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NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060
Bhopal Centre: Plot No. 46, ZONE-2, M.P. Nagar, Bhopal-462011
Ph: 8081300200, 8827664612 | E-mail : mts@nextias.com | **Web:** www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : AREEBA NOMAAN

Roll No. : MT23RCAP111

Registration Number : ..... Date of Examination : 30/08/23

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			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS



IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write 'Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

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

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

Ancient trade routes have not just contributed in commerce but also in exchange and dissemination of culture.

Contribution to exchange and dissemination of culture

(i) Indo Greek culture: from N-W border of India
- ↳ gold coins
- ↳ greek architecture

(ii) Gandhara art form: by Sunga and Kushana dynasty.
- eg: Hellinistic Buddha image

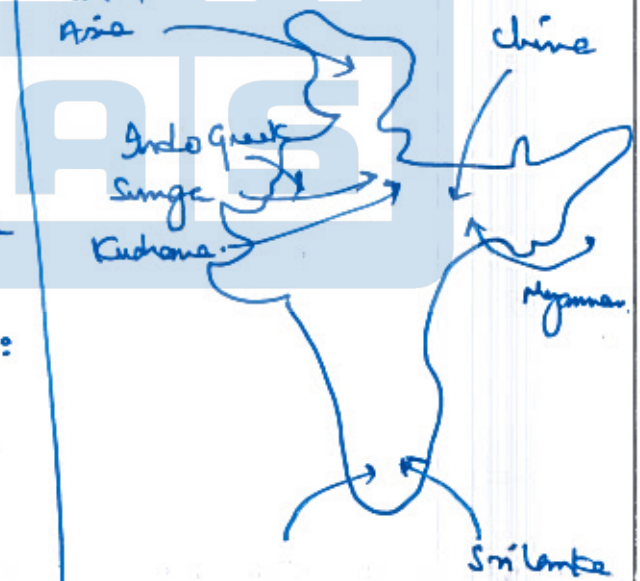


Fig: Ancient Trade Routes

(iii) Dress pattern and food: Sherwani, turban etc among Kushana

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(iv) Chinese Travellers : Huang Tsang, Fahien exchanged cultural knowledge of Nalanda University, learnt Sanskrit. and reconstructed history of India.

(v) Vajrayana Buddhism : established with exchange from Tibet, east Asia. Eg : Tara worship, Pagoda. Thanka Scroll painting

(vi) Indo islamic culture ; also disseminated through ancient routes Eg : arch-dome architecture, Hindustani music, non-veg food.

(vii) Deep south culture : exchanged in Srilanka, Thailand etc.

Thus India and rest of the neighbouring countries brought together the syncretic culture of India.

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2. भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोड़ी। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Quit India movement was launched in August 1942 as a dissent towards Cripps Mission failure.

People's movement cutting across class

- working class participation
  - eg: Bombay Mill strike
- peasant and labour class
  - eg: Eka Movement U.P.
- Industrialist class
- students, women, Princely states

Women's leadership left clear mark :

(i) underground activities by **Usha Mehta** created a solid foundation for exchange of intelligence

(ii) **Aruna Asaf Ali** participated in radio

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information exchange and over the ground activities.

iii) Sucheta Kriplani also lead from forefront and help parallel governments.

iv) women withdrew from four walls of house and participated in picketting, demonstration etc.

(v) outside India women like Bhikaji Cama were active in creating plans against British.

i) All India Women's Conference Sarojini Naidu etc gave political voice to women's issue and foreign rule.

Thus, CDM was a united effort led by Gandhiji and it led to a spontaneous freedom struggle.

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

" Society lives on faith but develops on science " - Carl Sagan

Post independent India saw a marvellous strides in science and Technology:

Put India on path of modernity:

(i) focus on heavy industries development for import substitution led to weaking of caste, religion etc.

(ii) institutes of national importance like IITs, IIMs, AIIMS created breakthrough research ecosystem.

(iii) technology led green revolution: HYV seeds, land productivity, machines created food surplus country.

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(iv) eminent scientist like Dr HJ Bhabha, Dr. Satish Dhawan, Dr Vikram Sarabhai created :

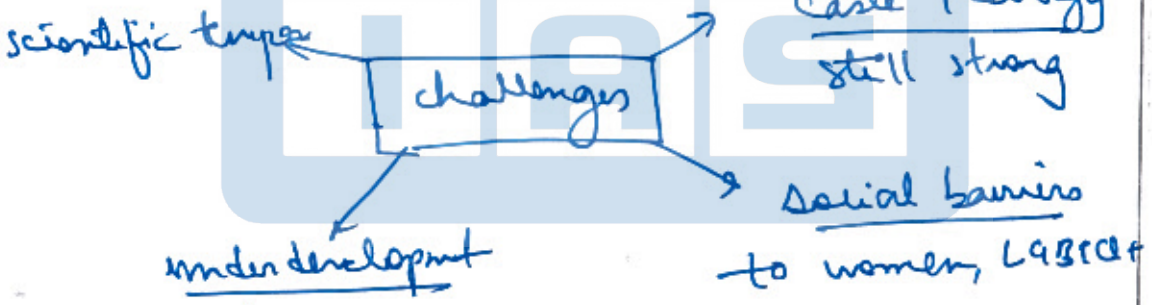
(·) atomic energy missions and missiles

(·) space mission : ISRO

(·) Physical Research Lab in Ahmedabad.

(·) engineering marvels like Krishnasagar dam etc.

(v) strides in communication, modern navigation system, defense technology (HAL) etc led to modernity.



Thus, science and technology ecosystem was created back then and today "we are on moon", able to uplift >250mn out of poverty etc.

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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

Currently India is reeling under water stress situation with availability of just 1573 cum./per person water which was around 5000 cum/pr person in 1950s.

Feasibility of interlinking rivers :

- help in breaking vicious cycle of drought - floods.
  (Eg) : Rayalseema region (drought) and Assam (flood).

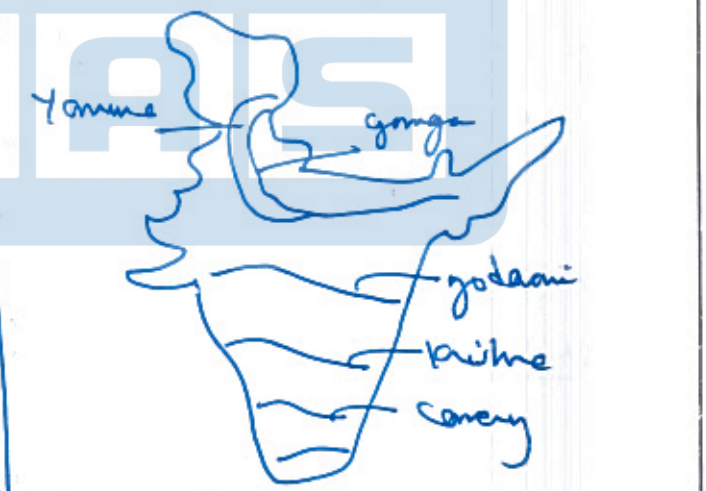


fig: Major rivers for Interlinking

- equitable development : of agriculture enabling evergreen revolution.
  (Eg) : Ladakh, Vidharbha.

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(•) improve navigation systems, inland water ways (14000km potential).

(•) help in socio-economic development, R&D etc.

Challenges :

(i) only during monsoon rivers have surplus water. (Eg): Yamuna, Ganga dry in summers.

(ii) affect e-flow and aquatic biodiversity due to silting, natural flow disturbances.

(iii) submergence of areas : (Eg) Panna Tiger Reserve in Ken-Betwa interlinking

(iv) floods have increased post linking.

Therefore proper evaluation, Environmental Impact Assessment must be done; check dams (small size), rainwater harvesting (johads, tanka) etc should also be pushed.

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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 has targetted 50% non fossile energy source by 2030 in its PanchAmrit and new NDC,

Shift from coal to renewable energy

Positive impact :

(i) Health burden : Lancet study says > 1 lakh premature deaths due to air pollution.

(ii) Also, clean water for drinking purpose, ground water availability. (Eg: coal thermal plants use > 80% groundwater in industries

(iii) ecological fragility : deforestation can be reduced.

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(iv) new "green jobs" and skill development

(v) prevent from exploitation of tribals

eg: Vedanta – Niyamgiri Khond Tribes.

Negative impacts:

(i) job loss in coal mining, power generation areas.

(ii) income loss → lack access to education, health

↑ unemployment ← lack productivity

Thus, gradual shift must be made and tribal livelihood, upskilling must be ensured to fulfill SDG 2030.

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6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्त्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil refers to loose sediments that cover land. It includes :

(•) inorganic matter
(•) organic matter
(•) gas, water etc.

Temperature important factor :

(i) determines moisture holding capacity of soil.

(Eg) : sandy soil of Rajasthan due to high temperature

(ii) formation of soil profile is also affected.

(Eg) : thin soil profile in conifers due to high humus conversion.

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(ii) alternate wet-dry temperature conditions affect texture, colour of soil

Eg: laterite soil.

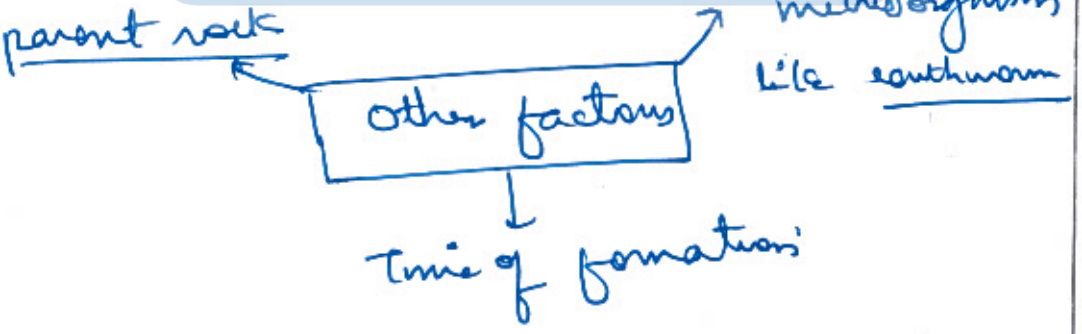
*Precipitation as a factor :

(i) regulates capillary action in soil.

Eg: saline soil in less rainfall areas.

(ii) peaty soils are created in high rainfall areas due to water logging.

Eg: West Bengal, Assam.



Through UNCCD we must strive to conserve soil fertility as we depend on it for food security, minerals etc.

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

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

Cyclones are low pressure areas with fast moving winds that brings intense rainfall, storm surges etc.

Arabian Sea cyclones : Reasons :

(i) as per study, 52% increase in occurrence and 120% increase in duration of cyclones in Arabian Sea between 2001-2019

- 2019 → Vayu
- 2020 → Nisarga
- 2021 → Tauktae
- 2022 → Biparjoy

– cyclones in Arabian Sea.

(ii) global warming has warmed oceans as well.

Eg: 0.9°C increase in surface and deep water of Arabian Sea.

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(iii) reduced 'wind break' in Arabian Sea due ocean warming

(iv) El Nino Modoki in central pacific ocean.

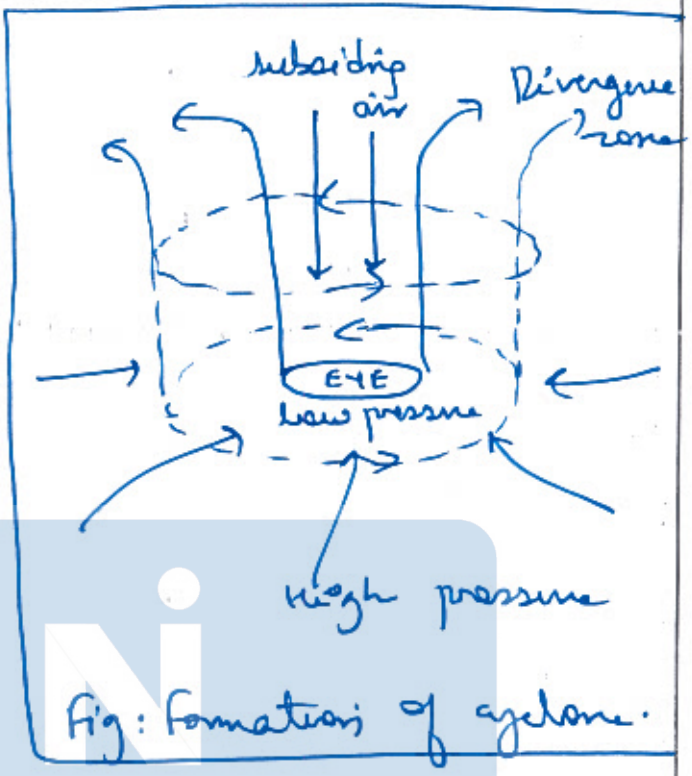


Fig: Formation of cyclone.

(v) Indonesian throughflow also affects cyclones in Arabian Sea.

Affects of cyclone

- delay in monsoon arrival
- change in wind patterns
- western coastal vulnerability

Thus, proactive strategies under Sendai Framework along with abating global warming under UNFCCC is must.

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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.

"When I go to other places, I go as a tourist; when I come to India, I come as a pilgrim".
- Mark Twain

Indian states are microcosm of diverse cultural heritage.

Southern states distinct cultural unit:

(i) Dravidian languages like Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada etc as distinct from Indo-European language north

(ii) distinct food and dresses: like dosai, idli etc as compared to rice-dal in north and central India.

(iii) distinct ethnicity and ancestral

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history.

(iv) festivals, artforms are also different.

Similarities :

(i) Sanskritisation process has created Vedic Hinduism in south.

Eg: Murugan god is avatar of Vishnu

(ii) Dances like Bharathnatyam, Kootiattam etc showcase Ramayan, Krishna, Shiva worship.

(iii) globalisation has created uniform culture across country.

Eg: McDonaldisation of food; Fashion - Zara etc.

Thus, continuous change and exchange makes Indian civilisation unique.

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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.

UN world population Prospect '23 suggests India has surpassed china in terms of population growth with ~1.3 bn population.

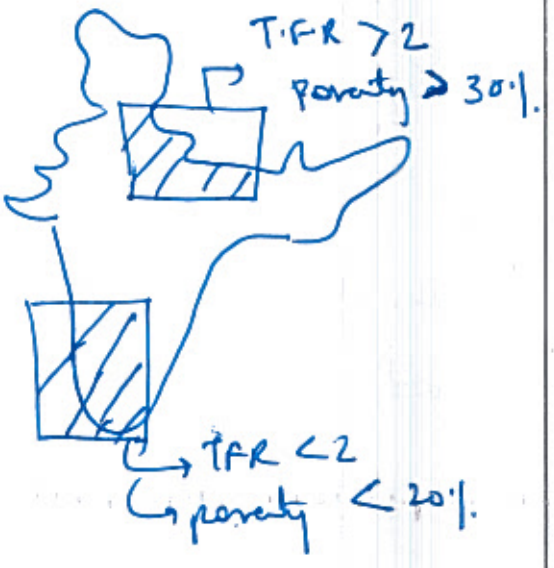
Poverty ← vicious cycle → population growth

Poverty restricts to break from cycle:

(i) more hands to earn and feed.

Thus direct relationship in fertility rate.

(ii) prohibits access to family planning and awareness



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Eg: contraceptive methods, sex education etc.

(iii) lack of adequate income and skills requires more hands at manual work.

Eg: low income labour in U.P., BIHAR (BIMARU states).

Population strain resources :

(i)



(ii) size of GDP ↓ - population ↑ ⇒ unequitable redistribution of schemes.

Thus, in order to gain from demographic dividend we need to build strong human resource through NEPLOW, PM Kaushal Vikas yojana, PM Jan Aarogy Yojana etc.

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10. शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण में भारत के पास एक समृद्ध विरासत है। इस संदर्भ में 'शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण' पर हाल ही में दिया जा रहा बल समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करेगा और सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान को कैसे बढ़ावा देगा?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

India has a rich heritage in the internationalization of education. In this context how will the recent push for the 'internationalization of education' impact society and foster cultural exchange?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

NEP 2020 has taken concrete step in internationalisation of education?

Rich heritage in internationalisation of education → ancient universities like Taxila, Nalanda, Vikramshila.
→ helped in exchange of knowledge: Fahien, Hiuen Tsang, Al Biruni etc.

Recent push:
- UGC guidelines in dual degree.
- entry of foreign universities in India.
- 'Know about India' campaign in foreign universities.

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Impact on society and foster cultural exchange

Positive :

(i) modernisation, scientific temper in Indians.

(ii) take Indian culture on global level:
(i) yoga, ayurveda

(iii) increase tourism in India.

(iv) exchange of food, dress pattern, ideas.

(v) enlarge the ambit of knowledge.

Negative

(i) blind imitation of west is possible.

(ii) rise of utilitarian knowledge than holistic.

(iii) rates of individualism, materialism may seep in.

(iv) may sideline traditional knowledge (Eg): Sanskrit.

Thus, we must ensure that we remain connected to roots while learning other cultures and knowledge system

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

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

Indian architecture and art heritage is amalgamation of various cultures and artforms.



Fig: various prominent art post Mauryan period.

During post Mauryan period (200 BC – 300 A.D). cultural integration happened. Kushana dynasty in north focused on Gandhara and Mathura artforms and Satavahanas

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focussed on Amaravati school of art.

Differences

Gandhara

(i) Greek and Roman influence:

(a) Hellenistic Buddha

(b) shawl draped like noblemen.

(c) halo and fire altar at back resembles Apollo god

(ii) lean, smiling Buddha.

(iii) grey schist stone.

Mathura

(i) indigenous art:

(a) decorated halo with Padmapani, Vajrapani

(b) Buddha in abhaymudra.

(c) ushanisha (knot on head).

(ii) muscular, broad shoulder,

(iii) chunar, red sandstone spotted.

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(•) Images of Yaksha (Mathura) and Yakshini are also found. which suggest influence of folk religions.

Influenced Amaravati school :

(i) narrative art :

↳ jataka stories of Ruru Jataka etc

↳ symbolic representation of Buddha in Elephant, lotus, Horse forms., stupas.

(ii) Tribhanga posture

↳ suggest Yakshini; Salabhanjika.

iii) use of marble and indigenous art.

Thus, art is a vehicle of communication which translate to the present the socio-cultural- religious life of past.

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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

England's Industrial Revolution happened in 1750.. which push towards factory and market system of production and consumption

Transformed economic landscape

(i) steam powered industries

(ii) factory based production

(iii) mass production

(iv) economic exploitation : slum life

(v) push in science and technology.

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For reading social and cultural impacts :

(i) colonisation and imperialism :

↳ for raw material.

↳ cheap labour → indentured slave from colonies of Africa, Asia.

(ii) exchange of culture in colonies.

↳ western education

↳ western employment

↳ west food preference and dresses.

(iii) exploitation of colonies :

↳ global have and have nots

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iv) drain of wealth from colonies

Eg: India accounted for 27% GDP of world at time of colonisation

(v) exchange of western taste among world population:-

→ rise of capitalism.

→ rise of materialism

Thus, Eyland Industrial Revolution created multidimensional impact on society across the world.

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13. उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्त्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उदभव 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 Renaissance" or reawakening in 19th century created positive ecosystem for changes and also strengthened national identity.

Reform and struggle against backward traditions and colonial culture :

(i) Brahmo Samaj : against caste discrimination, women equality, widow remmarige.

↓

led to unity among all towards weeding out evils in society.

(ii) Arya Samaj : emphasised on unity and equality ; also strengthened

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indigenous culture of Vedas.

↓

Thereby created common identity for reviving great Indian tradition.

(ii) movement against caste system :

by Jyotirba Phule, Guru Narayan (SNDP) etc weakened the hierarchy and divisions among Indians.

↓

Thus national level consciousness got created.

(iii) Temple entry movement, Vaikom Satyagrah etc created egalitarian outlook of society.

(v) Formation of Indian National Congress, Social Service league etc were the result of reform movement.

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vi) revivalist movements helped in rediscovering glorious ancient past which boosted morale against foreign rule.

Eg: Ramakrishna Mission of Vivekananda

challenges :

(i) communal colour :
- ↳ Shuddhi movement
- ↳ Aligarh movement - pro British

(ii) couldn't completely weed out caste, gender issues.

(iii) divided as pro changer / no changers.

Despite of challenges social reform and ideological struggle enable the fertile ground for great national consciousness and identity.

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

How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels? (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Temperature inversion refers to a stage where temperature increases or remains constant with increase in height. i.e Environmental lapse rate doesn't follow.

Eg: at fronts in mid latitudes

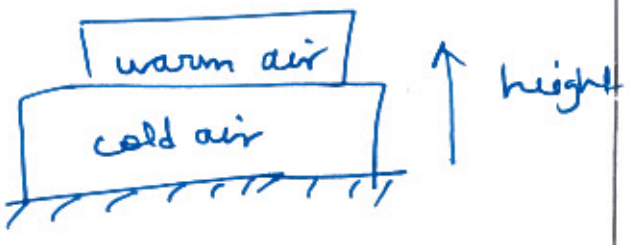
Affect atmospheric conditions:

i) with increase in height, temp. also increases or remains constant.

ii) affects local winds.

Eg: sea breeze, mountain winds.

~~implications~~



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Implications on local weather :

(i) Frontal : Leads to formation of cold/warm front and temperate cyclones → also takes western disturbance in North West India



(ii) Mountains : at night cold wind flows down the valley and above layers are warm.



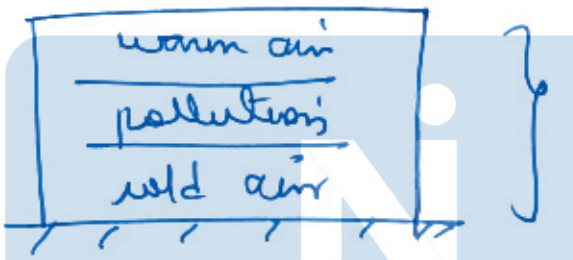
(iii) Tropopause : temperature remains constant with height. — ideal for airplane.

(iv) clear skies, long winter nights : surface of earth becomes cooler, and air above is warm. (Eg): Polar Nights.

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Implications of air pollution :

(i) Mixing depth decreases and particulate matter gets trapped below the inversion layer.



ii) leads to formation of fog, smog in winter.

Thus, it is a unique phenomenon which helps in understanding complex weather patterns.

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

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

Mangroves are water saturated vegetation, adapted well to saline aquatic ecosystem

Eg: Mangroves in Sundarbans

Geographical factors for mangrove vegetation:

(i) Temperature: 25-35°C i.e tropical, subtropical areas

(ii) salinity: > 30ppm i.e brakish and saline water

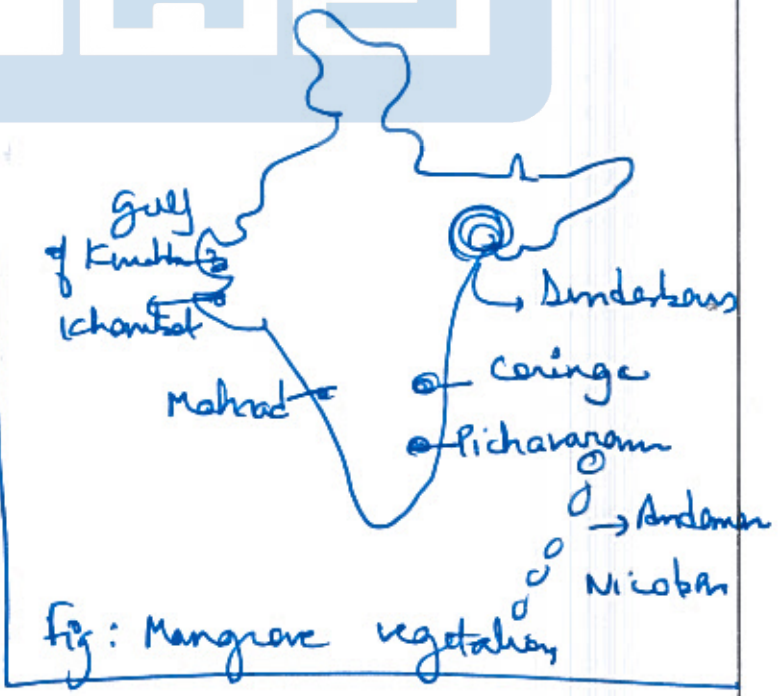


fig: Mangrove vegetation

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(iii) photic zone for reproduction by viviparity.

(iv) adequate silt and shallow platform

Eg: Deltas of Sundarbans, Gulf of Khambat.

climate change pose a threat:

(i) extreme weather events: like Tsunami, cyclone destroys mangrove which acts as Bioshield.

(ii) ocean warming also affects surface temperature.

(iii) ocean acidification changes PH of water and affects mangroves

iv) deforestation degrades mangroves.

Eg: Mahad vegetal vegetation

(v) Sea level rise may also affect.

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Steps Taken :

(i) Mangrove Alliance for climate (MAC) formed under UNFCCC COP25.

(ii) Mangrove For Future (MFF) by World wide fund.

(iii) Mangrove cells in Mumbai, Sundarbans for para preservation on REDD+ principles

Thus, we need to protect the bioshields and lungs of coastal ecosystem.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugarcane is an important crop for food security and remunerative prices in India.

Sugarcane industry :

Geographical factors :

(i) **Sugar content :** depends upon moisture and temperature → grows well in tropical, coastal areas (more sucrose)

Eg: Tamil Nadu variety

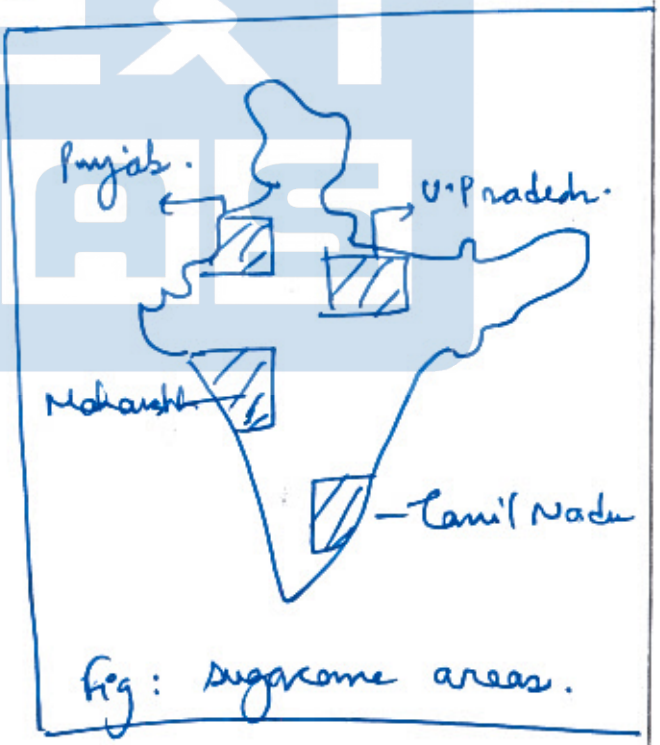


Fig: Sugarcane areas.

(ii) **water guzzling crop :** requires high

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amount of water.

Eg: west U.P. irrigation from upper ganga canal.

iii) long gestation period: requires more nutrient rich soil for complete growth

Eg: nutrient soil of Maharashtra.

(iv) weight losing crop: near cultivation area

Economic factors:

(i) input cost is high:
↳ irrigation requirement
↳ fertilizer requirement.

ii) cooperative model:
↳ for industrial profit.

Eg: more industries in southern India because better cooperative culture

(iii) biofuel generation: ethanol and

Candidates must not write on this margin

biodiesel, thus require market centres also.

(iv) effect of import-export and global prices. growth of Industry in India and world:

(i) Uttar Pradesh has highest production after introduction of Coimbatore variety.

(ii) sucrose content high in Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra.

(iii) ethanol production is making industry grow.

(iv) Brazil is leading producer.

Rangarajan committee has suggested to completely deregulate sugar industry for better productivity and competition.

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

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

In India, 60% areas are rainfed and lack irrigation access.

Dryland farming forms a subset of it in which even rainwater is not guaranteed. (Rainfall < 75cm)

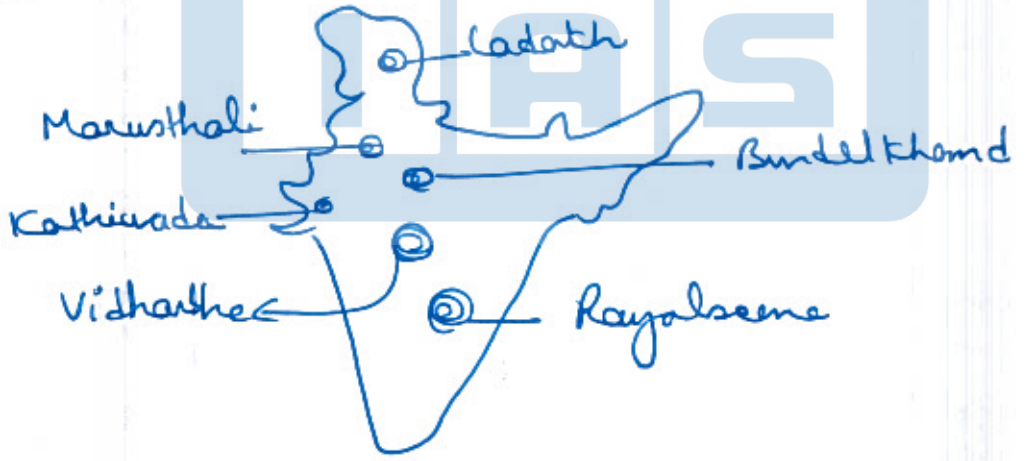


fig: Dryland areas

Currently India is facing water stress : 1513 cu/person available.

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Key strategies in dryland to overcome water scarcity and agriculture productivity :

(i) soil moisture : by mulching through fodder grass, jute bag etc.

(ii) recharge aquifers : rainwater harvesting methods and small check dams.

Eg : Bundelkhand village used MNREGA workers for aquifers and became drought free.

(iii) natural farming : utilizing manure, cow urine, jaggery etc as fertilizer

Eg : Zero Budget N.F. in Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) agroclimatic zonation and suitable crop like millets, pulses requires less water and are drought prone.

Eg : Madhya Pradesh → ragi, jowar etc.

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(v) Traditional methods like Ahar Pyne, Eri, johad, tanka for water capture.

Need for dryland in India :

(i) NABARD : 85% small and marginal farmer, 52% in debted. Therefore, dryland farming will generate income.

(ii) climate change resilient ; erratic monsoon : ⊕ : millets can survive dry days and heatwaves

(iii) nutritional efficiency in rural areas ⊖ : Hidden hunger - 54% women anemic.

(iv) water scarcity and rising input cost.

Thus, Mission Kakatiya Model, NGO, like Paani Foundation must be replicated with focus on projects in dryland area fulfilling SDG 12 of sustainable consumption..

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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.

From Sati to MeToo, women's movements have changed the landscape of our country.

Traditional methods → petitions, prayer, propaganda
Eg: All India Women congress.
→ state led movement:
Eg: Vishaka guidelines, National Commission for women.

Contemporary movements diverse approach

(i) dispersed leadership: of new feminist movement across the globe.
Eg: MeToo activists

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(ii) New methods : online activism, feminist literature.

Eg : #Girlswho code; "Tomb of Sand" book

(iii) new ideology : no limits freedom, bottom up approach.

Eg : Lesbian movement under Pride Parade in France.

(iv) new goals : political representation, self identification, no restriction on marriage / children etc.

Eg : Scandinavian countries — #No To marriage campaign

Unique contribution :

(i) mass participation and awareness among centres.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) online activism and gathering online resources.

(iii) non violent movements.

Eg : Nirbhaya rape case

challenges :

(i) upper caste, upper class and urban centric movement.

Eg : issues of lesbian Dalit rural women not addressed.

(ii) accessibility barrier for illiterate women.

(iii) institutions of patriarchy still strong.

Thus, mass mobilisation and gender empowerment for self worth and realisation of potential is important.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

Modernisation refers to process of rationalisation of society marked by egalitarianism, scientific temper etc.

Forces of modernisation:
- Globalisation
- modern education : NEP 2020
- modern employment
- individualism
- constitutional morality
- social movements like MeToo.

Catalyst for ~~caste~~ eradication of evils

(i) caste system : weakened by modern education, transport, urbanisation etc

Candidates must not write on this margin

(ii) gender equality : by legislations like POSH Act, welfare schemes, Transgender Act.

(iii) religious dogmas : weakened by modern employment, education in Madrasas, gurukuls etc.

iv) globalisation enabled weakening of hierarchy (Eg) : Dalit tech companies in Silicon valley.

Also threatened cultural values/ ethos

(i) materialism over morality :

(Eg) : Nirav Modi scam

(ii) growing individualism : lack of parental care, rising Old age home.

(Eg) : Help Age India.

(iii) blind imitation of west :

food - burger than dosa

clothes - jeans than saree

Festival - New year than Diwali

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iv) rising Technology led gender violence: pornography, commodification, cyberbully.

(v) fall of folk culture: Eg: Sattriya Dance, Kalbelia dance, Sanskrit language

* However, it has also created positive impact:

(i) Indian culture on global stage: Yoga, Ayurveda.

(ii) global recognition: Kumbha Mela in UNESCO heritage.

(iii) rising soft power of India: G20 presidency Vasudev Kutumbakam

Thus A.L. Basham in his book "A wonder that was India" truly explicates strong cultural values and ethos.

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

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

Regionalism, according to Mr. Rajni Kothari is an ideology where people show allegiance to own region than whole of country.

Eg: Khalistan, Bodoland movement.

Relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism

i) overdevelopment and underdevelopment

Eg: Harit Pradesh (W.U.P.) and Poorvanchal (East UP)

ii) feeling of "otherness" due to lack of access to resources. Eg: demand of Gorkhaland, Bodoland.

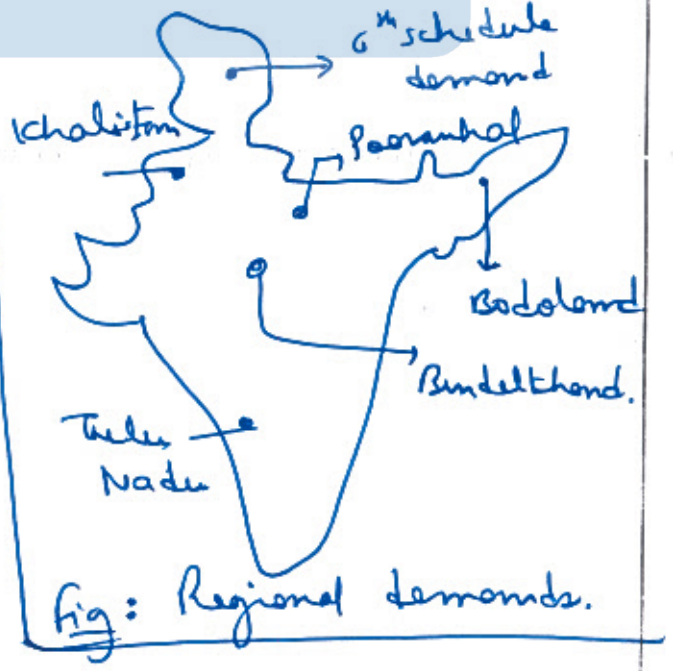


fig: Regional demands.

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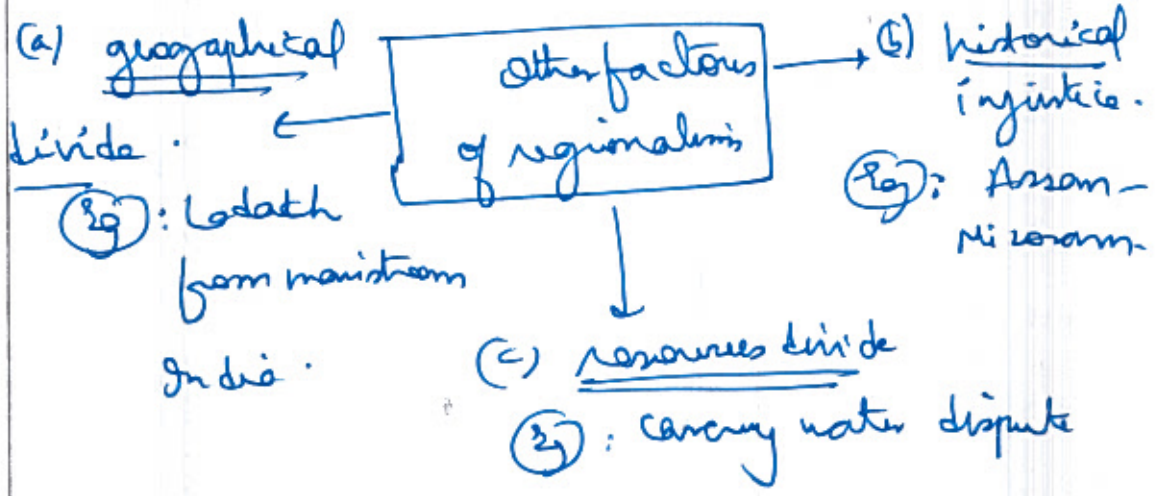
(iii) failure of agriculture, drug addiction etc led to Khalistan movement.

(iv) regional disparity in terms of health, education, employment led to demand of Bundelkhand, Tulu Nadu.

(v) ethnic divisions and majority - minority divide fuels nationalism. (Eg: Dravidistan Movement,

(vi) 'Son of soil movement' in Maharashtra against migration.

(Eg: Gujarat exodus, Tamil Nadu exodus.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism antagonistic to Nationalism

Yes

(•) parochial and narrow demands than national issues.

Eg: West Bengal.

(•) demands of secessation, seperation.

Eg: Khalistan.

(•) lack of cooperative federalism.

Eg: 85% local reservation in Haryana.

(•) human rights abuse.

Eg: North East Meiti - Kuki rivalry.

No

(•) gives boost for development of region.

Eg: Jharkhand Much More

(•) creation of regional assets.

Eg: Odisha in Hockey.

(•) competitive federalism.

Thus, regionalism can be controlled by Sk Bharat Shreshtha Bharat ideology and equitable development by GST Council, Finance Commission.

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Space for Rough Work

NEXT IAS