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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : NAZISH UMAR ANSARI
Roll No. : 011
Registration Number : Date of Examination : 30/8/23
Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☒

Test - 5

Code : TC707

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

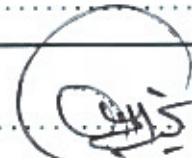
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Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

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

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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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DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

1. भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान-प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
- How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Indian Subcontinent since the time of Kushans have been an integral destination of Ancient trade routes. The Phase of mercantilism during 1st Century CE - 3rd Century CE earned India great wealth.

Connecting India to foreign countries

→ Ancient trade routes like Silk Route connect India to China, Southeast Asia, Central Asia.

→ Even during Indus Civilization, trade ties with Mesopotamia was strong. eg. Beads, Pottery found in Indus sites.



→ Maritime Routes led to Cholas capturing Southeastern countries and expanding their Kingdom.

ContributionExchange

- Books : Chinese traveller Lu Chi Fa-tien, Hung, Tsang carried great number of books through such routes
- Material Artifact : eg. Pottery, Precious Stones etc.

Dissemination of culture

- Religion : Spread of Buddhism in China and other part
- Architecture style : eg Plinth structures, Arch style
- Language : Greek, Bactrian led to changes in sanskrit
- Art & sculpture : Persian influence on Maurian

Hence, Ancient Trade Routes were not just for caravans for transporting goods, it was a string attaching the ancient land to thread.

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.

The slogan of 'Do or Die' in Quit India movement symbolises the involvement of people cutting across social division in Indian emancipation.

- People's movement
 - No Central leadership : Leaders arrested
 - ↳ Leadership provided by Commoners.
 - ↳ "Angrezon Bharat Chhodo" - common theme; single demand from all section.
 - ↳ Involvement of different sections
 - ↳ e.g. capitalists, workers, Peasants women.

Though each section of society contributed in Quit India, the role of women standout.

Women leadership making mark

- ↳ Uma Mehta : She ran the underground

radio and keep informing the protesters about British oppression.

- ↳ Kalpanna datta : She led processions against the British in absence of arrested leaders
- ↳ Amma Asaf Ali : Key role in mobilisation of people in Bombay
- ↳ Kamladevi Chattopadhyay : Women's mobilisation and protest organisation.
- ↳ Shubhadra Kumari Chauhan : Revolutionary poet and inspired the masses in phase of constant repression.
- ↳ Kadambai Ganiguli & Rajakumari Anni Basu

Quit India saw the vibrant demonstration of women being the flagbearers of Indian freedom and set path for the social emancipation of Indian society and women

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

The Key focus after attaining the freedom for India was to instill the scientific temper. Post Independent India saw remarkable strides in that regards

Strides in Scientific technology

- Establishment of National physical laboratory by Vikram Sarabhai (1948)
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
- INCOSPAR → Vikram Sarabhai
- Indian Nuclear fission reactor - Homi J Bhabha
- Establishment of IITs → Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- India launched its first satellite Aryabhata. → through Russian Rocket
- Nuclear bomb test → Pokhran (1978)

These seeds of scientific acumen act as a foundation for India's path to modernity

| Extent → putting India on path of Modernity |

↳ | Shade Ignorance and Promote scientific temper |

↳ Key role in | establishing strong industrial base → Steel Plants, Mining Industry etc.

↳ | Human Capital | → Skilled in IT.

↳ Boom in Service sector, (IT-BPO) and Computer Application.

↳ | Space Exploration and Earth Observation |

↳ Objective and scientific decision making in Agriculture, Disaster management eg. OCEAN SAT of ISRO.

↳ | Clean Energy | → 3-stage Nuclear programme to meet energy needs.

In the age of Techade, India is a promising light to the world with strong skill base. It was due to visionary investment in post-independent endeavour.

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

Recently, Ken-Betwa river Interlinking project was approved and its construction is under way.

It is supposed to transfer excess water/runoff of Betwa to Ken that can help the basin areas of it.

Feasibility of Interlinking in other region

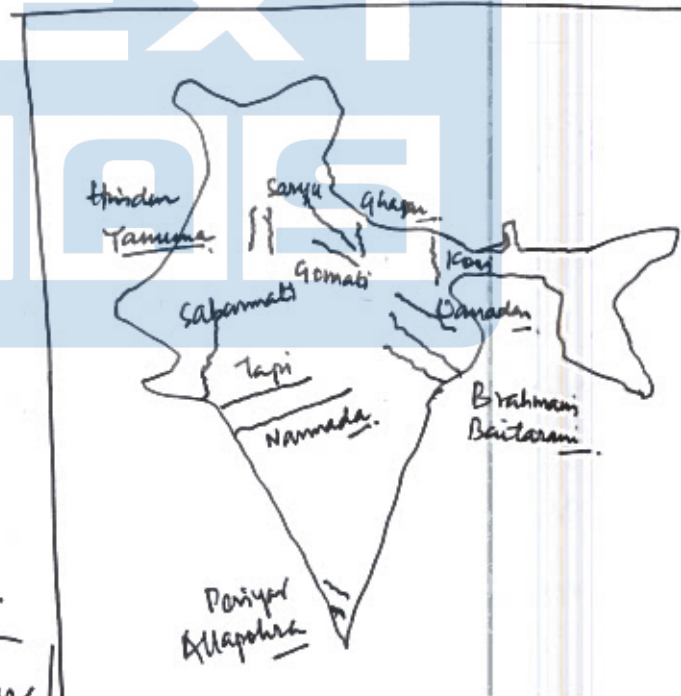
North Region

→ Yamuna-Hindon

↳ address the water stress in the Haryana
↳ link with the Ghaggar channel.

→ Saryu-Gomti-Ghaggar

↳ Plains of Uttar Pradesh. River fed by Himalayan water to be interlinked for Arival flow.



River Interlinking

[East]

→ [Kosi-Damodar] : Water ~~Excess~~ Kosi can be linked with seasonal damodar to address Flood situation in Bihar and Scarcity in Jharkhand.

→ [Brahmani Baitani] : Odisha.

↳ Brahmani excess water to Baitani

[West region]

→ [Sabarmati-Tapi-Narmada] : Sabarmati being seasonal peninsular river can get aid through interlinkage.

[South Region]

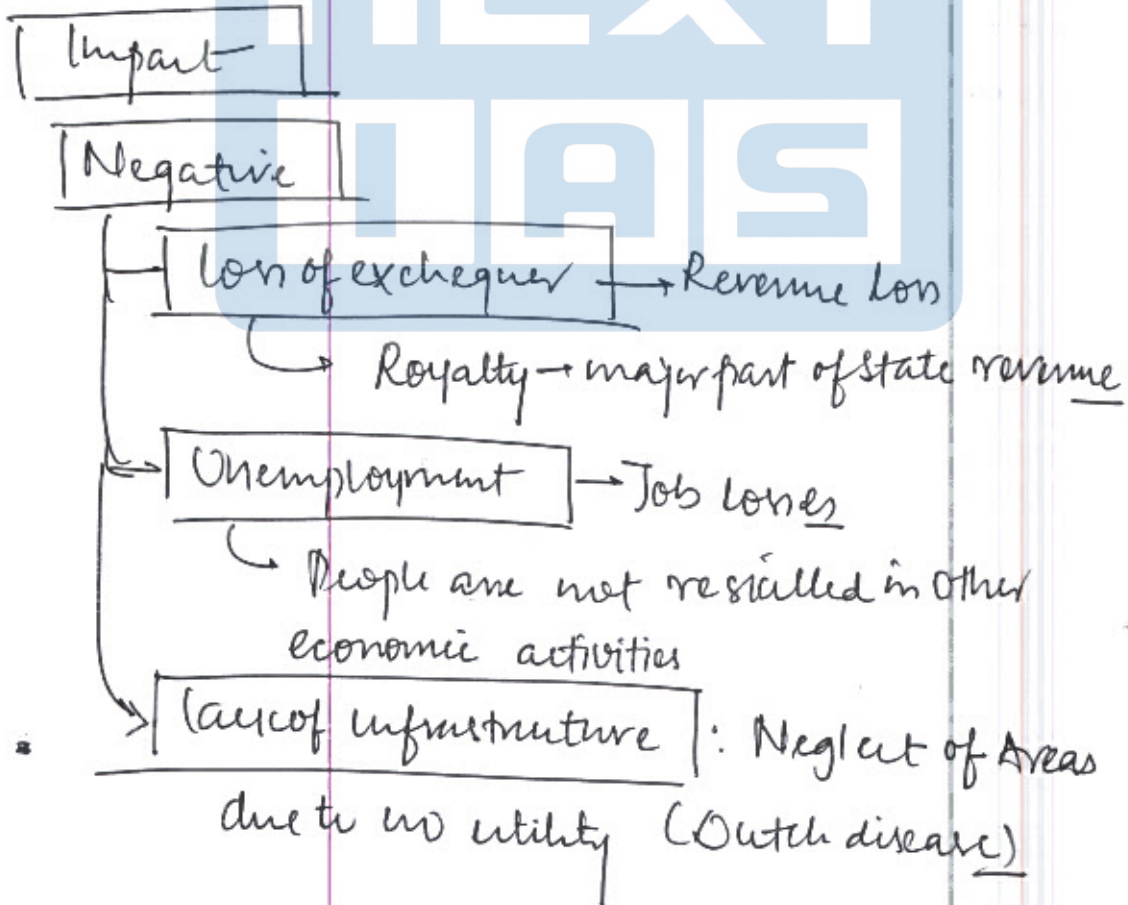
[Allappuzha-Periyar] : Fresh water stress in Coastal Kerala.

River interlinking through

address the water stress but need proper Environment Impact Assessment as it divert the ecological natural flow of the river.

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 pledge under Panchamrit target at COP26 of UNFCCC saw a transition from coal based power plants to renewable like solar, winds, Hybrid etc. This structural shift have major impact on age old economy of coal bearing states.



→ Migration : Exodus for economic opportunities
↳ Breakdown of family system.

Positive

→ Pollution & Environment : Decrease in scale
↳ Clean environment

→ Better Health → Improvement in health due to less particulate
↳ Decrease in hospital expenses.

→ Shift to renewables → Mines used for solar parks.

Way forward

→ Skill development programmes under PM Kaushal Vikas → for Alternate Livelihood
↳ Focus on manufacturing industry
↳ Labour Intensive

Coal bearing states need to get out of the systemic dependence of fossil for its local economy

6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्वपूर्ण 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 essential component of the Natural ecosystem through its support to vegetation.

Factor determining soil properties

Temperature

↳ Weathering → High temperature difference led to weathering
↳ Soil formation type

↳ Vegetation → Tropical climate

Saw rich vegetation

↳ Rich organic matter → Humus

eg. Alluvial / Forest soil.

↳ Evaporation → High temperature led to evaporation → Loss of soil moisture
eg. Arid soil.

Precipitation

↳ Soil Erosion → Heavy runoff led to
soil surface erosion. eg. Atlatenli
soil in India

↳ Soil Moisture → Allow microbial growth
↳ eg. Glacial soil retain moisture

↳ Rock Weathering → In hills (upstream)
↳ Formation of fine silt.

A part from these factors like Vegetation,
type of rocks available (topography),
land use pattern also influence the
soil property.

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

Cyclone is the low pressure weather system formed due to revolving wind (influence of Coriolis force):

Recently case of cyclone in Arabian Sea has increased. e.g. Nisarg

Reason

→ Intense heating of Arabian sea

↳ Enclosed Sea

↳ Heavy insulation → High sea surface temperature

→ Lack of freshwater sources

↳ NO freshwater influx → Heat sustained

→ Recursive nature of Cyclone

↳ Circular movement ~~from~~ of the

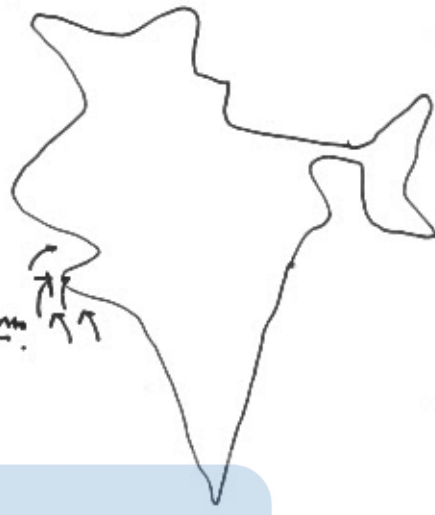
Cyclone from west to
east direction towards
the Gujarat coast.

→ Wind pattern

→ Somali easterly jet
stream leading to
intense low pressure

→ Delay in the south west monsoon.

Recumbent



Climate Change has
changed the pattern of cyclone and
need to be ready with mitigation
techniques

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 the land of
diversity due to its immense
languages, religions, ethnicities.

Southern States distinct Cultural units

→ Separate Identity → Dravidian culture
based on egalitarianism

→ Strong cultural linkages
↳ Rich civilization history since
Sangam

→ Language → Old and Classical
↳ Lack of commonality with Hindi
or other regional and Asian
languages

↳ Society → More Affirmal endogamy
↳ Caste relation more visible than
Other identities

No so distinct

→ Geographical diversity → ✓

→ Cultural ties since the Ashoka
↳ eg Ashoka edicts

→ Common Constitution and Celebration
of all festivals eg. Onam, Diwali

→ Equal Status to all languages under

Schedule VIII

→ Tribal Society influence
Despite the differences cultural,

the Northern and Southern culture ~~initial~~
has similar path of tolerance, Mutual

respect and complete the national
identity of India.

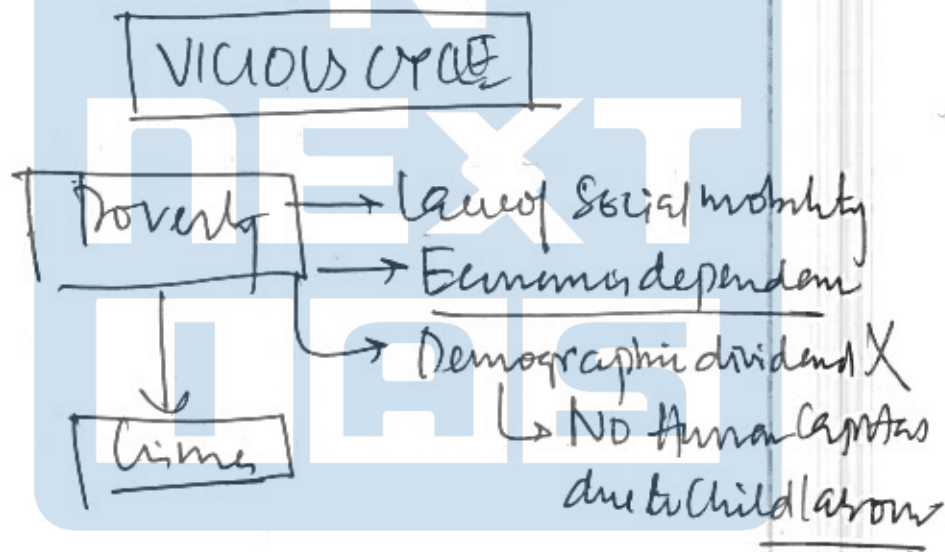
9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India has become the highest population country across the world. At the same time, About 20% of our population is below poverty line.

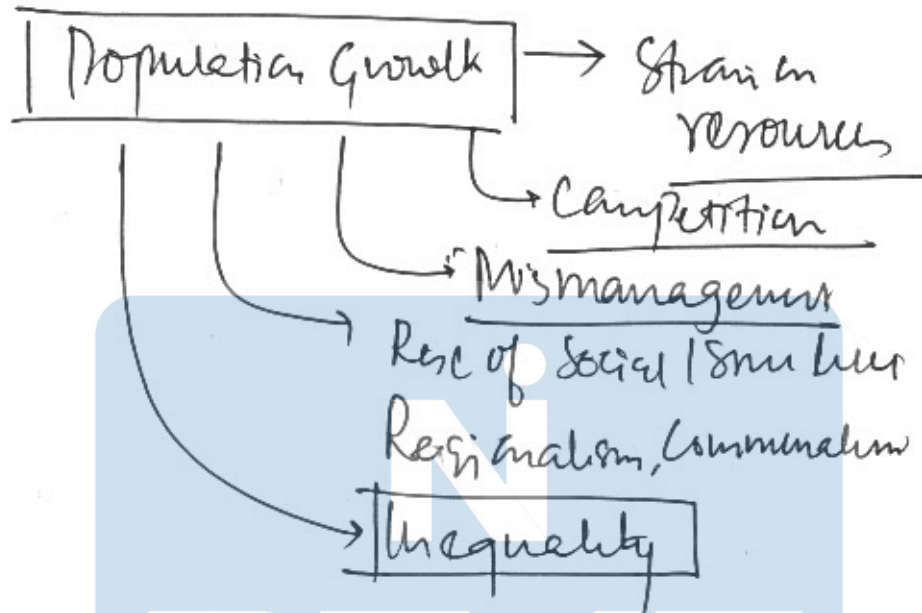


leads to

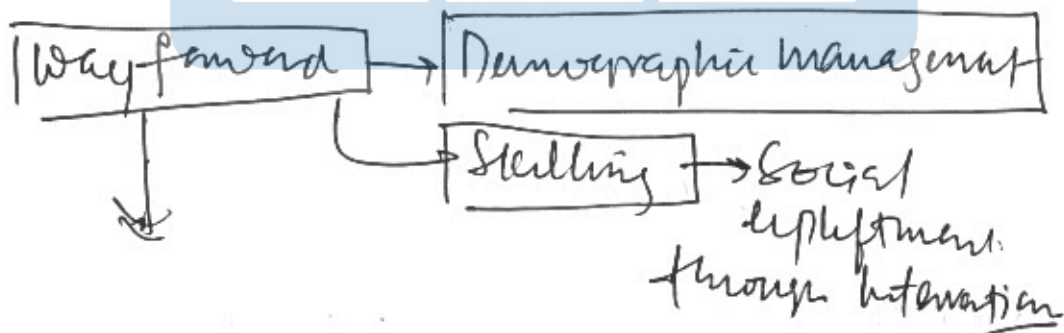
Individual inability to break free from the cycle. It inhibits the

intergenerational growth, and does not

allow the offering to attain the potential (Relative deprivation)



Strain of resource will turn into the inability to utilise the present one due to lack of will and opportunity.



It can help to achieve
Economic, VRK, and Bharti

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 seen the international
involvement in its education system
Since the times of Chinese and Arab
traveller like Hsien Tsang

Internationalization

→ Universities like Taxila, Nalanda
allowed students from across the
world

→ Indian know getting translated in
different languages

Recently a push is made to bring the
back again

Internationalization

→ Society Impact

→ Exchange of Ideas → from different
cultures and geographies

→ Reinterpretation of text →
Indigenisation of the Content

→ People to people exchange
↳ Student Interaction

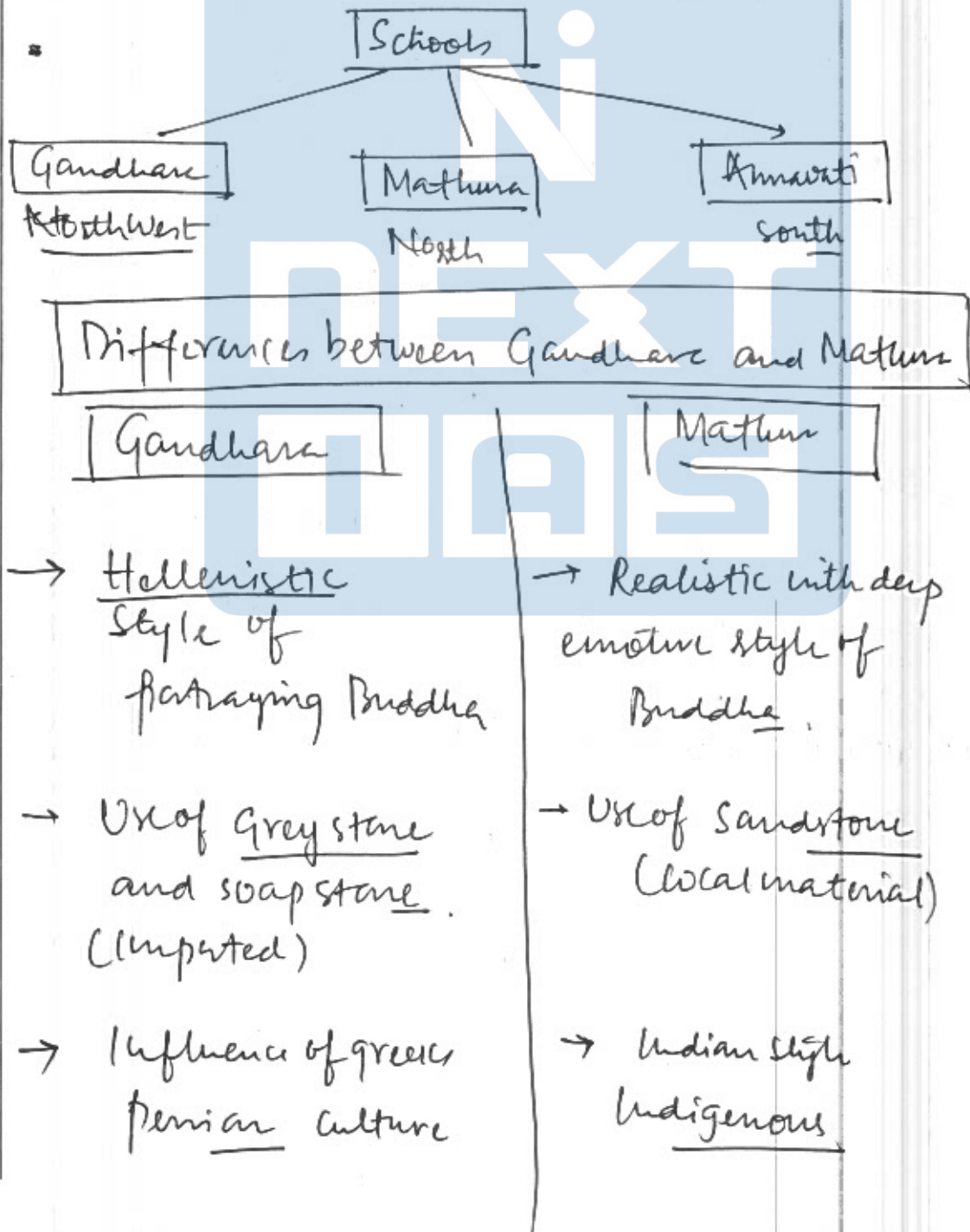
→ Soft power → Confidence building

→ Privatizing of Education System
↳ Competition for better curriculum

Though it allow throw challenges of
affordability and utilisation of national
resources for the societal betterment.

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। सविस्तर 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

Ancient India saw the rise of school of art in different part of the subcontinent with varied techniques.



Gandhara

- 'Buddha' majuly in standing posture
- Buddha → Slim built with plain expression

→ [Menasing]: Supreme ruler with divine power and ability (omni).

Mathura

- Sitting posture of Buddha
- Buddha - Robust build with Smiling expression.

→ Divine yet delicate with the human touch of aesthetics.

→ Naturalism as subject

Influence on Amavati school

→ Though Amavati school use Marble as the material for the sculpture. It has gained from both the schools

→ [Intricate display] → fine detailing of the physique.

→ [Gestures] → Portrayal through gesture and movement.

→ [Monolithic] → Carved out of single piece of block

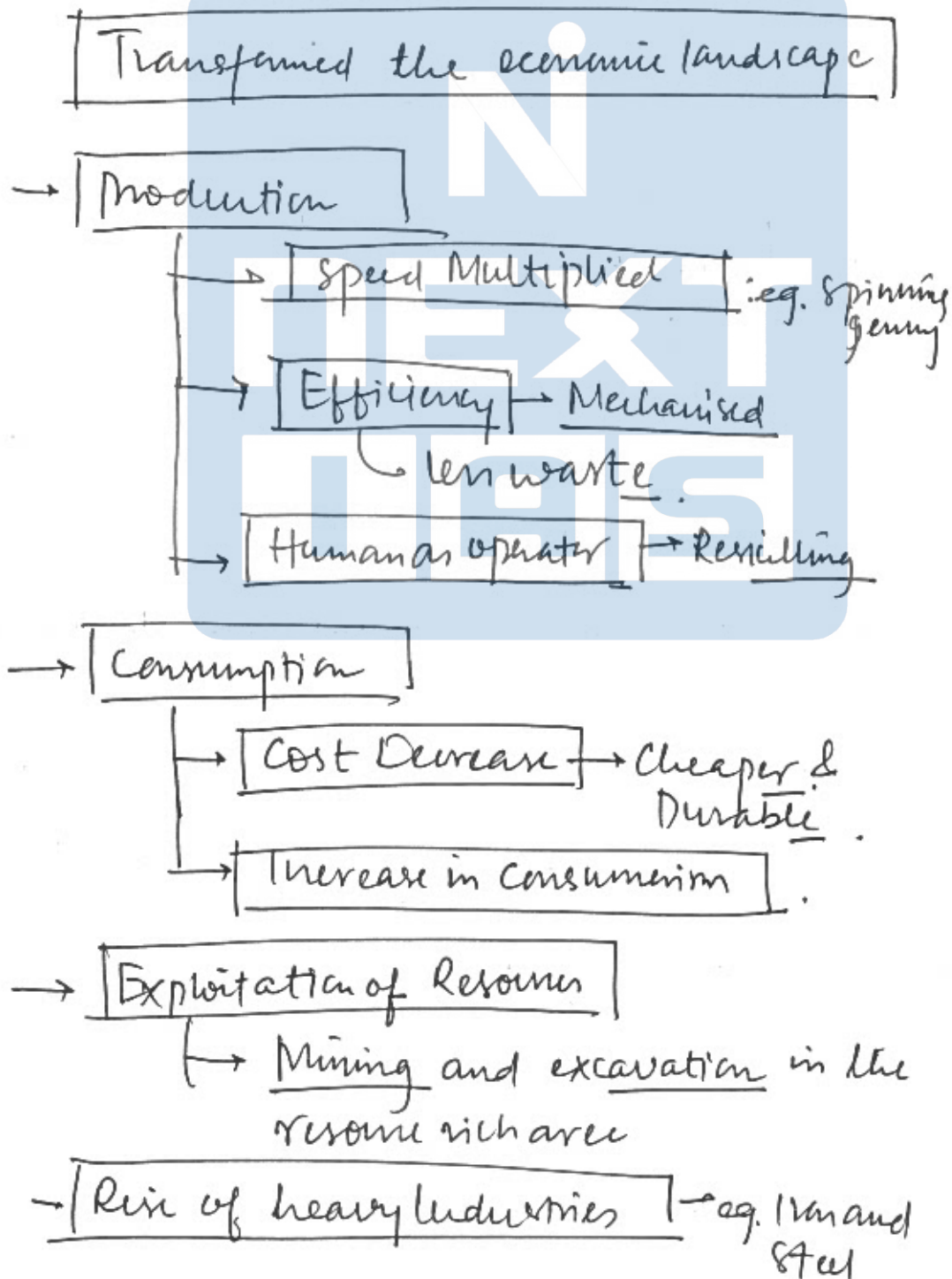
↳ Aesthetics : Fine and elaborate

Amaravati School of Art developed later than the Gandhara and Mathura so it blends the system of portrayal of the emotions of the sculpture. Being influenced with Indian society, it also have element of Naturalism ~~and~~.

All these school enriched our history and art lead to the rise of local school of arts in subsequent centuries.

12. 'इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिवृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े। विवेचना कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक'
'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts'. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

England witnessed the Industrial Revolution in 18th Century with the invention of Steam Engine.



→ Trade

→ Surplus production → New market in Asia and America

Though, it has multilateral impacts

Social and Cultural Impact

↳ Rise of materialism: products designed for increasing consumption
↳ Maximization of profit

↳ Family: Deterioration of traditional family structure

↳ Women emancipation → Jobs and economy agency
↳ Followed by exploitation of her labour. eg. long hour shift

↳ Inequality → Concentration of wealth and rise of Capitalist class

↓
Proletariat & Bourgeoisie

↳ Urbanisation: Rise of industrial centres

↓
Slum and poor colonies

eg. London, Manchester & Liverpool

↳ Alienation : Human detachment from
Society. (Individualistic)
↳ Cut throat competition → Anomic
tendencies.

↳ Rise of Modernist Ideas → ~~Art~~ in art /
Sculpture .

↳ Colonialism → followed by Imperialism
↳ Subjugation of people (native)
for the resources and riches
eg. India, Africa .

→ Ideas of liberty, equality, Fraternity

↳ Changes in state's role .

Industrial revolution
spread across Europe and transformed
the society and economy to the place
of no return

13. उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्वों 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.

Indian society underwent the phase of Renaissance during the nineteenth century through constant tussle between the reformist (like Raja Ram Mohan Roy) and traditionalist (Radhakrishnan).

Social reform and ideological struggle

Against backward traditional element

→ Sati, Kulinism : Raja Ram Mohan Roy campaigned and got ban on sati in 1929.

→ Widow remarriage : Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar fought for Widow Remarriage Act
↳ Vishnu Shastri formed Widow Remarriage Association

↳ Caste disabilities

↳ Jyotiba Phule and Savitri Phule

spread education among girls and
daughters for social upliftment.

Hegemony of colonial culture

→ White Man's Burden :

↳ Exposure of British rule by Dadabhai
Naraoji through "Poverty and Un-British
Rule of India".

→ Indian civilizational history

↳ Writings of R. G. Bhandarkar sent
a sense of continuity and completeness
to Indian history.

→ Cultural revivalism

↳ Movements like Arya samaj (
Moto - Go back to Vedas), promotes
the Indian version of life and society.

→ Anti Colonial → Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(Kesari and Maharashtra), Anushilan samiti.
propagate anti colonial views.

Emergence of distinct Cultural Identity and National Consciousness

- ↳ Notion of a Nation → Political unification under British pushes for cultural integrity
- ↳ Alien v/s Native: British being alien rule unifies the natives across caste/religion lines.
- ↳ Festivals, Celebration → Celebrated by each section → Harmony and Social Cohesion
- ↳ Rise of Cultural exchanges through means of transport like Railways and communication like Telegram

Colonialism and its pushbacks bind India in one thread which was tried to be dismantled through Divide and Rule policy of Britain which ultimately led to Partition.

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

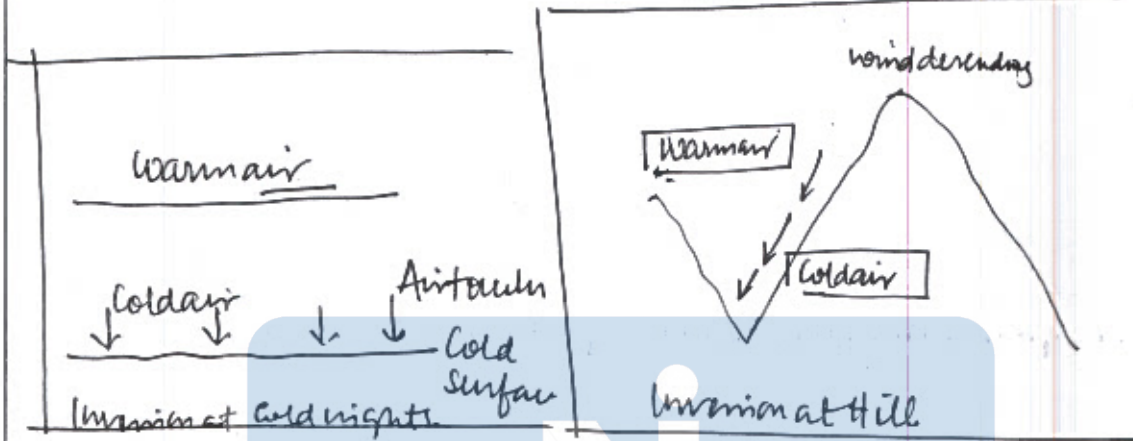
Phenomena of temperature inversion can lead to hazardous air quality as seen in case of London smog and San Francisco smog.

Temperature Inversion refers to condition where the temperature of air increases with increase in height (against the adiabatic lapse rate).

Affect Atmospheric Conditions

- ↳ Air Stability: slow movement due to gradient.
 - ↳ Air parcels trapped between ~~high~~ low pressure upper layer and ~~low~~ high pressure lower.
- ↳ Geostrophic wind → Hindered at the troposphere.

→ Descending air → Anticyclonic conditions
eg. Cold nights



Impact

Local Weather pattern

- ↳ No rainfall or precipitation : Warm air trapped.
- ↳ Wind Speed may affect the atmospheric dynamics eg. Pressure
- ↳ High Irradiation → Absence of Cloud cover.

Air Pollution level

- ↳ Photochemical smog formed from the Volatile Organic compound can increase pollution

↳ Particulate Matter → trapped.

↳ eg. Coal plants in London led to
3-day smog in London.

↳ Health Impact — Bronchitis,
Respiratory threats.

Temperature Inversion effects

Can be minimized through early warning
assessment and monitoring of atmospheric
metrics especially in hilly areas and
Cold nights.

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

Recently, Government of India launched MISTITI programme for the conservation of Mangrove Vegetation in India.

Geographical factors

→ Delta → Supply of fresh water and brackish water

eg. Sundarbans

→ Humid environment → Temperature of range 18°-25°C.

→ Nutrient rich → Silt with Organic matter.

→ Large coastline → 7500km of waritime

→ Protection against cyclones

↳ first line of defence eg. odisha.

Recent increase in the temperature as illustrated by IPCC threatened the mangrove vegetation.

Threat

→ Rising ocean level

- ↳ Intrusion of salty water in Marshes
- ↳ Salinate the soil

→ Salinity → Alteration due to ice melting

- ↳ Disturb the balance for coastal mangroves

→ Cyclones and Extreme weather events

- ↳ Damages the mangrove vegetation
- ↳ Erosion of coast
- ↳ Uprooting the plant → Deforestation

→ Food scarcity → Cutting of mangrove for consumption

- ↳ Exploitation
- ↳ Biodiversity disbalance

↓
due to lack of Climate Resilient Agriculture

→ Way forward

↳ Fulfill the INDC commitment of Paris Agreement

↳ Coastal bunding → to reduce the wave erosion.

↳ Afforestation of coastal landscape
↳ National Mission for Green India.

Mangroves are key component of our ecosystem, and especially for coastal sustainability. It need to be protected for faunal as well as floral diversity.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

India is the largest producer of sugarcane and 2nd largest for sugar behind Brazil. Sugar industry is major employment sector.

Geographical factor

↳ Climate → Humid climate in south supports better sucrose content
↳ Long harvesting period than North India

↳ Water availability → Sugarcane is a water intensive crop eg. irrigation in South India.

↳ Soil → Sugarcane require Alluvial soil with high organic content.
eg. Gangetic plain

- Close to farm → Weight lossing crop
 - ↳ Better connectivity

Economic factor

- Market availability :
 - ↳ Distribution channels
- Transportation linkage
 - ↳ Export potential, e.g. Maharashtra
- Financial Condition of Mills
 - ↳ cooperative model india.
 - ↳ Issue of remuneration of sugar farmer
- Remuneration price Set by government
 - ↳ Farmer getting the disposable income.
- Alternate → Ethanol brewing
 - ↳ Molasses and Bagasse used for Guad - Chansari industry

Contribution in growth

India

↳ Sugarcane availability in the Maharashtra, UP, Deccan saw the sugar mills and ethanol industry grow due to aforementioned reason.

World

↳ Cuba being sugarcane of the world, Brazil has high quality of sugar production due to its tropical climate.

Sugarcane industry need to find a way to address the water scarcity challenges going to come

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 rose to prominence in the wake of Climate Change.

Dryland farming is the technique of using soil moisture for plant growth.

Key strategies used

→ Overcome water scarcity

→ Precision Irrigation

↳ Use of drip irrigation

↳ Soil moisture

↳ Use of geotextile to prevent the excess evaporation.

↳ Low Water Guzzling crops

↳ e.g. Millet, Sorghum, Bajra

↳ Rainfed → Water Harvesting

Agricultural productivity

→ Fallow : to allow regeneration of the nutrient of the soil.

→ Intercropping → Use of legume for the Nitrogen fixation..

→ ZBNF technique like Bijamta

Need to promote dryland farm

→ Water stress → precipitation < 1400mm
 ↳ India - water exporter
 ↳ 40% soils are salinized

→ Climate resilience

 ↳ Heavy heat stress → Need crops that can sustain
 eg. Millet.

→ Diversification of the cropping pattern. eg. Dominance of rice

- ↳ Increase the Farmer Income
- ↳ Integration of Agriculture with Husbandry
 - ↳ Income augmentation
 - ↳ Biofarming — Manure
- ↳ Reduce soil toxicity
 - ↳ Use of fertiliser and pesticide
- ↳ Erratic rainfall → Drought management
- ↳ Food Security → Increasing population
 - ↳ Need to increase land productivity
 - ↳ Prevention of land degradation
 - ↳ turning into wasteland.

Government Initiatives are

- 6) Climate smart Agriculture Mission
Can be crucial to propagate
sustainable agriculture

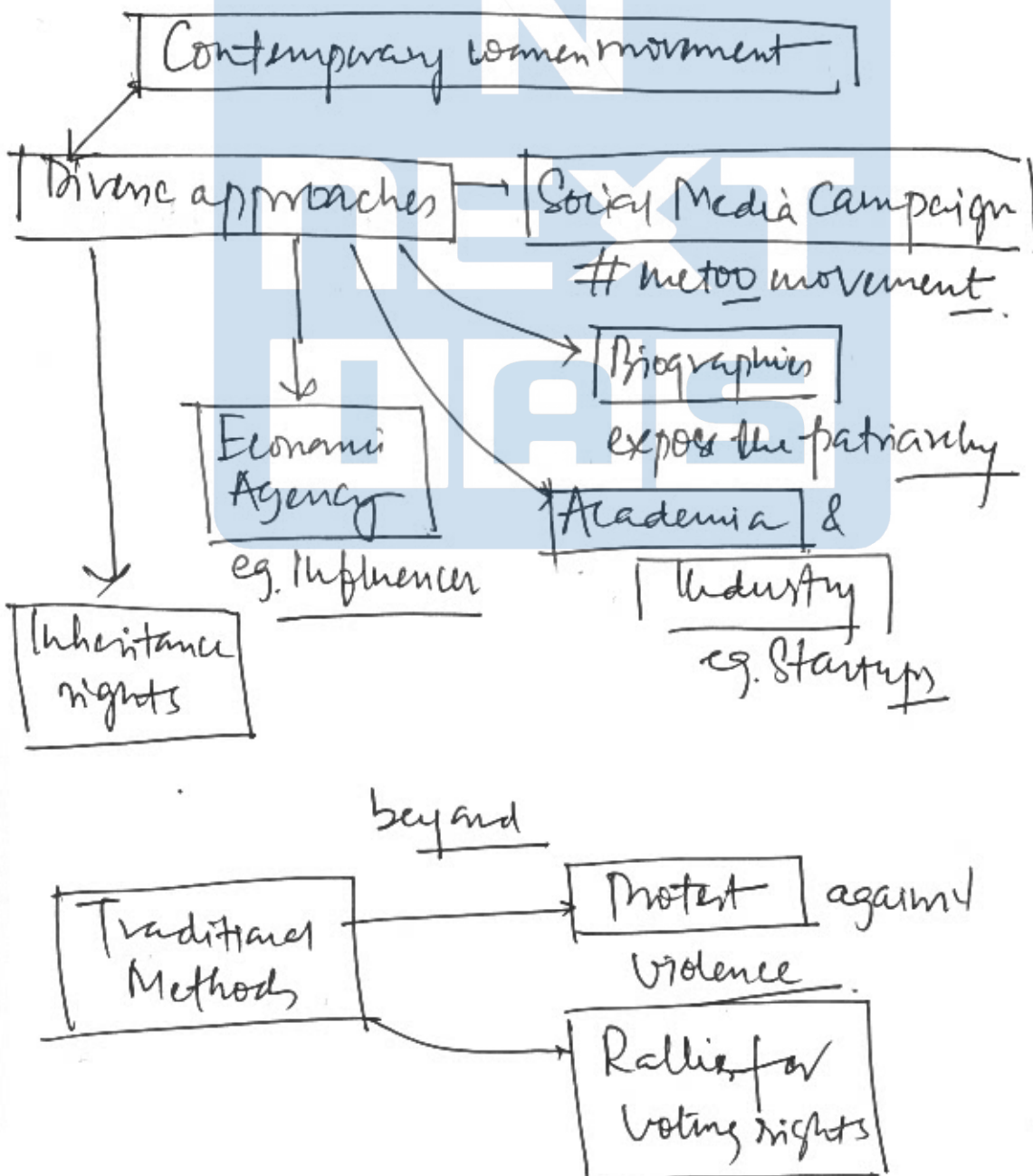
18. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(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.

The Women movement have transformed in scale as well as the methods of its approach.



Unique Contribution

↳ Assertiveness → confidence building

↳ women participation in social sphere

↳ Economic Independence → Agency

↳ Labour force participation

↳ Dilution of gender roles

↳ Reporting of violence → eg. Sexual crimes

↳ Dialogue participation → through social media/blogs

↳ Mainstreaming of women issue

↳ Identity crisis

↳ Emotional burden → Vulnerabilities

↳ Robust to breaking Androcentrism

approach of 'looking things

eg. Feminine aspect of industrial development

↳ Maternity leave

Challenges

↳ Disruptive → Threat to existing power structure.

↳ Lack of participational political level

↳ Policy change takes time
eg. only 15% MPs is women

→ Increase in Gender crimes

↳ Sexual Assault/Murder

→ Traditional Society

↳ eg. Curfew time is harsh

↳ Purdah System in houses

→ Bullying in social media

↳ Doxography, doxxing

↳ Online harassment

women movement need to
adapt in the digital age to bring
the concept of inclusion to the
forefront

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 is defined by

- MN Brinivan is the inculcation of the rational ideas in the society.

eg. Objective education

Science based decision making.

Eradication of social evils

→ Rationality → Objective participation

- ↳ Scientific temper
- ↳ Break the dogma eg Sati, Tottchen
- ↳ Respect for fellow individual.

→ Break the caste apprehension

- ↳ Touch Untouchability
- ↳ Notion of purity and pollution

→ Women emancipation → Beti Bachao
Beti Padhao
 → Prevent Infanticide
 → Education and empowerment

→ National Integration

→ Check Communalism and Social
Clearance

Though it allows the long ridden
 Indian society to move in new direction
 it has spillover effects too -

Threaten Cultural values and ethos

→ Family System

→ Breakdown into Nuclear family
 → Old age crisis → NO
Support to parents

→ Increase in transaction

→ Land fragmentation

→ Dispute among brothers

→ Marriage → Increase in divorces
due to weak interpersonal bonding.

→ Child → No direct Cultural training
from parents from birth. (Both
parents working)

→ Consumerism → Material need fulfillment
key rather than spiritual.

→ Cut throat Competition
→ Resource crunch → Animosity
↓
Search for improvement → Conflict
→ Violence

→ Tribals → Loss of indigenous culture
through forced assimilation

Modernity should be embraced
but our roots should be kept intact
for the civilizational glory of India

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.

Recent incident of Manipur
Violence and Bodoland movement
indicate the issue of regionalism
and its nuances.

Relationship b/w regional disparity
and sentiment

→ Resource deprivation ⇒ lack of development
↳ Tharanchand movement for
the separate state due to developmental
concern from erstwhile Bihar

↳ Telangana movement

↳ Separation saw telangana
coming out as best performer among
state-

→ Identity Crisis

- ↳ [Bodoland Movement] for separate Bodoland to assert the Identity
 - ↳ Poor region of Assam
- ↳ [Karbi] region of Assam
 - ↳ Economically backward
- ~~Extra~~ [Supranational Sentiment]
 - ↳ Demand of Nagaland as separate country → Lack of connectivity
- [Separatist movement] → Lib/Chalistan
 - ↳ Drug menace in Punjab
- [Kashmiri Secessionist Movement]
 - ↳ Hold over land and resources

Regionalism can spring due to
fear of Material or Identity deprivation
it though sometimes fosters the
Nationalist idea

Yes → It's antagonistic

→ Regional Identity above National Identity

↳ prevent cohesion of ideas
↳ conflicting interests eg Kashmir
Nagaland

→ Create rifts and violence

↳ even against the State apparatus
like Police Army.

→ Social discontent

NO → It's not antagonistic

→ Regionalism allows to assert the
unique identity

→ Embrace the diversity

→ Enrich the democratic set-up
eg. Regional parties

→ Allow equitable distribution

Positive regionalism can
help the mixed bowl of India to
prosper.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

