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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Aniket Kumar Dwivedi.NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTPA004 Date of Examination : 01.09.2023.Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒Bhopal ☐Online ☐Test Code : TC-039.

Program :

FLT ☐FLT+ ☒**MAIN TEST SERIES 2023**
(FULL LENGTH TEST-5)**GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :



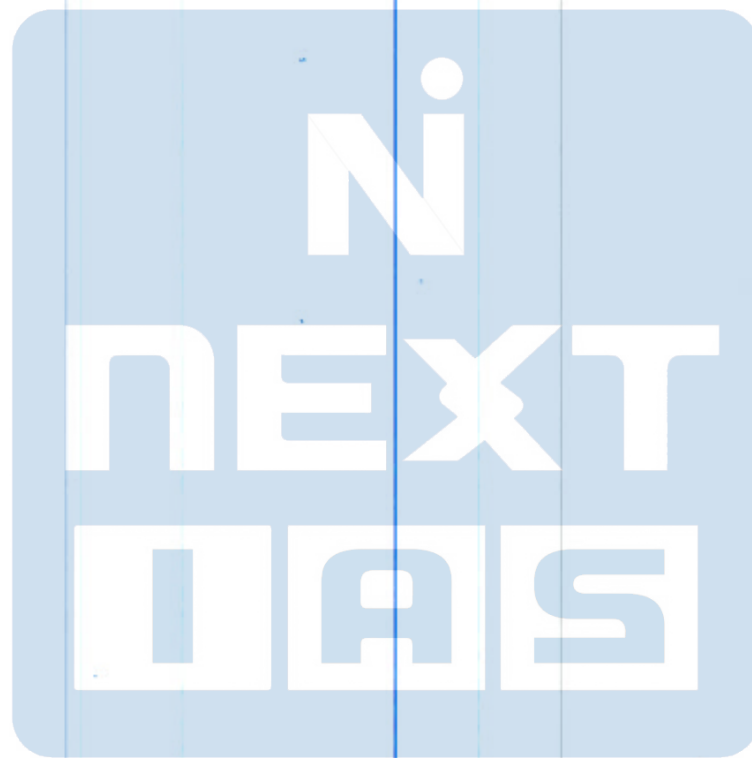
(For filling by Examiners only)

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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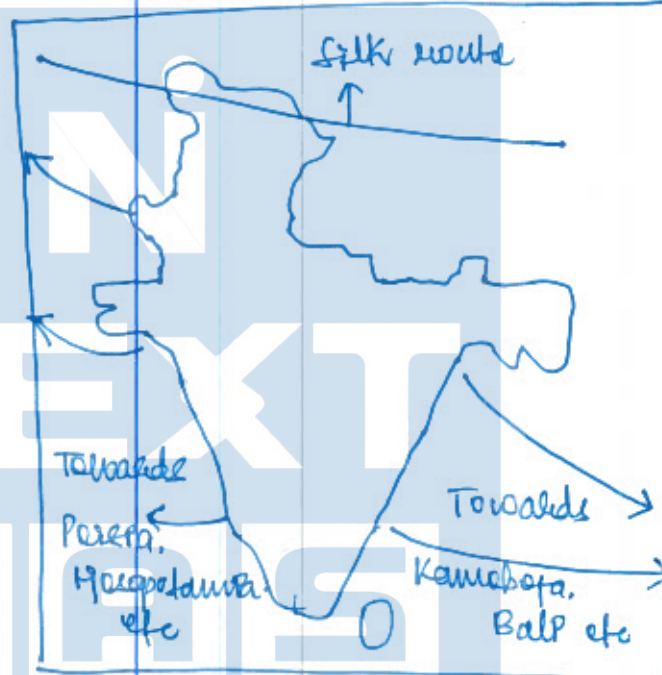
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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 India had rich trade relations with foreign destinations such as Persepolis, Indo-China etc

Role of trade routes
in exchange of
cultures —



- ① Traditional Silk route — travellers such as Fan Xian,

I-Tsing, Huan Xang etc took rich Buddhist literature to China

- ② Naval routes to Kamboja, Malay and Bal Peninsula led to exchange of culture between empires such as Pala, Chola etc.

- (iii) Western naval route - brought portuguese traders and with them features such as long coat, Afghan Horses, stitched clothes
- (iv) They also benefited from Indian muslin cotton clothing, guns, jewellery etc.
- (v) The presence of Buddhism in South East and Hindu deities in Indonesia is also due to ancient trade relations.

The cultural exchange that happened during ancient time continued during medieval and modern periods and forms a strong foundation for 21st century foreign relations of 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 ineffectual proposals of Cripps Mission and its failure led Congress Working Committee to launch a mass civil-disobedience campaign in form of Quit India Movement of 1942. It was led by Gandhiji who gave the slogan - 'Do or die' for the cause.

Quit India - people's movement

- (i) large scale participation of working class, peasants, trade union members.
- (ii) Mass participation of students and working professionals viz. lawyers, government officials.
- (iii) Widespread reach - Bihar, Bengal, Andhra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu etc.

However, it was more remarkable for Pts
women leaderships : —

- ① Young Aruna Asaf Ali - hoisted national
flag at Gowalia tank due to absence of
senior leaders
- ② Underground activities by - redto operation
by Usha Mehta.
- ③ Revolutionary actions by - Sucheta Kripalani
Kadambari Ganguli etc.
- ④ Lakshmi Sehgal and her revolutionary
effort

However, the subdued response from
Communist, Hindu Mahasabha, Question
League etc. diluted the all-out zeal.
embodied by Mahatma Gandhi.

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

Among the various achievements made by India post Independence, the development in the field of science and technology has been the 'north star'.

Some of them are —

- ① Establishment of IITs, IIMs and AIIMs
↳ 1st IIT at Kharagpur
- ② Establishment of atomic research centres and nuclear power plants eg BARC, TIFR, Tarapur NPP, Rawatbhata NPP.
- ③ Space agency — ISRO in 1969 and launching of 1st satellite — Aryabhata (1975)
- ④ Indigenous missile programmes e.g. Agni, Prithvi, Nag, Dhanu.

- ⑤ Establishment of research organisations viz ICMR, CSIR, TIFR etc.
- ⑥ Various space missions eg. Chandrayaan 1, 2, 3, Mangalyaan, Shukrayaan, Aditya.

Role of these developments in India's modernity

- ① Strengthening of defence capability due to indigenous missile systems
- ② majority global & domestic company CEO's are product of IITs & IIMs eg. Sundar Pichai.
- ③ Effective tackling of pandemics such as COVID, NIPAH, polio, TB etc due to indigenous vaccine manufacturing capacity
- ④ Strengthening of space abilities — 5th domain of war fare in 21st century
- ⑤ Strengthened cyber capacity — ready to merge products of IR 4.0 viz. IoT, AI, ML, robotics etc.

The triumph of science is measured in benefits it provides to mankind.

4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The concept of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress regions such as Central India, Rajasthan etc first developed in National Perspective Planning (1970). It gave 6 priority river linking projects viz. Pat-Tapp-Narmada; Ken-Betwa link among others.

Feasibility of Interlinking :-

- ① Ken-Betwa link can provide much needed water resources to Bundelkhand region
- ② Pat-Tapp-Narmada — can provide drinking water to central highland regions
- ③ Boost to agriculture in central and south India — mostly rain-dependent e.g. Malwa, Telangana, Vidarbha region

However, the interlinking is faced with certain issues

- Issues
- (i) Creation of dams - leads to submergence of ecology e.g. Panna Tiger Reserve due to Kan-Betwa link
 - (ii) Against ecological flow concept - can lead to ~~inter-state~~ death of ~~the~~ river organisms e.g. Dolphins, crocodiles
 - (iii) May reduce inter-state water disputes e.g. Mahadayi link issue
 - (iv) Cost overrun due to political twists.

Way out : (i) Inter-State Council (Art 263) must be empowered to check out plan

- (ii) Expert guided and political bodies led projects - for long term sustainable project
- (iii) Proper EIA before construction of dams or diversion canals etc

Interlinking of rivers may provide viable solution to water scarcity and fulfillment of Har Ghar-Tal mission by 2024.

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

The adoption of Panchamset targets has led to decommissioning and decommissioning of fossil fuel based Thermal power plants with strict rules for their maintenance and eventual closure in favour of Renewable plants.

Effect on human development in coal bearing states

Positive

- Clean and pollution free environment
- Increase in life expectancy
- Contribution to NAPCC and SAPCC
- Decrease OOP due to pollution induced disease e.g. Asthma

Negative

- Immediate loss of Jobs Unemployment
- Decrease in absolute income ~~cost~~
- Decreased Quality of life
- May lead to inflation

Way out for sustainable transformation :-

- ① Simultaneous capacity building and training of existing workforce in renewable job skills
- ② development of alternate source of livelihood eg NULM (Thailand model for urban employment)
- ③ Skill development of youth of each state to engage in more green jobs eg. Green Hydrogen technologies etc
- ④ Development package in form of subsidised loans and interest subvention to start small-scale business startups etc.

Renewables are future and the associated transformation hence, should be sustainable, strategic and priority based to ensure minimum loss.

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

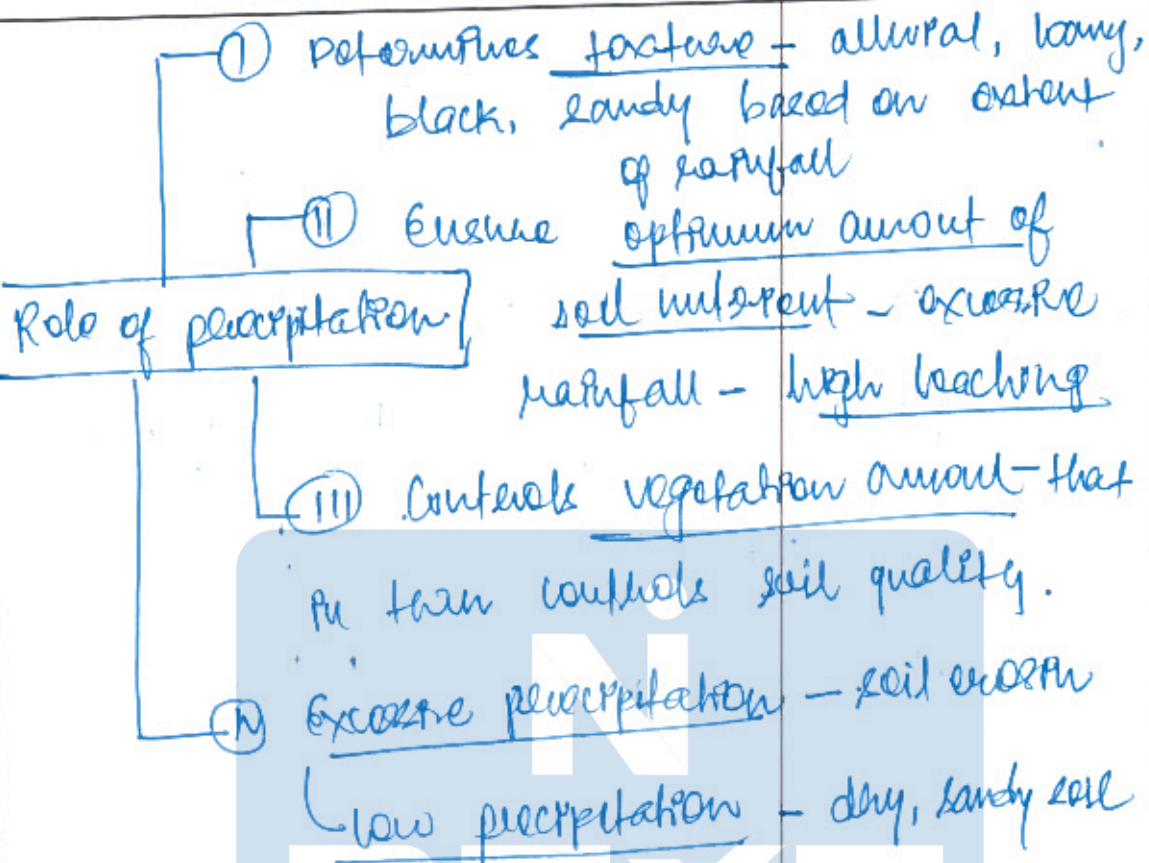
To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil properties refers to the quality of soil types to sustain certain activities such as agriculture, production and maintenance of microbes, extent of micro-nutrients etc.

Two most important factors determining soil properties are — temperature and precipitation.

Role of Temperature :-

- ① determines the extent and life of vegetation any soil type can sustain e.g. Tundra — very few v/s Equatorial — very high
- ② Enhances the sustenance of micro-organisms that boost soil texture
- ③ Determines the amount of micro-nutrients present in soil.



Apart from temperature and precipitation, other factors that determine the quality of soil are -

- ① Nature of parent rock - igneous, intrusive, plutonic, or sedimentary
- ② Land use pattern - excessive chemical use degrades soil quality.

Good soil quality is a must for Indian economic strength since 50% of workforce depend on good quality agriculture.

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

The study of cyclones in Indian Ocean from 1980 to 2020 reveals occurrence of more severe and intense cyclones in Arabian Sea in 21st century.

Some Observations:

- (i) Average wind speed increased from 80 mph to 110 mph b/w 1980-2020.
- (ii) Predictability - is not as accurate as that of Bay of Bengal. e.g. Talim Biparjoy took rebound towards Gujarat
- (iii) Increase in average cyclones per year - 1-2 (1980s) to 2-3 (2010s)

Reasons for the same? -

- ① Increase in ocean sea-surface temperature [$21^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow 24^{\circ}\text{C}$ (in 21st cent)] due to global warming.
- ② Increased absorption of CO_2 by Arabian Sea and resultant increase in temperature.
- ③ Increased ENSO frequency changing the ocean climatology.
- ④ Indian Ocean dipole - more frequent positive dipole - more cyclones.

The Deep-Ocean Mission by India has one of its objectives to study the ocean climatology. The observations can help better predict increased severity of cyclones.

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.

The ancient dichotomy of Aryan and Dravidian race has modified into today's North v/s South India debate.

Geographically, the region north of Narmada R considered North India, & to R south — South India.

Culturally both can be considered distinct unit.

- ① The prominent gods of South India eg. Ganesh, Ayyappa etc are distinct from Northern ones like Vishnu.
- ② Attire differences — white lungi and white vermilion v/s colourful lungi and red vermilion.

- (III) Different language with each script
eg Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam
- (IV) still carrying traditions with all force
of modernisation - Southern Temples vs
Temples - most visited temple in India.

Yet, there lies cultural homogeneity

- (I) Southern cuisine are order of day in North
now
- (II) Force of Globalisation has packed the
differences - many South Indians
work in Delhi, Jaipur, Chandigarh and
Vice-versa.
- (III) Increased representation at national
political level eg. Nirmala Sitharaman,
Arun Jaitley, Manish
- (IV) Cross cultural participation of Movie stars
(more hybrid movies eg. RRR).

Beauty of our country lies in our rich
diversity.

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, as per UNDP, is the inability to afford basic minimum such as adequate food, health services, housing etc.

Poverty and population growth has chicken and egg kind of relationship -

- ① Population explosion leads to stiff competition for available resources
- ② It leads to unequal resource distribution and resultant deprivation.
- ③ Poverty breeds inability to ~~exp~~ meaningfully utilise resources to improve quality of life.

- ④ poverty decreases mean year of schooling and life expectancy.

How to break the cycle? —

- ① Investment in human resource — more educational institutions, hospitals etc
- ② RCT method — by Abhijeet Banerjee to fight absolute multidimensional poverty (215 m poor in India)
- ③ More schemes for informal sector to bring them into formal fold.

The cycle needs to be broken to finally realise SDG-1.

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.

From times of Nalanda, Taxila &

Odantapuri to present announcement

of opening of IITs in African and

Middle East nations, India has a rich

heritage in internationalization of education

[Recent push for internationalization] :-

(i) Opening of IITs in Tanzania, UAE

(ii) Allowing more Africans to avail
education UAE

(iii) Opening of IAU for ASEAN
nations

Impact on Society:—

- ① Exchange of domestic and international ideas — enrich education ecosystem
- ② Boost competencies of Indian youngsters
- ③ Boost and contribute to schemes such as IPARC

Fostering cultural exchange:—

- ① Student exchange bring two cultures at one place
- ② Boost tolerance and racial tolerance
- ③ Strengthen foreign relations through soft power language
- ④ Boost of to foreign income.

Internationalisation of education ^{can.} ~~should~~

help in attainment of SDG-4 by 2030

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 schools are two most prominent art schools that developed during Kanishka reign and continued ~~for~~ up till Gupta period.

Differences between two schools :-

<u>Gandhara</u>	<u>Mathura</u>
- <u>Hellenistic art</u> - influence of both Greek and Indian art - Buddha shown in both <u>standing</u> and <u>sitting pose</u>	- <u>Purely indigenous</u> in quality - Buddha mostly in <u>sitting posture</u> with <u>hand pointing</u> towards <u>earth</u>

- face of Buddha has
an Apollonian
resemblance

- Hairstyle more
curly

- Presence of Halo
around Buddha's
~~back~~ head

- Face of Buddha has
more Indian appearance

- Simple hair
style.

- No Halo behind
Buddha's head.

Influence of both schools on Amravati
school of Art —

① Buddha statues are generally free
standing with occasional sitting
postures

② Face of Buddha image resembles
Mathura Buddha image.

③ The outstructure of Gupta's
resonable Mathura school Gupta's
at Carnath and Sanchi.

The striking resemblance among
the three school of art points towards
the fact that artistic migration
enriched composite culture of
today's India.

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 refers to the substitution of hand-made simple tools with big machines and industries for generation of goods. It started in England during 17th century and spread to whole of Europe by 18th..

Industrial Revolution — transforming economic landscape —

- ① It led to machine led capitalism era from feudalistic agrarian era
- ② Establishment of large scale industries such as cotton mills, wool mills etc
- ③ Boost in income of higher and middle class.

- (iv) Development of Industrial corridors such as - Manchester, Liverpool etc.
- (v) Strengthened its hold on its colonies due to increased economic might
- (vi) Getting prosperous and richer by draining its colonies of their raw material eg. cotton (USA), Indigo (India).

Socio-cultural impact of revolution:-

- (i) Rise in the number of middle class class and aristocratic class.
- (ii) Modernisation of societies and increase in quality of life due to easy availability of basic services
- (iii) Improvement in women's condition due to employment and education.

Although Industrial revolution had an
impeccable impact on socio-economic
status of England, it was mostly at
the expense of her colonies such as
India - as shown by Dada Bhai Nauroji
in his - Poverty and Un-British Rule.

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 rise in education level of middle class Indians by start of 19th century led to socio-cultural awakening among masses fuelled by various social reform movements — e.g. Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj

Role of social reform in emergence of distinct cultural identity:—

- ① Voice against orthodoxy — reformer like Ram Mohan Roy, Vedyasagar campaigned against orthodox practices such as Sati, widow system etc

- (II) Emancipation of women - due to reform
preparations of Vishnu Shankar Pandit,
Jyotiba Phule, Dehva Chandra Vedyasagar
- (III) Cultural awakening - by reformers such
as Dattatraya Saraswati - (Go back to Veda)
- (IV) Increased awareness about education -
by monuments viz Aligarh movement by
Syed Ahmed Khan,
- (V) Questioned hegemony of Brahmins - led to
start of today's equitable opportunity in
religious and educational institutions
eg Vedyasagar opening Sanskrit College to
Non-Brahmins
- (VI) Revival of religious - eg Wahabi
movement (Syed Ahmed Barelvi), Kuka
movement in Punjab.

The 19th-century renaissance of 19th century continued into 20th century in form of Anti-touchability campaign by Gandhiji that helped in success of all of his mass campaigns viz Non-Cooperation

14.

तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

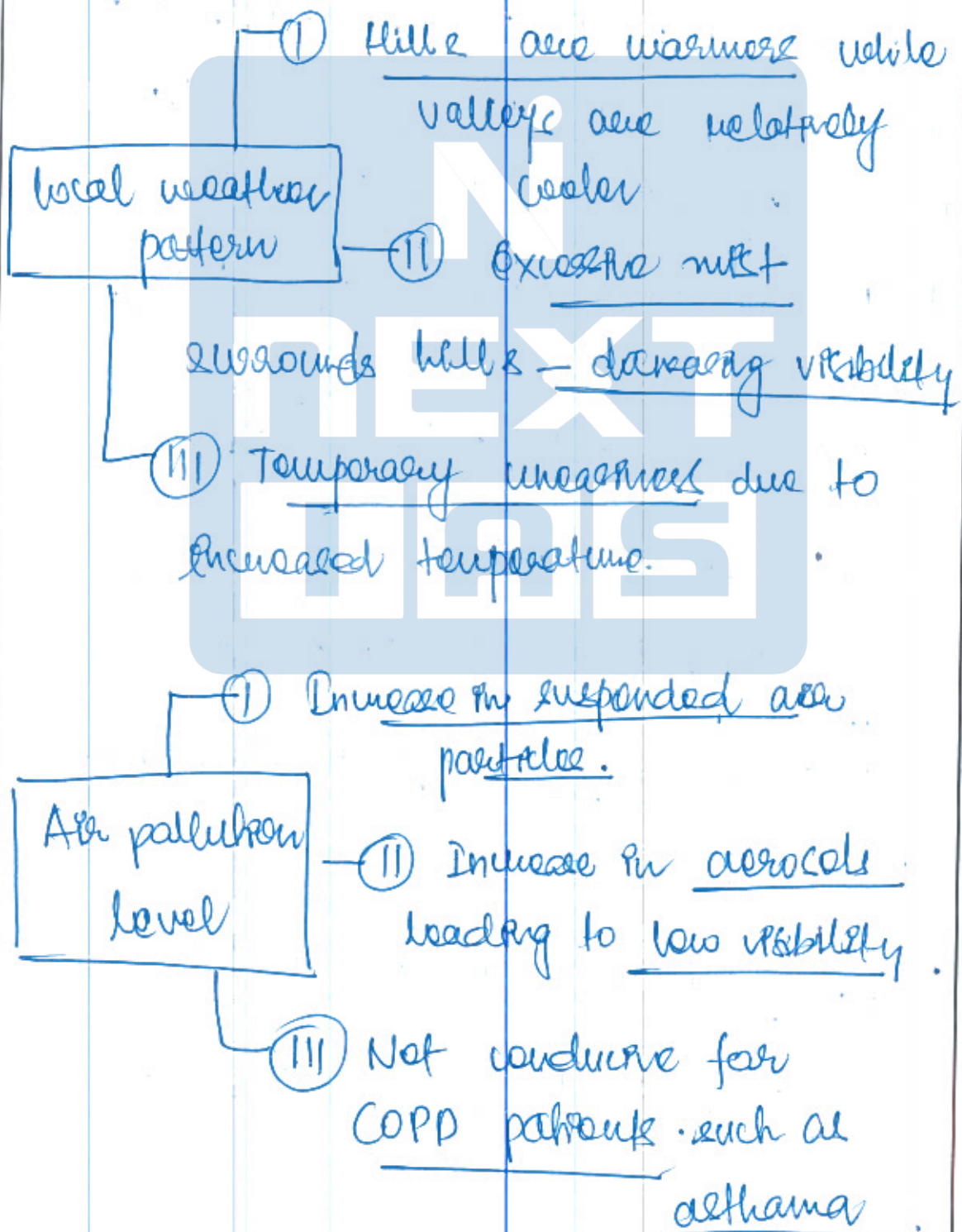
Temperature Inversion refers to abrupt increase in temperature as the height increases. It is mostly observed in hilly areas where valleys are usually at low temperature while surrounding hills experience high temperature.

Effect on atmospheric conditions

- (i) leads to accumulation of excessive wet and fog in hill stations
- (ii) Decrease in visibility due to excessive fogging
- (iii) Hills experience warm climate while valleys are cooler.

- (iv) Not conducive for vegetation - generally
got affected by frost bite.

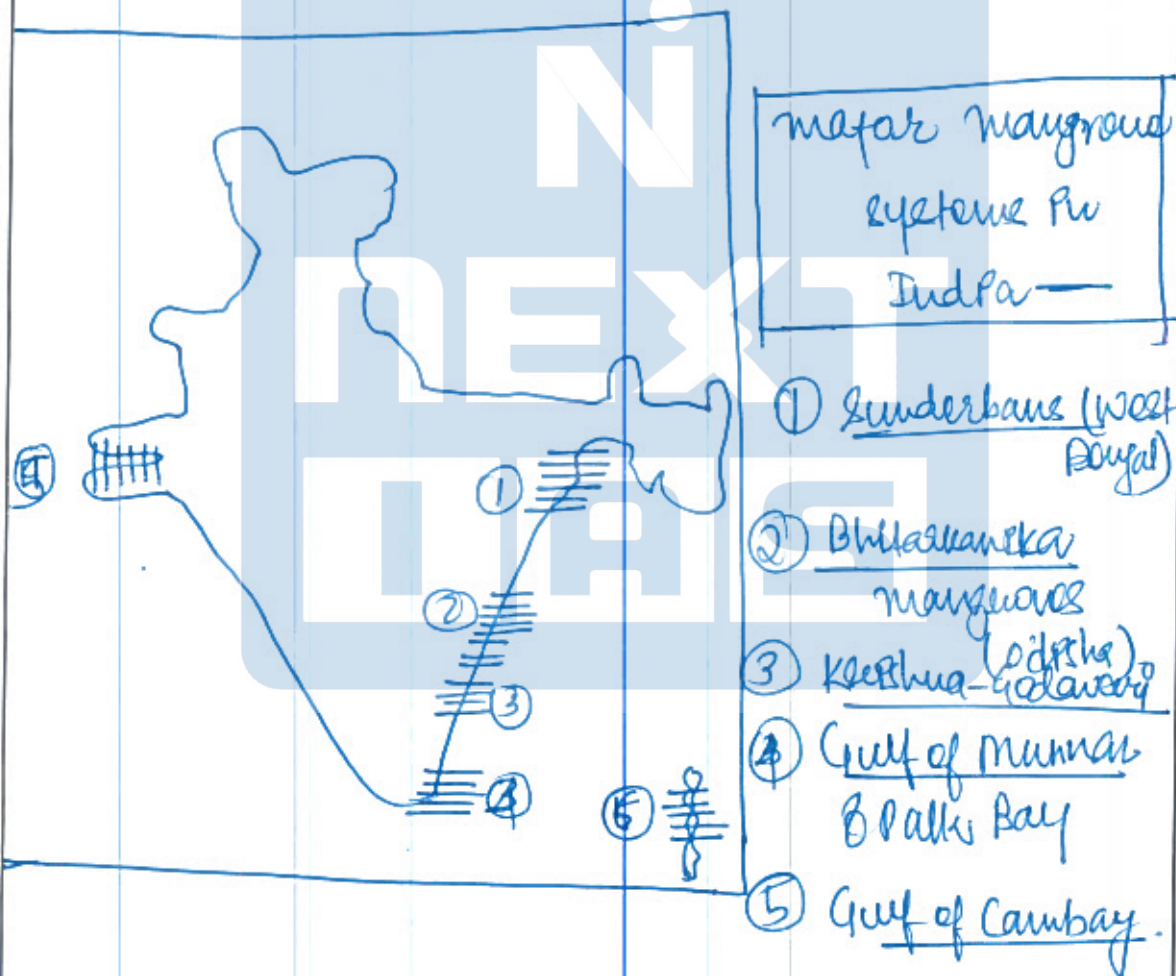
Implications of Temperature Inversion





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 quasi-saline aquatic vegetation mostly found in coastal areas at the river-sea junctions.



Geographical features responsible for mangrove vegetation :-

- ① Inter-tidal zone - mixing of river water with sea water.
- ② Tropical climate zone - between 25°N to 5°N latitudes
- ③ Ocean salinity - between tolerable limits of mangroves ($10-15 \text{ mg/cm}^3$).
- ④ Particular position of India - provides good ecosystem for mangrove here
- ⑤ Abundant east flowing rivers - e.g. Ganga-Brahmaputra system, Mahanadi, Krishna-Godavari etc
- ⑥ Delta formation - by these perennial rivers e.g. Sunderban delta.

Climate change: threat to mangroves

- ① Increase in average temperature of ocean water

- ② Increased Latrinity level due to excessive CO₂ absorption
- ③ Spread of Deadzones to delta region
- ④ Increasing eutrophication due to excessive chemical in river waters
- ⑤ Clearance of mangrove forests - at alarming rate.
- ⑥ Increased cyclone length - destroying mangrove spaces eg fishery etc.

Wayout : ① MISHTI scheme (Budget-2023)
to regenerate mangroves

② Awareness on their potential benefits
via - Alliance for Mangroves

Good health of mangroves are vital to
sustain coastal ecosystem and
achievement of SDGs by 2030.

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

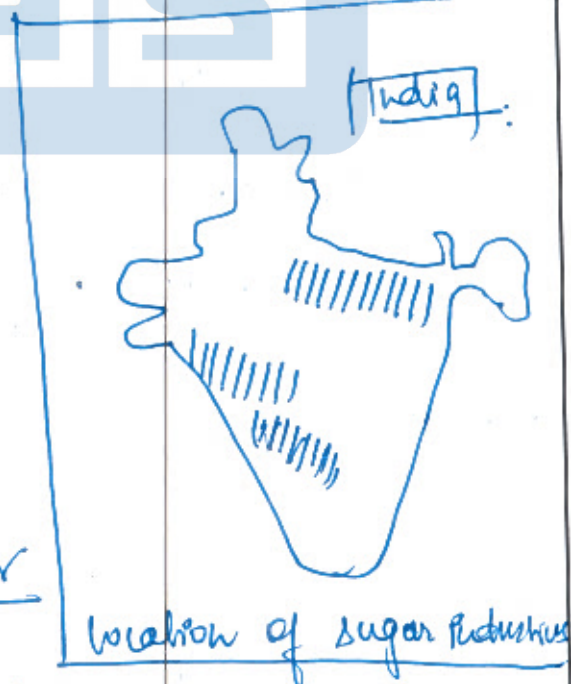
What are the geographical and economic factors that influence the location of the sugar industry, and how do they contribute to the growth of the industry in India and different parts of the world?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Most of the sugar industries are located in Ganga-Yamuna belt in north with some being established in Karnataka and Maharashtra etc.

Geographical and economic factors influencing the location :-

- ① Presence of rich alluvial soil
- ② Abundant rainfall (close to 114 cm/year)
- ③ Productivity of sugar crop and yield factor
- ④ Availability of cheap labour



- ⑦ Closeness with markets and availability of cheap means of transport.

Contribution of sugar industry in growth of other industries —

- In India
- ① Proliferation of sugar based product industry e.g. Ice-cream factories of North; Dairy farms (West)
 - ② Beet to ethanol based brewery industry.
 - ③ development of industrial town-
ship close to sugar industry —
leading to development of knowledge
industries e.g. schools, coachings
 - ④ Ethanol based bio fuel industries

Although potential is immense, yet the sugar industries suffer from some

Structural Issues

- (i) low cost coverage due to stagnant sugar price
- (ii) Inability to pay to cane farmers.
- (iii) Decreasing yield per hectare in North India
↳ many sugar mills closed.
- (iv) Declining profitability of sugar mills and several NPAs due to loss.

These issues need immediate resolution for livelihood of sugar industries and survival of agro economy in rural areas

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

What are the key strategies used in dryland farming to overcome water scarcity and maximize agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions? Also, discuss the need to promote dryland farming in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Dryland farming refers to agricultural activities carried out in arid and semi-arid regions viz. central highlands, western Gujarat, Rajasthan etc

Key strategies used in dryland farming

- ① Use of non-water guzzler crops viz. soyabean, turmeric etc
- ② Stress on production of millets - use minimum water for growth
- ③ Promote agriculture techniques eg deep irrigation and sprinkler system.

- ④ soil mulching - to safeguard the soil texture and moisture.
- ⑤ Crop rotation - to maintain optimum level of soil-micro-organisms.

Need to promote dry land farming =

- ① Increasing population and associated food security risk.
- ② Stress on traditional green revolution region soil and decreasing soil productivity.
- ③ Erratic monsoon - increased chances of crop failure due to unavailability of rain water (August 2022-dryest in 100 years).
- ④ Decreasing water-table - due to excessive use of ground water (92% of total ground water used for irrigation).

Hence, dryland farming need promotion.

Can be done through —

- ① Promotion of millets — require very minimum amount of water.
- ② Promotion of Israel-Tai-Ya model of irrigation — capturing overnight dew to irrigate crops.
- ③ Developing high yielding seeds that require minimum water for growth by our research institutes of ICAR.

Dryland farming need upfront promotion
to ensure food security and achieve
SPG-2 by 2020-

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 has moved beyond the traditional methods of strikes, demonstrations to more nuanced approach that involves use of social media and cult of individual examples.

Approaches of contemporary women's movement

- ① Exercising leverage of social media - e.g. Success of #METOO.
- ② Increased social petitions in judiciary
e.g. Sabarna case, Narbay Johar case
- ③ Internationalization of local issues
e.g. Malala Yousafzai - for education of Afghani ~~girls~~ girls | women

- (iv) Setting individual examples e.g. Greta Thunberg for climate change, Prerika Padukone (on mental disorder).

Challenges of contemporary women's movement

- (i) Easy victimisation — due to established idea of women being inferior gender.
- (ii) United to men/women binary — leave out lesbians, women transgenders.
- (iii) Sexual harassment — either physically or online e.g. Rana Ayyub deepfake.
- (iv) Subdued political response — women reservation bill yet to see daylight.
- (v) Long established patriarchal mindset — face opposition in any reformative step.

Way out :-

- (i) Need strong political support for contemporary women issues viz. political reservation, equal pay rights
- (ii) Investment in women security - separate women police stations in every circle.
- (iii) Mahila Police Volunteer (MPV) - to ensure safe and secure neighbourhood.
- (iv) More stress on equitable workforce
boost LFPR to at least 40% from current - 29%

Contemporary women movements mark
a remarkable shift from traditional
methods and they must be supported to
ensure SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

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.

With evolution in education and science and technology, society has continuously been witnessing myriad forces of modernization e.g. faster means of transport, ICT revolution, etc.

The implication of these forces has been ambivalent —

Tool for eradication of social evils

- ① Intellectual movement led to abolition of negative social customs e.g. Sati, Dowry system, female foeticide
- ② changed attitude towards women —

from idea of women development, today we have era of women led development.

- (iii) Eradication of regressive superstitions eg. black magic, evil women concept etc

However, the same forces have also contributed to deletion of our cultural values —

- (i) Breaking of joint families and culture of nuclear families.
- (ii) Sweeping westernisation in the name of modernisation eg pop culture v/k. classical song culture.
- (iii) Changing dress up sense — gradual absence of traditional attire v/k. Saree-Kurta, Khadi products etc.
- (iv) Decreasing moral education standards in society called moral degradation

How to assimilate both:-

① forces of modernisation need integration
of our own culture.

eg KRO chairman visited temple after
successful Chairdewan-3

② modernisation need filtration from
our own cultural base

③ Promotion of own culture at
international level eg. British
Hariff. Yogaeda.

forces of modernisation are beneficial

as long as they do not lead to
moral and cultural degradation.

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.

The vast diversity of our country has resulted into uneven development of various regions with some regions being economically and socially better off than others eg Western India v/s North East.

Regional disparity fuels regionalism :-

- ① leads to demand of more autonomy and independence eg Bodoland movement
- ② Benevolent son-of-soil theory - BPhars being mistreated in Maharashtra
- ③ Also leads to political protectionism - some states reserving employment for native population eg Haryana, MP.

- (iv) Also fuels state identity prominence over national identity eg. being Bengali is more respectable for people of West Bengal.

Regionalism — antagonistic to idea of nationalism

- Yes
- (i) Regionalism turns into separatism calls eg. Greater Nagaland
 - (ii) fuels separatist calls eg. Khalistan movement
 - (iii) Creates artificial dichotomy of nativity eg. Tamil vs Telugu, Bihari vs Punjabi
 - (iv) Not conducive for national unity and integrity

① Energy democracy e.g. reorganisation of states (States Reorganisation Act) has strengthened federalism

No

② Brings out national development
e.g. Development of South / West &
development of India.

③ Political representativeness —

emergence of strong regional political parties with greater role in national politics e.g. AIDMK, TRS, Shiv Sena etc

Regionalism per se is not against

nationalism as long as regional aspirations are accommodated at

national level as seen by

State Reorganisation Act, 1956 Success

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

