

NEXT IAS

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 : Muhammed Swabih T.A

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FLT ☒

FLT+ ☐

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (FULL LENGTH TEST-5)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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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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DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
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2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
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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.

India lies at the confluence of civilisations and Indian's plural and Syncretic culture evolved through trade and cultural transactions.

Impact of ancient trade routes on culture

I Maritime

1) Food habits.

- ① Introduction of Coffee from Ethiopia
eg:- Bababudan, Karnataka
- ② Ancient spice trade with Arabs.

2) Religion.

Spread of Buddhism in South East Asia and Sri Lanka.

Eg:- Ashoka's relations with Sri Lanka

3) Advent of Islam in Kerala through trade relations

3) Art, Literature and Science

1) Indo-Arabic numerals.

↳ Arabs spread Indian numerals in Europe.

3) Contributions in Language.

Eg:- words like Almirah - Arabic origin.

II Continental

1) Clothing habits

* 1) Introduction of turbans, tunics, long coats etc.. from Central Asia.

2) Art, Literature and Science

1) Persian influence in Hindustani music

2) Kathak - Confluence of Indian and Iranian dance forms.

3) Religion

1) Spread of Buddhism.

Eg:- Silk route spreading Buddhism in Central Asia.

2) Economy ii) Vaishnavism.

Eg:- Vishva pillar by Indo Greeks.

Indian culture spanning 5000 years has been influenced by different civilisations contributing to its plurality.

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 started with Gowalia tank proclamation of Gandhi in 1942. became a people's movement, due to

Quit India movement as people's movement

I Parallel governments

Eg:- Jatiya Sarkar in Bengal
Prast Sarkar in Maharashtra

II Lack of definite leadership

↳ As all Congress leaders were jailed

III Formation of underground networks

Eg:- leadership of J.P. Narayan, Biju Patnaik etc..

IV Growth of Nationalism among government workers

V Labour movements

Eg:- Textile workers of

Sholapur in Maharashtra.

But the movement was notable for women's leadership

Women's Leadership during Quit India

- 1) Underground radio by Usha Mehta.
- 2) Kandaklata Barua in Assam martyred leading a protest.
- 3) Aruna Asaf Ali became the Congress president of the Congress session.
- 4) Women brigades picketing to toddy and liquor shops.
- 5) Kalpana Dutt in Bengal firing at point blank at the governor.

Many women's organisations organised women as the backbone of the movement which prepared them for leadership roles post-independence.

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

Recently, India became the fourth country to have successfully landed on the moon with its Chandrayaan-3 mission.

Achievements of India in Science and Technology post - Independence

- 1) Tenth Largest in terms of number of research publications.
- 2) 40th rank in Global innovation index (WIPO)
- 3) Contributed Science luminaries for the development of the world
Eg: Amartya Sen winning 1992 Economics Nobel.
- 4) Achievements in Space Science.
Eg:- ISRO became the fifth agency with a Successful Mars mission.

Challenges in Science and Technology Development

- 1) Low allocation to R&D
↳ 0.67% of GDP
while ~~Est~~ Israel has 4.5% of GDP.
- 2) Low proportion of researchers per
million population
India - 150/million.
China - 1200/million.
- 3) Most of the funding goes to three
Sectors - 67% to Space, defence and
atomic energy.
- 4) Public Sector funds 63% of the R&D

Way forward

- 1) Open Science framework - for equitable
access.
- 2) Traditional Knowledge Library
- to protect traditional information
- 3) Strong IPR regime.

Furthermore, Government has
initiated schemes like IMPRINT, AIM &
PRISM to develop Scientific growth
rooted in ~~our~~ Indian ethos.

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

'National River Linking project' under National River Water Authority plans to interlink rivers in India.
Eg: Ken-Betwa

Benefits of River linking project

1) Flood management and Irrigation of water deficit regions

Eg: Northern Bihar gets flooded every year

2) To promote navigation

3) Afforestation and desert of Semi Arid regions

Eg: Indira Gandhi Canal in Rajasthan.

4) Development of hinterlands
↳ Evergreen green revolution.

Challenges

1) Regional Conflicts - Interstate Conflicts.

eg: Issues between Punjab and Haryana over Sutlej Yamuna link Canal

2) Unsustainable agriculture

eg: production of rice in Rajasthan

3) Pollution

eg: Salinisation of water bodies
Can lead to change in geographies

4) Submergence of land forms.

eg: Ken-Betwa link Canal passes through panna tiger reserve.

Way forward

1) Social Impact Assessment along with Environmental Impact Assessment.

2) Hydrological basin level management over Arithmetic management.

In addition, we should focus on demand level solutions like Sustainable agriculture instead of Supply level measures.

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

Most of the resource rich States like Bihar and Odisha shows low human development due to its resource curse.

Structural shift from Coal based power plants to Renewable energy

- 1) 71% of electricity coming from thermal power
- 2) India planning to meet 40% of its energy requirement from Renewable Sources by 2030 (Panchasutra)
- 3) Planning to phase down coal utilisation and reach net zero Carbon emissions by 2070.

Impact of this shift

I Positive

- 1) Reduce development induced

displacement of tribal communities

- 2) Reduction in deforestation and
land degradation
- 3) Can keep a check on naxal and
left wing extremists.

4) Equitable growth.

Negative

1) Resource curse will be replaced
by aid dependency

↳ Reduction in State revenue

2) Deindustrialisation of resource rich
States

Eg. Iron and Steel in Odisha.

3) Unemployment and poverty.

India Renewable Energy

Can only supplement and cannot
replace coal and majority of demand
will be met through coal.

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 properties are ~~later~~ determined by a lot of factors.
Such as:

- 1) Topography and elevation
- 2) Predominant flora and fauna
Eg:
- 3) Time
- 4) Parent rock
- 5) Climatic conditions including temperature and precipitation.

Impact of temperature

1) Evaporation

In arid conditions, evaporation more than precipitation leading to Capillary action leading to nutrient rich pedocal variety of Soil

2) Humus content

Temperature determines the type of flora and fauna.

II. Impact of precipitation

1) Leaching

Intense rainfall regions have surface leaching leading to infertile soils.

Eg: Laterite soils of South India.

2) Organic Content

Heavy rainfall leads to fast decomposition of organic matter and low organic humus content.

Impact of temperature and precipitation are limited as

1) Soil type is also determined by the type of parent rock.

Eg: Black soil from igneous rock.

2) Other exogenous features like erosion and deposition.

Eg: Coastal alluvium.

Hence, the formation of soil is influenced by different factors over time.

7.

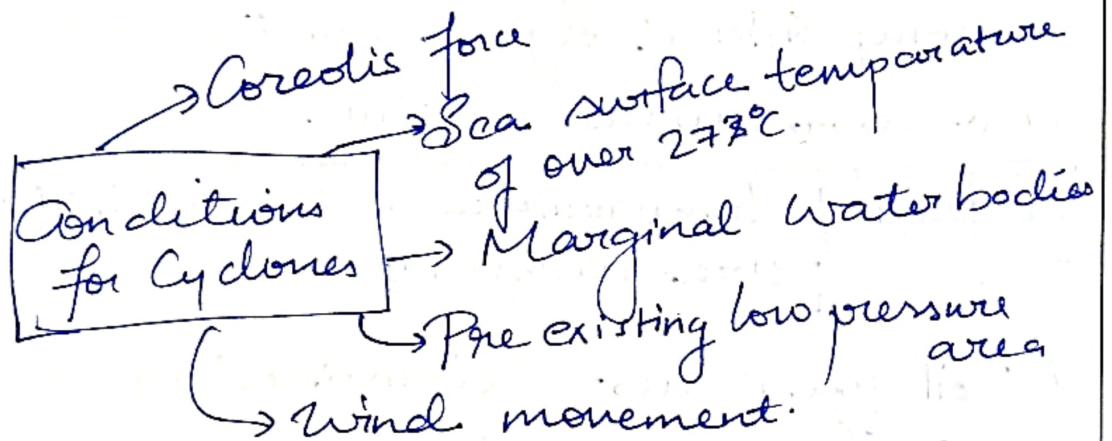
अरब सागर में प्रचंड और तीव्र चक्रवात एक नियमित घटना क्यों बनते जा रहे हैं? उदाहरणों सहित सिद्ध कीजिए।

(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

around India used to have a ratio of $3:1$ regarding Cyclone in Bay of Bengal over Arabian Sea which is getting disturbed due in recent times.



Conditions for high ~~to~~ Cyclones in Bay of Bengal

1) Influence of disturbances in South China Sea

2) Surface winds during retreating monsoon

3) & Marginal water bodies

eg:- Cyclone Vardha in Tamil Nadu Coast

4) Rise huge inflow of freshwater.

Reasons for rise in Cyclones in Arabian sea:

1) Rise in Sea surface temperature
- giving Latent heat of vapourisation
Eg: Cyclone Okhi in Kerala Coast

2) Large on shore monsoon winds during South West monsoon.

3) ~~Indic~~ Positive Indian Ocean dipole leading to Cloud formation in Arabian sea

4) ~~El Niño~~ Effects of El Niño.

Persistent cyclones have caused havoc in India where 16% of ~~coastal areas~~ total land area is cyclone prone.

8. भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता के संदर्भ में, क्या हम शेष भारत की तुलना में दक्षिणी राज्यों को विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक इकाइयों 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 with 1500 languages and dozens of religions is a culturally plural society.

→ Dravidian languages in comparison to Indo Aryan languages spoken by 76% of population

Significance of Southern India as a separate entity → Lack of Central Asian influences

Free from invasions - Mostly ruled by indigenous kingdoms.

Southern States as distinct Cultural units

Yes

→ Due to differences in language, culture, cuisine and ethnicity

No

→ Most of the Dravidian languages have Devnagari

→ Identification
will lead to
better respect
and integration

Script belying one
root.

→ Even rest of
India has differences
in cultures
- It may lead to
ethno centric
emotions.

South India itself has different
cultural divisions like Kerala,
Tamil, Telugu etc. &

So, South India cannot be
considered as one solid group
like rest of India cannot be
regarded as one entity.

We need to respect and
consider distinct cultural units
beyond our geographical state borders
and synthesise them to our
plural national identity.

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.

In India, poorest states show the highest population growth
 Eg:- Bihar = 3.1
 Kerala = 0.7

Poverty restricts individuals' ability to free from the cycle

1) Because poverty creates a vicious cycle in itself. Poverty leads to illiteracy and unemployment. Lack of specialisation with and education prevents growth economic and social mobility.

Population growth strains resources

1) Division of limited resources.

Eg:- Distribution of agricultural land leading to making it economically unstable.

- 2) Inability to support
- leading to hunger and malnutrition
- 3) Issues of child labour and Child marriage.

Poverty and population growth in vicious cycle

- Poverty forces people to have more children
- more hands to support family.
↓
- Lack of specialisation will lead to low marginal growth in earnings.
↓
- More people will lead to division of family resources perpetuating poverty.

Development oriented family planning should be pursued to break the cycle.

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.

Indian universities of Nalanda and Taxila offered Secular Education when the idea of education was alien to most of the world.

Push for 'internationalisation of education'

- 1) NEP 20 suggesting establishment of foreign universities in India
- 2) Establishment of Indian universities abroad
Eg: IIT in UAE.
- 3) UGC's 'professor of practice' scheme - to bring efficient faculties from abroad to India.

Impact on Society and Culture

Positives

- 1) Promotion of Softpower

- 2) Growth of Competition.
- 3) Evolution of 'world class' education.
- 4) ~~Indian~~ Cultural transactions
Eg. Student exchange programs.
- 5) Makes our youth 'world ready'.

Negatives

- 1) ~~It~~ Won't benefit all the sections
Equally
 - May lead to Commercialisation
of education
- 2) Western values may dominate
over Indian ethos
- 3) May lead to Cultural homogenisation.

Internationalisation of education
will can make our system more
Streamlined to meet the needs of
the changing world

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 School is a
Synthesis of influences from Gandhara
and Mathura Schools.

Gandhara
School

- North West India
- Graeco Roman influence
- Aesthetic significance
- White Marble
- Mostly Buddhist
- Centred around Taxila

Mathura

- North India
- Indigenous.
- Spiritual significance
- Grey Sandstone.
- Buddhism, Jainism and Vaishnavism.
- Originated in Magadha.

Grandhara school had Buddha with a Halo over his head resembling Greek Gods and stylised aesthetic representation, ~~while Mathura school~~

Eg. Standing Buddha of Bamiyan.

Mathura school was mostly spiritual in significance

Eg. Buddha Statue from Sultampur.

Similarities

- Both of them originated during the period of Mahajanapadas
- Started ~~with~~ predominantly with idols of Buddha as an object of worship.
- Reached its peak during Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas.

Amravati School

Both Mathura and

Grandhara influenced Amaravati School.

Influences:

- 1) Largest Statues like Grandhara School
- 2) Spiritual Representation like Mathura
- 3) Mostly Buddhist and Centred in Chaityas and Viharas.

Differences

- 1) Developed at Amaravati in modern Andhra Pradesh
- 2) Used Red Sand Stone.
- 3) During Medieval period - under Satavahanas.

So Despite the influences, Amaravati School was an indigenous School developed during the spread of Buddhism in Andhra region.

12

इंग्लैंड की औद्योगिक क्रांति ने न केवल आर्थिक परिदृश्य को बदल दिया बल्कि इसके दूरगामी सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव भी पड़े। विवेचना कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'England's Industrial Revolution not only transformed the economic landscape but also had far-reaching social and cultural impacts'. Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Industrial Revolution

Started around 1750s in England.

- Reasons for Industrial Revolution**
- ① New inventions
Eg. Steam engine, spinning Jenny
 - ② Enclosure movement - public lands were converted into factories
 - ③ Availability of markets and raw materials
Eg. Colonies
 - ④ Stable government
 - ⑤ Surplus labour
 - ⑥ Growth of new middle class
through trade relations replacing feudalism.

Economic transformation

1) New Labour relations

Eg. Factory labour from agricultural labour

2) Urbanisation

↳ growth of new industrial centres
Eg: Edinburg.

3) Free trade and Foreign investment
as new mode of Colonialism

Eg: Drain theory of Dadabai Naoroji

4) Shift of Economic Centre from East to
West.

~~Social Imp~~ Socio - Cultural impacts

I To Social

1) Growth of new ideologies like
Socialism, Communism and Capitalism
Eg: Communist manifesto by Marx
and Engels.

2) Scramble for Africa by Colonial
powers
↳ for market and raw materials

3) ~~Destruction of~~ Feudalism
replaced by Capitalism.

- 4) Empowerment of women.
↳ women dominating as labour.

II Cultural impacts

- ① 1) Rise of Globalisation.
Eg- Industrialisation improved mobility
- 2) Westernisation of Global Culture.
Eg- Spread of English, Sciences etc..
- 3) Environmental pollution
Eg- World is 0.7% warmer than it was in 1750s.
- 4) Spread of democracy and Nation State.

Industrial revolution
has revolutionised human
civilisation and those who hold
factories controls the world.

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.

Indian society saw the rise of an educated middle class which fought against traditional backwardness and ~~backward~~ Colonial culture in 19th Century.

Reasons for the rise of Social Reform and Ideological Struggle.

→ Influence of Western ideas

Eg:- Communism, humanism etc...

→ Racial discrimination

Eg:- Apartheid faced by Gandhi

→ Influence of Charismatic Leaders

Eg:- Swami Vivekananda

→ Global experience

Eg:- South American freedom movements

→ Awareness of the exploitative nature of British rule
Eg:- Drain theory of Naoroji
Works of Lal-bal-pal trio.

Influence of the Social reform movements and Ideological struggle

I Positive influences

① Growth of nationalism and religious universalism.

Eg: Scientific Society by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

2) Growth of self respect and pride.

Eg: Development of ~~trad~~ indigenous institutions.

3) ~~Growth of~~ women empowerment and humanism.

Eg: Abolition of Sati in 1825 by the efforts of Ram Mohan Roy.

4) Lower caste movements based on social justice and equality

Eg: Ayyankali in Kerala.

5) Growth of plural and syncretic culture

Eg: Hindu-Muslim unity

during Indigo Revolt.

6) Growth of democratic values.

II Challenges

1) Growth of Communalism.

Eg- Communal reading of history
- Medieval as Muslim and
Ancient as Hindu.

2) Shuddhi movement among Hindus and Tabligh movement among Muslims.

3) Growth of Social revivalism.

↳ based on ancient glorious period

4) Limited influence and mostly focussed on urban elite.

Early Social movements set the stage for a mass freedom movement which reached a true mass based under Gandhi.

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

Candidates must not write on this margin

Temperature inversion is

the process in which lower levels of atmosphere are cooler than the upper layers.

Types of
Temperature
Inversion

Advectional
movement of air

Non Advectional
No movement of air.

I Advectional

1) Upper air inversion

Where Stratosphere is hotter than troposphere.

2) Valley inversion

When Cold air from mountains replace hot air of the valleys making

the lower ~~to~~ layers colder.

3) Frontal inversion

When a warm front replaces a cold front.

II Non Advectional

When there is no ^dhorizontal or vertical movement of air, Colder land cools the lower layers of atmosphere which will be colder than the upper layers.

Influence Conditions:

1) Cold winter night

2) No movement of air

Influence of Weather Conditions and Atmospheric patterns

1) Intense fog

Eg- Ddhi during winters

2) Clear sky without clouds.

- 3) No air movements or winds.
- 4) Ground surface temperature more than upper air temperature.

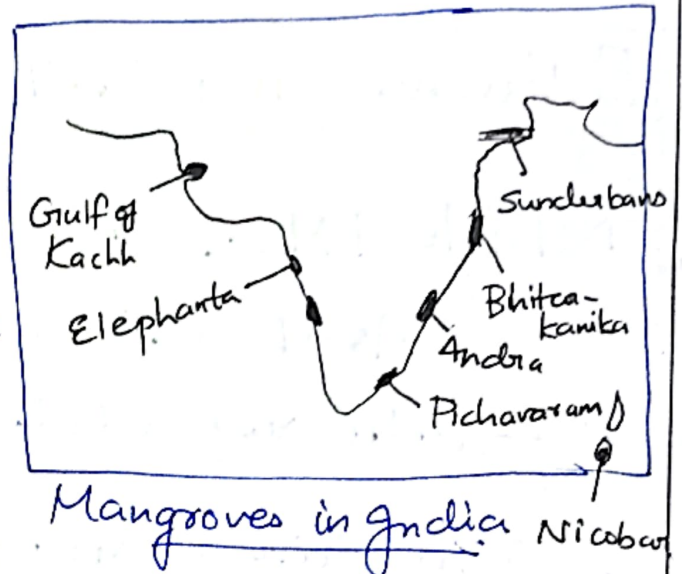
Influence on pollution

- 1) High PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ pollution
As there is no upward drift of pollutants suspended particulate matter
- 2) Formation of smog.
- 3) Extreme pollution and
~~eg. Delhi~~
- 4) Difficulty in breathing and lung diseases due to high concentration of pollutants.

Temperature inversion prevents dissipation of air pollutants to upper layers causing intense pollution and health issues.

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 largest single block of Halophytic mangroves in the world.



Geographical factors responsible for mangrove vegetation

- 1) Formation of deltas and Estuaries
 - Brackish water
 - free from wave action.
- 2) Comfortable climate
 - Tropical Climate favouring mangrove vegetation.
- 3) Favourable soil
 - Saline soil of Coastal area

that favour growth of pneumatophores.

4) Favourable aquatic flora and fauna.

Eg- Sundari trees of Sunderbans.

Endemic animals like fishing cats, Bengal tiger etc..

Impact of Climate Change on mangroves

1) Sea level rise

- Affecting the Salinity of Soil

- Causing destruction of mangrove ecosystem

2) Extreme Weather events

Eg: 2004 Tsunami in Andaman mangroves.

Okhi Cyclone in Pichavaram mangroves.

3) Growth Rise in sea surface Temperature

4) Soil erosion

- Affecting the Stability of banks.

Eg: India's 40% of Coastal areas are vulnerable to erosion.

Way forward

- 5) Forest fires.
- 6) Aqua culture and agriculture
Eg:- 70% of Pichavaram mangroves are facing threat due to aquaculture.

Some measures that needs to be taken

- 1) Mangroves under protected areas
Eg:- Mangroves for Life initiative under CRZ-1
- 2) Sundarbans under National park
- 4) Favourable legislations
Eg:- Mangroves for life initiative.
- 3) Cross border Collaboration.
Eg:- India-Bangladesh.

Mangroves ~~are~~ support various endemic flora and fauna and plays a key role in mitigation and adaptation against Climate change.

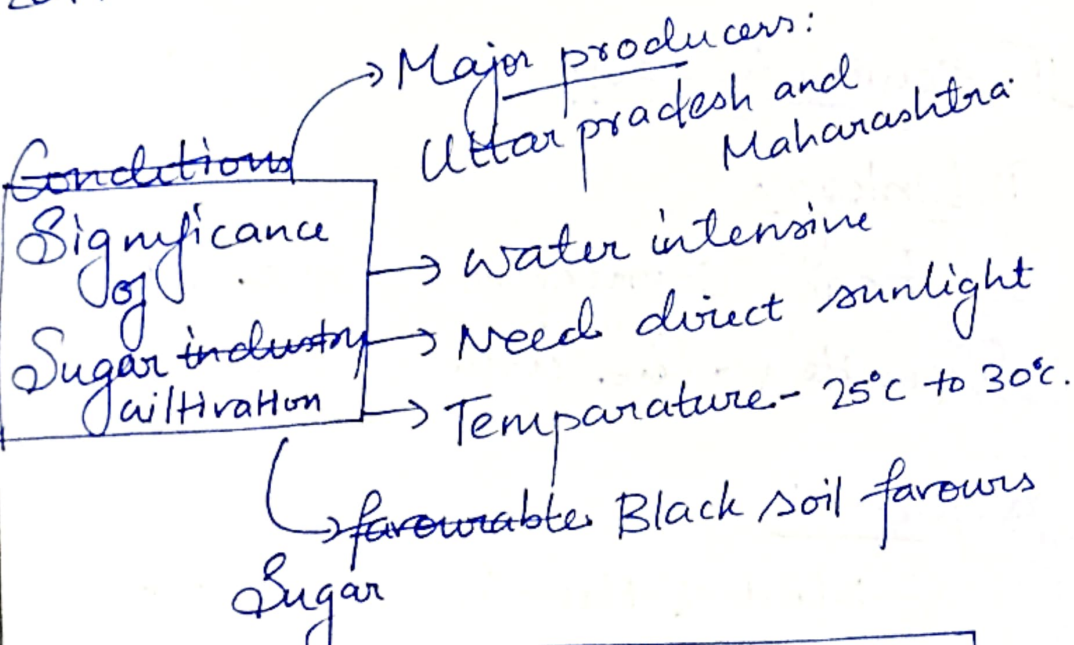
16. चीनी उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले भौगोलिक और आर्थिक कारक कौन-कौन से हैं, और वे भारत और विश्व के विभिन्न भागों में इस उद्योग के विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

(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 was the largest producer of Sugar replacing Brazil in 2019.



Factors favouring Sugar industry

I Geographical

1) Footloose industry

↳ Proximity to growing areas

Eg. - Factories concentrated in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra.

2) Proximity to ports.

As India is the second largest exporter of Sugar

3) Sunlight

Requires ~~from~~ for threshing.

II Economic factors

1) Linkages

- Road connectivity since Sugar loses its ^{quality} ~~value~~ with distance

2) Factories

- Most of the Sugar mills in India are micro and small affecting the scalability

3) Support price

Support price offered by the State governments over and above the fair and remunerative price favours Sugar production.

Growth [Contribution to growth of industry]

I Domestic

1) Basic raw materials for & many other industries

Eg: Sweets and Savories.

2) Basic household ingredient.

3) Supports food processing sector.

Eg: Sugar ^{beet} ~~cube~~ production.

4) Supplied through public distribution.

5) Employment Creation.

II International

1) Sweetener for Chocolate industries.

2) Wine and alcohol production.

3) Used as a source of Carbohydrates.

4) Tropical crop - dependency on India and Brazil by temperate and desert countries.

Considering the significance, India should ~~shift from~~ promote investments in Sugar production under as a Sunrise sector.

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

Recently, India signed an MoU with Israel to develop dryland farming in India

Significance of dryland farming

- To reduce Virtual water export
Eg: India exported 1 billion tonnes of water virtually through its Basmati export in 2019.

- To overcome the challenges of Global Warming
Eg: Desertification.

- To reduce water pollution
Eg: Salinity of water and land due to over exploitation.

Strategies used in dryland farming

1) Vertical farming
Where which reduces land and water use.

2) Drip irrigation
Where the water is targeted and irrigated to the roots without loss.

3) Partial root drying:-
Where the plant is subjected
to alternate drying and wetting to
reduce water use.

4) Aeroponics
Where the plant is
cultivated without the need for intense
irrigation

5) Cultivation of millets
Eg:- Jowar in Rajasthan.

Need to promote dryland farming

1) To reduce pollution

Eg:- Salinity of soil in Punjab and
Haryana due to over irrigation
→ Uranium and Arsenic contamination
of groundwater in Bihar and UP.

2) To promote energy efficiency.

Eg:- 79% of electricity is used for
irrigation of farmlands
→ Unsustainable power subsidies.

3) To reduce erosion.

→ Leaching of Top soil with fertilizers leading to eutrophication of water bodies

Eg: Yamuna in Delhi

4) Promote sustainable living

Eg. Millets reduce micronutrient deficiency and are ~~are~~ less water intensive.

Measures that ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~needed~~ to be taken
include:

① ~~Para~~ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana to promote measures like Zero Budget Natural Farming.

2) Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

3) Shri Anna to promote millets.

We should further focus on proper targetting of subsidies to focus on more sustainable production away from unsustainable power and water subsidies.

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.

As our Hon'ble prime minister recently said 'India is moving from women development to women led development' underlying the importance of women empowerment.

Phases of women's movement in India

I Pre independence

- Subsumed in larger freedom struggle
- Focused on education and empowerment
- Limited to upper classes.

G:- Kadambini Ganguly as the first graduate.

III From 1947 to 1989

- Against specific social evils.
- G:- Dowry prohibition Act.
- Formation of women's organisations
- G:- SEWA by Ela Bhatt.

III From 1989 onwards.

Contemporary movement

Features:

1) State led feminism

Eg:- 73rd and 74th Amendment
giving reservation for women.

2) Institutionalisation of women's movement

Eg:- National Commission for women.

3) Economic and Social empowerment

Eg:- SHG-Bank linkage programme.

4) Wider scope and participation.

5) Reformation of traditional values.

Eg:- Triple Talag Act, 2018.

Contribution

1) Formation of Women Leaders.

Eg:- K. K. Shailaja as health Minister in Kerala during Covid.

2) Participation of women in Science

and Research

Eg: Sunita Thomas 'as missile woman'

3) Achieved gender parity in post graduate level.

4) Growth of women in sports.
Eg: Mirabai Chanu.

Challenges

1) Politicisation of women's movements.

Eg: Political appointments in National Commission of Women.

2) Persistence of Patriarchy

3) Lower representation of women

Eg: Lok Sabha has 14% women.

4) Low female labour force participation rate

Eg: India - 24%, Bangladesh - 37%.

Recent Act to give 33% reservation for Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies will give more power to women in democratic decision making.

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.

The idea of modernization and modern values due to its focus on rationalism, humanism and religious universalism have ~~ch~~ catalyzed the eradication of social evils.

Eradication of Social evil through modernization :

- 1) ~~to~~ Gender equality
 ↳ eg:- women as a work force
 eg:- Abolition of Sati
- 2) Idea of Social justice
 eg:- Lower caste movements
- 3) Promotion of Secular Education
 eg:- Aligarh movement for Social Empowerment.
- 4) Challenge to patriarchal values and Caste oppression
 ↳ due to Urbanisation and Globalisation
 ↳ Meritocracy.

Forces of modernisation - threatened or cultural values and ethos

Yes

1) Homogenisation of Culture.

↳ Westernisation of our traditional values

Eg: 1500 languages in India are endangered.

2) Rising trend of minimalism

↳ Affecting our folk and traditional art and culture

3) Disruption of family as an institution

↳ Nuclearisation of families

↳ Growth of old age homes.

↳ Rising mental health issues.

Eg: India has a suicide rate of around 3 per lakh (higher than global average)

4) Globalisation focussing on competition based on Science and technology.
than traditional and spiritual aspects.

↳ Leading to drug abuse and mental abuses.

No

- 1) ~~Women were~~ More agency for women in decision making.
- 2) Traditional institutions get more avenues for expressions.
Eg- Caste organisations.
- 3) Globalisation of local cultures or Glocalisation
Eg- Little India in New York
- 4) Leading to Social exuberance or cultural transaction- enriching the culture.

India has always benefitted from Globalisation and modernisation that enriching its culture. But care should be given to prevent blind adoption of modern values with by replacing traditions

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.

As envisaged in our Constitution, India is an 'indestructible union of destructible states'.

Relationship between regional disparity and Sentiments of regionalism

Regional disparity	Regionalistic Sentiments
1) Poverty	High Increased outmigration. Destination state - 'Son of soil doctrine', and rise in xenophobic tendencies
2) Unemployment	
3) Illiteracy	
4) Governance deficit	→ Growth of regional parties.
5) Cultural disparities	→ Growth of Sentiments for cultural preservation. → Ethno regionalistic tendencies
6) Linguistic disparities	→ Language Linguistic Chauvinism → Politics based on linguistic homogeneity.

Regionalism is antagonistic to Nationalism

Yes

- 1) Growth of Secessionist tendencies
Eg: Nagalim movement of A.Z. Phizo
- 2) Can lead to otherisation of minority groups.
Eg: Kashmiri pandits in 1989
- 3) Violence and Conflicts.
Eg: Nellie massacre in 1985.
↳ Xenophobia
- 4) ~~Not~~ Regional interests over National interests.
- 5) Politics based on

No

- 1) Better representation of different groups
- 2) Formation of linguistic states strengthened Indian federalism.
- 3) Regional identities form an important part of plural national identities.
Eg: Coalition governments
- 4) Ensure more equitable development

regionalistic
interests
Eg- Separatist
parties in Kashmir
contesting elections

as regional parties
ensure the voice of
regional interests.

~~the~~ India was able to
manage regionalism and was able
to use its diversity as strength, although
regional sentiments often lead to
episodical violence like Manipur in
2023.