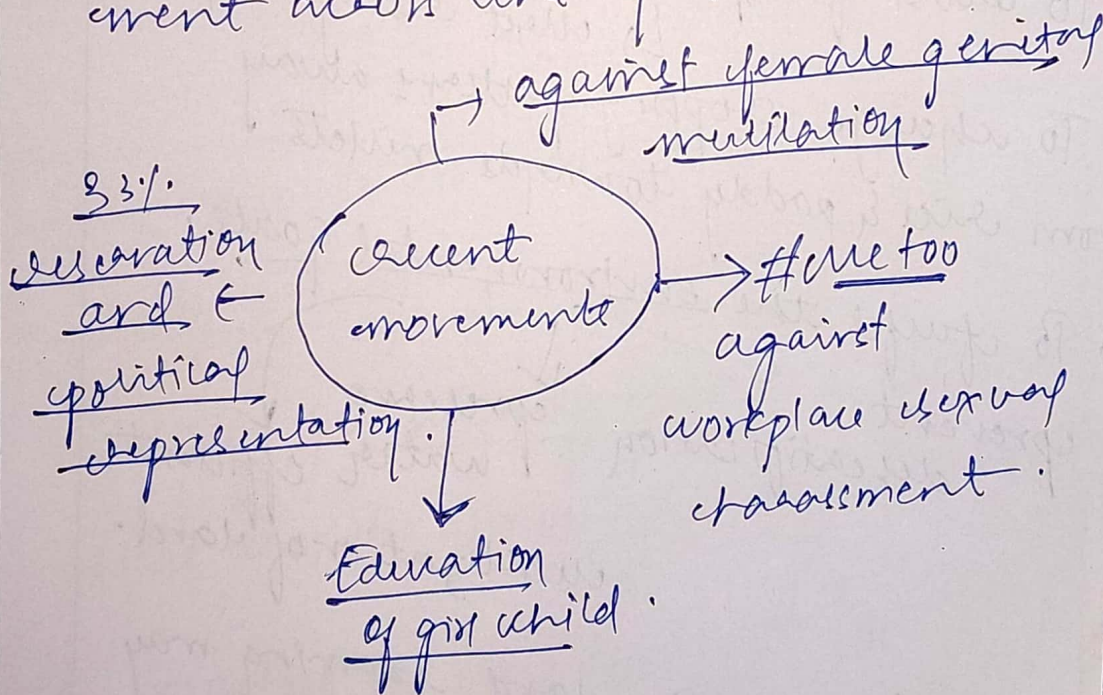
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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.

Ans

Women's movements in 21st century are encompassed with modern approaches and methods. There is growing wave of women empowerment across the globe.



Methods adopted:

△ excessive use of social media

Campaigns and digital tools

(ex) twitter hashtags.

Δ legal battles → through challenging patriarchal customs & traditions in the

judiciary (ex) Jabasingla & triple talaq.

Δ protests and strikes

↳ during the Nishhaya cases, chydombad (disha) rape incident and Kathua incident.

Δ NGOs and institutions

↓
Nari Shakti

↓
National women's
commission &

Delhi women's
commission.

Contribution

⇒ to Ensure equal pay for equal work.

- ⇒ dismantling the glass ceiling effect
- ⇒ promoting gender inclusive & gender sensitive policies
- ⇒ Education of women
- ⇒ Improving sex ratio and controlling fertility rate.

Challenges

- ⇒ instances of mis-use of laws, and privileges
- ⇒ limited scope :- ex fake dowry and harassment cases. issues like marital rape and LGBTQIA+ rights
- ⇒ understanding the men's rights and injustices against men.

women empowerment, However as the key to progress. As Ambedkar said, progress of a nation depends on the progress of its women.

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

what are the forces of modernism?
class education

△ McDonaldization → through enforcing western food on the

liberty /
| equality and fraternity.

△ women empowerment

what social evils have been
eradicated and what are being
challenged

- Sati
- untouchability
- prohibition of widow remarriage.
- caste system.

- preference of girl child
- dowry
- domestic violence
- marital rape.

How are they threatening our cultural
values and ethos?

Marriages :
 — increased rate of divorce.
 — changed the concept
 from lifelong bond to new contract

families : → destruction of
 joint family and
 growth of nuclear families.
 → Increased individualism &
 selfishness among family members.

Spirituality

↳ pushing people away from
spiritual pleasures towards material
pleasures.

~~families~~ Social values

↳ collective responsibilities,
and cooperative living etc. individual-
istic living. $\Rightarrow$ growth of nifty
into apartments.

Heritage & Art.

↳ western influence and in-
creased liking of youth towards
western dances (salsa), entertainment
(music, movies).

$\Downarrow$
detachment from pride in
own language & culture.

In this way modernism
is threatening our values. Safeguarding
our ethos & culture is need of the
hour.

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?

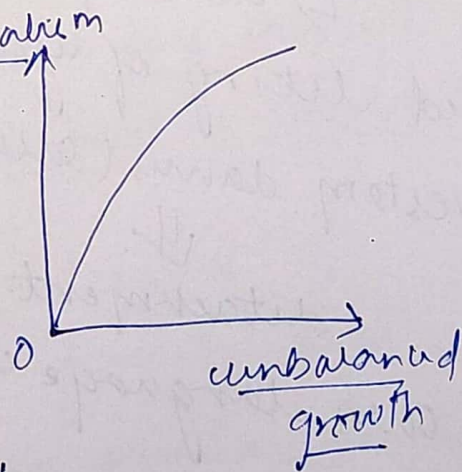
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 idea of being proud of one's own regional culture; languages, festivals, customs and traditions on par with National pride.

Relationship between regional disparity and regionalism.

△ There is a strong connection between the two as, the regional disparity in terms of education, health and connectivity promotes unbalanced growth.



the feeling of being ignored in
the development process.

Ex) underdevelopment of the
Telangana region in undivided Andhra
pradesh led to the growth of
regional sentiments.

△ However, there is no one to one
relationships. Regionalism may
also be driven by:

⇒ achievements by the region
in various fields

Ex) Bangalore's "IT" industry
makes Karnataka proud of their
region.

⇒ achievements by people

Ex) P.V Sindhu from South
India in olympics.

→ The regional sentiments can also be fuelled by politicians to grab votes.

However, Regionalism is not opposite of Nationalism.

Instead, regionalism may strengthen National Unity and integrity.



- ▷ promoting competitive federalism.
- ▷ exchange of ideas & opinions, and cultural practices.
- ▷ unite during National victories.
- ▷ National celebrations during Chaudharyaan's 100th birthday.

Regionalism may promote unity in diversity, but inclusive growth must not be sidelined for political gains.