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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : Nazia Parveen

Roll No. : PTTP 220756

Registration Number : ..... **Date of Examination :** 30/08/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☐

Test - 5 **Code : TC707**

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

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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.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 has ancient trading relation with Countries of East as well as west. There was use of both land & maritime routes, it aided to Exchange and dissemination of Culture

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ancient trade route- Leading to the Exchange and dissemination of Culture

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(i) Trading to china, Lead to formation of Indian Culture
Eg temple in Canton

(ii) Budhism and Jainism reached to South-East Asia. along with Hinduism, facilitated by traders.

(iii) Ancient trade routes also brought invaders and Lead to Establishment of new Culture
Eg Turks and Mughals

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Alexander opening route, Lead to formation of Gandhara Art

(v) Indian knowledge of Medicine, Maths astronomy reached Arabia via route of traders.

Thus Cultural Exchanges Lead to fusion and diversity and evolution of new ways of life, facilitated by trade routes.

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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 was launched in 1942 due to failure of Cripps Mission. Next day prominent leaders were arrested, leading to women leadership comprising their own mark.

Women's leadership left clear mark

(i) They collected secret information and helped in dissemination

(ii) They run underground radio station Eg Usha Mehta.

(iii) Aruna Asaf Ali; Led demonstrations, secret meetings.

(iv) They conducted raids, strikes and opposed the British rule

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) They provided leadership and direction to movement at the time when Leaders were behind the bars

(vi) They uplifted the morale of the masses.

(vii) Women in huge number gathered, lead passive resistance, burnt foreign clothes.

Thus, women leadership made an important impact during Quit India movement and subsequent future of India.

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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 choose science and technology as a means to end poverty, superstitions and build strong foundation of Indian republic.

Scientific development putting India on path of modernity

(i) Medicine → Development on medicines, vaccines, ICMR labs helped to overcome diseases and strengthen health care system

(ii) Economic → Scientific development in field of statistics lead by PC Mahalanobis lead to evidence based policy making

→ It provided modern industries, dams, etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) **Social** → development of medicine, helped to Curb maternal and Child mortality rate.

(iv) **Space** → development of satellite based technology, helped to modernize resource management, disaster response.

(v) **Nuclear** Energy development, made India a powerful modern nation

(vi) Missile technology modernized defence capability.

There were some fallouts also

↳ green revolution increased regional inequality, Ecological imbalance

↳ dams leads to displacement of tribals

↳ endogeneous knowledge moving towards extinction.

Eg: hand woven Cloths.

Thus, need is to strike a balance between modernity & tradition as India to become developed by 2047

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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 have been discussed over many decades to resolve issue of Excess and Scarcity of water across regions.

Feasibility of interlinking rivers

(I) It can help in inter basin transfer, removing flood & droughts
(Eg) Ken Betwa project.

(II) Presence of perennial rivers of himalyan origin in North India.
(E) Ganga & Brahmaputra

(III) It can increase irrigation & industrial usage of water

(IV) Presence of irrigation canals, can help in interlinking

Candidates must not write on this margin

Problems due to interlinking

(i) Submergence of vast forest & displacement of tribals.

(ii) Less water availability due to climate change in many rivers.

(iii) Melting of himalyan glacier, will make interlinking not feasible.

(iv) Presence of hard rock in South India makes interlinking difficult.

(v) Huge amount of money needed

(vi)

So, along with interlinking, need is to promote water harvesting, reducing pollution and judicious use of water to overcome stress.

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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

There has been Calls of Coal-phase-out to Curb rising green house gases & Climate change

Structural shift and impact on human development in Coal-bearing States

(i) Loss of livelihood to people Engaged in Coal industry

(ii) It Can further increase deprivation and poverty, due to lack of alternate livelihood due to resource Curse

(iii) It can force people to migrate to other place, leading to Xenophobia.

(iv) States could loose out important source of revenue, further increasing Vulnerability of people.

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Positive contact

(i) Reduced health issue due to dust, pollutants (Eg) respiratory problems

(ii) End of child labour - more in Coal industry.

(iii) Reduced death due to mine collapse

(iv) Preservation of natural Environment.

Skilling of people to find alternate job

Middle ground

using CSR funds

Slowly phase-out down of Coal.

promotory agro-based Entrepreneurship

promote health, Education, Sanitation hall in Coal-bearing areas.

Thus need is to balance development and Ecological needs & promote human-Centric policy measures in Coal bearing areas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 properties, ds fertility, texture, are determined by number of factors including temperature and precipitation

Temperature - role on Soil properties

(i) It helps in increasing biological, Chemical activity in soil.
(ii) It helps in decomposition of organic matter.
(iii) It is linked to humus Content and fertility of Soil.

Precipitation — role on Soil properties

(i) It washes away nutrients.
(ii) It acts as medium of Chemical, physical and biological reactions.

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(11) It is an active factor determining soil properties

(10) It determines depth of soil

(9) It helps in increasing productivity of soil.

There are also other ~~factors~~ factors like parent rock, time duration that determines property.

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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

Arabian sea is looking at increased Cyclones in recent past. As per 6th Assessment report of IPCC, phenomenon is going to increase.

Eg → Cyclone Nisarga in Arabian sea.

Reason for increased cyclone in Arabian sea

(i) Rising temperature due to global warming

(ii) Positive Indian ocean dipole leads to more cyclone in Arabian sea.

(iii) Cyclones travelling from East

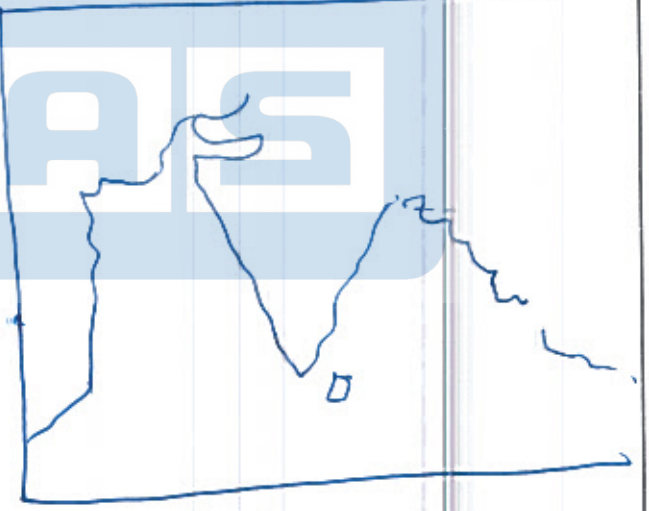


Fig. Arabian sea.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian ocean to Arabian ocean.

(iv) La Nina also leads to more cyclone.

Thus, global warming due to anthropogenic activity is considered to be reason for more cyclones in Arabian sea.

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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 large Country with huge diversity, which is many times broadly divided in North & South India on basis of Culture

Southern state as distinct Cultural unit

① Presence of Arabian sea and bay of Bengal leads to distinct moderate climate, making it a Cultural unit.

② Similar topography in terms of forest, hills etc impart a distinct Cultural unit.

③ Emphasis on regional languages, Cuisine, dress makes it a Cultural unit.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Strong sense of Cultural affinity.

However, South itself is diverse

(i) Each state has own declared language & culture, not correct approach to homogenize region.

Eg → Kannada in Karnataka
Malyalam in Kerala.

(ii) Different religious Compositions
Eg → Christianity in Kerala.

(iii) Migration has led to fusion of Culture..

Thus, need is to promote Cultural Exchanges, assimilation among various regions of India to promote unity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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, absence of resource for decent life. and population growth reinforce Each other, creating vicious cycle.

Poverty – a vicious cycle

(i) absence of resources for skilling & healthy life.

(ii) Leads to less productivity and Employment opportunity

(iii) Poverty, Leads to population, as more hands can Earn bread - it further, strains resources.

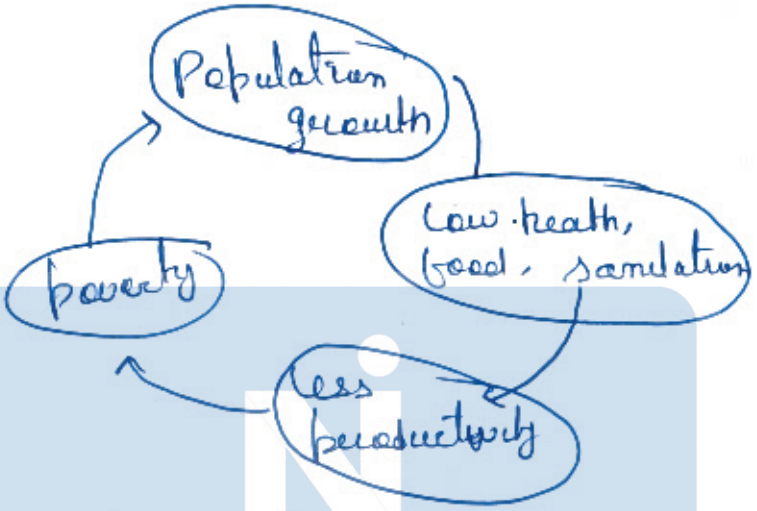
Population – vicious Cycle.

(i) Low for Capita income, so remain in poverty

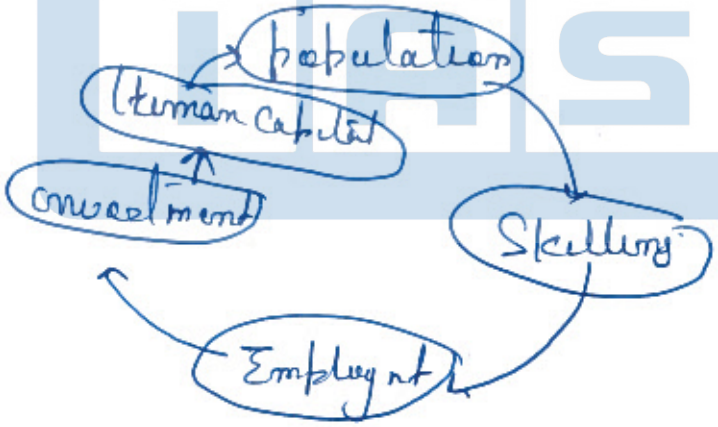
(ii) Pressure on Economic resources, Social infrastructure like health, municipality,.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(11) Population growth leads to Competition for jobs, power, Etc.



However, if population given skill, Capital, health, it can turn into virtuous cycle.



Thus, need is to promote population Education, women Empowerment and investment in Social sector to reap demographic advantage.

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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.

India has hosted ~~an~~ international Educational centres like Taxila,
- Nalanda, which attracted scholars from across world.

Recently New Economic policy has pushed for internationalization of Education.

Impact on Society & fosta cultural exchange

(I) Tapping vast resource pool of personnel on better Education system

(II) Exposure to international knowledge

(III) Increased interaction at university level, promoting multi culturalism

Candidates must not write on this margin

Negative impact:

(i) Shellarisation

(ii) Racial violence (Eg) Nigerian student recently

(iii) Commercialization of Education, favouring rich students.

Need to reconcile

Conducive Environment to foster Cultural harmony. to foster Cultural Exchange.

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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 art developed in North-western part of Indian subcontinent. It has influenced by hellenistic features of greco-bactrian art.

Mathura art developed endigenously. It had influence of local religion and local traditions.

Differences between Mathura & Gandhara art →

Gandhara	Mathura
(i) It used grey-schist and stucco	(i) It used dotted red sand stone
(ii) Buddha made has more heavenly features	(ii) It had more humanely features

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Body was lean & thin

Eg: Sarnath Buddha

(iii) Body was more muscular

Eg: Kanishka image.

Influence of Gandhara art on Amravati School of Art

(i) Halo - depicted the divinely qualities were endowed from Gandhara art

(ii) Thin drapery around the buddha was due to influence of Gandhara.

(iii) ~~closed~~ = Half-closed eyes. were another one

Influence of Mathura art on Amravati School of Art

(i) Depiction of elaborate Carved surrounding on panels influenced from Mathura Art

(ii) More Muscular body.

Candidates must not write on this margin

However, along with these influences, Amrawati's art has own originality as well.

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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 signified use of machines for mass production on mid 19th Century. It began in England transforming Economic as well as Social-Cultural landscape.

Economic Impact

(i) It generated Economic prosperity, by selling machine made goods as around the globe

(ii) It brought structural changes, with work force more Employed in manufacturing rather than primary sector

(iii) Ideologically, Capitalistic mode of production came to be dominant

Social Impact of Industrial revolution

(i) It increased the gap between haves and have nots, as setting up

Candidates must not write on this margin

industry was Capital intensive sector. It lead to increased inequality

(ii) It lead to emergence of working - Middle class

(iii) People moved from rural areas to city to work in factory. Also pushed by Enclosure movement. It accelerated pace of urbanisation in society

(iv) Trend of slavery Emerged. Coming from Africa. Later slavery was banned, Indentured labourers were Exploited, leading to injustice

(v) Socialism Emerged as an ideology. in response to unbotted Capitalism.

Cultural impact of Industrial revolution

(i) It started the culture of high mass Consumerism

(ii) It made the way of life of England

Candidates must not write on this margin

to be superior than other countries. It lead to origination of 'Civilizational mission' of England

(iii) It lead to promotion of imperialism, a form of cultural domination and subjugation of natives in colonies

(iv) It promoted the Culture of England, wide across the world.

Thus Industrial revolution, starting from England, impacted every part of life around the world.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Nineteenth Century is marked as period of Indian Renaissance and Enlightenment, with social reformers challenging backward-ness, leading to distinct identity & national consciousness.

Social reform against backward traditional Element & hegemony of Colonial Culture, Leading to distinct Cultural identity & nation

(1) Social reformers challenged the Colonial Culture of individualism, it gave Collectivist identity to Indian Culture.

(11) They challenged superstitions, dogmas and undesired rituals and tried to Construct Secular & nation national Cultural identity

⇒ Raja Ram Mohan roy protested against Caste System

Candidates must not write on this margin

(III) They tried to promote Education, Scientific learnings. It made liberal ideas like Equality, fraternity, popular on Indian Culture.

(IV) They challenged the Colonial hegemony of 'invincible race' and sought to instill confidence on distinct Indian Culture rooted on Indian Ethos.

Eg: Aurobindo Ghosh gave idea of India as 'Vishwa guru', challenged Colonial Cultural hegemony

Social reform and ideological Struggle leading to Emergence of national Consciousness

(I) It regenerated the capacity of Self-rule by examples of Ashoka, Shivaji

Eg: Tilak promoted self-rule as birth right.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) They highlighted the Economic misery and social interference of British on Indian Culture. helped to develop feeling of one Country

Eg> 1857 war as result of Christian missionary and Enfield ~~Calibre~~ Calridge

(iii) Struggle against Colonialism. Led to Emergence of India as a nation of vast diversity- religious, racial, class, caste

Thus, impact of social reform & ideological struggle impacted identity & National Consciousness - Even today

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Temperature inversion is phenomenon of increase in temperature with increase in height rather than usual decrease.

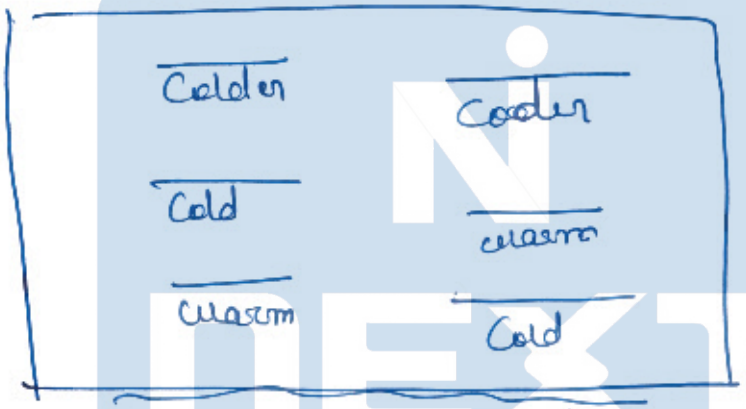


fig. temperature inversion

Temperature inversion affecting atmosphere Conditions

(i) It brings stability in atmosphere as all heat escapes the Earth surface. And there is no cloud formation

(ii) It prevents mixing of hot and Cold air in air near the ground

Candidates must not write on this margin

Implication for local weather patterns

(i) It prevents rainfall as skies are generally clear

(ii) It brings stability, there is little or no mixing of air

(iii) Earth loses heat fastly, leading to cooler weather pattern

(iv) It leads to dew formation in warmer areas or snow formation in colder areas

Implication for air pollution levels

(i) It leads to concentration of air pollution like CO_2, particulate matter

- As air is stable, there is least dispersion of pollutants

(ii) It makes visibility difficult, leading to accidents

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Dust, acts as hygroscopic nuclei, leads to formation of tiny droplets creating conditions of fog & misty weather.

Thus temperature inversion affects atmospheric condition, however, its impact depends on location and timing of season.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

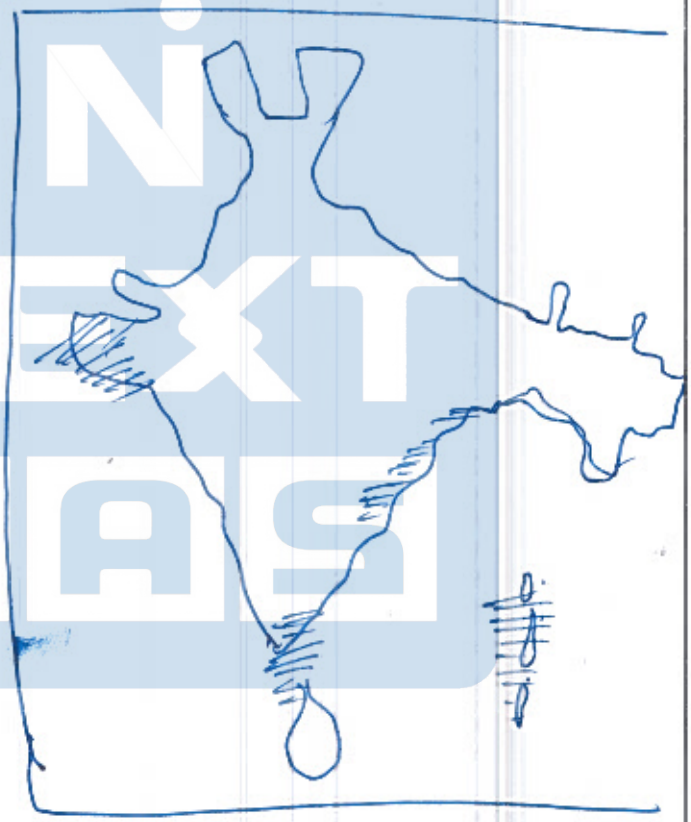
What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangroves are Called kidneys of Earth. They are Ecosystem placed between terrestrial and marine landscape

Geographical factor responsible for mangrove in India

① long Coastline of around 15000 km; helps in growth of mangroves in around Coastal areas

② Location of India in sub tropical region provides Conducive temperature for mangroves to grow



Eg. Mangrove Vegetation distribution in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Himalayas trap monsoon winds, leading to rainfall. also supports mangroove growth

Eg: Sundarban mangroves.

(iv) Presence of ~~dense~~ tropical & Sub tropical forest, supports mangroove vegetation

Threat to mangroves due to climate Change

(i) Rising number of Cyclones, due to global warming, leads to uprooting of mangroves

Eg: Sunderbans ~~impacted~~ impacted by Cyclone Amphan

(ii) Incursions of saline water due to rising sea level is also detrimental

(iii) Climate change leads to destruction of food web due to species Extinction, Leads to Exotic Species Invasion, bad for mangroves

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Aquaculture becomes less remunerative due to global warming, leads to over Exploitation of mangroves
Eg unsustainable fishing

(v) Encroachments on mangroves. due to threat to food security by climate change

Way forward
- mitigate the release of Green house gases to Control climate change
- prevent invasion of Exotic species
- International collaboration to preserve mangrove
  Eg Mangrove alliance in COP26
- Involvement of indigenous Community under 'Mishti' programme of Budget.

Thus mangroves need to be preserved for meeting INDC targets and Sealing 2.5-3 billion Carbon Sink as per panchamrita targets

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं, और 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

Sugar industry is one of the basic agro based industry, whose location depends on Myriad of factors

Geographical factor influencing location of Sugar industry

(I) Coastal location: as moderating influence of ocean leads to Longer Crushing season

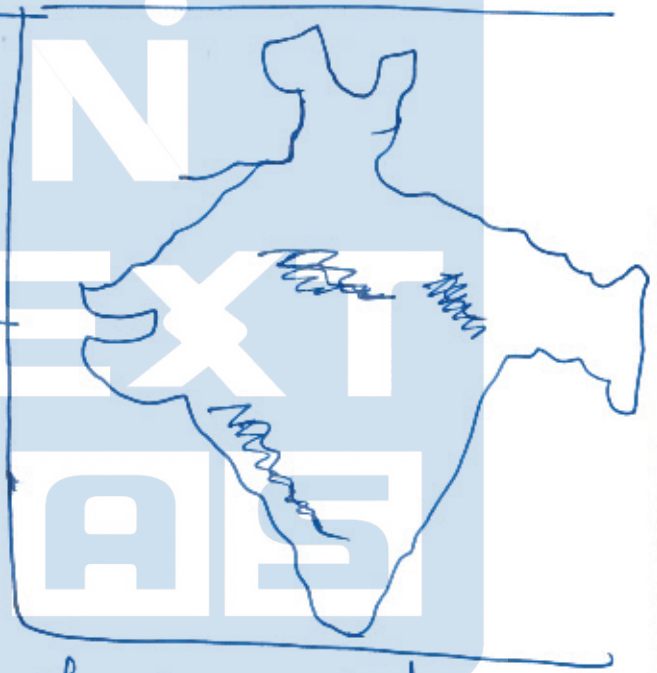


fig. Sugar industry

(II) Presence of rivers, irrigation as SugarCane growing is water intensive

(III) Sugar Cane growth needs temperature of around 20-27°C, so grown in tropical areas of world

Eg India, Brazil

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Presence of Moisture and humidity is favourable for Sugar industry.

Economic factor influencing location of Sugar industry

(i) It requires Capital to invest in Sugar mill. So Concentrated in western and South-western India.

(ii) Presence of cheap labour
Eg → Bihar

(iii) Presence of demand of Sugar-
Eg → Uttar pradesh.

(iv) Economic means to update technology influences success or failure of Sugar industry.

(v) Presence of Institutional Credit.
Eg → in western India.

(vi) Cooperatives formation help to local resources, process by-product

Candidates must not write on this margin

determine sugar industry

⇒ Industry in Maharashtra.

However, there are other factors also:

→ Government policy ⇒ revival of sugar mills in Bihar with help of government

→ Existing facility ⇒ presence of ports in western India.

→ Then, Sugar Industry supports rural growth, its location is determined by large factors

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 is agricultural practice undertaken in absence of Used irrigation, on semi-arid and arid areas.

- Key strategies Used in dryland farming to over come water Scarcity & maximum Agricultural productivity.

(i) Zero tilling → Soil is least disturbed to avoid water Evaporation

(ii) Mulching + addition of organic manures like Cowdung to improve productivity and Covering soil with organic matter

(iii) Mulching + aeration of soil.

(iv) avoiding water intensive Crops like Sugarcane

Candidates must not write on this margin

Need to promote dryland farming in India

1. Irrigation availability limited to only 52% of cropped area
2. Presence of 1.4 billion population and ensuring food security of all
3. Erratic monsoon, further made confined cellable by climate change
4. Increasing temperature due to global warming will make agriculture difficult
5. To use fallow lands.
6. To feed huge live stock
7. To make climate resilient agriculture
8. To overcome problem of falling ground water table

Candidates must not write on this margin

9. It can help promotion of millets and other nutri-cereal
↳ these can be grown in dry land farming.

- way forward
  - provide farmers credit to start dryland farming
  - promote chemical free agriculture
  - rationalize power subsidy
  - generate awareness about benefits.

Thus, to tackle climate change, increase farmer's income and ensure food security, dry land farming need to be promoted

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlight the unique contribution and challenges of the contemporary women's movement.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Contemporary women movement arose on backdrop of failed attempt to End women suffering under ~~fore~~ State led development model.

Contemporary Women's movement have diverse approach beyond traditional method

---

(I) They are not solely acting as arm of political parties, have become autonomous

Eg → Jagori, Saheli.

(II) They are now challenging domination not only on homes, but also in public places

Eg → CAA protest and involvement of women

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) They are now using technology to highlight women problems.

Eg: #Me too Campaign.

(iv) They not want to be made equals, but favour the women values of Care, Love, Compassion, etc

Eg: Ethics of Care debate of Carole Gilligan

(v) They are now encompassing views of Subaltern women like Dalits, minority women etc

Eg: Women supporting banning of Triple Talaq

(vi) They are now building global sister-hood.

Eg: beijing platform of action

Challenges faced

(i) Patriarchal society, denies their freedom and mobility.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) They are still dominated by women of upper - middle class
Eg: Medha Patkar, Ela Bhat

(iii) They failed to develop coherent feminist policy and ideology

(iv) Divided on basis of caste, class, religion.
Eg: reservation for backward class women in women Reservation in legislature.

Unique Contribution → mainstream women issues
→ made women more vocal about their rights Eg: women in farm bill protest

Way forward → focus on gender budgeting
→ Empowerment of women → Beti bacho beti padhao
→ Ending patriarchy.

Thus, progress of society is measured by progress women has achieved - Dr. BR Ambedkar.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Do you think that the forces of modernization that catalyzed the eradication of social evils in Indian society have also threatened our cultural values and ethos? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Modernization means process of transition from agrarian, tribal, rural way of life to modern, urban, liberal way of life.

Forces of modernization Eradicating Social Evils

(i) Urbanisation → caste discrimination less prevalent in urban areas, due to autonomous identity, inter-mingling

(ii) Industrialization → based on merit of person and talents, not on back-ground of person
Eg → rise of Dalit Capitalism

(iii) Focus of Education has led to delayed Women marriages
Eg → Mean age of marriage is 20 years

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) It has led to development of Scientific temper and rational thinking.

Eg: decline of witch practices

(v) It has lead to Equal, Society rather than medieval, hierarchal society.

(vi) Modernization is giving women freedom, opportunity to earn living and End double stab of women

Eg: Women are becoming Entrepreneurs like Falguni Nair, Indra Nooyi

Threatening our Cultural values & ethos

(i) Prevalence of individualism as opposed to Societal well being

Eg: Leaving alone parents in old age

(ii) Loss religiosity, promoting atheism

(iii) Due state of local languages and forwardness to English Language

(iv) to Rise in dowry rates.

(v) Preference of live-in relation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

as opposed to marriage annulment

It has positive content also

(i) Saving languages by digital means Eg Bhasini app

(ii) Promotion of Indian ways of life at global stage Eg Indian restaurants

(iii) Yoga, traditional medicine being promoted

Thus, it has both positive and negative consequence, need is to open our self to forces of modernity, while being rooted on Indian culture and ethos.

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 is an ideology when a region becomes source of Cultural, political, Economic identity.

According to Atul Kohli, regionalism is not happening in Vacuum, it has deprivation and regional disparity attached to it

Regional disparity leading to rise on sentiments of regionalism

(i) Lack of good governance and poor standard of living leads regionalism.
Eg formation of Jharkhand.

(ii) Less representation or political power leads to demand of new states.
Eg formation of Uttaranchal

(iii) Concentration of industries, offices, faculties on particular

Candidates must not write on this margin

region leads to disparity
Eg: demand of Telangana

(iv) Non recognition of Culture, Language. Leads to feeling of regionalism.
Eg: Gorkha land demand due to dominance of Bengali language.

Regionalism Antagonistic to idea of Nationalism.

Yes → (i) allegiance of region becomes stronger

(ii) Parochialism, favour regional centered results than national interest

(iii) It leads to violence and hatred
Eg: Sons of Soil Concept

(iv) It leads to ghettoisation

(v) In Extreme Cases, leads demand of Secessionism.
Eg: demand of greater Nagalim

Candidates must not write on this margin

NB ⇒ Bad and Parcel of democratic polity

→ due to development deficit.

→ help to represent marginalized people

→ It reconciles national identity (Kannadiga & Indian Gujarati & Indian.

Regionalism, in itself is not threatening, however, Exacerbation & demands of Succession ism need to be curbed for unity and integrity of nation.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS