

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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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.

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

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

Invigilator's Sign. :

[To be filled by the STUDENT]

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

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

(For filling by Examiners only)

Evaluator Code :

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

Signature

MACRO COMMENTS

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

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DONT'S

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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.
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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.

From Aryans to NRIs, Indian civilisation has been enriched by every succeeding ~~in~~ cultures which interacted with us through trade and invasions.

Influence of ancient trade routes in exchange and dissemination of cultures

I Land routes

① Silk route

↳ Connected India with Europe and China.

↳ Early Greek influences-

Gilam making, Cavalry, Long coats, Taxila Sculptures

Eg: Vidhisha pillar built by Greek ambassador

Greek coins depicting Indian Gods.

↳ Greek astronomical influences.

② Khyber pass

- ↳ Central Asian influences
- ↳ Relations with Persians, Import of Lapis Lazuli by Indus people, Horses,

II Sea routes

① Arabian sea trade

- ↳ Trade with Arabs, Europeans, Egyptians, Sumerians during Indus period
 - ↳ Arabs, Europeans, Venetians during later period
 - ↳ Advent of Islam in Kerala by ~~645~~⁷⁰⁰ AD,
- Arab influence in South Indian Languages.
Eg- Byari of Karnataka.

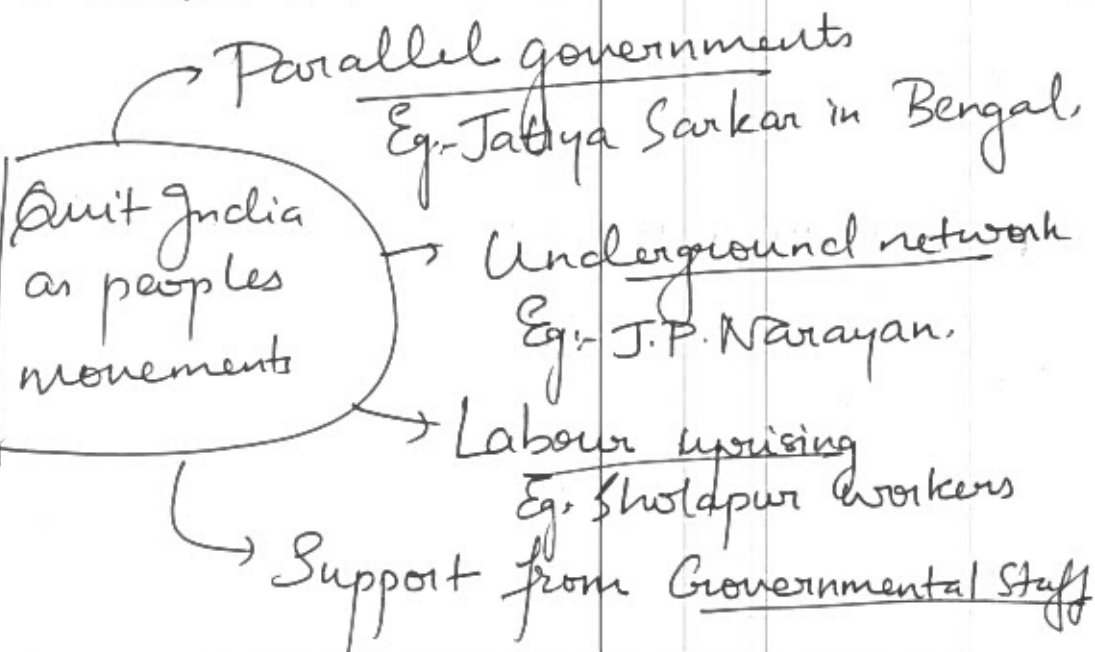
II South East Asia

- ↳ Sri Vijaya Kingdom of Indonesia, China with Cholas
- ↳ Chinese porcelain making, Warcraft. etc..

India controlled 30% of Global GDP until the advent of British.

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

After Gandhi and National Leaders were arrested in August 8, 1942. Quit India movement that started on August 9, was led by masses without a common leadership



Women's Leadership during Quit India

- ① Congress radio run by Usha Mehta

- ↳ to communicate with people.
- ② 1942 Congress session hoisted by
Aruna Asaf Ali
- ③ Underground revolutionary
network included leaders like
Sucheta Kripalani
- ④ Popular leadership under
Sarojini Naidu, Vijayalakshmi Pandit,
Kartika Granthi etc..

Quit India movement
saw women's leadership on large
scale including Anasuya Behra of
Ahmedabad Mill Association or Mithibai
Patel who was the daughter of
Sardar Patel

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

India (under Chandrayaan) in moon making it the ^{fourth} ~~third~~ country to achieve the stride shows India's prowess in Science and Technology.

Some of remarkable strides in Science and Technology

① Achievements of ISRO

↳ ~~Inter~~ ^{Manned Space} ~~Interplanetary~~ mission of Gaganyaan from the first satellite Aryabhata

② Nobel laureates from India

Eg:- Amartya Sen in 1999.

③ Developments in Health Sector

↳ India is the third largest pharma producer in PPP terms.

- ④ Computer and IT.
↳ Indigenously produced
Super computer 'Param' 1999.

Scientific development to path of
modernity

① Achievements

- Global leader in digital public infrastructure
- Within top 20 in Global Innovation Index of WEF
- Third largest producer of researches
- Helped in Social Welfare
Eg. weather forecasts.

II Challenges

- Low R&D allocation w.r.t. GDP
↳ around 0.6-0.7%
Israel = 2.5.7% of GDP.

→ Brain drain

→ Participation of women is limited

Government has come up
with initiatives like KIRAN, IMPACT,
IMPRESS etc. to further increase the
momentum.

4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has taken up
river linking projects to increase the
irrigation and promote regional
development
Eg:- Krishna link Canal.

Benefits of Interlinking

- ① Reduce the seasonality of rivers
Eg:- Peninsular rivers like Pennar,
Kaveri etc..
- ② Reduce flooding
Eg:- North Bihar.
- ③ Reduce drought in destination
Eg:- Bundel Khand regions
↳ equitable development
- ④ Increase irrigation
Eg:- 48% are irrigated

Challenges

- ① Submerge areas
Eg:- Beas link Canal passing through Kunopalpur Wildlife Sanctuary
- ② River disputes - water in State list
Eg:- Punjab not ready to provide water from Sutlej to Haryana
- ③ Results in Salinisation and requires continuous desilting
- ④ Affects cropping pattern - Shift to Cereal Cerebricity
Eg:- Rajasthan after Indira Canal.

Wayforward

- ① In situ water efficiency methods
Eg:- Rainwater harvesting
- ② Social impact assessment before each project
We should also focus on water conservation and dryland farming to reduce water deficit.

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?
How will the structural shift from coal-based power plants to renewable energy generation impact human development in coal-bearing states?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

India has 70% of its installed electricity production from coal which needs to transition to renewables to meet Climate goals.

Impact of this Structural Shift in Coal bearing States

Positive

① Reduced issues of development induced displacement of indigenous population

② Reduced pollution

③ ~~Red~~ Reduction of oppressive and

Negative

① Reduction in governmental revenue - affecting public human resource development

② Deindustrialisation leading to unemployment and

dangerous
Coal mining
forms such as
rat hole mining
of Meghalaya

④ Reduction in resource
curse or Dutch disease

Causing deindustrialisation
of these regions
- Keeping the population
under developed

migration

③ Increases the
developmental deficit

↳ May lead to
rise in maoism
and extremism

④ Affects the
Energy security
of population
- Renewable
Energies are
costly.

~~It may also affect~~
Although there are
negative challenges, transition to
renewable energy is inevitable to
ensure the long term sustainability
of our environment,

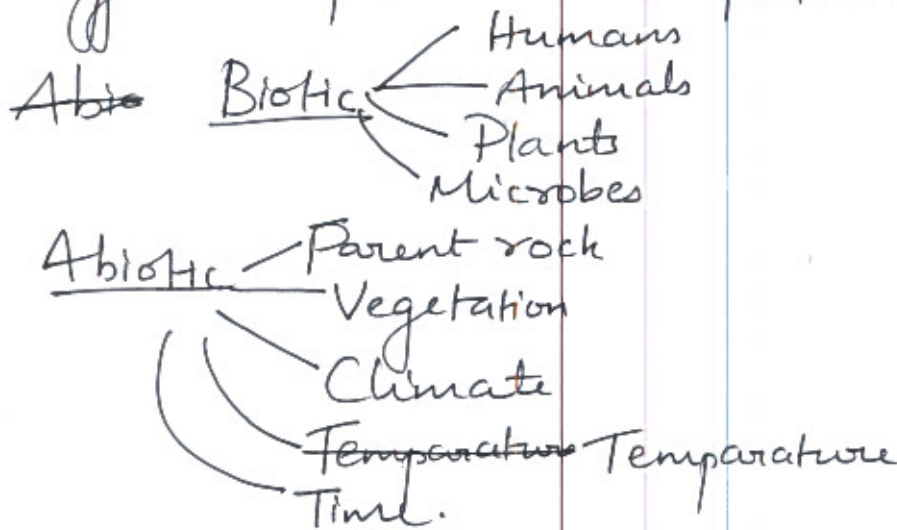
6. तापमान और वर्षण किस सीमा तक मृदा के गुणधर्मों को निर्धारित करने वाले सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

To what extent temperature and precipitation are the most important factors that determine soil properties?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Soil consists of Sand, silt clay over the crust of earth and it is affected by various factors like



Impact of Temperature and Precipitation

I Temperature

① Temperature stress results

* in breaking of rocks

② Formation of Arid soils in deserts

③ High Organic Content in desert soils

↳ Since evaporation greater

than precipitation resulting in Calcification
Eg:- Sambhar Salt lake.

II Precipitation

- ① Leaching of organic matter
Eg:- Loamy soil in Kerala.
- ② Weathering and erosion of parent rock
- ③ Ero Deposition and Eutrophication
of Lakes
- ④ Formation of Sedimentary rocks
Eg:- Rocks of Western ghats.

Although Temperature and precipitation are important, they are not the most important factors as the formation of ~~so~~ soil is characterised by the interplay of multiple factors as discussed in the first part.

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

Arabian sea have seen higher number of Cyclones showing a 52% rise from its average in recent times.
Eg:- Cyclone Okhi in Kerala Coast.

Conditions for Cyclones

- ① Marginal water bodies
- ② Sea surface temperature of 27°C or above.
- ③ Prevailing disturbance - low pressure conditions
- ④ Coriolis force.

Reasons for rise in Severe Cyclones

- ① Variability in monsoon
 - ↳ due to El Niño conditions
 - ↳ ~~aff~~ Causing intense disturbances

Eg:-

② Rise in Sea surface temperature
due to Climate Change.

Eg: Cyclone Paroan

③ Cyclone changing routes causing
destruction

Eg- Cyclone Okhi

④ Rise in evaporations providing
moisture for the spread of Cyclones.
↳ due to rise in sea level
temperature.

Eg: Cyclone Maha.

The increase in Cyclones
in Arabian sea have reduced
the 25:75: between the two
coasts in Indian Ocean.

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~~ has a multiple cultures which has some common features, with distinct identities.

Distinct cultural elements between South and Rest

① Linguistic

Eg:- Dravidian in South and Sanskrit Devanagari of North.

② Cuisine

Eg:- South has rice dominated diet while North is wheat dominated.

③ History

Eg:- South ^{largely} has a homogenous history of three kingdoms but

North has more cultural Contacts.

④ Music

↳ Eg. - Karnatic is spiritual while Hindustani is aesthetic.

Common Similarities

① Beliefs

↳ Eg. - Vaishnavism and Shaivism.

② Script

Eg. - Devanagari is the mother of Scripts

③ Common kingdoms

Eg. - Mauryas and Mughals.

South should be identified as distinct identities in one cultural whole.

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

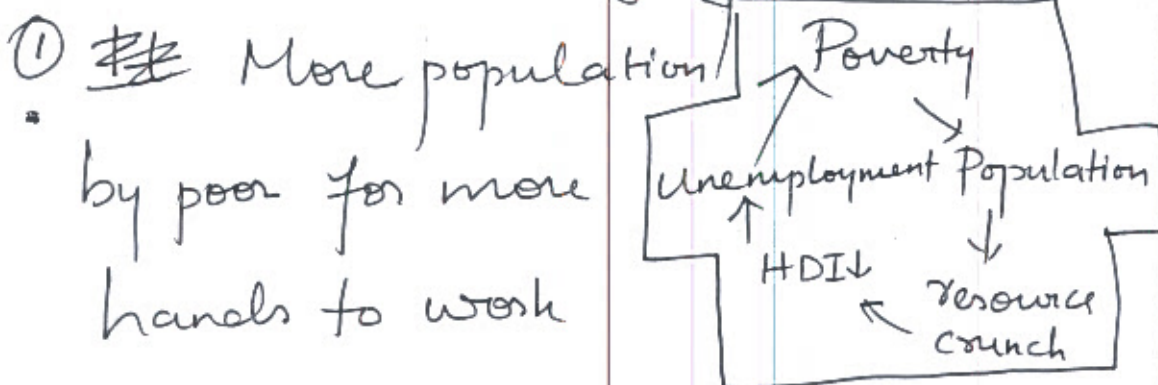
Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Malthusian concepts

Says that population growth is
connected to poverty.

Poverty - population growth cycle



② Resulting in more stress on limited resource.

③ Children as asset for Labour than meeting Child development goals

④ Low Social Security for

elderly due to lack of productivity.

⑤ Marginal Consumption get reduced.

⑥ Division of available resources like land ~~off~~ reducing productivity.

Counter argument by Boserup

More population ~~as~~ results in development of technologies for more resources and leads to overall ~~de~~ progress

Eg:- Green revolution

But poverty should be limited by the Carrying Capacity of our environment to ensure Sustainable growth

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

India has been a hub of Global education starting with Nalanda to Taxila.

→ MEA extending Scholarships to Study in India

Recent push for Internalisation

→ India - Australia agreement on MREQ (Mutual Recognition of Qualifications)

→ Global University Campuses in IT Campus in Dubai. India

Impact on

Society

① Competition in market

↳ Leading to Quality education - Brain gain.

④ Increase in private investment
II Cultural exchange

① Promotion of cultural interactions

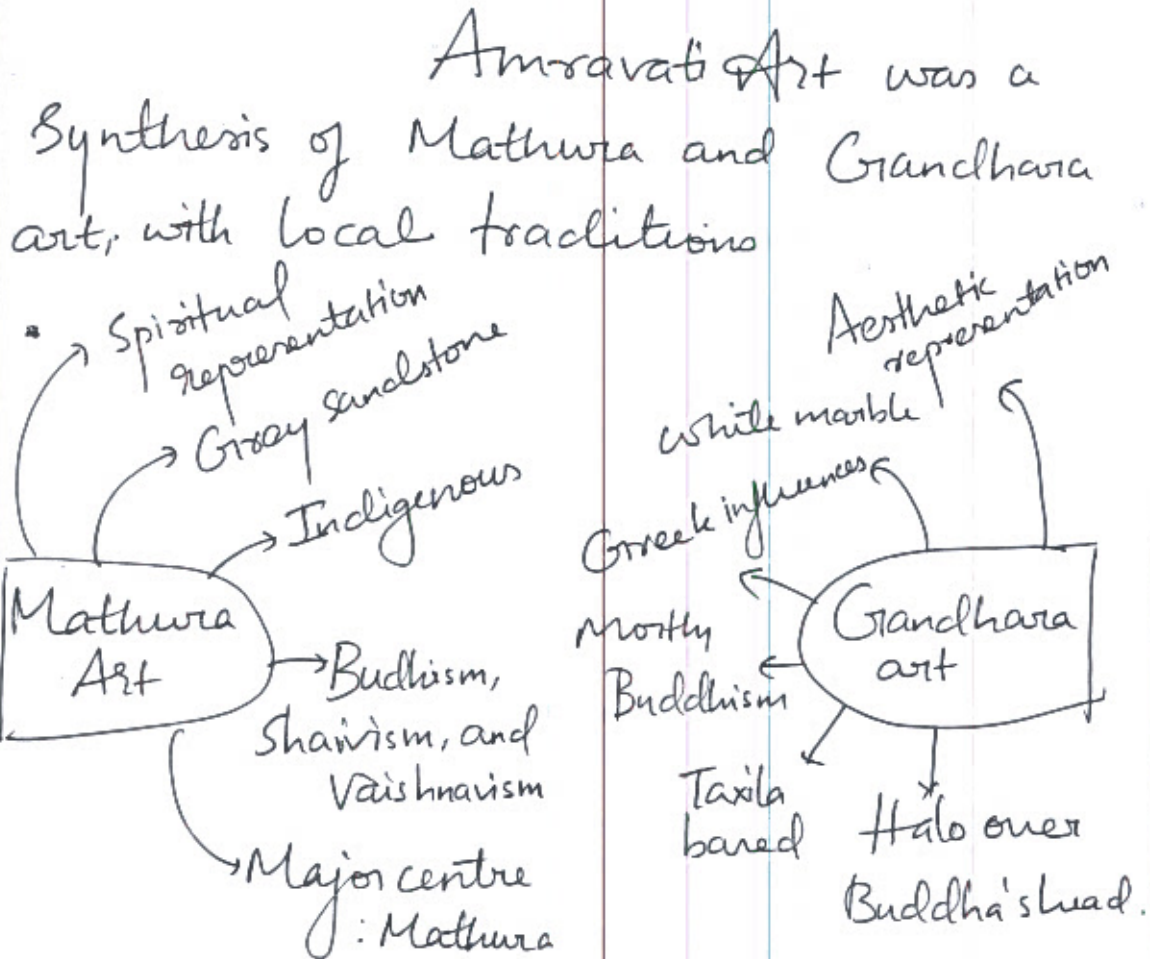
② South Asian Solidarity

↳ Most of the students are
from South Asia

③ Promotion of Soft power.

Internationalisation of
education will improve our
Status as a Global leader in
Education and Skill development

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



Amravati art got developed around Amravati in modern day Andhra Pradesh during the period of Kakatiyas, Ikshvakus etc.. it was influenced by both Amravati and Mathura art.

Amravati School

- Indigenous.
- Locally available sandstones (Mathura)
- Spiritual as well as Aesthetic representation (Synthesis of Mathura as well as Grandhara).
- Mostly Buddhist (as in Grandhara).
- Eg: Amravati Stupa.
- Life size ~~img~~ images of Buddha.
- Some have a halo over Buddha's head (Grandhara)

Arguments to say that it was not influenced by either

① Different time periods.

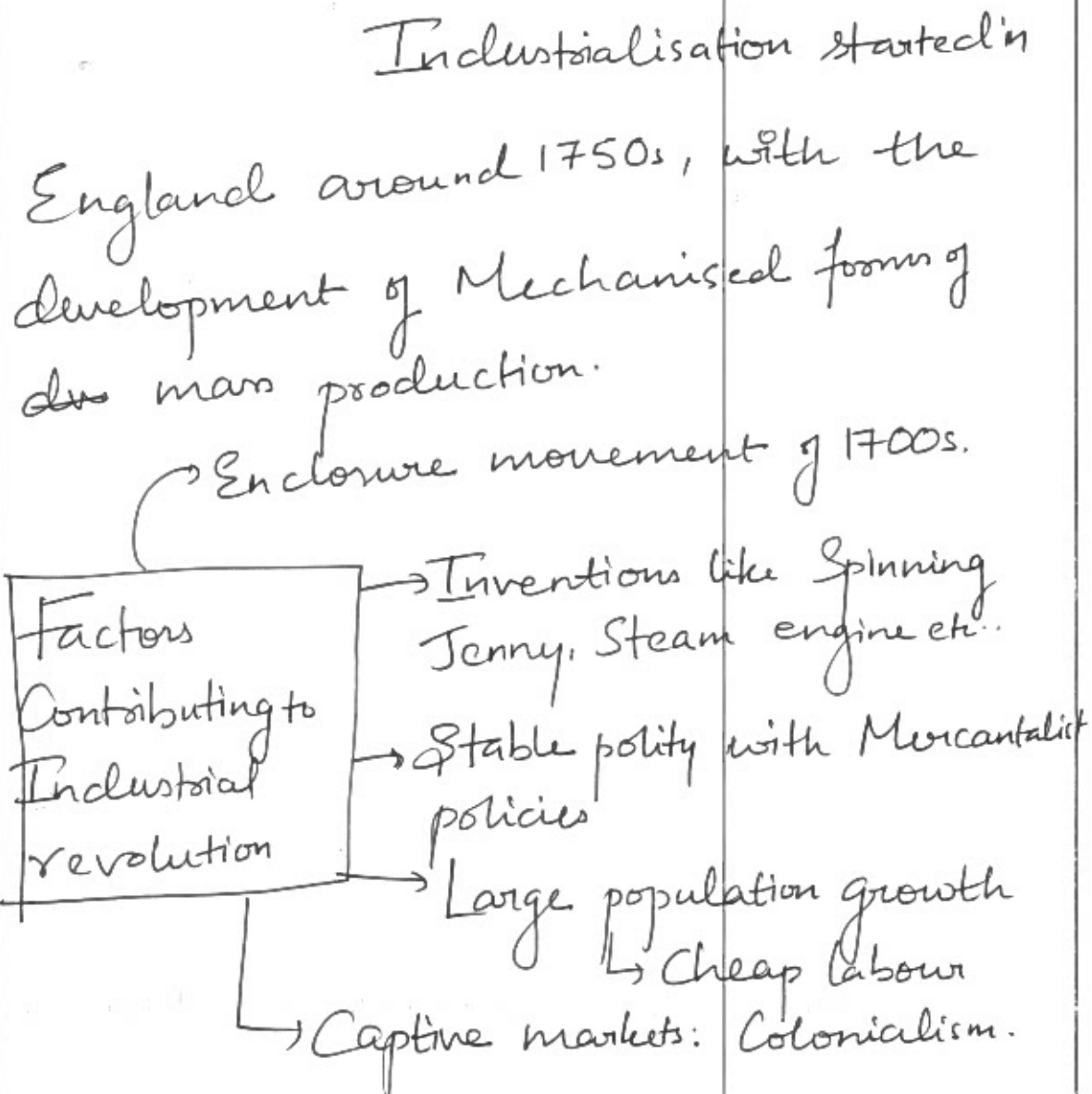
↳ Amravati was developed in early medieval period

Eg: Satavahanas, Kakatiyas etc..

- ② Influence of multiple traditions
Such as Persian, Chinese etc..
- ③ Amravati developed far from Taxila
and Mathura, which were under
different kingdoms.

Although Amravati has
its own individuality, it was enriched
by both Mathura and Gandhara
schools of art.

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



Economic impacts

- 1) Replaced feudalism with

Capitalism

- ↳ with a new Capital owning middle class

- ② Mass production replaced traditional forms of production.
- ③ Rise of one way free trade in colonies
- ④ Growth of ~~eco~~ large economic inequalities, labour movements, increase in child labour.
- ⑤ ~~Gr~~ Rise in per capita income of England.

Social impacts

- ① Growth of Socialist movements
Eg:- Marx wrote Communist Manifesto in 1850s.
- ② Growth of Women^s as a class
↳ as they got integrated in labour.

- ③ ~~At~~ Modern Mechanised Militaries
- ④ Idea of nation states replacing land based empires.
- ⑤ Rise of individualism, Liberty, freedom etc. as dominant ideologies.

Cultural impacts

- ① Westernisation of Global Culture.
- ② Cultural domination of Colonies
Eg- White man's burden.
- ③ Materialism as dominant ideology.
- ④ ~~Loss~~ Loss of many indigenous traditions
Eg- Integration of tribals.

Industrialisation also increased the pollution of atmosphere - world is 0.8°C more hotter than it was in 1750s.

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

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

19th Century reform movements focussed on resurgence of traditional institutions and reformation of existing institutions, to counter Colonial Culture.

Features of Social reform and ideological struggles against backwardness and Colonial Culture

① Rooted in rationalism and Religious universalism

Eg:- Ashwini Kumar Dutt fought against Child marriage on biological terms

② Influenced by Western values.

Eg- Ram Mohan Roy was an anglicist

- ③ Lead by rising middle class and due to growth of self respect

Eg- Ishwar Chandra Vidyaasagar was an educationist who promoted women's education.

- ④ Non Sectarian and Universal

Eg- Swami Vivekananda's speech in 1899 Chicago conference.

Its influence in the emergence of distinct identity and National Consciousness

I. Positive

- ① Created confidence and emulated Self respect about ones own identity

Eg- Brahmo Samaj based on Vedanta ideology.

② Secular and Universal outlook
Eg- Gandhi as a unifying figure.

③ Promoted Civic values and National feeling

Eg- Ram Mohan Roy's fight for freedom of press.

④ Improved women's conditions

Eg- D.K. Karve in Maharashtra

II Negative

① Communalist overtones

Eg- Shuddhi movements

② Low representation from Dalits

③ Moderate nationalists

↳

These movements formed ideological grounds for later mass freedom movement.

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 involves is when the temperature of lower ~~east~~ atmospheric layers is lower than upper layers.

Eg:- Delhi during winter months.

Conditions for temperature inversion

- ① Clear sky
- ② Cold winter nights
- ③ No horizontal or vertical movement of air
- ④ Ground ~~surf~~ surface cooling should be more than the upper air cooling.

Types of temperature inversions

- ① → Ground Surface ~~cooling~~ inversion
- ② → Upper air ~~cooling~~ inversion
- ③ Frontal ~~cooling~~ inversion
- Hill valley inversion.

Influence on atmospheric conditions

- ① Low cloud formation.
- ② NO movement of air - NO wind.
- ③ Stable climate
- ④ Clear weather.

Implications for local weather and pollution

- ① High pollution levels
↳ Eg. Delhi in winters

- ② No ~~reverse~~ diffusion of pollutants
- ③ Results in formation of smog and fog in Urban areas.
- ④ During winter months.
- ⑤ May see slight rainfall

Measures that are taken to reduce impacts

- ① Odd even policy of Delhi
→ To reduce fog and smog.
- ② Shifting to electric and HCNG vehicles.
- ③ Weather advisories to people.

Temperature inversion is a natural phenomena which can cause health problems if compounded by human actions.

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

Sundarbans in India and Bangladesh is the World's largest single block of Intertidal Mangroves with India holding 40% of it.

Factors responsible for Mangroves

① Brackish water marsh lands such as
Eg. deltas, estuaries, etc..

Eg. Polavaram of Andhra Pradesh.

② Salt tolerant vegetations.

Eg. Marsh Pneuma Sundari trees of
Sunderbans

③ Tropical Climate.

④ Protected Coasts

Eg. Vedavanyam in Bay of
Bengal of Tamil Nadu Coast.

↳ due to low tidal actions.

Significance of Mangroves

① Endemic flora and fauna

Eg- Bengal tiger, fishing cat etc..

② Carbon sequestration.

③ Protection from Coastal erosion,
tidal actions, Tsunami etc..

④ Filteration of water and nutrients.

⑤ Livelihood for people.

Eg- Coal from trees of Sunderbans.

Impact of Climate Change on Mangroves

① Increase in Cyclones

Eg- Kyau and Maha in Sunderbans.

② Sea level rise.

↳ Increasing the salt content
and water incursions

↳ Affecting salt tolerance.

③ Rise in Sea Surface Temperature
↳ Reducing Oxygen content
↳ Affecting mangroves.

④ Increase in Coastal erosion
↳ Affecting ~~the~~ Instability of
Ecosystem.

Some measures include

① Global Mangrove alliance under
COP 27.

② Mangroves for life under Budget 23-24.

③ Mangroves under CRZ-I

④ ~~A~~ We also have various
State initiatives to ensure the
Sustainability of mangrove vegetation

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

India replaced Brazil as the largest producer of sugar in 2022.

Factors influencing Sugar industry

① Economic factors

① Accessibility to markets.

Domestic

① Growth of Sugar in South India due to Co port connectivity and markets.

② Sugar growing regions of North are connected by rail network

Global

① Brazil has connections with European markets as well as Africa through ports

② Access to modern machinery.

Domestic

① High yield in South due to better threshers and other ~~machines~~ machines in factories

Global

① Portuguese developed mechanised factories in Brazil contributing to its growth.

③ Labour and Land - Labour intensiveDomestic

① Availability of cheap labour in UP made it the second largest producer in India

Global

② Brazil is one of the most populous countries with a bulging working age population.

II/ Geographic factors

① Tropical Climate - Needs large threshing season.

Domestic

① Tropical and Semitropical Climate

Global

① Equatorial Climate of Brazil

② Water intensive

<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Global</u>
Water surplus Ganga valley of North India	Amazon as the Second Largest river feeding Brazil.

③ Temperature around 25-35°C.

<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Global</u>
Making it unsuitable for temperate regions.	Limiting it between 60°N and 60°S of latitudes

~~Government took many measures~~

like ~~1) For~~ Sugar industry has
shown significant growth in last
few years due to many government
initiatives like FRPs, Mega food park
Schemes etc..

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 involves cultivation of water efficient and drought tolerant crops in Arid and Semi arid regions.

Strategies used in dryland farming

- ① Promotion of water efficient crops
Eg. ↳ Millet Cultivation
Eg. Gujarat and Rajasthan are leading producers of Millets
- ② Methods such as partial root drying, to reduce use of water
Eg. Vineyards of Italy
- ③ Canal Irrigation

Eg:- Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan

- ④ Modern farming methods like precision farming, drip irrigation etc..

Need for promotion of dryland farming

- ① Unsustainable irrigations.

↳ we used 79% of ground water for irrigation

↳ Leading to Salinisation of Soil

- ② water export

↳ Eg:- Indian export 1 billion tonnes of water in Basmati exports.

- ③ Cereal Centric form of agriculture

↳ They are water intensive

↳ Causing hidden hunger

- ④ Cultivation of water intensive crops in arid regions

Eg:- Rice production in Rajasthan

- ⑤ Rising ~~water~~ droughts
↳ 60% Indians will face intermittent droughts by 2030 (NITI Aayog)

Some initiatives include

- ① Millet promotions
↳ 'SHRI Anna' in Budget 2023
↳ 2023 as Year of millets.
- ② Demonstration based incentives
- ③ We should work on reducing in power tariffs to reduce overuse of water.
- ④ Millet Sisters network - Millet + Poultry.
Our Country should also focus on shifting our MSP and procurement goals to increase more water efficient Crops.

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.

India has a history of women's movements starting with Arya Mahila Samaj of Pandita Ramabai or All India Women's Conference of Ransabai Ranade.

Traditional methods

- ① Based on specific evils.
- ② Less focus on development of fraternity between women and Class consciousness
- ③ Dominated by upper class women
- ④ Less focus for the ~~education~~ economic Empowerment of lower classes

Approach of Contemporary movement

① Power to

↳ Involves economic and educational
Empowerment of women

Eg: ~~Stt~~ SEWA of Elabhatt.

↳ focus on lower classes and Caste
movements

② Power with

↳ help women to control their
lives and take decisions.

Eg: R ↳ Development of fraternity
and Solidarity among women

Eg: SHGs have 88% women.

③ Power within

↳ Power to Counter oppressive
Social evils.

Eg: Equal Remuneration Act, 1971

Unique Contributions

- ① Legislative - Pressure group for various acts such as
 - ↳ Prevention of Sexual Offences at Work place, 2006.
 - ↳ Dowry prohibition Act
 - ↳ Triple Talaq Act, 2018.

- ② Political

- ↳ Political wing of parties.
- Eg - AIDWA of Communists.

- ③ Economic

- ↳ Women Cooperatives becoming Unicorns
- Eg - Lijjat papad.

Challenges

- ① Less solidarity and lack of class consciousness
 - ↳ due to divisions.
 - ② Rise in crime against women.
 - ③ ~~Growth~~ of Prevailing patriarchal norms.
- As PM Said, India is shifting from 'women development to women lead development'.

19. क्या आपको लगता है कि आधुनिकीकरण की ताकतें, जिन्होंने भारतीय समाज में सामाजिक बुराइयों के उन्मूलन को चतुरेकृत किया, ने हमारे सांस्कृतिक मूल्यों और लोकाचार को भी खतरे में डल 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 Modernization
had played a significant role in social
reforms which prompted Ambedkar
to ask dalits to embrace it, to
overcome oppression.

Modernisation Catalysing eradication
of social evils

- ① Values such as rationalism, humanism
and religious universalism

↳ Promoted reformation of
traditional institutions

Eg:- Ram Mohan Roy was a
humanist.

- ② Idea of democracy and nation states

↳ Reduced the relevance of
and traditional monarchies

③ Renaissance values

- Liberty, equality, fraternity from French.
- Social justice and welfare state of Russia.
- and - Equality, freedom and democracy of USA.
- ↳ promoted reformation of social institutions

④ ~~Government~~ feminist and Anti Caste movements were based on modern values.

Eg: Article 17 of Constitution.

Threatened our to cultural values and ethos

Yes

① Western education as a form of Colonial domination
↳ diminished traditional schools like Pathshalas and Maktabas

② 'Ashramisation of

No

① 'Social endosmosis'
Concept of Ambedkar
↳ our society should grow by adopting progressive values.

② Indian culture is not a monolith -

tribal education

- Alienating them
from cultures.

⑤ Modernisation
has resulted in
Westernisation of
our ethos

Eg: Jaina Concept
of Santara against
the punishable offence
of suicides.

Modern forces enriched
rather than replaced
our cultures.

③ We still have the
same religions, beliefs,
traditional values
etc.. we just
adopt & refined our
culture to
reduce oppression

Indian Society is a
primary civilisation which is a
confluence of cultures. As Gandhiji
said, we should open our windows
to the new world without getting
uprooted by the winds.

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.

India has dispersed identities and ~~this~~ these identities involve regional, sectarian, linguistic etc. and forms the part of its power.

Regional disparities and Sentiments of regionalism

Intra state Eg:- Manipur.

Factors

- ① Fear of 'internal Colonialism'
↳ by dominant sets.
- ② Cultural anxiety
↳ fear of loss of culture
- ③ Developmental disparity
Eg:- Hill Vs Valley in Manipur

Outcomes

- Conflicts
- Demands for autonomy
Eg:- 6th Schedule
- Demands for local representation
- Demand for Separate State
Eg:- Gorkhaland.

II Interstate

Factors

- ① Developmental disparity
Eg:- South Vs North
- ② Ethnic differences
- ③ Linguistic differences
Eg:- Maratha movement
- ④ Border disputes

Outcome

- Migration
- Xenophobia in host states
- 'Sons of soil doctrine'
- Ethno nationalist parties
Eg:- DMK.
- Local Reservations
Eg:- Reservation in private sector.
- Cultural transactions.

Regionalism ^{favours} Nationalism

Positives Yes

- ① More representation for linguistic and local groups
- ② States with linguistic cultural

No Negatives

- ① Diminished loyalties.
- ② Development of antagonism and mutual

affinity shows
higher development
Eg- Kerala, Maha-
rashtra

③ Dispersed identity
prevents large
scale violence

④ 37% Indians
in a CSDS survey
priorities national
identity 36% for
both nation and
state equally.

dis-trust between
communities.

③ Growth of regional
interests over national
interests
Eg- Tamil Nationalism
affecting India-Sri Lanka
relations

④ Episodic violence
and riots
Eg- Manipur 2023.

Regionalism in fact- for
strengthens national identity as
we have seen that India became
more stable after formation of
linguistic states in 1956.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin