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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : SHOIAB

Roll No. : PTTP 221500

Registration Number : MIAS23000187 56 Date of Examination :

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. : .....

[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

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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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.

Ancient Trade Routes like silk route, route to Africa through egypt, etc. provided International trade and economic growth of various kgdms

↳ But it also supported cultural ~~communi~~ growth & intermixing of cultural paths

Trade Routes for Cultural Dissemination

(1) Foreign Travellers :- brought foreign products & cultures.

↳ export of products like Ivory, cotton, etc.

(2) led to Invasions which brought foreign population in direct contact with

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(3) Spread of Buddhism & Jainism
- was through cultural trade routes only.
- e.g. carving of elephants & Mahavira show emblems.

(4) Spread of Architecture
- Aryan style mixed with Mughal architecture.
- e.g. Vijayanagara architecture mixture of Indo-Islamic features.

(5) Religion of Islam, Christianity spread in India & Hinduism spread to Sri-Lanka, Mauritius, etc.

(6) Philosophy Exchange — Sufi tradition in India
- Yoga — exported to West.

⇒ Thus culture of India is result of assimilation & adaptation through ages [G.S. Ghurye].

Candidates must no write on this margi

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 (QIM) started in 1942 after the failure of Cripps Mission for negotiation during world war 2.

↳ August 8, 1942 → It was announced and next day all leaders were arrested, leaving its fate to people.

How people's movement cuts class.

(1) All sections of society participated
↳ i.e. low castes & classes.

(2) Participation from Peasants

(3) Participation from Regions [south, North, east, etc

(4) Local leadership led as national leadership arrested.

But some sections opposed → Muslim League
→ Hindu Mahasabha
→ B. R. Ambedkar.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Women's leadership in QIM

(1) Underground activities - run by women

(2) Tiranga Mandal - under leadership of Aruna Asaf - Ali

(3) Radio - Messages by Usha Mehrawali spread feelings of Nationalism.

(4) Women were present in leadership roles and also in mass participation

(5) Culmination of various associations
- All India Women Conference, Arya Mahila Samaj, etc. all supported & participated.

(8) Sanjivi Nadkarni & other leaders were also participants.

⟹ Thus, Quit India showed the struggle of all sections, especially women.

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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

After Independence the focus on science and Technology was laid through state sponsored programmes as private sector was non-available.

Post Independence Efforts

(1) Institution Building
- Formation of ISRO for space research (Homi Bhabha)
- DRDO for defence research.

(2) Nuclear explosion & a large Nuclear program.

(3) Educational focus
- Formation of IITs & IIMs.

(4) Dedicated fund Research & Development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Lead to path of Modernity

- Space exploration - e.g. success of Chandrayaan 3.
- Defence production e.g. 16000 cr of exports 2021-22.
- Nuclear Development e.g. Pokran-2 & 3.
- Talent of IITs - leading global IT companies like Facebook, etc.

But there are some apprehensions

(1) lack of private participation
(2) lack of research culture & dedicated research institutions.
(3) lack of funding. e.g. only 0.75-1. of GDP.
(4) lack of IT hardware

⇒ Here, our steps for excellence was very prominent but need few adjustments like more National Research foundation, Aditya L1, etc to prosper.

Candidates must no write on this margin

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 → Is done to manage water excess & water stress areas.

↳ National River-Interlinkage Plan – is aiming to link 30 rivers, 16 Himalayan & 14 peninsular.

Feasibility of River Interlinkage

(1) high cost of capital required such projects

solution → NB support, government issue Bonds, better Watermay transport. DBF model

(2) Inter-state Rift due to supply of water, water needs compromised

solution → Article 262 – Inter-state River Tribunal

Article 263 – Interstate Council.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Ecology & Environment Threat-

(a) Biodiversity will be harmed.

└ e.g. fauna in Ken-Betwa linkage.

(b) Natural Ecosystem destroyed.

Solution → (a) study to use alg

(b) EIA for the project.

(4) Human Rehabilitation - will have to be managed.

(5) Time period - will be high.

But despite challenges few Benefits

are also there

(a) Drought & flood Management

(b) Agri-Support & Farm Income.

(c) Better Environment Management.

⇒ Time for Interlinkage has to balanced

& Innovative PPP models can be used

to implement it.

Candidates must no write on this margin

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

Coal Based power plants cause around half of air pollution emissions, Hence shift to renewable energy is necessary.

Pollution Issue from Coal Power Plant

- High level of $PM_{2.5}$ & PM_{10} emissions
- No filtering of pollutants
- Excess waste

Impact on health of coal bearing state

(1) It will provide clean energy.

(2) Health of People improve decrease in Pollution & pollutants

(3) Employment opportunity for production of renewable energy.

(4) It will give green image to state Boosting Investments

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) less health issues
- ~~Black~~ Dust Fumes, Breathing issues

(6) Ash from coal - no longer required to handled.

(7) Removal of Dutch Disease - dependence on coal.

But some Negative Impacts

(1) Coal production decline
- leads to livelihood loss
- employment in plants will decrease.

(2) State GDP will decrease, less spending on welfare schemes

(3) Breakdown during shift

(4) High cost of electricity prices

(5) Energy Import from other states

⇒ Transition energy & shift to green energy should be gradual, sustainable & feasible.

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 are crucial for determining type of crop production, water requirement, etc.

Temperature & Precipitation determining soil properties

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(1) Rainfall determines
- quality & salinity in soil.

(2) Type of irrigation
- excess irrigation makes soil saline
- e.g. Punjab areas.
  - also new issues of uranium deposits in Punjab.

(3) Temperature determines
- (a) amount of evaporation
  - High → desert condition (arid).
  - Low → Low evaporation → less aridity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(b) Sunlight also provides warmth to soil.

(c) Temperature also determines use selection, etc.

But there are other factors for soil properties

(1) Origin of soil (Rock Type)
- e.g. Black soil — from Basalt lava.

(2) Use production & Use pattern
- soil changes conditions due to action in agriculture.

(3) Also determine by fertilizer use, pesticide use, etc.

⇒ Thus soil properties are determined by various factors. So soil health needs become crucial for such endeavours determining soil health

Candidates must no write on this margi

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

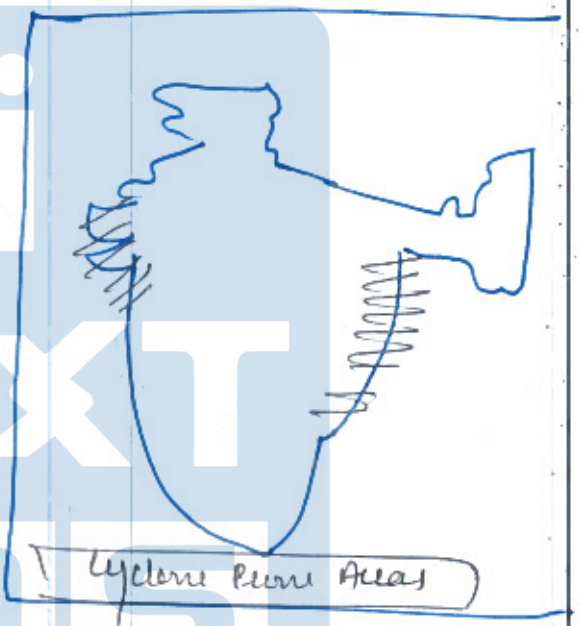
Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Cyclones are threat to ecological habitats and human life.

↳ i.g. Fani caused havocs.

In India most affected areas are Bay of Bengal coasts from west Bengal to Andhra Pradesh

In arabian sea most affect is on Gujrat coast to Goa.



Classification — severe cyclone > 221 miles/hr.

Intense Cyclone → 1-120 miles/hr

Usually cyclones are more prevalent Bay of Bengal compared to Arabian Sea. But due recent change the pattern is reversed.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Reasons for Rise in Arabian Sea

(1) Intense heating of Arabian sea & Indian Ocean
   - leads to rise of temperature & creation of low pressure area.

(2) more cyclones are created due to westerly disturbances
   - due to westerly Jet Stream.

(3) Maximum High is strengthened.

(4) Climate change Impacts are creating other conditions.

⇒ Recent examples of increased cyclones in Gujarat & Rajasthan, Goa coast, etc. are ~~ex~~ exemplification of same fact.

⇒ Early warning system & urban cooling are ways to tackle this.

Candidates must no write on this margin

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 holds "unity in diversity" through assimilation and integration of various cultures.

often Southern India is seen as different cultural block from North India

Reasons.

(1) language difference
- e.g. mostly North India speaks Hindi while southern India have Tamil, Telugu, Malyalam.

(2) Kinship system differs [Jeanaki Kaur's study]
- North - Patrilineal, strict exogamy.
- South - both Patri & Matri lineal, endogamy in cross-cousins.

(3) Ethnic Difference
- Mandala identify is seen as different ethnic groups and original habitats.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Relative differentiation - North India lacks in most socio-economic parameters

(5) Cultural factors - festivals
Gods - Murugan, Local Ayyappa, etc

But such divides are easily passed
coz similarities are visible

(1) Cultural Diffusiveness - Indo-Aryan culture is present throughout India.

(2) Little resistance adaptation e.g. Murugan is adaptation of Lord Shiva.

(3) Civic Nationalism Identity: of India more important than Regional identity.

(4) Union of Cultures
e.g. Kathi-Tamil Saiyaan.

⇒ Cultural Integration is best way to diffuse regional elements
[G.S - Ghurye].

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।

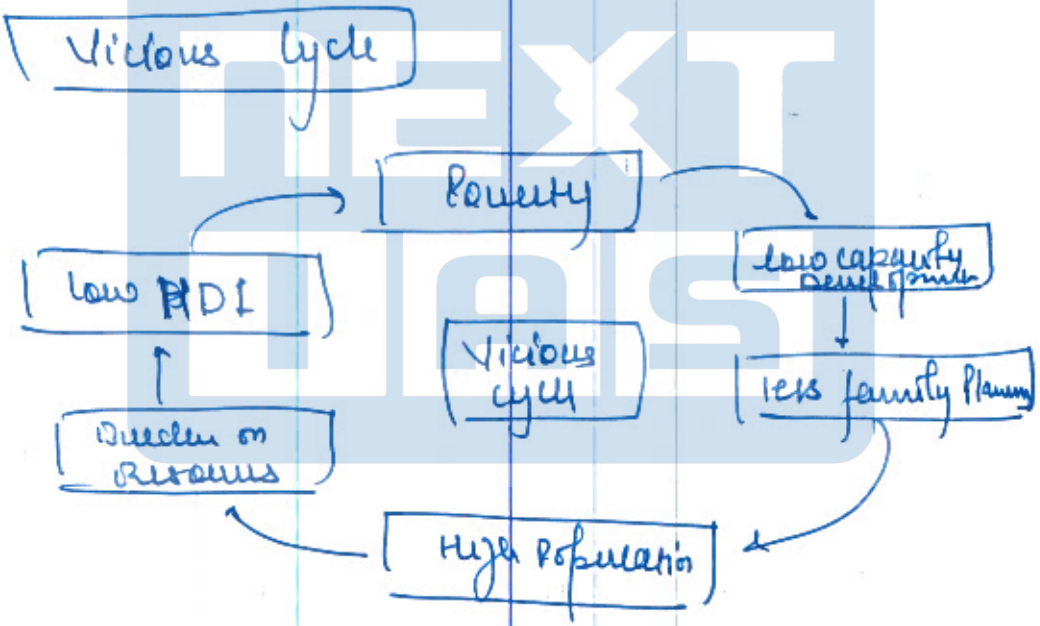
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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 stands at 21.9% according to Tendulkar committee & 16.4% according to MPI Index.

And recently we have become the largest population country in the world. [UN].



⇒ The above cycle reflects how low income leads to less capacity and low family planning which increases population further.

And low population leads to low HDI & poverty.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Poverty Restrict to freak few

1. How investment on Human capital
2. How productivity in population
3. Lack of proper health education & opportunities
4. "Curse of Poverty" [Osaki Iemitsu's idea].

Population growth retarding growth

1. Malthusian Theory's burden on resources.
2. less productivity – more ↑ resources for less production.
3. Less Investment on capital assets
4. Less Investment on sustainable growth

⇒ To gain from Demographic Dividend we must focus on capability of population [A. Sen's idea] & levelling growth rate of population.

Candidates must no write on this margi

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 Education System has been prominent from ancient civilization.

evidences → universities like Taxila, Odantapuri, Nalanda, etc.

→ scholars like Fa-Hien, Hieun Tsang visited/studied

→ Arab Travellers also studies in these universities.

→ some of ancient literatures like Susruta Samhita, Charak Samhita.

⇒ A new vigorous attempt has been started for Internationalization of Education

(1) New Education Policy 2020

→ allows new universities/campuses from foreign countries

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) UGC released guidelines for foreign universities
e.g. Institutes proposed in GIFT cities

(3) Focus on Foreign faculties & students
- (a) Part of HEP 2020.
- (b) Student Exchange programmes, etc.

(4) Impact on Society & Culture Exchange

(1) Advanced education e.g. University Rankings

(2) Transfer of Ideas, Knowledge.

(3) Advancement in Technology sharing.
e.g. Focus on IR 4.0.

(4) Exchange of cultural ideas.

(5) Soft Power development.

(6) Diaspora spread

⇒ "Education is dowsed when shared" as mentioned in ancient systems, so such tie up will promote educational spread.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Post Mauryan Phase of architecture was primarily marked by development of 3 schools of sculpture

Gandhara school. | Mathura school | Amravati School

Difference between Gandhara & Mathura ~~Architecture~~ Art

Gandhara School	Mathura School
(1) influence of greek art	(1) Total indigenous
(2) Dedicated to Buddhism only	(2) Dedicated to Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism only
(3) Grey stone is for design	(3) Red stone is used for design.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Facial features
↳ linear eyes, beard, curly hair, etc.

(5) Physique was well build showing muscular anatomy of Buddha

(6) No representation of Jainism & Hinduism

(7) Dress is more like greek sculpture with off-white color

(8) Face has serious expression, showing marks visible on head.

(4) Facial features
↳ wide eyes, clean shave & combed hair.

(5) Physique was comparatively less muscular.

(6) Representation of shiva through pillars of linga.

(7) Dress has bright colours different from greek sculpture.

(8) Smiling face of Buddha is visible

Candidates must not write on this margin

Twin influence on Amaravati School

(1) Features of both Gandhara & Mathura are visible

(2) Facial expression & physicality is borrowed from Gandhara School

(3) While sitting posture & clothing is from Mathura school.

(4) It was transitional b/w Mathura school in terms of Material.

Unique features of Amaravati School

- White stone/marble
- Sitting posture is seen at Palnadu location is near to central to south India. [Andhra Pradesh].

⇒ With these 3 schools brought golden age for Buddhist sculptures in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 → began with the scientific discoveries and inventions coupled with arrival of capitalist mode of production.

↳ It began around 17-18th century.

Transformation of Economic Landscape

(1) Land scale mass production.

(2) Capitalist economy i.e. surplus sold for profit.

(3) Cheaper production led to export of products to different region.

(4) Led to factory mode of production from family as economic unit.

(5) Development capital market
↳ e.g. Bank of England.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Also promoted colonialism around the world.

→ Market for cheap goods

→ Raw materials for mass production.

But apart from such economic exploitation of also led to social & cultural impacts.

(1) culture of Capitalism & Economic wealth. → from early profit was considered bad.

(2) Family disintegrated in early form joint family to Nuclear family

(3) Value of Individualism arised.

(4) Marked Rationality, efficiency and led to use of Bureaucracy. [weber].

(5) Increased Inequalities which led to Revolutions on Marxian Ideology

Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) It also led to culture of consumerism around the world
└ eg. marlboro man's ad.

(7) It created [Migration] flow from Rural to Urban areas.

(8) It led to shift to Manufacturing labour & then service labour.

(9) Development of Middle class
- Politically active
- support State & Industry
- consumer class.

⇒ Thus [Industrial Revolution] not only had economic impact but also significant cultural & social impacts.

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.

Socio-Religious Reforms began in India in early 19th century.

At that time it was led by few upper-caste (class) men as aspiration for social status.

Against Traditional Elements

- against Sati, widow remarriage.
  e.g. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj.

- Reforming Hinduism
  - against Idol worship.
  - Rejection of post-vedic literature
  - Monotheism in Hinduism.

  e.g. Atmiya Sabha, Arya Samaj, Tattwa Samaj

Candidates must not write on this margin

- against caste Inequalities
  - Dank Movement
  - SNDP Movement in south India.
  - Self Respect Movement
  - I.C. Vidyasagar opened schools for lower caste non-Brahmins.

Against British

- For Indigenous & Swaraj
- For reform in Govt. religious changes
  - e.g. 1804 - child marriage stopped only for Christian
    - Conversions - Lexi-hour act & Christian Missionaries.
- Ideology of unity against British policy of divide & rule.
  - e.g. Non-cooperation Movement

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Policy of Domestic Production / consumption i.e. Swadeshi ideology was promoted for using domestic products.

Leading National Identity & Consciousness

(1) Development of common Identity
- Self-Rule
- Independence Struggle.

(2) Consciousness about British Rule
- Nature of British Rule was understood through their efforts & Changes.

(3) creation of National sub-culture

(4) Women participation & mass participation was result of such movements.

⇒ AR Desai - believes that national integration was unintended consequence of British Rule.

Candidates must not write on this margin

14. तापमांन 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 → The **reversal** of pattern of **decrease** in temperature as we go up in troposphere.

So **temperature increases** in Inversion situation.

~~Occ~~ Due to 2 situations

(1) Anticyclonic conditions in Plains

(2) Valley Region

Impact on Atmospheric Conditions

(1) It creates very stable conditions like Heart of anti-cyclone.

(2) Calm winds

(3) No clouds formation & clear skies.

(4) Uniform front conditions
↳ No different fronts meeting.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) No rainfall

(6) Temperature drops significantly in the area.

(7) Temperature drop causes cool winds in the region.

Implication for local weather pattern

(1) It implies that visibility will be low

(2) Chances of rainfall significantly decreases.

(3) Cloudy & Sunny conditions are prevalent.

(4) No possibility of cyclones.

⇒ In valley areas it is common but in plain areas it occurs easily.

Candidates must not write on this margin

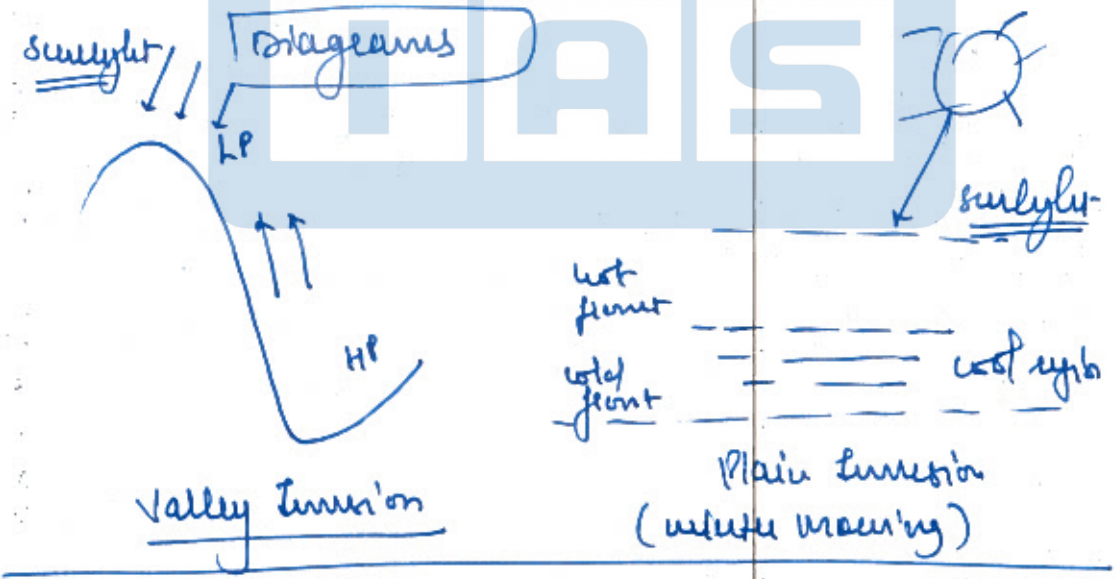
Implication on Pollution

(1) In plains pollution in air increases leading to issues with breathing.

(2) Pollutants increase leads to formation of smog which also impacts the visibility.

(3) Pollution is decreased when it occurs in valley area.

Diagrams



Valley Inversion

Plain Inversion (while moving)

⇒ Inversion is natural phenomena but may be strengthened by anthropogenic factors.

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

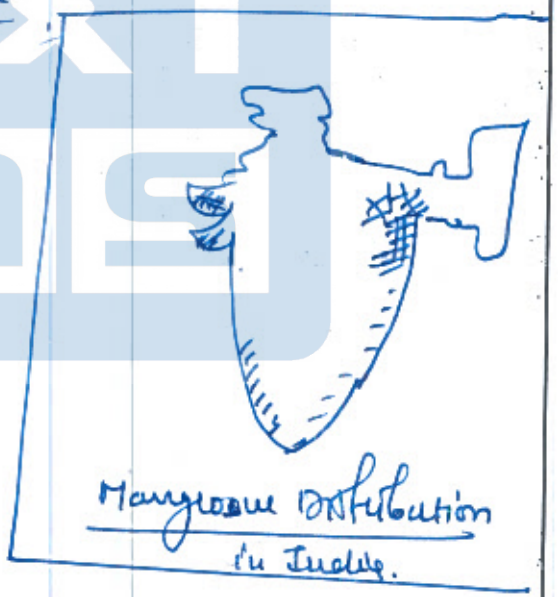
What are the geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India? How does climate change pose a threat to mangrove vegetation in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Mangrove Vegetation is critical due to various reasons like buffer quality, protection from Disasters (cyclone) and water purifying - capabilities

↳ India has >5% land as mangroves
west Bengal has highest mangroves
followed by Gujarat

Geographical factors

- Climate conditions
  ↳ mostly occur in rainy areas.
- Coastal proximity
  ↳ most mangroves are close to ocean
  ↳ e.g. Sundarbans.
- River flows — River channels are important for mangrove production.



Mangrove Distribution in India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Temperature :- high temperature is usually prime for mangroves production.

(5) Salinity - mangroves have in between salinity of pure water & ocean.

(6) Anthropogenic factors - are also causing change in mangroves
eg: Pantanal lake [Brazil].

⇒ Mangroves Threat due to climate change

(1) Disasters - like cyclone (Fani) is destroying mangroves.

(2) River flows - is changed impact the source of water in mangroves.

(3) Changing Ocean's Conditions
like salinity & acidification of ocean is impacting mangroves

(4) Weather Conditions - changing temperature & sunlight

Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Rainfall patterns → Impact mangroves

↳ eg. Intense rainfall → flooding → destruction of mangroves

(6) Impact on People & Biodiversity

↳ all rooting will livelihood soon.

⇒ The government has taken initiatives

(1) MISHTI Scheme [Budget 2023]

↳ both habitat & livelihood focus

(2) Twelve pilot of 'Mangrove alliance'

(3) ITCL - also focus on 'No buildings' in mangrove restoration.

⇒ Mangroves being "Ecotone" zone faces huge threat due to climate change & Human efforts are needed to achieve SDGs [13 → climate change, 14 → life below water, 15 → life on terrestrial]

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?

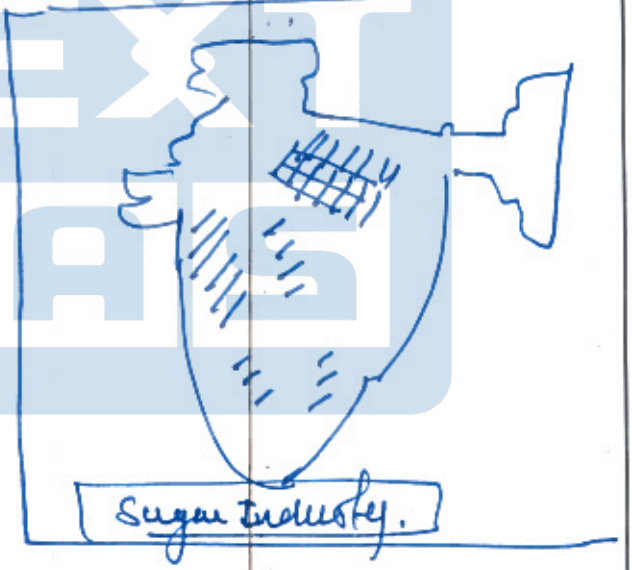
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar Industry is one of important industries in terms of job opportunity and employment and also agri-income to farmers.

Location of Sugar Industry

Geographic factors

- Crop production requires alluvial, red soil, or black soil. [UP, MH, KT].
- Requires heavy water necessity
- requires favourable of sugar production nearby as weight loosing Industry

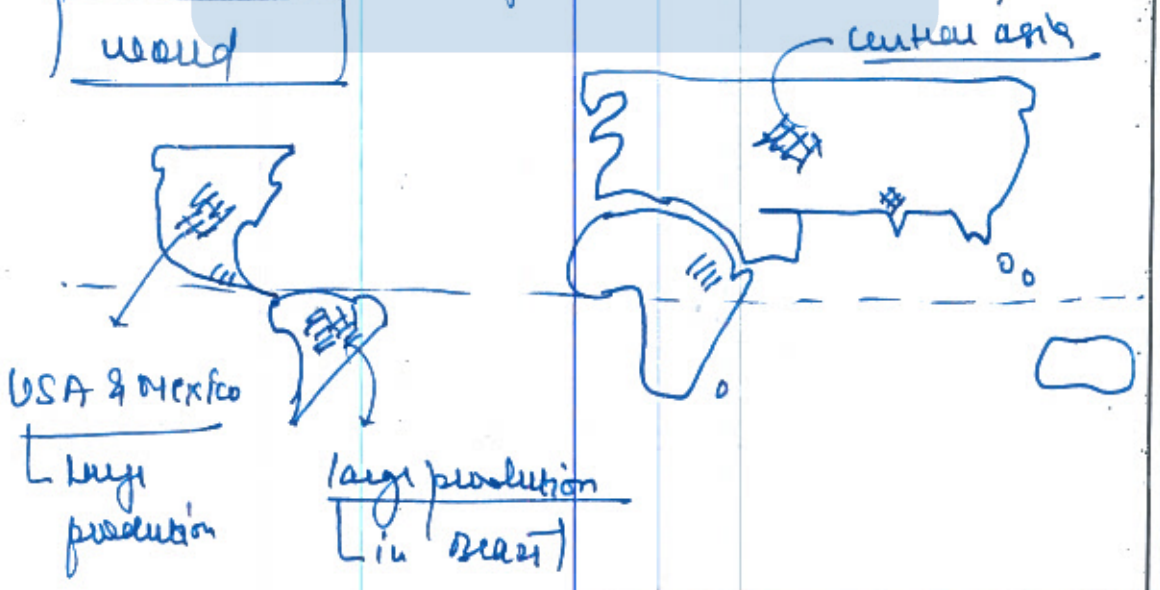


Candidates must not write on this margin

Economic factors

- North India dominates → Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc.
  - Because cotton farms grow cash-crops
- Transportation cost- high so sugar industries nearby.
- FRP [Fair & Remunerative Price] by government
  - push farmers for more production of sugarcane.
- Low economic mobility - so new factories are not opening. [restricting spread].

World



Candidates must not write on this margin

The cost of production in world is also determined by same factors of soil, water, capital, alternative uses

⇒ Sugar Industry in India is suffering from low productivity, losses to farmers

Timely reforms are needed for agriculture community & Industry.

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 – the agricultural production technique used when water available is less than required for crop production

↳ e.g. Farming in Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan.

Key Strategies Employed

Overcome water scarcity

- Micro irrigation
  ↳ e.g. drip irrigation
- Interlinking of Rivers
  ↳ e.g. Project of 30 River Interlinking
- Canal System
  ↳ e.g. Indira Gandhi Canal

Candidates must not write on this margin

Maximizing Productivity

- make intensive use of inputs like
  - etc, which should be avoided.
  - focus on Millets.
- Irrigation farming
  - e.g. using soil health card, etc.
- Extension Services
  - for providing rainfall pattern.
- Using proper Inputs
  - Balanced input.
- Producing new crops
  - e.g. Rajasthan's focus Cassava, Dragon fruit, etc.

⇒ As it is seen that due to global warming there has been increase in classification & decline in water availability

Candidates must not write on this margin

Needs for Dryland farming

(1) Climate Change (a) Irregular rainfall pattern.

(b) Variation in regular rainfall.

Eg. extreme events.

(2) Water stress

(a) groundwater declining.

(b) large consumption needs.

(3) Agriculture pattern

↳ Rice & wheat farms – need large amount of water.

(4) Inefficient water Usage

↳ arrive due to free electricity, etc.

(5) Lack of Agri-Information flow.

⇒ Sustainable Dryland farming is needed for Agri-Income & food production to achieve SDG 13 (climate change) & SDG 1, 2 (Poverty & Hunger).

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 / New Social Movements of women as based on new issues of women like sexual harassment at workplace, representation, violence like Rape, etc.

Traditional women Movement & Methods

- Traditional Movements raised issues like representation, political participation, education, etc

Methods used → associations
→ Political consciousness among members
└ Protests, marches, etc.
└ leadership from upper-class women.

Candidates must not write on this margin

New women & Dalit Movement-

- (1) They raised issue on new challenges
- (2) Use social media Platforms
  - e.g. Metoo Movement.
- (3) They work through NGOs & SHGs
- (4) They demand economic, social and political entitlement.
- (5) leadership from all classes
- (6) Represent Intersectional approach
  - e.g. Dalit women's specific issues.

Unique Contribution

- (1) They contribute to raise awareness in issue of Public Rationality
- (2) Demand Economic equality
  - equal wage
  - break Glass ceiling
  - stop segregation like Pink collarization

Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Led to formation of associations, commissions, etc
↳ e.g. National women commission

(4) Women Empowerment → (a) State policies (e.g. Standup India)
(b) SHGs like Lijjat Papad.

Challenges to women's contemporary issues

(1) Economic discrimination
- Dual burden (household & work)
- Low wage
- Glass cliff [increasing leadership opportunity].
- Work colonization

(2) Physical violence [→ Rape, stalking, etc
↓
Increased from Digital age.

⇒ PM's vision of Nari Shakti through Economic power (Laxmi), Education Power (Saraswati) & Strength (Durga) should be implemented.

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 → The coming of new ideas of rationality, liberty and freedom which are often seen as opposite to Traditional [George Ritzer].

Forms of Modernization :- Technology, new political ideas, Globalization, social movements, etc.

modern forms catalyzing social evils

(1) Patriarchy - the concept of gender equality has eradicated patriarchy to some extent
- e.g. → women participation in employment
- laws like POSH act, Domestic violence act, etc. (as form)

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Caste Inequalities - through ideas of equality (anon law)

(3) Globalization has helped achieve new modern & advanced "lifestyle" offering new Life chances.

(4) Social Movements like Metoo movement has create awareness of Public Participation.

(5) Technology has accelerated growth & spread of modern ideas
e.g. Social media awareness

(6) Ideas like liberty, equality & fraternity has created Universal Brotherhood.

But some argue some forms of modernization fails social ends

(1) Technology - accelerate division through Information overload, Echo Chamber effect, etc.
e.g. Recent Delhi H/s Rape incidents increased after Rape incidents.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) laws - brought caste conflicts among people. e.g: Reservation Issue
└ Caste Based Political parties.

(3) Social Movements have also increased gender & caste divisions due to extreme views

(4) Globalization has led to cultural hegemony of west leading to Revivalism tendencies

(5) more self-orientation - Individualism led to lack of social cohesion

⇒ The Idea of [Human Modernity] that is different in terms of mix of both Human & cultural values is more apt for Indian Society.

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 → The feeling that one's own culture & identity comes from region one belongs to.

↳ It can have both positive & negative impacts on society.

Relationship between Relative Deprivation and Regionalism

(1) Aspiration for growth - from relative deprivation.

↳ feeling that lagging behind because of participation

(2) Fuels Movements / Rebellions

↳ e.g. - Naxalite movement in eastern east-southern India.

(3) Lack of Basic necessities

↳ fuels youth to be Insurgent

[Bezbaruah Committee - observed in North-eastern states]

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Regional similarity :- on the basis of 'life-change' & "Lifestyle" of people

But not always the reason

Other reason

- Ethnic Identity
- fear of migrant-population
- cultural Threat
- communalism & separatist tendencies.

Regionalism is viewed as antagonistic to the idea of Nationalism because of :-

(1) Regional Integrity threaten National unity [G. S. Ghurye].

(2) Secessionist tendencies
- E.g. Nagaland, Kashmir, etc.

(3) Otherization of people from different region.
- e.g. migrant population face issues

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Clashes between communities
[e.g. Maharashtra v/s Karnataka in Belgaum region.

But on the other hand it also have positive aspects

(1) Regional Integrity & Harmony

(2) Competitive federalism :- through regional comparisons. e.g. Niti aayog's SDG Index

(3) Growth of Nationalist feeling :- Nationalism comes from Regionalism itself.

⇒ The government is promoting integration through institutions like Kashi-Tamil Sangam, focus on civic Nationalism, concept of Sanskardhani, etc. to focus on National Brotherhood [Fundamental duty 51(A)(e)]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS