

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Registration Number : _____ Date of Examination : 28/9/23

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐

Bhopal ☐

Online ☒

Test - 5

Code : TC707

RCA Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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. : [Signature]

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



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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.

India had an extensive trade with the outside world since its ancient times. This can be seen in evidence of various currencies belonging to foreign world found in India.

Role of Ancient trade routes in exchange and dissemination of Culture

- ①. Aryans Invasion theory → Aryans came from Caucasian region and contributed to development of Sanskritic culture in India.
- ②. Spread of Buddhist culture to Sri Lanka & S-E Asian countries
↳ through sea routes & land routes
- ③. exchange of Brahminic culture → Vajrasana & Shivism
Eg. Hindu Temples in Cambodia.
- ④. Spread of philosophy of Ramayana

↳ Mahabharata by rulers & traders.

⑤. Indian cuisines & dress habits were spreaded through routes like silk routes.

↳ Trade of spices.

⑥. Sea routes like Arabian sea and Bay of Bengal helped in spreading South Indian (Dravidian) architecture to South Asian & S-E Asian countries

Thus, various land routes and sea routes helped in cosmopolitanism and exchange of cultures since ancient times.

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 started by Mahatma ⁽¹⁹⁴²⁾ Gandhi on the philosophy of "Do or Die" as a protest against Japanese invasion and to oust British Rule from India.

People's movement cutting across class divides

- ①. Peasants & workers participated.
 - ↳ declined payment of rents
 - ↳ workers' strike in factories.
- ②. Students left colleges and contributed.
- ③. Professionals like lawyers
 - ↳ J.L. Nehru
 - ↳ Rajendra Prasad
- ④. Few businessman also supported.
- ⑤. Muslims also showed support but not of the level of NCM.

Women's leadership that left a clear mark

- ①. Usha Mehta started an underground radio.
- ②. Participated in picketing of foreign liquor shops.
- ③. Supported through giving their jewellery.
- ④. Offered their arrests in huge numbers.
- ⑤. Gave shelters to revolutionaries.
eg. Priti Lata Wadedkar, Kalpana Datta.
- ⑥. Started organisations that were women-led.

women's leadership in the movement gave them a liberating experience and made them conscious of their rights and duties.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The hallmark of post-Independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Post-Independence i.e. after 1947, India was on the journey of self-reliance and modernisation led growth which led to development of science and Technology.

Remarkable Strides in Science and Technology

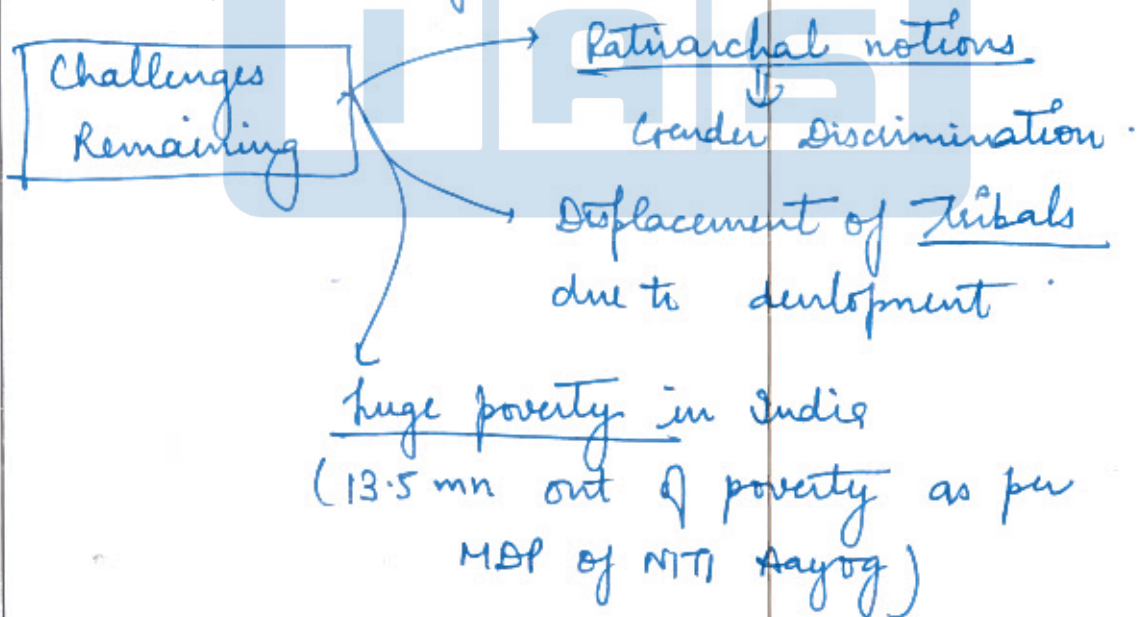
- ①. Modernisation of Agriculture
↳ HYV seeds of wheat & rice.
- ②. Focus on R&D and development of heavy machines.
- ③. Revolution of IT services → use of mobile phones and computers during 1990s.
- ④. Contribution of Vikram Sarabhai
↳ development of space centre and related technologies.

- ⑤. Advent of Atomic energy
↳ Contribution by Homi J Bhabha.

- ⑥. Development of generic medicines.

Science and Technology leading to modernity

- ①. Liberal thoughts & private sector participation - or.
- ②. Equality & opportunities to women.
(g) In Industries
- ③. Contribution of India to global trade.
- ④. Development of cosmopolitan culture.



Science and Technology is needed to alleviate the concerns of humanity and provide justice to the marginalised.

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

India has started National Interlinking of rivers project in order to redistribute the river water from surplus areas to deficit areas. eg Ken-Betwa Project

Feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress

- ①. water deficit areas can get water from surplus areas.
eg Ken river giving water to catchment area of Betwa river.
- ②. Agriculture needs can be fulfilled.
eg irrigation
- ③. availability of drinking water can be increased.
- ④. Infrastructure in deficit areas for storage of water.

⑤. The incidence of droughts can be reduced.

Challenges present in interlinking rivers
& its ability to resolve water stress.

①. Submergence of forest areas.
Ex: Panna tiger reserve.

②. Displacement of locals.

③. Changing course of rivers. Ex: Kori
river.

④. Climate change & global warming
↓
reduction in ecological flow of rivers.

⑤. Interference with natural flow → might
lead to floods.

⑥. might lead to water stress in surplus
region.

Interlinking of rivers project holds
great potential in resolving water
scarcity provided the concerns associated
are taken care of.

5. कोयला आधारित विद्युत संयंत्रों से नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा उत्पादन की ओर गमन का संरचनात्मक परिवर्तन कोयला समृद्ध राज्यों में मानव विकास को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has the Target to source 50% of its energy needs from renewable energy by 2030 in order to replace fossil fuels which cause green house gas emissions.

Impacts of shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy on human development in coal-bearing states :-

- ①. Decline of employment opportunities for locals in mining, industries, etc.
- ②. Closure of industries $\rightarrow$ power-generation $\rightarrow$ Iron & steel
 $\Downarrow$
 Decline of GDP & human development.
- ③. Increase in ^{stress.} migration from those areas leading to $\rightarrow$ skewed sex ratio $\rightarrow$ burden on resources.
- ④. Industry related infrastructure development might get hampered. @ Transport.

⑤. Poor socio-economic indicators due to decline in income levels.

⑥. Positive impacts → Prevention of environmental degradation.
 → Decline in displacement due to mining
 ← Decline in child labour.

⑦. Lathole mining

Measures needed to prevent decline in human development

①. Alternative employment opportunities.

⑦. Self-employment, SHGs.

②. Development through initiatives
 ↳ like squational blocks programme

③. Skill development of locals needed.

Multi-pronged measures are needed in order to strike a balance b/w human development and environmental preservation.

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 formed through weathering of rocks over a long-period of time because of various factors like wind, water, etc.

Role of temperature & precipitation in determining soil properties

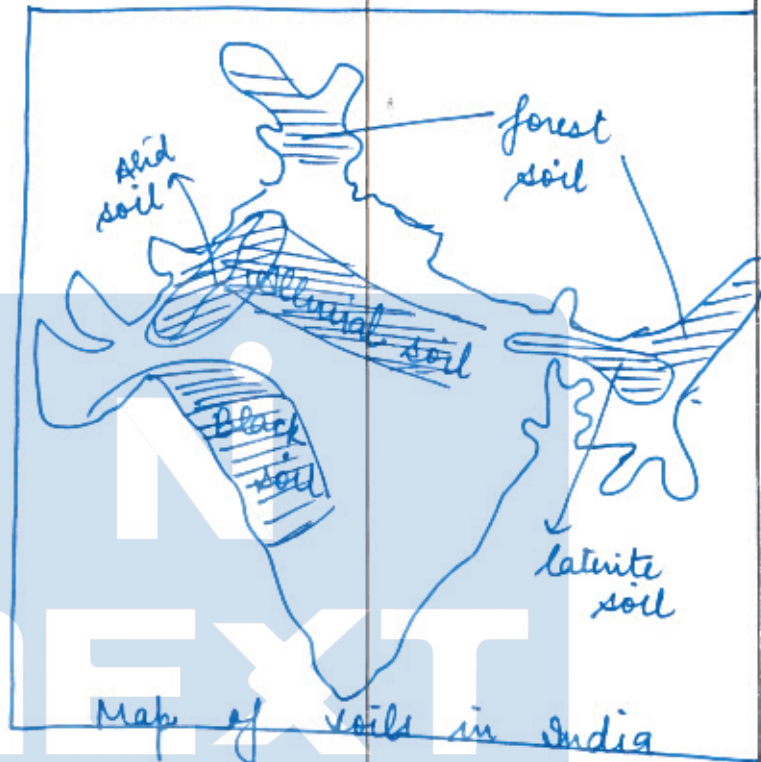
- ①. High Temperature leading to high humus content → due to high microbial activity.
- ②. High Precipitation causing leaching of bases → soil becomes acidic
Ex: laterite soil.
- ③. High Temperature also causes loss of moisture. Ex: arid soil in Rajasthan
- ④. low precipitation leads to high iron content. Ex: red soil.
- ⑤. Moderate conditions of temperature and

rainfall leads to development of Alluvial soil.
eg Northern Indian plains.

Other factors
also which
determine soil
properties -

①. Volcanic
activity &
lava plateau

eg Black soil.



②. Afforestation forming forest soil having
distinct traits.

③. soil erosion $\Rightarrow$ decline in fertility
of soil.

④. Invasive species $\rightarrow$ degrade the micro
biota of soil

Soil as an ecosystem is formed
by a complex number of factors &
has to be prevented through proper
land-use.

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 intensely low pressure systems forming due to a number of factors in the Indian ocean.

Ex: Cyclone Tauktae in Mumbai

Reasons for Cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian sea

- ①. Shifting of cyclones from Bay of Bengal. Ex: cyclone Ophi originated in Bay of Bengal but drifted to Arabian sea.
- ②. Due to effect of Madden-Julian oscillation.
- ③. 30-year cycle for origin of cyclones in Arabian sea. Ex: cyclone Tauktae
- ④. Indian Ocean Dipole causing low

pressure in Arabian sea.

⑤. Climate change related uncertainty
of cyclone outbreak.

⑥. Global warming causing heating up
of seas & low pressure.

Thus, many factors are responsible
behind the frequent cyclones being
witnessed over Arabian sea.

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 known for its huge diversity worldwide be it in terms of region, religion, language, ethnicity and other factors.

Southern states as distinct cultural units

- ①. Identify themselves with different ancient languages → Malayalam, Tamil.
- ②. Entirely different food habits.
↳ Gr based on rice mainly.
- ③. Sections of southern states have an anti-north India sentiment.
- ④. Different culture reflected by its theatres, cinema. Gr dressing sense.
- ⑤. have linkages with ancient routes

⑥. Temple Architecture different
↳ Dravidian in south India

⑦. However, southern states similar in many respects

①. Intermixing and interaction
↳ leading to exchange of culture.

Ex: north Indian food habits.

②. Caste and religion holds importance almost all-over India.

Ex: Casteism in Tamil Nadu & UP.

③. Tollywood & Bollywood showing similar cultures.

④. whole India having scientific temper
Ex: Chandrayaan-3.

India is rightly called as
unity in diversity where co-existence
of composite culture is observed.

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 defined by Amartya Sen as not just the lack of income needed to survive but the lack of resources needed to fully contribute to the society.

Poverty restricting ability to break free from the cycle

- ①. Poverty causing high IMR
↳ leading to high TFR.
- ②. Poverty leading to decline in income
↳ non-access to education & health $\Rightarrow$ poverty.
- ③. Culture of poverty & fatalism
↳ poverty seen as destiny.
- ④. Breeds dependency on various govt. schemes. $\Rightarrow$ lack of competency

Population growth strains resources

- ①. Burden on natural resources
↳ land, water, etc.
- ②. Leading to stress migration of males
↳ feminisation of poverty.
- ③. Increasing inequality.
↳ top 10% holds 70% of wealth in India
(Oxfam report).
- ④. Degradation of environment.
↳ water stress in metro cities
(MTI Aayog).
- ⑤. Population increase causing decline in
job opportunities $\Rightarrow$ poverty.

Population has to be turned
into demographic dividend in order
to break free from vicious cycle
of population growth & poverty.

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 since its ancient times through its universities like Nalanda university in Bihar is contributing to internationalis-ation of education leading to exchange of cultures.

Impact of internationalisation of education
on

On society →

- ①. Opportunities for better learning.
- ②. exchange of best practices.
- ③. Availability of foreign courses
↳ liberal thought.
- ④. STEM courses and fellowship
• opportunities increasing ⇒ might lead to increasing women

participation

- ⑤. Decline in inequalities in access to education → quality
- ⑥. more ^{top} universities and hence, more less brain-drain from India.

Foster Cultural Exchange

- ①. Interaction b/w foreigners and Indians.
 - ②. exchange of cultural practices.
 - ③. Ex Australian universities.
 - ④. Indian NRIs to know about India
- Internationalisation of education is going to help the Indian society and Indian economy as well.

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

There were many schools of Art in Ancient period influenced by many factors indigenous and foreign leading to formation of several cultures in different parts of India.

Differences b/w The Gandhara and Mathura art

Gandhara art	Mathura art
①. Influenced by Greek and Hellenistic features	①. Totally indigenous in nature
②. Belonging to Buddhist religion.	②. Many religions like Buddhist, Jain, Hindu.
③. Showing Buddha in state of calm and spirituality.	③. Shows smiling Buddha.
④. Wavy hairs & beard on face	④. Straight hairs & clean shaven face

of Buddha with protuberance showing the immense knowledge of Buddha.

⑤. Patronised by Kanishka

with protuberance present here as well.

⑤. Patronised by Gupta, Harshavardhana

Influence of Gandhara and Mathura art on ~~Amravati~~ school of art

- ①. Buddha shown in state of spirituality.
- ②. Jataka stories or toranas of stupa
↳ as present in Mathura also.
- ③. Buddhist sculptures having halo around their head with decorations.
- ④. Protuberance shown reflecting the knowledge of Buddhas.
- ⑤. Buddha shown wearing ~~the~~ plain clothes draped around.

⑥. Various Mudras and postures similar to Mathura art.

↳ e.g. padmasana, abhaya mudra

⑦. Use of red sandstone, blue stone at various places in Gandhara school.

Inter-mixing of various schools led to development of similar features of Buddhist art at several places.

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 was seen in England in 18th century due to various factors like neo-liberal thought, invention of steam engines and scientific temper.

Impact of Industrial Revolution on economic landscape

- ①. Growth of Capitalism
↳ due to laissez-faire
- ②. Increase in economic GDP of England
↳ due to exports.
- ③. Mass production of goods in factories
↳ competitive exports to colonies.
- ④. Increase in incomes of industrialists.
- ⑤. Demand for labourers in factories.
- ⑥. Destruction of status system based

upon feudal economy.

Impact on social sphere

- ①. Growth of Nuclear families owing to urbanisation.
- ②. Rise of middle-class
↳ consumer of factories product.
- ③. Exploitation of labour in factories
↳ poor working conditions & long hrs of working.
- ④. Growth of slums in urban areas
↳ problem of housing.
- ⑤. Increase in marital breakdowns and rise of individualism.

Impact on Cultural sphere

- ①. Spread of intellectual thoughts.
↳ e.g. Locke & Hobbes → social

contract theory.

②. liberal mindset which led to French Revolution.

③. separation of Church and State
↳ Religion's role declined at workplace.

④. Relations became more formal and less interactive.

⑤. Ghettorisation of poor and slum residents.

⑥. Drastic differences in lifestyles of
Capitalists & labour. ~~but~~
↓ ↓
luxurious difficulty in meeting ends.

Industrial Revolution also gave way to unbridled imperialism causing colonisation of Third world and prosperity of Europe.

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.

19th Century in colonial India saw a wave of Renaissance driven by Middle class intelligence aimed at erasing social evils present in Indian society and attacking the white supremacy.

Influence of social reform and ideological struggle

on Distinct Cultural Identity

- ①. Socio-cultural reform movements aimed at erasing out evils.

↳ sati, widow remarriage, child marriage.

- ②. Invoking of scriptures & religious texts
↳ showed liberal interpretation of various religious practices & beliefs.

③. Talks about past glory and connect with outer world.

↳ Ex By Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

④. Many reformers talked about reforming caste. Ex - Satya Shodhak Samaj

⑤. focus on girl's education

↳ attack on patriarchal ideology

⑥. showed the liberal and democratic rules in ancient & medieval India

↳ Ashoka, Akbar.

On national consciousness

①. Education of masses

↳ using press, literature.

②. arranging political meetings

↳ speeches against colonial rule.

③. Drain theory → given by Dadabhai Naoroji, RC Sutt.

④. Consciousness about exploitative nature
of British rule.
↳ @ Seropian movement.

⑤. Various governance movements in
 princely states.

⑥. Formation of political parties. @ INC
↳ for regular education of people
petitioning to govt about various
reforms.

socio-religious reform movements
and educational efforts led to preparati-
on of masses for future struggle -

14.

सामान्य व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिक्रिया 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 refers to a phenomenon in which temperature starts to increase in atmosphere with increase in altitude which is opposite to the regular phenomenon.

Impact of Temperature Inversion on Atmospheric Conditions

- ①. Formation of a stable air mass over a place.
- ②. High pressure on earth's surface due to presence of cold air.
- ③. Ionisation of atoms due to heat
↳ mesosphere.

④. ~~leads to cool~~

Implications for local weather patterns

- ①. leads to decline in temperature.

- ②. Cooling on earth's surface
↳ Ex during early mornings.
- ③. Cooling in valleys due to temperature inversion.

Impact on air pollution levels

- ①. Formation of smog due to stagnant particles in cold air.
- ②. Pollution level increases
↳ Ex during winters.
- ③. Contributes to formation of ground level ozone and photochemical smog.
- ④. Reduces visibility and causes irritation in eyes.

Thus, Temperature Inversion causes changes in weather patterns and rise of air pollution levels.



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 salt-tolerant species found near costal regions and supports huge biodiversity and provide various ecosystem services.

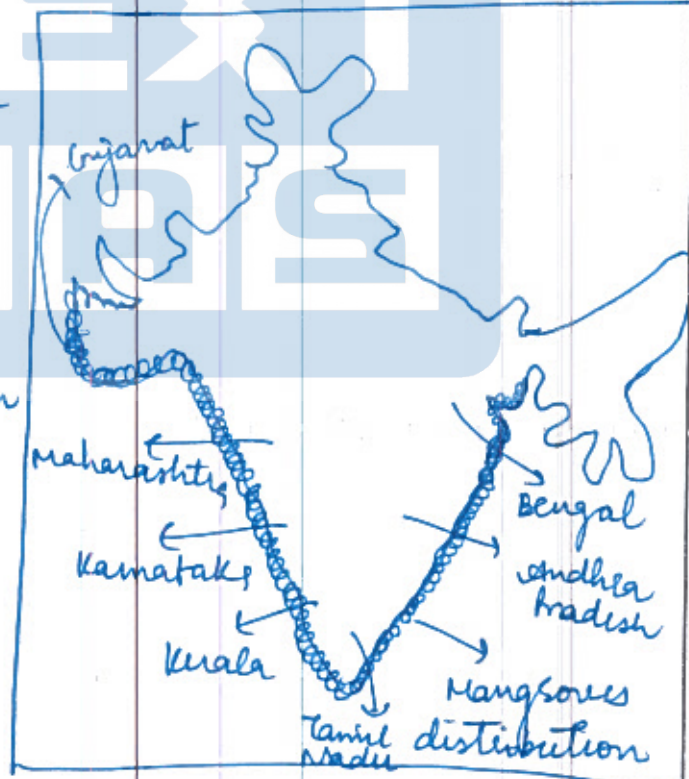
Geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation in India

①. Mangroves are formed at inter-tidal areas.

②. Needs mixing of salt water from seas.

③. Need of salt-tolerant soil.

④. Temperature conditions required are moderate ($20-25^{\circ}\text{C}$).



Threat to Mangroves by climate change

①. IPCC 6th assessment report

↳ mangroves might shift to new tidal areas formed due to sea-level rise.

②. Global warming causing destruction of mangroves.

③. land-use change ⇒ destruction of habitat.

④. ecological niche changing owing to change in rainfall patterns.

⑤. frequent cyclones in coastal areas ↳ impacting mangroves

⑥. mangrove cover declining in areas due to increased human activity ↳ e.g. sundarbans.

④ Displacement of Tribals due to developm-
-ent projects
↳ leading to loss of sacred groves

Climate change has to be
mitigated in order to prevent the
destruction of ecosystems like mangroves
and wetlands.

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 are based upon processing of sugarcane to form various products like sugar, jaggery, ethanol having multiple uses in daily life.

Influence of factors on location of sugar Industry

Geographical factors

- ①. Availability of raw materials
↳ near sugarcane farms.
- ②. Availability of power
↳ thermal
↳ hydrothermal
- ③. Access to markets
↳ domestic
↳ export.
- ④. Infrastructure development
↳ roads, railways, ports, etc.
- ⑤. Climatic factors
↳ moderate temperature (25-27°C)
↳ high rainfall (100-200)

Economic factors

- ①. Availability of capital. e.g. Banking facilities
- ②. Presence of govt. policies. e.g. Fair remunerative price.
- ③. Presence of cooperatives.
↳ e.g. Maharashtra.
- ④. Presence of other industries related to sugarcane. e.g. Paper industry.

Factors leading to growth of industries

In India

- ①. Cultivation of sugarcane in UP, Maharashtra
↓
Raw material which is weight losing.

- ②. Moderate conditions of temperature and good amount of



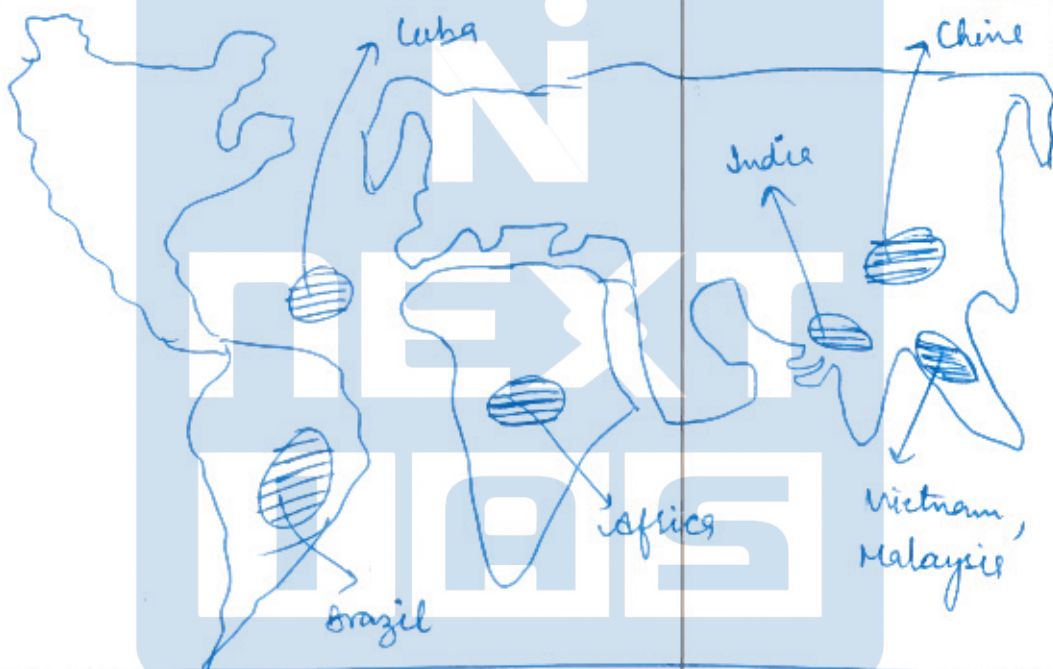
rainfall leading to sugar mills in Maharashtra, Gujarat.

③. Cooperatives in Maharashtra.

④. availability of ports

↳ for export of surplus.

In world



similar factors influence the distribution of sugar industries all over the world.

Growth of focus on ethanol based fuel is also influencing the distribution of sugar mills.

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 refers to a farming technique in which water productivity is focussed upon along with that of crop productivity.

Key strategies used in dryland farming

To overcome water scarcity

- ①. Storage of rainwater.
- ②. Growth of crops as per agro-climatic zones. → Ex. millets in arid zones.
- ③. Use of irrigation techniques like micro-irrigation. Ex. drip irrigation.
- ④. Drought-resistant crops grown.
Ex. pulses, Jowar, Bajra.
- ⑤. Use of heat resistant crop varieties.

To maximize agricultural productivity

- ①. Focus on per drop more crop.
↳ through drip irrigation.
- ②. Use of techniques like fertigation
↳ application of accurate amount of fertilizers.
- ③. focus on making soil fertile
↳ using manures, cow dung, etc.
- ④. Use of satellite technologies & agri-extension services.

Need to promote dryland farming in India

- ①. Depletion of groundwater table
↳ e.g. Punjab, Haryana.
- ②. Bringing green revolution to eastern parts of India.
- ③. Making use of lands in arid & semi-arid areas.
↳ e.g. Millets in Rajasthan

- ③. Agriculture causing eutrophication.
↳ e.g. nitrogen based fertilizers
- ④. huge cost of input for farmers.
↳ irrigation, fertilizers, etc.
- ⑤. In wake of climate change and extreme weather events.
↳ e.g. droughts.
- ⑥. To increase farmers income in drought-prone regions. e.g. Vidharbha.
- ⑦. For sustainable agriculture

Dryland Farming reduces the vagaries of rainfall faced by Indian farmers and hence should be supported by various govt. programmes.

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.

Women's Movement are collective efforts towards ending the discrimination based on gender and is being extended to include LGBTQ++ community.

Diverse approaches of contemporary women movements

- ①. Use of Internet & social media.
↳ e.g. #MeToo Movement
- ②. SHGs leading various environmental movements. (e.g.) Narmada in Kerala to save wild tubers.
- ③. Non-conventional ways unacceptable by the society. (e.g.) Slut walk.
- ④. Integration of other concerns.
↳ e.g. Black lives matter movement.

- ⑤. Formation of an all women Pressure groups for meir paibis in Manipur.
- ⑥. Use of strikes and protests.
for sewa by ela bhait.

Unique Contribution of women's Movement

- ①. Broke patriarchal myths.
↳ women independent & self sufficient. for Kudumbashree
- ②. leading community development.
↳ for Rani mistris in Jharkhand.
- ③. Raising collective voice against brutal crimes. for mass sexual assault in Manipur.
- ④. led to speedy justice.
for Nirbhaya Gang rape case.
- ⑤. attack on various unexplored arenas
↳ for feminist scholars talking about unpaid care work.

Challenges faced by women's movement

- ①. Crimes against women hasn't stopped.
- ②. Patriarchy leading to suppression of voice of women.
eg. Hathras Rape Case.
- ③. Huge informal sector
↳ many incidents go unreported.
- ④. Criminalisation of politics
↳ patronage to criminals by MLAs/MRAS.
- ⑤. Apathetic attitude of police.
↳ delay in FIR registration.
- ⑥. When protectors become perpetrators
↳ eg. Muzaffarpur shelter home case.

women's movements have become torchbearers of women's development which in turn will lead to nation's development.

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 refers to the change in values and culture due to education, increasing education levels and protest against regressive attitudes.

Modernisation Catalysed eradication of social evils

- ①. Intellectual thoughts based on rationality
 ↳ elimination of evils like sati, child marriage.
- ②. Technological developments helping in eradication of female infanticide.
 ↳ e.g. P&PNDT act.
- ③. Constitutional morality based on progressive character. e.g. art. 17 abolishes untouchability.
- ④. use of modern tools on border

against smuggling of drugs & weapons.

⑤. Provision of modern education and health → productivity enhancement and skill development.

⑥. e-Governance → Attack on corruption

Modernisation causing threat to cultural values and ethos

①. Fear of homogenisation among tribes
↳ e.g. illegal immigration in Assam.

②. Extinction of indigenous languages.
↳ UNESCO - 250 Indian languages about to go extinct.

③. Blind pursuit of westernisation
↳ Consumerism & threat to environment.

④. Indian culture being branded as inferior

⑤. Rise of individualism and loss of values like Ahimsa & Bhara.

- ⑥. Growth in nuclear families
↳ dilution of kin ties.
- ⑦. working couples → improper socialisation of children.

Modernisation also a catalyst for spread of cultural values

- ①. Use of TV, cinemas
↳ to popularise epics, Mahabharata.
- ②. new Religious Movements like sects & cults
↳ Osho cult
- ③. Movements against diminishing ethos
↳ using internet.
- ④. Glocalisation happening
↳ e.g. Makluti Ki

Modernisation is a two way process and it has to be ensured that our distinct culture doesn't get extinct due to rising forces of modernisation.

20.

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

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

Regionalism is referred to the phenomenon in which people find sense of identity to a particular place in which they reside rather than pan-nation.

Relationship b/w regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism

①. Due to development deficit

↳ e.g. Nagalim demanded by Nagas.

②. Uneven benefits of development

↳ e.g. secessionist mts in N-E states.

③. Imposition of pan-India culture.

④. Other factors causing Regionalism

①. Due to perceived threat of discrimination

↳ e.g. Khalistan movement

②. happening due to ethnic factors.

eg Demand of separate Andhra Pradesh.

③. son-of-the soil ideology.

eg shree sena.

④. For higher aspirations of development

eg bifurcation of UP.

Regionalism antagonistic to Nationalism

①. threat to unity & integrity.

eg Khalistan movement.

②. further demands of fragmentation.

eg demands in N-C states.

③. Threat to federalism.

eg anti-North India Movement.

④. Distinction to fraternity and brotherhood.

But, regionalism is not
necessarily antagonistic to

nationalism —

- ①. May induce spirit of competition
e.g. telangana doing great
- ②. Demand for better integration.
- ③. May tend to deepen roots of democracy. e.g. formation of regional parties.
- ④. helps in ease of administration.
e.g. division of UP to form Uttarakhand

Regionalism is not necessarily anti-India as said by Dipankar

Cupra. However, chauvinism has to be prevented.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

