

# NEXT IAS

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(To be filled by candidate)

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Roll No. : 0802613 (CSE 2023)

Registration Number : RTTP 220487 Date of Examination : 12/08/23

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

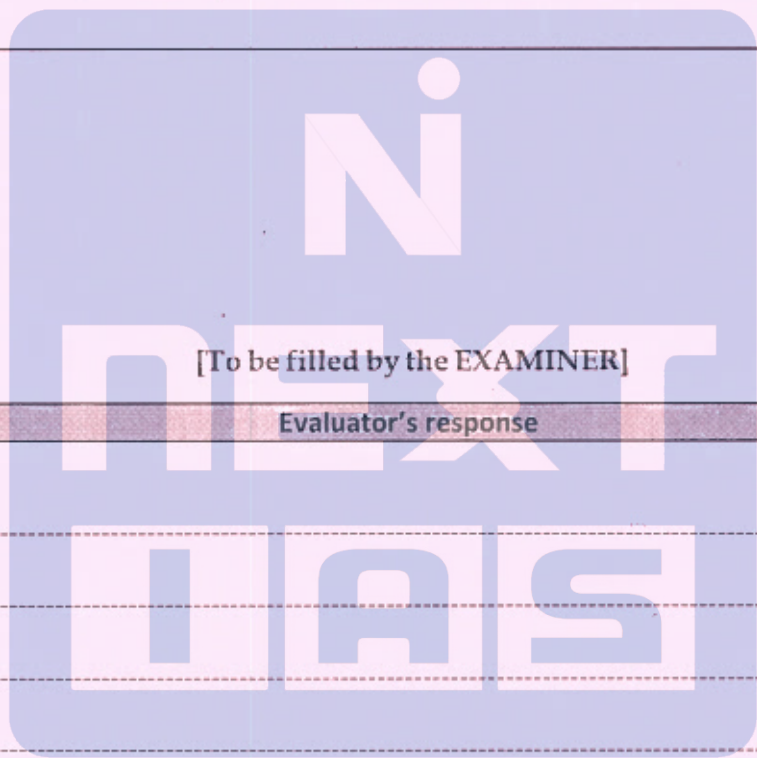
Invigilator's Sign. : .....

[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			
<b>Grand Total</b>				

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.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

### DO'S

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.

Ancient trade routes were vital arteries of SOCIO-economic CONTACT, exchange and relations.

ex: INDIA linked to SILK route under KUSHANA

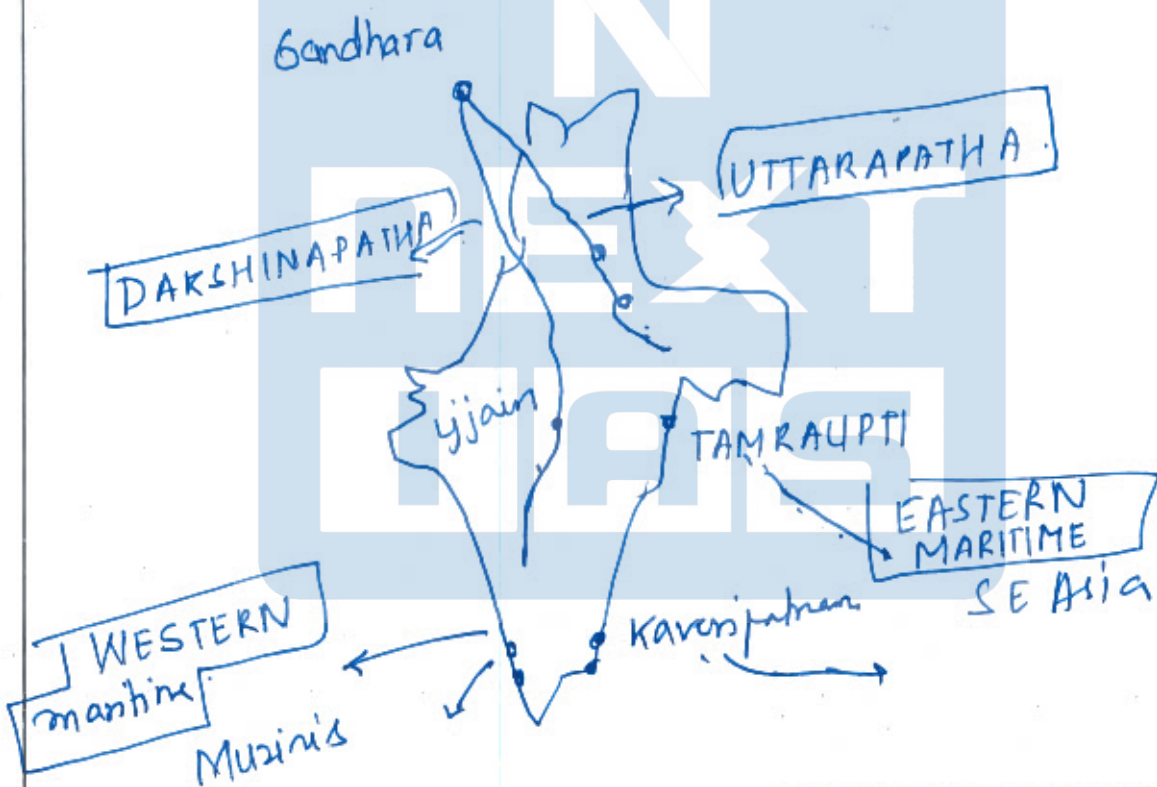


Fig: 4 MAJOR routes.

ROLE in EXCHANGE OF CULTURE.

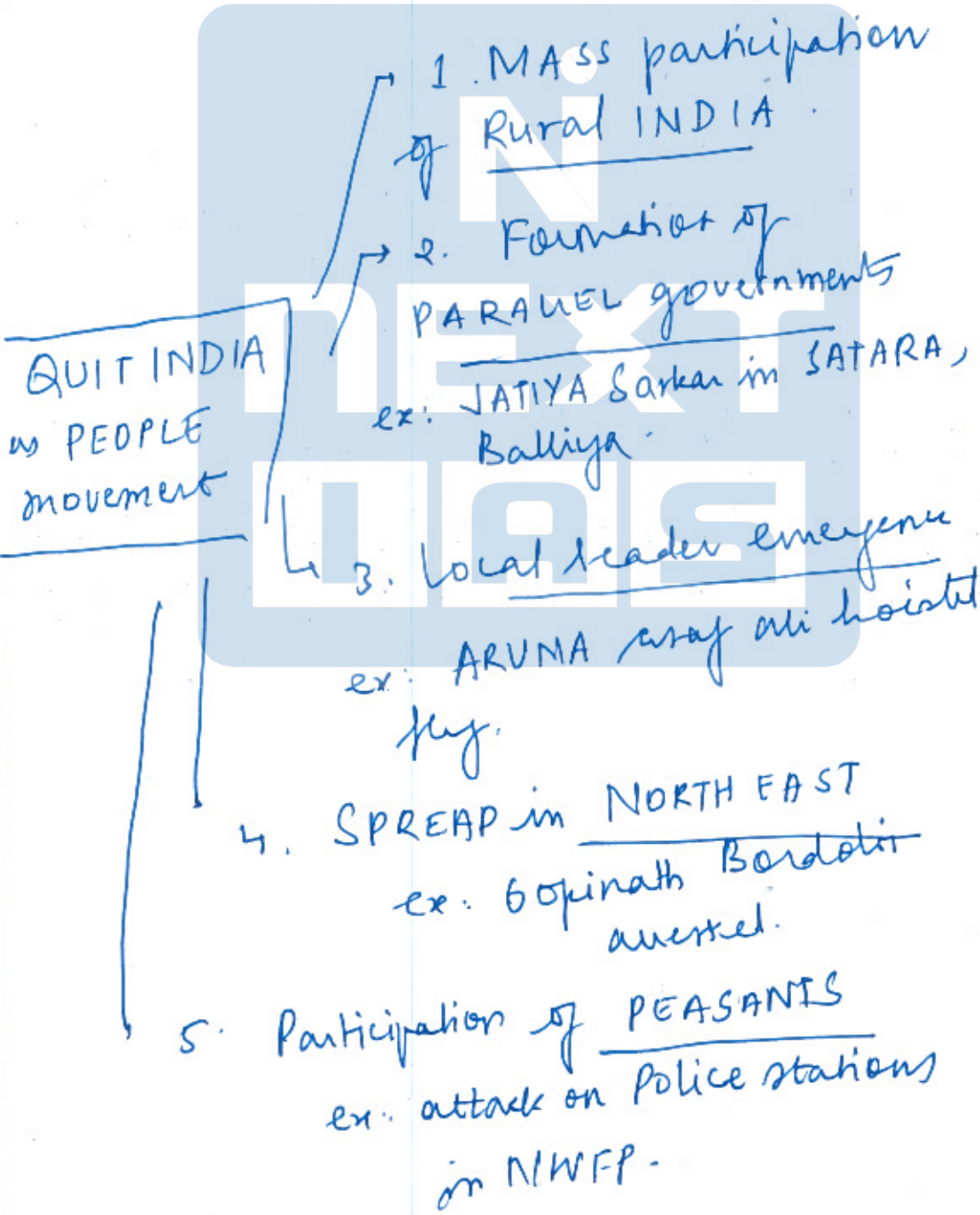
- 1) Coins from INDIA found in Egypt showing linkage.

- 2) SOUTHEAST ASIA'S INDIAN diaspora.  
ex: BALI jaha in Odisha
- 3) created Temples  
ex: Angkor VAT in Cambodia
- 4) SPREAD of Buddhism  
ex: MANGOLIA & china via  
silk route
- 5) Formed empires <sup>SRI</sup>  
ex: VIJAYA dynasty  
with NAVY and maritime  
route
- 6) Chola used INDIAN ocean as 16 Chola  
lake 22  
ex: SRI Lanka ruled by  
Cholas
- 7) SPREAD of epics  
ex: THAILAND'S king as RAMA  
XIV

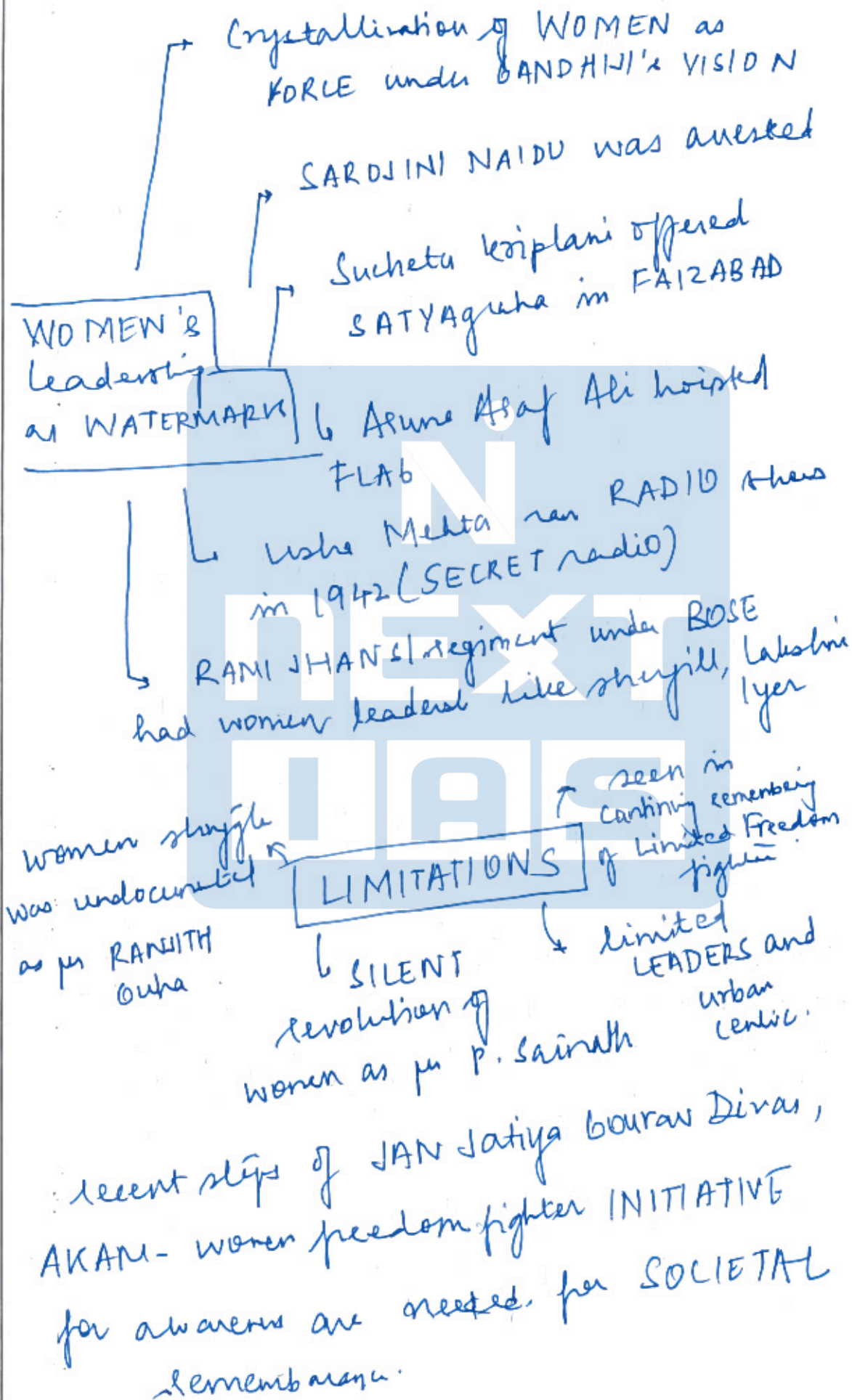
however trade routes were also reasons for  
FUTURE CONQUESTS, rise in INCURSIONS  
and changing the path of INDIAN  
history through long term exchanges in  
CULTURE ex: Delhi Sultanate establishment  
& start of MEDIEVAL India.

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 was launched in AUGUST 1942 by GANDHIJI calling for "Do or Die"







3. 'स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात् के भारत की पहचान विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इसकी उल्लेखनीय प्रगति रही है'। इस काल में हुए वैज्ञानिक विकास ने भारत को किस हद तक आधुनिकता के पथ पर अग्रसर किया?

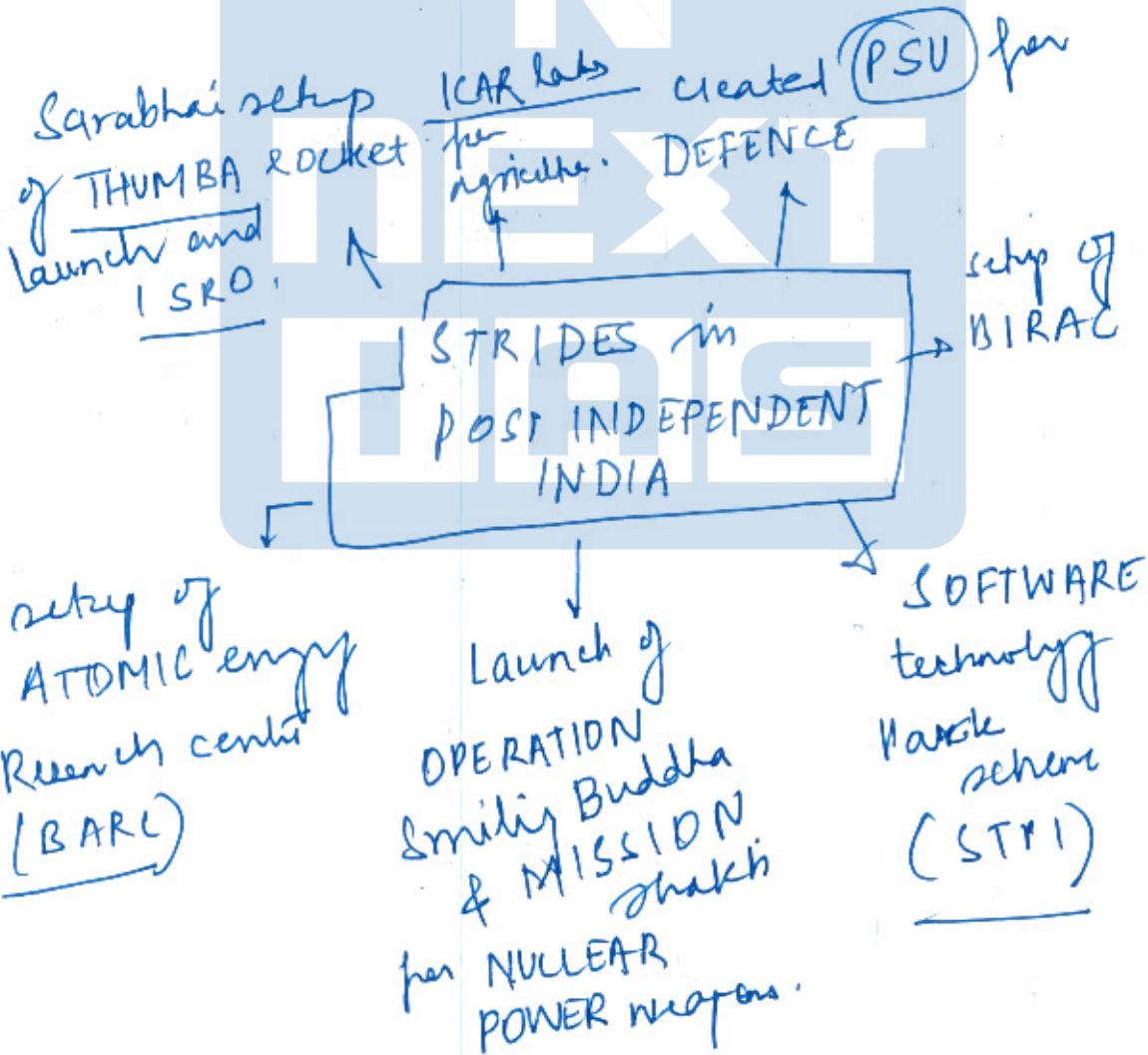
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

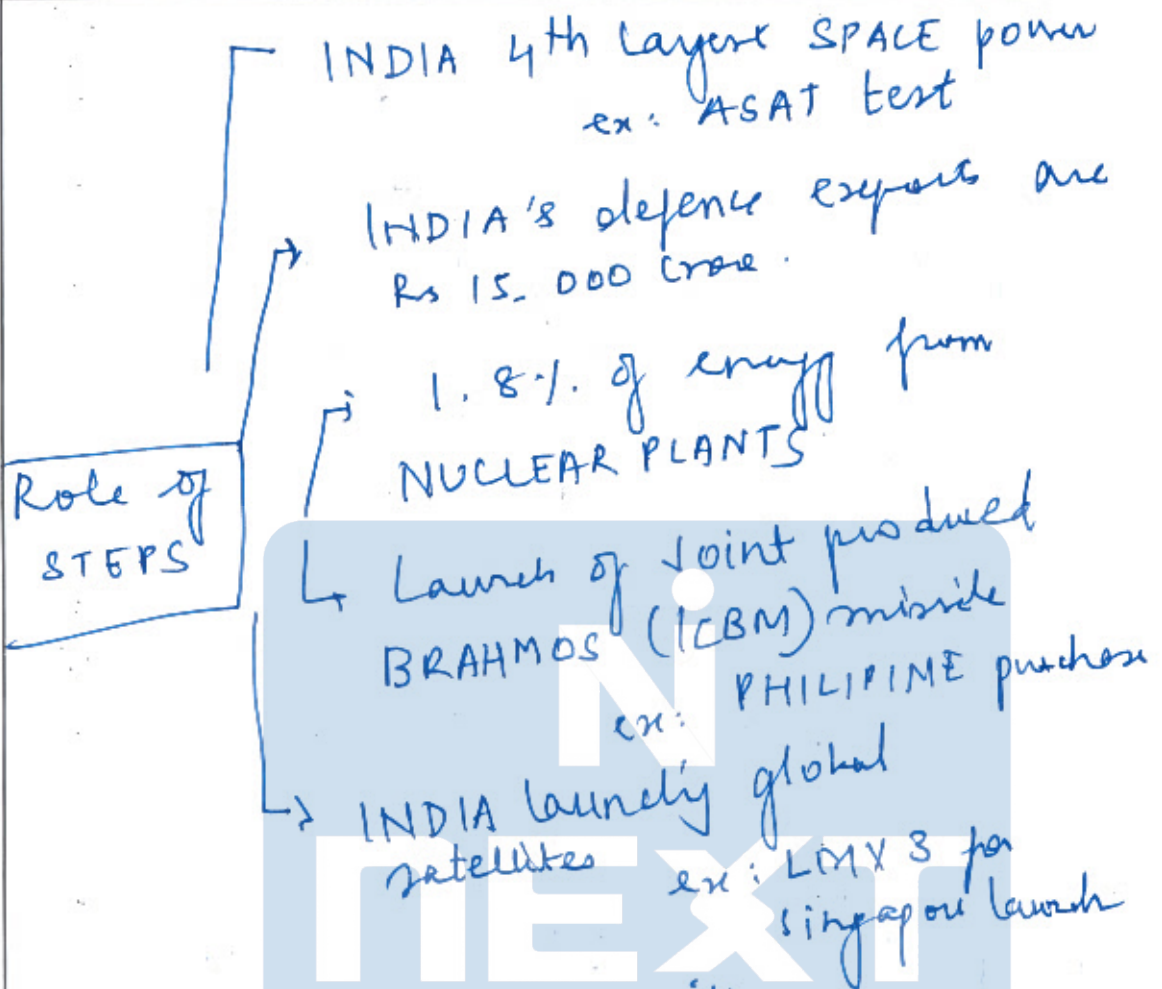
'The hallmark of post-Independent India has been its remarkable strides in science and technology'. To what extent did scientific development during this period put India on the path of modernity?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

INDIA's recent Chandrayaan III shows strides in SCIENCE & Technology, and its INNOVATIVE spirit.

ex: 24th rank in Global INNOVATION index





Enhance Women in STEM

STARTUP india

However Steps needed

IPR regime strengthening

R & D from 0.5% to 1.5%

ATAT innovation mission

for larger & ATMANIRBHAR Bharat, scale & pace must be REVOLUTIONIZED

ex: "AI for ALL strategy"

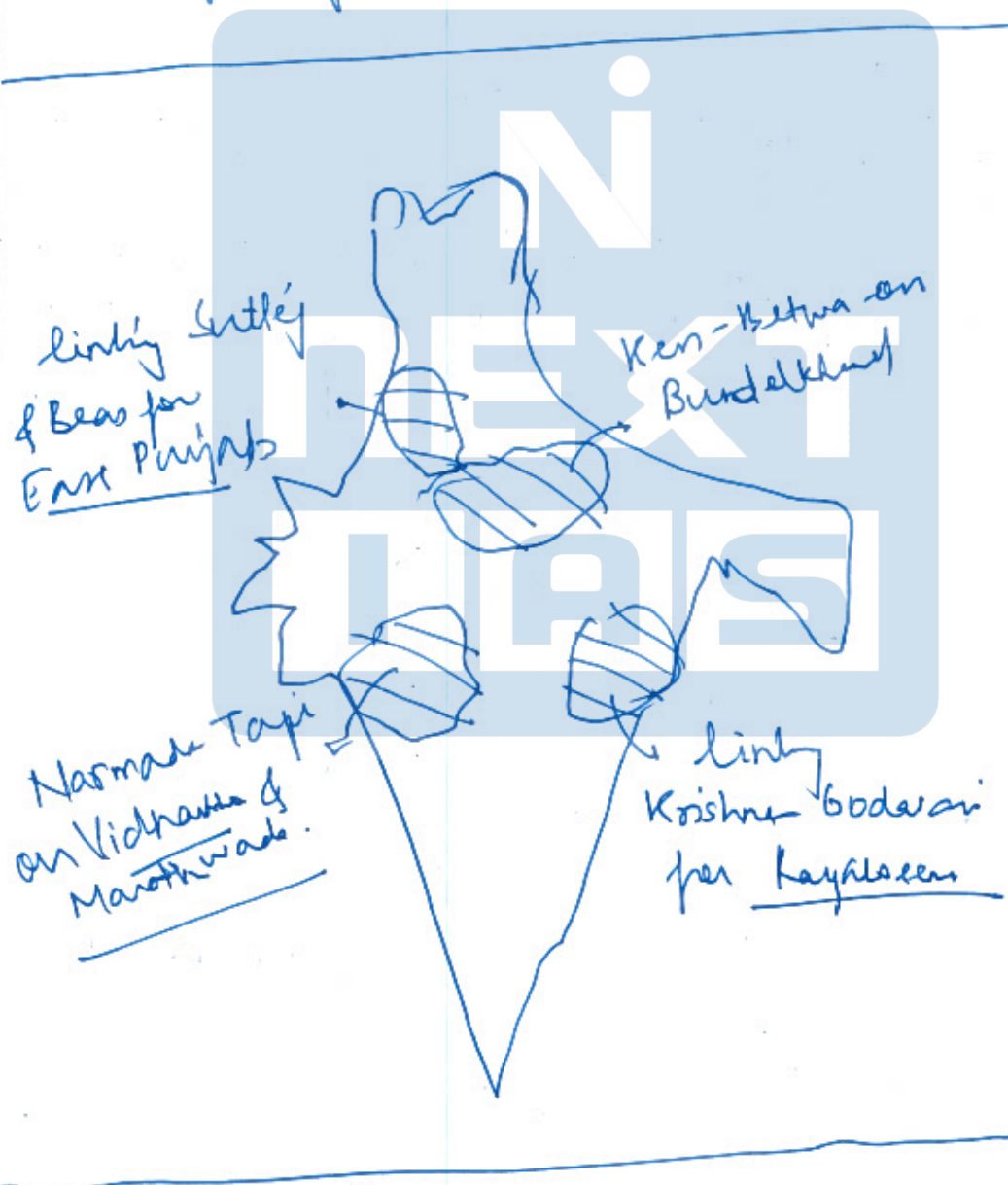
4. अन्य क्षेत्रों में जल संकट की समस्या को हल करने के लिए नदियों को आपस में जोड़ने की व्यवहार्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

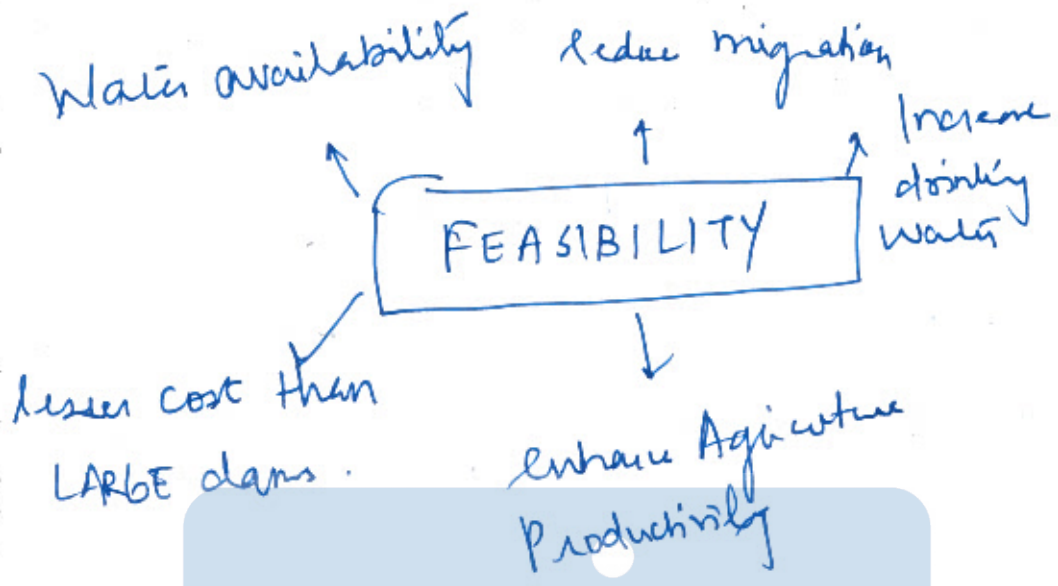
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

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

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Ken - Betwa interlinking has shown  
 POTENTIAL of river water interlinking  
 in transfer of water.





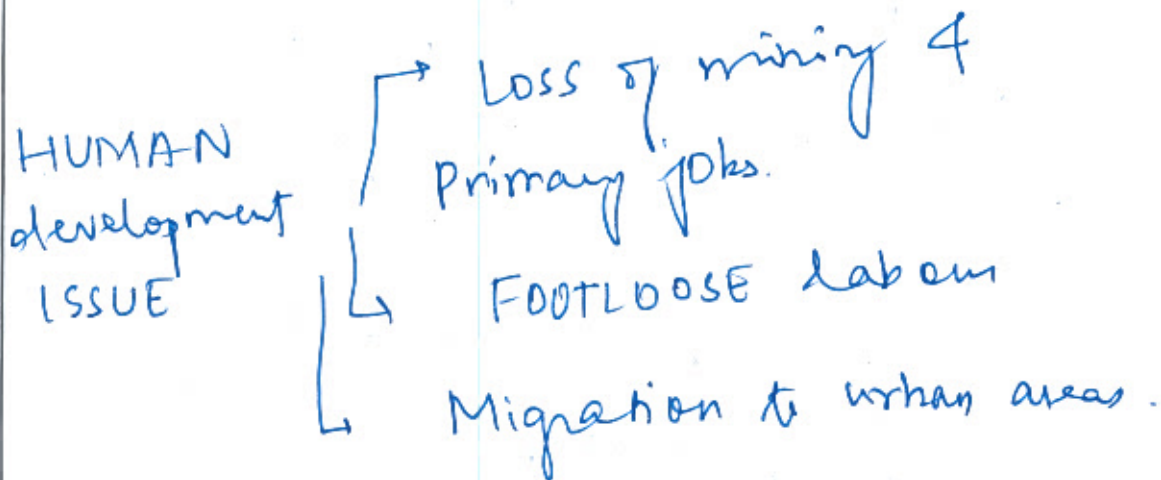
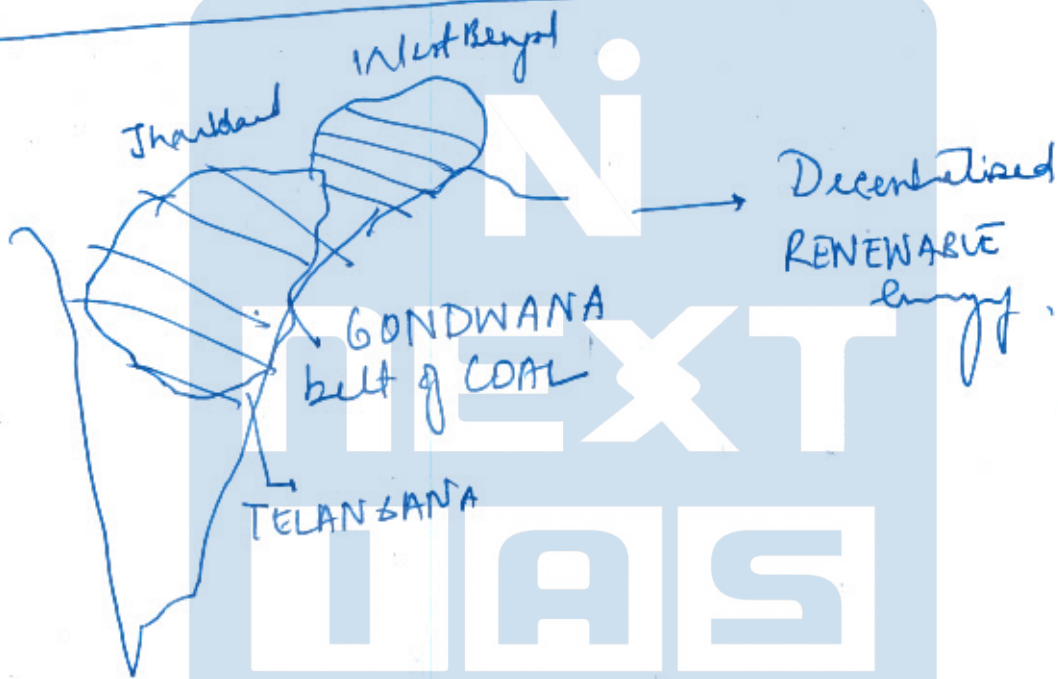
ISSUES

1. ENVIRONMENT impact
2. impact on Flora & Fauna  
ex: Gharials in Ken-Betwa
3. Large scale human displacement
4. Depopulation
5. ISSUES in forest losses
6. Man animal conflict

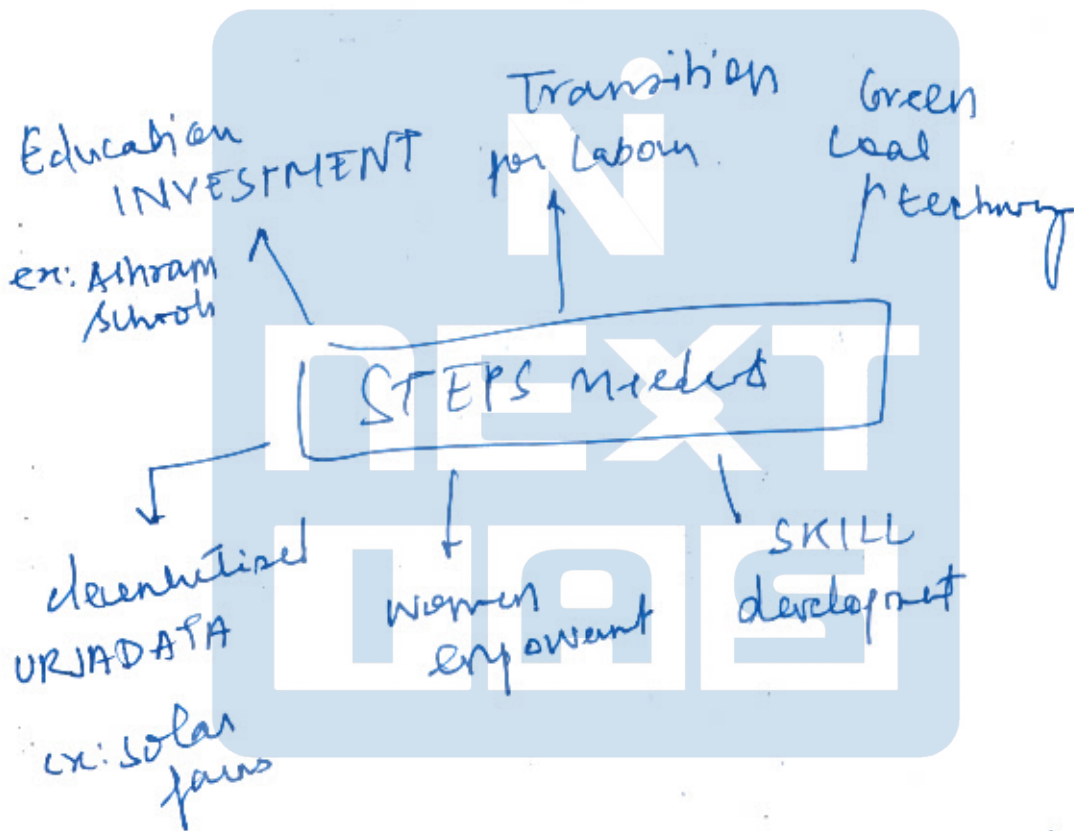
hence there is need for FEASIBILITY study before INTERlinking

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

there is a demand for PHASE out of COAL as rise in GHG emissions and INDIA'S PANCHAMRIT goals



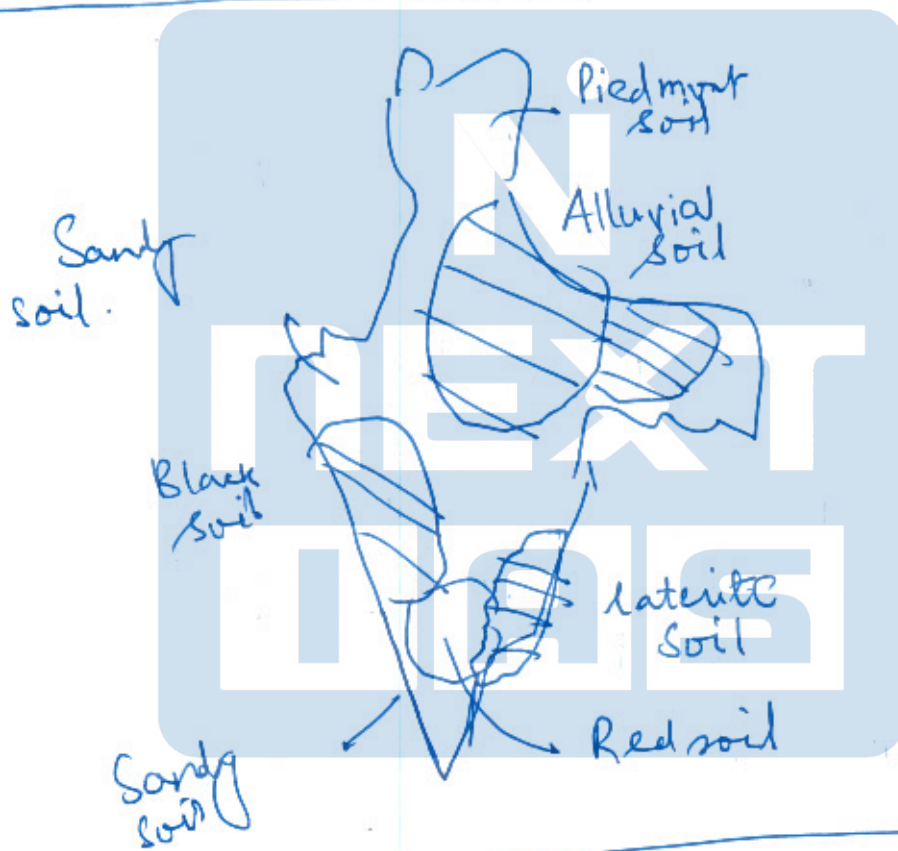
- ④ loss of skills of COAL mining
- ⑤ impact POVERTY & low per capita income



Recent migrant survey of Jharkhand  
 Coal auctions, GREENING Coal plan of  
 NITI Aayog are way forward.

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 is part of topography of an area  
 INDICATES LITHOSPHERE zone in geographic  
 zonation.



zonation of SOILS

TEMPERATURE

High temperature leads to  
 good NUTRIENT rate of extraction



red soils in HIGH insolation area

Black soil owing to ground temperature [BASALT-decan trap]

TEMPERATURE

leaching in Tropical soils.

coastal soils due to SAND & saline intrusion

RAIN

Rain leads to SHEET erosion on MOUNTAIN

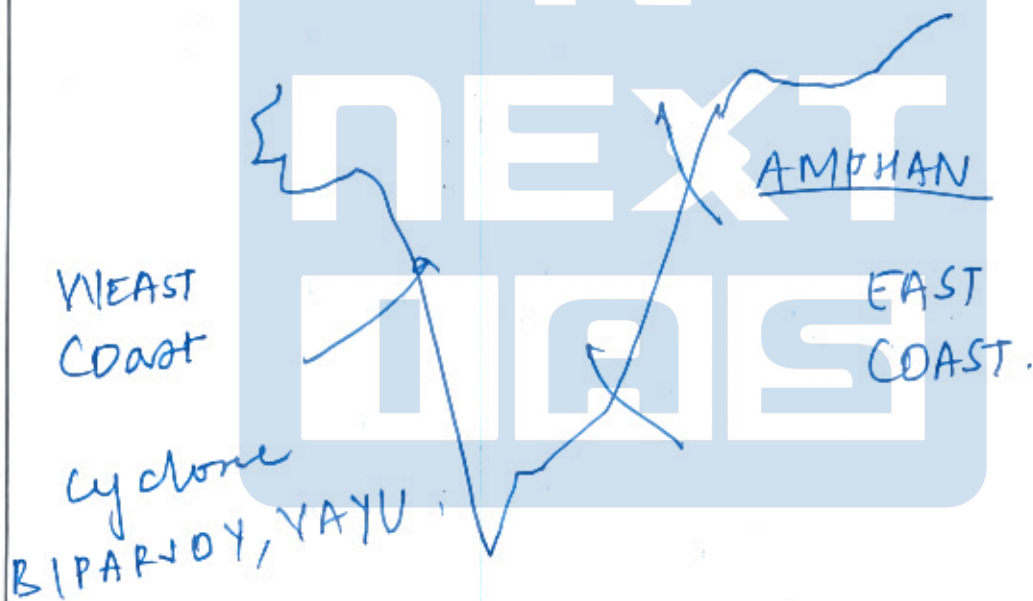
lack of FERTILITY in Evergreen forests due to continuous rains

hence both factors must be studied for SOIL HEALTH cards, organic matter enhance of soil stability to avoid land slides.

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 low pressure depression that impact Coastal Rain, inundation & Floods

ex: CYCLONE Biparjoy on WEST COAST.



rising in ARABIAN sea.

- 1) CLIMATE change induced

- 2) Weak INDIAN Ocean dipole & impact on HIGHER sea surface temperature
  - 3) role of delay in tropical Easterly jet stream onset
  - 4) Mascarene high
  - 5) Weakness of ATLANTIC meridional oceanic circulation & Madden Julian oscillation
  - 6) Sea level rise & Thermal expansion of water
- Recent cyclones of Vayu, Biparjoy, Ocheiki are to be studied for WESTERN coastal shelters, EWS systems on longer run.

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.

INDIAN cultural diversity is "SALAD BOWL" where distinct cultures have Accomodated, Assimilated & Amalgamated.

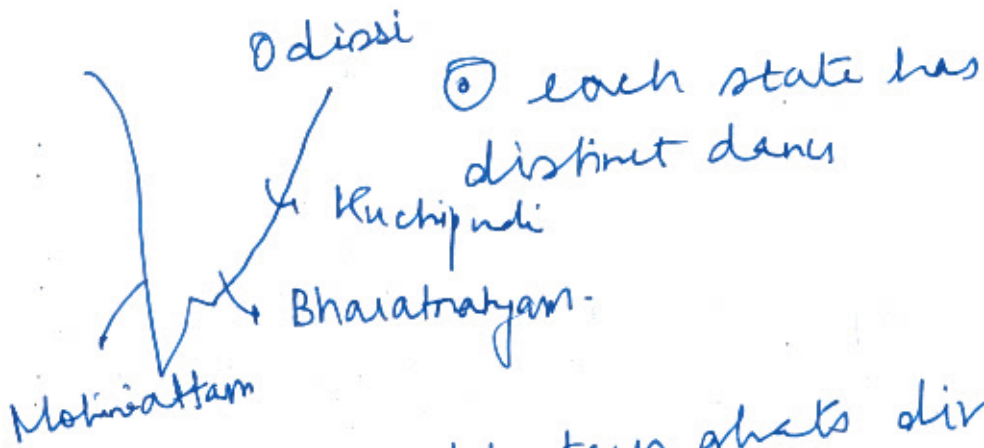
Ex: BHAKTI & Sri Composite

SOUTH STATES as distinct units



1) HISTORY: Separate from MUGHAL  
 sub ex: Vijayanagara.

2) ART: CARNATIC music in all states  
YAKSHAGANA in Coastal Karnataka & BHUTA KOLA.

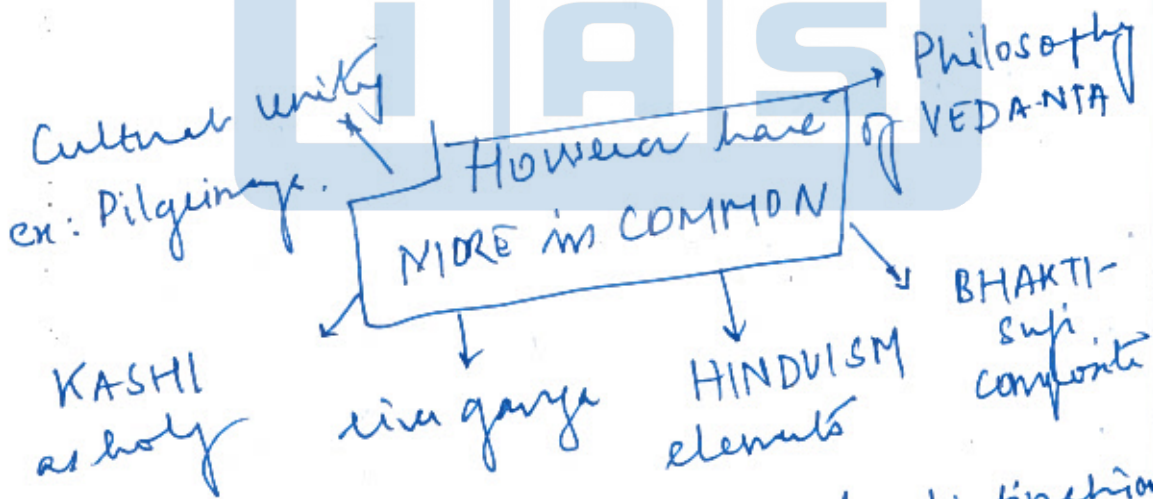


② each state has distinct dance

3) GEOGRAPHY: Western ghats divide state distinction  
ex: KA-KL-TN intersection

4) celebrations like JALIKATTU, KAMBAM race.

5) literature like SANBAM era and DRAVIDIAN languages.



more in common outweigh distinction which must strengthen "Ek Bharat shreshth Bharat"

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

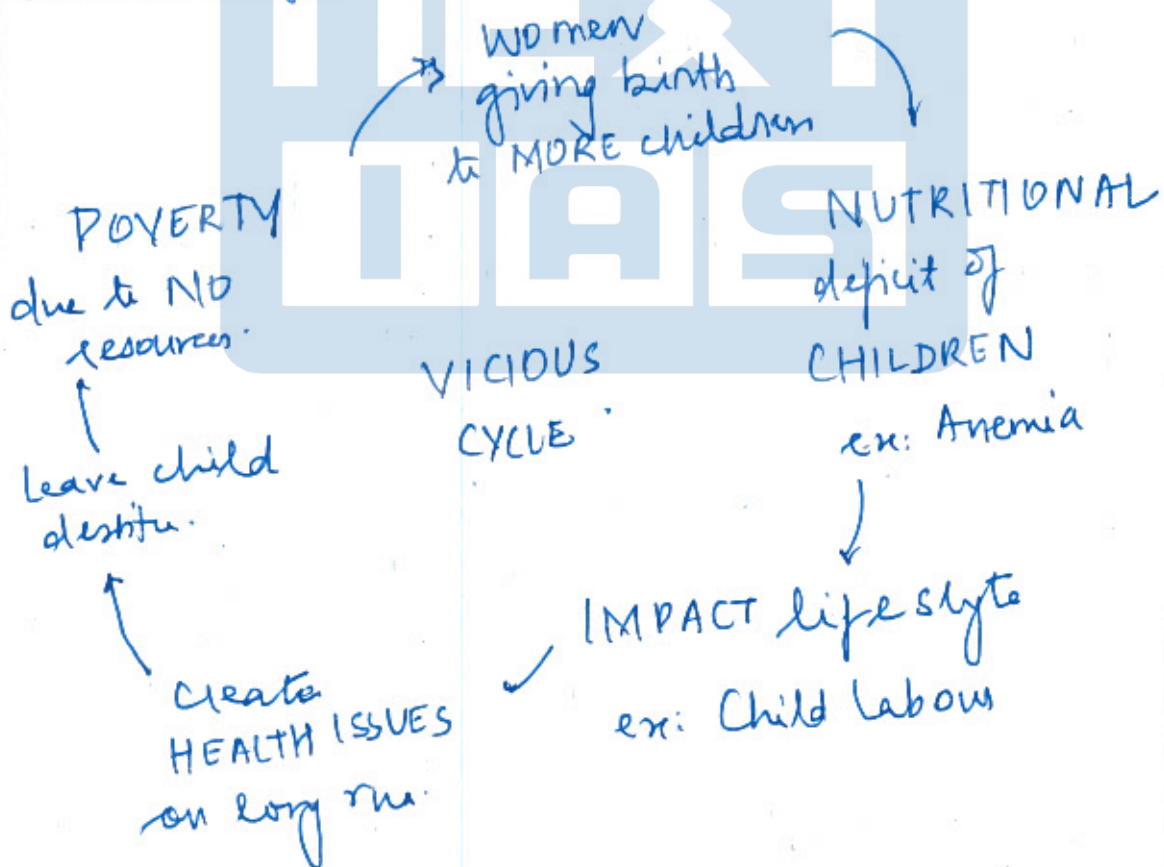
Poverty and population growth are locked in a vicious cycle, where poverty restricts individuals' ability to break free from the cycle, while population growth strains resources. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks.

Poverty as per UNDP is state of "multi dimensional deplorable living" which restricts INDIVIDUAL'S ability and freedom.

ex: INDIA ranked 120 in MULTI DIMENSION POVERTY INDEX.

VICIOUS Cycle



hence POPULATION growth is linked to POVERTY

① Lower poverty in JAPAN, South Korea.

② NORTH-South divide

- └ Telangana 3.52 Lakh per capita (TFR 1.9)
- └ Bihar 90,000 (TFR 2.6)

③ linked to rural-urban migration  
ex: Dharavi TFR is greater than 2.5 (IHDS)

④ impact on REGIONAL disparity  
Women Education

steps on TFR

NUH (recent class)

14.87 ↔ 3.87

hence

STEPS needed

- NATIONAL population policy of UNMET needs
- └ ↑ use of Contraceptives
- └ Poverty alleviation with CAPABILITY four (Amarin sur)
- └ Urban employment guarantee scheme ex: Rajasthan

∴ threat of poverty is threat to PROSPERITY everywhere & must be eliminated (ex: SDG 1)

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.

INTERNATIONALIZATION of Education refers to extending our education access to transcend geographic boundary

ex: IIT to be setup in DUBAI

NALANDA and TAKSHASHILA were sites of foreign scholars

RICH heritage

Contributions in Astronomy, ASTRONOMY

spread of

"0" from INDIA (Aryabhatta)

ANGLO numeric system based on INDIAN system (Bijayenita)

Recent PUSH

INDIAN INTERNATIONALISATION of EDUCATION as per NEP 2020

Permitting Foreign University in INDIA

LIBERALISING education sector

Workforce for INDUSTRY 4.0



POSITIVE IMPACT on society

1. INCREASE higher education enrolment from 22% (2019)
2. reduce BRAIN drain migration to USA.
3. INTERNATIONALISE Indian yoga, AYUSH with UNIVERSITY courses
4. reduce DOCTOR, NURSE deficits

IMPACT on cultural exchange

1. Build GLOBALIZATION of ethos ex: Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
2. Teacher, student Migration for knowledge economy
3. strengthen DIASPORA

however, ISSUE of PRIVATISATION of education, possible inequality of access, issues in INDIAN university policy and regulation by earlier UGC (HEU) are to be tackled for UNIVERSAL & INCLUSIVE EDUCATION (SDG4)

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

Gandhara and Mathura Art schools emerged and crystallized under KUSHANA patronage as TWO ARCHITECTURAL styles of ANCIENT INDIA.

MAJOR DIFFERENCES

GANDHARA SCHOOL	MATHURA SCHOOL
Area Developed in and around current day AFGHANISTAN	in current day UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR
INFLUENCE near TAKSHASHILA University	near MALANDA Mahanagara
Elements Synchronised <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CENTRAL ASIAN Bactrian elements</li> <li>• GREEK Hellenistic FEATURES</li> </ul>	it was also in <u>INDIAN indigenous FEATURES</u> at central
ex: Drapery of BUDDHA	ex: Lotus background of Buddha.
Material used GREY Sandstone.	RED sandstone.

Types Focused  
Mainly on  
Buddhist art

MATHURA included  
art of  
HINDUISM  
JAINISM  
BUDDHISM

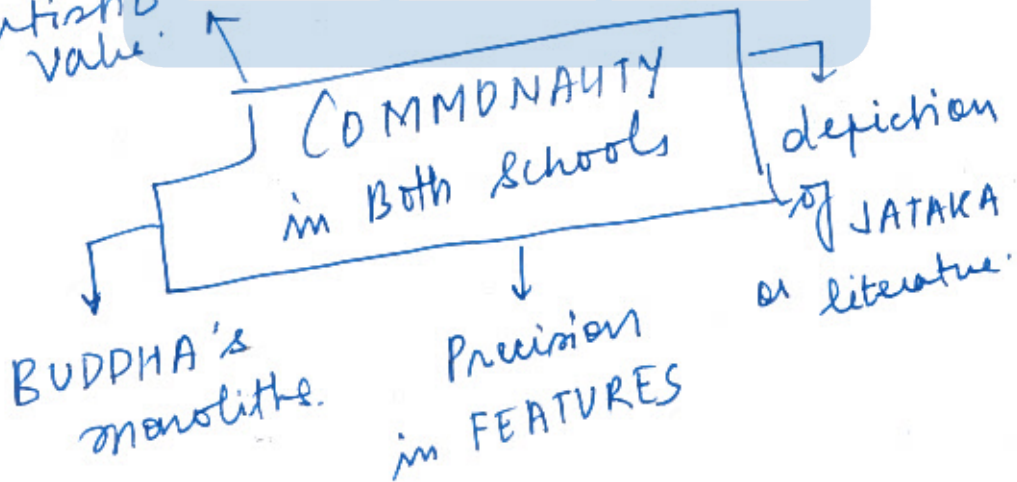
Sculpture style -  
It created  
SERIOUS POSTURE  
of BUDDHA.

SMILING Buddha  
was from MATHURA  
school.

late  
INFLUENCE  
lost post  
Kushana  
era.

led to many  
schools such as  
SARNATH style -  
SULTANPURI  
Buddha

SCULPTURES of  
artistic  
value. Innovative material.



Thus, the commonality INFLUENCED  
emergence of AMRAVATI school of ART in  
Andhra Pradesh [Nagarjunakonda] under  
SATAVAHANA patronage

FACTORS  
of INFLUENCE

1. Amravati art showcases  
JATAKA TALES with  
ILLUSTRATIONS
2. NARRATIVE over single  
sculpture.
3. MIGRATION of ARTISANS  
post Mauryan rule & rise of  
SHUNBAS [Brahminical  
Revival]
4. Created strong BUDDHIST  
paintings
5. Combined SERIOUS & ornament  
Buddha with POSE of ANJALI mudra.

hence, AMARAVATI school combined elements  
and later influenced the LEPAKSHI temple  
which is marked by absence of pinky colour.  
(Vijayanagara empire  
landmark)

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 is transformation of economic feudal society to MASS scale Production and rise of capitalism which occurred in London in 19th century.

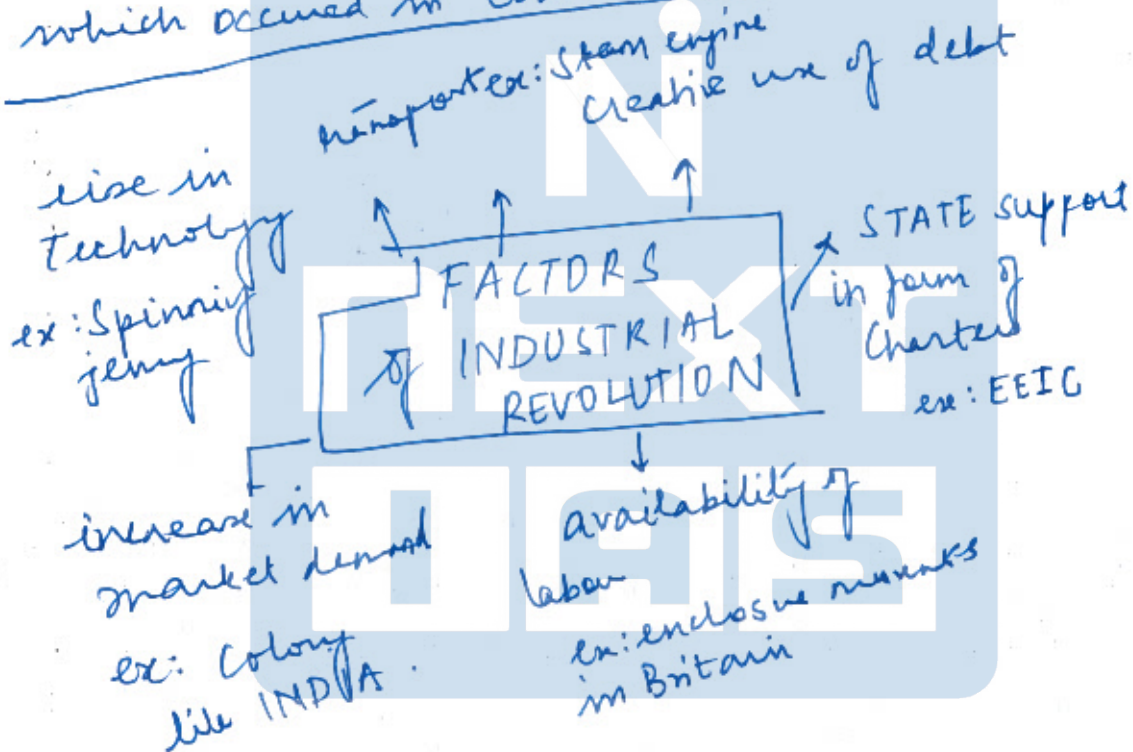


Fig: Summary of FACTORS

IR transformed economic landscape

1. it created STRONG Production  
 ex: Manchester as TEXTILE HUB.

2. It created EXPORT oriented  
Production ex: Dumping in INDIA.
3. led to movement of LABOUR from  
FEUDAL to URBAN industries  
ex: SLUMS in London
4. led to HIGH growth rate for  
POST-agriculture products like COTTON,  
garments, coal.
5. MADE england super-power with  
EXPORT earnings & VIRTUOUS cycle of  
Prosperity
6. it also led to ZONES of Production  
ex: LEICESTER for garments  
LONDON for TEXTILES
7. it made entire world a CONSUMER  
of MASS produced goods  
ex: RURALIZATION of Artisan in  
INDIA.

POSITIVE  
Socio-economic  
IMPAIRTS

1. URBANIZATION  
trend  
ex: London.

2. women empowerment  
ex: Women in Mills during WWI
3. Created economic mobility  
from SERFDOM of past
4. SECULARIZATION of EDUCATION  
ex: schools.
5. Nuclearization of Families on  
women time & freedom

NEGATIVE  
impact

1. it created INEQUALITY  
ex: rural workers
2. Worker rights were  
exploited ex: STRIKES  
in Indian textile mills for  
6 months.

3. CHILD labour  
ex: INDIAN factory  
act

4. COLONIALIZATION & race for  
Colonies ex: Berlin Congress for  
AFRICA COLONIZATION

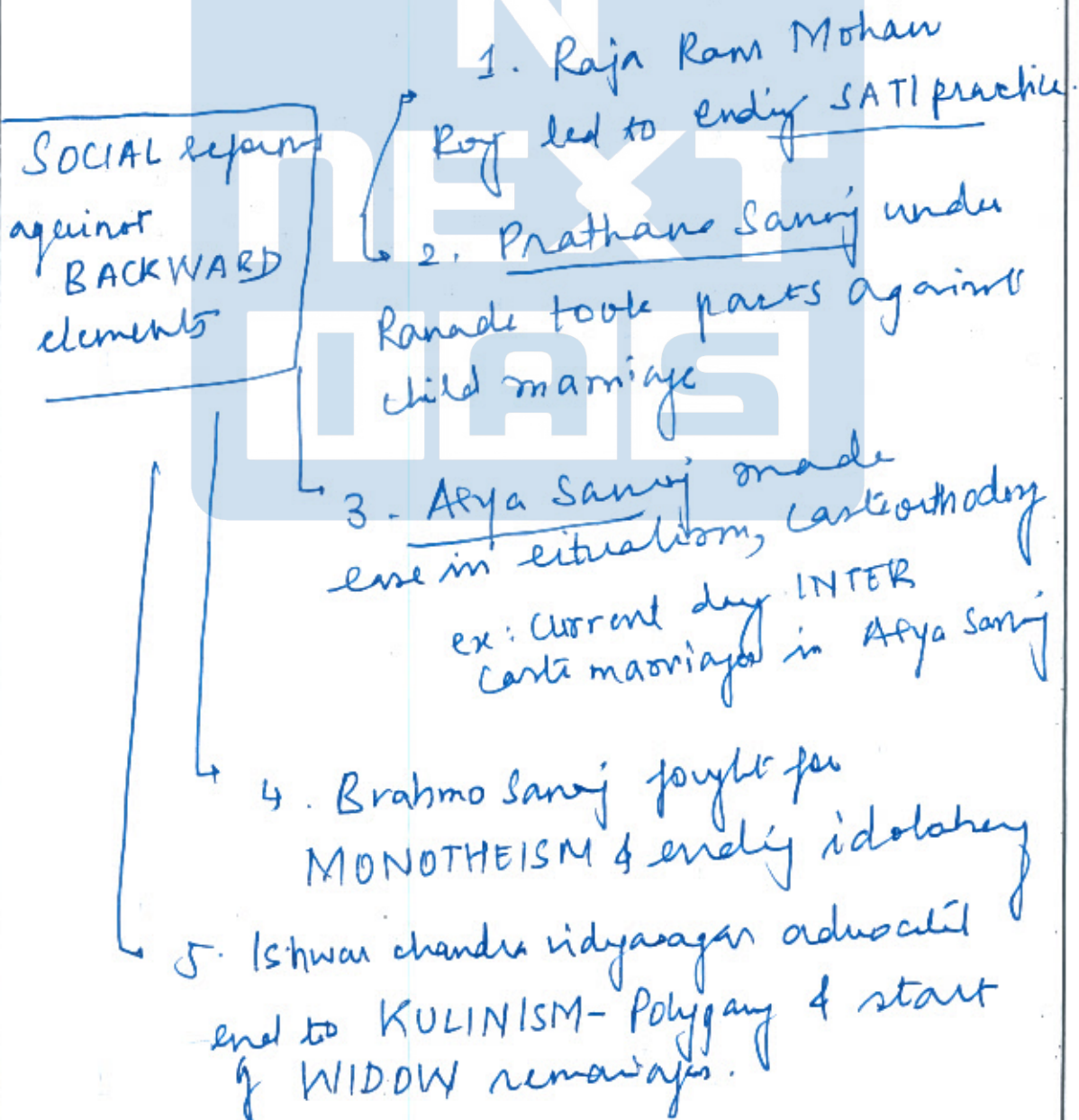
hence, MULTIDIMENSIONAL impact also led  
to ENVIRONMENT pollution by DEVELOPED  
world leading to ending of "CBDK" principle

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

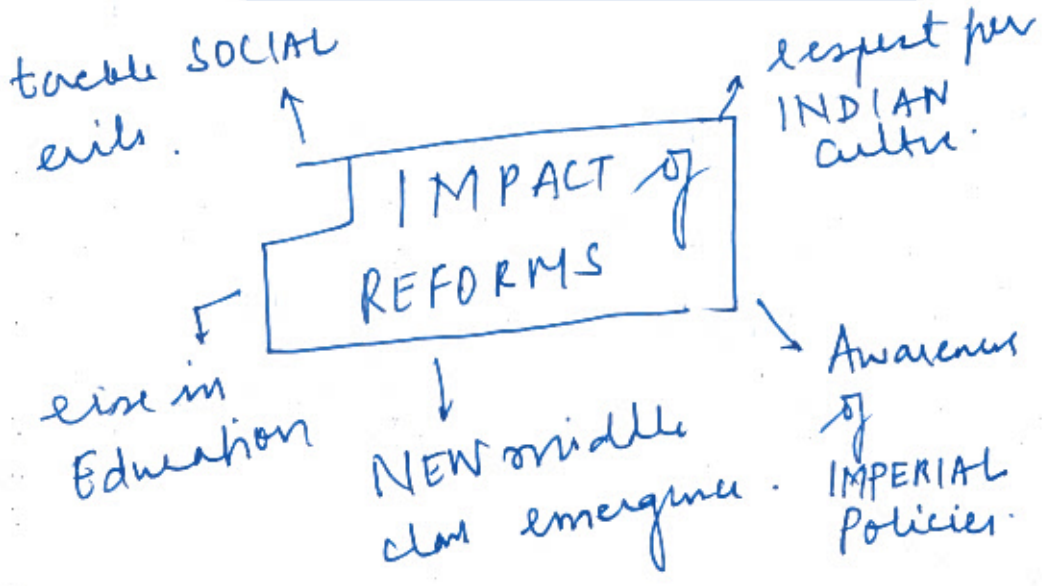
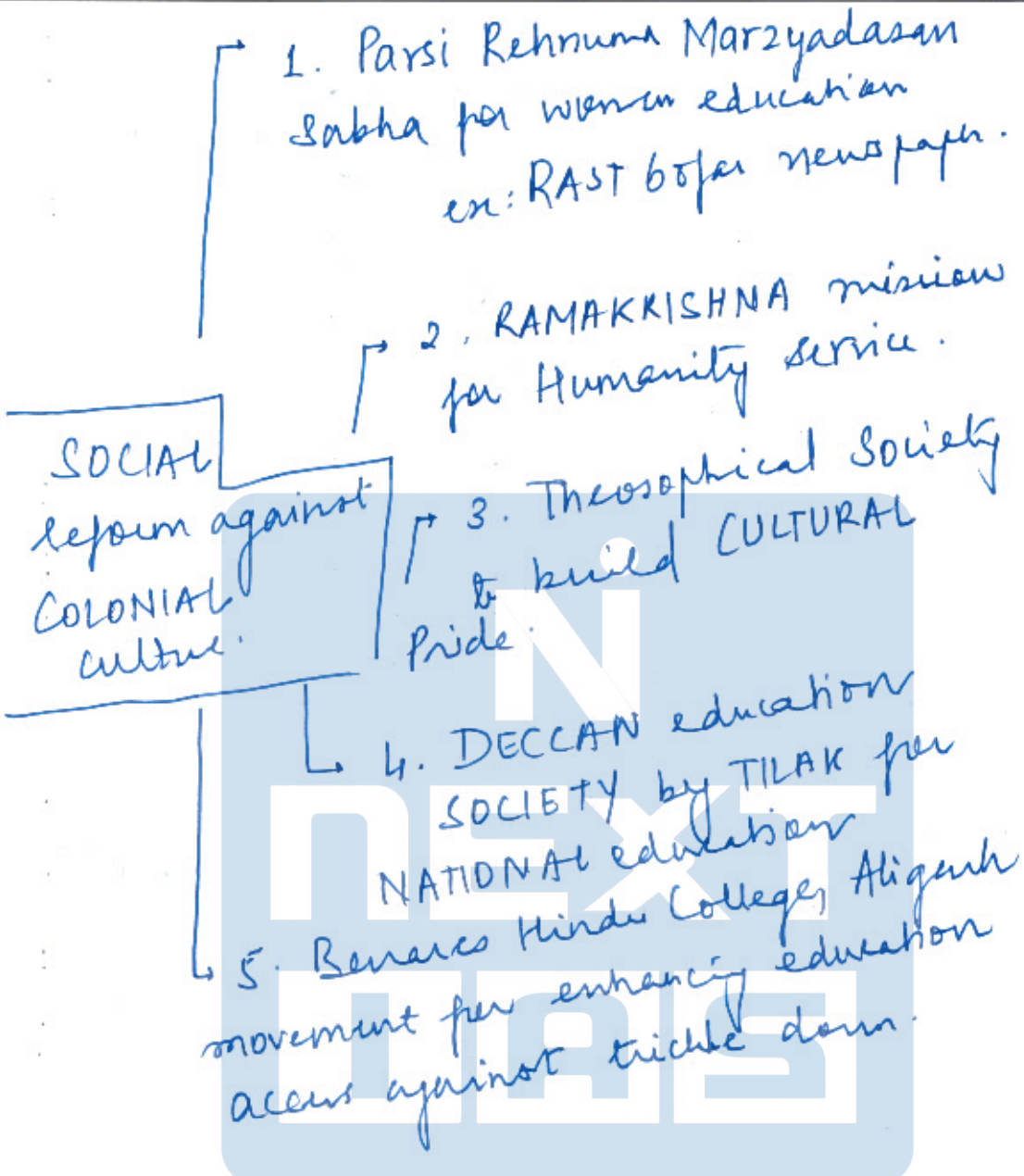
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

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

19th century is marked as "INDIAN Renaissance" or social reform to bring changes in ORTHODOX, unscientific and irrational beliefs.







IMPACT on  
DISTINCT  
identity &  
NATIONAL  
consciousness

1. it created FIRST generation of "NATION bred NATIONALISTS"  
ex: Surendra Nath Banerjee.
2. Foundation of INDIAN national congress
3. Created theories on IMPERIAL rule  
ex: DRAIN theory by NAOROLI
4. ANTI colonial movements  
ex: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay on 'SANYASI' (revolt)
5. MASS scale awakening  
ex: SWADESHI movement
6. Participation of youth, women, workers.

This was utilised by Gandhiji for MASS MOBILIZATION of INDIAN identity to achieve INDEPENDENCE in 1947.

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 refers to change in temperature at surface with cooler air and warmer air above it, which is different from NORMAL lapse rate.

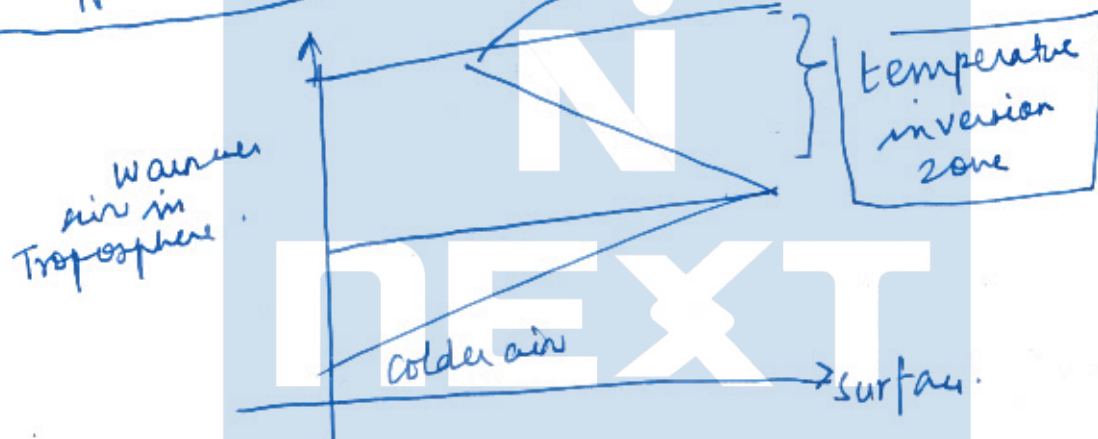
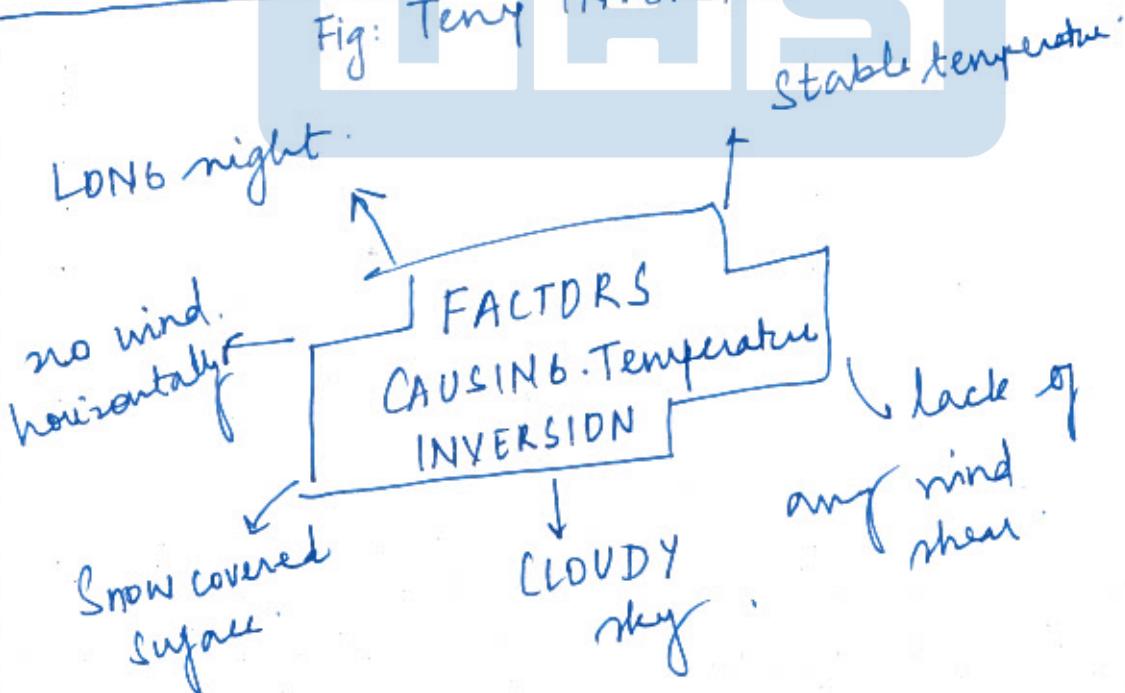
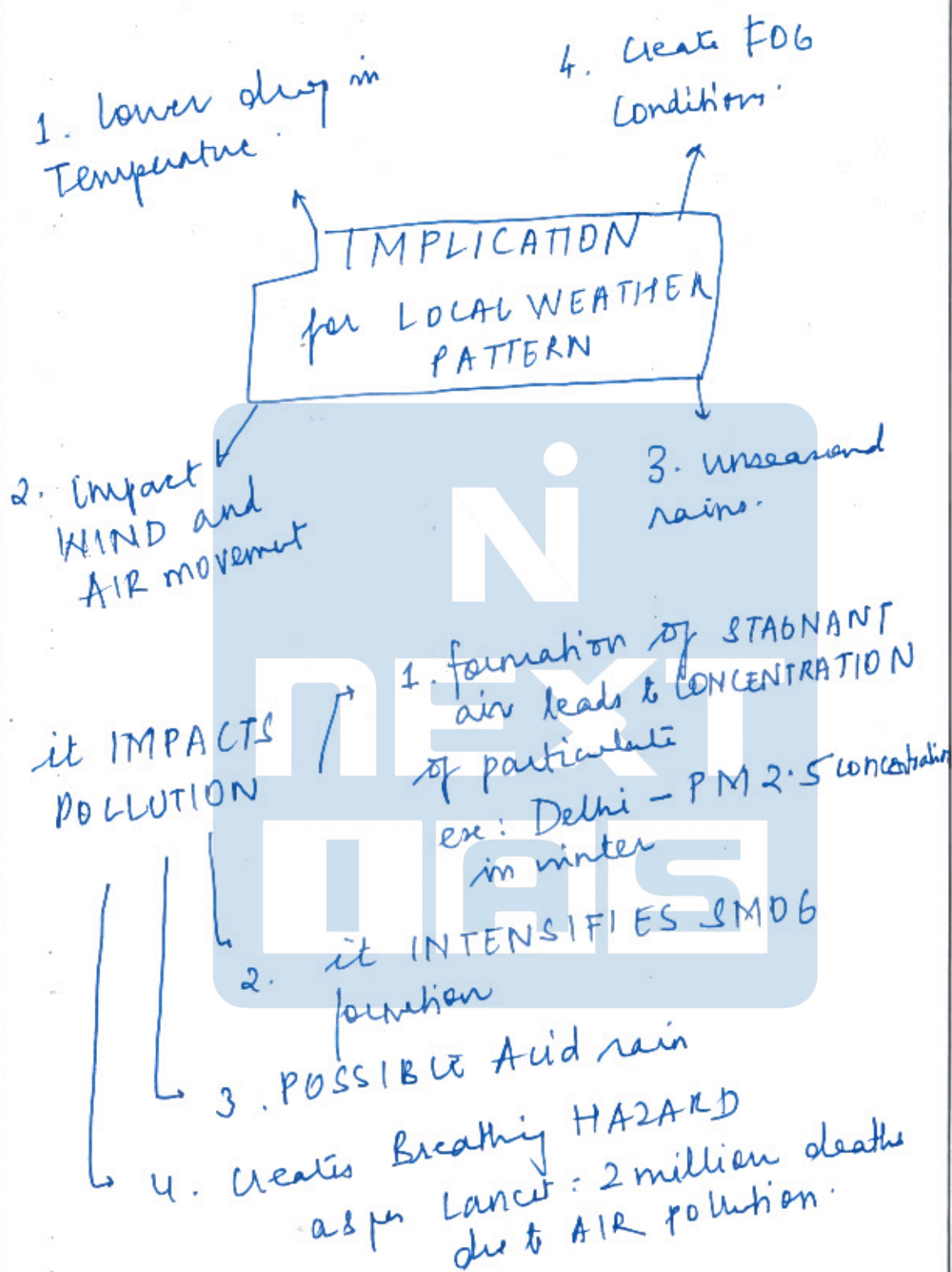


Fig: Temp INVERSION



IMPACT OF  
TEMPERATURE  
INVERSION

1. it creates COLD <sup>air</sup> surface.  
Contact leading to FALL in  
temperature & COLD waves.
2. it leads to FOG formation  
and impact VISIBILITY  
ex: Punjab during Winter
3. makes LOW slopes temperature  
vulnerable while HIGH slopes  
hang warm air  
ex: APPLE on high slopes  
& avoid frost in Himalayas.
4. it impacts LOCAL  
micro climate  
ex: no wind movement
5. INTENSIFICATION of Winter  
with drizzle [light precipitation]  
ex: Rabi crop rains  
for in North INDIA
6. Also, limits SOLAR insolation  
due to CLOUDS



hence studies on temperature inversion, SMOG TOWER, monitoring via NCAP are needed for strengthening AIR QUALITY in major cities.

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

Mangroves are SAUNE resistant Coastal ECOTONES that play multidimensional role in COASTAL Protection, Regulation and Conservation.

ex: SHOCK absorber in '66 CYCLONE AMPHAN '20

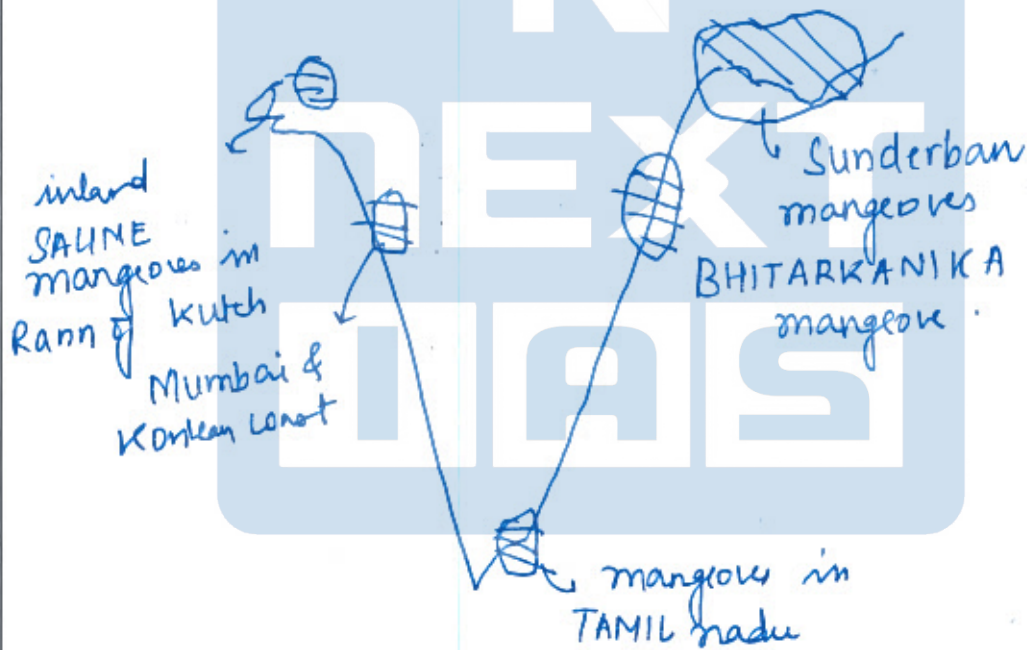


Fig: Mangroves location.

as per STATE of INDIA forest Report, Mangroves account for 4,994 sq km with an increase in 2019-21 period

- GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS**
1. Ecotone zone of LAND and SEAWATER.
  2. need SUITABLE soil for SALINE water absorption.
  3. areas of thick forests  
ex: SUNDERBAN mangroves
  4. PLANT adaptation to climate  
ex: HALOPHYTES  
Pneumatophores or Breathing roots
  5. SUSTAINED zones of River water flow into OCEAN.  
ex: Bhitarkanika is zone of river water
  6. COAST shape.  
ex: EASTERN coast domination or EMERGENT coast.
  7. TROPICAL climate of  $25-30^{\circ}\text{C}$

However, Mangroves of 30% land have been lost as per IPCC report:

CLIMATE  
change in  
MANGROVE  
Cultivation

1. Sea level rise of 6m in last 50 years (WMO)
2. rising global temperature (1.1°C as per IPCC AR6)
3. impact of Rising Variability in river flow with glacier melting
4. COASTAL saline water INTRUSION on SUNDARI trees
5. VARIABILITY of rains & monsoon ex: Desertification of KUTCH
6. Impact of DISASTERS like CYCLONES, TSUNAMI  
ex: Amphan on Sunderbans

Hence COP 27 launch of "Mangrove for Climate" is India's MISHTI, must be supplemented with Mangrove Protection areas, COASTAL water treatment, BIOLOCK technology for mangrove plantations for SUSTAINING LUNGS & shock absorbers of COASTAL ecosystem.



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 refers to the economic process of growing sugarcane & CRUSHING and distribution of SUGAR across world  
 ex: Cuba was called SUGAR BOWL of world.

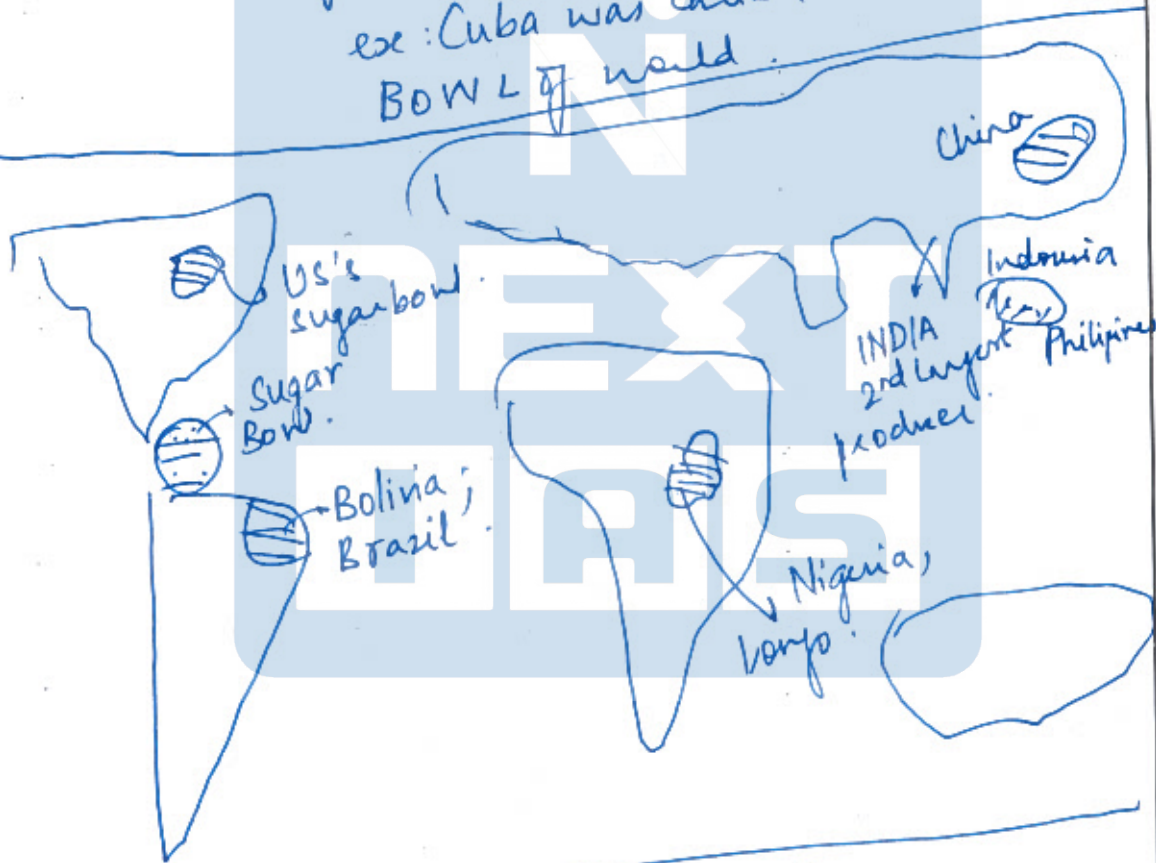


Fig: SUGAR INDUSTRY

it can be seen that SUGAR industry is SITUATED in GLOBAL SOUTH :

**GEOGRAPHIC FACTORS in SUGAR INDUSTRY**

1. TROPICAL latitudes for SUN insolation  
ex: Cuba.
2. ADEQUATE rainfall  
ex: Sugar in Westerghat branch of Monsoon.
3. Presence of FLOOD PLAINS  
ex: China's Food Basket zone; INDO-gangetic plains
4. ALLUVIAL soil for growth  
ex: PHILIPPINES
5. limited VARIABILITY in relative humidity  
ex: not in Temperate zones.

**ECONOMIC FACTORS**

1. ECONOMIC SCALE  
ex: sugarcane plantation in Caribbean.
2. CLOSER to MARKET  
ex: African sugar for European SWISS chocolate market.
3. HIGHER PER CAPITA investment  
ex: USA.
4. in Areas of WATER availability  
ex: Sugarcane as WATERguzzling crop

- ⑤ availability of LABOUR  
ex: seasonal migration in INDIA in HARVEST seasons
- ⑥ SUGAR MILL Proximity for 24 hour Window of crushing ex: MEXICO

Impact of FACTORs in growth

1. GLOBAL SOUTH Production of SUGAR.
2. INDIA as exporter of Surplus SUGAR in 2022
3. SUGAR leading to VIRTUAL water exports to WESTERN Country
4. impact on COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE & shift to Northern India  
ex: Cooperatives in sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh
5. INDIA'S FAIR remunerative price (FRP policy) and Sugar mill policy to protect farmer

hence, SUGAR as a major crop of 80,000 cr annual turnover must be strengthened with AGRICULTURAL planning, gradual liberalization (Rangarajan Committee) for Progressive growth

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 refers to RAINFED agriculture in areas of LOW RAINFALL and LOW SOIL MOISTURE absorption to increase yields and sustain farmer income.

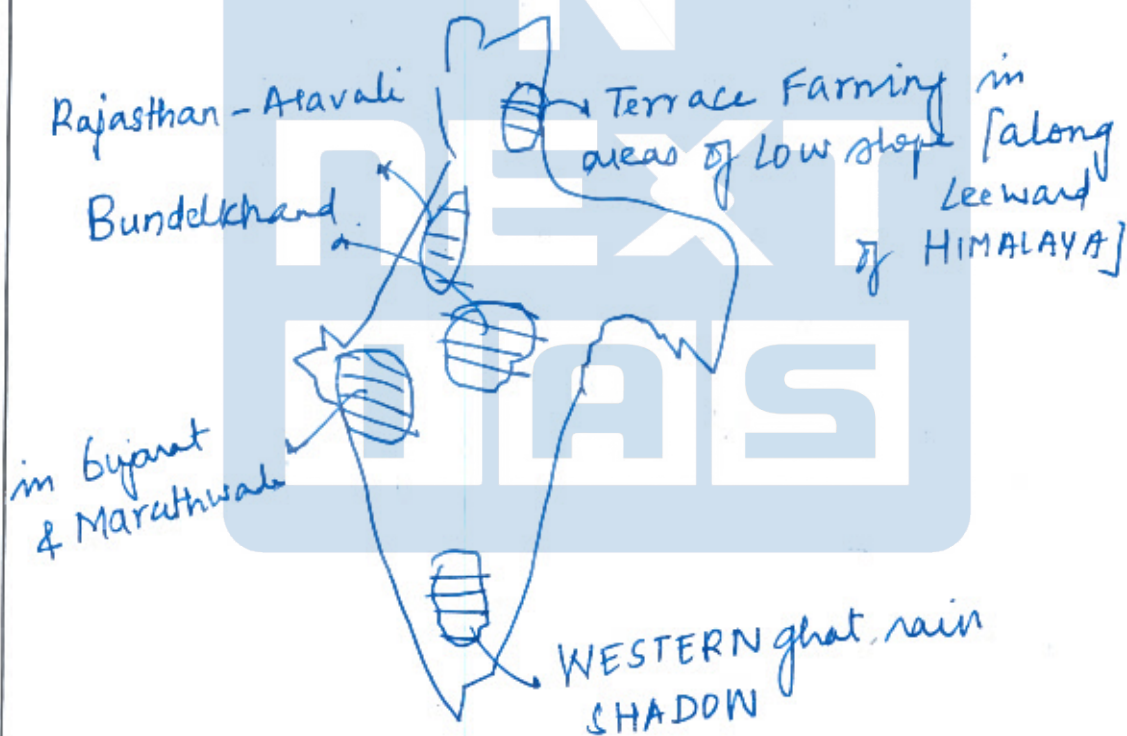


Fig: Areas of Dryland Farming.

Dryland Farming builds on MAXIMISING AVAILABLE RESOURCES over LACK OF ADEQUATE RAINFAL (> 55 cm)

1. Crop selection of  
DROUGHT RESISTANT crop  
ex: JOWAR in Rajasthan.
2. WATER use efficiency  
with PARTICIPATORY irrigation  
management  
ex: Marathwada Community  
TANK system  
→ RALEGAN SIDDHI in  
Anna Hazare village
- KEY STRATEGIES  
in Dryland  
farming
3. MIXED FARMING to  
maximise yields  
ex: Cooperatives of DAIRY,  
POLLUTRY in Gujarat → AMUL
4. ALTERNATIVE Cropping pattern  
ex: AGRIFORESTRY in Bundelkhand  
or ROTATION with PULSES
5. SOIL based Agriculture.  
ex: PEIDMDNT zone of  
Eastern Ghats for CASHEWNUT.
6. utilising Machines for TILLING,  
Rain water Bunds in Maharashtra

based on STRATEGIES, there is need for  
INTENSIFYING DRY LAND farming

- NEED for  
Dryland  
FARMING.
1. INCREASING POPULATIONS & demand for FOOD
  2. Climate change has reduced MONSOON by 6% in 50 years (AR6 report)
  3. rising VARIABILITY and frequency of RAINS  
ex: HEATwave, Flash droughts
  4. 86% Farmers are small & marginal, only 46% is gross irrigated area.
  5. Ground water tables are OVERexploited (17 tables are SEVERE state)
  6. Falling Water availability  
80% dont have 1000 m<sup>3</sup> water access (Falkenmark Index)
  7. need for SUSTAINING Indian export & Farmer incomes

Hence the push for NATIONAL MISSION for SUSTAINABLE agriculture, ICAR's NICRA, Celebration of INTERNATIONAL YEAR of MILLETS must be INTENSIFIED for SUSTAINING yields, productivity for FOOD SECURITY (SDG 1 & 2)

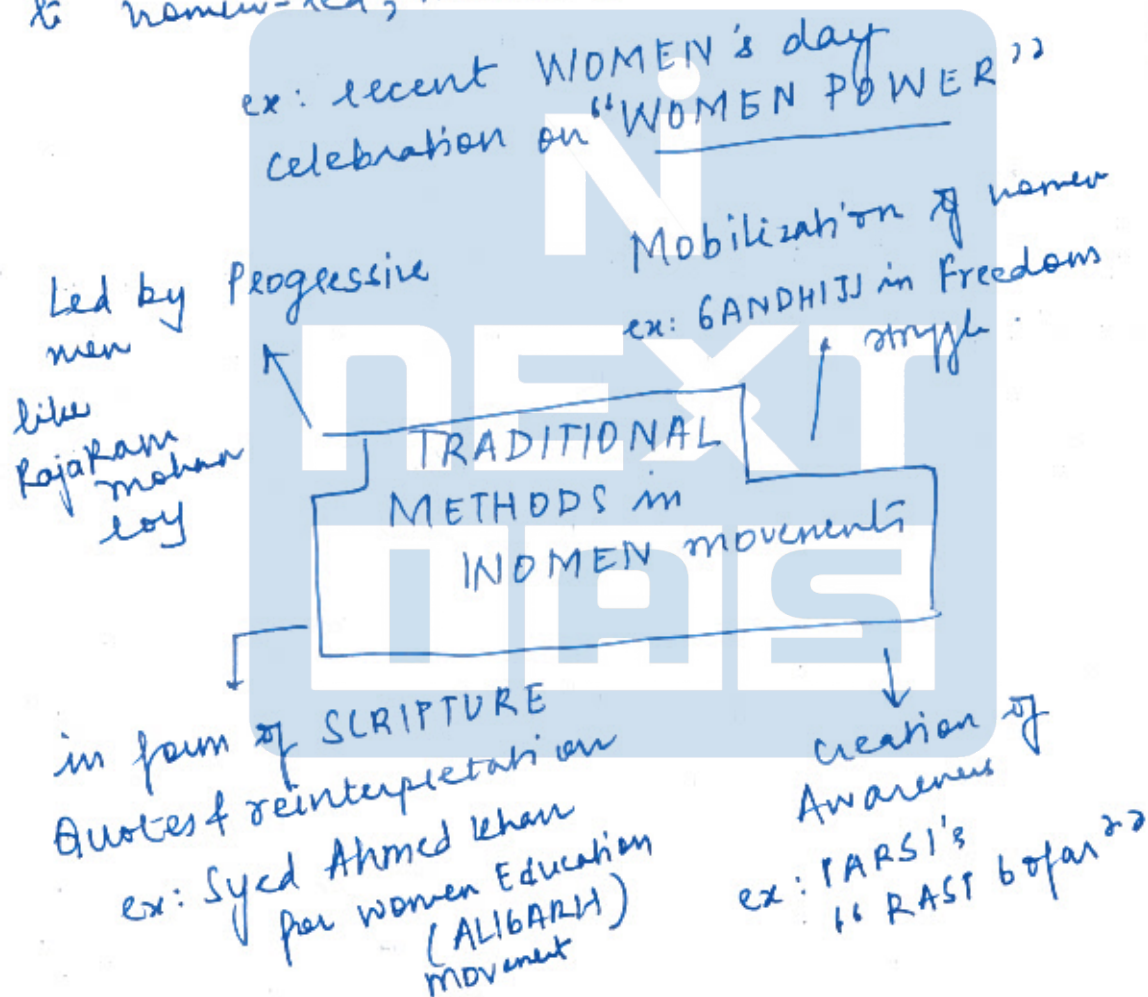
18. समकालीन महिला आंदोलन ने पारंपरिक पद्धतियों से परे विविध दृष्टिकोणों को कैसे सम्मिलित किया है? साथ ही, समकालीन महिला आंदोलन के अनूठे योगदान और चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(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 MOVEMENTS in INDIA show a gradual transition from Women as "BENEFICIARY" to women-led, women-oriented DEVELOPMENT



However, CONTEMPORARY Movement shows DIVERSE Approaches :

1) RISE of ECO-FEMINISM interlinkage  
ex: CHIPKO, Apples movements

2) Organization of women for economic empowerment

ex: SEWA by E.U. Bhatt has 8 million women members.

3) STRONG protests

ex: Burning Brides & ANTI Dowry PROTESTS

4) Creation of DIGITAL protests and mobilization

ex: PINK chaddi movement  
# MeToo movement

5) Using grassroots worker collaboration

ex: ASHA workers in ending REPEATED pregnancy

6) SOLVING issues of SOCIETY

ex: MEIRA PAIBI in Manipal

7) role in ENDING POVERTY

ex: KUTUMBASHREE in Kerala.

UNIQUE Contribution

1. achieve CONSTITUTION VISION of EQUALITY

ex: GER in schools is 100% at primary

2. reduce Women dependence on MEN, FAMILY for income.



- 3. Created GENDER sensitive POLICIES  
ex: MAHILA KISAN COE launched  
ex: 2006 onwards gender budgeting
- 4. Raised ISSUES of IMPACT  
ex: ANTI ATTACK movements
- 5. Created STRONG REPRESENTATION  
ex: 30%+ in PRI & VLB are women

Challenges

- 1. DECENTRALISED organization in mobilizing effectively
- 2. DIGITAL era problems of DIGITAL divide  
ex: NFHS 5 states 25% women use mobile.
- 3. literacy, awareness of Women  
ex: NUH district 14% literacy
- 4. Rising violence rates as per NCRB ex: BHILWARA rape
- 5. rising diversity of women hampering unity ex: URBAN-RURAL divide  
WORKING - non Working divide

hence achieving SDG 5, NARI shakti lies in UNIONIZATION of home workers, strengthen CARE economy ATTITUDE change [GENDER champions]

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 refers to rise in values of RATIONALITY, SCIENTIFIC temper, BROAD horizon of thinking and in turn impact SOCIO-ECONOMIC status of society

ex: LITERACY rate at 83% as per NSSO is modernization pre-requisite

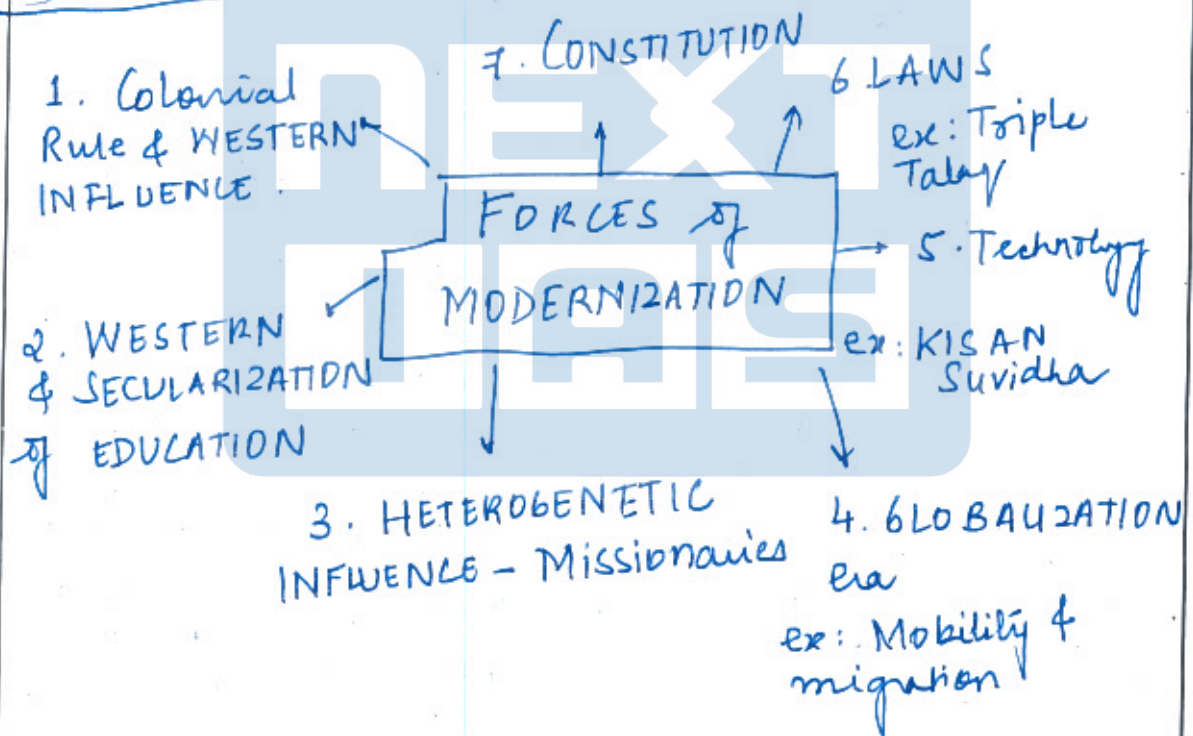


Fig: Forces of MODERNIZATION.

under BRITISH, Pioneers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar brought steps of LEGAL ABOLITION of SATI and WIDOW remarriage Act to promote empowerment of women

MODERNIZATION in eradicating SOCIAL EVILS

CONSTITUTION led to eliminating UNTOUCHABILITY under Article 17.

LEADERS like GANDHI created MASS awareness on Hrudaya Parivartna for CASTE discrimination to end ex: HARIJAN weekly

URBANIZATION created ANONYMITY of CASTE & region identities

CHILD marriage abolition through PREVENTION of Child marriage Act 2006.

steps for UNIVERSALIZATION of Education under Art 21A & RTE Act to end Child Labour.  
ex: Midday Meal Scheme.

but MODERNIZATION has threatened CULTURAL VALUES  
Factors:

- 1) INDIVIDUALISATION of identity  
ex: Migration from village
- 2) Rising ELDERLY  
care homes  
ex: MAINTENANCE of Senior Citizens Act
- 3) impact on NUCLEARIZATION and Fragmentation of joint families  
ex: 52% nuclear families in CENSUS 2011
- 4) rising apathy to CULTURAL heritage  
ex: 190 languages are endangered risk list
- 5) impacting UNITY in DIVERSITY

However MODERNIZATION strengthened CULTURAL ethos

- 1) INTERNATIONALISATION of INDIAN culture  
ex: Yoga, 40 Heritage sites
- 2) "GLOCALIZATION" where co-existence of both values  
ex: RAFALE jet POOJA

⇒ Theme of 620 is "VASUDHAIVA KUTUMBAKAM"  
ONENESS.

4) Rising DIASPORA as INDIAN living bridge & SOFT POWER  
ex: INDORE Summit in 2023 Pravasi Divas

Hence MODERNIZATION is complex DOUBLE edged sword which must be effectively utilised to PRESERVE INDIAN identity ~~and~~ and GLOBAL VISION concurrently.

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.

Article 1 states that "INDIA that is Bharat is a UNION of STATES" indicating importance of STATES in scheme of FEDERAL GOVERNANCE.

in this context, STATE development and disparity has a link to formation of strong "SUB-NATIONAL identity" or regionalism as phenomenon

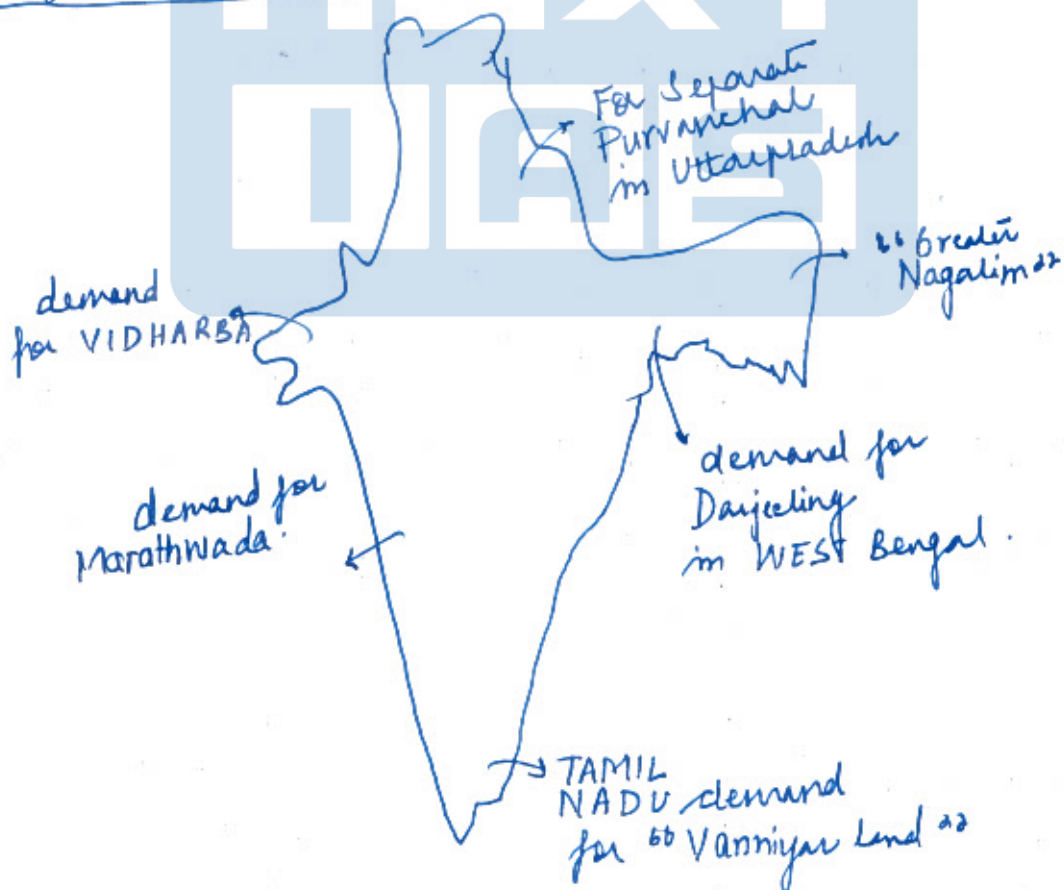


Fig: REGIONALISTIC Trends

1. trend of SUPRA-REGIONALISM in  
Context of Service sector concentration  
in SOUTH INDIA.

ex: North-South divide.

2. giving rise to economic  
relative deprivation & demand for  
STATEHOOD

ex: TELANGANA agitation

3. regional social disparity impact  
formation of "INTRA regional identity"

ex: JHARKHAND mukh murcha  
over low tribal indicators

LINKAGE  
between  
REGIONAL  
deprivation  
and REGIONALISM

4. creation of "OTHERNESS" stereotype  
and stronger regionalism WEDBB

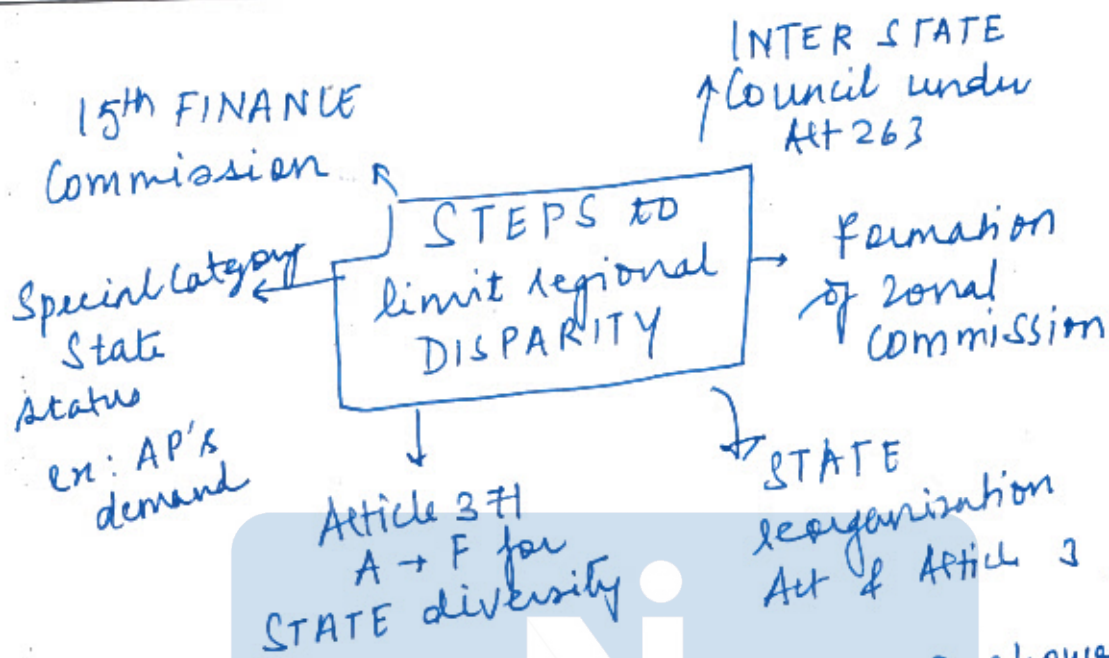
ex: demand in Hill districts of  
Bengal for autonomy

5. Lack of POLITICAL representations can create  
social unrest.

ex: KUKI's 40% population and only  
20/60 Manipur assembly seats

6. SON OF SOIL syndrome linked to disparity

ex: Chhattisgarh bill for 76% local  
reservation



REGIONALISM not ANTI-THETIC to NATIONALISM

CSDS study (LOKNITI) showed 57% believed in STRONG regional identity and NATIONAL identity can co-exist.

↳ regionalistic state demand under FAZL ALI commission strengthened INDIA ex: ANDHRA Pradesh

↳ can help build strong UNITY in DIVERSITY.

but certain regionalism like SECESSIONISM, Khalistan referendum or Greater Nagalim are examples of ANTI-THETIC to NATIONALISM

hence MULTI Pronged "Accommodative policy" for POSITIVE movements and "DETERRENCE" for negative movements from Regionalism are need of the hour.

Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not  
write on this margin

