

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate :

SHOIB

Roll No. :

PTTP 221 500

Registration Number : MTA2300018756

Date of Examination :

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☒

Bhopal ☐

Online ☐

Test - 5

Code : TC075

MTS IGP Batch 2023

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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

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

Ancient Trade Routes like Silk route,
route to Africa, Hungary, Egypt, etc. provided
International trade and Economic growth
 of various regions

↳ But it also supported Cultural
growth & intermixing of cultural patterns

Trade Routes for Cultural Dissemination

① Foreign Travellers:- brought foreign

products & cultures.

↳ export of products like Iron, cotton,
 etc.

② led to Invasions which brought
foreign population in direct contact
 with

③ spread of Buddhism & Jainism

↳ were through cultural trade routes only.

e.g. chronicles of allegiances & acharyas show evidence.

④ spread of Architecture

↳ secular style mixed with mythical architecture.

e.g. Vijayanagara architecture mixture of Indo-Islamic features.

⑤ Religion of Islam, Christianity spread
in India & Hinduism spread to
Sikhism, manichaeism, etc.

⑥ Philosophy Exchange — Sufi tradition in
India
↳ Yoga — exposed to Islam.

⇒ Therefore culture of India is
result of assimilation & adaptation
through generations [e.g. Ghengis].

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.

Quit India Movement started in 1942

after the failure of Cripps Mission for negotiation during world war 2.

↳ August 8, 1942 → It was announced and next day all leaders were arrested, leaving its fate to people.

How people's movement across class.

① All sections of society participated
↳ i.e. low castes & classes.

② Participation from Peasants

③ Participation from Regions [south, north, east, etc.]

④ Local leadership led as national leadership arrested.

But some sections opposed

↳ muslim league

↳ Hindu Mahasabha

↳ B.R. Ambedkar.

women's leadership in GIM

- ① underground activities - run by women
- ② Tiranga March - under leadership of Sena Anji - Ali
- ③ Radio - messages by Uma Chakravarti spread feelings of Nationalism.
- ④ Women were present in leadership roles and also in mass participation
- ⑤ Culmination of various associations
↳ all these women like Sena Anji, Satyabala Samaj, etc. all supported & participated.
- ⑥ Satyabala Samaj & other leaders were also participants.

⇒ Therefore Quit India showed the struggle of all sections, especially women.

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

After Independence the focus on science and technology was laid through state sponsored programmes as private sector was non-available.

Post Independence Strides

① Institution Building

- ↳ Formation of ISRO for space research (Homi Bhabha)
- ↳ DRDO for defence research.

② Nuclear exploration & a large nuclear program.

③ Globalisation focus

- ↳ conversion of IITs & IIMs.

④ Dedicated fund Research & Development.

Lead to path of modernity

- space exploration - e.g. success of Chandrayaan 3.
- Defense production e.g. 16000 u of exports 2021-22.
- Nuclear Development e.g. 18th Jan-2023.
- Talent of IITs - making global IT companies like Facebook, etc.

But there are some apprehensions

- ① lack of private participation
- ② lack of research culture & dedicated research institutions.
- ③ lack of funding e.g. only 0.75% of GDP.
- ④ lack of IT bandwidth

⇒ Hence, our stride for excellence was very prominent but need few adjustments like National Research Foundation, Academy LT, etc to prosper.

4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the feasibility of interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Interlinking Rivers - Is done to
manage water excess & water stress
areas.

↳ National River-Interlinkage Plan - is
aiming to link 30 rivers, 16
himalayan & 14 peninsular.

Feasibility of River Interlinkage

① High cost of capital

↳ required such projects

solution - we suppose, government issue
Bonds, rather increasing transport.
↳ PPP model

② Inter-state Rift

↳ due to supply of water, water needs

compromised

↳ solution - Article 262 - Inter-State River
Tribunal

↳ Article 263 - Inter-state Council.

③ Biology & Environment threat

(a) Biodiversity will be harmed.

↳ e.g. Panda in Ken-Sitwa linkage.

(b) Natural Ecosystem destroyed.

Solution - (a) shift to new area
(b) EIA for the project.

④ Human Rehabilitation - will have to be managed.

⑤ Time period - will be high.

But despite challenges few benefits

are also there

(a) Drought & Flood Management

(b) Agri-Support & Farm Income.

(c) Better Environment Management.

⇒ Thus Interlinkage has to be balanced

& Innovative PPP models can be used
to implement it.

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

coal based power plants cause around half of air pollution emissions, therefore shift to renewable energy is necessitated.

Pollution Issues from coal based plant

High level of SO_2 & PM_{10} emissions	No filtering of pollutants	Excess waste
--	-------------------------------	--------------

Impact on health of coal bearing states

- ① It will provide cleaner energy.
- ② Health of people improve decrease in pollution & pollutants
- ③ Employment opportunity for production of renewable energy.
- ④ It will give green image to state Boosting investments

- (5) Less health issues
↳ ~~less~~ ~~breathing~~ dust issues, breathing issues
- (6) Safe from coal - no longer required to be handled.
- (7) Removal of Dutch Disease - ~~concern~~ concern on coal.

But some Negative Impacts

- (1) Coal production decline
↳ leads to structural issues
↳ employment in plants will decrease.
- (2) State govt will decrease, less spending on welfare schemes
- (3) Breakdown during shift
- (4) High cost of electricity prices
- (5) Energy Import from other states
⇒ Transition energy g shift to green
energy should be gradual, sustainable & feasible.

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 crucial for
determining type of crop production,
water requirement, etc.

Temperature & Precipitation determining
soil properties

- ① Rainfall determines
↳ acidity & salinity in soil.
- ② Type of irrigation
↳ excess irrigation makes soil saline
↳ e.g. Desert areas.
↳ also new issues of uranium
deposits in Deserts.
- ③ Temperature determines
↳ (a) amount of evaporation
↳ High → desert condition (arid).
↳ Low → low evaporation
↓
less acidity.

(b) sunlight also provides remineralizing of soil.

(c) Temperature also determines up selection, etc.

But there are other factors for soil properties

① Origin of soil (Rock type)

↳ e.g. Black soil — from Basalt lava.

② Use production & Use pattern

↳ soil changes conditions due to change in agriculture.

③ Also determined by fertilizer use, pesticide use, etc.

⇒ Therefore soil properties are determined by various factors. So soil health cards become crucial for such endeavors.
determining soil health

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

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

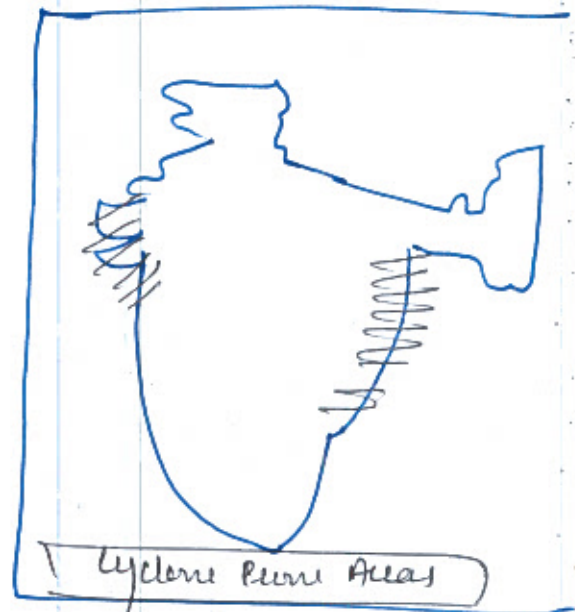
Why are severe and intense cyclones becoming a regular phenomenon in the Arabian Sea? Substantiate with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Cyclones are threat to ecological
habitats and human life.

→ e.g. Fani caused havoc.

In India most
affected areas are
Bay of Bengal coasts
from West Bengal to
Andhra Pradesh.

In Arabian sea most
effect is on Gujarat coast to Goa.



— Classification <

Severe Cyclone > 221 miles/hr.

Intense Cyclone + 1-120 miles/hr.

Usually Cyclones are more prevalent

Bay of Bengal compared to Arabian
sea. But due climate change

The pattern is reversed.

Reasons for Rise in Arabian Sea

① Intense heating of Arabian sea & Indian Ocean

↳ leads to rise of temperature & creation of low pressure area.

② more cyclones are created due to westerly disturbances

↳ due to westerly jet stream.

③ maximise high is strengthened.

④ Climate change impacts are creating such conditions.

⇒ Recent examples of increased cyclones in Gujarat & Rajasthan, Goa coast, etc. are ~~ex~~ exemplification of same fact.

⇒ only warning system & other costly are ways to tackle this.

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 holds "unity in diversity" through assimilation and integration of various cultures.

often Southern India is seen as different cultural block from North India

Reasons:

① Language difference

↳ e.g. mostly North India speaks Hindi while southern India have Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam.

② kinship system difference [Jainani kaur's study]

↳ North - Patrilineal, strict endogamy.
↳ South - both Patri- & Matrilineal, endogamy in cross-cousins.

③ Ethnic difference

↳ double identity is seen as different ethnic group and original habitats.

④ Relative deprivation - North India lacks
in most socio-economic parameters

⑤ Cultural factors - festivals
- Gods - Murugan, Lord Ayyappa,
etc.

But such divides are easily pushed
and similarities are visible

① Cultural Diffusiveness - Indo-vedic culture
is present throughout India.

② Little tradition adaptation e.g. Murugan
is adaptation of Lord Shiva.

③ Unit Nationalist Identity: of India
more important than regional identity.

④ Union of cultures
e.g. Kashmiri-Tamil Sangam.

⇒ Cultural Integration is best way
to diffuse regional divides
[G.S. Ghurye].

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।

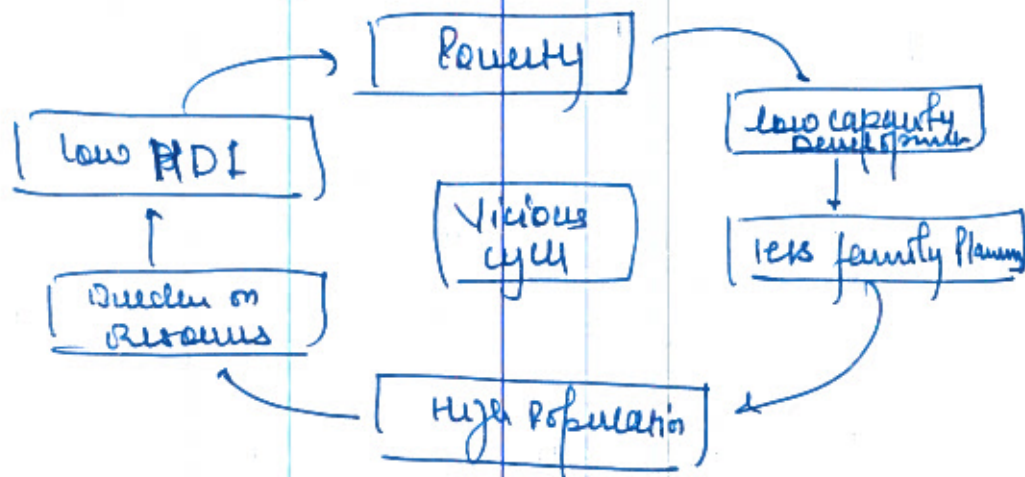
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

Poverty stands at 21.9% according to hendriksen committee & 16.4% according to MPT Index.
And recently we have become the largest population country in the world. [UN].

Vicious cycle



⇒ The vicious cycle reflects low low income leads to less capacity and low family planning which increases population further.
and low population leads to low HDI & poverty.

Country Restored to peak form

- ① low investment on Human Capital
- ② low productivity in population
- ③ lack of proper health, education & opportunities.
- ④ "virtue of country" (Oscar Lewis's idea).

Population growth inhibiting growth

- ① Malthusian Theory's burden on resources.
- ② less productivity - more pressures for less production.
- ③ less Investment on Capital assets
- ④ less Investment on sustainable growth

⇒ To gain from Demographic Dividend
we must focus on capacity of population
[A. Sen's idea] & levelling growth
rate of population.

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 Education system has been
prominent from ancient civilization.
evidence - universities like Taxila,
Odantari, Alamola, etc.
scholars like Fa-Hien, Hsueh Tsung
writers/studied
Arab Travellers also studied in these
universities.
Some of ancient literature like
Sushruta Samhita; Charak Samhita.
⇒ A new vigorous attempt has
been started for Internationalization
of Education.
(1) New Education Policy 2020
↳ allows new universities/campuses from
foreign countries

(1) UGC released guidelines for foreign universities
 e.g. Australia preferred in GIFT cities

(2) Focus on Foreign faculties & students

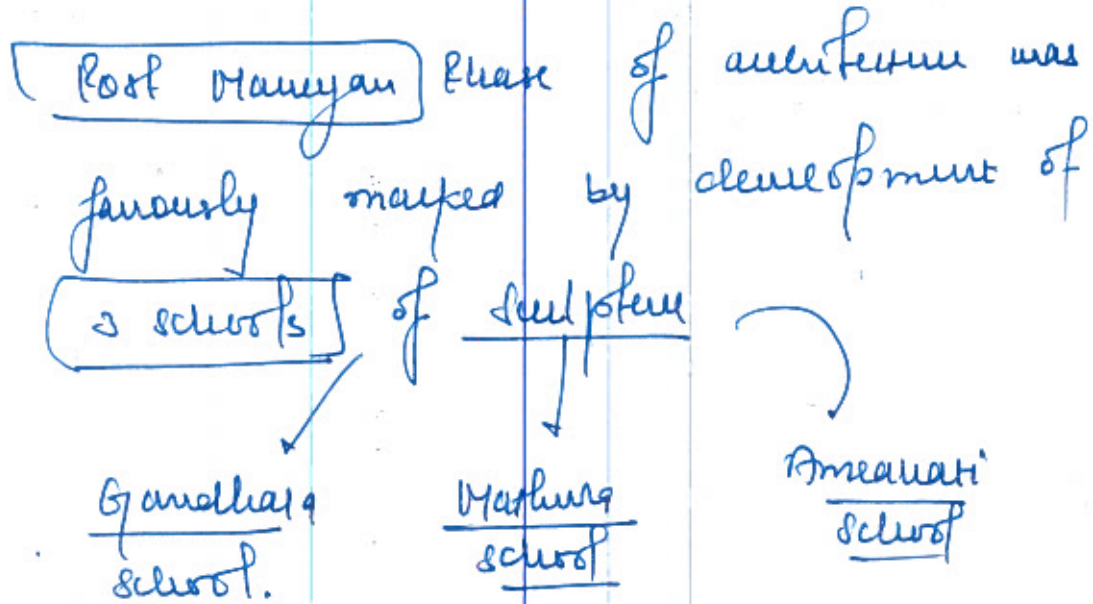
- ↳ (a) Part of NEP 2020.
- ↳ (b) Student Exchange programmes, etc.

(3) Impact of on Society & Culture Exchange

- (1) Advanced education e.g. University Rankings
- (2) Transfer of Ideas, knowledge.
- (3) Advancement in Technology learning.
 e.g. Focus on IR 4.0.
- (4) Exchange of Cultural ideas.
- (5) Soft Power development.
- (6) Diaspora spread

⇒ "Education is coveted when
cheap" as mentioned in ancient
scripture, so such step will
 promote educational spread.

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



Difference between Gandhara & Mathura ~~Amravati~~ Art

- | Gandhara school | Mathura school |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| ① Influence of Greek art | ① Total indigenous |
| ② Dedicated to <u>Buddhism only</u> | ② Dedicated to <u>Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism only</u> |
| ③ Grey stone is used for carving | ③ Red stone is used for carving. |

④ Facial features
↳ linear eyes,
beard, curly hair,
etc.

⑤ Physique was
well build showing
muscular anatomy of
Buddha

⑥ No representation
of Jainism & Hinduism

⑦ Dress is more
like greek sculpture
with off-white color

⑧ Face has serene
expression, showing
marks visible on
head.

④ Facial features
↳ wide eyes,
clean shaven &
combed hair.

⑤ Physique was
comparatively less
muscular.

⑥ Representation of
Shiva through
presence of Linga.

⑦ Dress has
bright colors
different from
greek sculpture.

⑧ Smiling face
of Buddha is
visible

Their Influence on Amravati School

- ① Features of both Gandhara & Mathura are visible
- ② Facial expression & physiocrity is borrowed from Gandhara school
- ③ white sitting posture & clothing is from Mathura school.
- ④ It was indigenous like Mathura school in terms of material.

Unique features
of Amravati school

white stone/marble
sterning posture
is seen at place
location is near
to central to south India.
[Andhra Pradesh].

⇒ All these 3 schools brought
golden age for Indian sculpture
in India.

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 - began with
the scientific discoveries and innovations
coupled with arrival of capitalist
mode of production.

↳ It began around 17-18th century.

Transformation of Economic Landscape

- ① large scale mass production.
- ② capitalist economy i.e. surplus sold for profit.
- ③ cheap production led to export of products to different regions.
- ④ led to factory mode of production from family as economic unit.
- ⑤ dominant capital market
(e.g. Bay of England).

- ⑥ Also promoted colonialism around
the world.
- market
for cheap goods

Raw material
for mass production.

But apart from such economic production
it also led to social & cultural

Impacts.

- ① culture of Capitalism & Economic wealth.
↳ from earlier profit was considered
bad.
- ② Family disintegrated in sense from
joint family to Nuclear family
- ③ Value of Individualism arose.
- ④ Marked Rationality, efficiency and
led to use of machinery. [webbs].
- ⑤ Increased Inequalities which led
to Revolutions on Marxian Ideology

⑥ It also led to culture of consumption around the world
↳ e.g. marlboro man's ad.

⑦ It created migration flow from Rural to urban areas.

⑧ It led to shift to manufacturing labour & then service labour.

⑨ Development of middle class
↳ Politically active ↳ support state & industry ↳ consumer class.

⇒ Therefore Industrial Revolution
not only had economic impact
but also significant cultural
& social impacts.

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.

Socio-Religious Reforms began in India in early 19th century. At that time it was led by few upper-caste (class) men as aspiration for social reforms.

Against Traditional Elements

- Against Sati, widow remarriage.
e.g. Raja Ram Mohan Roy's Brahmo Samaj.

- Reforming Hinduism
 - ↳ against idol worship.
 - ↳ Rejection of post-mortem literature
 - ↳ Monofluism of Hinduism.
- e.g. Atmiya Sabha, Buddha Samaj, Prarthana Samaj

- against caste inequalities

- ↳ Donk Movement
- ↳ SNDP movement in south India.
- ↳ Self Respect Movement
- ↳ I.C. Vidyasagar opened schools for lower caste non-Brahmins.

Against British

- For Independence & Swaraj
- For reform in East. religious changes
 - ↳ e.g. 1804 - Hindu marriage stopped only for Christians
 - ↳ conversions - Lexi-holism & Christian missionaries.
- Ideology of unity against British
policy of divide & rule.
↳ e.g. Non-cooperation Movement

- Policy of Domestic Production/Consumption i.e. Swadeshi ideology was promoted for using domestic products.

Leading National Identity & Consciousness

- ① Development of common Identity
 - ↳ self-rule
 - ↳ Independence Struggle.
 - ② consciousness about British Rule
 - ↳ nature of British Rule was understood through their reforms & changes.
 - ③ creation of National sub-culture
 - ④ women participation & mass participation was result of such movements.
- ⇒ AR Dutt - believed that national integration & was united consequence of British Rule.

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 - The reversal of pattern of decrease in temperature as we go up in troposphere.
so temperature increases in Inversion situation.

Due to 2 situations

- ① anti-cyclonic conditions in plains
- ② Valley Region

Impact on Atmospheric Conditions

- ① It means very stable conditions like that of anti-cyclone.
- ② Calm winds
- ③ No clouds formation & clear skies.
- ④ Uniform front conditions
↳ No different fronts meeting.

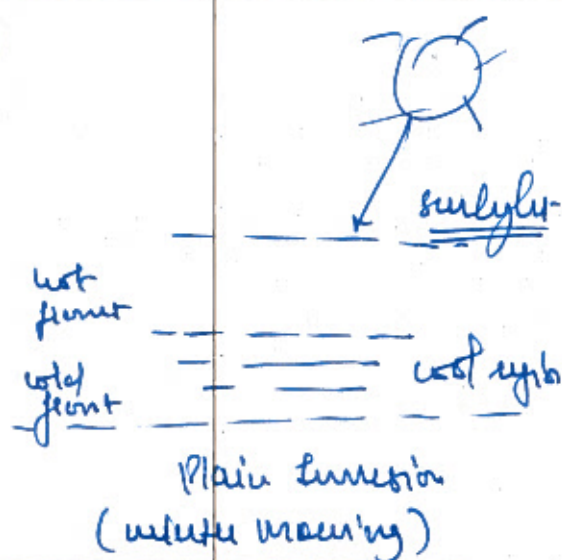
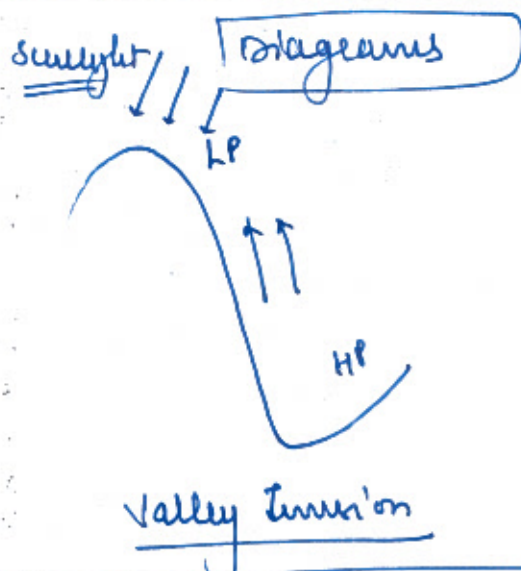
- ⑤ No rainfall
- ⑥ Temperature drops significantly in
the area.
- ⑦ Temperature drop causes cool winds in
the region.

Implication for local weather pattern

- ① It implies that instability will be
low
 - ② chances of rainfall significantly
decreases.
 - ③ clear & sunny conditions are
prevalent.
 - ④ No possibility of cyclones.
- ⇒ In valley areas it is common but
in plain areas it occurs rarely.

Implication on Pollution

- ① In plains pollution in air increases leading to issues with breathing.
- ② Pollutants increase leads to formation of smog which also impacts the visibility.
- ③ Pollution is decreased when it occurs in valley area.



⇒ Inversion is natural phenomenon but may be strengthened by anthropogenic factors.

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

Mangrove Vegetation is critical due to various reasons like sovereignty, protection from disasters (cyclones) and water

purifying-capacities

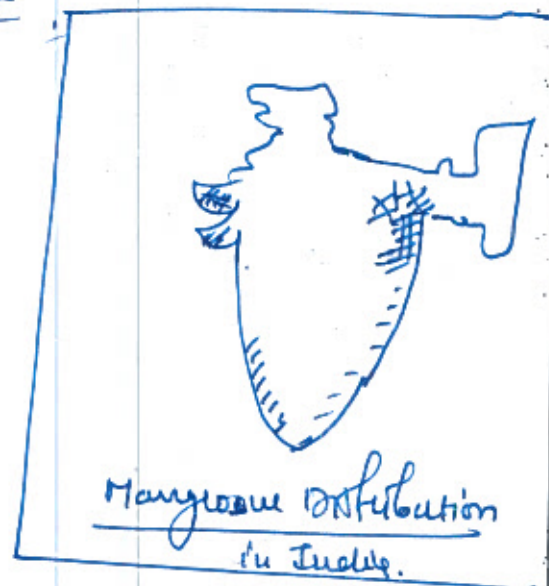
India has >5% land as mangroves
West Bengal has highest mangroves
followed by Gujarat

Geographical factors

- Climate conditions
↳ mostly occur in coastal areas.

- Coastal proximity
↳ most mangroves are close to oceans
↳ e.g. Sundarbans.

- River flows - River channels are important for mangrove production.



- ④ Temperature :- high temperature is usually present for mangrove production.
- ⑤ Salinity - mangroves live in between salinity of pure water & oceans.
- ⑥ Anthropogenic factors - are also causing change in mangroves
[e.g. Pontal lake (Brazil)].

⇒ mangrove Threat due to climate change

- ① Disasters - like cyclones (fani) is destroying mangroves.
- ② River flow - is changed impact the source of water in mangroves.
- ③ Changing oceanic conditions
[like salinity & acidification of oceans is impacting mangroves]
- ④ weather conditions - changing temperature & sunlight

(5) Rainfall patterns → Impact mangroves
 ↳ e.g. Intense rainfall → flooding → destruction of mangroves

(6) Impact on Popu & diversity
 ↳ are losing their livelihoods

⇒ The government has taken initiatives

(1) Mishri Scheme [Budget 2003]

↳ both basket & livelihood focus

(2) Involves part of 'Mangrove alliance'

(3) ITCL - also focus on 'No berthing'
 in mangrove habitation.

⇒ Mangrove being 'Ecotone' zone faces
 large threat due to climate change

& sufficient efforts are needed to

address SDOs [is climate change,

14 → life below water, 15 → life on terrestrial]

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

Sugar Industry is one of important industries in terms of job opportunity and employment and also agri-income to farmers.

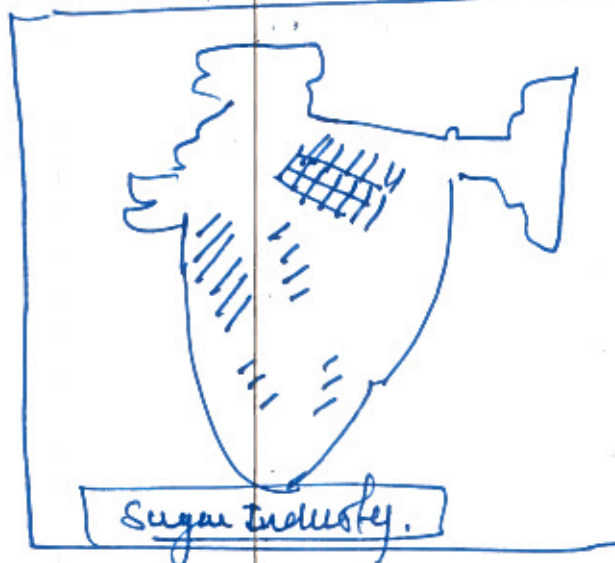
Location of Sugar Industry

Geographic Factors

- High production requires alluvial, red soil, or black soil. [UP, MP, KT].

- Requires heavy water necessity

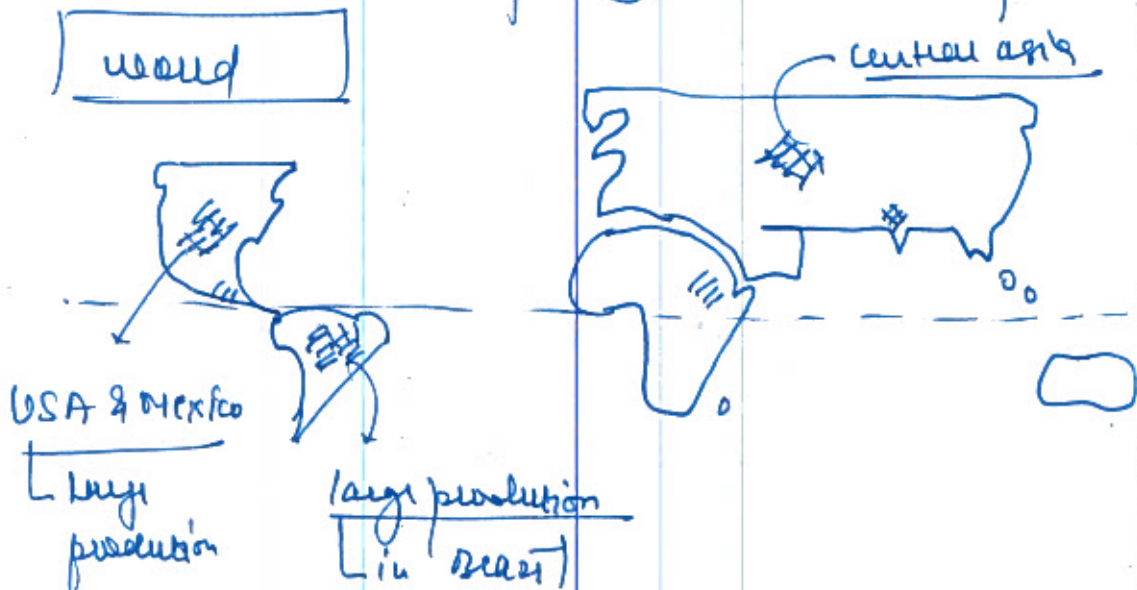
- requires ~~so~~ favourable of sugar production nearby as weight losing Industry



Economic factors

- North India dominates → Upper Pradesh, Maharashtra, etc.
↳ because central India grows cash-crops
- Transportation cost high so sugar industries nearby.
- FAP [Fair & Remunerative Price] by government
↳ push farmers for better production of sugarcane.
- low economic mobility - so new farmers are not opening [sustaining spread].

World



The crop production in world is
also determined by same factors
of soil, water, capital, alternative
crops

⇒ Sugar Industry in India is
suffering from low productivity,
losses to farmers

Therefore reforms are needed for
agricultural community & 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

Dryland farming - The agricultural
production technique used when water
available is less than required for

crop production

↳ e.g. Farming in Sriganganagar area of Rajasthan.

Key strategies Employed

Outcome water security

- rainfall insurance

↳ e.g. crop insurance

- Interlinking of Rivers

↳ e.g. project of 30 River Interlinking

- canal system

↳ e.g. Mexico Gandhi Canal

Maximizing Productivity

- water intensive crops like rice, wheat - should be avoided.
↳ focus on millet.
- Precision farming
↳ e.g. using soil health card, etc.
- Extension Services
↳ for predicting rainfall patterns.
- Using proper inputs
↳ balanced input.
- Producing new crops
↳ e.g. Rajasthan's focus lansana, Dragon fruit, etc.

⇒ As it is seen that due to global warming there has been increase in drought & decrease in water availability

Needs for Dryland farming

① - Climate Change (a) Irregular rainfall pattern.

(b) Variation in regular rainfall.
L e.g. extreme events.

② Water stress

(a) groundwater depleting.

(b) large consumption needs.

③ Agriculture Pattern

↳ Rice & wheat farms - need large amount of water.

④ Inefficient water usage

↳ obsolete due to less electricity, etc.

⑤ Lack of Agri-Information flow.

⇒ Sustainable Dryland farming is needed for Agri-Income & food production

to achieve SDG 13 (climate change)
& SDG 1, 2 (Poverty & Hunger).

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.

Contemporary (New Social Movements) of
women as based on new issues
of women like sexual harassment
at workplace, representation, women's life
Rape, etc.

Traditional women Movement & methods

- Traditional Movements raised issues like representation, political participation, education, etc

methods used → associations
→ political consciousness among
members
→ protests, marches, etc.
→ leadership from upper-class
women.

New Women & their methods Movement

- ↳ ① They raised issues on new challenges
- ② Use social media Platforms
↳ e.g. MeToo Movement.
- ③ They work through MGOs & NGOs
- ④ They demand economic, social and political environment.
- ⑤ leadership from all classes
- ⑥ separate Intersectional approach
↳ e.g. Don't women's specific issues.

Unique Contribution

- ① They contribute to raise awareness
in issue of Public Participation
- ② Demand Economic equality
 - ↳ equal wage
 - ↳ break Glass ceiling
 - ↳ stop segregation life style collaboration

- ③ led to formation of associations, commissions, etc
 ↳ e.g. National women Commission

- ④ Women Empowerment (a) state policies
 e.g. Standup India
 (b) SHGs like
 Ujjat Karpad.

Challenges to women's contemporary focus

- ① Economic Discrimination
 ↳ Dual Burden (household & work)
 ↳ low wage
 ↳ Glass cliff [increases leadership opportunity].
 ↳ Rinkolization

- ② Physical violence ↳ Rape, stalking, etc
 ↳ Increased from digital age.

⇒ Govt's vision of Mati Shakti through
Economic power (Laxmi), Education Power
 (Siksha Shakti) & Health Power (Arogya) should
 be implemented.

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.

Modernization - The coming of new ideas of rationality, liberty and freedom which are often seen as opposite to Traditional [George Ritzer].

Focus of modernization :- Technology, new political ideas, Globalization, cultural movements, etc.

modern focus catalyzing social evils

- ① Patriarchy - the concept of gender equality has eradicated patriarchy to some extent
 ↳ e.g. → women participation in employment
 ↳ less life work at, domestic work at, etc.
 (as far)

- (2) caste inequalities - though ideas like equality (under law)
 - (3) Globalization has helped achieve new modern & advanced "lifestyle" offering new life chances.
 - (4) social movements like metro movement has more awareness of public participation.
 - (5) Technology has accelerated growth & spread of modern ideas
 e.g. social media awareness
 - (6) Ideas like liberty, equality & fraternity has created universal brotherhood.
- But some argue same force of modernization fuels social evils
- (1) Technology - accelerate division through information overload, Echo Chamber effect, etc.
 e.g. Recent anti U/s Rupi videos ~~are~~ increased after fake videos.

② law - brought caste consciousness among people. e.g. Reservation Issue
↳ caste based political parties.

③ Bankal Movements have also increased gender & caste divisions due to extreme views

④ Globalization has led to cultural hegemony of west leading to Revivalism tendencies

⑤ more self-orientation - Individualism
led to lack of social cohesion

⇒ The Idea of [Indian Modernity] that is different in terms of mix of both Indian & cultural values is more apt for Indian society.

20. भारत में राज्यों के संदर्भ में क्षेत्रीय विषमता और क्षेत्रीयता की भावनाओं के बीच संबंधों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रवाद के विचार का विरोधी है? (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
- In the context of states in India evaluate the relationship between regional disparity and sentiments of regionalism. Is regionalism antagonistic to the idea of nationalism? (Answer in 150 words) 15 marks.

Regionalism - The feeling that one's own culture & identity comes from region one belongs to.

↳ It can have both positive & negative impacts on society.

Relationship between Relative Deprivation and Regionalism

① Aspiration for growth - form relative deprivation.

↳ feeling that lagging behind because of participation

② Feels Movements / Rebellions

↳ e.g. - Naxalite movement in eastern east-central India.

③ Lack of Basic necessities

↳ feels yearn to be Insurgent

[Bertzual Committee - observed in North-eastern states]

④ Regional similarity :- on the basis of 'life + chances' & "cultural" factors



Regionalism is viewed as antagonistic to the idea of Nationalism because of :-

① Regional Integrity threatens National unity [A. S. Ghuray].

② Secessionist tendencies

↳ e.g. Nagaland, Kashmir, etc.

③ Omnicization of ~~the~~ people from different region.

↳ e.g. migrant population from
clashes

- ④ Clashes between Communities
 [e.g. Marathas vs Kachhars in Odisha region.]

But on the other hand it also has

Positive aspects

- ① Regional Integrity & Harmony
- ② Competitive Federalism :- through regional comparisons. e.g. NITI Aayog's SDG Index
- ③ Growth of Nationalist feeling :- Nationalism comes from Regionalism itself.

⇒ The government is promoting integration through initiatives like Kashi-Ganga Samaj, focus on Civic Nationalism, concept of Jan Bhagidari etc. to focus on National Belonging [Fundamental duty 51(A)(d)]

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin