

SCORE

TEST - 8

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Marks	Instructions to Candidate
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are 20 questions. • All questions are compulsory. • The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it. • Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. • Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind. • Answers must be written within the space provided. • Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

75.5

Supervisor Signature _____

Supervisor Signature *[Signature]*

Name CHANDRIMA ATTRI

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date / /

Signature *[Signature]*

REMARKS

GIS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 20

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Section - A

Q1. Indian festivals showcase the shared cultural history and diversity of the Indian sub-continent on the one hand, and are the lamppost of unity in diversity on the other. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

India is often called the land of festivals. Ranging from North to South, East to West, we can witness diverse festivals spanning different regions, religions, tribes etc. Owing to article 25 of constitution, people have been given the right to practice and propagate their various festivals. quod
Intro

SHOWCASE SHARED CULTURAL HISTORY ✓

DIVERSITY :-

- 1) Festivals mark community participation signifying Indian values of solidarity, collective unity & familial values etc. For eg- Rakshabandhan celebrated as bond between brother-sister.
- 2) Good over evil / importance of ethics - It is ^{as} a common theme.
- 3) Agriculture - Festivals marking sowing, harvesting etc. give examples
- 4) Different gods and their forms - marking their birth anniversaries etc.
- 5) Regional festivals like Chhatt puja in Bihar. This emanates from local dieties. quod

LAMPPOST of UNITY in DIVERSITY :-

- 1) Celebration of monsoon is celebrated pan-India.

Remarks

- 2) Different forms of same festival such as Navratri & Dusshere in North, Durga Puja in West Bengal.
- 3) All the festivals have some elements like music, dance, colourful paintings etc.

Thus, Indian festivals showcase vibrancy of Indian culture and portray its amalgamated spirit. Due to varied diversity in regions, topography, ethnicity, festivals are also diverse. Yet, we can see unity as depicted by common themes, common elements and common message to people.

→ Bring out points of religious diversity, harmony, unity
 → Participation of all religious people

2.5 + 1.5

Remarks

Q2. Critically analyse the surge of socialist ideas within the Indian National Congress which reached its culmination when the National Planning Committee was formed in the Haripura Session. (1931) (10 Marks)

With the Russian Revolution of 1917, the world changed for colonised people. They were introduced to a more egalitarian system which could lead to their emancipation.

In India, many freedom fighters were inspired by socialist ideas such as Bhagat Singh, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose etc. They wanted to establish radical society which is devoid of inequalities emanating from capitalism.

Various events marked the growth of socialism :-

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru was a globalist, wide road in socialism, he radicalised the party by including peasants & workers.
- (2) Subhash Chandra Bose was made the President of INC in 1939.
- (3) But differences grew between him and Gandhi with respect to support to British in world war II.
- (4) He left and founded Azad Hind Fauj / Indian National Army with the help of Japanese.

Remarks

neo of Gandhi is supporter of Leo Tolstoy
→ movements as Tebhagar etc

Before Socialist Ideology

(9) Jawaharlal Nehru moved the resolution for fundamental rights in National Planning committee which also introduced state-led model for development.

later, in 1934, Congress socialist Party was also formed led by Jayprakash Narayan, Minoo Masani and Achaya Narendran Das.

In Avadi session of INC, 1955, Congress adopted socialistic model of planning formally.

Thus, India adopted the principle of socialism but it was a mixed model along with private participation.

any comment relevant

Stick to demand of Do
→ Discuss NPC - formative objectives and influence of socialist ideas

2.5

Remarks

Q3. Pre-dating what has been popularly regarded as the first war of independence in 1857, the Paika rebellion of 1817 in Odisha briefly shook the foundations of the British rule in eastern India. Discuss about the Paika rebellion and give your viewpoint on how such side streams strengthened the cause of independent India. Provide critical assessment of such rebellions of 18th and 19th century. — (10 Marks)

Paika rebellion of 1817 in Odisha was against oppressive policies of Britishers. It was led by paiks (soldiers) of the ruling king. Gajapati ruler

The cause of the revolt was oppressive land revenue which started in permanent settlement of Bengal, 1793 and exploitation of villagers to extract revenues. movement Paikar

Rebellions before 1857 were important in the sense they strengthened the foundation of anti-British struggle and inspired others to revolt. Though these were local in origin and grievance redressal, yet they were instrumental in leading to later movements.

Besides Paika rebellion, many peasant tribal movements took place across the country mainly against encroachment by Britishers and moneylenders on forests lands. Even murders occurred regularly in the army due to discriminatory treatment meted out to Indian members. The banackpore meeting started by incident of Mangal Pandey. mention names?

Remarks

is one such incident -

Thus, these rebellions and revolts were expression of discontent owing to exploitative and selfish policies of British.

→ Also discuss impact of such tribal uprisings and why could not succeed?

205

Remarks

Q4. "Intervention of the British in the personal laws of natives led to the Indian renaissance".
Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

It was Britisher's claim that they have come to India on a "CIVILISING MISSION" or they are practicing 'BENEVOLENT DESPOTISM'. ^{good}

Due to such philosophy, they started reforms in personal laws which they considered brutal and inhumane. Yet, their motives were not always right and they often harboured hidden intentions.

Some of the reforms :-

- 1) Banning of sati in 1829
 - 2) Widow remarriage Act, 1856
 - 3) Sarda Act, 1929, ^{increasing} ~~the~~ the age of
 - 4) Banning infanticide
- } whitening
British

Yet these reforms were mostly the result of incessant efforts of reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Jhawan Chandra Vidyasagar, M.G. Ranade etc: ^{trial}

The credit for such reforms cannot go to Britishers alone as they wanted to justify the foreign rule by terming Indians as

Remarks

barbarians who need reforms by outside rule.

Britishers also codified Parsi and Christian personal laws while Hindu and Muslim laws were left untouched due to sensitivities of people.

Britishers also codified. IPC, 1860
* CPC, 1908 * Macaulay is thus referred to as father of Indian legal system.

Thus, Indian renaissance or age of socio-economic reforms was not just a product of British policies but immense efforts of humanist and radical reformers such as Raja Ram Mohan Roy, MG Ranade etc.

Also mention
some opposing
movements - mens of Titale
orthodox orgn
etc.

3.5

Remarks

Q5. "From the net grain importer in late 1990s, Russia became the largest exporter of wheat in 2017".[†] Analyse the recovery of Russian agriculture sector in the last two decades. (10 Marks)

With the dissolution of USSR in 1991, there was a question mark on the survivability of Russia as a power. Its economy was already under strain, to reform which steps like Glasnost and Perestroika were taken by Gorbachev.

Thus, in 1990s, Russian economy was dependent on Central Asian states like Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan etc. for grains. This region is thus called the grain bowl of Russia. With the coming out of these areas from USSR, Russia was left to feed for itself.

To achieve self sufficiency, wheat production was taken up on a large scale. As Russia's northern belt is extremely cold and harsh, wheat production was majorly started in southern belt with the help of collective farms and funds were generated from export of oil and gas which are abundant in Russia.

good but keep this point short

climatic and has

Remarks

Thus, Russian recovery was gradual and was shaped by historical circumstances.

In 2007, Vladimir Putin ensued radical reforms in different sectors of the country. Due to these reforms and other factors, Russia could become the net exporter of wheat in 2017.

Thus, Russia has been looking for strengthening its economy with the help of diverse tools.

well approached

But

Also mention

importance of

soil

which

help in

and

expanding

soil, migration, infra, Agri
policies, market linkage
main production

3.0

Remarks

Q6. Uniform Civil Code is as much a matter of legislation as it is a matter of social reform. Instead of a uniform civil code, reducing discrimination in the various personal laws should be the aim. Critically analyse. (10 Marks)

Article 44 enunciated in Directive principles of state policy aims for adoption of Uniform Civil Code in the country which envisages similar civil laws, thereby reducing disparities and ensuring social justice.

This provision has generated a lot of controversy owing to secular nature of our country and presence of large no. of religious groups and communities.

- Many fear that this would lead to homogenisation and will be targeted against minority communities like muslims etc.

- It would act contrary to freedom to practice, propagate and perform religious practices according to article 25.

while on the other hand, it is suggested that it will bring many positive changes.

- (1) Gender equality
- (2) Uniform application of laws will end litigation and confusion in courts
- (3) It would lead to national integration.

Remarks

→ Shah Bano case
→ Triple talaq
→ Hindu law
→ means of law
→ commissioned 70

Supreme Court has suggested that instead of legislation, a bottom-up approach should be promoted i.e. gradual reforms should be brought.

Such a piecemeal approach will ensure that there is less friction and more acceptance of UCC among people. As a first step, government can start amending personal laws which are outright discriminatory. Triple Talak legislation is one such example.

Thus, government has to walk a tightrope and ensure that it promotes changes without offending any community and there is no social unrest in society.

→ well approached
→ increase in value addition

405

Q7. In India, women form 60% of the lowest-paid wage labour but only 15% of the highest wage-earners. They are poorly represented and experience a wide gender pay gap at the bottom. What corrective actions can be taken to reverse the trend? What is the social and economic cost of women marginalization? (10 Marks)

In India, women's labour force participation rate is meagre 23%, with women workers mostly working in low-paid jobs. Such a quote gender pay gap is an outcome of gendered society in which patriarchy and male domination is the norm.

Such an attitude acts as an barrier to women reaching higher echelons of so their careers and do not have high skills due to lack of education thus closing lots of opportunities for them.

CORRECTIVE ACTIONS →

- 1) Increase vocational training, skill development through schemes such as Nai-Roshni etc.
- 2) Stand Up India scheme for self employment
- 3) Redressal mechanisms like internal complaints committee that can look after sexual harassment allegations, such as MeToo.
- 4) Provision for creche facilities, even paternity leave could be introduced for equal

Remarks

Maternity Act

burden sharing.

SOCIAL COST of women marginalisation -

- (1) Inequalities in society
- (2) Domestic violence and other horrendous crimes against women
- (3) Social exclusion
- (4) Discrimination leading to poor health.
- (5) As a society, superstitions and regressive attitudes hinder development.

ECONOMIC COST

- (1) Low income for families
- (2) Country deprived of important human resource.
- (3) Less educated women are less aware about child's upbringing → leading to low development of child. This produces domino effect and affect future prospects of country.

Thus, gender equality is a win-win for all, for society, economy & family.

5/10

Remarks

→ good approach
keep it up

Q8. The Supreme Court held that every adult has the right to marry anyone and nobody including parents, khap panchayats or similar associations can question their choice of spouse. Evaluate the situation within the lenses of Article 21. (10 Marks)

Article 21 deals with right to life and personal liberty which includes right to choose one's spouse or partner.

India has had a negative image ^{NP} regarding inter-caste and inter-faith marriages with incidents of honour killings, suicides, murders, boycott etc being highlighted by media.

In some states such as Haryana, Rajasthan and UP, these crimes have gained social sanction due to presence of bodies such as khap panchayats which in the name of justice promote age-old beliefs and feudal mindsets. _{etc}

This practice goes against the spirit of our constitutional ethos which is reflected in article 15, 16, 19 & 21. Our fundamental rights reject any kind of discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, gender etc. It also gives freedom of speech and expression which is the hallmark of a democratic nation.

Remarks

Shogwan Dog vs State of Delhi case
sequel lines

discussed by family
 -> honor killing out of family
 Panchayat

Article 21 has been broadened by Supreme court to include various rights such as right to clean environment, livelihood, housing etc.

As marrying someone is an extremely personal choice, one that is exercised by one's own liberty and right to live with dignity, it is inhumane if one is denied this right owing to social customs.

Thus, Article 21's scope is well enough wide to accommodate the right to choose one's life partner.

→ good attempt
- mention measure
to bring more social acceptance

(400)

Remarks

Q9. More than 20% of the population in southern states will be older than 65 years by 2050. In Bihar, Assam, and Uttar Pradesh, the corresponding proportion is around 10%. Examine the fallout of such regional population dynamics and its socio-economic impacts? (10 Marks)

The success of family planning initiatives has not been even in different regions of the country. While southern states owing to high literacy have improved their sex ratio, replacement rate as well as mortality indicators, northern states are still reeling under acute poverty, malnutrition and child burden. good into

In economic survey 2018-19, it has been predicted that southern states by 2050 will have huge proportion of elderly as compared to northern states. This is because they started their demographic transition earlier. etc

FALLOUT of such dynamics -

- 1) Economic growth of southern states might decline
- 2) Shortage of labour in south migrant labour
- 3) More dependents mean more social burden on families. health care
- 4) More elderly friendly policies needed such as care homes, health insurance etc.

Remarks

The socio-economic impacts would be that while northern states will need employment opportunities and infrastructure, southern states will need social support.

One way to address this gap is made out to be internal migration i.e. young working population can be transferred to southern states such as Kerala. But this would present demographic challenges as local people might be resentful.

Economic survey points out that India needs to take population dynamics into account and frame policies accordingly.

mention
 state-wise
measures taken
efforts

4.0

Remarks

Q10. The PDS system in India is meant as a major social protection net. Discuss the working of the PDS system and examine why it failed to be an effective poverty alleviation tool? (10 Marks)

To deal with extreme poverty, PDS scheme was devised to meet the basic need of food to the poorest of the poor (ANTYODAYA). Recently, it has been subsumed under NFSA, 2013 (National food security Act).

To alleviate the shortcomings of the initial PDS system, Targeted PDS was devised.

WORKING →

Disrupt how food grain is procured and redistributed

- 1) Network of ration shops or fair price shops.
- 2) Issuance of ration cards
- 3) Subsidised rate for wheat, rice, oil, sugar.
- 4) Per household allocation of food ration, also on an individual basis

SHORTCOMINGS -

- 1) Leakages
- 2) Corruption by middlemen.

Remarks

- 3) Poor record keeping
- 4) Obsolete technology, even adhaar linking has devoid some poor members to avail rations due to low internet penetration in rural areas.
- 5) Failed to address nutritional requirements of women, children etc.
- 6) Substandard quality
- 7) Fraud by manipulating weights & measures.

Thus, PDS alone cannot alleviate poverty. The need of the hour is to address these shortcomings at the earliest while implementing other programs such as ICDS, Poshan Abhiyan etc.

Monitor measures taken → DBT
 → (MHA)
 → Computerization etc

(3.0)

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. Elucidate the contribution of trinity of Carnatic music namely Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri. (15 Marks)

Carnatic music has three gems in the form of Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri. The popularity of Carnatic music has spread beyond South India owing to brilliant compositions by these 3 gems or trinity.

Carnatic music employs a rich melody and music and is based on anthologies or poems mentioned in Sangam literature. It also uses many different instruments and has more diverse elements than Hindustani music popular in North.

The division into different talas, ragas, etc. is more refined in Carnatic than Hindustani music.

The contribution of this trinity has been immense as Tyagaraja is credited with many marvellous renditions of popular songs as well as original compositions. He is credited with giving

Remarks

24
 - Such as
 - Panchanana kirtis
 - Nomo Nomo Raghavaya
 Carnatic music a concrete shape and form and leaving behind a rich legacy for disciples.

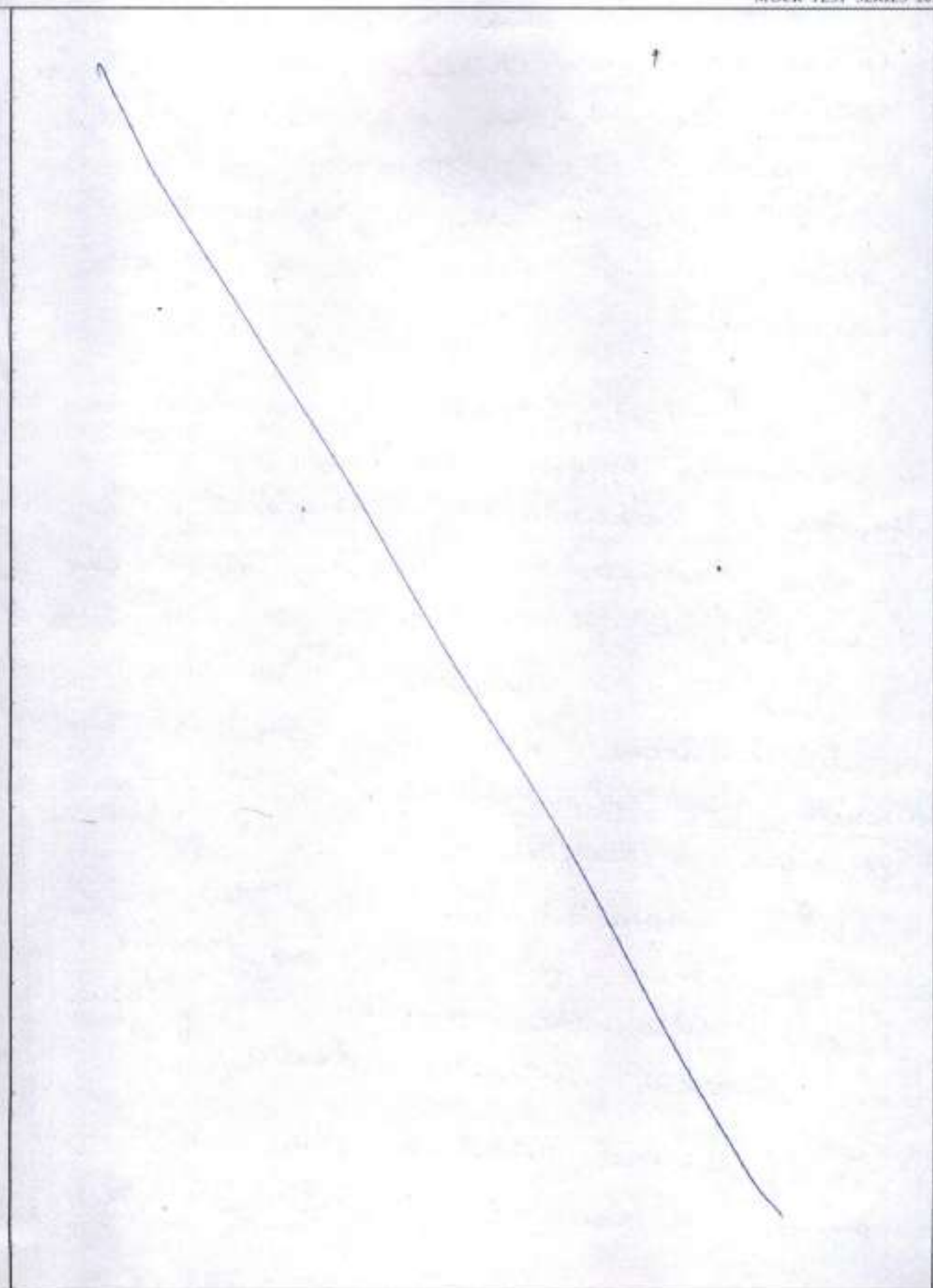
Similarly, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Shyama Shastri have contributed to enriching the carnatic tradition. They have built on songs earlier sung in Devadasi temples and given them new, modern style and form.

Carnatic music, today, is associated with various performances such as (Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi, Kathakali etc)

It is owing to the legacy of such great men that Carnatic music has reached the zenith of its glory and has popularised Indian culture in home & abroad.

3.0

Remarks



Remarks

Q12. Sanskrit literature reached its climax during Gupta Period. Discuss.

(15 Marks)

Gupta period is called as the "GOLDEN PERIOD" of Indian art and architecture. Not only Sanskrit literature, but it represented the epitome of architecture especially early temple as well as other plays / drama etc.

In Sanskrit literature, Kalidasa was a prominent figure. His books such as Abhigana Shakuntalam, Meghdoot etc are still dramatised into plays in various colleges and universities.

There was a growth in various academic books such as those depicting ancient medicine system, herbs and alternative therapies.

Various travellers also visited the court of Gupta kings thus drawing foreign literature into the kingdom and popularising Sanskrit literature abroad.

Thus, Sanskrit literature grew in various forms → stories such as Panchtantra, poems,

Remarks

plays etc.

Vikramaditya also patronised various stories such as those made famous in VIKRAM - BETAL series etc.

Thus, Gupta period was an age of prosperity when gold currency increased. Some social evils such as caste system & subjugation of women is also dated back to the Gupta period.

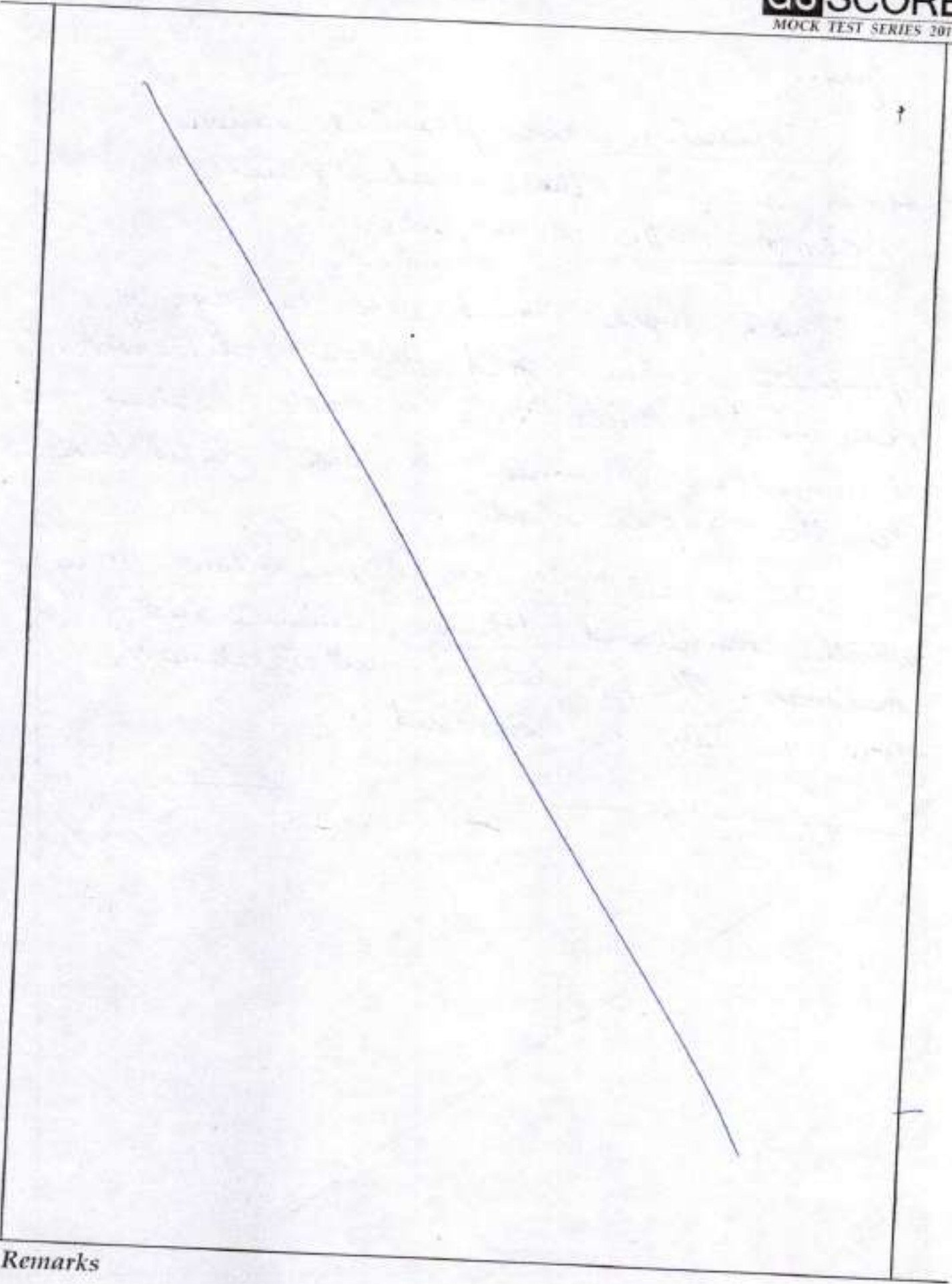
All in all, it was an important time which transitioned between ancient and medieval. Thus, a lot of intellectual vibrancy can be witnessed.

Answer is not complete

please include more literature as by Chasa, Shukra, Chandragominis, Varahamihira, etc.

2.0

Remarks



Remarks

Q13. Mahalanobis model of development failed to achieve its objective in development of backward areas by setting up heavy industries. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

Mahalanobis model was formulated in 2nd Five year plan in 1955-56. It was proposed that the heavy industries will be developed with the help of state support also termed as the "COMMANDING HEIGHTS" of the economy.

Based on serials model

The aim was to set up such industries in backward areas to promote balanced development. In pursuance of this strategy, backward regions of Chhattisgarh (earlier in MP), Jharkhand (in Bihar), Odisha were chosen.

Even after more than 70 years of independence, we can still see (no improvement) in these regions as compared to other developed areas. *regional disparity in economic development*

REASONS :-

- ① No trickle down has happened as capitalists have accumulated profits.
- ② Cannot expect capitalists to work for social benefit.

Remarks

- ③ Land reforms and agriculture neglected.
- ④ Poor efficiency in management leading to losses.
- ⑤ Resource exploitation such as coal, Iron etc.
- ⑥ Environmental destruction - mining
- ⑦ Encroachment of forest lands belonging to tribes.
- ⑧ Lack of focus on small scale industries and cottage industries.
- ⑨ Lack of connectivity and infrastructure
- ⑩ Outdated technology.

Thus, the plan was highly ambitious and wanted to leapfrog from agricultural economy to industrial economy. But the substance was missed for the lofty goal.

It is now well accepted that until agriculture is revived and made viable, it will continue to drag the economy. The failure of land reforms has also resulted into left wing extremism and alienation of village communities.

Remarks

Thus, the need of the hour is to increase employment opportunities in MSMEs, SMEs, promote entrepreneurship through startup, standup India, revive agriculture and focus on skilling the youth.

Such a multipronged strategy with adequate social emphasis can ameliorate the structural deficiencies of backward regions.

→ Also mention the achievements of PMKV,

4.0

Q14. Although Indian folk music and dance form present themselves in a wide variety of forms, they share common themes and concerns. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

India's diversity is like no other nation in the world. It is expressed even in dance forms & folk music which is often performed together.

India has 8 classical dances as recognised officially but this is far less than folk dances which can be found in every nook & corner.

* Variety of forms in folk music & dance :-

- (1) Every state has a different folk music such as raagini, swang in Haryana etc.
- (2) Different gharanas of hindustani music such as jaipur, lucknow, benaras etc.
- (3) Different wedding songs in various parts of the country.
- (4) Various harvesting songs sung while harvesting crops in the fields. - Jaware
- Bihu etc

Remarks

good but
includes
examples in
all points

- (5) Dances such as ghoomar (Rajasthan), Bhangra in (Punjab), Ukhu in (West Bengal) etc are examples of folk dances.
- (6) Different types of costumes and props used, for example, cymbals, dhols, percussions, sarangi etc.

* COMMON THEMES & CONCERNS :-

- (1) Often based on mythological stories such as Ramayana, Mahabharata, Puranas etc.
- (2) Depict love stories between Radha and Krishna, Shiva-Parvati etc.
- (3) Often deal with social elements of caste, religion, communities concerns etc.
- (4) Also try to create awareness on social issues such as girl education, dowry etc.

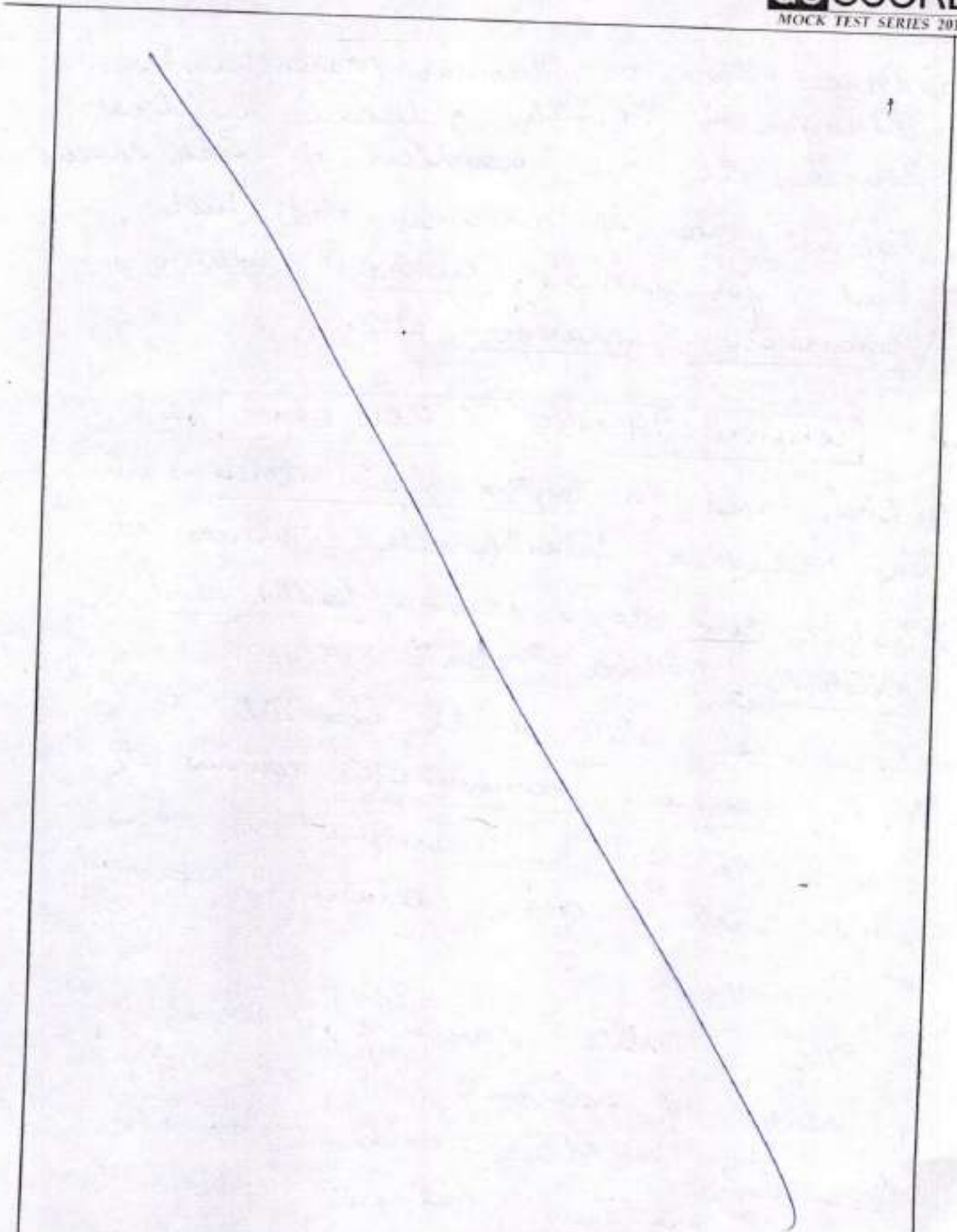
include examples without these very general point

Thus, despite diversity, we see elements of similarity as the WAY OF LIFE is often similar for all despite practicing different beliefs & religions.

Remarks

Also include - human emotion - natural environment etc

3.0



Remarks

Q15. British wanted to use modern education to strengthen their political authority in the country but it also sowed seeds of discontent in the Indian society in various spheres. Critically discuss. (15 Marks)

The modern education introduced by Britishers proved to be a double edged sword with both positive and negative ramifications for Indian freedom struggle.

With the advent of Macaulay's minute, the woods despatch of 1854, hunter commission, sadler commission etc, the framework for Indian education was formulated.

It was set up to be a 3 tiered system — primary, secondary & higher education with vernacular at lower level and English at higher level. Universities were set up in 3 presidency towns of Kolkata, Bombay and Madras.

* AS A TOOL TO STRENGTHEN political authority :-

- (1) It was envisaged to produce a class of clerks or literate people to fill

Remarks

up administrative posts.

- (2) A class of loyalists was expected.
- (3) Soft face of colonialism
- (4) British, modern educated with English taste would be a market for British goods.

But, indirectly, many modern educated middle class people developed nationalist consciousness & this sowed the seeds of discontent —

- (1) Various values of freedom, equality & fraternity learnt from French revolution, American revolution etc.
- (2) Works of various scholars such as J. S Mill. Even Gandhi was inspired by Henry David Thoreau's work on civil disobedience.
- (3) Economic critique of British policies by Dadabhai, R C Dutt etc. led to 'Drain of wealth' theory.

Remarks

→ Also mention
wiley reforms as
RRR, Swami
Vivekananda
etc

- (4) Many professionals such as lawyers, teachers, etc. started anti-british journals, newspapers, magazines etc.
- (5) Globalists like Nehru were staunch opponents of colonialism and imperialism of every form.

Thus, these western educated people built the foundation of the subsequent mass movement started by Gandhi. These values were even incorporated in our constitution after 1947.

good attempt

5.5

Q16. "Owing to vast and diverse landscape, having varying climatic zones, India must follow tailor-made solutions specific for each agro-ecological regions in agriculture sector rather than a single approach for all". Critically examine the ineffectiveness of policies in agriculture sector in India due to its diverse landscape and climatic regions. (15 Marks)

India has been endowed with diverse landscapes, soil, rainfall variability and topographical features. Thus, one size fits all approach is ineffective in Indian scenario.

Agricultural policies till now had following effects —

- (1) Unbalanced regional growth owing to green revolution in Punjab, Haryana.
- (2) Groundwater depletion due to poor irrigation techniques.
- (3) Contamination of soil and exploitation of environment. subsidy for fertilizers
- (4) Nutritional deficiency in population MSP

Thus, we need to adopt tailor made solutions as per climatic zones & specific for each agro-ecological regions → define it

- (1) Water guzzling crops like sugarcane

Remarks

- should be limited to well irrigated areas - like UP, Punjab etc.
- (2) Rainfall deficit areas like Marathwada, Vidarbha must go for hardy and water resistant crops like millets.
- (3) Diversification of agriculture such as cycles of legumes to restore fertility in soil. Pulses production would also meet nutrient deficiency.
- (4) Allied activities such as dairy, poultry to sustain farmers in lean seasons.
- (5) Ecologically sensitive areas (ESAs) must go for organic farming and drip irrigation. ZBNF (Zero budget natural farming) is fast gaining currency.
- (6) Micro irrigation is the way to go owing to water stress. PM Kisan Sanchai Yojana must be implemented in a holistic way.

good point

Thus, we must respect the diversity and natural carrying capacity of ecosystem and meet. Hence, our food production and

agricultural practices must be in line with sustainable development.

→ mention steps
taken for
practices → take help of
statewise examples

- work on content
enrichment

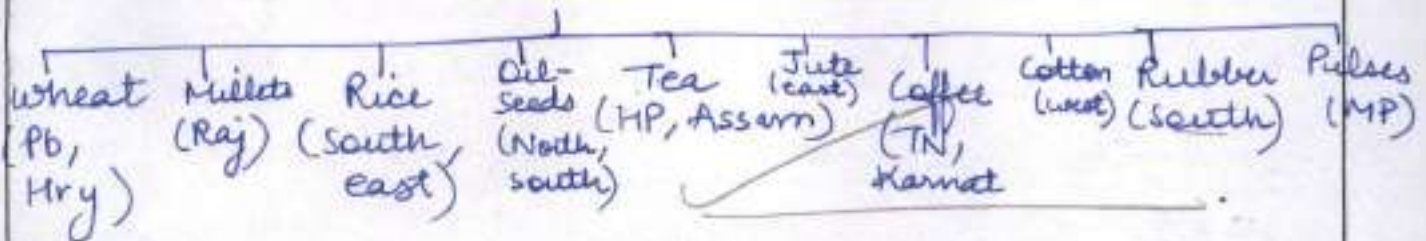
- overall good
approach

5.5

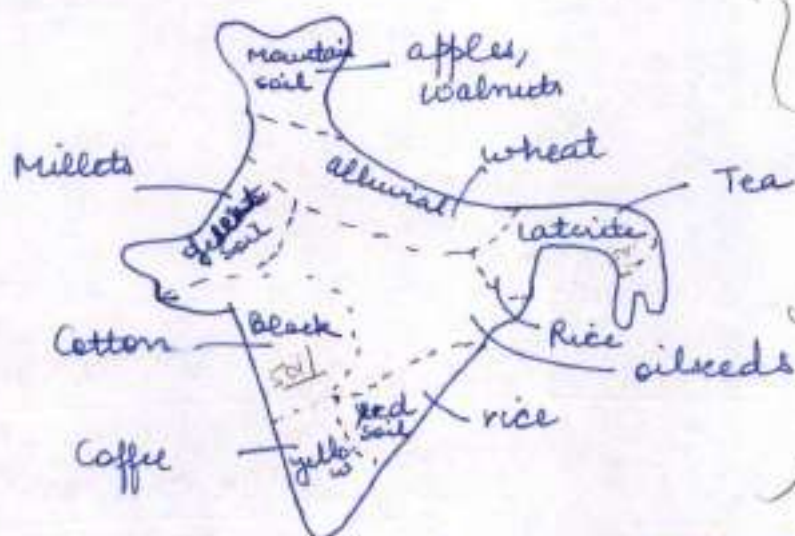
Remarks

Q17. "India's crop diversity is due to the diverse nature of soil found in different regions of India". Discuss. Critically analyse the degradation of soil quality due to changing cropping pattern of India. (15 Marks)

India produces a wide variety of crops, both food and non food due to its diverse soil profile.



India has a variety of soils as depicted below —



good approach
but not e it
self explanatory

Thus, India has a huge potential to diversify its agriculture production, thereby ensuring food as well as nutritional security.

Remarks

The change in cropping pattern has also led to degradation of soil. The various reasons are —

- (1) Soil erosion → how?
- (2) Continuous sowing without letting soil regain fertility naturally.
- (3) Crops ill suited to soil type — such as sugarcane grown in rain deficit areas.
- (4) Pesticide and fertiliser contamination
- (5) Water logging in fields
- (6) Salinisation of soil —
 - monocropping
 - excessive fertilisers

Thus the need of the hour is to adopt scientific cropping pattern :-

- (1) Mixed cropping and intercropping, with leguminous plants that can fix nitrogen level.
- (2) Soil mulching to prevent moisture loss.
- (3) Forest belts, agroforestry to prevent

Remarks

wind erosion and soil erosion.

(4) Natural compost such as manure etc.

Recently, IPCC report has highlighted land degradation in India which could affect our food security. Thus, we need to frame a holistic strategy after consulting all stakeholders.

take help of
example as how
soil erosion happening
Punjab, Indira Canal, canal →
soil degradation - water logging
etc.

(5.0)

Remarks

Q18. Local winds such as the Mistral, the Cape Doctor, The Petaluma Gap and the Siroccos plays an important role for wine production in different regions of the world. Elucidate.

(15 Marks)

Local winds are region specific phenomena and blow at specific intervals. In Indian context, such winds are called loo in summer months.

In European regions, the local winds play a huge role in determining agriculture production & local weather.

Winds such as Mistral, Cape Doctor, Petaluma gap & siroccos are extremely important for wine production in different regions -

Being warm and dry winds, they melt the ice and lead to relief from harsh cold conditions.

(2) Mistral blows in alps region around Switzerland and helps in warming the areas.

(3) Leaves of wine are freed from snow & chilly weather leading to proper

Remarks

Impact of climate
 Mention for Andhra Pradesh
 For grape and wine
 first mention

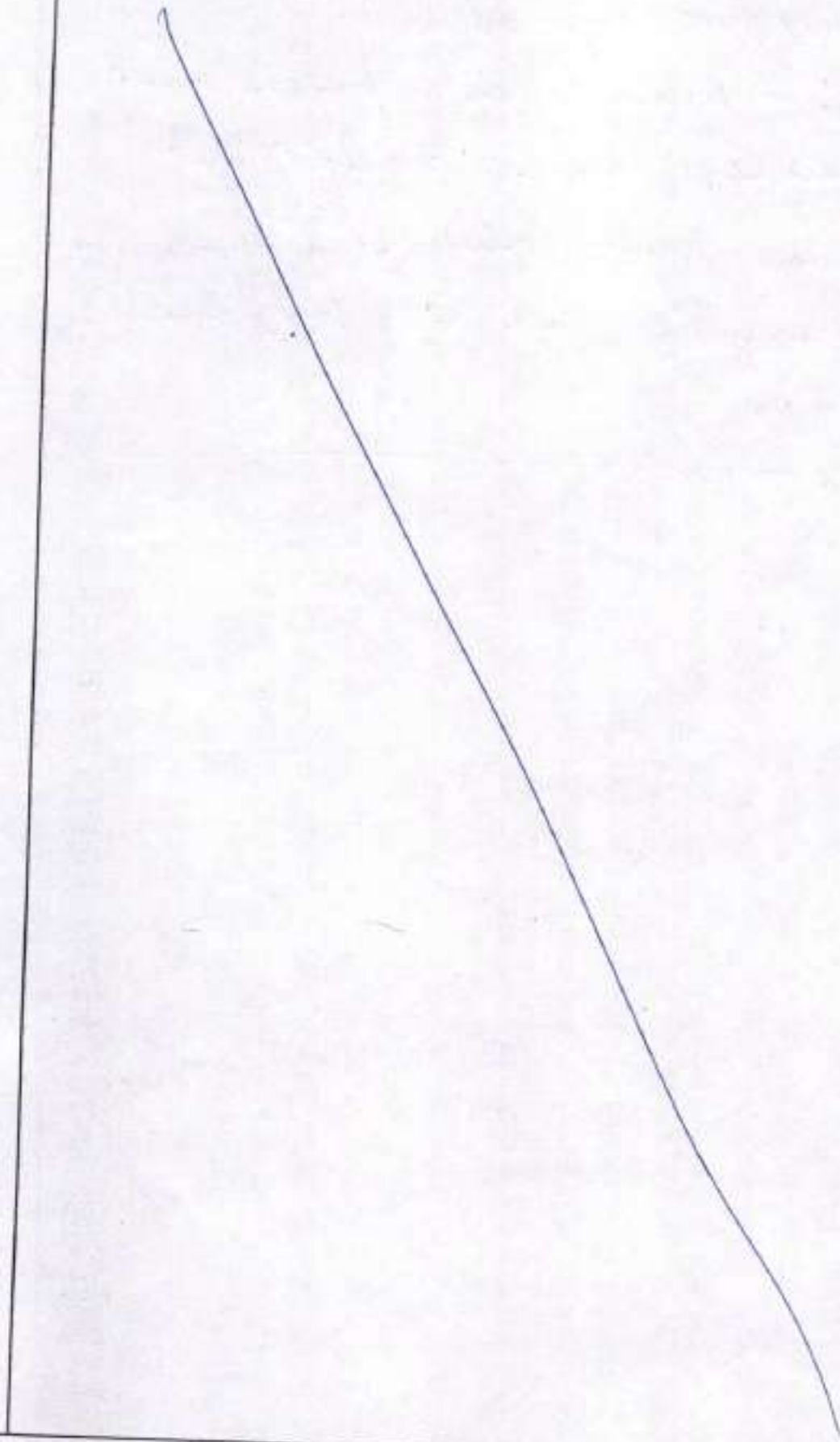
growth and development.

Even wine fermentation process also requires relatively warmer temperature.

Thus, these winds have been sustaining the socio-economic life of the people in the region.

→ please don't write incorrect information
→ you can a map showing local winds direction, location and influence
→ primary impact of all 4 above mentioned local winds.

2.0



Remarks

Q19. "Growing demands of metallic ores and other natural resources due to ever-expanding infrastructure and demand of raw materials coupled with limited availability of land has turned humans towards the ocean to cater deep metal deposits and other biotic resources". Elucidate with reference to different kinds of minerals and resources provided by the oceans. (15 Marks)

With increasing population pressure and the simultaneous rise in demand of infrastructure and resources, humanity is venturing into different domains like oceans, space, bioenergy etc. —

In this backdrop, ocean remains the next frontier after land. Recently, even ministry of earth sciences has launched DEEP OCEAN MISSION to explore ocean basins for minerals & energy resources.

Even International Seabed Authority (ISA) has given a nod to India for exploring Polymetallic nodules in the Indian ocean.

⊛ Various resources & minerals found in ocean are :-

(1) Polymetallic nodules contain rare earth metals & heavy metals such as

Remarks

uranium, cadmium, nickel etc. These would be employed in new technological developments.

- 2) Lithium which is needed for e-vehicle batteries.
- 3) Various calcium compounds can be obtained from corals.
- 4) Sodium can be extracted.
- 5) Fish oil
- 6) Oil reserves are also said to be found under basins.
- 7) Gas hydrates
- 8) Pearls from oysters.
 → Biotin, Vitamins, Silver, Gold, Diamonds, Mg, Cu etc

Oceans are also becoming important source of renewable energy with tidal, wave and geothermal components. Ocean based wind farms are also being looked into for future ^{etc}

Thus, to address the growing need of resources for infrastructure and industrial use, we need to explore the

Remarks

ocean but at the same time, we must keep in mind sustainability and ecological conservation.

Oceans should not be exploited so as to leave it scarred permanently. Rather, we must adopt innovative ways to address our needs without harming environment.

→ include examples of where these resources are found → position like continental shelf 66% oil 33% gas } production world etc

→ you can draw world map showing location, distribution of ocean resources etc

4.5

Q20. Societal stigma keeps the transgender voters away from voting. Elaborate the discrimination faced by transgender with respect to elections. Suggest measures to mainstream and streamline this community during the elections and in general.

(15 Marks)

Transgenders often face exclusion in their families as well as societies. They exist marginally on the fringes and their demands are rarely highlighted during elections ~~and~~ in general.

During elections, they face dual discrimination — at PERSONNEL level as well as at PROCEDURAL level.

- (1) Election personnel often carry the societal biases and hence transgenders are looked upon as criminals and anti-social elements.
- (2) Due to their identity, the proof is hard to establish. Hence, many are excluded from electoral process and their names are not even found on the rolls.

There is also lack of education, awareness of rights and electoral consci-

Remarks

Social stigma, - acceptance, don't come out openly in society

→ SC judgement about transgenders

business among transgenders further aggraving their exclusion.

Measures to mainstream during elections :-

- ① Hold awareness camps.
- ② Organise voting registration nearby such communities for easy conveyance.
- ③ NGOs and media should take up their grievances during elections.
- ④ Forming representative bodies to further their demands.

→ school education
Behavioural change

Measures to streamline in general :-

- ① Transgender bill 2018 must be brought to life after consultations. Controversial provisions such as testing identity must be struck off as it goes against right to self identify.
- ② Reservation in education institutions.
- ③ Health awareness & social support schemes like pension etc.
- ④ Increasing skill level to gain meaning.

Remarks

ful employment.

Above all, we need change in societal mindset and attitude which constantly stigmatises the transgenders. We need to nudge behavioural change to integrate them into society in letter and spirit.

→ good attempt!
 → work on content
enrichment

6.0

Remarks