

# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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NEXT IAS Roll No.: MT23FLTON013 Date of Examination : 17/Aug/2023

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar  Bhopal  Online

Test Code : TC005

Program : FLT  FLT+

## MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (FULL LENGTH TEST-5)

### 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. : .....

(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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1.

भारत को विदेशों से जोड़ने वाले प्राचीन व्यापारिक मार्गों ने संस्कृति के आदान-प्रदान और प्रसार में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया?

How did the ancient trade routes connecting India to foreign countries contribute to the exchange and dissemination of culture?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans. Ancient civilisation since Indus Valley have been well connected with foreign countries - Mesopotamia, Roman Empire or Chinese empire in the east.

### Contribution to exchange & Dissemination of Culture

1- Dissemination of Buddhist ideology to Srilanka - Ashoka sent his son & daughter.

↳ Visit of Huien Tsang and Fahien to Buddhist sites & learning centres like Nalanda university → educational exchange

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2- Language and literature: Mesopotamian manuscripts mention Indus valley.

- Influence of Persian language on Indian courts due to turkish scholars like Banani, Badauni.

- Many literary texts like Kitab-ul-Hind express Indian culture, dresses and their adoption by Middle East.

3- Coins: the influence of Romans & later Kushans show cultural influence on Gupta coins - gold and king images

4- Adoption of western attire by rulers like Kushanas - visible exchange of culture.

Thus, Ancient relations have been strengthened & globalisation & its impact on culture are present since ancient times.

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2.

भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन वर्ग विभाजन से परे एक जन आंदोलन था, लेकिन यह महिला नेतृत्व ही था जिसने स्पष्ट छाप छोड़ी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।  
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक  
 The Quit India movement was a people's movement cutting across the class divides but it was the women's leadership that left a clear mark. Analyse.  
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Ans Quit India Movement was initiated in August 1942, with the call of 'Do or Die' by Gandhiji. Being the All India Movement, it saw participation of all sections:

People's movement because

- 1- Students: left their studies on call of Gandhiji & sustain the cause of independence.
- 2- even people of princely states through Praja Mandal Movement joined the Quit India movement.
- 3- Zamindars and peasants united

against the foreign power.

- 4- Educated middle class - various professionals like lawyers, doctors joined.
- 5- Sepoys worked in tandem.

But women emerged as leaders

- 1- After the arrest of prominent leaders Aruna Asaf Ali led the meetings of Congress.
- 2- women like Usha Mehta started underground radio and disseminated the demands to the masses.
- 3- women contributed, in monetary terms, they collected funds.
- 4- Women also participated in marches like Sarojini Naidu in North.
- 5- Kasturba Gandhi also emerged as strong leader.

Thus, men & women united together to gain independence on 6th Aug 1947.

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

Ans. India got independence but its economy & technical development was ravaged due to exploitative British policies. Leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and later took various steps in Science and technology.

### Scientific Development on path of modernity

- 1- Experiments in Nuclear Energy  
the successful test of Smiling Buddha under Indira Gandhi's regime has helped 2% energy from Nuclear sources and gave us security against hostile neighbours  
- This gave way for other peaceful developments

- 2- Setup of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre helped gain advancement in Nuclear power plants.
  - 2- Developments in Space Technology due to APJ Abdul Kalam efforts - helped in today's satellite development
  - 4- Advancement in Agricultural technology  
HYV seeds, fertiliser has helped us adopt modern agri practices & achieve food security.
  - 5- Industry development: Iron & steel & later efforts at IT Industry has ensured modern equipment manufacturing.
  - 6- Biotech advancement: has led to largest pharmaceutical development in India. Focus on Allopathy medicine - a boon during COVID pandemic.
- There are various other fields where India has made advancement in scientific development.

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

Ans Water Stress refers to a situation where less than 1700 m<sup>3</sup> of water is available per head. To reduce this stress and meet water demands, government has proposed various Interlinking projects.

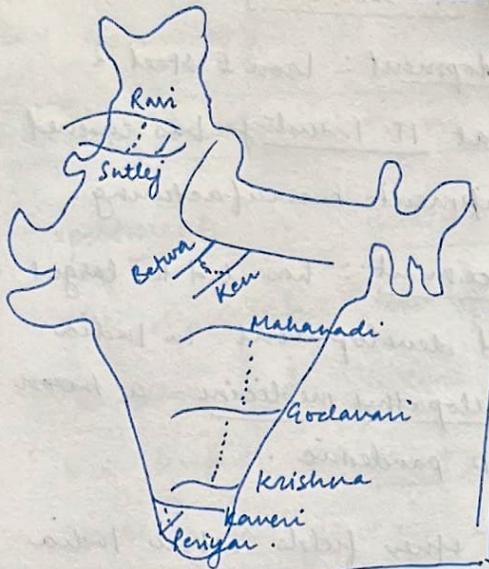
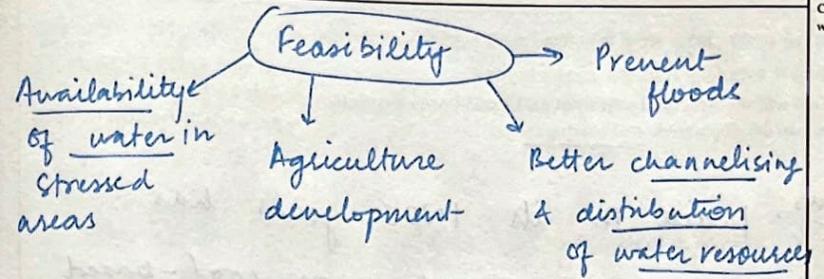


Fig:  
Proposed Interlinkages  
• Ken-Betwa  
• Mahanadi-Godavari  
• Godavari-Krishna  
• Kaveri-Peniyar etc.



However, certain challenges

- 1- Inter-State river water disputes for distribution of water resources  
-eg) Karnataka & TN
  - 2- Loss of Biodiversity: eg) submerging Panna tiger reserve due to Ken Betwa river link project.
  - 3- Erosion of natural soil cover.
  - 4- High cost in developing canals.
  - 5- changing climatic condition & last mile reach of water would be a challenge
- Thus, though Indira Gandhi Canal has given a new lifeline to Rajasthan, other projects need proper Environmental Impact-Assessment.

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

Ans. India in its INDC goals has committed to phase down coal-based power plant & produce 50% of energy resources from renewable sources of energy

Shift will be seen from Eastern states to the western states.

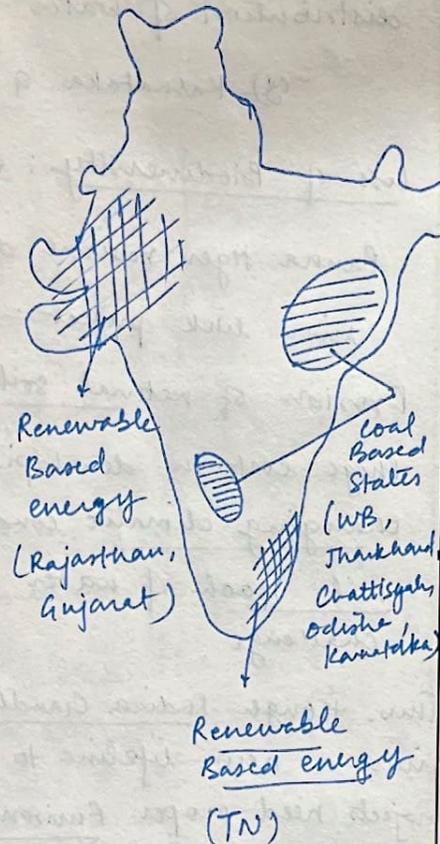


Fig: Resource Distribution

## Impact on Human Development in Coal Bearing States

### Positive Impact

- ↳ Reduced pollution of ground water
- ↳ clean environment.
- ↳ Reduced tribal displacement

### Negative Impact

- ↳ loss of State GDP and thus reduced welfare schemes.
  - ⊙ Odisha funding football team.
- ↳ loss of employment opportunities
  - WB population depended on mines like Raniganj.
- ↳ Reduced spending on education (CSR fundings)
- ↳ Reduced Urbanisation & standard of living (⊙ Township around TISCO)

Thus, there are numerous impacts on states but alternative opportunities through focus on skill education will develop

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

Ans. The formation of soil takes millions of years. There are numerous factors that impact soil properties.

Some of them are:-

- ① Temperature: the uneven heating & cooling cause expansion & contraction in the ~~soil~~ <sup>rock</sup> & thus formation of soil.
  - Soil in high temperature regions are sandy (like Thar desert) while in low temperature are more water holding (eg leh)
- ② Precipitation: It ensures the nature of soil and the water in soil.
  - eg) Soil of Cherrapunji is clogged due to high rainfall.

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Similarly in Tropical forests, the soil have high water holding capacity.

While in Sahara desert, the soil percolates the water to groundwater table.

However, there are other factors that determine soil properties

- 1- Nature of the parent rock - eg) In the Deccan Trap - Basaltic soil have led to formation of Black soil.
  - 2- Nature of Biotic material - eg) high humus content in forest soil.
  - 3- The nature of agriculture practice:
    - eg) Bad soil in Punjab due to excessive fertiliser.
  - 4- The deposits brought by the river - eg) Alluvial soil is fertile.
- Thus, there are various factors that impact soil properties.

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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

Ans Tropical cyclones usually originated in the Bay of Bengal region but the nature has been changing in recent years. (Increase by 80%) (in Arabian Sea)

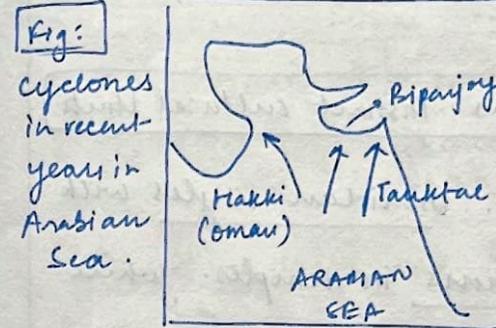
### Reasons

- 1- Increasing Sea Surface Temperature: Formation of cyclones need temp above 27°C which is becoming more common (Earth Sciences Paper)
- 2- Climate change: has impacted the temperature of the atmosphere & wind circulation.
- 3- Development of favourable air mass

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- 4- Favourable Madden Julian Oscillation been the cause of cyclone Bipartite
- 5- Weakened AMOC cycle - reduces intermixing of water & thus warm temperature of the ocean.

### ⓐ Cyclone Hakkai



Thus, the earlier ratio of 4:1 cyclones in Bay of Bengal & Arabian sea is changing to 4:2 (warns IMD) and propose various mitigation measures

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 को 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.

Ans 8. In India's context it's said that it's the cultural capital of the world. The diversity has been prominent in various forms like dance, songs etc.

### Southern States as Distinct cultural Units

- 1- Architecture: Draavidan styles with distinct gopurams in temples. While North states have Nagara style of architecture.
- 2- Dances: their dance forms are more classical oriented.
- 3- Music: the caranatic music with low use of instruments is a distinct feature of southern states.

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- 4- Food: is based on rice as staple crop. Distinct from the other northern state where focus is wheat.
- 5- Kinship ties: they have many matrilineal societies.
- 6- Language

However, there are certain similarities

In Northern & Southern states

- 1- They have internal cultural diversity.
  - ↳ language  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tamil} \\ \text{Malayalam} \\ \text{Kannad} \end{array} \right.$
  - ↳ Dances  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Kuchipudi} \\ \text{Mohiniattyan} \text{ etc.} \end{array} \right.$
- 2- Shared history and trade relations through kingdoms like Vijayanagar, Gupta-Vakataka ties with Chola, Chera, Pandiyas.
- 3- Worship of similar Hindu Gods: Vishnu Krishna; Shiva.
- 4- Dances like Kathak & Mohiniattyan based on similar style of music.
- 5- Carnatic & Hindustani music have same base of ragas.

Thus, though there are differences but unity in diversity.

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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.

Ans. According to UN, India has surpassed China as the most-populous country. With it come judicious use of resources & handling poverty (increased during pandemic (report by UN))

Poverty leads to -

- 1- Reduced capacity to reach break even point of escaping the cycle.
- 2- The focus on dealing with hunger rather than productivity of human resource.
- 3- low levels of technical skills

to move out of poverty by engaging in gainful employment.

Population growth on poverty

- 1- Limited resources
- 2- Difficult for government to reach the last mile
  - ↳ Problem of Inclusion
  - ↳ Problem of Exclusion
  - ↓
  - (e.g. PDS) schemes.
  - thus reduces chances of coming out of poverty.
- 3- Increasing congestion in urban spaces -
  - Impact health (mental) & environment to develop.
- 4- Increase competition for even unskilled employment

Thus, a cycle that could be broken by judicious use of government resources by efficient governance

- ↳ transparency
- ↳ Accountability
- (RTI etc)

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.

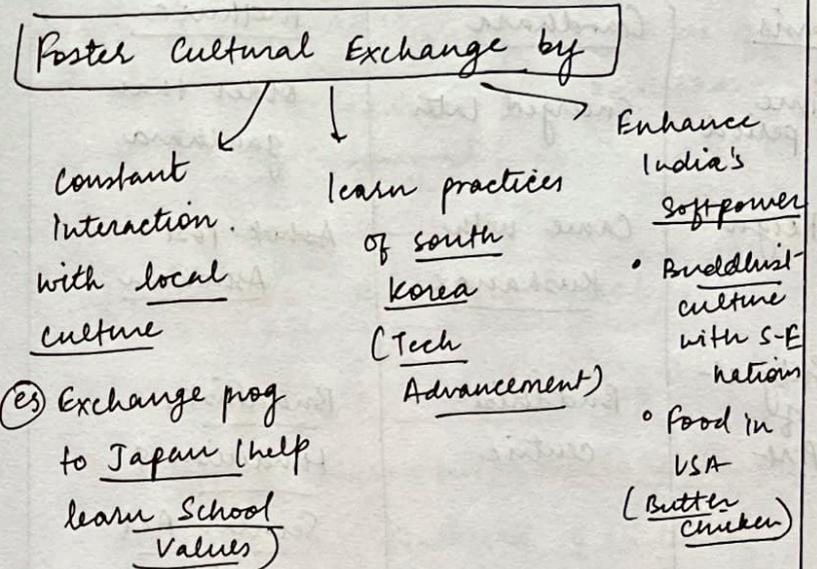
Ans. Nalanda University and Vikramshila in ancient India have attracted scholars from all over the world. Our education was popular far and wide in various fields - mathematics, astronomy, medicine, literature etc.

In this context, government taken various steps for internationalisation of education.

Impact on Society

- Students will get exposure to new education system. Mutual learnings - vocational training in fields like Architecture.

- Women : will have greater opportunity in STEM fields (currently only less than 20% pursue higher education in STEM)
- Health sectors will see more research & better medicines :- AYUSH will attract more funds & acceptance
- Development - in fields like Space, Energy, Automation, Quantum Computing could be seen.



Thus, internationalisation of education could help in International Diplomacy 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

Ans. Various art forms have evolved in Ancient India - that continues even today constant interaction have influenced each other art forms.

Differences

Basis	Gandhara	Mathura
Time period	Emerged later	Older than Gandhara
Reign	Came with Kushanas	<del>Asoka</del> Post-Asokan
Subject of Art	Buddhist-centric	Buddhist, Hinduism & Secular Art-forms

Basis	Gandhara	Mathura
Material	Grey Sandstone	Red Sandstone
Type of Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on <u>naturalism</u></li> <li>Outer body focus: <u>sleek</u> body of Buddha</li> <li>Buddha statue worn a <u>thick</u> <u>robe</u> on one <u>shoulder</u>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Focus on <u>inner soul</u>.</li> <li>Outer structure <u>thick torso</u> <u>body</u>.</li> <li>Later influenced by Gandhara</li> <li>eg) Headless statue of Kanishka</li> </ul>
Example	eg) Buddha statue of Afghanistan (Bamiyan)	

Influence on Amravati School

It developed in south during Satvahana rules but trade exchange - influenced by Mathura & Gandhara School of Art.

- The slim body structure with curves (tribhanga) was a Gandhara art feature.
- Symbolic representation of Buddha (trees, chakra (wheel), lotus) as evident in Mathura school.
- Religious & Secular images like Mathura school of art.

### However, certain original features

- Images made of white marble, made to represent intricate curves in the body.
- Presence of stupa and elaborate Jataka scenes on the walls.

Thus, there were many similarities and differences in art forms and they continue to cherish even today.

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

Ans Industrial Revolution in 18th century in England had impacted all over the world. Imperialism & colonialism were also one of the products.

### Impact of Industrial Revolution

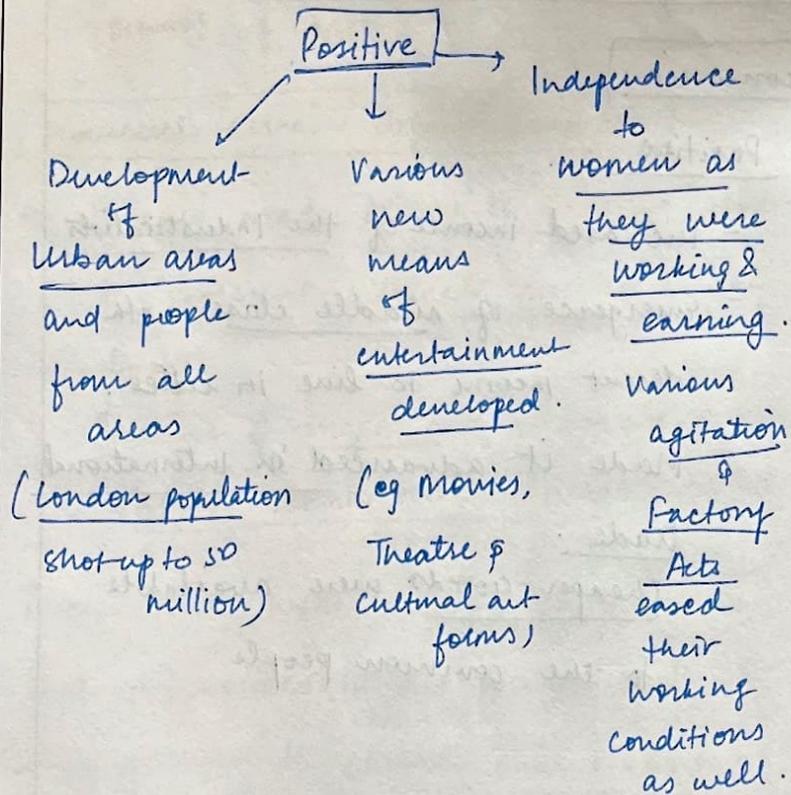
#### Economic

##### Positive

- Increased income of the industrialists
- Emergence of middle class with decent income to live in cities.
- Made it advanced in international trade.
- Cheaper goods were available to the common people

Negative

- Imperialism & colonialism to find out new markets and Raw material for Industry (eg India)
- low wages to the labours

Socio-cultural ImpactNegative Socio-cultural Impacts

- 1- Men were forced to live in over-crowded dormitory
    - Diseases like Plague spread.
  - 2- Women & children worked for long hours. 12hr/day. Draining for mental & physical well being.
  - 3- The countryside leisure time & cultural ties - vanished - as there was no time - had to support huge family expense.
  - 4- low wages forced them to live in separate apartments - the family values vanished. Women had to leave their children elsewhere.
- Thus, Industrial Revolution came at a cost to the England.

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 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.

Ans B. Various socio-religious reform movement were carried out by Indian men & women in 18-19th century.

Influence the emergence of distinct cultural Identity and National Consciousness

- ① Reforms led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy against Sati - gave pride to Indian women
- ② Reform by Ishwar chand Vidyasagar for widow remarriage & education for girls - led to opening of schools for girls - he enrolled 1300 girls in his college

② Empowerment of Indigenous language

↳ through Macaulay's minute & Wood's dispatch - introduced English based education.

↳ It was criticised by Indian reformers & demand for Sanskrit education grew.

↳ Men like Tilak support for traditional language structure.

④ Action of Missionaries

↳ They criticised Untouchability

↳ They criticised position of women.

↳ This led to reforms & development of cultural pockets for reforms.

Women like developed Arya Mahila Samaj

→ Forceful conversion by Missionaries led to us vs them feeling and

Strengthening of Indigenous religion  
and initiated various reforms.

### Shortcomings in Development-

- 1- The issue of untouchability remains - Ambedkar appeared as sole leader of them (except Gandhiji)
- 2- Despite efforts of Jyotirao Phule caste based discrimination propagated.
- 3- Though claims of women empowerment, but the movement were largely led by men.

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14.

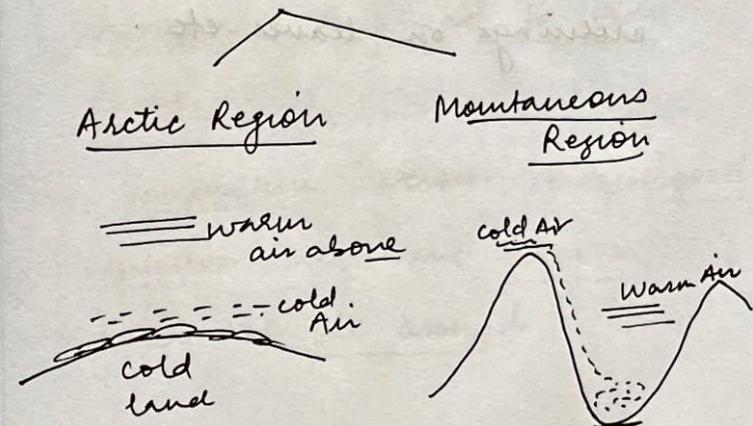
तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं?  
How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक  
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans. Temperature inversion refers to a phenomenon where the temperature ~~de~~ increases with increasing altitude instead of decreasing as the normal trend. (Normal lapse Rate does not follow)

### Affect on Atmospheric conditions

- 1- The region close to the surface remains colder.



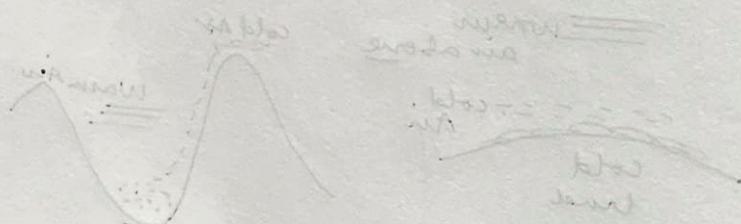
Candidates must not write on this margin

- In the Arctic region, due to cold land the air close to surface becomes cold.
- In the valley, the cold air sinks to the valley from hill top, uplifts the warm air above

Thus, phenomenon of temperature

inversion  
 Conditions → Clear night sky  
 → cold days

- formation of dew in the mornings on leaves etc.



### Implications for local weather

- 1- Rainfall reduces because clouds cannot be formed.
- 2- Thunderstorms: because of energy trapped in high atmosphere.
- 3- Variation in day and night temperature is low because the above air is already warm, land through convection - only low impact.
- 4- Visibility gets reduced.
- 5- Air pollution: smoke, dust and pollutant particles get trapped in troposphere - they react to form smog

Thus, temperature inversion, though good for vegetation - may have adverse impact on the air around.

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

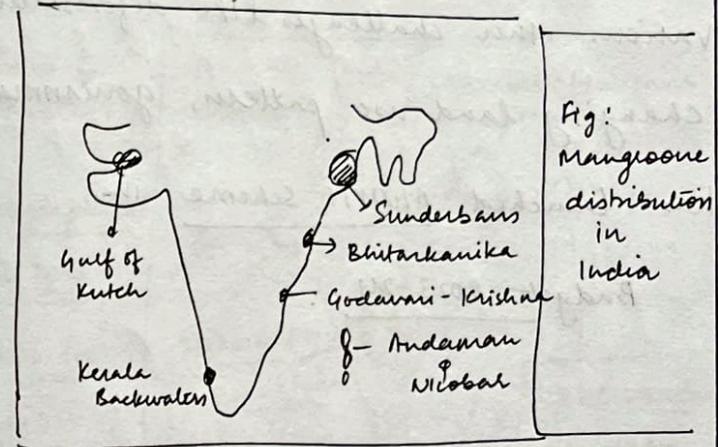
Ans Mangroves are the buffers to the storm surges due to their location between the coastal & mainland areas.

### Factors for mangrove vegetation in India

- 1- Suitable climate: Mangroves grow in tropical & subtropical region.
- 2- long coastline: They grow on the coastal areas. (eg) Bhitarkanika mangrove forests.
- 3- Tidal zones: eg) Gulf of Kachchh mangrove areas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

- 4- Presence of low oxygen water & Salty water: Deltas by various rivers like Ganga (Sunderbans) Godavari provide optimum situation.
- They develop pneumatophores to survive.



### Climate change as a threat

- 1- Increasing tidal surges: uproots the mangroves
- 2- Rise in sea level: Sensitive to

Candidates must not write on this margin

frequent salinity changes -

3- Increasing cyclones - even in  
Arasian Sea (cyclone Bipinjoy)  
floods the mangroove region.

To mitigate such climate change &  
various other challenges like deforestation,  
changing land use pattern, government  
has launched MISHTI scheme in  
Budget 2023-24.

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?

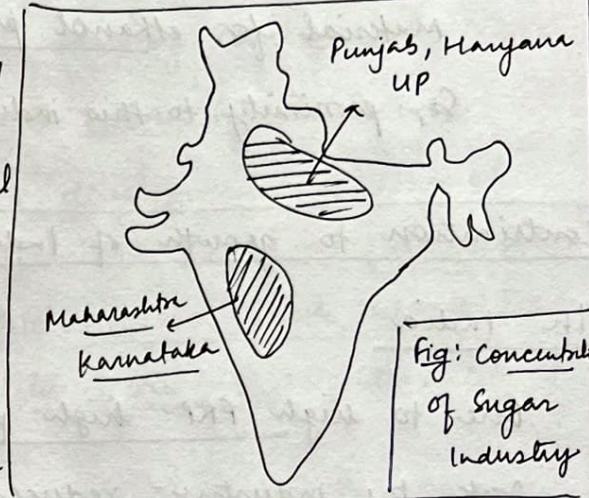
(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Ans. Sugar Industry is an agro based industry & since India is second largest producer of sugar, its industry has developed in various parts.

Various Factors

① Geographical Factors-

- close to region of Sugarcane



production- since weight-losing Industry.

- Sugar mills for every cluster of villages since the sucrose content of sugarcane reduces with time

## ② Economic Factors

- MSP and procurement-Rate (FRP by state)
- Access to farmers & reduce their transportation cost.
- the market of sugar
- the byproduct of sugarcane - bagasse can act as raw material for ethanol production.  
So, proximity to this industry.

## Contribution to growth of Industry

### In India

- Due to high FRP - high procurement rate by industry - reduces profitability of sugar industry.  
↳ They have to search for alternatives to compensate.  
(Eg) ethanol industry.

- Difficulty in exporting final products  
(Sanctions by WTO under AOA)  
(Agitations by Australia, Brazil)
- location near the source have helped gain maximum sugar content

## In World

- Sugar industry concentrated in Brazil & Cuba (Sugar bowl)
- Due to development of ethanol production in Brazil → farmers able to increase their income.
- Competitive pricing in International market.

Indian government has taken various steps based on Rangarajan Committee recommendation to develop sugar industry.

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

Ans. Dryland Farming is agriculture practice in arid and semi-arid region dependend on rain (with very low precipitation  $< 0.5\text{cm}$ )

### Strategies in Dryland Farming

- 1- Drip Irrigation : more crop per drop technique to provide ~~low~~ water in scarce region.
- 2- Drought resistance crops like Millets, Jowar, Bajra
- 3- Mulching to avoid evaporation & retention of soil moisture.

4- Shelterbelts and Windbreaks to avoid water runoffs and prevent soil erosion.

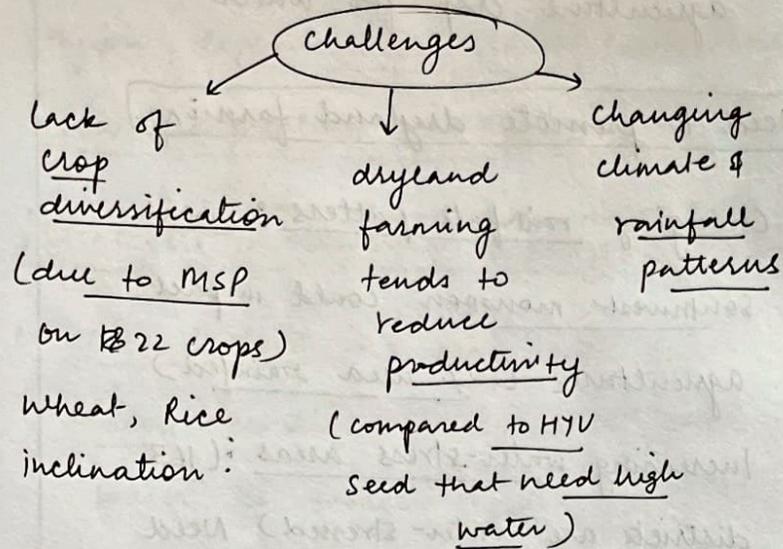
5- Weed control : they compete with agriculture crop for water.

### Need to promote dryland farming

- 1- Changing rainfall patterns : weak southwest-monsoon could impact agriculture. (52% area rainfed)
- 2- Increasing water-stress areas : (163 districts are water-stressed) Need to adopt techniques like Israel for optimum use of water.
- 3- Food Security : by adopting drought-resistant & nutrient rich crops like millets (International millets year)

4 - Prevent Soil erosion & contamination of groundwater. (es Punjab)

However, there are certain



Government is taking various initiatives like Pradhan Mantri Kishi Vikas Yojana to develop agriculture production & dryland farming could make positive contribution in doubling farmers income.

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।

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. (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक  
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Ans 18. Simon de Beauvoir said one is not born but becomes a woman.  
So, to challenge these notion, women have led various movement to stand on equal footing with men.

### Diverse approaches in contemporary Movement

- 1- They are led by women, unlike men (18th century socio-religious reforms).
- 2- Emphasis on feminism of various job sectors: Space, IT Industry, Police forces (Lt. IPS Kiran Bedi)
- 3- Use of online mediums - eg) #MeToo Movement

- 4 - Development of discussion forums
- 5 - Government support in women empowerment - SHGs bank linkage for economic empowerment
- 6 - New notions of discrimination being raised - (e.g.) Triple Talaq v/s Shayra Bano Case OR Issue of Marital Rape.

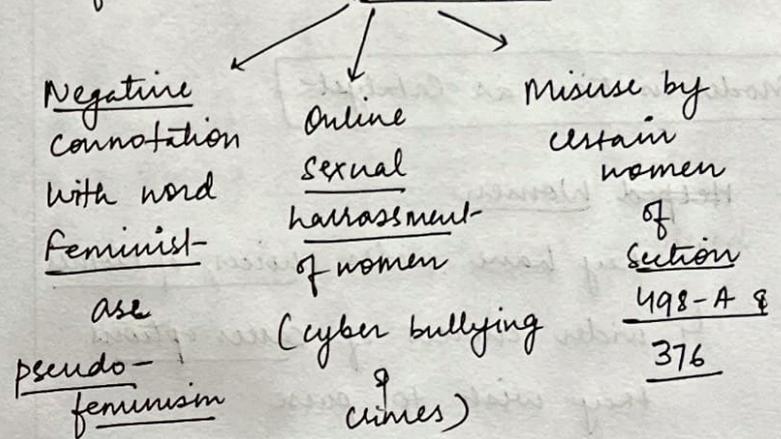
Contribution

- 1 - Financial Independence helped them take part in family decision making.
- 2 - Greater representation in International forums (UN) etc.
- 3 - Development of Institution like

National Commission for Women to Safeguard their rights

- 4 - Various laws & Regulations
  - Prevention of Dowry Act
  - Vishakha guidelines
  - POSH Act.

Despite these development, these movements face various challenges



The Feminist movement have evolved over the years. We've achieved success in terms of laws (Article 15, 17) but we need to go further in changing social outlook.

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.

Ans. According to Weber modernisation is the process by which societies move away from traditional conditions to those of modernity characterised by growth of mass society.

### Modernisation as Catalyst-

#### 1- Helped Women

↳ they have wider choices of clothes

↳ wider choices of career options they wish to pursue

↳ option to marry the person they wish

↳ Made their representation in Sports

(e.g.) Nikhat Zareen

#### 2- For castes

↳ reduced discrimination, promotes egalitarian society (Urban landscapes)

3- Better standards of living have promoted self confidence & individual growth of human from all sections.

### Modernisation as a threat-

1- Promotion of divorce culture in name of modernity

2- Reducing family values: practices like touching elder's feet considered old school.

- joint family not a norm.

- single parenting becoming common.

3- Development of city lines

- concrete jungles have

reduced values like nature worship

4- Mental stress : due to online connectivity & lacking respect for family gatherings.

Thus, modernisation has impacted lives in various spheres. We need to adopt the Madhyam Marg, while adopting the good practices & reducing negative impact on culture.

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.

Ans India is a land of diversity and disparity. These disparities lead to developing regionalism in various section of people.

### Relation b/w Regional Disparity and Regionalism

#### 1- Development Induced Disparity

eg) Vidarbha region in Maharashtra developed sentiments of regional identity due to backwardness in terms of development.

#### 2- Culture induced disparity

eg) the Southern states associate their culture (language, food, dances) as divorced from Northern states.

3- Isolation based

(eg) Northern eastern states feel that they are relatively isolated & thus regional sentiments.

4- Religion based

(eg) Khalistan movement in Punjab.

Regionalism antagonistic to Nationalism

Yes

→ creates separatist tendencies

(eg) Nagalim demands by Nagas.

→ creates mutual distrust among citizens - threat to unity

(eg) Khalistan demands & protest on embassy of India in London.

No

→ An opportunity to raise demands and reach solution.

(eg) Development drive by Maharashtra government in Vidarbha.

OR  
Naga Peace Accord & Assam Peace accord to address northeast issue.

→ Promotes Inclusion

- opportunity for good governance

(eg) Road Development, Eklavye schools, LTE towers in Naxal affected areas.

↳ This will help in integration of tribals to national development.

Thus, Regionalism is inherently not a bad idea but the demands must be legitimate & means to achieve them should be just.