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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Siddharth Srivastava

Roll No. : PTTP220196

Registration Number : NIAS2300020160 Date of Examination : 5 Sept.

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☑ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 5

Code : TC075

MTS IGP 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. : .....

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[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

How is my presentation ? Any suggestion to improve it ?

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

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(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

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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.

India was well connected to the entire world like Mesopotamia, Semukian civilisation, china & Macedonia.



Fig trade routes

TRADE ROUTES LED TO CULTURAL DISSEMINATION AS :-

i) Knowledge of metallurgy
↳ flow from Harappa to Mesopotamia

ii) Knowledge of weaving
↳ cotton was first grown in India

iii) Pottery also influenced other cultures
↳ Painted grey ware

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iv) Dissemination of mathematics
↳ Greeks called math as 'Ganda'

v) Ayurveda & Rhinoplasty of the Sushruta influenced Greek medicine.

vi) Intermixing of the language
↳ When Alexander came his historian adopted local words.

vii) Indian coins had images of kings
↳ inspired from Kushanas.

viii) Sculpture - school of Mathura & Gandhara influenced from Roman sculpture.

INDIAN CULTURE WAS ALSO INFLUENCED BY OTHER CULTURE :-

(i) Medical system of Homeopathy it learnt from outside

(ii) Theatre - curtain is called yavanika - a greek word.

iii) ~~Many~~ Ashokan polished pillars were inspired from Arachimid pillars

India has currently soft power across the world due to these rich traditions.

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

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

Quit India movement is said as the 'war of manuever' where there was direct confrontation with the British

QIM cut across class divide :-

(i) Participation of capitalists
- provided the shelter to leaders
- vehicles to carry messages
- financial support.

ii) Workers strike in the Mumbai :- after Royal Indian Navy incident

iii) No violence between tenants & landlords.
- Landlords did not evict tenants
- tenants didnot destroy rent records

iv) No communal clashes as Gandhiji made harmony.

v) Role of middle class
- intellectuals & in carrying out propaganda, as R. M Lohia

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WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP]:-

(i) Underground workers
- Sucheta Kriplani
- Usha Mehta - run underground radio.
- Sarojini Naidu - carried out the propaganda.
- Aruna Asaf Ali :- hoisted the flag & headed INC met.

ii) Mass participation - gave up purdah "domestication of national movement"

iii) Women were arrested & sent to jail.

Limitation of women role
- Mostly elite class women.
- INC wanted one women as 'law breaker' (not 'law maker') (Sumit Bose)
  - Traditional society

Women have inspired an entire generation and their role is recognised in constitution - special rights under Art 15, 16.

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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

Post independent India had started from carrying rocket on bicycle to landing on the moon through Chandrayaan-3.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

(i) Space technology
↳ inter-planetary mission as MOM, Chandrayaan.
↳ robust launch vehicle as PSLV, GSLV.

(ii) Defense sector
↳ ICBM like Prithvi
↳ Integrated guided Missile development program - Agni, Akash etc

iii) biotechnology
↳ India developed DMH-11 Mustard.
↳ largest vaccine manufacturer in the world.

iv) Nanotechnology
↳ 25% of the professionals are from

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India (FICCI)

PATH OF MODERNITY :-

(i) Capitalising the industrial revolution 4.0 → automobile sector
↳ largest mobile manufacturer.

ii) Human resources → leading scientists
↳ largest software exporter & diaspora.

iii) Food security through green revolution & white revolution.

iv) Robust defence sector - Fire power Index - Indian army is fourth strongest.

v) 10% of IPR are filed in India (WIPO)

vi) Scientific temper developing (OPSP)

vii) International scientific cooperation & soft power - (S9) Samudrayaan.

Limitations have to be removed through doubling research investment to 2% of GDP and to give autonomy to institutions

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

Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Currently National water river inter-linking project to connect the 37 rivers was unveiled. Ken-Betwa project is going on in M.P.

Benefits of the river interlinking:-

(i) Increase in irrigation coverage
↳ now only 48% of area is irrigated

(ii) Efficient resource utilisation
↳ Eg Ken-betwa linkage

iii) Rising water scarcity
↳ by 2030, 33% people will face water shortage.

iv) A national consensus on linkage.

v) Vast possibility in Deccan drainage

vi) Promote inland waterway
↳ maintaining regular flow of water

vii) Maintaining ecological flow of water.

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HOWEVER ISSUES :-

(i) Threat to biodiversity.
↳ (Eg) Pairing tigers reserve threatens

(ii) Not feasible in all rivers
↳ Deccan topography make digging difficult.

(iii) Disasters — floods will rise as against topography.

(iv) Federal disputes will rise

(v) Capital intensive → (Rs) 44,600 crore for Ken-Betwa project

(vi) Climate change - River regime will change substantially

Way forward
- Promote precise irrigation
- A national water law (Mihir Sen committee)
- Watershed management

→ NITI has suggested to bring federal consensus on river interlink.

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5. कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Economic survey has warned against the 'coal imperialism' by the western world. It means that our coal ~~sto~~ phasing out should not be in western pressure.

Shift to Renewable energy is needed
- climate change - to contain temperature below 1.5°C
- Panchamrut - carbon neutrality by 2070.
- job creation in solar energy etc.

TRANSITION CAN IMPACT HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IN COAL STATES :

i) Unemployment
- 3.6 million are employed in the coal mining.

ii) Revenue to states will decrease
- decreased spending on social infrastructure.

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iii) District mineral fund under DMFKKKY will decline → 74,830 Cr.

iv) Local entrepreneurship will decrease

v) & Industries like iron and steel (TISCO) will move away - less revenue.

vi) Lastly electricity in states - thermal electricity is 25% cheaper

HOWEVER FOLLOWING SOLUTIONS CAN HELP

(i) Reskilling workforce for use in Renewable. Eg solar mamas.

(ii) Special financial package to such states (finance commission)

iii) Use of advanced technology to reduce coal pollution.

Eg coal washing etc.

Budget tents committee has recommended to rely on domestic coal.

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

→ Soil is a living entity which originate, grow and respond to external stimuli like rain, temperature.

Soil depend on
- Parent material like rocks
- Temperature
- Rainfall
- Agent of weathering
- Vegetation

TEMPERATURE DETERMINE SOIL PROPERTY AS

(i) Weathering of rocks
↳ Eg diurnal temperature variation in desert weather rocks

(ii) Amount of organic material
↳ Eg Extreme low temperature reduce bacterial activity → humus accumulate & soil is acidic (Eg Boreal forest)

iii) Very high temperature also reduce bacterial activity

iv) High temperature created black soil of Deccan

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PERCIPITATION DETERMINE SOIL PROPERTIES AS

(i) Needed for chemical reaction
↳ water facilitate chemical reaction in soil.

(ii) Agent of weathering
↳ Eg | Karst | topography weather entire ground.

iii) High percipitation → leaching of the silica
↳ Eg Laterite soil.

iv) Soil erosion due to water → to wash away top nutrient rich soil.

v) Kankar formation - when calcium is leached to lower levels.

vi) Less rain → poor organic material
↳ Eg desert soil.

challenges
- → Soil degradation (33% land)
- Salinisation. (Rajasthan)
- Excessive irrigation (Haryana)
- Aridification

Soil Health Card need to be fast tracked to improve soil health.

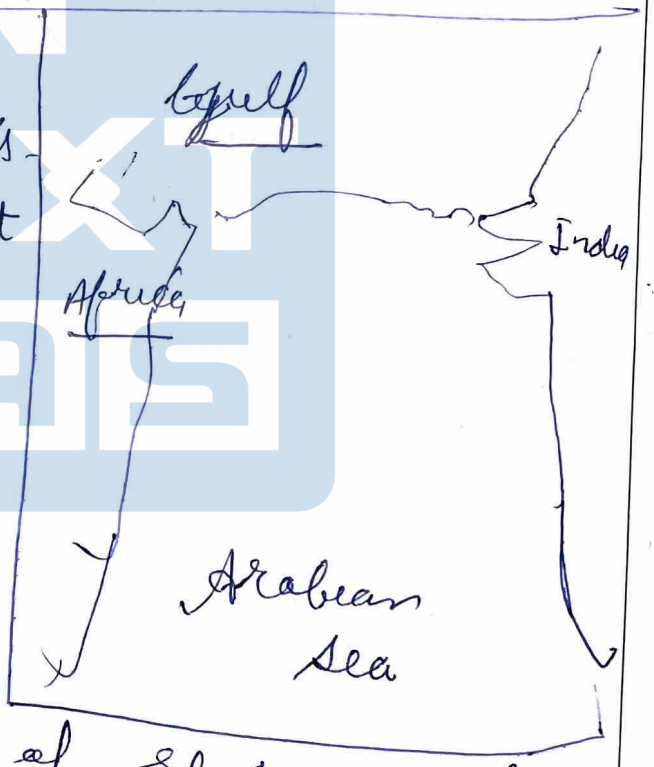
7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

Tropical cyclones are low pressure areas surrounded by very high pressure areas. Their diameter is 250 km & speed at 60 km/h.

SEVERE CYCLONES BECOMING REGULAR IN ARABIAN SEA

(i) Climate change
↳ increasing vaporisation rate due to heat
↳ supply vapor for energy of cyclones
↳ eg Vayu cyclone



(ii) Changing pattern of El-Nino & La-Nino.
↳ El-Nino increases temperature of Arabian sea. eg Tauktae cyclone

iii) Positive Indian Ocean dipole - intensify the low pressure

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situation over Arabian sea.
↳ Eg: Cyclone Visarga

iv) Changing river regimes due to climate change
↳ reduced river water addition to sea further increases temperature

v) Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) in Indian Ocean region
↳ Eg: Cyclone Tikka

vi) Rebounding cyclones - sometime cyclones originating from bay of bengal enter into Arabian sea. Eg: [illegible]

Disasters caused
- Destruction in Gujrat
- Damage to critical infrastructures as electricity grids.
- Loss of Mangroves & coral reefs.

Way forward
- Integrated coastal zone management
- Create bio-barriers such as mangroves
- Climate change mitigation such as carbon sequestration

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8. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम शेष भारत की तुलना में दक्षिणी राज्यों को विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाइयाँ मान सकते हैं? अपने दृष्टिकोण के औचित्य को सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

In the context of cultural diversity in India, can we consider Southern states as distinct cultural units in comparison to the rest of India? Substantiate your view. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India is a diverse country. North India and South India have cultural distinction as well as integration through the ages.

SOUTH INDIA IS A DISTINCT CULTURAL UNIT BECAUSE:

(i) Language
↳ Dravidian is a separate family of language vs Aryan.

ii) Race
↳ South Indian are said as the indigenous to India while North Indian are Aryans from Central Asia.

iii) Music → Carnatic system vs Hindustani style

iv) Cuisine - Idli, Dosa vs Roti, etc

v) Dressing style → Lungi vs Payama

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v) Architecture → Nagara style → Sun temple of Konark

Dravida style → Eg Mahabalipuram temple

HOWEVER BOTH PARTS ARE INTEGRATED:

(i) Mythology → Eg Ramayan & Mahabharata

ii) Value system → Eg Vasudhaiva kutumbkam

iii) Historically

↳ Eg Indian National movement → Rajaji
→ Gandhiji

iv) Festivals → Onam
→ Pongal
→ Vaishakhi
} same occasion on harvests

v) Cinema & sports

vi) Constitution → Single citizenship & All India Services.

To maintain the unity in diversity values of Sarva Dharma Sambhav be propagated

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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.

India has [17.1] of global population at 140 billion. India has 22% BPL (Tendulkar line) and 21% multi dimensional poor

VICIOUS CYCLE of POVERTY – POPULATION



POVERTY RESTRICT INDIVIDUAL'S ABILITY:

(i) Increases tendency to increase 'earning hands'

(ii) Reduced access to contraceptives
↳ Eg 40% women use contraceptive in poor families.

(iii) Increase child marriage to avoid dowry → increase population

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iv) Higher illiteracy due to drop out
↳ lack of awareness about family planning.

v) Poor social mobility & rights awareness.

vi) High MMR (98) due to malnutrition
↳ increase tendency to produce more children

POPULATION GROWTH RESTRAIN RESOURCE

i) Less to spend on health, energy eli
↳ per capita energy consumption is 10% of USA.

ii) Poor human resources - cannot leverage demographic dividend.

iii) Immigration to urban areas → 30% urban population in slums.

iv) Tax base is weak as less income

v) 2L crore on food subsidy. (12% of GDP)

Rangarajan committee recommended to include food, shelter in poverty line & to take ₹ poverty as deprivation.

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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.

Taxila and Nalanda were the ancient universities which attracted the best talent from across the world like Huein Tsang etc.

Recent push for internationalisation
- UGC guidelines to allow foreign institutions
- Nat. education policy - foreign student affairs
- IITs in branches in West Asia.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY :-

(i) Bring modern values
- values of rights, liberty etc.

(ii) Promote value of "vocationalisation over degree"

(iii) Move education from rot learning to the critical thinking.

(iv) Increase competition with indigenous educational institutions.

(v) Promote "Learn in India" &

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attract back the Indian doctors.

vi) Build soft power as attract the foreign students ('Study in India')

FOSTER CULTURAL EXCHANGE

- Synthesis of values - Eg individual-ism with the communitarianism
- combine employment oriented edn. with value based education.
- Indian courses like Indology will be fostered
- Culture of foreign centres in IIT branches abroad will be inculcated
- Views on modern challenges as AI, space governance will be exchanged

Challenges:
- Commercialisation of education
- Well attract best Indian teachers → well not serve in Indian public institutions

Kasturi - Rangan committee has said internationalisation with caution if needed

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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 sculpture school developed in post Mauryan period ( ) B.C). They were influenced by the Greek and Roman schools of art.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GANDHARA AND MATHURA ART

Theme	Gandhara	Mathura
King / patron	Kushanas	Kushanas
Influence	Roman & greek	Roman & Greek
Raw material	mud stucco and blue sandstone	Spotted red sandstone
Religion	Buddhist only	Buddhist, Hindu, Jain.
Shape of buddha	• Meditation • Various mudras	• Smiling • Sitting in

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• Curly hair • Thin cloths • Tight modelling. • Halo behind head - small • Protuberance → signify omniscience	Padmasana • Muscular body • Halo behind head is large • Protuberance signify omniscience

THEY CONSIDERABLY INFLUENCED AMRAVATI SCHOOL -

(i) Choice of themes - buddhist themes

(ii) Buddha's Asanas
↳ or in sculptures like Bhoomi - Sparsha mudra.

(iii) Raw material - soft stand-stone - white in color was used as easy to sculpt.

iv) Flow of artists - from North to South influenced local style.

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HOWEVER AMRAVATI HAS DISTINCTIVENESS

(i) Form → Story-telling from the Jataka stories.

ii) Theme → instead of individual Buddha as in Mathura & Gandhara, many characters are shown

iii) Choice of raw material - influenced from locally available material.

iv) Local artisans brought the local influence.

v) Patrons - Satvahanas

Mackenzie excavated the Amravati stupas and sculptures. Now govt is preserving them in Museum.

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

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

Industrial revolution in England started in 18th century with the advent of the steam engines, power mills etc. This created ripple effect in the industrial, social and economic sphere.

INDUSRIAL REVOLUTION TRANSFORMED THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPE

(i) Mass production
↳ cheap availability to consumer
↳ high demand.

(ii) Rise of new class
↳ ~~middle~~ bourgeoise class substituted the feudal lords.

(iii) Migration increased
↳ people displaced from cottage industries to modern factories

(iv) Increased colonial exploitation
↳ Eg merchantile capitalism → one way free trade
↳ soo import of raw material

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v) Development of infrastructure
↳ Eg London ports

vi) Financial institutions → Central bank of England.

SOCIAL IMPACTS :-

(i) Poor working conditions in factories
↳ 'alienation' of workers.

(ii) Broken & stressed family relations due to harsh working conditions.

iii) Increased child labor
↳ 'nimble' fingers in textile industry

iv) Overpolluted cities
↳ cities like London were filthy

(*) However [positive] impacts as well :-

(a) Rising education levels to increase employability.

(b) Greater freedom to people
↳ capitalism is 'contract' based over feudalism.

(c) Rise of entrepreneurs to take the advantage of industrial revolution

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[CULTURAL IMPACTS]:

(i) Justifying colonialism to secure raw material

↳ Eg Kipling's white men's burden

(ii) Commodification and rising consumerism

(iii) Rising individualism over communitarian ties.

iv) Philosophers like Hobbes called for absolute state to protect bourgeoise state

[POSITIVE ASPECTS] IN CULTURE

(i) Rise of worker's solidarity - trade unionism

(ii) Culture of 'protestant ethics' where professionalism was emphasised over religious rituals.

iii) Marxism gave clarion to ensure equality in society

English industrial revolution was fuelled by India as [50] % of British exports were from India.

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13. उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्त्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उद्भव को कैसे प्रभावित किया?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness?

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

19th century can be said as the century of 'Indian renaissance' when the struggle against 'medievalism' and colonial mastered created a new consciousness

SOCIAL REFORM AND IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLES AGAINST TRADITIONAL ELEMENTS AND COLONIAL CULTURE LED TO

(i) Distinct cultural identity :

(ii) Rise of new self-confidence
↳ rediscovery of Indian past by Arya Samaj

(ii) Resisted the submergence of culture in colonial identity
↳ Eg Akali Dal resisted conversions

iii) Modernisation of the traditions
↳ Eg Syed Ahmed gave Islam a scientific interpretation

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iv) Internalised the ideas of equality, liberty
↳ Vidyasagar's modern education to girls.

(v) Emphasis on the indigenous institutions, medicine etc
↳ Vernacular education over English.

vi) Boosted national identity
↳ Abolition of untouchability - agenda → brought Dalits in national movement.

(2) BROUGHT NATIONAL CONSCIOUSNESS :-

(i) Cultural nationalism
↳ Aurbindo said that India has been nation since ages.

(ii) Countered myth of "white man's burden"
↳ Ideology was countered by drain of wealth theory.

iii) Focus on the traditions for swaraj
↳ Ganpati festival by Tilak.

iv) Create a common program to mobilise people around.

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v) Domestication of the national movement
↳ eg women courted mass arrests.

vi) Adoption of paintings of Rabindranath Tagore broke victorian domination.

Limitations
- opposition of untouchability abolition by Sanatan Dharam Sabha
- no focus on issues of peasants etc.
- Khadi was not adopted as costly
- India was nation in making

Strategy adopted by leaders
- mobilisation through Home rule movement etc
- Propogation of indigenous education eg Kashi Vidyapeeth
- Grassroot organisation of INC

Indian national movement adopted strategy of manuvre to break ideological domination and strategy of confrontation to attack police state.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Temperature inversion is the phenomenon of rise in temperature with the increasing height from the surface. It is reversal of lapse rate.

AFFECT OF INVERSION ON ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS :-

(i) Promote weather stability
↳ In plain areas when after long cool night without clouds the surface temperature is lower than the air above.
↳ During night the surface has radiated off the heat
↳ When sun rises the temperature of surface again start rising

(ii) Inversion is normal in the polar areas
↳ Ice will radiate off heat
↳ Inversion happen throughout

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the year

IMPLICATION FOR LOCAL WEATHER CONDITIONS:-

(i) Air drainage

↳ During night the air on mount. air is cold

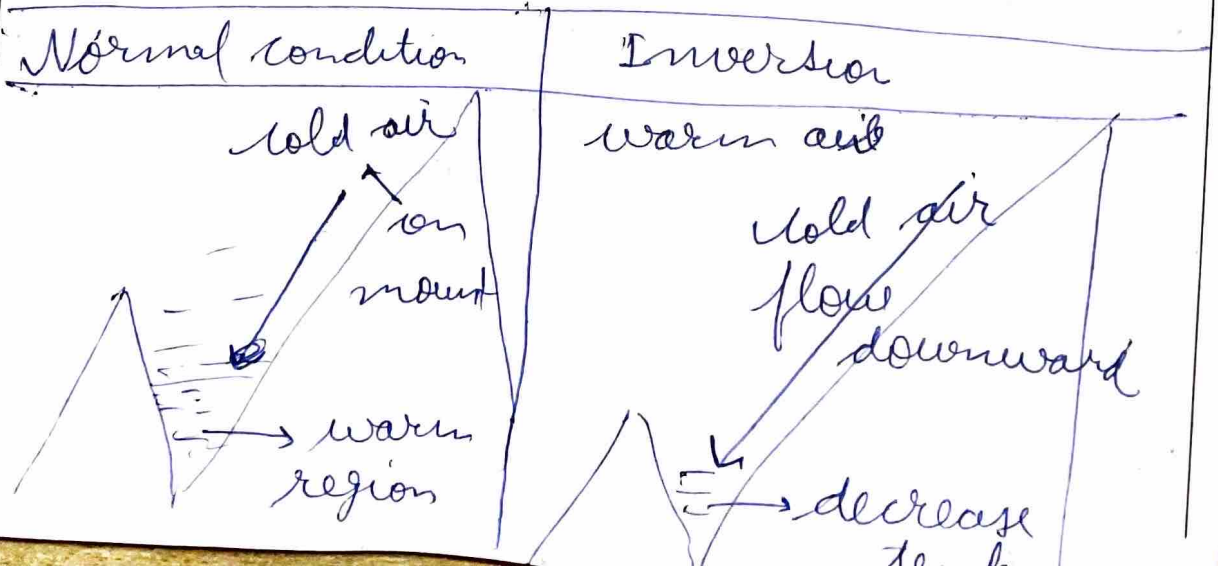
↳ cold air almost behave like a the water.

↳ cold air flows down-slope in the valley → leading to reduced surface temperature (Fig 1)

IMPLICATIONS

(i) It avoid the crops from extreme cold air.

(ii) Keep the local weather moderate



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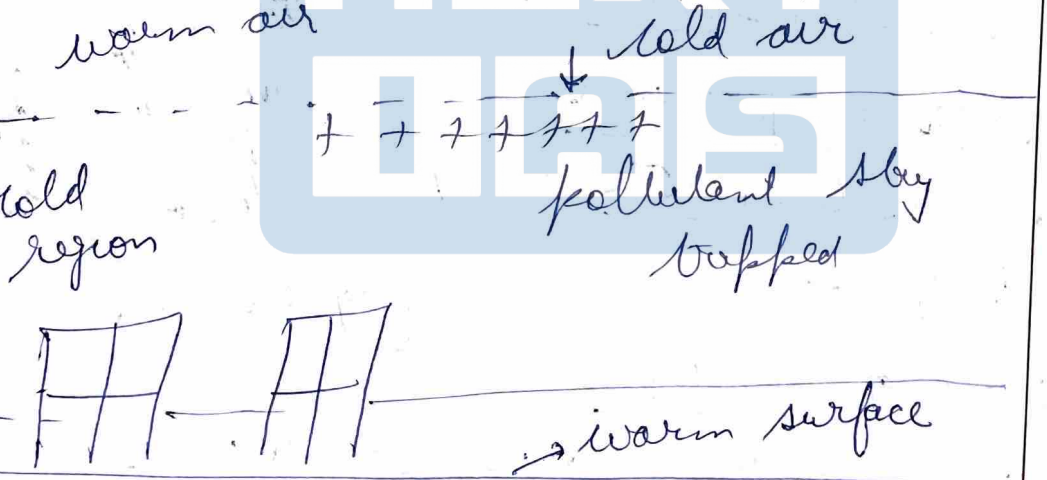
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IMPLICATION FOR AIR POLLUTION LEVELS

(i) It traps the pollutants beneath the layer separating the cold and warm regions

(ii) It spreads the pollutants in that layer (fig 2)

iii) ~~Sono~~ Smog :- Temperature inversion creates fog due to lower temperature which mix up with pollutants to create smog. (P



Temperature inversion protect crops & add to stability of local weather

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

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

GSI survey show that India's 0.15 % area is under mangrove cover. 1000 forest survey indicate a rise of 0.34 % in the mangroves.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANGROVES

(i) Tropical climate
↳ High humidity and rainfall (>200 cms)

(ii) High temperature
↳ more than 30°C throughout year.

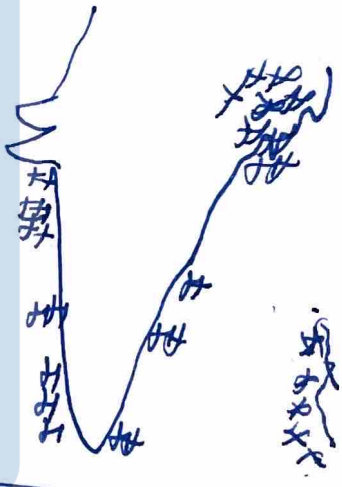


Fig Mangrove cover

iii) Long coastline
↳ mangrove need brackish water
↳ Provide substrate to grow.

~~iv) River~~

iv) River deltas
↳ Deltas of Sunderban - largest in the world

v) Soil composition - contain essential

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nutrients to grow.

iv) Tropical islands
↳ Andaman and Nicobar - various varieties of mangrove.

CLIMATE CHANGE POSE A THREAT TO MANROVES

(i) Rising intensity of storms
↳ eg) cyclone [Amphan] in bay of bengal

(ii) Destruction of coral reefs
↳ which act as barrier to storm surges

iii) Rising sea level (2 mm per year)
↳ water is getting salnie beyond tolerance.

iv) Melting glaciers (33% by 2030)
↳ change river regime → dilute water

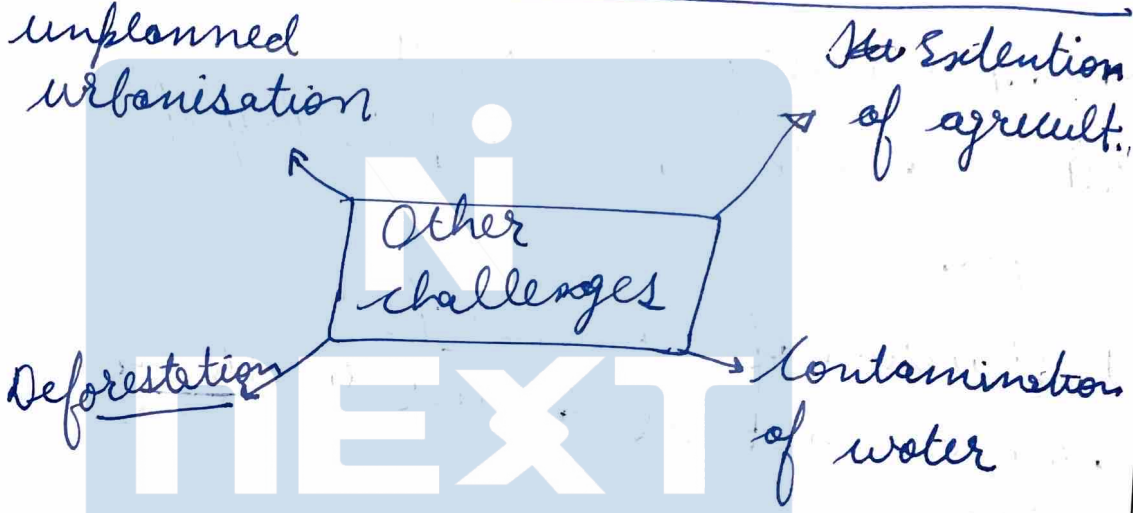
v) Rising temp (0.8°C from 1800)
↳ effect mangrove's growth due to maritime heat wave

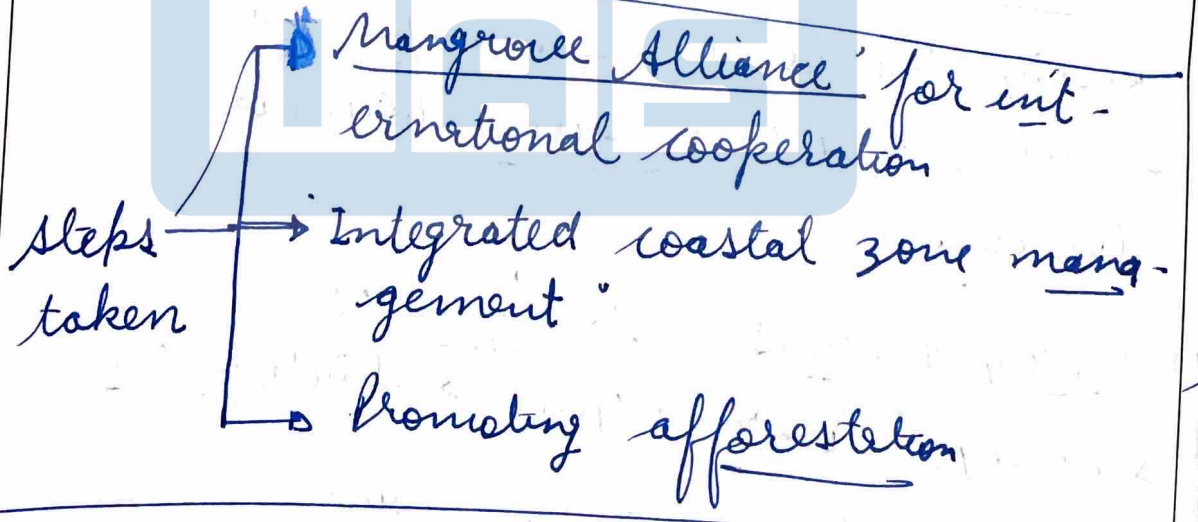
vi) Rising diseases
↳ declining health of plants

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vii) Invasive alien species are growing
↳ threaten local biodiversity. Eg in Brazilian coasts.

viii) Heavy sedimentation due to floods
↳ Eg Kolkata mangrove facing issues





To contain climate change mangrove are crucial as their sequestration capacity is very high

(i)
(ii)

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is the leading producer of sugar and consumer of sugar. The production is increasing due to FRP by to sugarcane by state govt

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS IMPACTING LOCATION

(i) Hot and humid weather
↳ suitable for sugarcane production

ii) Tropical location & soil of Maharashtra
↳ higher sucrose content - Sugar industry



iii) Alluvial soil - suitable for sugarcane
↳ Uttar Pradesh

iv) Plain areas - suitable connectivity to the mills. (Eg) Coimbatore

ECONOMIC FACTORS:

(i) MSP / FRP policy - high FRP can increase input cost.

(ii) Cooperative mills - support to the

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cooperatives by govt
↳ Maharashtra

iii) Latest technology → efficient sugar plants

iv) Input availability
↳ sugarcane is weight losing crop → closer location

v) Labour availability
↳ UP has cheap labor

vi) Connectivity → Maharashtra ports for the export.

vii) Govt policies
↳ Minimum export price etc.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROWTH OF INDUSTRY IN INDIA :-

(i) Employment intensive
↳ haulage, processing, logistic chains

ii) Contribute to export
↳ Industry is to export competitive

iii) Ethanol production
↳ goal of 20% ethanol in petrol.

iv) Byproducts usage (co-generation)
↳ molasses, to burnt to produce

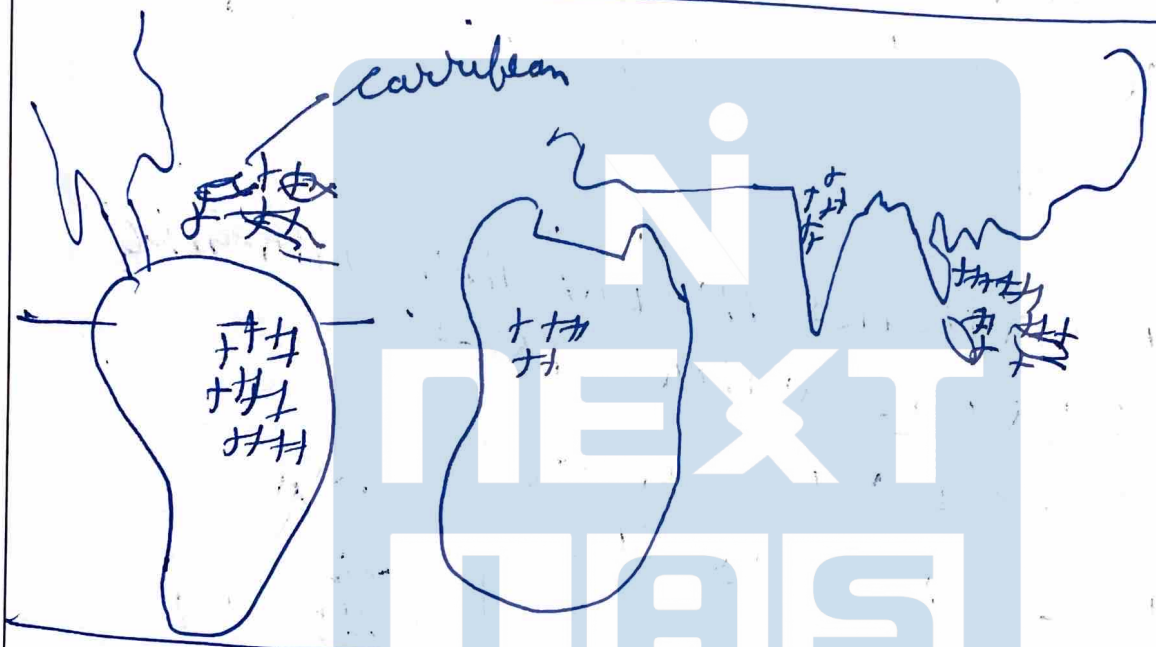
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the electricity

v) Major food processing industry
↳ one of the fastest growing

CONTRIBUTION TO GLOBAL INDUSTRIAL GROWTH



Sugar industry growth

(i) Brazil - leading sugar producer

(ii) Carribeans - traditionally has large sugarcane plantations

iii) South - East Asia
↳ produce sugar from beets.

Rangarajan committee has recommended to phase out FRP & to invest in modernisation

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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

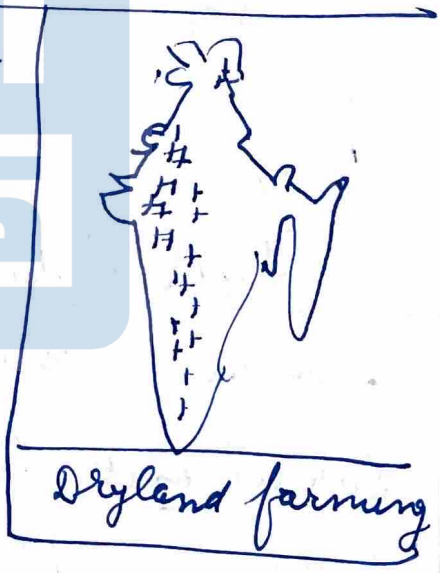
What are the key strategies used in dryland farming to overcome water scarcity and maximize agricultural productivity in arid and semi-arid regions? Also, discuss the need to promote dryland farming in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

d Agriculture ministry data shows that 48% of land is under irrigation. NITI has said doubling farmer income will need d investing in rainfed farming.

KEY STRATEGIES IN DRYLAND FARMING TO OVERCOME WATER STRESS

(i) Mulching → to cover the top soil to reduce the water loss

ii) Zero tillage → crop is grown as d a natural vegetation without the tillage


Dryland farming

iii) Zero budget natural farming
↳ aligning the crops to local climate, mulching etc.

iv) Water harvesting
↳ Eg Bawri system of Rajasthan

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v) Artificial recharge
↳ Eg in the Kutch region.

vi) ~~Eg~~ Precise irrigation
↳ Sprinkler system / drip irrigation

vii) Kakatiya mission - to revive the traditional structure in Andhra Pradesh

NEED TO PROMOTE DRYLAND FARMING :-

(i) Inclusive agricultural growth
↳ small resource lean farmers (50% farmers)

(ii) Increasing resilience to climate change
↳ monsoon rain has declined by 2 ~~cm~~ cm.

iii) Can act as agents to tackle the climate change
↳ Eg no methane emission of rice etc.

iv) Grow crops with increasing demand
↳ Eg millet, pulse to remove hidden hunger.

v) Practice the mixed farming
↳ utilise the cattle, poultry etc.

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vi) To check land degradation

↳ Bonn challenge has commitment to ensure land degradation neutrality

vii) To double farmer's income (Ashok Dalwai committee)

&

Steps
- Mechanisation
- PM-AASHA procure pulses etc.
- National mission on oilseed
- PM Krishi Sinchai Yojana - drip irrigation

Limitations
- Poor millet procurement
- 33% land degraded
- Poor credit delivery
- Slow pace of the irrigation projects

NITI Agenda has suggested to constitute separate fund for millets & add 3 mhs under precise irrigation

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

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. (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

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During independence movement the women movements led by Sarojini Naidu, Ramabai Ranade were integral to INM. After independence they have become stronger.

CONTEMPORARY WOMEN MOVEMENTS HAS ENCOMPASSED DIVERSE APPROACHES :-

(i) Use of modern methods
↳ Eg literature, cinema etc.

(ii) India specific demands are raised.
↳ Eg feminisation of poverty etc.

(iii) cooperation as well as agenda against govt & political parties
↳ Eg Nirbhaya case got support

(iv) Grassroot movements
↳ Eg chipko andolan focused on women & nature relation

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v) Leadership from diverse backgrounds
↳ Eg Gaura devi, Arundahti Roy, Medha Patkar.

vi) Diverse agenda
↳ Eg alcohol prohibition (Anti arrack movement in Andhra Pradesh.

vii) Section specific movements
↳ Eg Muslim women against triple talak

viii) Agenda specific movements
↳ Eg Saheli for violence issues

UNIQUE CONTRIBUTION

(i) Raised issues after commissioning of 'toward equality' report
↳ female foeticide act.

ii) After Mathura custodial rape & the Rajasthan Sati
↳ strict laws like Domestic violence act

iii) Raise women consciousness
↳ Eg In collaboration with NCW - right awareness drives.

iv) Capacity building of women sarpanches

v) International NGO cooperation

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vi) Raised issues of inflation, alcoholism & displacement

↳ Eg Narmada Bachao Andolan

CHALLENGES TO CONTEMPORARY MOVEMENTS:

(i) Fragmented on lines of → caste
→ religion etc
↳ Eg Dalit mahila Sangathan.

(ii) Not independent in nature
↳ Eg integral part of environment movement etc.

iii) Sporadic and fire-fighting in nature

iv) Not able to influence political agenda
↳ Eg no party bring 108th bill in manifesto

v) Not localised and not connected to each other.

vi) Sometime influenced by foreign donors.

To ensure the Sabka, Saath, Sabka vikas women part has to be increased. It can increase GDP by 27%.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Modernisation is the social progress which give place from parochial identities to universal identities and profession etc are not birth based but choice based.

Modernisation sources
- colonial rule - modern judiciary laws etc
- Education - value of equality
- Human reasoning
- Globalisation - flow of ideas

MODERNISATION FORCES FASTENED EVIL ERADICATION

(i) Modern values / ideas
- (e.g. liberty, equality, dignity against untouchability etc.

ii) Urbanisation → focus is on class over caste, greater economic cooperation

iii) Migration to foreign countries →

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exposed to modern lifestyle - Eg start-ups

iv) Modern education

↳ reduced child marriage to 33%

(v) Globalisation

- greater choices of work to female as in IT
- Expression of oneself - Eg homosexuality etc
- Cinema - express futuristic ideas

vi) Ban on manual scavenging etc

HOWEVER IT THREATENED CULTURAL VALUE

(i) Homogenisation → indigenous music, food, cloth is submerged under foreign culture

ii) Cultural imperialism → values like individualism are substituting the communitarianism (joint family).

iii) Thin social connectedness

iv) Indigenous Ayurveda substituted by Allopathy system.

v) Reducing liking of hindustani music → pop music.

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vi) New type of families - single parent, live in over customary families.

vii) Secularisation - role of religion is reducing → rising alienation in society

HOWEVER IT HAS STRENTHENED THE LOCAL CULTURE :-

(i) Glocalisation → (Eg) Paneer tikka McD.

(ii) Revival of AYUSH, & Yoga etc

iii) Indi-fied music, foreign movies dubbed in Hindi

iv) Rising religious consciousness - (Eg)
└ (Eg) ISKCON temples etc

v) Marketing of traditional handicraft
└ (Eg) Chikankari.

or)

New ways
- Celebrating tribal festival but with modern music
- Pooja done online
- Commercialising ~~to~~ Haldiram

To desi Indian flavor distinct Indian food is reviving old culture through Yoga day, AYUSH ministry

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?

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? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

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Regionalism is an ideology which emphasis political loyalty of an individual over a region instead of the nation. Eg is ⇒ Khalistan movement.

RELATION B/W REGIONAL DISPARITY AND REGIONALISM

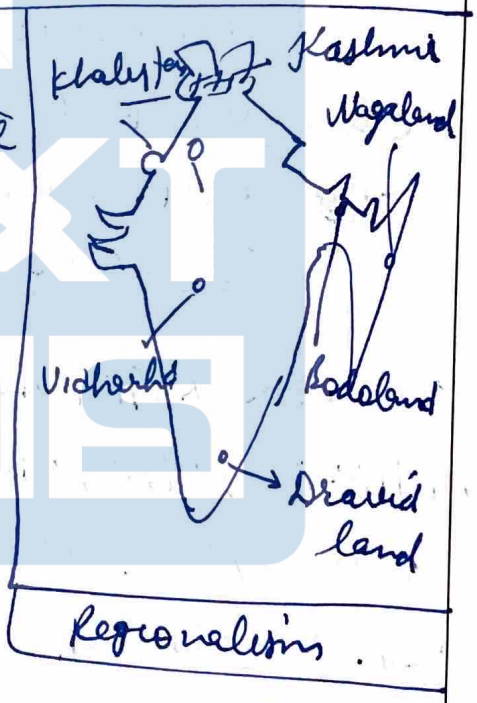
(i) Feel sense of injustice
↳ Eg Vidharbha - separate state.

ii) Not getting sufficient growth
↳ Eg Jharkhand

iii) Discrimination with the Bodos in terms of the language, immigration led cultural threat → bodoland demand

iv) Prosperity of Green revolution
↳ Demand for Khalistan.

(v) Gorkhas want Gorkhaland - as due to perceived discrimination in employment opportunity etc



Regionalism.

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Candidates m
write on this m

REGIONALISM IS ANTAGONISTIC TO IDEA OF NATIONALISM IN FOLLOWING WAYS

(i) Promote subregionalism
↳ Eg Dravidian movement against the nation.

(ii) Secessionist tendencies
↳ Eg Khalistani movement

(iii) Promote 'son of soil' syndrome
↳ Eg anti-immigration sentiment in Maharashtra

(iv) Chauvinist tendencies
↳ Eg anti-Hindi sentiments in Karnataka.

HOWEVER REGIONALISM IS NOT ALWAYS AGAINST NATIONALISM AS:-

(i) Strengthen the regional solidarity
↳ Eg tribals in Chattisgarh

(ii) Promote competition for national growth
↳ Eg to attract FDI.

(iii) Strengthen cooperative federalism & competitive federalism
↳ Eg GST council.

(iv) Gives a sense of identity in the

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alienated world

(v) Build up a consociational democracy
↳ West Bengal impacted the foreign policy with Bangladesh.

INDIA'S STRATEGY TO HANDLE THE REGIONALISM.

(i) No negotiation if armed conflict
(ii) No compromise with territorial integrity → (Ex) Greater Nagalim
iii) Creation of new states if genuine aspirations.

Steps taken
- National integration council
- Inter state council
- Ek Bharat, Shreshta Bharat
- Special category states
- Financial grants, Art 371 A.

India has handled regionalism well. Sarkaria commission suggests to map economic demands & fulfill them. Also decentralisation under ~~Act~~ PRI are needed.