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NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : PRAJWAL CHAURASIA

Roll No. : ~~PTTP220258~~ 0409901

Registration Number : PTTP220258 Date of Examination : 06/09/23

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.

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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.

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.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

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[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

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Evaluator's response

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(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

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MACRO COMMENTS

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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.
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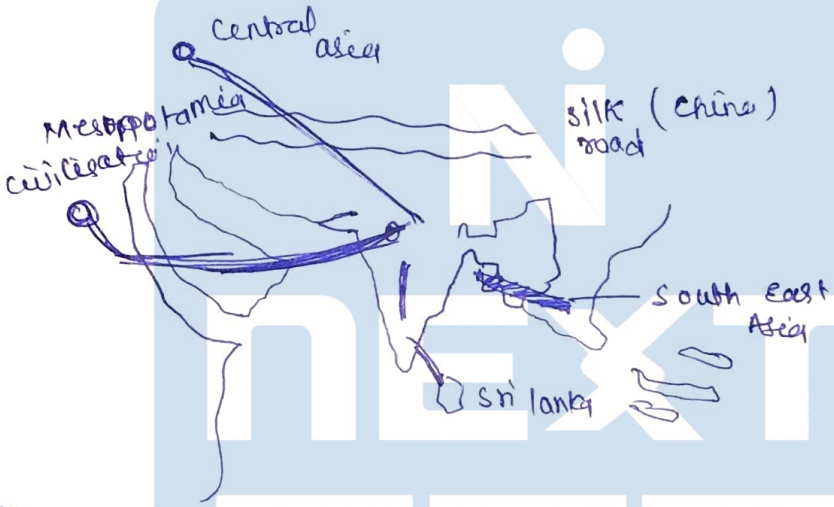
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1. भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान–प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Trade during ancient India not only had economic integration but also helped in cultural exchanges.



Ancient trade routes → culture dissemination

(i) Traders Bought foods and clothes to India

Ex: Drapery in Gandhara art
samosa from Uzbekistan

(ii) Infusion of languages (foreign)

Ex: Greeks learned Sanskrit

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(iii) Cultural dissemination shaping architecture of India

Ex: Indo-Islamic architecture in Vijaynagar

(iv) Spread of Indian culture abroad

Ex: Sri lanka expedition of Buddhism

(v) Education and philosophies of India acquired attention of foreigners.

Ex: Nalanda University. (Fe Hsien visit)

(vi) Integration of neighbouring countries through cultures

Ex: Angor vat temple in Cambodia.

(vii) Emergence of Cultural movements

Ex: Sufi movements

Thus these trade routes helped in researching India's culture and imported diversity, which can be seen in modern times.

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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 by Gandhiji. After this, arrest of top Leadership of INC, created vacuum, which was filled by women's leadership.

- Quit India as people's movement
  - → Participation of varied class (peasants, zamindars, business class etc.)
  - → Pan-India character
- ↓
- across class divides
  - Students → strike in schools, colleges
  - Workers → strike in factories
  - Lawyers → Giving up their practices
  - Govt. Employees → left job, making it impossible for administration to work upon

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Women leadership contribution

① Aruna Asaf Ali :

↳ Hoisting flag at Mumbai

↳ filling ~~leaving~~ leadership vacuum after Gandhiji's arrest

② Usha Mehta

↳ underground radio n/w to convey out revolutionary activities against British's repression

③ Sarojini Naidu

↳ Gathered masses and channelises their protest.

④ Sucheta Kriplani

↳ Holding the masses and making co-ordination.

⑤ women voiced for swadeshi and sloganned against Britishers.

Thus they remain the unsung heroes of Indian freedom struggle.

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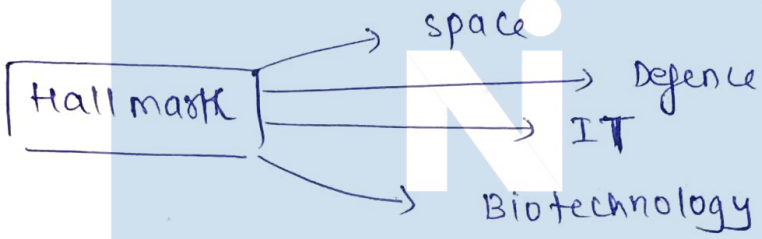
3. 'स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है'। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

(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

Investment in Science & Technology ~~has~~ by a newly Independent India nurtured growth and modernisation of society.



Scientific development → path of modernity

① Heavy Industrialisation (1st FYP)
- Created jobs
- Developed manufacturing capacity
- Reduction in Poverty.

② Space :→ ISRO foundation
- Chandrayan III (landing on moon)
- mangalyaan (~~1st~~ successful in 1st time)
- Making India super space power

③ Defence

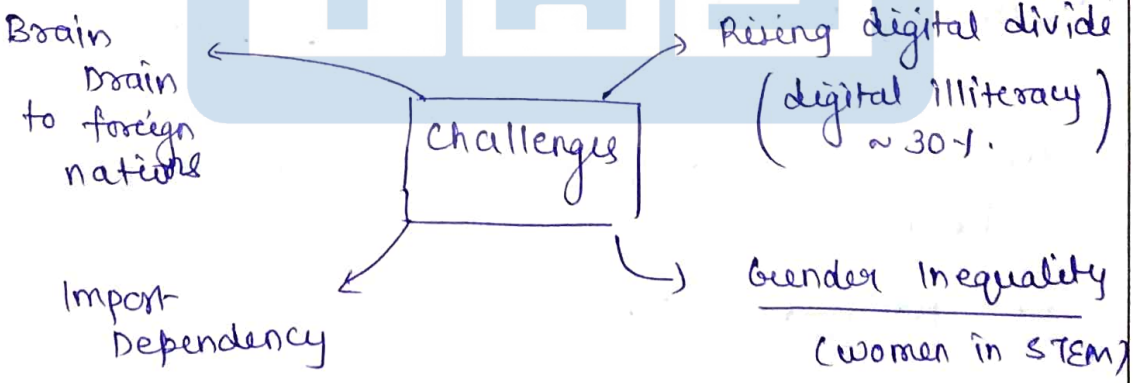
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↳ missiles and Nuclear weapons
(Exporter of BrahMos to Phillippines)

④ IT technology
↳ Services sector Boom
↳ Investment in 5G/6G, Quantum, Superconductors
↳ driving Emerging technology research.

⑤ Agriculture → HYV seeds through Green Revolution
↳ Agricultural Institutes
↳ self-sufficient in food grains



Thus investment on future & Emerging technologies will help India to further modernise the society

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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 of rivers is the process of connecting 2 rivers so that water can transported from surplus to deficit ones.



Feasibility of River Interlinking → +ve

(i) Linking terminally close rivers is a good idea

Ex: Narmada-Tapi-Par linkage

(ii) Greater flowing capacity of River can be interlinked

Ex: Ganga-Gandhak linkage

(iii) following Natural slope gradient.

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(iv) Capital Investment and hydropower generation

(v) Providing Irrigation to rain-deficit areas of Bundelkhand etc.

(vi) Controlling flooding of rivers

Ex: Brahmaputra seasonal floods in Assam.

Not feasible

- Submergence of area + Threat to Biodiversity } Flooding of 700 km^2 area by Ken-Betwa project
- Against e-flow / natural flow of rivers
- Increasing Inter-state river water disputes
  Ex: Cauvery Issue
- Huge Capital Investment required for long years
- Varied topography (hilly areas)

Way forward

(i) construction of check-dams as localised soln.

(ii) Promoting rain water harvesting

(iii) Preservation of wetlands.

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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's Panchamrit goals calls out for 50% renewable Energy mix + 500 GW of renewable Energy by 2030.

Shift

Coal-based ⟶ Renewable Energy

(I) Phasing down of coal thermal power plants ⟶ Solar parks, wind Energy

Impact

Positive

(I) Good air quality due to reduced PM pollutants

Ex: Poor air quality in singrauli coal fields

(II) Environmental benefits

(III) Skilling opportunities as there will be need of technician & skilled labour for solar cells, wind turbines etc.

(IV) Reduced electricity cost will help in

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greater expenditure on education, health etc. on society.

(v) Prevent tribal displacement.

Ex: Hasdeo Aranya coal project in Chhattisgarh

Negative

(i) Initial job loss ⇒ low income ⇒ poverty trap

(ii) Reduced CSR activities in form of hospitals, schools etc. to locals.

(iii) Loss of royalty by state ⇒ low revenue ⇒ low spending on welfare schemes.

(iv) Breaking of supply chains → Railways penetration would get affected

(v) Promote forced migration in search of jobs

way forward

(i) Skilling of locals as solar technicians etc

(ii) surya mitra scheme type assistance

(iii) Participation of Gram sabha in renewable Energy transition.

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil is the uppermost layer of lithosphere that supports plants and trees.



Temperature → soil properties

(I) Differential heating and cooling phenomenon lead to disintegration of rock (exfoliation process)

(II) Excessive temperature depletes soil moisture

Ex: dry arid soils.

(III) Evaporation of moisture lead to accumulation of minerals in soils

Ex: Minerals like K, Ph etc.

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(iv) Determines humus decomposition and thus alters organic content.

(v) Theives soil organisms like Earthworms, termites etc.

Precipitation → soil properties

(i) Increases soil moisture content in the soil

(ii) Affects the weathering rate

(iii) Erosion and leaching of top-most layer of soil due to heavy precipitation

Ex: (splash, sheet erosion)

(iv) New alluvial soil (Khadar) soil.

Other factors

→ Source rock and parent Bedrock.

→ Volcanic Eruptions and coolified lava.

Ex: Black soil (Deccan trap)

→ fertilisers application (N, P, K addition)

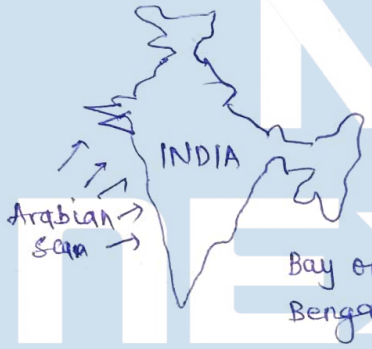
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7. अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

As per IMD, there is recorded increase of 52% of cyclones originating in Arabian sea during 2001–2019 period.



Increasing cyclone intensity in Arabian sea

(i) Increased sea-surface temperature of Arabian sea.

Ex: Tauktae cyclone

(ii) El-Nino modoki: frequent occurence of cyclones in Arabian sea due to warming of waters

(iii) Providing conducive wind shear for

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Cyclones

Ex: Cyclone Ockhi drift from Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea.

(iv) positive Indian ocean dipole effect leading to support cyclogenesis in Arabian Sea

Ex: Cyclone Vayu

(v) less resistance offered along western coast.

Eg: Cyclone Nisarga

(v) Climate change and thus intensification of low-pressure leading to severe cyclones in Arabian Sea.

(vi) weakening of monsoonal winds.

Thus there is a need to ramp up disaster management & preparedness along western coast of India.

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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 often known for its unity in diversity and diversity in unity.

Southern India → Distinct cultural units

(i) food : Greater intake of rice and coastal foods
Ex : fish, Rice, Dosa etc.

(ii) Language : Tamil known to be as oldest language
Ex : Malyalam (Kerala), Telugu etc.

(iii) festivals : onam (Kerala), Pugadi, Vishu etc.

(iv) Architecture :- Dravida temple style.

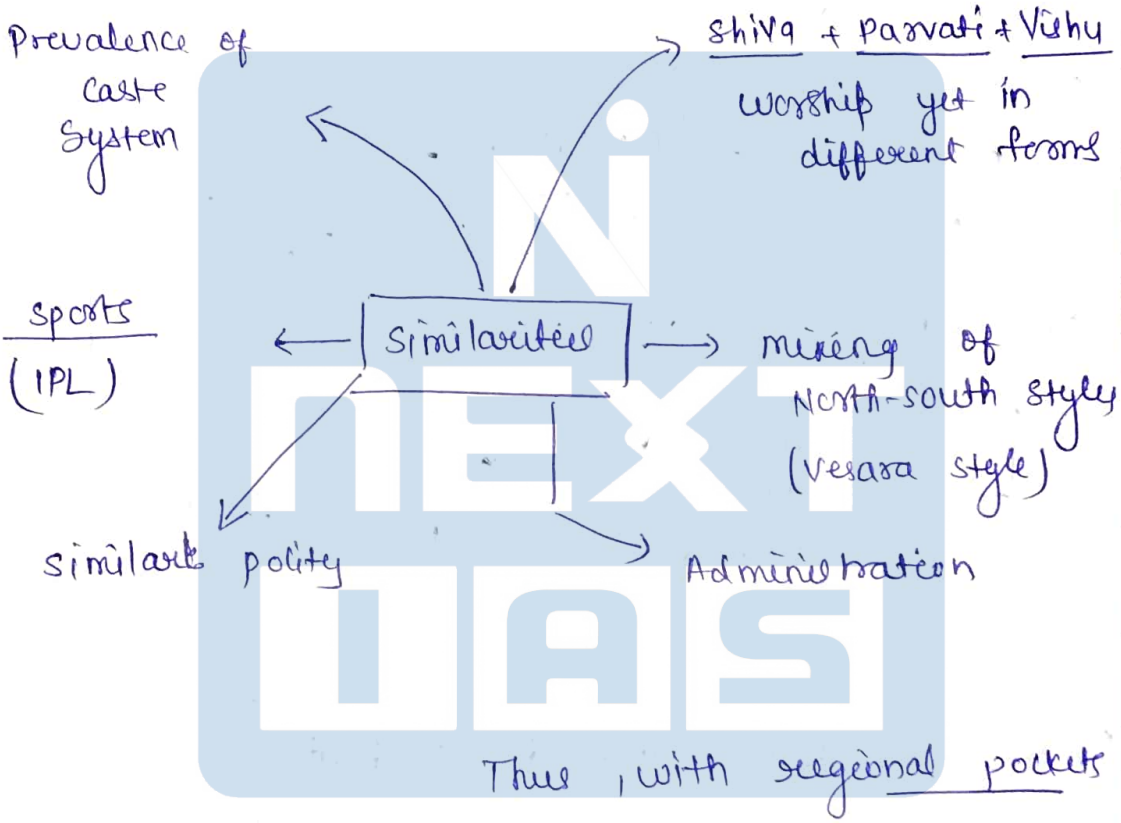
(v) Dress :- Separate dresses like Dhoti, Lungi etc. in southern India.

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(vi) films : Tollywood also making its global presence and recognition in comparison to Bollywood

Ex : RRR won OSCAR



Thus, with regional pockets having their distinct culture, yet India Emerged as a united nation, embracing diversity in all its forms with unity.

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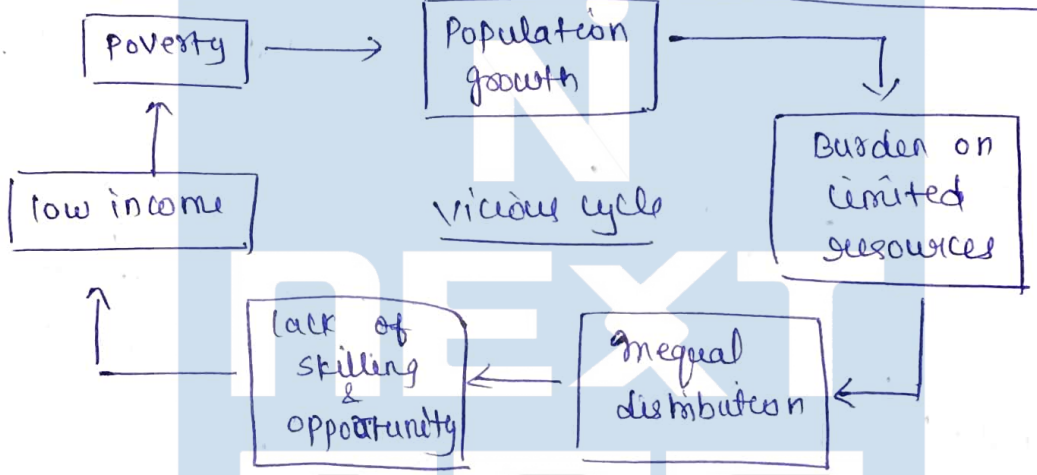
9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Poverty is simply the deprivation of resources - social, economic, political.



Poverty → Restrict Individual's ability

(i) Lack of resources to meet demand

Ex: (~ 30% undernutrition NFHS-5)

(ii) Barrier to political participation

Ex: Money in contesting elections & campaigning.

(iii) Devoid of Skilling and opportunities to

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earn more incomes

Ex: fails in skilling of AI, Emerging technology

(iv) Do not able to make informed decision

Ex: about family planning - lacks awareness about contraceptive use

Population growth → strain resources

(i) Limited resources and funds for social welfare schemes

Ex: DBT, PAHAL for poors.

(ii) More demand ⇒ ↑ prices ⇒ ↓ purchasing capacity

(iii) Lead to more conflicts and tensions

Ex: Attack on migrants on belief that it may endanger local people jobs

Way forward

(i) Support & Incentives for family planning.

(ii) Social Security Net → PDS, Ujjwala, etc.

(iii) ~~tap~~ Asset creation & provision of social infrastructure like water, electricity etc.

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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.

Education in India had historically demonstrated internationalisation since Nalanda University in Gupta period.

Education Internationalisation →
- AYUSH Courses
- Aryabhatta in inventing zero
- medicinal : Charaka Samhita

Impact on society

(I) foreign Institutions can open their Campuses in India.

(II) Indian institutes in abroad
Ex: IIT in Tanzania.

(III) student – exchange program b/w India – Australia.

(IV) spread of traditional knowledge and

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its greater recognition abroad

Ex: Yoga philosophy, AYUSH etc.

Impact on cultural Exchanges

(i) modernisation in traditional practices and culture.

(ii) Assimilation and greater integration

Ex: Hinglish keyboard by Google.

(iii) Diversity in food, clothes and lifestyle

(iv) Greater research on Indian ancient texts.

Ex: Panini's Grammar sanskrit problem solved by Dr. Rishi in USA.

Thus with mantra of Vasudev kutumbakam, Indian Education can reach new heights and ~~present~~ help in nurturing knowledge economy.

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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

The post-Mauryan period saw the development of a school of art, which re-defined the art and culture of ancient India.

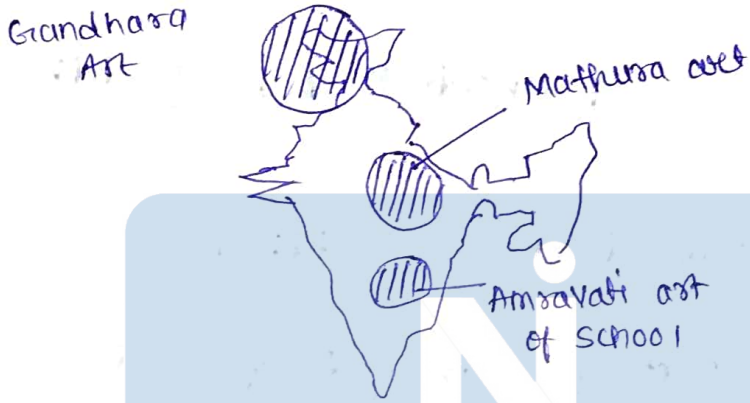
Gandhara Art	Mathura Art
(1) use of granite, blue-grey sandstone	(1) use of red sandstone
(2) influenced by greeks, romans, persian	(2) influenced by local traditions
(3) largely based and focussed on Buddhism	(3) Also depicted Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism.
(4) Patronised by Kushanas	(4) Patronised by Shunga, Kushans et.
(5) Individualistic portray eye beautification etc.	(6) portray based mythological on stories.

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Ex: Halo around head | Ex: Lack divinity in portray

⑥ spiritualism theme | ⑥ Symbolism identity



Influence on Amravati school of art

Ⓐ Gandhara Art

- Bodily features, elongated eyes found repetition in Amravati art
- Potrayal of kings (intricate carvings)
- Idolised form of gods
  - Ex: vishnu sculptures in temples. (Shayana posture)
- focus on detailings on carvings
  - Ex: Mudras of Buddha (Abhinaya Mudra, Bhumisparsha mudra)

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(B) Mathura Art

- Depiction of stories like Ravana shakes Mt. Kailash
- Depiction of incidents from Buddha's life
  ex: Maya dream in Buddhism
- King portrayal instead of Gods.
- focus on Yaksha & Yakshini in Amravati art
- Brahmanistic influence

Despite these similarities, Amravati school of art thrived under Satavahanas. Their contribution further helped the Southern India to enrich art & architecture in medieval times.

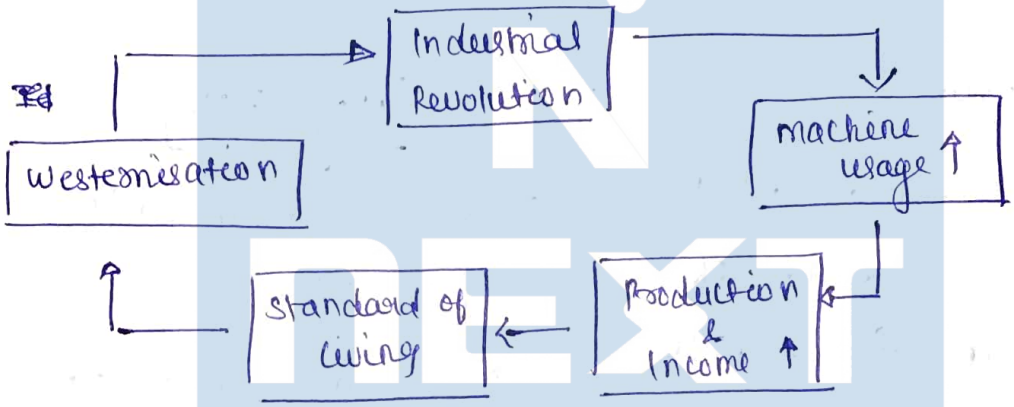
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12. 'इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिदृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े'। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'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 (IR) started since late 18th century not only marked shift to machines but also impacted social and cultural landscape.



IR → Economic transformation

(i) Concept of free market principles emerged
Ex: Liberalised market policies.

(ii) Capitalism replacing feudalism

(iii) Labour importance increased due to Industries

(iv) Mass production of goods and that too with lower production costs.

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(v) Thrust to infrastructure projects like Railways, Roads etc.

(vi) Boost to International trade and connecti-vity (Seeds of globalisation)

IR → Social Impacts

A) Positives

(i) Increased income and standard of living for families.

(ii) Increased production meant more availability of goods for increasing demand.

(iii) promotion to scientific temper and technology (against Dark age of Europe)

Negatives

(i) Increased inequalities in society
Ex: Slums increased

(ii) Division of labour class from capitalist (elite) class.

(iii) threat to colonisation of nations like India, Africa etc.

(iv) slave mindset increased

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(iv) Increased press importance.

(v) Rise in consumerism and pollution (Emissions

IR → cultural Impact

Positives

(i) challenged orthodoxy and superstitions in society.

(ii) flow of culture from one nation to another

(iii) adoption of good practices
Ex: sanitation

Negatives

(i) Threat to indigenous cultures in other nations
Ex: Christian missionaries in India.

(ii) Increasing alienation of labour class (mental problems)

(iii) Disintegration of traditional familiar bonds

Thus IR revolutionised the global socio-cultural landscape, with increasing westernisation of nations.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Nationalism and consciousness remained the pivot to forge national identity and paved the path for social reforms in 19th century.

Backward traditional elements	Hegemony of colonial culture
(i) Caste.	(i) White's man Burden
(ii) feudalism (zamindari)	(ii) Racial superiority.
(iii) Communalism.	(iii) Christianity conversion of tribes

Role of social Reform + ideological structure

(A) women

↳ Abolition of sati in 1828 due to efforts of Raja Rammohan roy

↳ widow Remarriage act 1856 - empowerment of women.

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(B) **Slavery**

↳ Abolition of slavery (1843) → free from bondages

(C) **Education**

↳ female Education and opening of gates to all castes

Ex: Bethune school 1849

(D) **Revolts**

↳ against dominance over peasants and voice for justice

Ex: Indigo Revolt 1860

(E) **Self-respect**

↳ Rejuvenating belief in masses and own culture

Ex: Arya Samaj 1875.

Emergence of

(A) Distinct cultural identity

(1) celebration of India's past glory and culture

Ex: Tilak's Ganpati, Shivaji festival.

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(ii) Through newspapers and press, cultural identity got a push.

Ex: Samvat Kaumudi

(B) National consciousness

(i) Creating national platform to come together

Ex: INC establishment in 1885

(ii) By exposing the character of colonial rule

Ex: Drain of wealth theory by Dadabhai Naroji

(iii) Promoting awareness and education among the masses

(iv) Discarding discrimination based on caste, religion etc.

Thus these help in building up mass movements in 20th century which played a decisive role in India's independence.

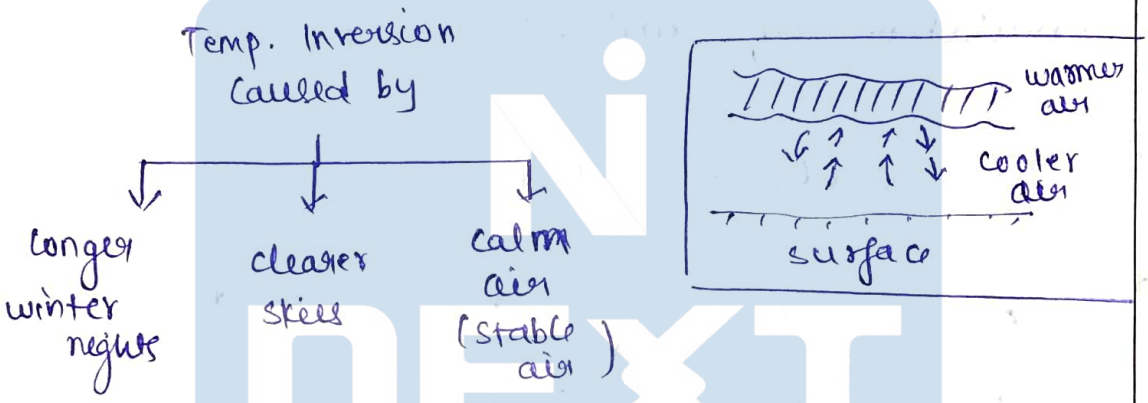
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14. तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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 the phenomenon wherein cooler air gets trapped under warmer layer.



Temp. Inversion → affect atmospheric conditions

(i) Fog + Mist: was created in lower layers of atmosphere.

(ii) Reduced rainfall as clouds do not gets formed in these region (lack of condensation)

(iii) Stability in atmosphere prevents mixing of cooler air with warmer air.

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(iv) Anti-cyclonic conditions are formed in atmosphere.

Implications → local weather patterns

(i) Reduction in visibility due to accumulation of dust, smoke particles.

(ii) less clouds formation

(iii) Air at the surface becomes cold — threat of frost valleys

(iv) less Rainfall over the local region.

(v) low winds circulation

Implications → air pollution

(i) Increase concentration of pollutants in lower layers of atmosphere — like dust, smoke

Ex: Delhi's winter Smog

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(ii) Less inter-mixing of pollutants with upper atmospheric layers.

(iii) Degradation of air-quality

(iv) Creation of photo-chemical smog

Ex: California smog.

Thus, as long as, sun rays (insolation) do not reaches lower layers of atmosphere, temperature inversion persists. As the lands gets heated, normal conditions revive and it helps in convection of air currents.

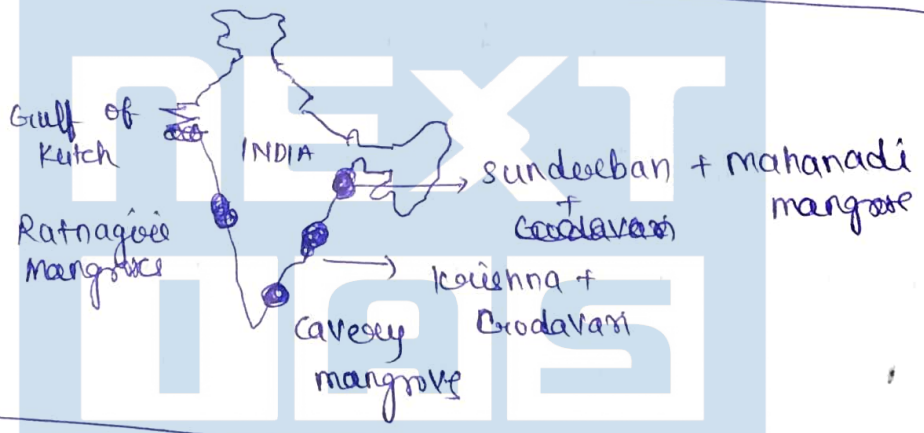
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15. भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए कौन से भौगोलिक कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? जलवायु परिवर्तन भारत में मैंग्रोव वनस्पति के लिए किस प्रकार खतरा उत्पन्न करता है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Mangroves are aptly called as Ecosystem engineers. In India, total mangroves cover stands out nearly 5000 km^2 (ISFR 2021)



Geographical factors

(i) Availability of fresh water due to discharge into oceans

Ex: Ganga, Brahmaputra in sundarband mangroves.

(ii) Sediments deposition due to silts, clays

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resulted in formation of Deltas, Estuaries

Ex: Mahanadi mangroves.

(iii) Salinity (Saline soil) near coastal areas

(iv) water temperatures (~27°C) warmer

(v) Ecotone: transitional area between coastal and terrestrial ecosystem

(vi) Tropical regions (Tropic of Cancer passes through mid-way of India)
Ex: mangroves in southern India.

Climate Change → Threat to mangroves

(i) Sea level rise: submergence threat along coastal region.
Ex: Andaman-Nicobar Island Mangroves.

(ii) Ingressing of saline water affecting mangrove vegetation.

(iii) Increased natural disasters like Tsunami

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cyclones along eastern coast threatening mangroves.

(iv) Increased droughts like conditions in coastal regions
Ex: Andhra's coastal region.

(v) Heatwaves and pest attacks is a threat to mangroves.

(vi) Reducing moisture in soil and destruction of wetlands affects mangroves.

Way forward

- conservation initiatives like MISHTI for mangrove plantations
- International collaboration like Mangroves for future by UAE, India, singapore etc.

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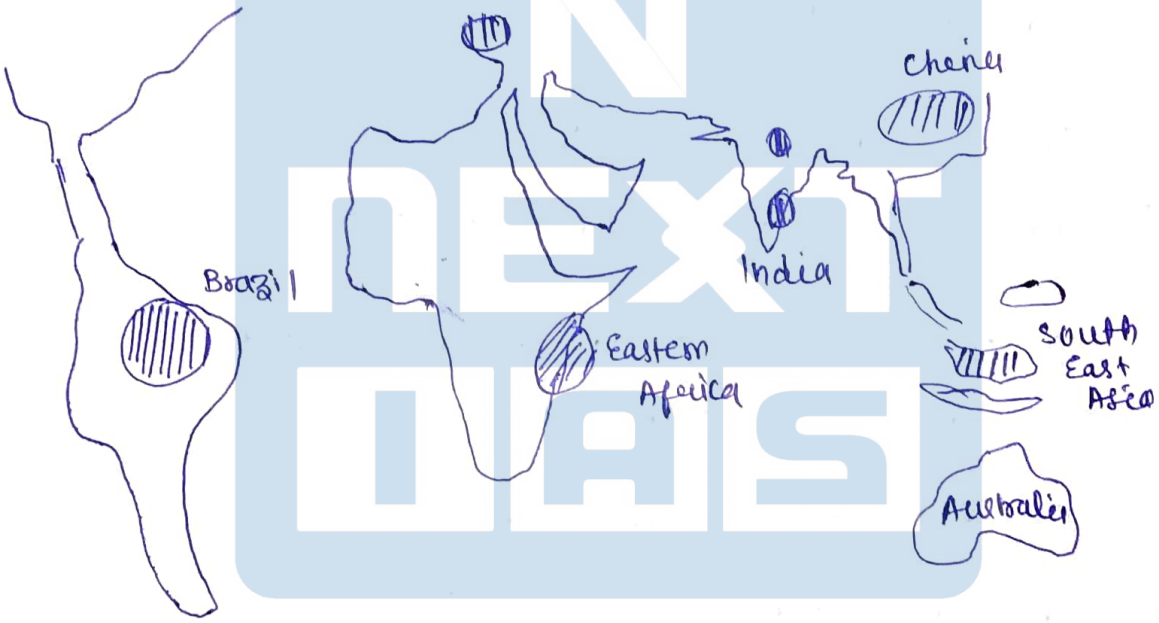
16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं, और वे भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में इस उद्योग के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar is a product obtained from the processing of sugarcane. It is one of the staple products.



Factors Influencing sugar Industries location

(A) Geographical

(i) water availability as it requires nearly 200-300 cm of annual rain-fall

(ii) fertile soil (Black, alluvial soil)

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(iii) Moderate to warmer temperature around (25-30°C) → suits tropical climate.

(iv) weight loss industry → should be near cultivation of sugarcane

(v) Plain regions preferrable (Plateaus)

(B) **Economic factors**

(i) Cheap labour availability.

(ii) Reliable 24x7 Electricity supply.

(iii) proper connectivity to farms and markets (urban areas)

(iv) Credit availability due to capital intensive industry.

(v) Govt. policies like FRP in India.

Contribution to growth of Industry

(A) **In India**

(i) Sugar mills in maharashtra, UP, Tamil Nadu (FRP + State incentives)

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(ii) setting up of co-operative sector in sugar industry.

(iii) Important ~~Chain~~ Block in supply chain

Sugarcane → sugar
→ Jaggery
} → food processing industries

(iv) Export facilities near coastal region

Ex: Haldia port

(B) In world

(i) High demand for sugar.

(ii) favourable geography & Topography

Ex: Brazil largest sugarcane producer

(iii) Contract farming ~~technique~~ policies

(iv) Export potential

Thus sugar industries holds immense potential in growth of other ancillary industries like FPI, which needs further attention.

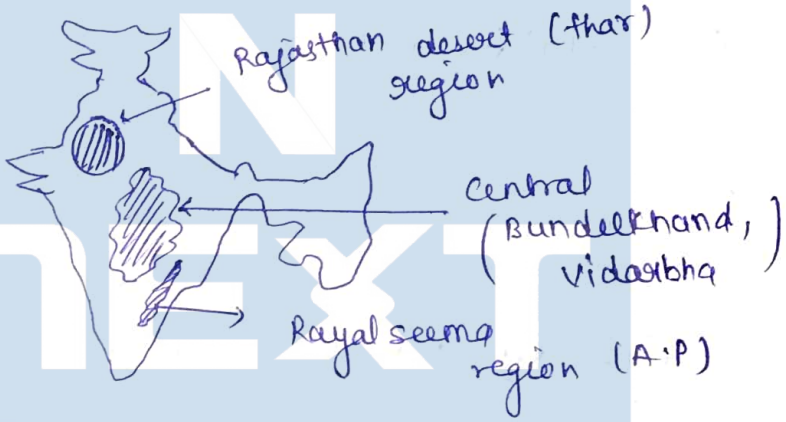
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17. शुष्क और अर्ध–शुष्क क्षेत्रों में जल की कमी को दूर करने और कृषि उत्पादकता को अधिकतम करने के लिए शुष्क–भूमि कृषि में उपयोग की जाने वाली मुख्य रणनीतियाँ क्या हैं? साथ ही, भारत में शुष्क–भूमि कृषि को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (250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

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

Dryland farming is meant to cultivate crops in reduced soil moisture conditions in arid to semi-arid regions.



Strategies used in dryland farming:

① Micro Irrigation
- ↳ lessen the water requirement like flooding of fields
- ↳ increase water-use efficiency

Ex: drip irrigation, sprinkler Irrigation

② fertigation: apply of mixtures of water and fertilizers together

③ River interlinking to increase water for

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Irrigation purposes

Ex: Ken-Betwa Rivers Interlinking

(4) changing agricultural methods like direct seeding of rice instead of transplantation method

(5) Crop rotation techniques → nitrogen fixation Millets before wheat, rice etc.

(6) Tilling and deep ploughing to use the moisture of soil

(7) Mulching, strip cultivation etc.

Need For Dryland farming

(i) Limited Irrigation of agricultural land (~ 50% Irrigated area)

(ii) To reduce over-extraction of groundwater & depletion of its resources.

(iii) To check indiscriminate usage of chemical fertilizers

(iv) Diversification of agriculture.

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(v) To increase productivity of limited agricultural land in India.

(vi) To tap in the huge potential of exports

Ex: millets, horticulture in Europe, USA (demand)

Efforts Needed & taken

(i) MSP for millets (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi)

(ii) promotion of agro-forestry techniques.

(iii) Credit availability

Ex: micro-irrigation fund (NABARD)

(iv) promoting livestock

Ex: National livestock mission

(v) promoting alternate fertilisers

Ex: PM PRANAM, Nano-Urea (IFFCO)

(vi) Awareness among farmers

Ex: PM Kisan samruddhi Kendras,

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

(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.

Post-Liberalisation, women have raised their issues through movements for their rights and justice.

Traditional methods → Economic Empowerment (Jyotiba Phule)
Traditional methods → Protests

contemporary women's movement → diverse approaches

(i) formation of organisation at International level
Ex: UN Women

(ii) Internet as a new pathway to disseminate their concerns & voices.
Ex: online campaigns

(iii) social media platforms to garner support

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against social evils and integration.

Ex: #MeToo Movement started in USA but in India gathered support.

(iv) Rights based approaches to end discrimi-nat~~ory~~ practices.

Ex: Decriminalisation of adultery

(v) Through NGOs and groups, concern was raised in, universities & Educational institutions

Ex: Pinjara Tod in Delhi

Contribution

(i) women Empowerment

Ex: Kudumbashree of Kerala
Ujjat Papad, AMUL etc.

(ii) Awareing women and in general, society about atrocities against women.

Ex: Nirbhaya case protest.

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(iii) Rise in reporting of crimes against women

Ex: Rise in cyber complaints against cyber crimes (stalking) etc.)

(iv) Legislative achievement

Ex: Maternity Benefit act 2017

Challenges
- Deep rooted patriarchial mindset
- Lower presence in politics
  Ex: 14.5% MPs are female (ADR)
- Decreasing female LFPR
  (22% female LFPR)
- Glass ceiling & Glass cliff effect
- Exclusion of Dalit females in public sphere.
- Low access to Resources

Way forward

(i) Encouraging women Entrepreneurships (standup India)

(ii) Increasing income of each woman in SHG to ₹ 1 lakh by 2024.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Modernisation is a process of breaking traditional obstacles and moving towards progressive values of equality, inclusivity & justice.

Modernisation forces ⟶ Eradication of social evils

(i) Education → abolition of sati (1829)
→ voting rights to women at par with men

(ii) Liberalisation → Emergence of women entrepreneurship

Eg: Biocon (Kiran Mazumdar)

(iii) Globalisation :→ global voices against women atrocities

Eg: ~~#MeToo movement~~
#Black lives matter

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(IV) Scientific temper ⟶ Ending social evils of Black magic, superstitions

(V) Equality ⟶ Recognition of transgenders as 3rd gender in India

(VI) Fraternity ⟶ promotion of peace, tolerance in Indian society.

Threat to cultural Ethos

(I) Breaking of traditional families ties and increasing nuclearisation of families.

(II) Isolation have resulted in increased cases of depression, anxiety, mental disorders

Ex: suicide cases in Kota

(III) consumerism and materialistic culture

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distorted Indian values of need v/s greed.

(iv) Increasing intolerance, hate speeches on the pretext of freedom of speech.

Ex: Nuh Riots 2023.

(v) use of Internet to degrade values

Ex: cyber stalking, harassment of women.

(vi) Homogenisation of culture

Ex: Threatening tribal cultures & languages

Way forward

(i) Value based education

Ex: Ethics in curriculum of schools.

(ii) Integrating traditional practices with modernisation

Ex: Yoga benefits, AYUSH ministry

(iii) Embracing rich cultural values and behavioural changes

Ex. LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

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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.

Regional interests means putting concerns of a region above the nation and called as regionalism.

Relationship between

Regional disparity ⟶ Regionalism sentiment

(1) Low developmental indicators (Illiteracy, health etc) ⟶ fuels naxalism ideology in Chhattisgarh

(2) Relative deprivation of people ⟶ calls for separate polity

Bodoland, Greater Nagalim etc.

(3) Inter-state disputes in terms of river-sharing ⟶ Cavery water dispute between Karnataka - Tamil Nadu

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(4) failure of law-order → ~~dem~~ ~~upris~~ ~~reg~~ ~~religious~~
→ religious fundamentalism (Khalistan movement)

(5) Alienation from society → Separate state demand
Bundelkhand region

Other reasons

- Linguistic diversity
  Ex: Telangana state separation
- vested political interests
- fuelling of sentiments that it lead to danger of culture
  Ex: Hindi language protest in southern India.

Regionalism → antagonist to nationalism

(1) Breeds idea of separatist and succession from India threatening sovereignty.

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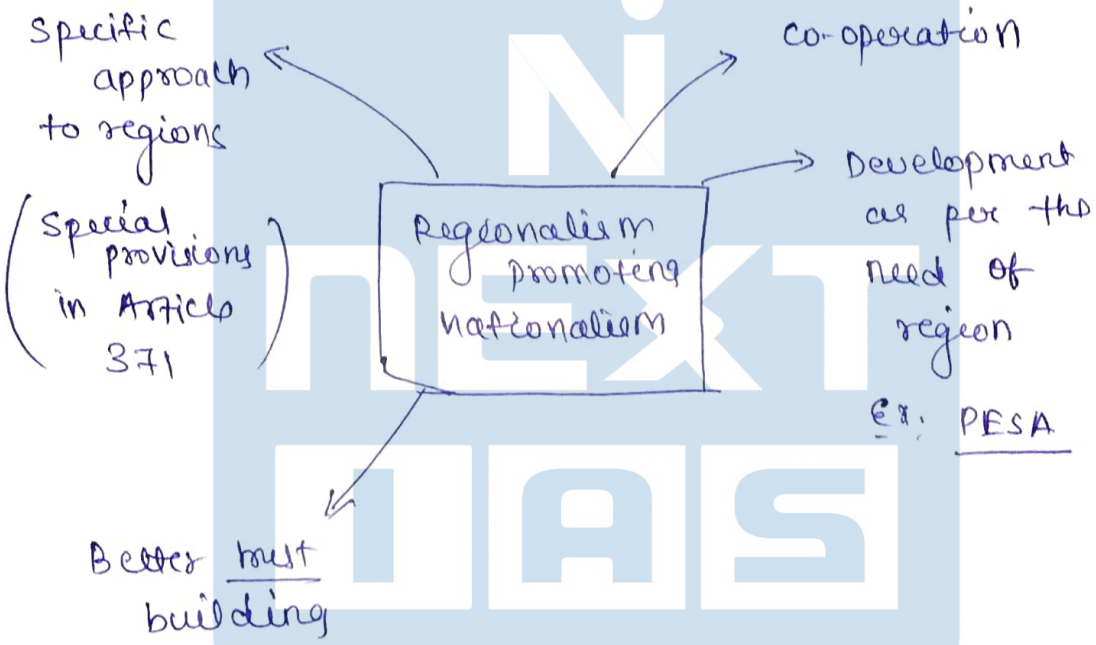
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(ii) Distorts peace, tolerance & harmony in society

Ex: Attack on migrant workers

(iii) stall peace talks and further escalates violence

Ex: Manipur violence.



Thus promoting Ek bharat shestra Bharat will further enhance co-operative federalism and help in greater integration of India.

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Space for Rough Work

