

GEOGRAPHY, DISASTER MANAGEMENT & AGRICULTURE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<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.
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20.		

95

95

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2. Invigilator Signature

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Name K. Satya Dharma Pratap
Roll No. _____
Mobile No. _____
Date _____
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REMARKS

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10

Section - A

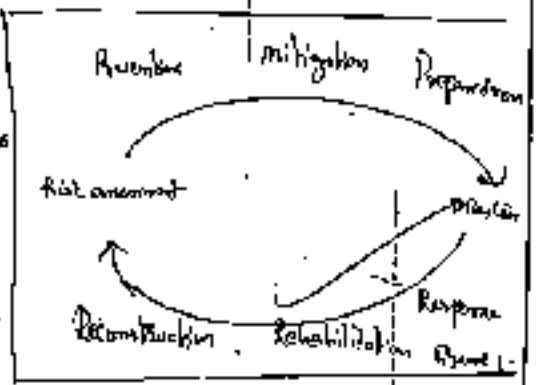
There is an urgent need to rethink disaster management in India. The responses to disasters must be proactive, not just reactive. Comment. (10 Marks)

More points to be added

Disaster Management refers to Preparedness, Response and Recovery in order to lessen the impact

Disaster management refers to managing, mitigating the disaster before the striking of it. It has assumed important significance because, according to IPCC, in last 20 years 1.3 trillion people lost lives, 4.4 trillion economic loss and 3.2 billion people affected throughout the world. India lost \$70 billion in last 20 years.

Disaster management has always been towards response after striking and mitigation and preparedness phase respectively as shown in Figure 1. It was always reactive response to the disaster rather than understanding it.



Hyogo framework from 2000-2015 has focused more on disaster management. But Sendai Framework focused more on disaster risk management. It focused more proactive role via understanding disaster risk.



Remarks

To support your arguments, I have produced part of the loss of lives and properties from Disasters in India.

Points are mentioned well

The advantages of being proactive :-

Understanding the disaster risk and more planned approach

Can reduce material & human loss from disaster

improve resilience to disaster risk

leads to sustainable development

3

The disaster response should be more proactive
should be seen in combination with Sustainable Development goals

Prime minister 10 point agenda for tackling disaster

Should be more priority

actually mention some steps to build a proactive approach :-

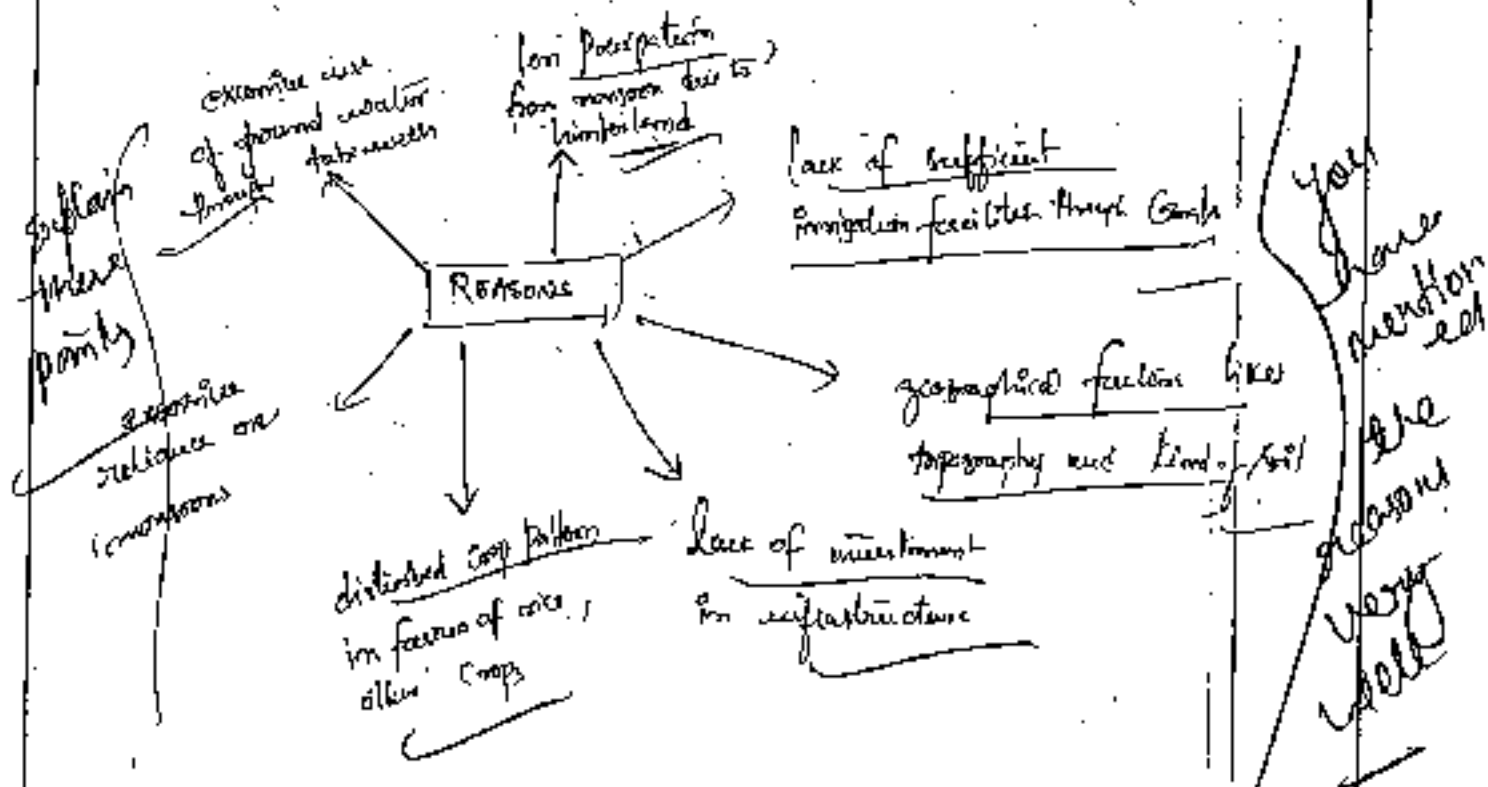
Development of early warning system, mapping etc

Q2. It is not deficit monsoon, rather the lack of policies and mechanisms to drought-proof susceptible areas that turn the situation into a crisis. In the light of the above statement, discuss the causes of drought in drought-prone Bundelkhand region and suggest the way forward. (10 Marks)

India receives 95 % rain received during summer monsoon and 60-65 % net sown area is irrigated. More than 50 % population depends on agriculture and agricultural based industries for their sustenance.

Bundelkhand which is enclosed by Malwa region on left and Yamuna ^{doab} on north and Sindhya on south is one of most drought prone areas of country.

Causes for Drought in Bundelkhand region :-



Remarks

way forward

→ Construction of sufficient irrigation facilities

→ extending and promoting water management through
water shed development

→ Implementing various harvesting practices to increase
water table, aquifers

→ Anticipatory policy to dearsing the agriculture to
household and other crops

→ temporary economic package and ^{strict} implementation of policies

Here, the strong political will and strong economic
policy combined with people participation will lead to drought

Proof: Andhra Pradesh

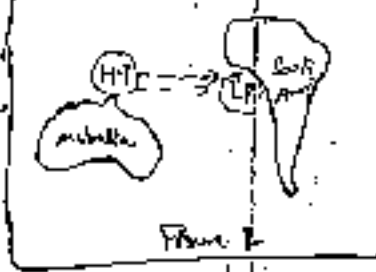
4

Also focus about
Promotion of
dryland
agriculture
in regions
of drought
prone

Q3. "India's 60% of farmers depend upon rain-fed agriculture which is largely impacted by global phenomenon such as El-Nino effect." Critically evaluate overdependence of Indian farmers on monsoon. Examine the policy bias against rain-fed agriculture with reference to rain-fed agriculture atlas released by Revitalizing Rain-fed Agriculture (RRA) Network. (10 Marks)

Latest report of ^{World Bank} ^{South Asia} ^{Forum} India 60% is dependent on rainfed agriculture and 75% of rains received in summer monsoon within 3 months.

El-nino is phenomenon where low pressure is formed at Peruvian coast and high pressure at Darwin Australia



which cause reversal of winds as shown in figure 2

The effect of El-nino:-

- i. it reduces and affects monsoon winds
- ii. it cause rainfall in Peru, Chile and drought in Australia, Indonesia, India
- iii. It is temporary phenomenon which changes climatic conditions

The dependence of Indian farmers on monsoon due to

- i. Over dependence on monsoon rains (Why) *kindly describe the state of Indian agriculture*
- ii. reduction of ground water due to overexploitation
- iii. Skewed crop pattern towards water intensive crops like rice, sugarcane etc.
- iv. Government policies towards remunerative MSP towards some crops like rice, wheat etc.
- v. Increasing of risks due to climate change.

Can explain it on regional basis.

Remarks

Policy Bias also needs to be explained better.

Task about
feature of
PMKSY, Procurement
Policy etc

Rainfed agriculture must be revitalised
Revitalised Rainfed Agriculture network by following
methods

- identify the most rainfed areas and drought-prone areas
- effective measures to tackle the situation through
Crop diversification
- involving all stakeholders and bottom-up approach to
address the situation

3

Hence, comprehensive and holistic implementation
of measures and adapting to climate change and sustainable
agriculture should be way forward.

Remarks

Q4. "Most of the earthquake zones be it Mid-Continental Belt or Mid-Atlantic Belt are plate boundaries." Elucidate the role of plate-tectonics in identifying Earthquake prone zones.

(10 Marks)

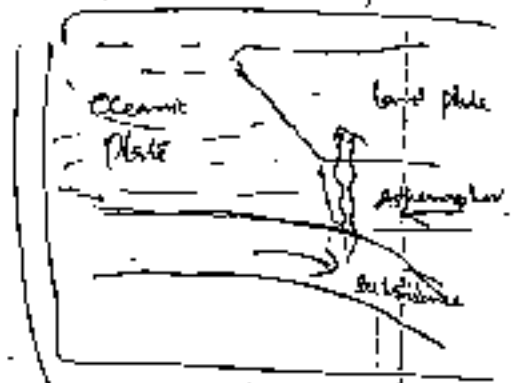
Earthquake zones are found at mid-continental or midatlantic plate boundaries due to divergent plate boundaries of two oceanic plates or Convergence of oceanic plate and Continental plate.

For Example: Divergent plate boundary of mid-Atlantic ridge.



The divergence of two oceanic plates at mid ocean ridge give rise to Volcanoes and earthquakes at many places. These earthquakes are considered as shallow earthquakes.

The Convergence of oceanic plate and continental plate and high density oceanic plate subside under continental plate. The Volcanoes and earthquakes occurred at this convergence subduction zone leads to formation of deep focus earthquakes.



It will be also produce relevant examples of -sho- type of earthquakes zone.

Remarks

Plate tectonics is identification of continental plates, oceanic plates and convergent, divergence plate boundaries.
 The dynamic activity causes earthquakes, volcanoes etc.

The Pacific ring of fire, mid-Atlantic ridge and San Andreas transform boundaries are tectonic regions occupied with earthquakes, volcanoes. Hence, Plate Tectonics help in identifying these areas.

Though you have idea, you have missed to write it with specific examples.

Mention Ring of Fire and write it with converging plate boundaries etc

Q5. Discuss the role of albedo of ice caps in maintaining heat budget of earth. Analyze the impact of deposition of black carbon on ice caps on their albedo. (10 Marks)

Albedo is defined as the reflection of incoming solar radiations towards atmosphere after striking the surface.

Fresh ice caps and snow are considered as objects with high albedo.

The role of ice caps for maintaining heat budget:

- reflecting the incoming solar radiations in to atmosphere through IR waves.
- Capture the heat from polar oscillations through air circulation.
- maintaining the heat balance and pressure belts.

Black Carbon is the pollutant which is emitted in to atmosphere due to incomplete combustion of fuels and objects from the land. The black carbon is emitted and loaded on the snow, ice caps in Antarctica, Arctic and Himalayas.

The deposited black carbon causing many harmful effects as discussed below:

Define well
just
also mention
albedo
different
Earth
surface.

Well
explain
me

Remarks

• reduces the albedo effect of snow and captures more solar radiation

- the heated and warm ice caps leads to melting of snow ice caps

reduces the ice amount and affects the heat budget and potassium cycle.

Hence, proper action should be taken to

mitigate the effects of black carbon on environment and should prevent the emission of black carbon.

It is highly inconspicuous and we should take some relevant suggestions to check emission of Black Carbon as well.

4

Q6. Identify the major parameters of public health, where India has made a marked progress. Also, discuss major public health challenges for the next decade? (10 Marks)

Public health is most important parameter to identify the human resource development. The healthier ^{individuals} ~~individual~~ ^{contributes} ~~contribute~~ to work and economic growth of our country.

The various parameters like Maternal mortality rate, Infant mortality rate, Life span, fetal fertility rate are ~~various~~ ~~parameters~~ ^{parameters} help to identify the quality of health.

The Infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate has decreased gradually and moving towards specific targets. This total fertility rate has reduced to 2.1 and 2.2 in some southern states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu achieved less than 2.1 (i.e. 1.8). The life span of individual has increased gradually from independence to 69 (i.e. 2019).

However, there are some health challenges in the next few decades.

Good plan or
 also
 about
 contraction
 Polio and
 other
 diseases.

Remarks

Need to discuss these in more depth

Talk about

high incidence of National Health policy
NMR, IMR despite reduction,
Disease like HIV, TB etc

demographic dividend with low public health funded
low expenditure on public health by states (1.6% of GDP)
high out of pocket expenditure (70% of expenditure)
low awareness among the people especially in rural areas
high availability of public facilities in urban areas where low
low availability where 70% of population live
growth of non communicable disease → Now leading cause of death

Hence, holistic policy with deep commitment in public health must be way forward to achieve the goals

4

kindly suggest the way ahead better
can talk about the need to increase the penetration of health insurance etc

Remarks

Q7. If we have to double the income of our farmers, we need to focus equally on animal rearing apart from traditional crop farming. Examine the steps taken by government in this regard in the last five years. (10 Marks)

Doubling farmer income is one of flagship programmes for current government. Ashok Dalwai Committee also suggested various methods to this programme.

Animal rearing forms important role in the farmer income increase due to following reasons:

- India is agricultural economy and dependent of rain.
- India has 50% of Buffalo, 12% of Cattle and diversity of Pig, sheep, goat, poultry, aquaculture.
- Climate change affecting the incomes of peasants and leading to suicide.
- They keep in secondary income and act as contingencies.
- Food habits of people are changing towards protein and more vegetarianism.
- Traditional knowledge about animal rearing and help with animal rearing.
 However, the government focuses animal rearing with traditional crop farming enhance farmer income.

Good part of this you have discussed about the benefits of animal rearing.

Remarks

Source of additional income. With marginal government. Best insurance against drought etc. Also relate it.

Government initiatives:

 National Gokul mission

 Increase in funds for dairy development through
 NDDB, (National Dairy Development Board)

 Also processing scheme (SNMPA-01) for Storage facilities

Hence, right implementation of schemes accompanied

with people, farmer participation would lead to doubling

farmer's income.

 Also, talk about
 national livestock
mission

are sufficient?

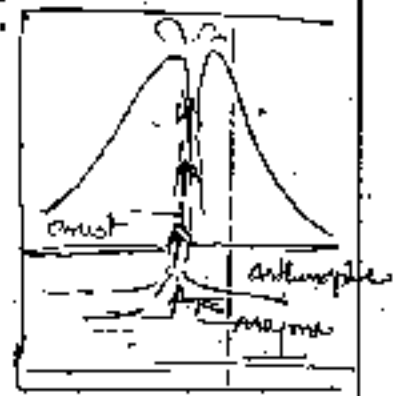
Separate
independent
ministries for
fisheries
NPBBB etc

(35)

Q8. "On the one hand volcanoes cause harm to life and property, displacement of people and air and water pollution, but at the same time it provides benefits to people in different ways." Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Provide a simple description of volcanoes

Volcanoes are vents in the earth's crust through which molten magma makes way on the coast.



harmful effects of volcanoes are

- discharge of molten lava, pyroclastic materials
- discharge of harmful gas and cause pollution like PM, blue carbon
- loss of material and human due to sudden outburst
- loss of valuable crops and production, productivity
- temporary inconvenience to communication
(Ex: flights are cancelled)
- loss of biodiversity in lakes, ponds and oceans and threat to fish.
- heating of oceans and lakes leading to weather change and accelerates the climate change.

Mention transport loss of lines as well.

However, the positive benefits to people due to volcanism are :-

things good by to keep this part short and ambient upon

Remarks

2nd part

Need further elaboration:

- it helps in heat transfer from layers of earth
- formation of new igneous rocks and new soil on Earth crust

Leads to improvement of soil fertility

released gases reduce the heat with albedo and keep the place cool.

Part of geological cycle and part of nature

Hence, Volcanism has both positive and negative effects depending upon the effects it has caused.

you need to mention benefits such

3 1/2

as - source of minerals - stones, Hot springs, Geothermal Energy etc

Aged magma
low content
varying amounts
of soil nutrients

Q9. After more than half century, India is yet to achieve goals set by its population policy. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Population has become one of burden for country and at the same time provided opportunity in form of demographic dividend. From modest 30 crore during independence, it has increased to current 130 crore with various challenges and opportunities.

Salient features of Population policy:

- The reduction of TFR to 2.1
- reduction of IMR (30 out 100) and MMR (100 out 1 lakh)
- awareness on population control measures.
- Skilling the human resource.

However, despite of salient goals and need to achieve some of the targets due to various reasons:

- Lack of effective awareness among the people
- Lack of sufficient resource with state
- Inadequate machinery and human resource
- Growth of new challenges for state.

Before discussing current popⁿ policy discuss the limitations of previous policies and initiatives of Govt.

Need to mention steps taken & put emphasis on stabilizing popⁿ policy 1976

Remarks

Government has taken many new policies like

Education policy, Health ~~policy~~ and Skill policy to complement

Population policy. Prime Minister urged people to make

Population Control as management

Hence, Government should invest resources

people participation to meet for achieving the targeted

Population Policy

Thoughtful thinking
 is also essential;
 Still you need to
 emphasis upon proper
 family planning.

25

Also highlight the success of National Population Policy 2000

Q10. Meghalaya Mining Disaster is a shocking reminder that in a fast-growing economy such as India, life of people matters the least. Critically Examine. (10 Marks)

Meghalaya rat hole mining involving poor labour, child labour. Should be avoided the loss of many lives in past years. What is rat hole mining?

The reasons for Meghalaya rat hole mining are:

- availability of coal to improve economic growth
- employment to local people
- cheap process to access the coal with help of child labour
- Schedule VI areas and governed with local laws.

Causes of rat hole mining

- Cause human loss
 - Prohibit child labour against law
 - Pollution of various soil around the Jaintia Hills
 - Corruptions among the officials and nexus with some Political leaders.
 - Lack of alternative employment opportunities
 - Schedule VI areas to have more freedom compared to other regions.
- Though these are good, you need to examine the state of govt. And it is not serious towards saving people lives.*

Remarks

Mention

Ban by

NITI and

take should

about

their rules

and regulations.

However, Government should regulate and
 Relook at Mahataya mining Policy. The nexus should
 be checked to Stop illegal mining. The availability
 of alternate employment opportunities reduces the vulnerability.

Hence, comprehensive policy involving
science, economics and disaster management
 take should be in place to prevent future disasters.

2.5

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. "Deforestation of tropical rainforests for different reasons has caused serious concern for the global community as they are called 'Lungs of the World'." Discuss in context with deforestation of Amazon rainforest and rainforests of South-East Asia.

(15 Marks)

Tropical rainforests which occur in tropical areas between tropics are considered as 'Lungs of World' figure

The lungs of world are due to:

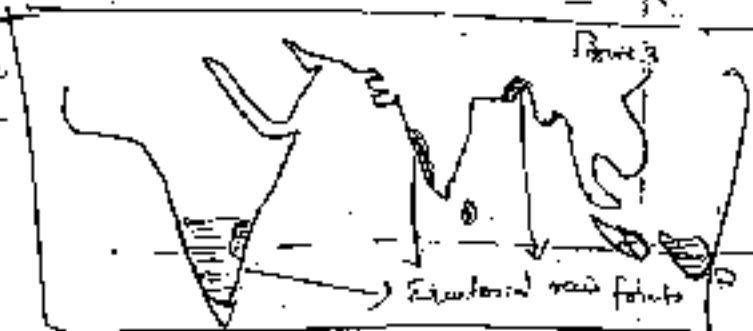
• They cause rainfall in the equatorial regions

• They absorb Carbon dioxide

and provide oxygen for respiration

• They act as source of biodiversity

• They act as Carbon sinks and keep the weather, climate in control.



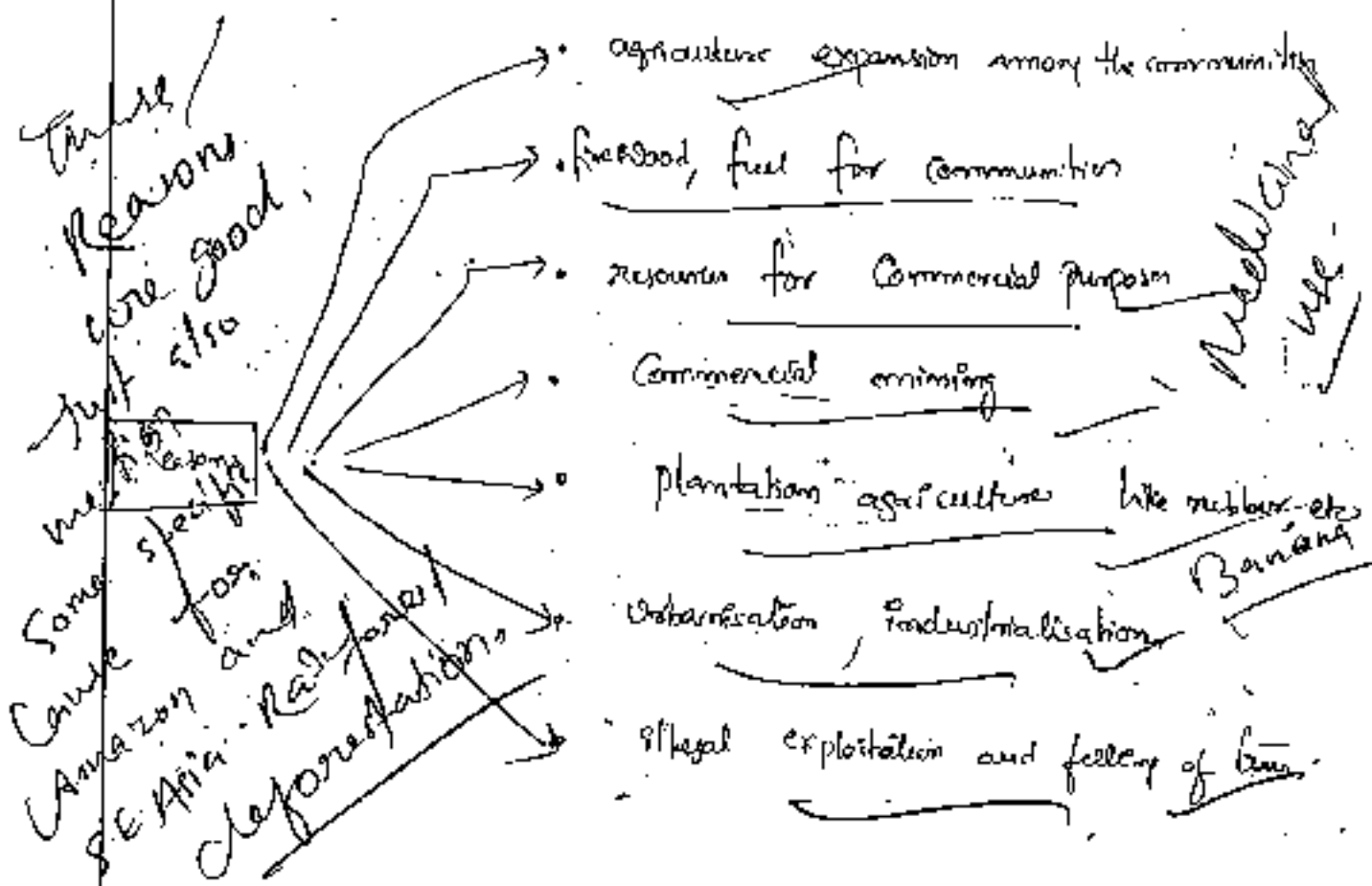
Controlled very well
Good that you have presented it.

However, there are various threats to equatorial rain forest & various in causing for deforestation. For every day, every second there are loss of many acres of equatorial rain forests

Can mention about recent burning of Amazon forest

Remarks

The reasons for Deforestation are:-



Effects of deforestation of rainforests are:

- loss of carbon sink → Global warming
- loss of biodiversity in the form of flora, fauna, etc
- loss of valuable resource like medicinal plants etc.
- threat to local communities living in amazon rain forest

Remarks

a accentuated climate change.

Hence, proper action should be taken to
 avert further exploitation and deforestation of tropical
 rainforests and help in increasing the area of
 tropical rain forest to save valuable resources.

6

Mention
 some
 specific
 actions
 which need
 to be taken

Q12. Agriculture is not only sensitive to climate change, but also one of the major drivers of climate change. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks)

Agriculture and climate change are interrelated and affecting each other. Agriculture is affected due to climate change and agriculture is also causing climate change.

Agriculture is affected due to climate change

in following ways :-

occurrence of rainfall and extreme weather conditions

unlike even rainfall and drought conditions

reduction of ground water, water table due to

reduction in productivity & production

distortion of weather events and climatic events

increase of pest, diseases and increase in the

frequency of attacks

increase in input cost of farmer

Remarks

Though good, it will also link with sustainability of soil increase in global temperature

- reduction of ~~farmers~~ income and ~~exposed~~ to new challenge

However, the ~~other way~~ agriculture affecting the climate change in following ways

- exam with increase of ground water and reduce evaporation for precipitation
- flood irrigation leading to wastage of resources
- irrational use of fertilizer and causing of pollution of water
- eutrophication of lakes and loss of biodiversity
- changing the land use and cropping pattern put extra pressure on weather
- dams and irrigation also leading to climate change
- livestock and animal rearing produce methane into atmosphere
- Stubble burning also causing air pollution

you have covered it well

India, Agriculture should be Climate Smart and sustainable without causing climate change.

National mission on Climate Change, Climate Smart Agriculture

Organic farming must be encouraged for sustainable

agricultural development.

Rotation of crops, using of crop varieties suited to new as heat conditions such as heat and draught.



Remarks

Need to add
 some
 measures
 in more
 depth

Q13. Considering India's agro-climatic zones and the extent of smaller farms, analyze how far agricultural diversification can help in achieving food security, improving human nutrition and increasing rural employment. (15 Marks)

India is diverse country with different weather and climate. Lead to many agro climatic zones based on temperature, rainfall and soil types. India also account to 85% of farmers who are small and marginal farmers.

Relate fields with stagnate farmer income

Due to skewed governmental policies and outdated irrigation practices and unscientific agricultural practices lead to stagnation of farmer income with out realizing the farmer income.

Agricultural diversification is process of cultivation of multiple crops, mixed cropping and mixed agriculture with live stock rearing. This helps in multiple ways.

Food security

As per demand well

- diversification of crops from rice, wheat to other
- Cereals, pulses and millets
- Home gardens with fruit, vegetables
- reduces imports of various other crops
- self reliance in food crops

Remarks

- local procurement for public distribution

Human nutrition

- shifting away from rice and wheat to other coarse cereals
- more nutritious healthy like millets, jowar, ragi etc
- reduces the non-communicable diseases like diabetes
- improve community nutrition
- more food choices for people

You are
just
wasting
time
if
you
are
not
writing
significantly
about
these
farmers
as
well

Rural employment

- mixed cropping and inter cropping helps in expansion of resources including human resources
- Blue stock rearing and dairy development supplements income and employment
- investment in rural infrastructure
- Creation of new assets for manures, milk collection
- Improvement of mechanization and utilisation of technology

Also write
more importance
of diversification
↳ Reduced
RBI's
creation of
new jobs
hope

Remarks

Hence, recent initiatives like Organic Farming, Gokul mission for livestock management, KUSUM for solar energy generation are steps in right direction. Government should further keep up

agricultural discussion
Concluded well

discussion for doubling farmer income

6

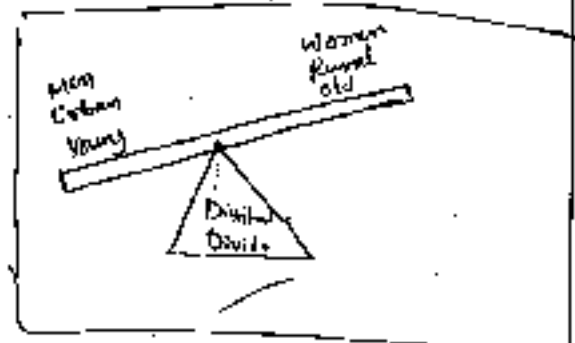
Q14. The phrase "digital divide" refers to the unequal and disproportionate pace of development in societies in having access to digital infrastructure and services. Analyze the extent of incidence and prevalence of digital divide in India. List in measures taken to bridge this divide. (15 Marks)

defined
well

Digital divide is unequal distribution of digital

services among the various sectors like urban-rural, young-old, male-female etc. as shown in figure below

Digitalisation has become buzzword in recent times where world has become digital villages and data has become new oil



The advantages of digitalisation:

- availability of services and reduces the time
- reduces corruption and faster, paperless transactions
- improves quality of services
- accountability among the state to provide services
- new avenues of opportunities

explain
briefly

Remarks

There are large differences and variations in availability these services. The rural people (70%) of population but the number of digital, internet users are less than urban people.

Similarly, Female users belong to 50% population also slow in adoption of technology due to low education levels and patriarchal practices in some regions.

Old age people and rural citizens who are not coping with pace of development are lagging behind in the adoption of digital technology. India with huge young population will soon increase its elderly population and hence they must be educated digitally.

The digitally disadvantaged people must be educated and empowered to use digital services for economic growth.

The digital India programme is a step in the right direction for entering in to new digital era.

Remarks

Other than highlight literacy, affordability of service digital also an issue

Call some factors to answer your question
Also highlight your claim/call
B...

Recent Initiatives

- Digital Saksharata Abhiyan to educate 6 crore people
- SWAYAM portal for tele-education online education
- Improvement infrastructure like BHARATNET for Connecting rural Panchayats NOR&N
- National Knowledge Network (NKN) for connectivity universities etc.

Hence, digital divide must be filled to reap the benefits and make digital growth more inclusive.

61
62

Also mention National Digital Literacy Mission Digital India etc

Remarks

Q15. Can India modernize its manufacturing economy and supply electricity to its growing population without relying heavily on coal and other related fossil fuel basket? Examine. (15 Marks)

Developing economies like India, Brazil depend much on manufacturing sector for economic growth and electricity supply is must. 65% of energy supply is from coal power (Thermal power), 35% of energy is from oil and natural gas.

through
of
is
good.
Can
be
used
as
an
option

Thermal energy and oil natural gas become necessary for rapid economic growth and providing electricity to its population.

Necessity of Thermal power / Fossil fuels

- availability of huge coal reserves in India
- cheap technology to generate thermal power
- growth of demand is increasing compared to supply
- easy way of distribution
- ~~low~~ ~~of~~ ~~low~~ less risk compared to nuclear energy
- assured power supply compared to solar energy, wind energy
- availability of technology and human resources

Good
that
you
have
talked
about
necessity
of
thermal
power
fossil
fuels

Remarks

Refer to this, Briefly discuss the problems due to over dependency on coal -

Challenges: for non-conventional energy

- High production cost for solar, wind energy
- less assured supply of solar, wind power
- Productivity is less compared to thermal power

you have managed to decrease the technology is also available with many countries (Denmark, Norway) regarding non-conventional energy. Government also adopted many initiatives International Solar Alliance; the reduction of oil import by 10% in 10 years, National Mission on Solar Energy to produce 200 GW of solar energy, electronic vehicle promotion (FAME).

However, recent changes has shown a decreasing of production cost of wind, solar energy.

technology is also available with many countries (Denmark, Norway) regarding non-conventional energy.

Government also adopted many initiatives International Solar Alliance; the reduction of

oil import by 10% in 10 years, National Mission on Solar Energy to produce 200 GW of solar energy, electronic

vehicle promotion (FAME).

Especially, above initiatives also implemented and continued; it may not replace the

thermal energy dependence in near future. Hence,

In the short term dependence of thermal energy is
imperative for economic growth and should be
allowed to other fuels gradually.

Link
with
NAPCC and
INOC and then
suggest the way
ahead.

5/2

Q16. About 85 percent operational holdings are small and marginal lacking access to capital, technology and market for growth. Also, there is a lack of mutually supportive agriculture - industry symbiotic linkages. In this context, examine prospects and challenges of Agzo-Industrial sector. (15 Marks)

85% of India's farmers are small, marginal farmers holding less than 1 hectare of land.

Disadvantages of Small Holdings

- less productivity
- less adoption of technology and modern practices
- less access to capital due to lack of collateral
- less incomes
- prone to extreme weather events like droughts, floods
- mechanisation adoption is slow
- less chances of innovation and creative agricultural practices
- less investment in improvement

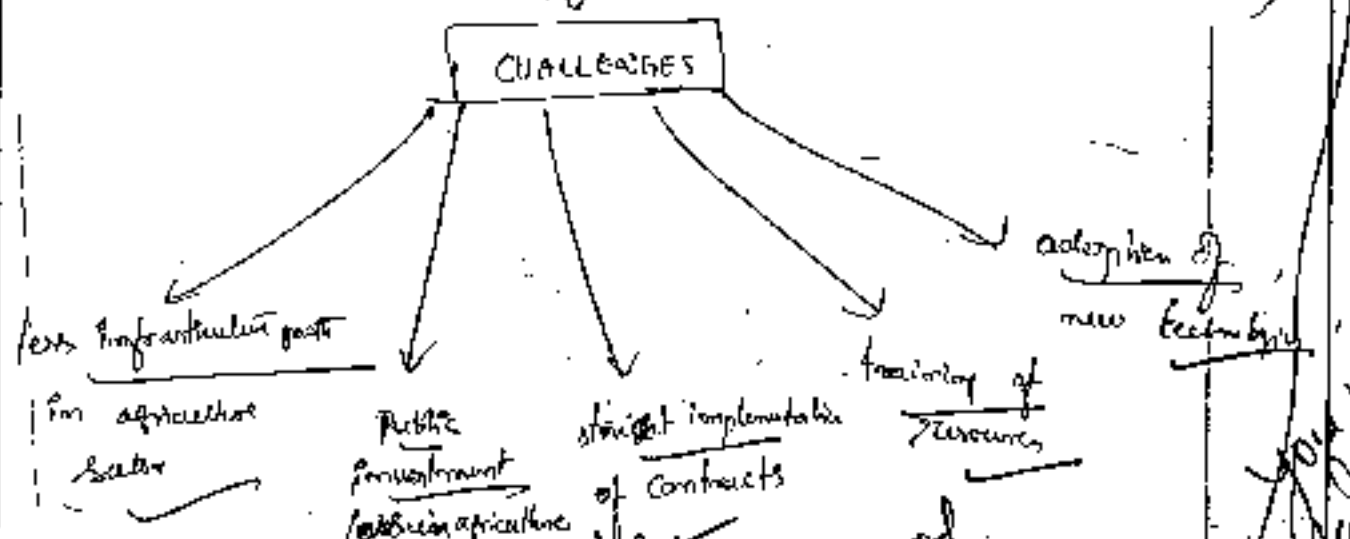
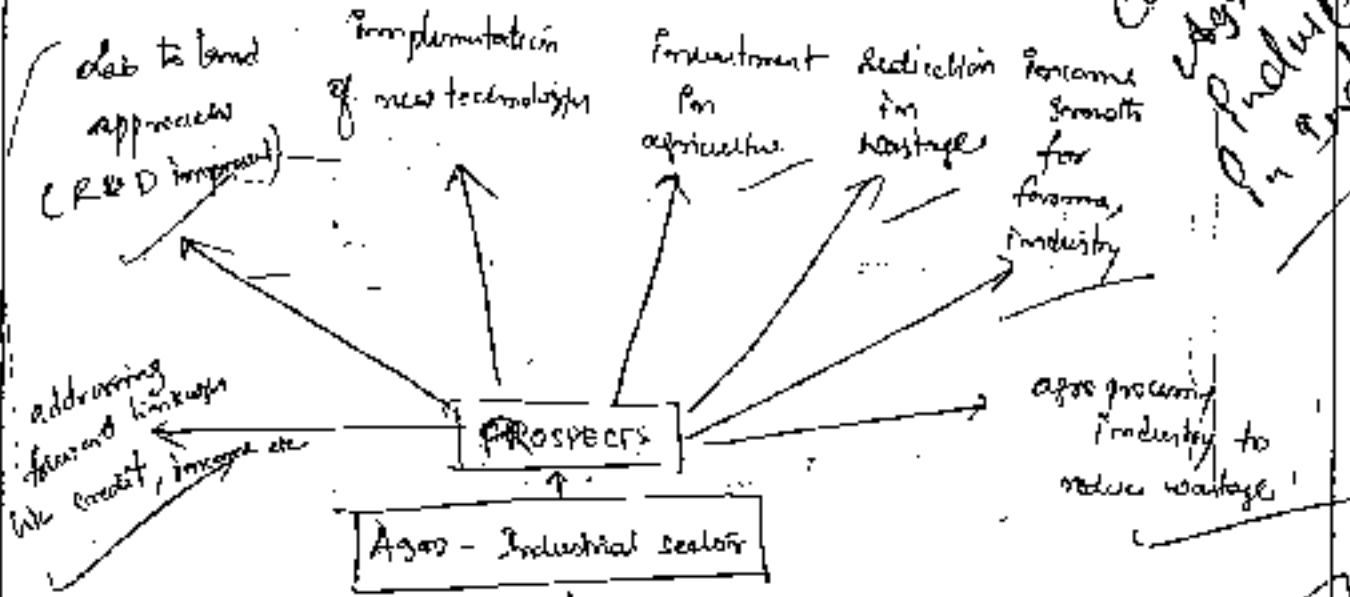
Good test you have discussed the disadvantage of small holding your part.

Hence, Cooperative farming must be option for adopting new creative practices to increase in credit and productivity

Remarks

Agro-Industrial sector is combination and interaction between agriculture and industrial sector to promote each other's development symbiotically.

Better 1st talk about current status of agro-based industries in India.



Also include - Seasonality of crops, quality of raw material etc. challenges to export. You need to export these raw material.

Remarks

Let's
work
some
Govt
in

independence
the
this
regard

New, ~~people~~ farmers, governments and
work collaboratively to increase
of small, marginal farmers.

Integrated cold
mega food chains,
crops.



Remarks

Q17. Analyze the role of rural tourism in facilitating community development, poverty alleviation, boosting cultural heritage, and conservation. Also explain the steps taken by the government to augment this sector. (15 Marks)

Ans produced
w/ot

Rural tourism is defined enhancing the tourism potential of rural areas where 70% of population lives. India being land of several population and villages with diverse cultures, languages and topographies set ground base to rural tourism.

Before discussing more, let's talk about

Rural tourism helps in Community development

- Economy among the people for tourism
- Interdependence on various communities for services like Kedarnath, Aamarnath Yatra
- Further helps in integration

Rural tourism is getting a boost. Desire escape the monotony of city life.

Cultural heritage

- Show care of diverse culture like food, language, dress, dance etc. (Dandiya in Gujarat, Mohiniattam in Kerala)
- Souvenirs for mementos and development of crafts
- Promotion of hospitality and
- Conservation and promotion of cultural heritage

Remarks

Beauty alleviation

- Generation of new employment opportunities

cab services, guides etc

- Promotion of tourist sector like hotels, foods,

dhabas etc

- collateral income to agriculture and help in

reduction of distress.

However, there are some challenges:

- Lack of education and different language speaking like

English etc

- Lack of Infrastructure and Communication (linkage to

North East India and Tribal areas)

- Lack of Quality of services

attract some tourists and consistency with

tourists

- Lack of basic infrastructure like toilets in some areas etc

Human Resource

Also
further about
Conservation
↓
Revival of
traditional
arts, crafts,
folklore, art
etc.

Also
additives
Safety
Concern,
Cleanliness,
Lack of
Amenities,
Human Resource

Government initiatives like Incredible India to promote tourism, AMROT for development ~~of~~ ^{infrastructure}

HRIDAY for spiritual cities, Heritage Circuits like Buddhist circuit, Ramayan circuit, SWACH SHARAT for

Cleanliness, Skill INDIA for improving skills are steps

to realise the potential.

Swadish Darshan Prasad

5/2

State
of
workshop

Specifically about the scheme, kindly elaborate this part further

I then suggest the way ahead as well to cover it comprehensively

Q18. Though China's one-child policy has been criticized as against human dignity and rights, it has improved and controlled the nation's population by a possible 400 million people. Can we also adopt a similar approach, although not so drastic and punitive? What are various options to control population in India at present? (15 Marks)

Good, that you have described one-child policy of China

China's one child policy is policy for
the population growth and limit in the
available quantities. It is the official policy for
China

The advantages of similar policy in our country is
limit the population growth in certain limits

Before coming to the point, the efficiency of resources

reduces the burden on government for services like education, health, infrastructure

Efficiency of resources leads to better planning of resources and improves of resources

leads to better planning of resources and improves
of resources

Communal harmony by reducing the prejudices
another community

to less unemployment and more growth

Remarks

Challenges to this policy

→ India is democratic and ~~and~~ liberty and freedom to individual is paramount

→ India is enjoying demographic dividend

→ Multi cultural, multi religious communities with diversity of customs, traditions

→ it is only short term measure (China done away with one child policy)

→ affects in long term in population growth (many European countries welcoming immigrants)

→ Immigration, migration reduces in a diverse country like India.

Hence, India cannot go with one child policy with punitive measures. However, it can convince people, persuade to with small families. The success

Prime minister's address to control population is welcome step.

Remarks

Can also talk about successful implementation of family planning policies in Southern India

It has not been mandatory but has been delayed

The options to Control population :-

-> Encourage small families like Alam learned parents with more than 2 children ~~to~~ hold public office

awareness about disadvantages of large families and advantages of small families

concentrate the small family parents at local level bodies

high economic growth to provide better and long-term planning for population control.

also, multi-pronged approaches is needed to

Control population

6 1/2

Remarks

Q19. "Social capital can be described as a resource which focuses on social relations that have productive benefits". Discuss the role of social capital in determining the human development of a region. (15 Marks)

Delivered with

Social Capital is defined as the capital embodied

in harmonious social relations among the community to provide peace, law and development among the people.

The advantages of ^{social capital in} human development of region:

→ It leads to law and order, peace, harmony among the people.

→ It improves trust among the people and helps in difficult situation like disasters.

→ Vigilant citizenry and community for social audit among the public programmes and policies.

→ accountability, transparency increases among the public officials to deliver services.

Though good, it also relates to
 → availability of public services like education, health, skills for self and social development.

Remarks: conservation of environment, economic development, conflict of interest etc

Challenges to enhance social capital.

multi-religion, multi-cultural system in our country
 festivity is facing the existing changes like
 Casteism, Communalism, regionalism
 Limited state capacity etc - since ^{the} public services

ways of improving social capital

Improving the base infrastructure facilities and
 public services like education, health, skill etc

Promoting harmony among the people during different

festivals like Hindu help in Muslim in Norway,

giving lamps for food distribution etc

Teachings of Great leaders like Gandhi, Ambedkar

should be promoted with Value based education

Can also
 While
 these
 problems
 with
 Negative
 impacts
 the
 Social
 Capital
 Come
 on
 any
 majority
 groups
 will
 weaken
 democracy

Hence, State should take all possible measures to enhance social Capital to reap the benefits of demographic dividend.

Suggestions
are good,

6

Q20. Oceanic currents play significant role in determining climate of a place. Elucidate with certain examples. How has global warming impacted Antarctic Circumpolar Current and how can it impact Antarctic icecaps? (15 Marks)

Good, that you have done it also added examples

Oceanic currents are fast moving oceanic waters in definite direction with large volume of water

and have definite character (cold, hot) water

Ex: North Equatorial current, (Warm)

Gulf Stream (Warm)

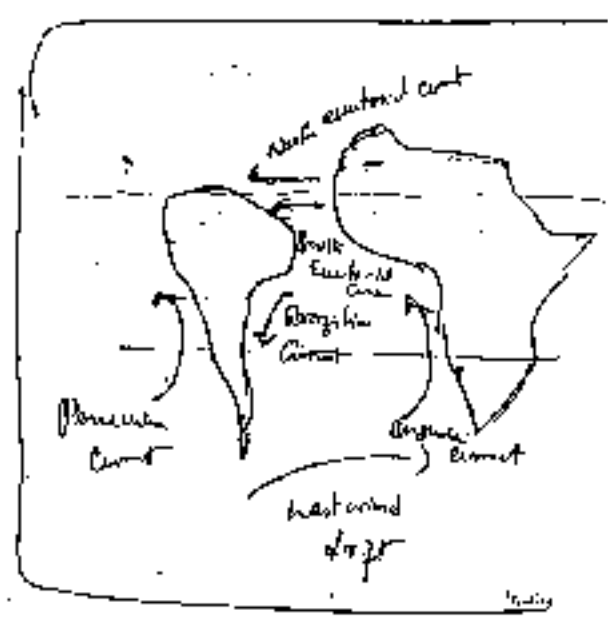
North Atlantic drift (warm) West wind drift (Cold)

The effects of oceanic currents are

→ Oceanic currents affect the temperature of place with warm or cold currents

→ it also affects the rainfall of region with cold current (low rainfall), warm current (high rainfall with clouds)

→ Ocean currents increase desert like conditions in western parts of continents with cold currents



Remarks

Ex: Peruvian current with Alacuzma desert,
Bengala current with Norumb desert

→ They also help in ~~stability~~ climatic conditions like warming the parts of western Europe in winters and help in navigation

→ They help in formation of fishing grounds with mixing of warm, cold currents

Good, also take Ex: New found land and Japan East coast

Redistribution of heat throughout the ocean help in various weather patterns like cyclonic rainfall in tropics etc

Global warming is increase in earth's atmosphere temperature due to climate change

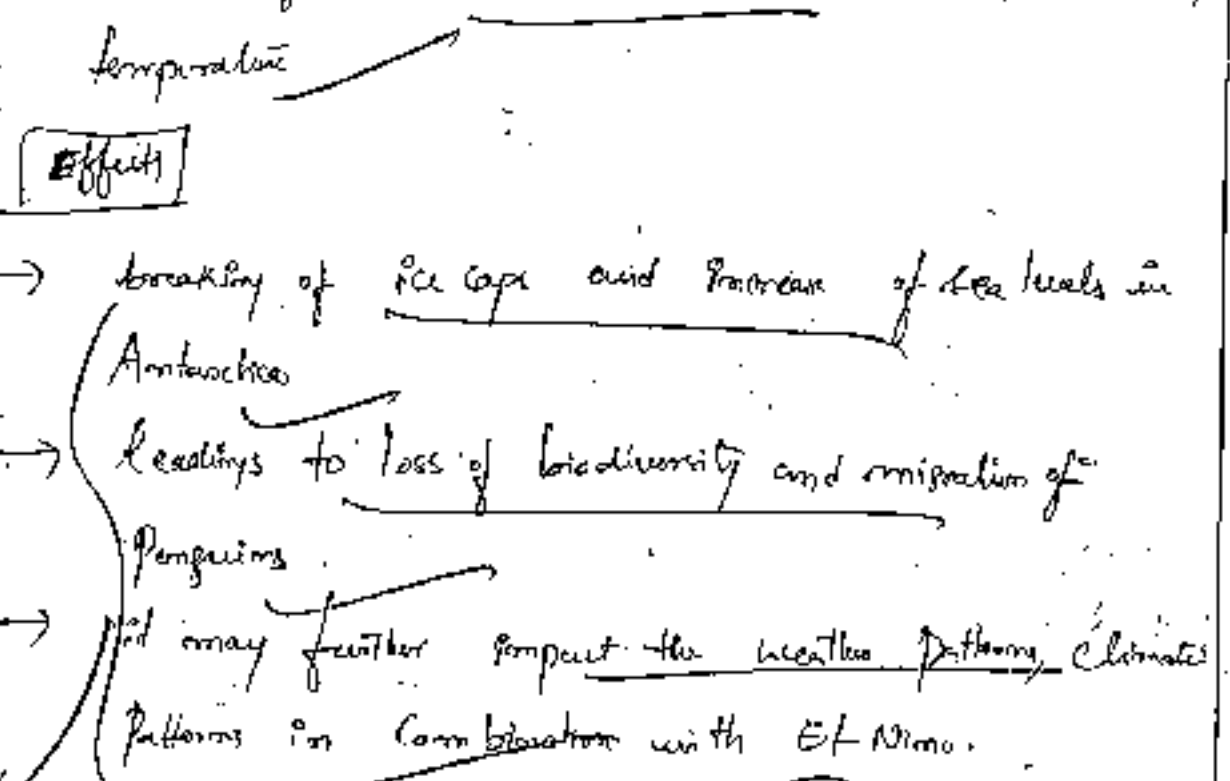
It is also impacting the ocean currents by changing the thermal character of currents (warm, cold currents)

about wind
Wet
drift
new desert
impact

Remarks

For example Global warming is affecting the West wind drift which is cold current but increasing

It keeps Antarctica cool and frozen



Effects whether they are good or bad, can also lead to acidification of water etc

7

Remarks