

## GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 20 questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li> <li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li> </ul>
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20.		

86.5

 Name K. Satya Dharma Prasad

Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

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# REMARKS

15/11/19

15/11/19

## 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)

Indian festivals forms important part of shared culture among the people of Sub Continent. They reflect colourful way of celebrating home and diversity among the people. They also show common features of sharing and celebrating their festivals.

Deepavali, Ganesh Chaturthi, Sankranti and Pongal are various festivals which were celebrated with fervour through out the Country. Deepavali is celebrated through out the country and our neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh etc.

Pongal which is celebrated during Tamuung, is celebrated in other parts of country with different names. Sankranti in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, Bihar in Punjab and also in Maharashtra. It is celebrated as harvesting festival.

Similarly, Ugadi a new year day in Andhra Pradesh is celebrated in other parts also as mark of celebrating of Spring Season. Gudi Padwa is also having same essence.

These festivals having different names but the essence of these festivals to bring people together and

Sense  
of  
oneness  
Removes  
cultural  
barriers

Share their joy. Small traditions from small regions are made way for to great traditions. Great traditions also made their way for to small traditions. Pilgrimage and tourism made these things possible. They also contribute to integration and unity of nation.

Here, celebrating tolerance, harmony and celebrating all festivals together with all religions make our Country 'Ek Bharat Shiksha Bharat'



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 Haripur Session. (10 Marks)

Socialist ideas made their way in to Indian freedom movement during second decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century. Diffusion of western ideas like democracy, rationalism through renaissance and Russian revolution in 1917 were major factors contributing to them.

Can also include Great Depression

Young national leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel were strong followers of democracy and Socialism. They not only opposed Capitalist tendency of foreign rulers but also some of the Indian Capitalists. Bhagat Singh also advocated freeing people from both foreign and local bourgeoisie and helping the lower classes.

Soviet model assimilated with Gandhi

National planning Committee was formed in Haripur Session in 1938 during Bose Presidency. They advocated socialist form of government and development for the free India. Young socialists supported reforms for the lower classes and all sections of Society.

They had socialists as an ideal in their vision for 1931

However, they faced stiff resistance from the many leaders within Congress and set aside due to

1. Congress is supported by some of the land lords who opposed the socialist ideas

Differences  
which  
exist  
for  
socialist  
idea

There are differences in implementation of these reforms and understanding of Socialism. For example there was difference between Bose and Gandhi and finally led to Bose breaking away from Congress

But, Socialist ideas formed one of ideology of National Congress and implemented after independence in the form of mixed model of Socialism as democratic Socialism through land reforms, Zamindari system abolition etc.

3 1/2

- Also write objectives of NPE
- ↳ Promote cottage industries
  - ↳ End regional imbalances
  - ↳ Increase national wealth

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 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century. (10 Marks)

Against oppressive land rights  
abolition of  
Paika - rebellion

Paika - rebellion is rebellion against British in Odisha under leadership of Jagannath Bhandari for their rights. It formed important place in history of India and inspired many other rebellions during national movement.

main reasons for such rebellions in 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries

- i. British opposed policies like land revenue systems etc
- ii. British new way of administration and which foundation to local people ✓
- iii. British denied these local people basic rights of living and leading them to impoverishment.

subject to  
to  
to

Ex: Sambari Rebellion, Gollani Rebellion, etc

Positive Impact of these rebellions:

- They encouraged many local leaders to lead against British and people in other regions also
- Their fight to defend their traditional rights
- they developed sense of anger against foreign rulers

Elaborate  
substance  
with  
examples

Elaborate

**Drawbacks**

Poor leadership  
Not supported by middle class and intelligentsia

- They were highly localized and have individual agendas and lack of common agenda.
- They were weak against strong British empires
- They were not systematically organized.

Despite these drawbacks they have inspired many rebellions like 1857 Sepoy uprising which was considered first war of independence and further inspired freedom movement against British Empire.

3 1/2



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

Indian Renaissance is social reform movement which Indian society is reformed under new western ideas of Humanism, empiricism and rationalism. It played important role in national freedom movement.

Highly social evils that people Indian society

Raja Ram Mohan Ray, Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Keshab Chandra Sen, are various social reformers which led this renaissance. British intervention to stop child sacrifice in Rajasthan and Human Sacrifice in Khonds in Orissa etc. They tried to reform Indian society from some of the superstitions and social evils. This gave further impetus to local leaders for demanding progressive legislation.

Govt. Quits

Raja Ram Mohan Ray fought for Sati Ban and allowed by instance of William Bentinck under Regulation XVII. Child marriage is banned under instance of Keshab Chandra Sen and Widows Remarriage Act was passed under instance of Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar. They all helped to reform Indian society from social evils and tried to

"Include names of B.M. Malabari, B. Dayanand Saraswati"

change with time. They also helped in getting education, political consciousness.

Risks of introducing Malabari

However, they suffered some of drawbacks like they were imposed on society rather than coming from the society. British treated local traditions as underdeveloped and as their 'white man's burden' to civilise them. Some of leaders not followed acts like Keshab Chandra Sen himself married his daughter as child.

Despite, these criticisms they formed important role in reforming society and freedom movement.



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)

Russia which is largest country in world became largest exporter of wheat in 2017 from net grain importer in late 1990s. This is tremendous and remarkable achievement for Russia.

Intro  
12

Reasons for net grain importer are.

- Vastness of Country and its population.
- many of lands and fields are covered with snow and not useful for cultivation.
- Socialist system of production and lack of incentives for farmers.

More  
spending  
on  
defense  
and  
space

Reasons for growth of agriculture.

- Disintegration and vigour for development of Country
- Improvement of technology for mechanised cultivation practices
- Expansion in to far east and incentivising people to grow wheat in newly explored areas.

700  
mark  
general  
5-6  
points

"Elaborate points"

After industrialization  
farm more commercialized crops

Soil network  
cons

Climate change also contributing to expansion of  
cultivation by making new land easier cultivation  
Government policies to expand wheat production.

Hence, adequate mixture of state support to  
wheat production, farmers implementation of technological  
practices and improvement of technology has made  
Russia from grain importer to wheat production  
exporter in 2017.

3

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)

Uniform Civil code is form of code which is envisaged having similar type of civil laws for all people irrespective of religion, caste, community. Article 14 of Constitution. In Directive Principles of State Policy puts obligation on state to achieve it.

Advantages

- Similar laws for all sections of society irrespective of communities, religion etc
- leads to integration and unity of country
- reduces the feelings of segregation and separatist tendencies
- easy to administer the society because of same code for all sections.

Elaborate these points

Gender Parity  
Equal status to all

Challenges

- Presence of different sections, religions, tribals who have different traditions, customs, rules etc and which shows sense of imposing laws on them

lost color

Violation of minority rights

Against tenets of democracy

- It is seen against liberty and practice of religion of an minority sections of society
- It is seen as composition of majoritarianism
- It further may lead to separatist and radicalisation due to some suspicious elements.

— Uniform Civil Code is envisaged in Constitution by founding fathers. There should be discussion from all stakeholders before any decision. Multi religious and diverse society like India might take ~~time~~ time to discussion and must take in to consideration that Unity is not Uniformity and should reach to consensus.

Religion wise amendment in personal laws

3 1/2

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)

India's rank in Global Gender Gap is 131 among the world countries which shows the clear dismal nature of performance in this index. Women always kept out of labour market and confined to four walls of kitchen.

**Social Cost of Women marginalization**

- They lose Self Confidence and self esteem
- Perpetuation of patriarchal system confining women to households

Algebraic It impact education of children and health of women, children

- It reduces women participation in social forums like politics, cooperatives etc

**Economic cost**

- It does not realise the potential of women.
- Discrimination of women in highest rank despite their better performance like Kiron Hazarika, Anandita Ghatak et al

Violence  
abuse  
of  
women  
rights

Few  
employment  
opportunities

to  
be  
fights

Informal jobs

Top of human resource

Economic empowerment and social empowerment leads to better purchasing capacity  
It further leads to economic activity etc

Recent initiatives

Includes Muzap Stand up Explain item

- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao
- Mahatma Benefit Scheme
- Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace, 2013

well included

Hence, Women should be encouraged and reduced gender gap and wage gap among men and women. 53% of population cannot be left outside for the development of country and helps to achieve gender equality (SDG 5)

2 1/2

Also write reasons for Gender pay gap

- ↳ Education
- ↳ Pink collar jobs
- ↳ Glass ceiling
- ↳ Perceived notion about their efficiency

Explain corrective measures taken



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 under Constitution provides right to life and personal liberty. It is one of the golden triangle of Constitution with Article 14, Article 19. It provides right to liberty and marry a person of personal choice.

Marriage as a social institution forms important role in society and hence marriage with choice of individual is upheld in recent judgement of Hadiyas from Kerala. Supreme Court also upheld the validity of marriages against the dictates of Khap Panchayats in Haryana etc.

**Necessity**

- Helps to marry a person of personal choice
- It helps to realise potential and liberty of individual.
- It is not animal existence but life with dignity
- Freedom from external influence in marriages.

**Challenges**

• Collectivist society of India.

Discuss  
functioning  
of  
Khas  
Panchayats

- Patriarchal mindset of Society,
  - Presence of groups like Khas panchayats, who even seen self styled protection of customs
- gap between Constitutional morality and Social morality

Habeas  
Corpus writ  
applicable to  
India must  
of state policy  
Choice to people

Multi religious, multi community, diverse country  
develop nationalism according to Directive principles  
education, tolerance among people to provide  
many persons of their choice.

3

Also discuss  
SC guidelines  
- Immediate FIR  
- fast track courts  
- Disposal case within  
6 months

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)

India is profoundly young nation with median age 27 and compared 38 of US, China by 2020. India is experiencing demographic dividend and should reap this benefits.

The demographic dividend and age structure is not uniform through out the country. The southern states like Kerala, Tamil nadu with low fertility already with young population experiencing it compared to northern states like UP, Bihar etc. This young population turns in to elderly population and young people increase in northern states in future.

As per the demand of question

**Social Implications**

- Decreasing young age population in southern states affecting the security of elderly people ✓

Effect on replacement ratio ✓

Social cleavages different communities due to different populations ✓

Elaborate given points

Migration to South  
More welfare like Mahatma

Economic Implications

Labour force in India  
industries  
higher wages  
increased expenditure on  
provision of

low productivity among Southern states due to low young population

affects growth of region and leads to migration. much dependence on state for welfare schemes.

Hence, Government should balance these

by holistic policy to deal scenario with migration

people to Southern region from Northern region to take

benefit of demographic dividend.



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

Public Distribution System is important tool for distribution of food by state to weaker sections of society to alleviate poverty among the people.

Appropriability  
Maintainability  
and  
Accessibility

**Challenges in PDS System**

- Leakage in transportation, storage systems
- Inclusion, exclusion errors in beneficiaries
- One size fits all approach for all regions of Country
- Low quality among the distributed grains.
- excessive storage and spoiling of food grains in the storage system.
- Diversion of food grains from beneficiaries to black market.
- Corruption and ~~mis~~ among the distributors and authorities.

Eliminate these points  
Bureaucracy  
Control  
Black marketing  
Centralized Planning  
non user participation

**Steps to overcome**

- Streamlining the distribution system through GPS tracking (Ex: Andhra Pradesh)

Smart Cards  
Distribution through village cooperatives  
E. T. Nader

- Usage of technology to avoid exclusion and frustration ~~errors~~ of beneficiaries  
(Ex: Usage of Aadhar to identify beneficiaries)
- Development of infrastructures and technology for distribution  
(Ex: Digital India and Broadband/Connectivity)
- Strict Enforcement of rules and regulation.
- Improvement of Quality of grains.

Hence, Government should continue with  
Aam bhinny and compliance to WTO rules to empower  
local people with fool proof PDS systems.

3 1/2

Discuss the stages of food grain procurement

## Section - B

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

Carnatic music is traditional music developed in Southern part of Country under trinity of Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri. These trio belongs to Vijayanagara Kingdom who played important role in development of Carnatic music.

The music developed in Carnatic region hence called as Carnatic music. They helped in development of various ragams, talams, Pallavi and Anupallavi which is sequence during recitation of music.

Various instruments used in Carnatic music are Ghatam, Mridangam and Alada Swaram. These instruments play important role in producing effect which is according to recitation of ragas from the singer. There is perfect synchronization in playing the music.

## The Characteristics of Carnatic music

Good Content

- It is mostly 'religious' music rather than secular music.
- It is basically 'oligarchic' in nature rather than democratic. It is learnt mostly from upper castes than lower caste people.
- It is slender in playing and has low pitch compared to high pitched Hindustani music.
- It is rigid and experimented with in religion.

Contribution

made by him

Many musicians like Annamacharya, Tyagaraja, M.S. Subbalekshmi are pioneers in Carnatic music. There are music festivals conducted in Tiruvayalur for Tyagaraja annually for his contribution to Carnatic music.

Carnatic music is being reformed recently and embracing latest developments from western.

Remarks



It is also learnt by all sections of society with out discrimination.

Hence, the contribution of Tyagaraja, Muthuswamy, Syama Sastri was remarkable for development of music and patronising, spreading it among the people. They were immortalised through Carnatic music.

Good  
Cater

Who write  
Compositions made  
by each of us  
by Tyagaraja - Pancharatna Kritis  
Dishitar - Mural for Purujay

13

Q12. Sanskrit literature reached its climax during Gupta Period. Discuss. (15 Marks)

*Well introduced*  
 Gupta Period is Golden age for Indian history due to its development of literature, art, architecture, science and technology. It has promoted all round development of literature, society etc.

Sanskrit literature particularly reached its zenith during the Gupta period. Navaratnas present in court of Chandragupta II and Kalidasa, Sanku, Bala Bhatta were important Sanskrit poets in court. Vishnu Sharma, Sudasa, Vatsyana were other important poets in Sanskrit literature.

Contribution

- Good answer*
- Kalidasa who is considered as Shakespeare of East wrote drama, kavya, poetry etc. Mahavikramitram, Raghuvamsham, Ritusamharam, Megha Sandesham were important works of Kalidasa.

Remarks

- He provided drama, romance, love in his works and reflected socio economic conditions of society.
- Concept  
Unltd
- Mrichhakatika of Sudraka was story between prostitute and Brahmin which was portrayed brilliantly.
- Yashodhanu  
Prithvishat  
Amorsimha  
Amorakans
- Kamasutra of Vatsyana was treatise on kama (Pleasure) which identified as important role in development of man, society.
- Narayana  
Srinivasa
- Panchatantra of Vishnu Sharma were apar fables which helps in imbining morality among people in society through various short stories.

### Reasons for Development

- Elaborate  
these  
points
- Patronising of poets by kings
  - Developing Economy in society helped in directing energy for development of art
  - Impact of various traders, travellers on local poets.

Limitations

Critic

- Only ending stories with happiness and no failures among the stories
- Literature by Upper Caste people and not by lower sections
- literature development in Sanskrit rather than local language Prakrit.

Gupta period  
generations and  
translated

Despite above criticism, Sanskrit literature in Gupta period developed in its peak and inspired further generations and William Jones of British East India Company translated Malavikagnitimitram in to English.

will conclude

5<sup>th</sup>

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 is chief statistician and helped newly formed Independent government after ~~independence~~ independence. He played important role in second five year plan which concentrated on industry particularly heavy industries. Heavy industries considered as growth engine for achieving development.

will  
into  
develop

#### Advantages of this model

- Heavy industries helps in production of heavy goods which increase GDP growth
  - Potential to generate employment and reduce unemployment
  - Reduction of unemployment leads to low poverty levels
  - Development and production of Capital goods
  - Implementation of technology and establishment of higher education institutes like IITs etc.
- Elab  
opts

## Drawbacks of model

Closed  
Control

- less focus on Primary sector and helping in development of manufacturing sector. First five year plan achieved its goals but not sufficient
- low technology levels for operating heavy industries due to low education levels and heavy dependence on foreign countries.

Inappropriate

- Primary, Secondary education were neglected and too much preference on higher education.

Closed  
economy

License  
Raj

State  
controlled  
by  
govt

- Industries were set up in already developed areas like Mumbai, Gujarat rather than East India.
- Balanced growth was envisaged but less number of industries were set up in backward areas
- Lack of communication, transportation infrastructure for full potential realization.

Despite above limitations Mahalanobis model achieved its goals envisaged. In Second five year plan with construction of industries, Jams, IIS calling them as 'Modern Temples'. The limitations were overcome in later years to achieve Proclusive, Sustainable growth.  
Well included

6

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)

As per demand of question

India is land of diverse culture and hot spot of many music, dance forms ranging from Kashmir to Kanyakumari, Pithor to Kamakhya.

Good Content

Traditional dance of Garba, Dandiya, Sattriya, Yakshagana, Khatam, Tappeda gathu are various dance forms. They vary from the region to region in its character but they are similar in some of the themes.

Good Content

Ramayana and Mahabharata are epics in Indian culture and represented in the local language variations. Ram Leela in northern part of country is similar to Ram Katha in southern part. They are explained in Burrakatha in Andhra Pradesh, Hari Katha in Karnataka of Ramayana stories.

Remarks



Another theme which is common in many cultures is Victory of Good over evil. This is depicted in many stories and dance forms in Southern, Northern regions. Yakshagana in Karnataka is example of it.

March 29  
Divya

Worshipping of ancestors and local gods for prosperity is common theme in various cultures. Theyyam in Kerala, Therakkoothu in Tamil Nadu is pleasing local gods for good harvest, health etc.

and  
Contd

Community living is another dance forms which show basic socialisation. Garbha, Dandiya, where women, men dance in round forms around fire and with stick shows importance of community. Collective society like India needs this type of cultural.

Many musical dance forms also present in various parts of country. Silambam in Tamil Nadu,

Kalam payattu in Kerala, Thang ta in Manipur is  
Common its martial values in its theme.

Lead  
content  
in Country, they are same in theme. It is high  
time for us to protect these culture and transmit  
to future generations.

7

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)

Modern Education, Western Education Considered as prerequisite for establishing British authority in Country. will  
into  
dual

Macaulay Minute and Downward Infiltration Theory was implemented to propagate and spread English Education.

Macaulay considered local education is inferior to English Scientific education. He wanted Indians in blood and colour but English in thoughts and behaviour.

Orientalists and Anglist Controversy cleared by Macaulay minute by allocating 1 lakh rupees for spread of education among people. Purveyors  
of  
British  
Creeds

Downward Infiltration which creates small section of English speaking, educated natives who further spread their education to other people including all of them educated in English. This helps them in continuing, perpetuating the political authority in Country. Political  
and  
Admin  
strative  
instru-  
ction

Remarks

## Positive Impact on Society

helped in spread of ideas like humanism, empiricism, rationalism led to social reforms movements Under Rammohan Roy, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan etc

Political consciousness and understanding the principles like liberty, freedom etc.

Economic 'curse of wealth' concept provided by Nassirji to expose British White man's Burden Theory

Social evils like Sati, child marriage, Widow problems were discussed and progressive legislation were passed to ban those issues

lead to Indian freedom national movement by spread of ideas among people with common language English etc.

To revolt against discriminatory and exploitative character of British rule

sketch about minorities

Negative Impact

Indu Muslim divide  
Biased history taught by Britishers

Limited to some sections of society particularly high castes  
led to Sanskritisation and westernisation by leaving local traditions, cultures  
destruction of Taj Mahal system in traditional society.

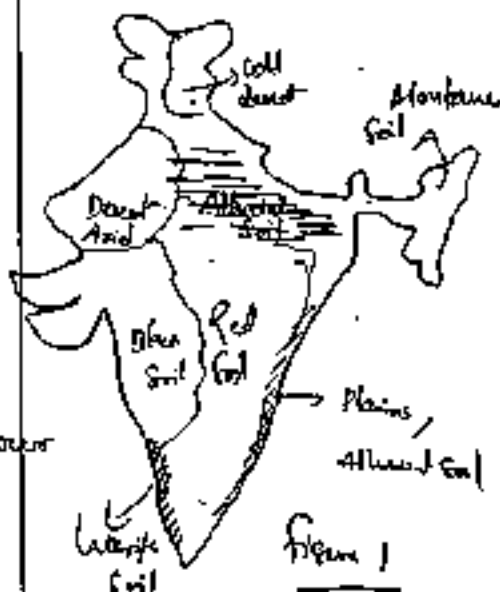
Despite all drawbacks, the fool which British used against Indians, it started counter productive for development of political consciousness and ultimately led to freedom of India.

6

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)

Diversity in landscape and different soils in country and diverse geographic conditions led to formation of different agro-ecological regions in agriculture as shown in figure 1.

Diversity in landscape and different soils in country



Different soil conditions favour different crops. For example Rice, wheat in Alluvial soil, Cotton in Black soil, Pigeon, Millets in semi arid regions, chestnut in high altitude montane regions.

Different soil conditions favour different crops. For example Rice, wheat in Alluvial soil, Cotton in Black soil, Pigeon, Millets in semi arid regions, chestnut in high altitude montane regions.

The advantage of different soils, crops should be utilised and vast coast line helps for aquaculture, inland water for inland fishing and agriculture can be diversified with animal husbandry etc.

Challenges of agricultural policies in agriculture sector

- Supporting and favouring water intensive crops like wheat, Rice, Sugar Cane in particular regions like North West, Western UP etc
- It has led to water scarcity and ground water extraction in these areas
- Excessive production of some crops and low production of some crops
- Imbalanced regional development reflected in Eastern region and North Eastern region
- Promoting fertilizer based agriculture rather than organic farming

High cost given points

India's Excessive fertilizer

Policy upto taking

Varied geographical terrain

into different landscape

Way forward

- Low water intensive crops like Millets, Maize should be promoted.
- Bottom up approach to promote organic farming (Sikkim) and zero budget farming (Andhra Pradesh)

"dang  
reclamation"

Use of  
satellites

Kirti  
Wigga  
Kendoo

Regional  
landuse

Agro processing industries to control wastage of food production (Ex: SAMPADA scheme, Mega food Park)

Using traditional knowledge in agriculture and inclusive approach (Ex: Restructured Bamboo Mission and medicine for AYUSH)

Hence, integrated approach using local traditional knowledge and policy formulation based agro-climate zones should be way forward for sustainable, productive agriculture.

↳ Design agricultural policy according to agro-ecological zones

5<sup>th</sup>



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)

Handwritten note: *Handwritten*

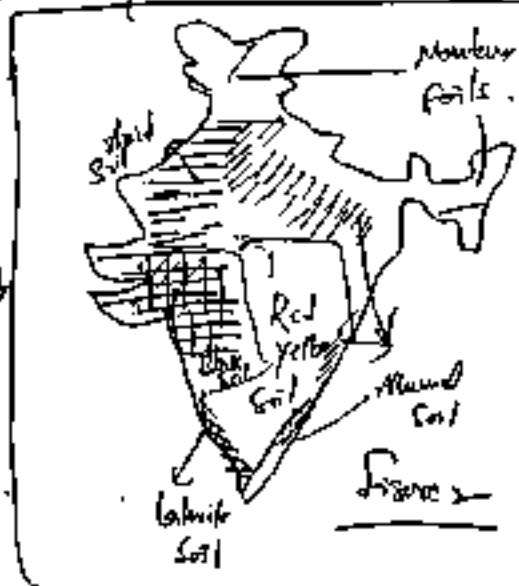
Soil diversity in country generally lead to crop

diversity in country as shown

in figure 2. India is bordered

with vast variations which naturally

lead to various crops like wheat, Rice, Maize, Cotton, Bajra, Sugarcane etc.



Alluvial soils which are fertile help in production of wheat, Rice and Sugar Cane which require rainfall and water availability in soil.

Laterite soil in western ghats helps in formation of crops like Tea, Rubber etc. Black soils in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh helps in growing Cotton

and Red, Yellow soils helps in growth of Coffee, Mango etc.

Acid, Semi Acid soils which have low moisture helps in growth of millet, Ragi. Mountain soils helps in growth of chest, Walnut etc.

Handwritten note: *Crop Cycles*

Degradation of soil quality is major problem among the soils due to various reasons like

Skewed government policies to encourage crops like Rice, wheat which require water. Water intensive crops leading to soil salinisation (Western V.O)

Fertility of soil is destroyed by application of chemical fertilizers in Punjab, Haryana

• Changing cropping pattern leading to ground water depletion in water scarcity regions

(Ex: Sugarcane plantation in Marathwada region)

• Leading soil erosion and soil degradation and further expansion of desertification of soils.

Way forward

• Promoting local organic farming, zero budget farming techniques among the people  
(Ex: Organic farming in Karnataka)

Good notes!

- Encourage less water intensive Crops and promote, incentivise farmers for it  
 Ex: Haryana encouraging farmers away from Rice)
- Agro forestry, Farm forestry success be encouraged  
 Ex: Bamboo mission in North East India)

Hence, Sustainable agricultural practices using traditional knowledge, Scientific practices mixed with prudent Government policies lead to sustainable, responsible agriculture.

Also write positive impact of cropping pattern

- ↳ Lower input cost
- ↳ Consistent availability of crops
- ↳ Economically efficient

5 ↓

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 winds developed due to differential continental heating of continents, water bodies in local regions. They play important role in forming local region climates etc.

Ex: Mistral, Cape Doctor, Sirocco are local winds which blow from Northern Africa to Mediterranean region. Some winds blow from Alps to Mediterranean region.

For Example Mistral is cold local wind which blow from Alps and Sirocco is hot/warm local wind which blow from Sahara region to Mediterranean region which keeps it warm during winter season. Similarly Mistral keeps this region cold during summer season.

Also include Petaluma Gap

Petaluma Gap is named wind area condensing to create unique wind here

Remarks

Advantages of Winds for Wine Production

These climatic conditions are necessary for wine production

- Mediterranean region known for wine production of world
- Winter rainfall in this region helps in citrus fruits and grapes production
- Sirocco, Mistral local winds which provide optimum conditions for wine production by stabilising the environment conditions.
- Wine production require medium rainfall and temperature which were adjusted by these winds.
- They generate much required moisture for soil and humidity in air.

Hence, these local winds play important role in wine production through out the world.

and this has its role for production

3

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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)

Metallic ores, natural resources are necessary and imperative for growing economy like India. Harnessing these natural resources for energy through development of technology and infrastructure is critical for country's growth.

Consists of limited potential of oceans

In India metallic ore is present in regions like Chotanagpur Plateau in Jharkhand, Bastar in Chhattisgarh which are home to many tribals and locals. Land is also limited for expansion of agriculture and urban area. 40% of population would be living in cities by 2040 and there is huge pressure on these lands.

Good limited

Expansion of infrastructure and construction of roads, railways, houses are imperative for providing basic facilities for ever growing population. Hence, these factors led to moving towards oceans for resources.

Need less

Deep Ocean mission (DOM) is exploration of polymetallic nodules in Indian Ocean by our country for various metallic resources like Magnesium, Manganese, Copper etc.

Sedimentary  
deposits  
under  
sea

Supply

Oil  
and  
natural  
gas

Iron  
and  
Manganese

Polymetallic nodules are minerals which are formed due to volcanic activity in mid ocean ridges and formation of these nodules. These nodules generally consists of basic metal at core and formation of other metals around it due to various sediments in ocean under great pressure and low temperature.

These oceans are also home to various rare earth metals. China is already exploring and leading in rare earth metal production used in semiconductor electronic industry.

South China Sea is having huge resources of rare earth metals.



Mariculture is production of sea grass, insects, fishes on coastal regions which are rich in nutrients for consumption of humans and also useful for animals and fishes. These grass cultivation is already started in coastal elements.

Use of energy in Terrestrial.

Hence, development of technology to harness these energy resources and sustainable use of these resources is way forward for sustainable development.

3

Write more about various obtained from solar?

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)

Include  
Transgender  
first  
participation  
in  
2019  
election

Transgender forms minority community in Indian society who face various discriminations like Stereotypes and physical abuse etc.

Social stigma is attributed these sections that kept them out of political process by non-participation in voting process and election of candidates etc.

The discriminations faced by them are

Violence  
of  
Art 14  
Right to  
vote  
32e

- They never considered as vote bank due to minority in society
- Stigmatisation of these community even though their presence required in some rituals (marriage etc)
- No support from the families to accept the transgender in the society.

Remarks

No separate queue

Nothing is manifested

Police misbehavior

Problems in SPs

Political parties never have separate policies and Candidates representing this Community

- Proper facilities are not available in Polling stations.

Measures

Reducing the stigma in society through awareness and through laws

Co: Abrogation of Article 377)

Political parties supporting them in functioning

Co: Congress Party appointed Transgender as functionary)

Creating conditions for active participation in politics

(Ex: Many Transgender Candidates participated in Telangana)

Awareness among people by institutions like

Election Commission

(Ex: ECI Programme for recent general election)

No voter should be left around)

Political Reservation

Right to self determination

Electoral Staff Training

Here, all the above measures should be implemented in true faith for improvement and involvement of transgenders in political process.

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