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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : SHIVAM

Roll No. : PTTP221000

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 15/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 5 **Code : TC075**

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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 1 **Invigilator's Sign. :** .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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

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.

Candidates must write on this side

Trade routes has been a medium of cultural exchange between India and rest of the world since ancient times.

① During Harappan civilisation
eg) Trade with Mesopotamia etc.
Similarities in cultural depic-tions found on seals on sites of both civilisations

② Northern Silk Routes
eg) Influence of Greeko-Roman sculptures on Gandhara art

③ Trade with Roman Empire of Chola, Chera etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

eg) Use of Gold, Silver as currency.

④ Dissemination of Buddhism in South-East Asia.

⑤ Agricultural practices from Iran

eg) Irrigation using wells and draught power

later in medieval times the advent of Islam in India also from northern silk routes shaped the cultural landscape

eg) - Sufism, Islamic introduction etc.

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.

Candidates must write on this marg

Quit India movement was the Indian response to the British policies during 2nd world war.

It was a people's movement cutting across class divides

→ ① Participations of capitalists and workers both

② Participation from all castes, religion, etc.

But it was women's leadership that left mark :-

① Aruna Asaf Ali started movement

Candidates must not write on this margin

from Mumbai when all prominent leaders were assested.

② Women performed Individual Satyagrahas
eg) Sarojini Naidu.

③ Women led processions, picketing of shops etc.

④ Women provided leadership to movement.

⑤ Movement was taken to hinterlands by women
eg) Tribal and Rural areas

later, Indian constitution gave equal rights to all citizens and prohibited & gender discrimination providing for Gender Justice.

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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

Science and Technology has been promoted by government in all spheres of life post-independence.

eg) J.L. Nehru :- Dams are the temples of Independent India.

Scientific development leading to modernity

① Established Heavy Industries and institutions like IITs, IIMs etc. ⇒ leading to Research and Development

② Agriculture : Green Revolution and introduction of scientific methods. ⇒ solved food security

eg) HYV seeds from Mexico etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Space technology :- Recent success of Chandrayaan 3 of ISRO

④ Information Technology :- India have biggest pool of skilled workers boosting Growth.

⑤ Infrastructure development
eg ⇒ laggest rail network.

Limitations of scientific development

① Manufacturing still lagging in India
⇒ Jobless Growth

② NITI Aayog : 14.96% Indians are still multidimensionally poor.

③ 43% labour force in agriculture contributing only 17% to GDP

④ Gender Injustice, caste based discrimination, religious violence

Thus, Scientific development should usher sustainable and Inclusive growth for "New India"

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

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

Interlinking rivers refers to linking of the flow of rivers through canals (man-made).

Feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve water stress

① Connecting hitherto water-deficit regions
- eg Bundelkhand through Ken - Betwa interlinking

② Transferring excess water to deficit watershed region
- eg Perennial rivers of north to South India.

③ Irrigation Infrastructure and food-security.

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Limitations of Interlinking

① Submergence of land while inter-linking.

② Problem of flooding of critical habitat

eg: Ken-Betwa link → flooding of Panna National Park.

③ Negative effect on biodiversity of rivers.

④ Costly and long gestation period of projects.

⑤ Interlinking in peninsular rocky terrain difficult.

Thus, interlinking of rivers alone cannot be panacea of water scarcity, traditional systems of irrigations like Tanks etc should be promoted for water security.

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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

India has emerged as 4th largest producer of Renewable Energy in world..

Shift from coal to renewable energy have led to impact on human development of coal bearing states :-

① loss of Employment :- coal mining is labour intensive and provided employment to locals in coal-bearing states.

② Distress Migration of unemployed people for jobs.

③ Coal mining : unorganised and informal ⇒ women employment

Candidates must not write on this margin

also impacted.

④ Loss of revenue of state government ⇒ less expenditure on welfare.

③ Loss of investment perpetuating vicious cycle of poverty.

These risks can be mitigated by:

① Skilling of miners through Gramin Kaushal Yojana etc.

② Development of SHGs for women employment.

③ Compensation to states for some times for loss of revenue.

④ Promoting manufacturing activity to absorb labour force and bring investments.

Though Renewable energy is essential for sustainable development the unintended consequences should be mitigated for human development

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

Properties of soil like; nutrients, micro nutrients, porosity, humus content etc. gets affected by temperature and precipitation both.

Effect of temperature

① Loss of moisture during high temperature.

② Black soil develops cracks during high temperature

③ Increased salinity, alkanility etc.

④ loss of micro-organisms due to heat.

Effect of Precipitation

① High Precipitation leading to

Candidates must not write on this margin

Leaching of nutrients.

eg) Red soil : leached aluminium, iron left

② lack of precipitation → less of humus, micro-organisms etc.

③ Increased rate of decay of organic matter ⇒ more fertile soil

Though, temperature and precipitation have limited impact, other factors also :-

① Source rock of soil

eg) soil from igneous rocks more mineral rich.

② Method of formation

eg) Alluvial soil : very fertile.

③ Use of fertilisers, pesticides etc. reduces soil fertility.

Practices like, Mulching, Organic - farming etc. should be promoted to improve soil health.

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

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

Cyclones are the atmospheric circulation of fast moving winds around a zone of low pressure.

More than 60% of cyclone generation used to happen in Bay of Bengal, but in recent times many cyclones (severe and intense) generating in Arabian Sea, because :-

① Global Warming ⇒ Increased Sub-surface temperature of Arabian sea leading to more cyclones.

- cyclones during october month

② Landlocked nature of Arabian Sea : Poorest mixing of cold

Candidates must not write on this margin

waters from open seas.

③ Monsoon winds providing moisture and intensification of cyclones.
eg: South-West monsoon taking cyclones inland.

④ Heating of Arabian Peninsula and sea breeze etc. reinforcing heating of Arabian Sea.

India having large coastline, cyclones pose a threat to people and infrastructure thus mitigation efforts are required to minimise such threats.

Candidates must write on this mar

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 mosaic of different cultures which influence each other and at the same time maintain their distinct identity also.

Southern states as distinct cultural units

① Different language
eg Tamil, Malyalam, Kannada etc.

② Celebration of different festivals
eg Onam, Pongal etc.

③ Different classical dances
eg Bharatnatyam, Mohiniattam etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Regional identities

eg: Dravidian, Kannadigas etc.

But, there are still **Unifying factors**

① 3 language formula for language in NEP-2020

② Festivals through different names at same time

eg: Makar Sankranti (Marathi), Onam (South).

③ Institutions like Castes and religious identities.

④ Political unification through Single Constitution.

Thus, Unity in midst of differences Indian society is the best example of **Composite Culture**.

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.

NITI Aayog in its recent report claimed that there are still 14.96% of Indians multidimensionally poor.

vicious cycle of poverty and population Growth

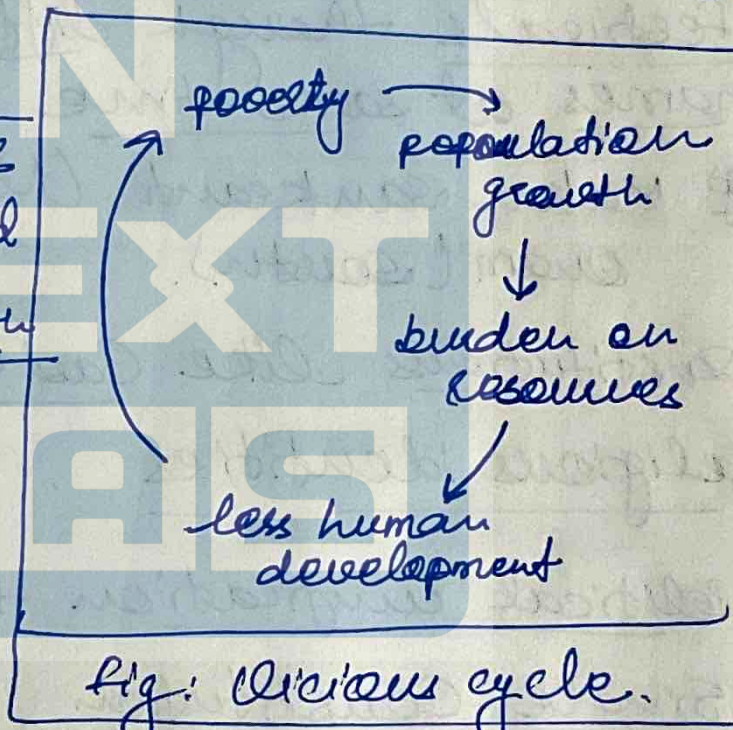


fig: vicious cycle.

① restricts individual's ability
- restricted access to education, health, skills etc

② Strain on scarce resources
- India have 17% of world population but only 2.4% of land and 4% of water resources

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ More expenditure on welfare limiting capital expenditure

eg: Around 2 lakh crore of food subsidy

This vicious cycle can be broken through

① Skill development through bridge courses, certification etc.

② Awareness about birth control methods.

③ Compulsory Primary education and support for Higher education

eg: Article 21 A : RTE

④ Women empowerment

eg: Educated women ⇒ Educated family.

Thus, Amartya Sen's capability approach can be the best method to break this vicious cycle.

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.

Indian universities in ancient times like Takshila, Nalanda have attracted scholars from all over the world.

eg Hiuen Tsang.

Recent times, push for internationalisation of education might have impact on society and cultural exchange through :-

① Introduction of modern values

eg Rational thinking, reason etc.

② Change in food habits, clothes, etc. due to cultural exchange

eg Mcdonaldisation etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Impact on institutions of society like family etc.
- e.g. live-in relationships, same-sex couples

④ Introduction of new languages, festivals etc.
- e.g. different: Mother, father days.

It might have unintended consequences also :-

① Reactionary forces to assert cultural identities forcefully.
- e.g. Bajrang dal.

② Value conflicts, westernisation without modernisation.

③ Identity crisis for individuals.

④ Increased Inequalities : rich getting benefits of new opportunities.

Thus, the efforts like opening of foreign universities campuses must cater to Inclusive and scientific education in India.

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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, Mathura and Amravati schools of art belong post - - Mauryan period of sculptures.

Differences between Gandhara and Mathura art

Gandhara	Mathura
Hellenistic features	Indigenous features
Muscular body	Rounded body of sculptures
only Buddhism related	Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism also
Halo not decorated	Halo decorated at margins.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Wavy hairs, Half closed eyes, visible veins	tempt hairs, no such features.
Grey stones used.	Red Stones used.
Related to Mahayana Buddhism	Mahayana Buddhism, Vishnu etc.

Influence on Amaravati School of Gandhara and Mathura

① Sculptures related to Buddhism here also.

② Use of symbols and stories related to Buddha.

③ Features of sculptures mix of both school.

eg: Hellenistic + Indigenous.

Though there are some distinguishing features of Amaravati School also.

① Hinayana Buddhism depiction of Buddha through feet etc.

② Use of Marble Stone

③ Jataka Stories on panelled sculptures

④ Prominent depiction of daily life events also.

later on, sculptures were created on walls of temples etc. and depicted all aspects of social life of that time.

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2. '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

England's Industrial Revolution which happened during 18th century was the next stage of human civilisational revolution after Agricultural revolution.

It transformed 'economic landscape' as :-

① Emergence of capitalist and worker classes

② New consumer class.

③ Surplus income used to invest and increasing production
↳ first instance of such capital movement.

④ laissez faire policy of Adam Smith and Ricardian law of rent justified

Candidates must write on this ma

rights of new capitalist class.

(5) England emerging as world power and using colonies as market for products.

Far-reaching social and cultural impacts

(1) Emergence of workers movements for their rights.

(2) Menace of child labour, long-working hours etc.

(3) Urbanisation and problems of slums.

(4) Emergence of new ideologies like socialism, Marxism etc.

(5) Exploiting colonies as markets of finished products and

Candidates must not write on this margin

extracting their wealth through taxes.

⇒ Evidence of colonies and still poverty etc.

(6) Slave trade, colonisation of America, Australia etc.

(7) Bargaining of rights of capitalists and workers through Democratic methods in Britain.

(8) New ideas (liberty, equality etc.) leading to revolutions.

⇒ French and American revolutions

Thus, English Industrial revolution had impacts on political, social and economic organisation of society which are still very prominent and visible

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.

Nineteenth Century India had numerous socio-cultural reform movements and termed as Indian Renaissance.

These movements were in the form of ① social reform and Ideological struggle against

① Backward Traditional elements

→ Against Sati tradition : Raja-Ram Mohan Roy.

→ Against Idol worship etc
↳ Brahma Samaj

→ ~~Against~~ Women education
↳ Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Widows remarriage movement and against caste
  - Jyotiba and Savitribai Phule.

② Against hegemony of colonial culture
- Back to Vedas : Swami Dayanand Saraswati
- Dharma Sabha
- Wahabi Movement. etc.

They influenced emergence of distinct cultural identity and national consciousness in form of :-

① Emergence of new modern outlook. eg → Henry Derozio's Young movement and first nationalist poet.

② Fighting to preserve identity
eg) Tribal movements like Ulgulan.

Candidates must write on this ma

③ New middle class emerged, which was traditional as well as western in private and public sphere respectively

④ Emergence of Indian education based on lines of western sciences and Indian religion both.

This new cultural identity and national consciousness further led the freedom movement in form of Swadeshi movement, and Gandhian methods.

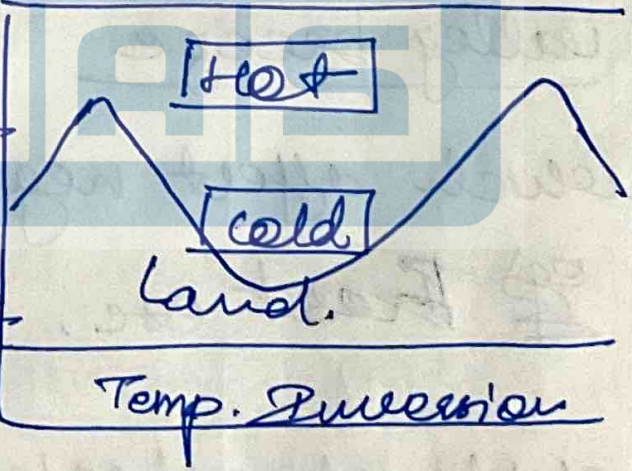
14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Temperature inversion is an atmospheric phenomena where the lower level of atmosphere remains at low temperature (near land) and higher level at higher temperatures.

It happens during winters and in mountains.



Affect on atmospheric conditions

① layering of hot and cold layers of atmosphere.

② Stagnant cold atmosphere above land.

Candidates must write on this m

(3) Determining of atmospheric layer stopped.

Implications for local weather patterns

(1) Fog, mist etc. near surface.

(2) Stagnant air and no winds

(3) valley breeze might develop, which affect negatively crops.
eg: Frost etc.

(4) Stable atmospheric conditions
eg: reduced precipitation

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implications for air pollution

① Concentration of pollutants near land surface.

② Reduced dispersal of pollutants.

③ Smog might develop by fog and smoke.

④ Reduced visibility and health impacts like breathing problems etc.

Thus, temperature inversion might lead to ~~harm~~ harmful impacts and awareness generation among people might prevent these impacts.

Candidates must write on this m

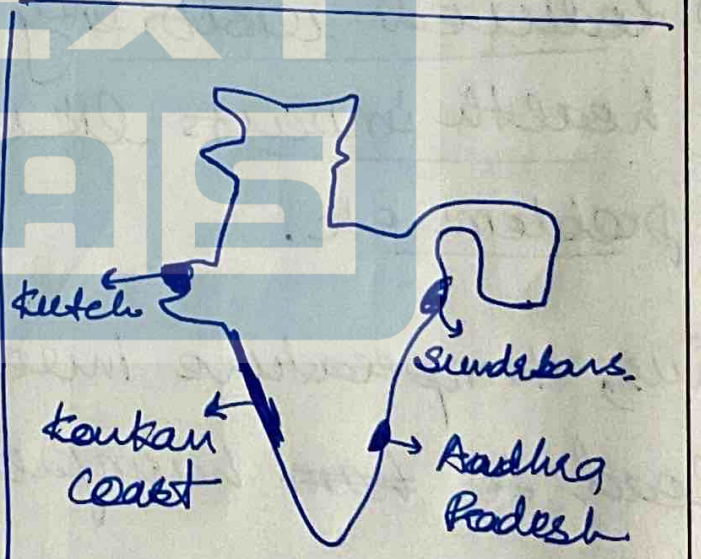
15. भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए कौन से भौगोलिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा उत्पन्न करता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 amphibious plants which can survive in saline waters also.

Geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India

① Coastline
↳ predominantly found at coasts like: Konkan coast, Gulf of Kutch etc



Distribution of Mangroves

② Presence of Deltas provide suitable brackish water to them. Eg) Sundarbans delta.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate Change posing threat to mangrove vegetation

① Rising sea level
   ↳ Submergence of mangroves more

② Changes in Tidal pattern
   ↳ irregular pattern
   ↳ affect dispersal of their seeds and growth

③ Extreme weather events
   eg flooding at upstream river of delta bringing more sediments. and decreasing salinity.

Candidates must write on this ma

⑦ Increased frequency and intensity of cyclones

↳ destruction of mangroves more than replenishment.

Govt. efforts for mangroves

① Union Budget 2023-24

↳ MISHTI scheme for replantation

② West Bengal and Gujarat govts.

↳ Using MNREGA funds

Mangroves are stock absorbers, supports biodiversity, provides livelihood to people and must be conserved.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Sugar Industry provides livelihood to and employment through sugar mills or cultivation of Sugarcane.

Geographical factors

① India

① Humid atmosphere
↳ Increased yield
eg: South India.

② Precipitation - water Intensive crop
eg: Monsoon rains in South India and irrigation through canals in North.

Candidates mu
write on this m

World

① Brazil : Tropical climate and high precipitation.

② Europe : Using sugarbeet as sugar cane cannot be cultivated.

Economic factors

India	World
labour intensive U.P., Maharashtra cheap labour	Europe labour scarcity Brazil - cheap labour
Sugarcane → weight losing raw material ⇒ Sugar Mills near fields.	Brazil → near fields.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Capital Investment government support	Brazil & Cuba ↓ colonial plantations.
Technology Obsolete tech.	New and improved tech with high yield
Markets India: large domestic market.	Brazil → world's largest exporter Cuba → decline of USSR. loss of market.

Sugar Industry can be instrumental in Energy security of India through Ethanol Blending Programs

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

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

Dry land farming: refers to practicing agriculture in water deficit regions.

Key strategies used in dryland farming

① Preserving soil moisture through mulching, shade plants etc.

② Not leaving soil without crop
eg: multiple cropping like relay farming

③ Production of Millets
↳ less water consumption
↳ improves fertility of soils.

Candidates must not write on this margin

④ Nature based solutions like → Zero Budget Natural Farming

⑤ Integrated farming and Circular Economy

eg: Cow dung for manure, beekeeping with farming.

⑥ Irrigation methods like:- micro-irrigation, sprinklers etc.

Need to promote dryland farming

① Increasing desertification of land.

eg: ISRO's Atlas for desertification

② Uneven monsoon rainfall

eg: more than 60% net sown area is rainfed.

③ Increasing salinity and loss of fertility in soil due to use of fertilisers, pesticides etc.

④ Scarcity of Irrigation techniques
↳ depleting ground water table
↳ irregular flow of rivers.

⑤ Small landholdings with individual farmers ⇒ less adoption of technology.
eg) 86% small and marginal farmers.

⑥ Women empowerment : more than 70% agricultural labour force consist of women [feminisation of agriculture]

⑦ Inclusive development : large labour force in agriculture
↳ 43% of total.

Thus, dryland farming can be instrumental in inclusive and sustainable development of Indian agriculture.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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's movement have moved beyond the demand of civil and political rights of women and reached to demands of equal pay for equal work, recognition of domestic labour etc.

Traditional methods like protesting, strike, etc. and diverse approaches have also been adopted by women movements like :-

① Use of social media

eg ⇒ #MeToo movement

Candidates m
write on this

① Political tools like fighting elections.

eg increasing participation in parliament.

USA (Kamala Harris) → first women V.P.

② Ideology and emphasis on discrimination in private life

eg "Political is Private".

Unique contribution of women's movement

① Rights at workplace

eg Maternity Benefit act, creche facilities etc.

② Rights at home

eg Alimony, etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Rights at public places
eg) eve-teasing etc. penal offence

Challenges

① lack of awareness among women
② familial responsibility difficult to balance with independent career ⇒ Dual Burden
③ Issues at workplace
eg) sexual Harassment, Quid pro Quo attitude.

Thus, a broad based, multi-pronged approach is needed to ensure Gender Justice in all spheres of life.

Candidates must write on this

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.

Forces of Modernization like Industrialisation, secular nature of state, jobs, Urbanisation etc. have catalysed the eradication of social evils like :-

① Industrialisation

↳ division of labour not based on caste.

↳ Women part of labour force.

② Secular State

↳ protection of minorities Article 25 to 28 and 29 to 30;

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Urbanisation

↳ Heterogeneity, Anonymity

↓

castes division blurred.

Gender discrimination reduced.

④ ↳ Nuclear families : financial autonomy to women

Threatened our cultural values and ethos.

① sense of community missing due to urbanisation and nuclear families.

② value conflicts in individual.

secular state → less role of religion

↓

loss of objective source of morality

Candidates must write on this m

③ Castes taking a different form and still prevalent in society.

eg Matrimonial ads :- only fair Brahmin girl required

④ loss of identity of individual and problems of depression, hypertension etc.

Despite of challenges, modernisation have led to removal of many injustices. Thus, a gradual introduction of moral values and protection of reasonable aspects of identity is required.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Regionalism refers to the affinity of individuals towards the region of birth based on ethnicity, common culture etc.

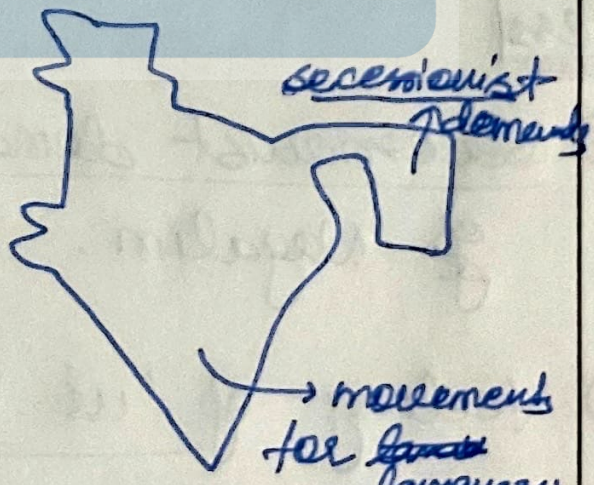
Sentiments of Regionalism and regional disparity in Indian States

① Disparity economic

↓

South Indian states wanting more resources

North-East secessionist demands



eg) Tamil, Kannada etc.

Regionalism

Candidates must write on this mar

③ Disparity in culture

regionalism based on language etc.

eg Dravidistan for Tamil speaking

④ Social Disparity

eg North East → Tribals demanding autonomous councils.

Regionalism antagonistic to idea of nationalism

Yes

① Secessionist demands

eg Nagalim.

② feeling of 'us' v/s 'them'

eg alienation from mainstream of J&K and Northeast and Tribals.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Militancy and insurgency
eg) Naxalism, Terrorism in J&K, ethnic conflicts in North-East.

NO

① Giving due regard and mutual respect to differences.
eg) Marwari community doing business in all parts of India

② Regionalism leading to political empowerment
eg) Mizo National Front now a part of democratic process

③ Demands for their rights
eg) Forest rights act, 5th and 6th schedule etc.

Thus, Regionalism should be used for political, social and economic empowerment, leads to social cohesion and national unity.