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# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : ~~PTTP22113~~ PTTP221113

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : .....

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐ Bhopal ☐ Online ☑

Test - 5

Code : TC707

# RCA Batch 2023

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

.....

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

| Evaluator's response |
| --- |
| |

*(For filling by Examiners only)*

**Evaluator Code :**

| Q.No | Pg No. | Maximum Marks | Marks | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | | | |
| 2 | 3 | | | |
| 3 | 5 | | | |
| 4 | 7 | | | |
| 5 | 9 | | | |
| 6 | 11 | | | |
| 7 | 13 | | | |
| 8 | 15 | | | |
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| 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

**CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY, VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.**

### 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.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

### DO'S

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.

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India has been always culturally linked to foreign countries, trade routes such as silk route & Troad, maritime route in Indian ocean etc played key role in cultural exchanges.

**Trade routes & Cultural exchanges**

(i) Indus valley civilisation → beads, seals, cultural artifacts of IVC origin found in mesopotamia, Dilmun (modern day oman) etc.

(ii) Great travellers such as Megasthenes, Demachus etc visited pre established

Candidates must not write on this margin

trade routes to come & study Indian culture.

(iii) The emperial cholas took Indian culture to Malayan peninsula

e.g. Angkor wat temples through maritime routes.

(iv) Silk road brought chinese travellers → Spread of Buddhist culture.

e.g. Hiuen Tsang, I-Tsing etc.

(v) Marco polo, Bernier, Travernier etc also came using trade routes and helped spread Indian culture to europe.

(vi) Mughals built sarais for rest of merchants on trade routes → acted as place of cultural exchange

Thus exchange of commodities went hand in hand with exchange of culture & tradition.

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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.

The Quit Indian movement or the Bharat chhodo andolan (1942) was a watershed moment in India's National movement- that demanded complete departure of British from India.

People's movement cutting across class divides

(i) All India, all region participation was witnessed.

(ii) working class, peasants, middle class all played major role. (e.g.) Industrial strikes protests.

(iii) Even Capitalist class became more vocal (e.g.) Bombay plan.

But the movement faced crisis as all the main leadership was

Candidates must not write on this margin

arrested. In this backdrop women leaders emerged.

**Womens leadership**

(i) Aruna Asaf Ali took up the job of hoisting national flag

(ii) usha Mehta → ran underground secret radio. → helped mobilise the nationalists.

(iii) Several women leaders courted arrest- in solidarity with other nationalists.

(iv) Rani Jhansi regiment of INA was established by Subhash Bose to be led by women.

It was their enlightened leadership that made Quit India movement a success.

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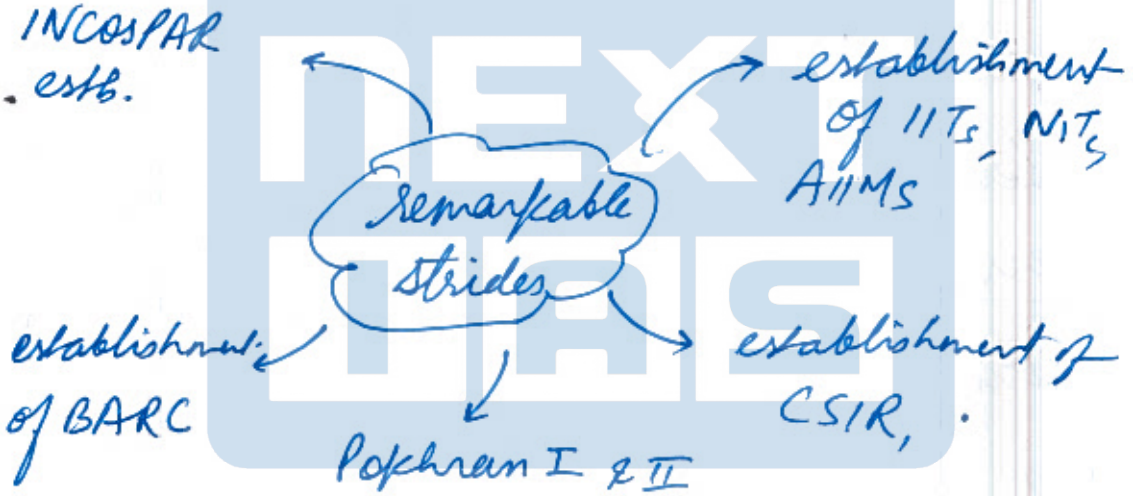
3. 'स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है'। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

(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

At Independence, India was technologically backward, thus to propel India on path of development Science & technology was a major focus area




Scientific developments put India on path of modernity as follows :—

① It led to rise in scientific temper, rationalism etc → questioned social ills → led to reform.

e.g. inheritance rights to women.

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(ii) Created a breed of indigenous scientists, researchers, teachers etc who helped accelerate scientific development
(e.g) APJ Abdul Kalam.

(iii) enhanced defence capabilities
(e.g) India's missile program

(iv) addressed agricultural backwardness
(e.g) Green revolution → HYV seeds.

(v) laid ground for future achievements
(e.g) INCOSPA → ISRO — Chandrayan mission.

**Challenges**

(i) this development wasn't gendered
↳ poor women representation.

(ii) fostered class divide → as Dalits, Tribals etc couldn't benefit in early days.

(iii) Created dependency (e.g) on USSR.

Nevertheless, today these developments have a key role in India's developmental journey.

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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 aims to link rivers in water deficient region with rivers in water surplus regions.

(e.g) Ken-Betwa interlinkage

## Issues of water stress

(i) Some regions face frequent flooding

(e.g) Kosi river in Bihar.

(ii) others face drought conditions

(e.g) Southern Bihar.

(iii) Similarly, Southern rivers → monsoon dependent → dry up in winter.

## Interlinking as solution

(i) Can address water disparity

(e.g) Son-Kosi linkage

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(ii) can help enhance water accessibility in arid & semi arid regions
(e.g) in Bundelkhand region of UP.

(iii) may also help in groundwater recharge in deficit regions.

(iv) canals can reduce monsoon dependency of agriculture in those regions.

But challenges

(i) may lead to damages in the river's course.

(ii) may impact flora & fauna, destroy habitats of animals.

(iii) technologically very difficult & economically very expensive.

(iv) It may create long term geologic changes which may not be visible in the short term.

Thus such projects should be only undertaken after due consideration

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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 INDC aims to reduce dependency on fossil fuels including coal and increase production from renewable sources. But this may will have varied impact.

**structural shift towards renewable energy factors**

(i) COP 27 Commitment to phase down coal.

(ii) -target of 500gw non fossil energy

(iii) reducing cost of renewable energy generation (e.g. Solar now cheaper than coal.

**Impact on human development in coal bearing States**

**Positive impacts**

(i) reduced pollution due to coal mining

Candidates must not write on this margin

& coal pollution.

(ii) reduced instances of tribal displacement (e.g. Jharkhand)

(iii) will reduce mining related deforestation

(iv) will foster green & climate friendly growth.

**Negative impacts**

(i) job losses of miners, transporters etc

(ii) loss of revenue → reduced welfare expenditure.

(iii) resource curse → other industries underdeveloped → create disbars (e.g. Jharkhand, Chattisgarh.

Therefore this structural shift should be gradual and should try to create alternative opportunities. Also **District mineral fund** should be used judiciously to build human capital and address upcoming challenges due to this shift.

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा 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

## Role of temperature

- ↳ determines mineral composition
- ↳ determines rate of evaporation
- ↳ high temperature leads to Lalentic soil.
- ↳ high temperature enhances leaching of minerals.

## Role of precipitation

- ↳ high precipitation → enhances moisture content
- ↳ promotes bacterial growth

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ promotes nutrient cycling.

↳ loosens soil → easy for earthworms.

but may also lead to high salinity, leading of soil etc.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

The Arabian sea has seen rise in instances of cyclones as well as increased intensity. IISER study shows doubling of frequency of cyclones since 2000.

Arabian sea cyclones → Nisarga, Biparjoy, Tauktae.

**Reasons for increasing severity & frequency**

(i) Global warming → increased sea surface temperature (IISER Study – 0.6°-09°C rise in past 2 decades)

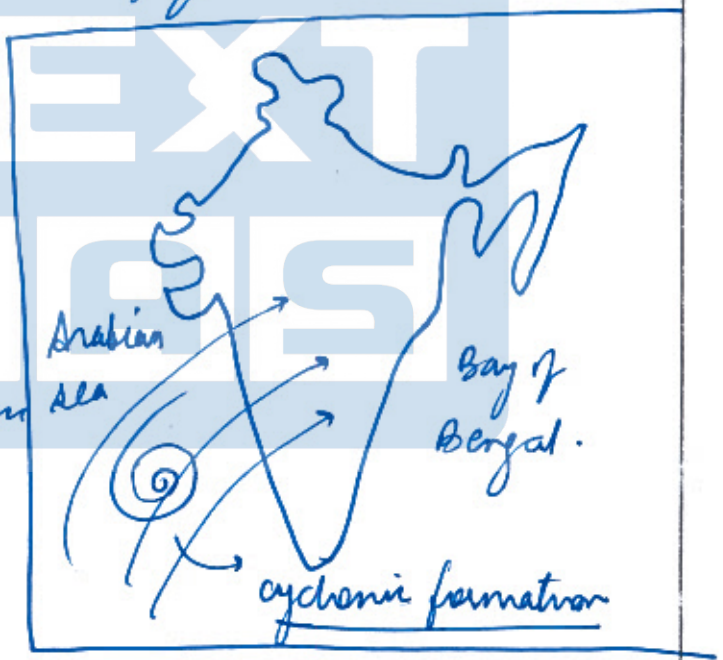
(ii) $CO_2$ emission & Aerosol emission has weakened jet streams → reduced vertical wind shear → facilitates

Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclogenesis.

(iii) El Nino Modoki events enhance Cyclonogenesis in Arabian sea, and suppresses in Bay of Bengal.
(e.g Tauktae.

(iv) Positive Indian ocean dipole also leads to increased frequency & intensity (e.g Biparjoy.




Therefore, there is a need to enhance Cyclonic preparedness in western coast, western states can learn from odisha's model of disaster management to mitigate its impact.

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8. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम शेष भारत की तुलना में दक्षिणी राज्यों को विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाइयाँ मान सकते हैं? अपने दृष्टिकोण के औचित्य को सिद्ध कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
In the context of cultural diversity in India, can we consider Southern states as distinct cultural units in comparison to the rest of India? Substantiate your view. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India is a land of diversity. with distinct linguistic, religious & cultures groups cohabiting together.

Southern states can be seen as distinct as

i) they speak different branch of language (i.e) Dravidian languages different from Indo European.

ii) differences in tradition → (e.g) Preferential Cousin marriage allowed in south but not in India.

iii) Regional deities such as Lord Ayappa, Murugan etc sets them apart.

Candidates must not write on this margin

iv) differences in artforms (e.g) Bharatnatyam also Carnatic music, distinct from Hindustani music.

Nevertheless, there also exists unifying features

(i) Hinduism, its traditions such as festivals like Diwali, Ramnavami etc. unify both.

(ii) caste based cultural practices are similar in both the states (e.g) Kutcha pakka food differences.

(iii) Panchayatan style found both in Dravidian & Nagara Style.

(iv) Vesara style of temple represents cultural overlap between the two

Thus the beauty of India lies in its unity based essentially on our diversity & culture.

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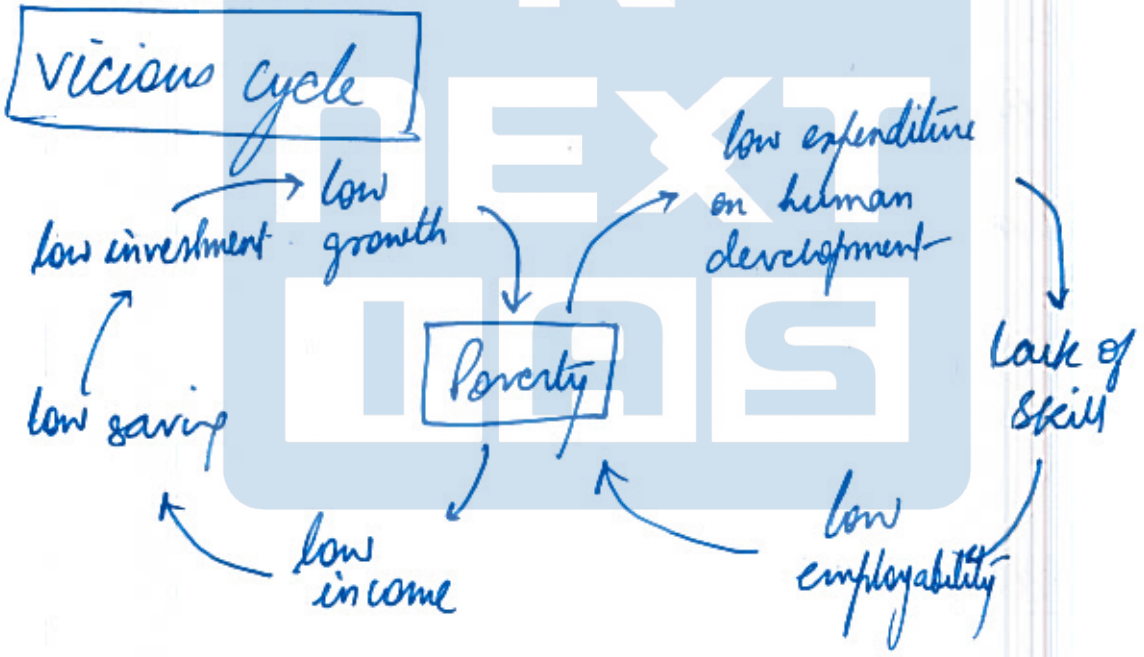
9. गरीबी और जनसंख्या वृद्धि एक दुष्चक्र में फँसी हुई है, जहाँ गरीबी व्यक्तियों की इस चक्र से मुक्त होने की क्षमता को सीमित करती है, जबकि जनसंख्या वृद्धि संसाधनों पर दबाव डालती है। विवेचन कीजिए।

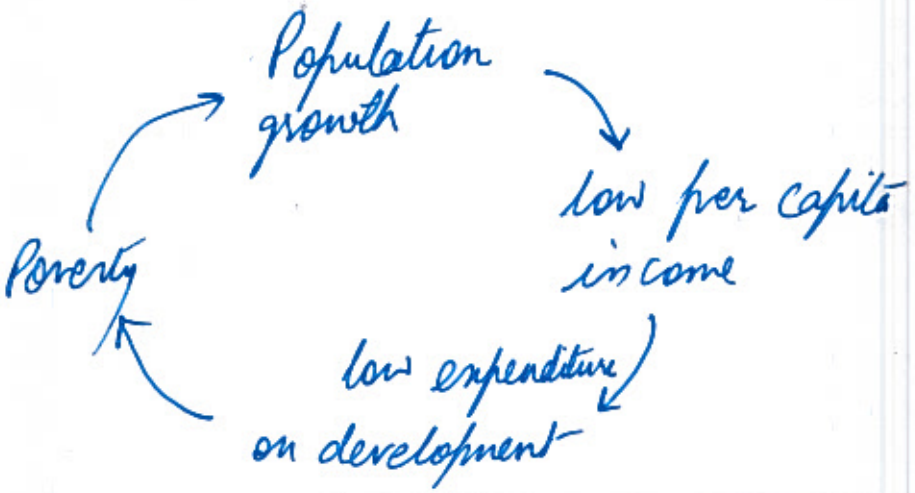
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

There exists direct relationship between poverty & population growth. as it creates burden on existing limited resources.



Candidates must not write on this margin

**Poverty restricts individuals as**

(i) Son meta preferance → as sons seen as economic assets to escape poverty this leads to high fertility.

(ii) Poverty reduces access to reproductive health, contraceptives etc → high fertility

(iii) Poverty leads to illiteracy → unaware of family planning → high fertility.
(e.g Bihar, UP.

**Population growth strains resources**

(i) creates dependency upon state

(ii) per capita income remains low

(iii) increases competition for limited resources → this increases inequality.

Therefore on one hand development is the best contraceptive the population stabilisation is a prerequisite for poverty removal.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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.

Since ancient times India has been an abode of learning. Be it Nalanda, Vikramshila, Odantapuri etc people from across the world have come here to learn.

**recent push for internationalisation**

(i) Twinning initiative: approved by UGC → Indian universities can collaborate with foreign universities.

(ii) UGC → allowed opening up campuses outside India.
(e.g) Jamia in UAE.

(iii) foreign universities allowed to set up branch (e.g) Australia in GIFT city.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## Impact on society

### functional impacts

(i) export of Indian value system → enhance soft power.

(ii) bring quality education.

(iii) bring competition → improved quality of education.

(iv) increased acceptibility of Indian degrees → increased outmigration for work.

### dysfunctional

↳ commercialisation of education

↳ create inequity → poors can't afford

↳ may lead to brain drain.

## It will foster cultural exchange

(i) spread of Indian traditional knowledge

(ii) spread of yoga, sanskrit etc.

(iii) will bring unique educational practices from abroad. (e.g) Korean culture - Hangul, Korea's cultural centre.

Thus it is a step in right direction

Candidates must not write on this margin

11. यद्यपि गांधार और मथुरा कला के बीच कई अंतर थे, तथापि इन दोनों ने अमरावती कला शैली (अमरावती स्कूल ऑफ आर्ट) को पर्याप्त रूप से प्रभावित किया।' सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'Although there were many differences between the Gandhara and Mathura art, they considerably influenced the Amravati school of art.' Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

In the Post Mauryan Period three main schools of Art, particularly schools of Sculpture developed, namely the Gandhara, the Mathura ad Amravati school.

**Difference between Gandhara and Mathura**

| Gandhara | Mathura |
|---|---|
| • established in North west India → present day Kandahar region | • in the Gangetic & yamuna Plain of North Indian. |
| • Kushana's – main Patron | • Kushana's Patronage |
| • Greco-roman influence | • Largely indigenous |
| • used blue-grey sandstone | • used red-sandstone |

Candidates must not write on this margin

- Primarily Buddhist artform
- Buddhas shown in spiritual state, with protuberance, half close eyes, sharp nose, muscular shape, use of drapery

- depicted all three religions – jainism, Buddhism, Hinduism.
- Buddha shown in happy state, chubby appearance, halo behind Buddha is large. surrounded by Padma pani & vajra pani etc.

**Both influenced Amravati school**

(i) Buddha's sculpture was also focused upon here.

(ii) like Mathura school → also focused on all religions

**But differences**

- use of marble (white)
- focus on Jataka tales, not individual Sculpture.
- Narrative art. was a defining feature of Amravati school.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- It was patronised by the Satvahana rulers.
- Carvings were much more intricate
- they were used for decorating Stupas, Vihāras, temple walls etc.

These three schools of art have contributed immensely to the rich culture of India.

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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 in England (18th Century) was characterised by shift in method of production from handmade goods to machine made goods made using inanimate source of power




transformed economic landscape as

(i) shift from subsistence level of production to mass production

(ii) brought factory system of production from earlier home based production

(iii) shift from feudal economy to capitalist economy

Candidates must not write on this margin

(IV) led to rise of capitalist class, the working class etc.

(V) enhanced economic prosperity of the Britain.

## social and cultural impacts

### social impacts

(I) urbanisation around industries → rise of industrial towns & cities
(e.g) Manchester.

(II) social inequality & increased between the haves & have nots
↳ exploitation of the workers.

(III) rise of slums in urban areas as cost of housing became unaffordable.

(IV) child labour became rampant in factories

(V) Rise of middle class due to increased

Candidates must not write on this margin

income opportunities.

(vi) increased avenues of social mobility

(e.g) job in factories,

## Cultural impacts

(i) rise of urban culture

↳ Individualism
↳ informal relations.

(ii) Consumerist culture

↳ increased prosperity → increased consumption expenditure.

(iii) Early globalisation through trade → led to cultural exchanges.

(e.g) westernisation in India.

(iv) Culture of slums developed as a unique set of values, beliefs, lifestyle around slums.

These impacts continue to linger today.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

The socio-religious reform movements in India were oriented not only toward domestic backward traditional elements but also against the hegemony of colonial culture.

The struggle against backward traditional elements & colonial cultural hegemony

(i) Raja Ram Mohan Roy & his Brahmo Samaj campaigned against Sati & for women's rights, widow's remarriage.

(ii) Phule and his Satyashodhak Samaj work against issues of Untouchability & illiteracy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Arya Samaj, as a revivalist movement tried to remove ills of Hindu society (e.g.) untouchability, idol worship.

(iv) Swami Vivekananda & Ramakrishna mission not only spoke against social ills, but also against Colonial hegemony → helped in rediscovery of India's glorious past.

(v) Wahabi movement, Hindu Maharasabha etc campaigned against western influence of India's religious consciousness.

These movements helped create distinct cultural identity and national consciousness as follows :—

(i) by addressing ills of Indian society they strengthened the foundations of society.

(ii) helped reduce untouchability, caste conflicts etc → strengthened national

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consciousness.

(iii) Rediscovery of India's past → Created confidence → influenced national struggle (e.g) Swadeshi struggle.

(iv) They fostered Hindu Muslim unity which in initial phase of struggle helped develope secular national consciousness

(e.g) Non cooperation - Khilafat movement.

(v) These movements countered "white man's burden theory" that showed Indians as backward.

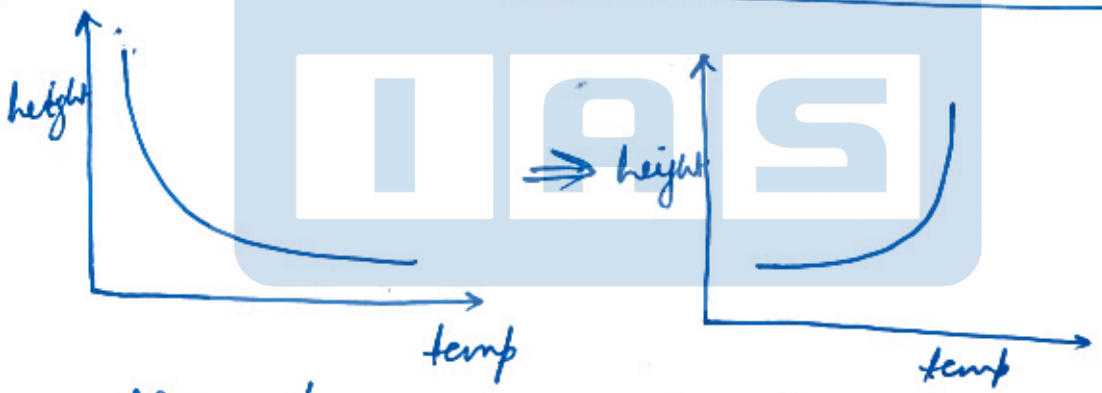
Above all these movements created self confidence and belief in ability of our civilisation to govern ourselves which finally forced British out of India.

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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

The temperature in earth's atmosphere ~~decr~~ declines as we go up (at 6.5°/km lapse rate). when the situation reverses and temperature rises as we go up then this phenomenon is known as inversion.




**Affect on atmospheric conditions**

(i) It leads to intense cold night.

(ii) often associated with cloudiness

(iii) it creates foggy whether.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) conditions become stable
↳ reduced precipitation
↳ reduced windspeed.

## Implications on local weather patterns

(i) It brings cold waves → leading to intense decline in local temperature.

(ii) in hilly areas → valleys become cold due to katabatic winds.

(iii) It leads to foggy weather

## Implications on air pollution levels

(i) the stable conditions capture pollutants in air.

(ii) due to low wind speed, pollutants

Candidates must not write on this margin

do not disperse easily.

(ii) Smog formation → as smoke particles couple with fog → which overlays entire cities

(e.g) Delhi smog.

(iv) increases level of NOx, ground level ozone, PM2.5, PM10 etc in the air

furthermore it also leads to frost bites in agriculture, reduced visibility & road accidents etc. which is a cause of concern

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Mangroves are coastal vegetations that represent a transition zone between oceans and land.

e.g. Sundarbans.

**Geographical factors**

(i) long coastline of India – 7000 km.

(ii) Tropical weather favours mangroves

(iii) River water discharge → promotes mangroves

e.g. mangroves along KG Basin

(iv) Rich alluvial soil along river deltas promote mangrove plantation

Candidates must not write on this margin

(v) weather along the coastal region
↳ high precipitation

## Threat posed by climate change

(i) increase in sea surface temperature
↳ damage mangrove plantation

(ii) heatwaves → threat of forest fires.

(iii) sea level rise → salt water inundation → death of trees.

(iv) increased intensity & frequency of cyclone → dipoatry of trees → deforestation.

(v) increased glacial melt → increased river water discharge
↳ increased sedimentation

Candidates must not write on this margin

along the mangroves → hinder its pneumatophores → difficulty in perspiration.

(VI) ocean acidification → leads to changes in PH level, ocean salinity etc → may lead to death of some sensitive trees.

Thus it poses significant challenges. Missions like MIST1 are steps in right direction.

Candidates must not write on this margin

16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन–कौन से हैं, और 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 second largest producer of Sugar in the world.

**locational factors: Sugar industry**

**(1) Geographical**

(i) **Agro Climatic zones** → regions like Bihar, East UP → Suitable climate → many sugar industries.

(ii) **Water availability** → as sugarcane is water intensive crop

eg **western UP** due to irrigation facilities.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) temperature → Suited in tropical conditions
temperature around 30°C.

(iv) Precipitation → requires 150+ cm of rainfall.

**Economic factors**

(i) Cheap labour → available in Bihar UP

(ii) market → more demand in NCR region → Sugar mills in western UP.

(iii) Sucrose Content → more in Maharashtra region → thus shifting towards Maharashtra, Madhyapradesh

(iv) government policies → high FRP

Candidates must not write on this margin

incentivises its products.

## Contribution to growth of Industry

(i) Promotes other food processing industries
   (e.g) chocolate factories in London

(ii) Promotes jute industry
   (e.g) mandatory packaging rule using jute in Odisha.

(iii) Promotes bio energy industry
   (e.g) ethanol from sugarcane

Therefore they play key role in economic development.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Dryland farming refers to farming in arid & semi arid regions that are entirely monsoon dependent. nearly 55% of India follows rainfed agriculture

**Strategies used**

(i) Traditional water storage

e.g. Baolis in Gujarat.

(ii) Cropping millets as less water intensive

e.g. Bajra in Rajasthan.

(iii) Micro-irrigation techniques being used. due to schemes

Candidates must not write on this margin

like PM Krishi sinchai yojana.

(iv) Mulching → reduces water loss due to evaporation.

(v) use of canals, ponds, tanks to bring water to water scarce regions

**Need to promote it**

(i) to address impact of climate change
↳ promote Climate smart agriculture

(ii) enhance agri productivity & water use efficiency

e.g. India uses as much water as china & USA used together

(iii) reduce virtual water trade

e.g. water intensive agriculture in arid regions like Haryana.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(IV) Reduce input cost, increase farmers income.

(V) reduce cost of electricity subsidy.

(VI) address declining water table

**Way forward**

↳ Rain water harvesting.

↳ Feasible storage method
(Eg: Eerie Canal of TN)

↳ following agro climatic zones

↳ to promote precision agriculture

↳ following System of Rice intensification

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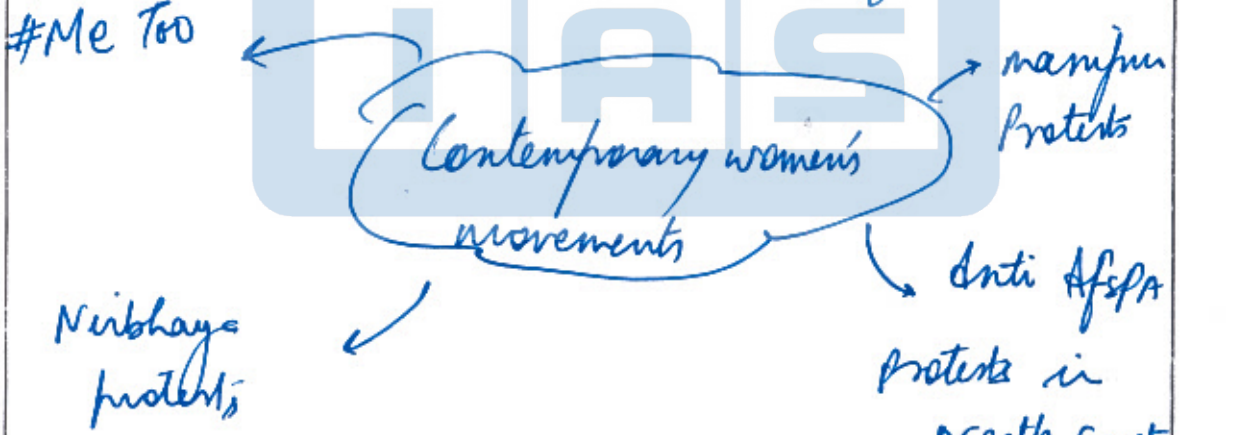
18. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(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.

Traditionally, women's movement in India (started in pre independence phase but intensified in 1970s) used traditional means such as public protest, petitions, prayer as well as clubbing women issues with other issues such as environmental movements (e.g Chipko)




They have encompassed diverse approaches

Continuity of traditional method :

① Public protest, Dharnas, Sit-ins etc still continue (e.g) Nirbhaya Protest

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) Influencing political opinion through prayers & petitions still continue

(e.g) recent protest by Kuki women in Delhi.

**New approaches**

(i) use of social media, online campaign, decentralised mobilisation through online networks

(e.g) Nirbhaya Protest → use of social media.

(ii) Naming & shaming of Criminals

(e.g) during #MeToo movement

(iii) Instant accountability : through public campaign pressure built on companies/organisations → they terminate the employment of accused

(e.g) Kevin Spacey.

(iv) Globalisation of protests (e.g) MeToo.

Candidates must not write on this margin

## unique contributions

(i) these movements have given voice & agency to the women

(ii) helped ensure accountability even after decades.

(iii) influenced other social movements-

(e.g) Black lives matter protest.

(iv) led to structural reforms

(e.g) criminal law amendment act 2013.

## challenges

(i) based on collective & instant justice
↳ against rule of law.

(ii) fosters cancel culture → suppress voices. (e.g) LGBTQ movements → JK Rowling → cancelled.

(iii) NGOisation of movements → perpetuate vested interests.

Nevertheless, these movements have played key role in women empowerment.

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Forces of modernisation in Indian context were the spread of education, rise of educated middle class, western values, enlightened thinkers, National movement etc.

They helped eradicate social ills such as

(i) abolition of Sati through work of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

(ii) Abolition of slavery by the colonial government

(iii) spread of modern values such as equality, liberty etc → decline of caste untouchability, Patriarchy.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iv) Abolition of child marriage due to efforts of enlightened Indians like BM Malabari.

(v) National movement → increased participation of women → improved condition

(vi) western secular values → undermined religious obscurantism, superstitions etc.

But they have also threatened our cultural values and ethos as :—

(i) Individualism → result of modernisation → challenged Collectivism of Indian society.

(ii) rising materialism has challenged the spiritual nature of Indian Culture

(iii) Westernisation → led to mimicry of west, in the process loosing tradition

Candidates must not write on this margin

(eg) traditional dresses seen as inferior to western.

(iv) loss of traditional knowledge system due to neglect of Gurukul system in favour of modern schools & colleges.

**Recent efforts**

↳ New education policy → focuses on traditional values & culture

↳ New curricular framework → proposes teaching Indian epics as optional in schools.

↳ mission on cultural mapping of village

↳ Traditional Knowledge digital library

These steps will help balance between modernity & traditional & cultural ethos of Indian society -

Candidates must not write on this margin

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

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

Regionalism refers to a situation where people's loyalties become region centric rather than nation centric

(e.g) Dravidian movements.

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Relationship between regional disparity and regionalism

(i) Regional economic disparity → creates feeling of relative deprivation → leads to sentiment of regionalism

(e.g) Bundelkhand region, UP

(ii) Regional political disparity → some regions underrepresented → creates regionalism

(e.g) Tribals underrepresented in Bihar govt → Jharkhand movement

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) Regional cultural disparity leading to regionalism

e.g. Hindi imposition → led to Dravidian movements in South.

(iv) Regional development divide can also foster regionalism.

e.g. Telangana movement.

**Regionalism vs nationalism**

**as antagonistic**

(i) regionalism promotes region centric consciousness → suppresses collective national identity

e.g. Khalistan movement

(ii) It fosters separatist tendencies

e.g. JKLF in Kashmir

Candidates must not write on this margin

(iii) neglect of national issues over regional issues.

(iv) creates conflict & divide in society → hampers the fraternity & integrity of nation.

e.g. Naga seperatist movement.

**Not ~~as~~ antagonistic**

(i) It strengthens federalism

e.g. demand for special status for Bihar.

(ii) helps address regional disparities

e.g. developmental deficit in Marathwada region.

(iii) rise of regional parties → strengthens democracy

Thus regionalism becomes problematic when it goes against national interest & endangers nations unity & integrity.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS