

CS-2

NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. :

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 24/08/23

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.

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. :
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[To be filled by the STUDENT]

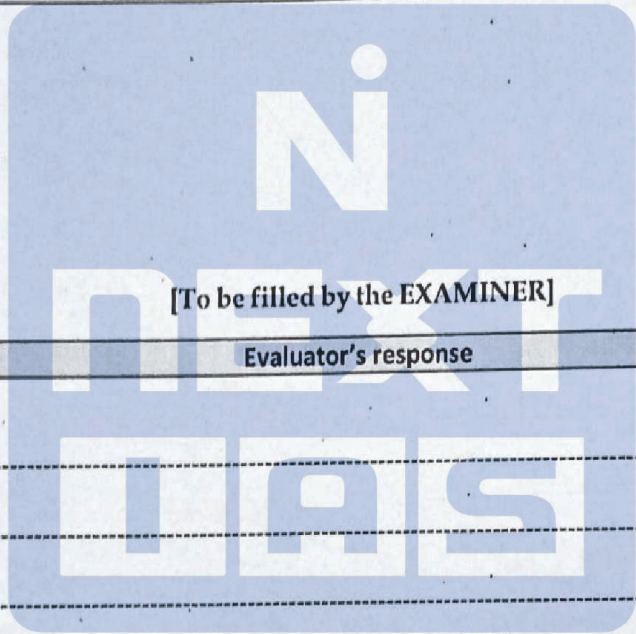
Student's Queries for the Evaluator (If any write them below)

Form with five horizontal dashed lines for writing student queries.

[To be filled by the EXAMINER]

Evaluator's response

Form with five horizontal dashed lines for writing the 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

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
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1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
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?
(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 being a "cradle of civilisation" was home to the largest civilisation IVC which had ties with other civilisations like Mesopotamia, Babylon etc.

Ancient
trade
Routes

▷ Silk Route connected Mathura & Peshawar to other nations - Rome, Byzantine etc.

▷ Ancient times ports also connected.

▷ Muziri, Arikamedu, Lothal etc.

Contribution to exchange & dissemination of culture

① New culture → Turban, Tunic, cap etc

② Contributed to formation of Religious exchange mechanism

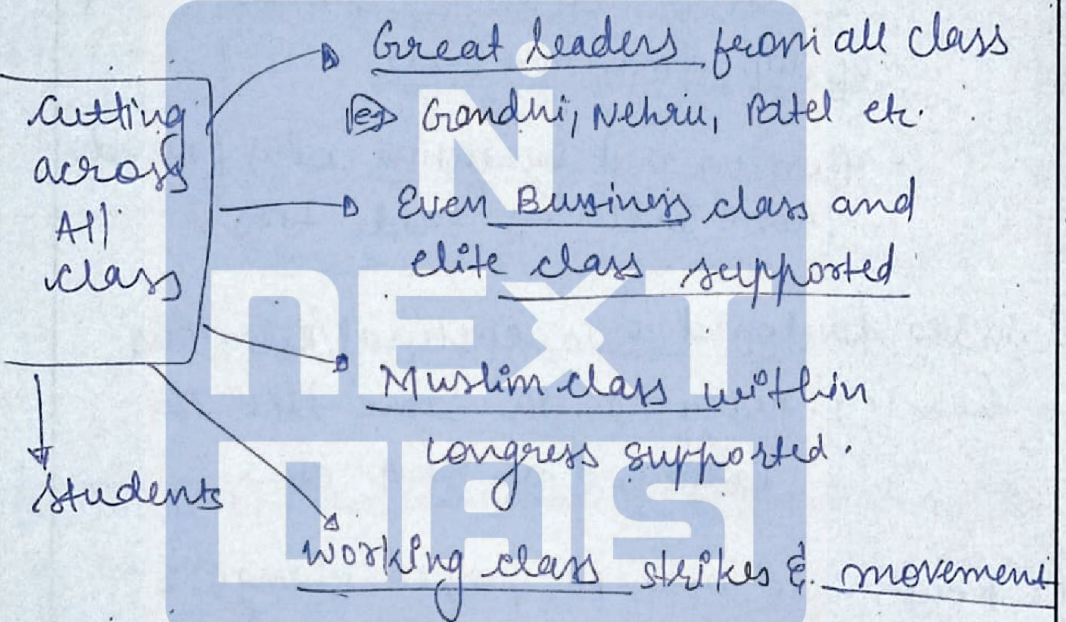
▷ Buddhism - Mahayana (Kushana)
Jainism - Emphasised on trade
↓
many merchants developed.

- ③ New art forms \Rightarrow Gandhara style
Buddhas (Hellenistic influence)
- ④ Names like Dilmun for Oman shows
cultural ties
- ⑤ Building of seals and later coins
 \Rightarrow Harappan seals
- Coins of Sri Satkarni shows image
of ship \Rightarrow maritime trade
 - Roman and Byzantine coins found
from India \rightarrow trade ties.
- ⑥ India developed as a cultural/religious
hub \Rightarrow many travellers came like Fa-Hien, Huan Tsang etc.
- ⑦ Routes were used for people exchange &
expansions
 \Rightarrow 'Melinda Panho' by Menander

Thus ancient trade ties
and routes helped flourishing India and
thus today also trade is being
emphasised \Rightarrow Trade negotiation with
Europe.

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 with a call of "DO OR DIE" was a great effort demonstrating Indians' unwillingness to be ruled by Britishers.



Women's leadership as a mark

- ① After arrest of all leaders Aruna Asaf Ali took the leadership
- ↳ Presided meetings
 - ↳ Hoisted flag of India.

- (2) The underground workers played great role → USHA MEHTA
↓
used to drive movement
through Radio (underground activity)
- (3) Other women community also participated
↳ shedding all the barriers and notions → processions, pickettings
↳ violent activities like attacking on railway tracks, communication lines etc.
- (4) [Sucheta Kriplani] also played a great role model for women → guided the mass & channelised the energy.
- However apart from women other sections also contributed like students working as courier, business/capitalist class providing material help even tribal groups were seen participating. Thus making it a great success.

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

Post independence brought many challenges like migrant issue, food insecurity, less development led poverty etc. It was later bridged through scientific developments.

Scientific developments as Path to modernity

① Agricultural Revolution i.e. Green Revolution in 1960s.

↳ High variety yield seeds, mechanization, fertilizers etc.

↳ Food security and sufficiency

↳ No more dependence on other country like US PL-480

② Space capability

↳ launching Aryabhata in 1975 and then Rohini in 1980

↳ Enhanced India's stature among other countries.

- It later developed into making our own launchpad and launch vehicles (SSLV, PSLV, GSLV etc)
- Culminating into being the first to land on south pole (Chandrayaan-3)

③ Nuclear capability for deterrence and security

↳ 'Smiling Buddha'

then 'operation pokharan' in 1980s made India a part of nuclear owning countries.

④ Enhancing the communication strength like remote sensing satellites, educational satellite etc.

↳ Sanctions threat from us

Some challenges

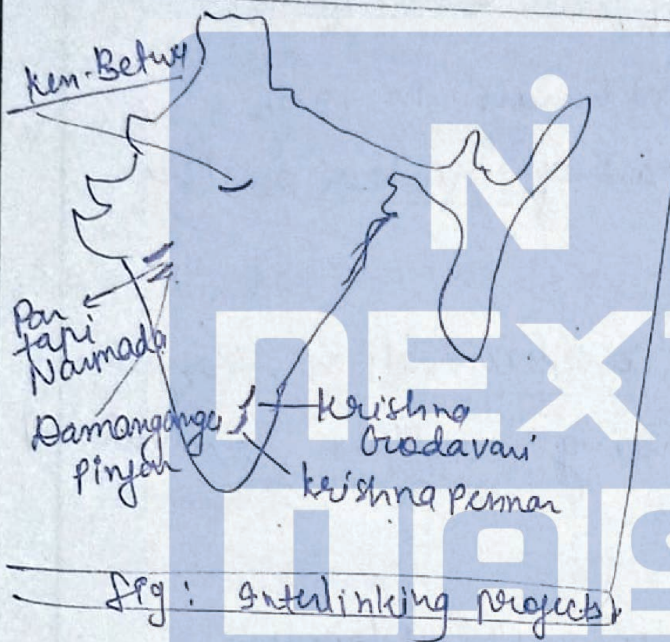
↳ Funding issues.

↳ Tech transfer dependencies

However these developments are further pushing us to a new arena of Industrial development 4.0

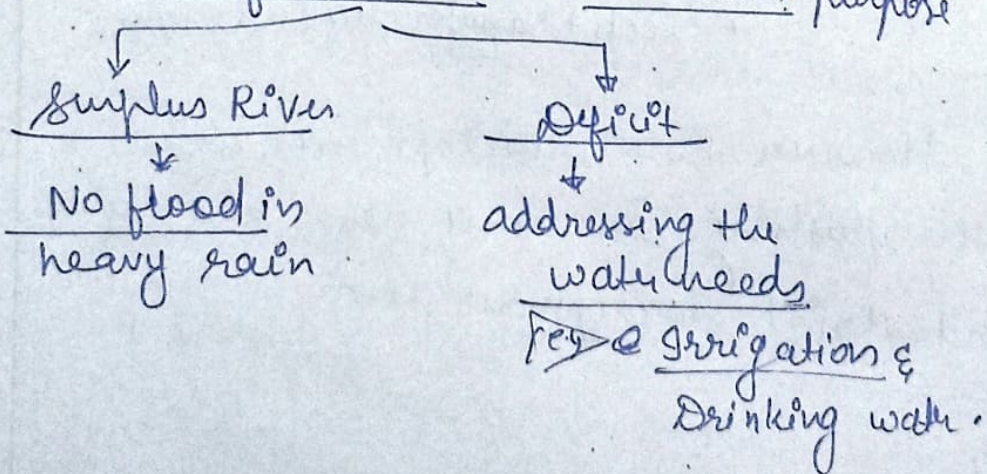
4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।
 (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक
 Discuss the feasibility of Interlinking rivers to resolve the issue of water stress in other regions.
 (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

River interlinking (Budget 2022)
 is linking the surplus & deficit rivers to
 solve the water crisis's issues.



Resolving the issue

① Transfer water serve win-win purpose



- ② Giving water for drinking, irrigation
thus Agriculture development.
- ③ Addressing social need (eg) eliminating
water borne disease
(eg) water to Bundelkhand region

Issues

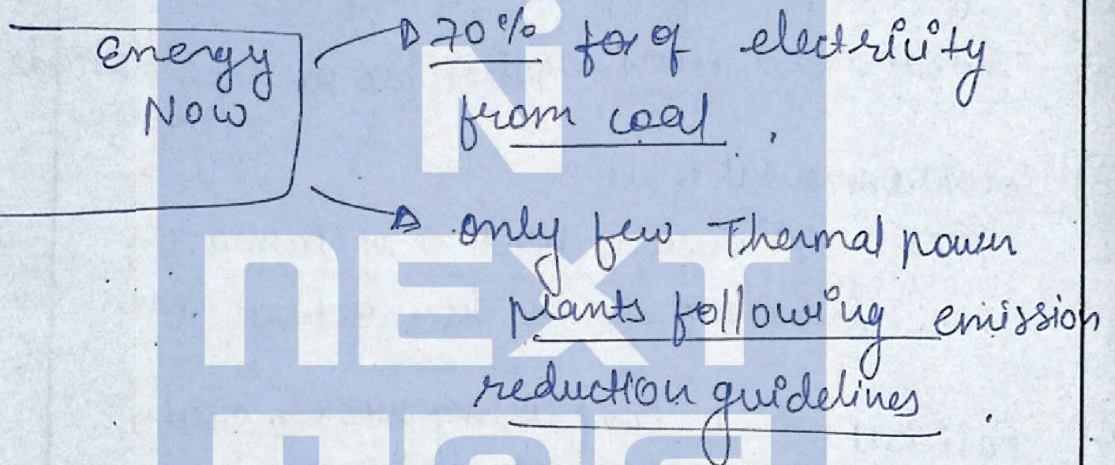
- ① High capital & proper planning needed.
- ② Tribal relocation → Protest (eg) Pai-Tapu-Narmada
project.
- ③ Environmental issue
(eg) 4 thousand hectare of Panna T.R.
submergence in Ken-Betwa link.
- ④ Political issues → conflicting between states
for water sharing
→ International/border disputes
if river are transboundary

- Way Forward
- Environmental & social
impact assessment (ESIA)
 - Rehabilitation & compensation
Man

Despite various challenges
the interlinking will be eliminate
Regional disparity bringing development

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

Government vouching for
Green Growth as a broad pillar in Budget
2023 directs to shift towards clean
energy.



Impact on human development in coal-bearing states

① ~~Positive development~~ } SHORT TERM IMPACT

① loss of livelihood if plants are closed to shift towards clean energy

② Regional disparity \rightarrow Jharkhand v/s Gujarat

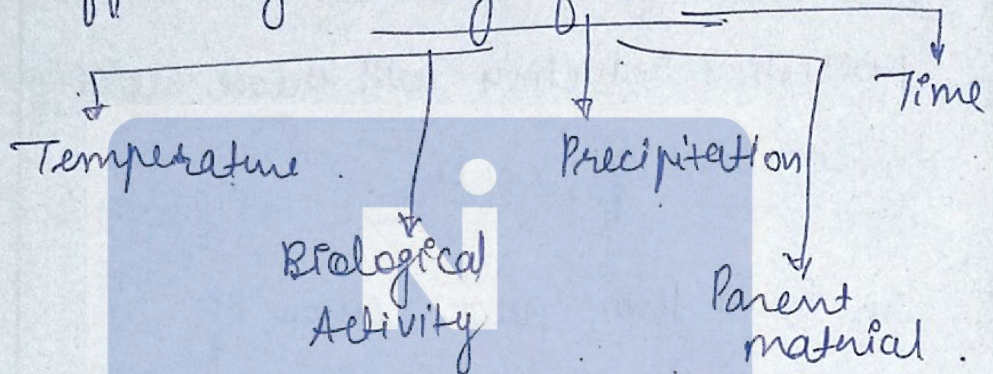
Long Term

- ③. New source of livelihood
- ④ less extraction of coal → less pollution
in the region
- ⑤ pollution reduction will create healthy
development of people.
- ⑥ In long term new source of
energy generation will reduce the
regional diversity
- ⑦ the industries in these region
will get uninterrupted supplies
of electricity
↳ solar energy
- ⑧ New set of industry development
↳ solar, wind etc. &
Ancillary industry.

It is the need of the hour to
shift to fulfill the Panchamrit and
INDC goal.

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 being an important component in any agricultural economy is affected by many factors



Temperature as a factors

- ① Increased Temperature affect the salinity (alkaline soil)
- ② More Temperature \Rightarrow less Bio-organic activity
 \hookrightarrow as it affects efficiency of microorganisms in soil.
- ③ More Temperature leads to increased decomposition \Rightarrow adding carbon content.
- ④ Reducing the water/moisture content

In soil \Rightarrow Aggravated drought
eg (Flash drought)

Precipitation factors

- ① High rain \Rightarrow Runoff
 \rightarrow soil erosion
- ② Rain/Precipitation provide
moisture. eg \rightarrow Black soil
- ③ Seepage to ground water and
increase moisture to soil makes
it fertile.

Thus Temperature & precipitation
affect soil largely and we should
try to slow the pace of climate change
which is affecting both the process.

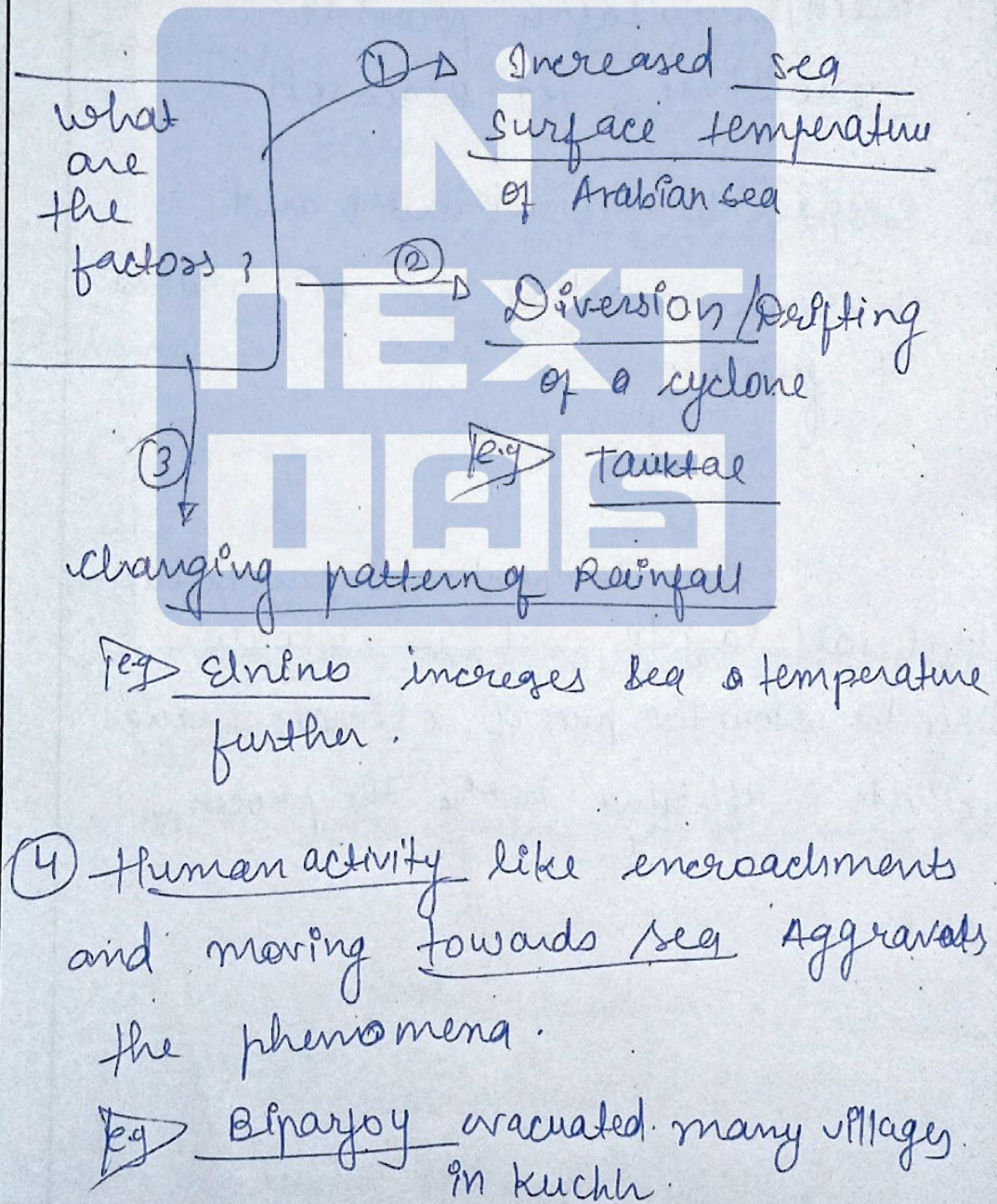
7.

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 is facing more threats of cyclone as seen during recent times
 eg Biparjoy (Bihar)



⑤ failed early warning system or capability → Nisarg & vayu

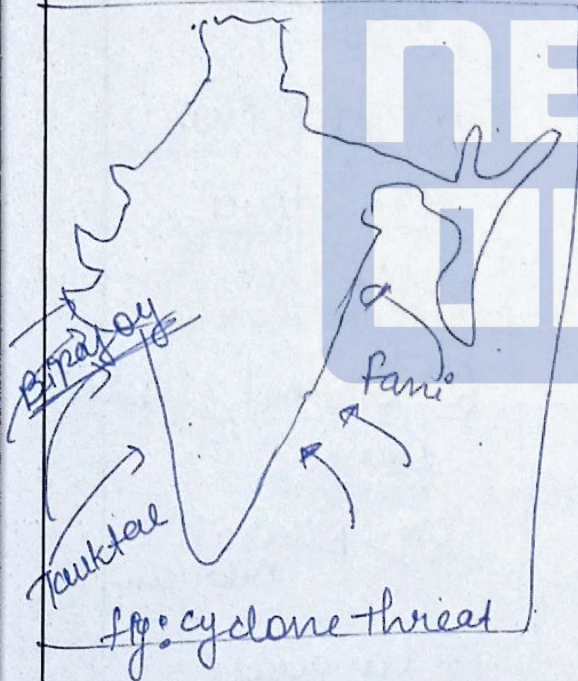
→ During Tauktal late intimidation

⑥ less western flowing rivers to neutralise the temperature

However cyclones are equally increasing
in Bay of Bengal

↳ ① Fani cyclone created huge
devastations

② frequent
devastation by
cyclones in
Odisha, Bengal
etc.

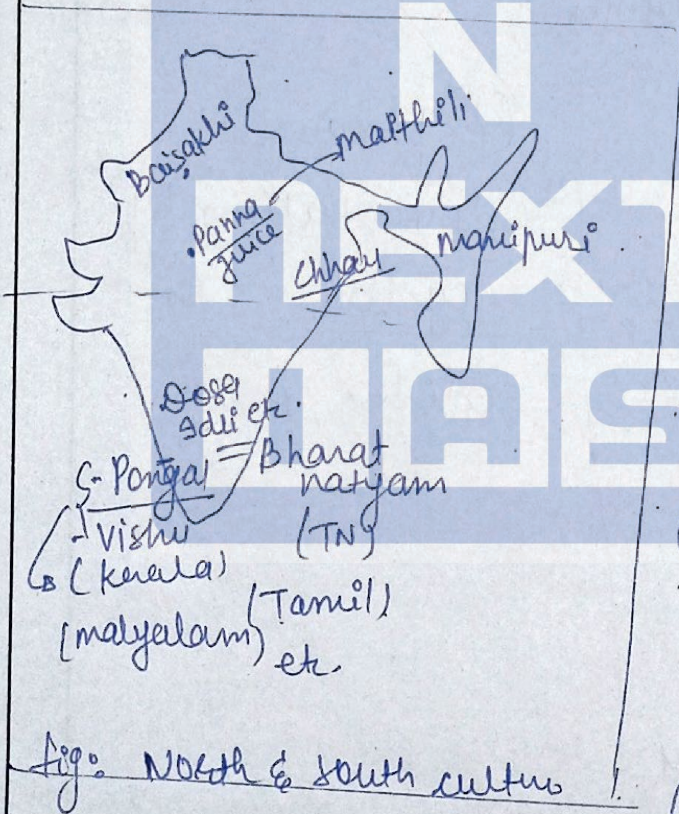


We need to take measures
like less pollution and less emission
in long term to reduce these impacts.

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 being a "melting pot" comprises different cultures within it

→ Northern & Southern cultures are viewed differently



South as Different

- ① Cuisines
like dosa, sidi etc.
- ② Distinct classical Dance
e.g. Bharat Natyam
- ③ Language
- Tamil, Malyalam etc. (Orandian language)

④ MUSIC - Carnatic (Hindustani in North)

However there are similarity which binds it as a part of nation

- (1) Use of English, Sanskrit etc are also prevalent.
- (2) Even North India - people love Dosa & South India - Rice, Tea etc are common.
- (3) Festivals like Makarsankranti with different name \rightarrow Vishu in Kerala.
- (4) Harvest festival like Pongal.
- (5) Classical dance, music etc though different in name but similar essence.
- (6) Classical language
 - North - Odia, Sanskrit
 - South - Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada

"Even if we are different in color, skin etc we are one Human race" - Kofi Annan

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।

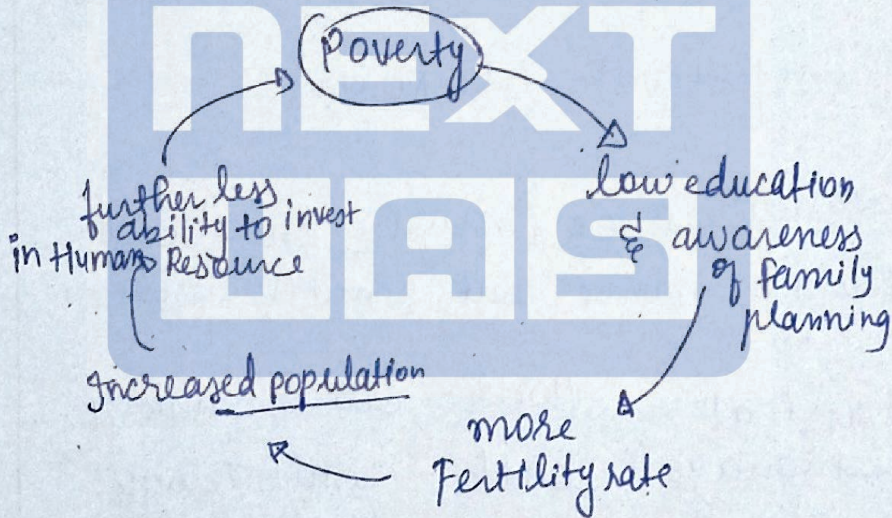
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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.

Multidimensional poverty index 2022
Shows that 22% of population in India is poor while we have surpassed China in population at the same time (142 crore)

The vicious cycle



Poverty restricts individual ability

- ① less access to important resources
- ② low investment on Education
- school drop out.

② other evils are fuelled
 ↳ child labour.

③ Health indicators & Human development indicators remain poor (HDI - 132 rank)
 ↳ 57% women Anaemic (NFHS-5)

Population Strain Resource

↳ Scarce resources ↳ 2% of GDP on subsidy

↳ Encroachments ↳ Delhi floods

↳ Environmental degradation ↳ plastic pollution.

However population growth is an opportunity

① More hands to work ↳ demonstrated by china

② Skilling them can make India manufacturing hub

③ Human resources → Talent export → Earn Remittance

↳ IT workers in USA

WB → \$111 bn Remittance in 2022

Thus to achieve the goal of \$5 trn Economy we need to fight poverty, inequality at the same time harness our demographic dividend.

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 a rich heritage in education by having Nalanda, Vikramshila, Taxila, Odantapuri etc which were hub of educational excellence and thus attracted many international students. \Rightarrow Fa Hien, Huan Tsang etc.

The recent push in cultural exchange - impact on society

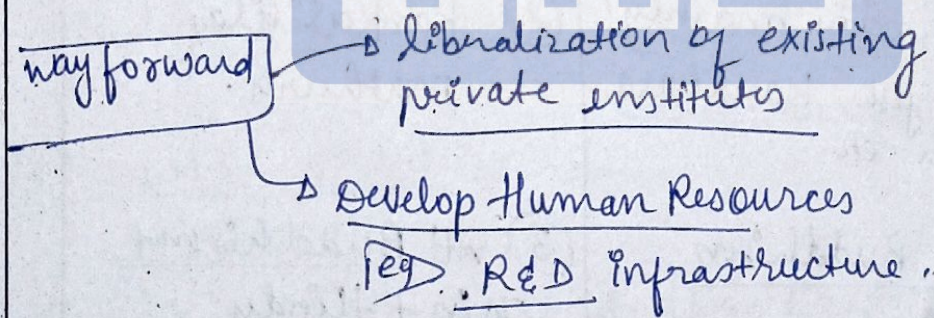
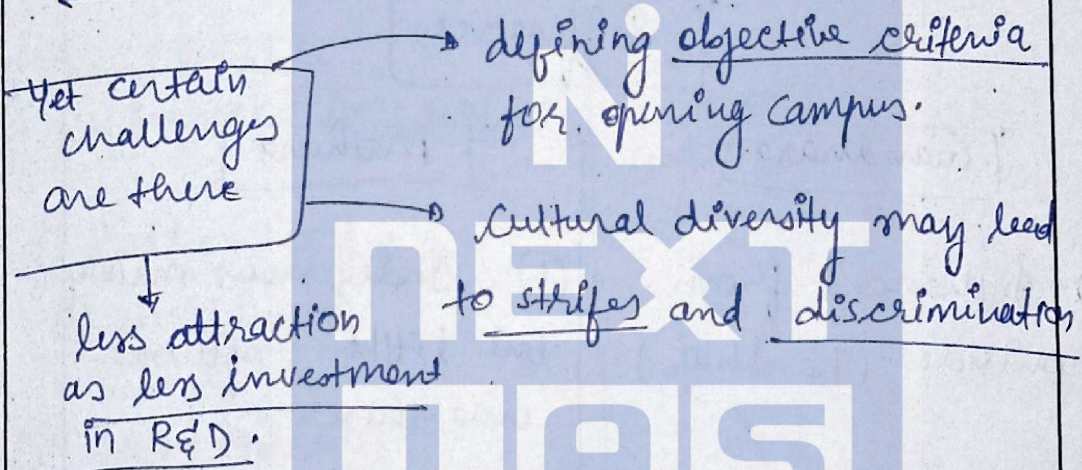
- ① \rightarrow UGC pushed for student exchange and opened higher education in India for international campus.
- ② Cultural Exchange with many international students and teachers will take place. \Rightarrow New languages
- ③ It will develop a cosmopolitan society and composite culture (Fund's Art 51(A))

④ Develop further capability to integrate Indian society with world

↳ sharing rich culture through ^{showing} teaching Indian way of life.

⑤ Soft power ↳ Yoga in educational institutions.

⑥ Making our educational institutes a microcosm of composite culture.



Internationalization of education will certainly lead to cultural exchange & further boost globalization.

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

These schools are mainly related with Buddhism in which cultural influences of indigenous as well as outsiders influenced & shaped the art.

Differences

Gandhara

- ① Influenced from outside (Kandhar)
- ② N-W India mainly
↳ Punjab, Kandhara, Sindh etc.
- ③ Only Buddhism
- ④ Grey sandstone + mud stucco + Bluish stone
- ⑤ Patronage from Kushana

Mathura

- ① Indigenous mainly but little influence was there
- ② Kankalitila, Mathura.
- ③ All Buddhism + Jain + Hindu
- ④ Red spotted sandstone.
- ⑤ Kushana

many Hellenistic features

- wavy hair
- half closed eyes & meditative state
- Earlobe-elongation.
- halo

Features

- masculine body
- transparent drapery
- meditative state, also standing position.

Considerable influenced Amravati

- ① Patronized by Satvahana
- ② ~~From~~ mainly indigenous school

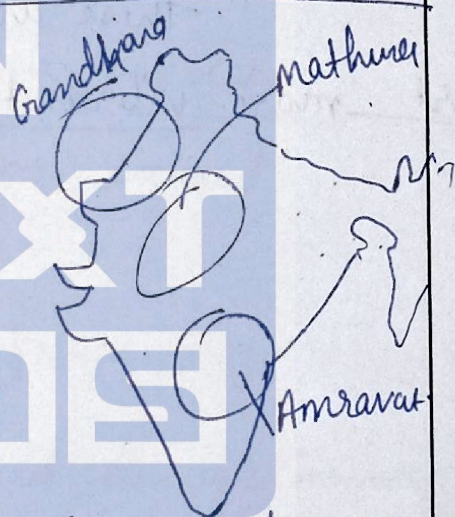


Fig - All styles of Art

- ③ white marble was used
- ④ Regions of present Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, etc.

Influence

↳ Buddhism → Buddha's statues were made in same style.

- ↳ Protrusion, at head.
- ↳ well proportionate body with well managed drapery.
- ↳ Meditative state of Buddha
 - ↳ half enclosed eyes

However it was largely indigenous as highlighted above.

Art more vibrant. These arts made Indian

N
NEXT
DAS

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 was firstly came in 18th century Europe (England) due to many factors like high investment abundant available, Renaissance etc.

Transformed the Economic landscape

- ① many new inventions occurred
 ↳ spinning mule
 & spinning Jenny (1764)
- ② factory sys was evolved through invention of waterframe.
- ③ connectivity was taken care of
 ↳ metal Roads, Railway, waterway
 & navigation.
- ④ communication advancements
 ↳ Telephone - Graham Bell.
- ⑤ New industries ↳ Cottons weaving factory

⑥ Integration of economy with the world.

- Key →
- Quinine, cocoa etc from S. America
 - labour, ivory from Africa
 - Raw material like cotton, indigo etc from India

Social impacts

- ① Industrialization → source of livelihood to people.
- ② changed the prevalent mode of production
Key → Feudalism to capitalism.
- ③ Urbanization → unplanned cities
↓
Repository of misery
- ④ Huge migration → Unhygienic residence & slums
- ⑤ Human indicators suffered
 - ↓ low education
 - ↓ Health
|
disease outbreaks
 - ↓ child labour

- ⑥ women → less menstrual hygiene
 → Domestic violence
 ↓
No privacy & security risks in slums

Cultural Impact

- ① Breaking the jointness → Nuclear family
- ② Traditional ties and kinship relations got weakened.
- ③ less focus on cultural sphere → church attendance

this also impacted the colonized countries

- ↳ partial modernization → social movements
- ↳ Poverty & exploitation of people
 → impoverished farmers.
- ↳ labour trade etc.

→ Thus England's Industrial Revolution had wide impact which later seen as Industrialization race → Today Now AR 4.0 is about to come.

13. उन्नीसवीं सदी में पिछड़े पारंपरिक तत्वों और औपनिवेशिक संस्कृति के आधिपत्य के खिलाफ सामाजिक सुधार और वैचारिक संघर्ष ने एक विशिष्ट सांस्कृतिक पहचान और राष्ट्रीय चेतना के उदभव को कैसे प्रभावित किया?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How did the social reform and ideological struggle against the backward traditional elements and hegemony of colonial culture in the nineteenth century influence the emergence of a distinct cultural identity and national consciousness?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks.

Due to partial modernization undertaken by Britishers there was a wave of consciousness and movements in 19th century.

struggle against backward traditional element

① Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833)

↳ crusader against Sati → passage of Sati Abolition Act 1829

↳ consciousness through Press
↳ Misat-ul-Akbar
↳ Sambad Kumudini

↳ Established Brahma Samaj
↳ monotheism
↳ Against child marriage.

② Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

↳ Efforts led to passage of Widow Remarriage Act 1856

- Associated with ~ 35 women schools.
 - Used to spend own money for girl education.
 - He married his son to a widow.
 - works like "Balya Bibah" against child marriage.
 - All caste allowed in Sanskrit college where he taught western thoughts also in Sanskrit.
- ③ Henry Vivian Derozio → promoted nationalism in youth.
- ④ Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule
↳ Against caste consciousness
↳ Satyashodhak Samaj (1875)
- ⑤ SNDP Yogam & Arisippuram movement
by Srinarayana Guru and Periyar.

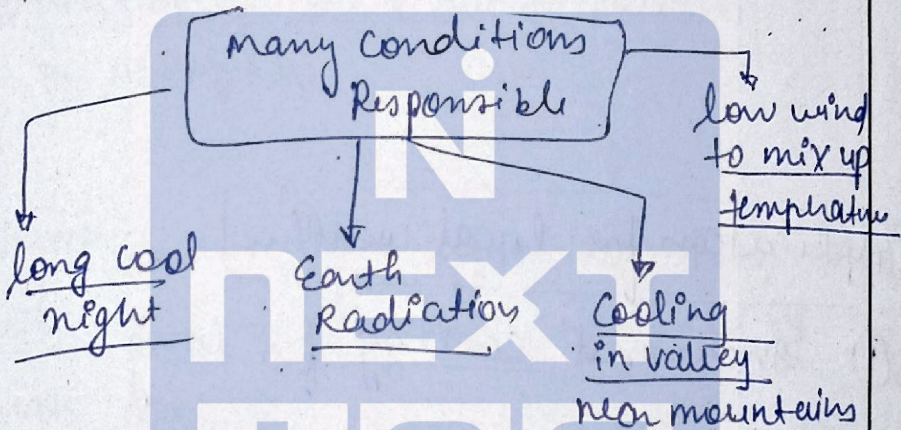
Struggle Against colonial culture

- ① Telak through Maharatta (English) and Kesari (Marathi) spread consciousness.
- ② Gopal Gokhale → Sevak society and work like 'Sudharak'

- ③ Use of shivaji festival & Ganapati to promote Nationalism by TPLAK
- ④ Akali Dal movement (or SGPC)
↳ Against colonial teachings
- ⑤ Many works of nationalist tried to shed off the colonial mentality
↳ "Poverty & Unbritish Rule of India" by Dadabhai Naorozi talked about wealth Drain theory.
- ⑥ 1857 Revolt was a created huge impact. Hence 19th century saw initial confrontations which later got transformed into more organised movements like swadeshi, Non Cooperation etc in 20th century.

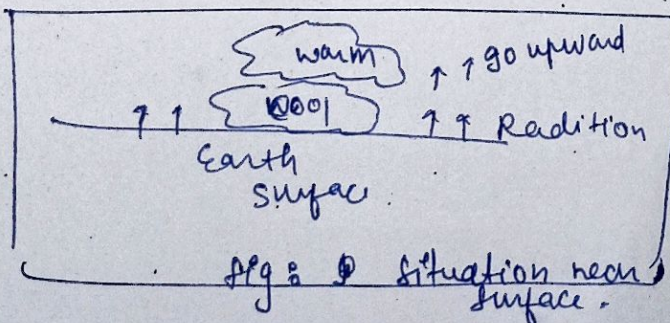
तापमान व्युत्क्रमण वायुमंडलीय दशाओं को कैसे प्रभावित करता है और स्थानीय मौसम प्रतिरूप और वायु प्रदूषण स्तरों के लिए इसके क्या निहितार्थ हैं?
 How does temperature inversion affect atmospheric conditions and what are its implications for local weather patterns and air pollution levels?
 (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक
 (Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Temperature while increasing altitude decreases but if it starts increasing with increased altitude it's called temperature inversion.



How affect atmospheric conditions?

- ① layering of winds and increased temperature when go upward.
- ② Distinct temperature near Earth surfaces



③ This causes disturbed cycle among living things \Rightarrow less adaptable biorganism.

④ Impacts the rainfall pattern as condensation gets affected.

⑤ Affect atmospheric circulation
 \Rightarrow Air mass flowing.

Implication for local weather

- ① Increased cooling for long
- ② Can bring western disturbances
 \hookrightarrow Increased night temperature
 \hookrightarrow good for Rabi crops
- ③ Inhibit natural process like precipitation
 thus hydrological cycle.

Implication for pollution

① Increased pollution level

↓

As stable wind doesn't disperse
the pollutants.

② can cause health effects ~~by~~ breathing
problems.

③ formation of smog due to particles
in atmosphere.

Temperature inversion affects the atmospheric
scenario and it is further worsened by
climate change.

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

Government of India launched PM MISHTI for mangrove conservation as part of Budget 2023.

Mangroves are the floral species found in intertidal zones.

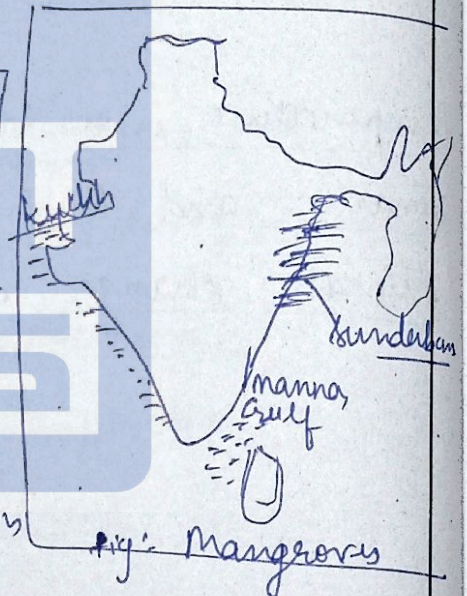
Factors responsible for mangrove vegetation

① Huge coast line - 7517 km
↓
providing intertidal zones

② Community participation
eg) Sundarbans

③ Environment factor → suitable growing climate for mangroves.

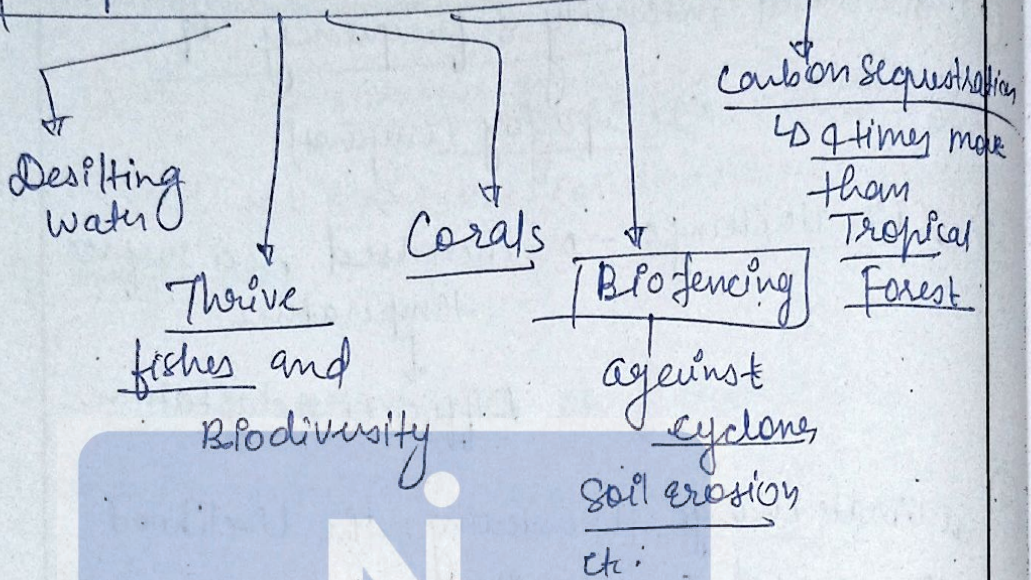
④ Government efforts
eg) MISHTI scheme



climate change posing threat

- ① increased intensity & frequency of cyclones. \Rightarrow Biparjoy (Gujarat)
- ② Climate change \rightarrow increased sea surface temperature
 \downarrow
Difficult Adaptation.
- ③ climate change threatening the livelihood of coastal community
 \hookrightarrow thus they used mangrove Timbers
 \hookrightarrow encroachments
 \hookrightarrow Aquaculture & fishing.
- ④ increased siltation clogs the pores of mangrove roots \rightarrow difficult breathing.
- ⑤ loss of species
 eg. In last 30 years we have lost 30% of mangrove vegetation.
- ⑥ Sea level Rise affect mangrove vegetation.
 \hookrightarrow 2.7 cm in last decade.

However we need to understand its importance



way forward

- ① Need to push for community participation
 - ↳ saplings take 2-3 year to grow → till then community need to take care
- ② Separate care & allocation could be given
 - ↳ PM MISHTI has no budget of its own
 - ↳ drives funds from MGNREGA
- ③ Convergence with MGNREGA → growing mangroves.

mangroves are important for coastal community and important for making nature a partner.

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?

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?

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

(Answer in 250 words) 15 Marks

Sugar industry has grown faster and India has become the largest producer and consumer of sugar (394 MMT).

Geographical factors

① Availability of water as its water intensive

↳ UP, Bihar - Indo-gangetic plains

② Groundwater table + irrigation facility

↳ Punjab canal system

③ Near growing area → Rangurajan Committee

↓
15 km radial distance for sugar industry.

④ Region like tropical region have more sucrose content

↳ Industries moving towards South India

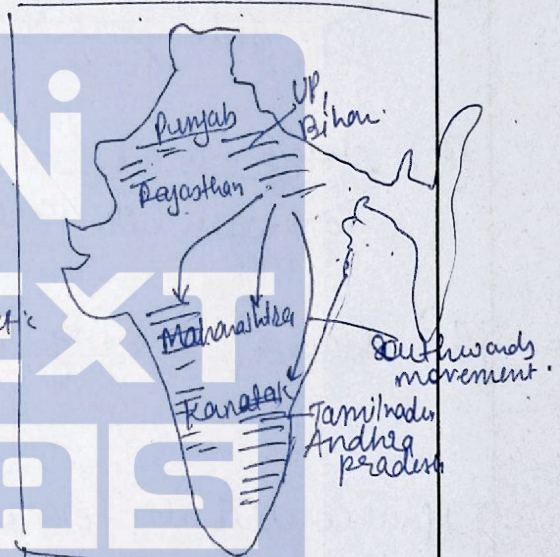


Fig: Sugar Industry

Economic factors

- ① Near market \Rightarrow thus more profit can be ensured.
- ② Where favourable policy and incentives available \Rightarrow allowing diversion for Biofuel.
- ③ Cheap labour is a great factor \Rightarrow Indo-gangetic plains.
- ④ charges are less \Rightarrow water bill, electricity bill
- ⑤ Ease of doing business \Rightarrow land acquisition.

How contribute to growth of industry?

- ① Other industry develop \Rightarrow Automobile industry \Rightarrow Biofuel
- ② Ancillary industries develop
- ③ Increased Exports + meeting domestic Demands (largest consumer of sugar)

However there are challenges

① the radial distance of 15km creates monopoly of one industry

↳ farmer exploitation

↳ labourer exploitation

② water wastage ⇒ huge water usage

↳ exporting virtual water

Thus we need to keep a check on spread of such industry. Also boosting them helps expanding the industry and thus economy.

NEXT IAS

Candidates
write on this

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 is method of farming in arid and semi arid areas with specific key strategies -

Key strategies used

- (1) Mulching - keeping the soil covered
365 days

↓
Prevents soil erosion + keeps the moisture content in the soil

- (2) NO Till / zero Till

↳ Not disturbing the soil ⇒ using the Micro bioorganisms to enhance productivity.

- (3) Using natural manures

↳ cow dung (ZBNF)

↳ low use of chemical fertilizer

- (4) holistic development of canal and irrigation system

④ Sprinkler or Drip irrigation

↳ Reduces runoff and increased water use efficiency (saves 70% water)

⑤ Climate smart Agriculture

↳ Cultivating suitable crops like millets (seriAnna)

⑥ Soil amendments ↳ biochar

Need for dryland farming

① Water scarcity ↳ Punjab Vidhan Sabha Committee said that there will be no groundwater available by 2050 if extraction at this rate continues.

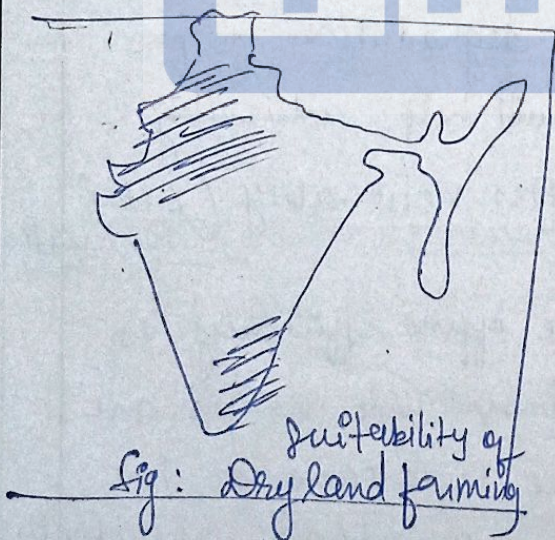
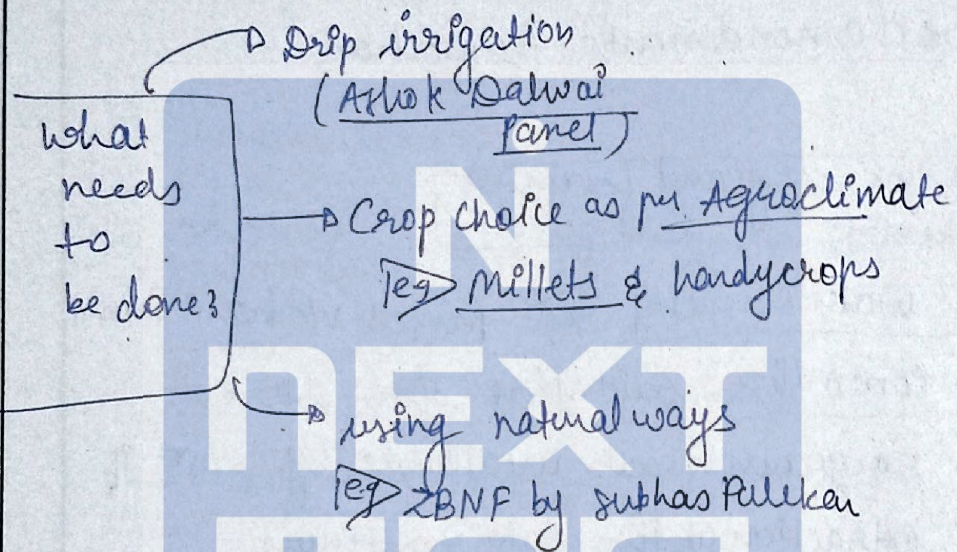
② Increased land degradation as per UNCCD. → will help achieving land degradation neutrality (SDG Declaration)

③ Increased water use efficiency as water intensive and unsuitable crops are cultivated. ↳ Rice, sugarcane etc in Punjab & Rajasthan respectively

NEXT IAS

④ Decreased groundwater table
 ↳ @ CGWB → 61% dip in groundwater between 2007-17.

⑤ Increased use of chemical fertilizer
 ↳ Eutrophication & pollution



we need to shift from green Revolution to evergreen revolution for sustainable Agriculture.

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.

Women's movement started from as early as 18th century for various causes like Environment protection, shedding traditional mindset etc.

Traditional methods used in women movement

• Making groups, Associations

↳ All India Women Council

- stree mandal by Ramabai Saraswati

• Methods like protests & picketing

↓
Earlier women movements were mainly led by educated men

↳ Raja Ram Mohan Roy (sati)

Jshwarachandra vidhyasagen (education)

Now Diverse approaches

① Ecofeminism → Environment protection attached with women's Right

↳ Chipko movement

② Digital media utilization
↳ "New Social movement"

eg) #MeToo movement → Global awakening

③ Promoting Economic empowerment

eg) SEWA - cooperative movement
by Ela Bhatt.

④ Violent protests and raising voice

eg) Pingara Tod movement to ease
restrictions in women-Hostels.

Contributions

① women's Right to work and participation
in Economy

eg) SEWA provided livelihood sources.

② Raised the muted voice ⇒ Gender parity
eg) Pingara Tod movement.

③ Widespread Acknowledgement and
support against harassment

eg) Use of social media ⇒ #MeToo.

↳ Gave voice to those victims who
had accepted their fate against high
powered criminals.

(4) Environment protection - protecting trees of Tehri in chipko

(5) Tribals and other downtrodden's right

▶ Narmada Bachao Movement by Medha Patkar against Sardar sarovar dam.

(6) Leadership qualities of women

Challenges

- (1) Dominant role played by upper class or middle class women (urban based)
- (2) Often not heard or dismissed their demands
- (3) No action taken or low #MeToo

However despite many challenges the movements have women's ability by making them equally aware and demanding of their rights \Rightarrow will help in achieving SDG 5 (Gender equality)

NEXT IAS

Candidates write on this

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.

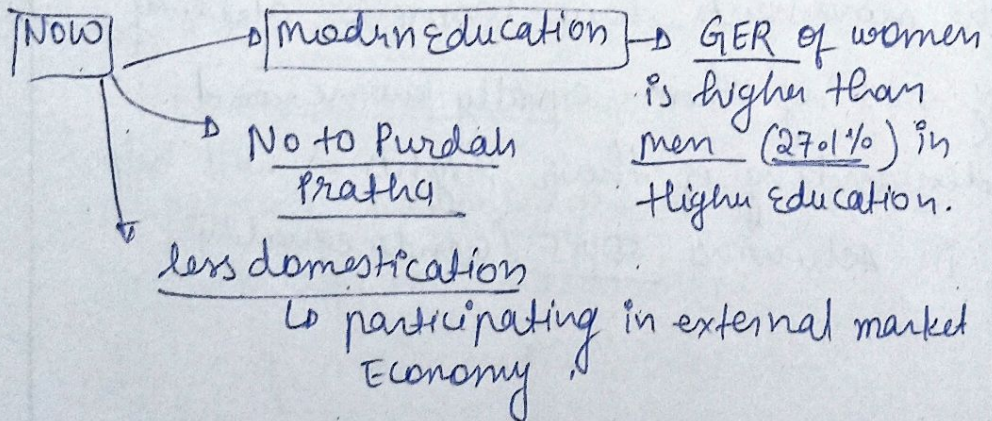
Modernization started by Britishers through western english education, has today got new shape through globalization and digitization

force of modernization catalyzing eradication of social evils

① Women subjugation

Earlier → forces by Rajaram Mohan Ray, Ashwarchandra vidhyasagar etc.

→ Sati Abolition Act 1829



② caste discrimination → earlier by Ambedkar, Gandhiji, Phule etc.
 → modernization now has provided new system. Ex → All India Anti-Untouchability League.

Digitalization

Urbanization

- Gig Economy participation.

- jobs without caste consciousness

Ex common travel in metro

Ex former President was from Dalit community

→ modernization has provided social mobility.

③ Tribal upliftment → Eklaya model school
 - social media Reservation (13th in Panchayat)
Art 243D

Ex warli Tribe sell their Art online.

- gaining wide recognition.

④ modernization → Reduced Foeticides
 ↓ notion of purity & pollution
beliefs works like has reduced
witchcraft
black magic,
Bali (Sacrifice) etc have eradicated.

⑤ secularisation has happened.
Ex secularism in constitution.

NEXT IAS

Modernization threatening values & ethos

- ① Reducing collective orientation → more individualization (Nuclearization of family)
- ② Religious Revivalism/Fundamentalism
eg → Propaganda using social media.
- ③ Blind imitation of westernization
eg → More status attaching to English than vernacular education.
- ④ Consumerism and materialistic culture against our spiritual culture
eg → Prestige attached with car.
- ⑤

Despite some challenges
modernization has brought rationality
and thus further promoting "NEW INDIA"

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 means attaching more affection to the region and wanting or favouring its interest even at the cost of other region.

Relationship between Regional Disparity & Regionalism

① less development fuels regionalism

↳ Jharkhand separated (2000)

② Neglect from Administration compared to other region

↳ Northeastern Demands → Greater Nagalim for naga people.

③ Regional Disparity based on distinct identity

3.1 = Language → Bodoland demand

3.2 = Ethnicity → Kuki v/s Meitei (Manipur)

3.3 = Religion → Khalistam movement.

④ Regional disparity based on resource allocation fuels Regionalism

eg → Chhattisgarh separation from M.P
↓
now performing well

⑤ Regional disparity in terms of Administrative development causes dissent

eg → Telangana separation (2014)

↳ due to less developmental efforts and all administrative efforts towards Eastern Andhra Pradesh.

Regionalism antagonistic to nationalism

① Only focus on Regional development rather than nation as a whole.

② Fuels Regional aspirations and causes tensions → hinders national growth.

③ Regionalism causes separation of people based on different identities

eg → In one state like manipur different identities — Naga, Kuki, Meity
— this clashes

④ many violent fuelled by regionalism

↳ In Mumbai and Gujarat → Attack on migrants of UP-Bihar

⑤ fuels son of soil sentiments

↳ Haryana giving 75% reservation to local people.

However Both are not antagonistic

① regionalism caters to the demands of local people

↳ enhanced democratic participation

② Attracts the political attention and thus serves to the cause of people.

③ Serves to the development of region

↳ Telangana after separation is growing more.

not bad Regionalism in itself is but when it takes extreme

forms it harms the Indian ethos and

nationality. "We are Indians firstly and lastly" - B.R. Ambedkar.