

**GS SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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**IAS TOPPER'S**

**TEST COPY**

**VIRENDER KUMAR DAS**

**AIR - 854**

**(CSE 2022)**

**GENERAL STUDIES**



**8448496262**



**iascore.in**

**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>
2.		
3.		
4.		
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16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

66.5

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Virender KR. Darg

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

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

# REMARKS

**GIS SCORE**

MOCK TEST SERIES 2019

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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 the land of religion & festival. These festival show the cultural history & such diversity of Indian subcontinent for example

The Hindu festival like Diwali has its roots in ancient Indian society. It is celebrated all across the India & in neighbour countries of India.

avoid spelling mistakes

Similarly Buddha Purnima in India show it like with Sri Lanka, China & other Eastern countries.

Krishna-Radha theme is common in India folk dances, music & ~~arts~~ painting forms. The image of Krishna as a good cowboy during 5th century A.D. Jannastmi now celebrated across India depicts a ~~broader~~ broader

Remarks

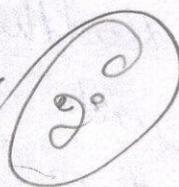
→ include ideal of religious tolerance  
 summary etc

Id show India linked with  
Pakistan & Bangladesh. Ramayan &  
Quslura has linked with Nepal.

Christianity such India is 1st butry &  
similarly Navya come with faris.

This festival show India Cultural diversity  
& unity in diversity too. This festival  
has been continuing from centuries &  
Common celebration is common.

→ Discuss how  
small festivals  
celebrated across India  
under various names as  
New year etc



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. (10 Marks)

Socialist ideas in India emerged after Russian revolution. Emergence of Hindustan Socialist Republic & Communist Party of India shown the rising trend during that time period.

Define socialist ideology

Jawahar Nehru & Subhas were prominent in this socialist ideology & tried to influence Congress. But they always

work & leftist party emerged during 1920s & they broke away from Congress in 1928-29, this led to disintegration among socialist

View of Gandhi

However after 1934, socialist set their goal to be an integrated part of Congress & re-entered it but not abolish themselves from it.

The election of Subhas during 1938 Congress

Remarks

show the high rise of Nationalism.  
Subash got majority of its support from socialist. <sup>discuss its objectives</sup>

The emergence of National Planning Committee show the socialist ideology of Congress it was based on the society line.

However the socialist ideas were not able to radicalise Congress totally.

→ Subash Ban didn't get support of socialist in making forward block.

→ Socialist were not allowed itself from Congress ~~even~~ after 1934.

→ The socialist idea was always stand to nationalism in Congress.

During world war, the socialist, not all but many of them, support allied in war, & many of them remain with Congress.

The radical ideology of socialist was not able to influence the whole, despite performing some good movement.

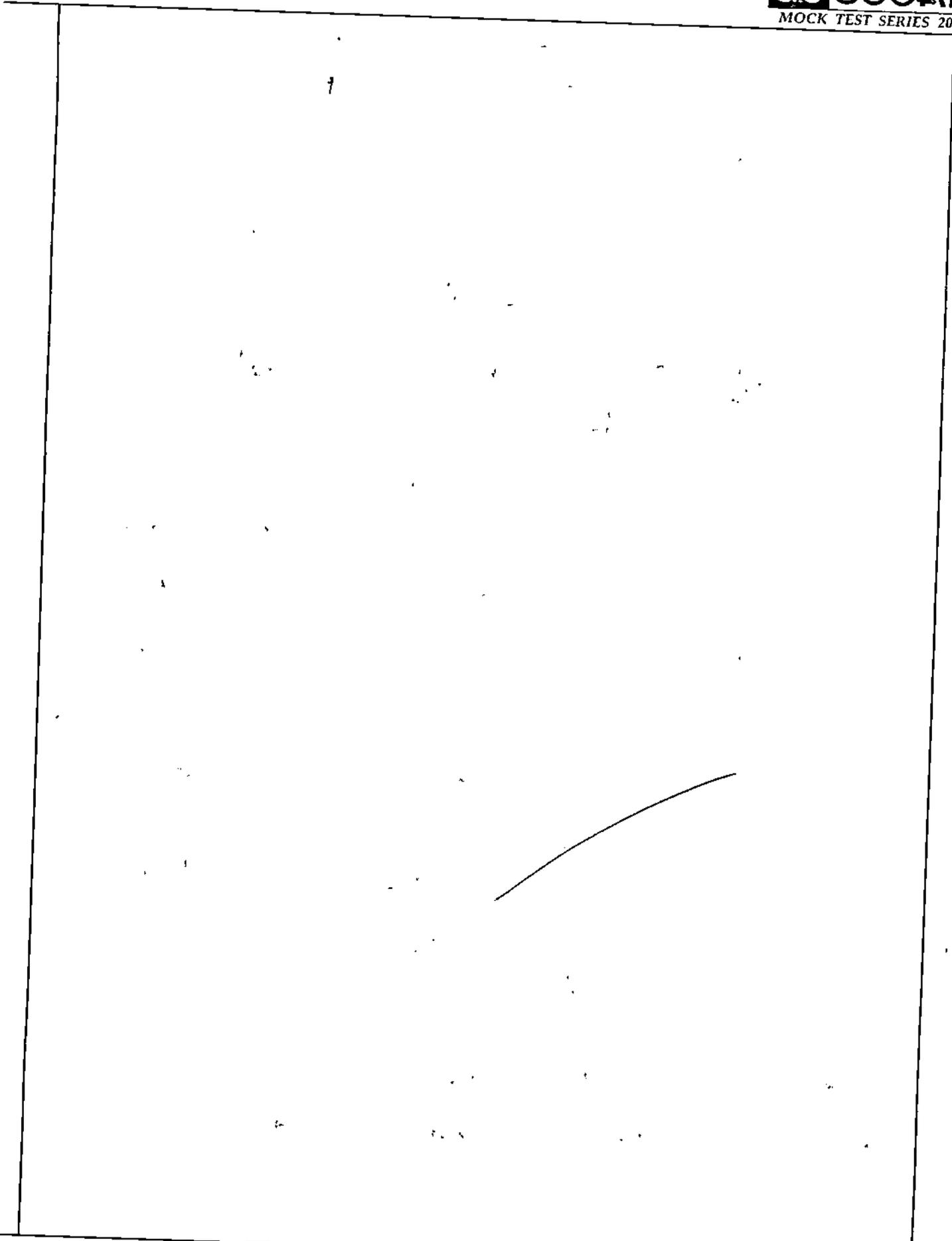
Remarks

good approach  
but work on content

3.5

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)

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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

Intervention of the British rule in the India custom & traditions lead to Indian renaissance for example

→ Rise of people like Ram Mohan Roy, Phule, Dadabhai Naoroji, were influenced by their ideas & spread the message of social change & to bring nationalism.

The idea of equality, fraternity & justice were spread by changes help in building national identity.

The revolt of 1857 was also a result of religious interference.

Various tribal revolt like Munda, Chhota were result of dissent with interference in social culture.

All this lead to renaissance of India & people awakened & started sharing their ideologies.

Remarks

→ Discuss social evils of that time  
→ efforts of RRB, Vidyasagar etc and laws brought due to their efforts

why?  
mention reasons?  
not very relevant  
please stick to demand

But the renaissance was limited by various ~~an~~ ideologies.

→ Emergence of Dharma Sabha <sup>by</sup> ~~by Raja~~ Anandon people, lead to divergence of views & rejection of progressive ideas

→ It lead to divided among Hindu Movement as the reformers of Hindu society, tried to connect Hindu Religion with past & lead to movement like Shuddhi movement & alienation of muslim, thus limited unity

→ Reform were limited by nationalist like Tilak. He was opponent of age of Consent Bill (1908).

→ Lead to Communal award ??

However the interference turned beneficial to freedom movement, especially to women as they blame casteism of Hindu right. A emerged an important form of national movement.

Remarks

→ please read carefully  
→ work as content enrichment

Q.5

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)

After the economic & political reform of Russia during 1990's, Russian agriculture sector grew well & it became exporter of wheat.

There are various reasons, some of them are

→ Policy like glassnet lead to more production & liberation to people & byes. &

→ ~~A~~ Extensive use of Machine in farm & fertiliser in the field.

→

~~Incomplete answer~~

Remarks

*[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]*

**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 of Indian Constitution allow Indian Parliament to introduce uniform civil code to all its citizens.

Need of Uniform Civil Code

- It promote unity among people as they have similar right in religious matters too.
- Administrative ease - as the court & law men don't required to interpret law differently.

However it is argued that instead of uniform civil code, India must reduce discrimination among the personal law because

- India is the land of diversity & people have different value, so similarity must not impose on them
- It will against article 25 & 26, that which provide autonomy in religious

Remarks

matters

It is not something bad of about religious law, but about discrimination, like in case of inheritance of property where muslim women mostly discriminated.

→ Reform in Hindu law lead to better next upto some extent in Hindu women & backward class life, that can be introduced in other religion too, without changing the whole structure.

However, this may not yield the result then

→ The change in religious law that lead to different interpretation by court & people

→ May include a sense of differentiation & alienation among minorities due to religious interference

→ Different law for different religion promote communalism & erode of religious identity & denounce the idea of social progression

The change should introduce gradually, so that after a time, demand come from public to apply uniform civil code.

Remarks

→ Bring out some suggestions for social reforms in UCC

(3.5)

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)

According to World Economic Forum report 2016, the gender pay gap in India is around 30-35%. India women are poorly represented & face huge gender pay gap.

Most of the women engage in primary sector with seasonal job & without social security feminization of agri

Actions are need to be taken to reverse the trend, such as

- 1) Behavioural change of people so that they allow their daughters to study & earn a living too. It is said that the Degree of Bed become a certificate to marriage.
- 2) Vocational training - as women remain unskilled, so they have little chance to

Remarks

money for used in hierarchy of  
career.

good  
but  
very  
slow

→ Reduce gender based legislation & rules,  
for example Maternity benefit Act allow  
26 week paid leave to women, ~~the~~ this  
then discourage companies to employ  
women in formal job, if maternity  
job is too allowed, then company  
don't hesitate to choose women as employees

Social & Economic loss of women marginalization

→ According to IMF, India loss \$ 27 bn  
annually to slow women participation

measuring  
taken by  
centres?

→ promote culture of educated wife & mother  
rather than independent ~~with~~ mother &  
kill individual identity.

Promote patriarchal view

→ lead to link collaboration of some job like  
receptionist, nurses, teachers, feminization  
of society as they become dependent economically  
on their male counterpart etc

Remarks

3:0

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 of the Indian Constitution enforces right to life with dignity, right to privacy, right to reputation etc.

Article 21 provides enormous individual right to Indian people. They help in safeguarded individual characters & its dignity

Right to marry is also a fundamental right & a part of article 21. It includes the right to choose & marry a person.

In Krishna case Supreme Court upheld it & introduced a major reform to individual identity that is hidden beneath our social identity in India.

This gives explicit to ideal enshrined in Indian preamble like justice, fraternity, equality & liberty.

Remarks

The liberty of individual is fact of individual finally & the right of privacy is upheld by supreme court.

Right to life include live with dignity, & a person can't live with dignity until unless, he/she can choose it life.

Equality is essence of life in modern democratic nation & right merely provide equality of choosing the life factors.

The social issue need to resolved in the context of modern ideology. Every individual identity is valued & must be saved.

avoid repetition of dent points and write too general points  
→ focus on "their package"  
→ their influence  
→ measure impact?  
- Bhogwan Das vs State of Punjab case  
- SC guidelines etc

Remarks

27

- 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)

A Economic Survey 2018-19 stated that the demographic dividend India is enjoying is for just 20 years & then India will face the problem, - like in Japan, of aged population

• Since most of southern states are under this population growth, so they become first to achieve aged population but Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & other northern states will have a young population comparably

• A consequence of this population will be effect the socio-economic dynamics of region for example

→ The states with young population, are able to generate more human capital & may become more productive

→ The dependence of southern states may

TFR and what are the reasons behind this demographic difference?

Remarks

unless on such states.

Migrations - Since most of the economic opportunities are available in southern & region, so the surplus young population of north may migrate to south.

This lead to growth of northern state due to remittance, which ~~will~~ <sup>are</sup> still utilised by southern state for mus development.

More cultural heterogeneity will increase & lead to strong cultural bond.

Regional economical <sup>will</sup> disparities may decline in northern & southern state.

The ~~to~~ socio-economic changes ~~may~~ <sup>may</sup> ~~not~~ be benefited if northern is able to build human capital, thus will India dependence on abroad growth increase.

So there is a need to be benefited from demography & build a strong nation.

Remarks

Discuss measures taken statewise and centre?

3.5

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)

Public distribution system <sup>what is it?</sup> is the backbone of India's ability of removing hunger & poverty

The working of PDS is show the cooperation of Centre & States.

→ The Centre procure the foodgrain from the farmers at MSP, with the help of FCI. & PS

→ Then the grain are send to states,

→ The state has the responsibility to distribute foodgrain to people.

→ The price of food grain are decided by National food security Act 2013

→ food grain also provided to Ajan wadi & old aged people

But the PDS system fail to achieve poverty alleviation because of

Remarks

→ The amount provided by government is not enough. 3 kg of wheat & 1 kg of rice, when <sup>21%</sup> ~~most~~ of the population live in absolute poverty is not enough.

→ Reached in hilly area is not good. Some time food is not available & some time the distributor.

Deaths in the hand occur due to ~~not~~ denying food under 108, because of lack of document & internet connectivity is poor in some region & new machines are connected to internet.

→ poor quality of food, as it just make body working & not provide enough potential that man can be work & think efficiently.

PDS approach is not enough it can be just supplementary & not a single source of food so income generation should also be a priority.

Remarks

Suggest  
measures

4.0

**Section - B**

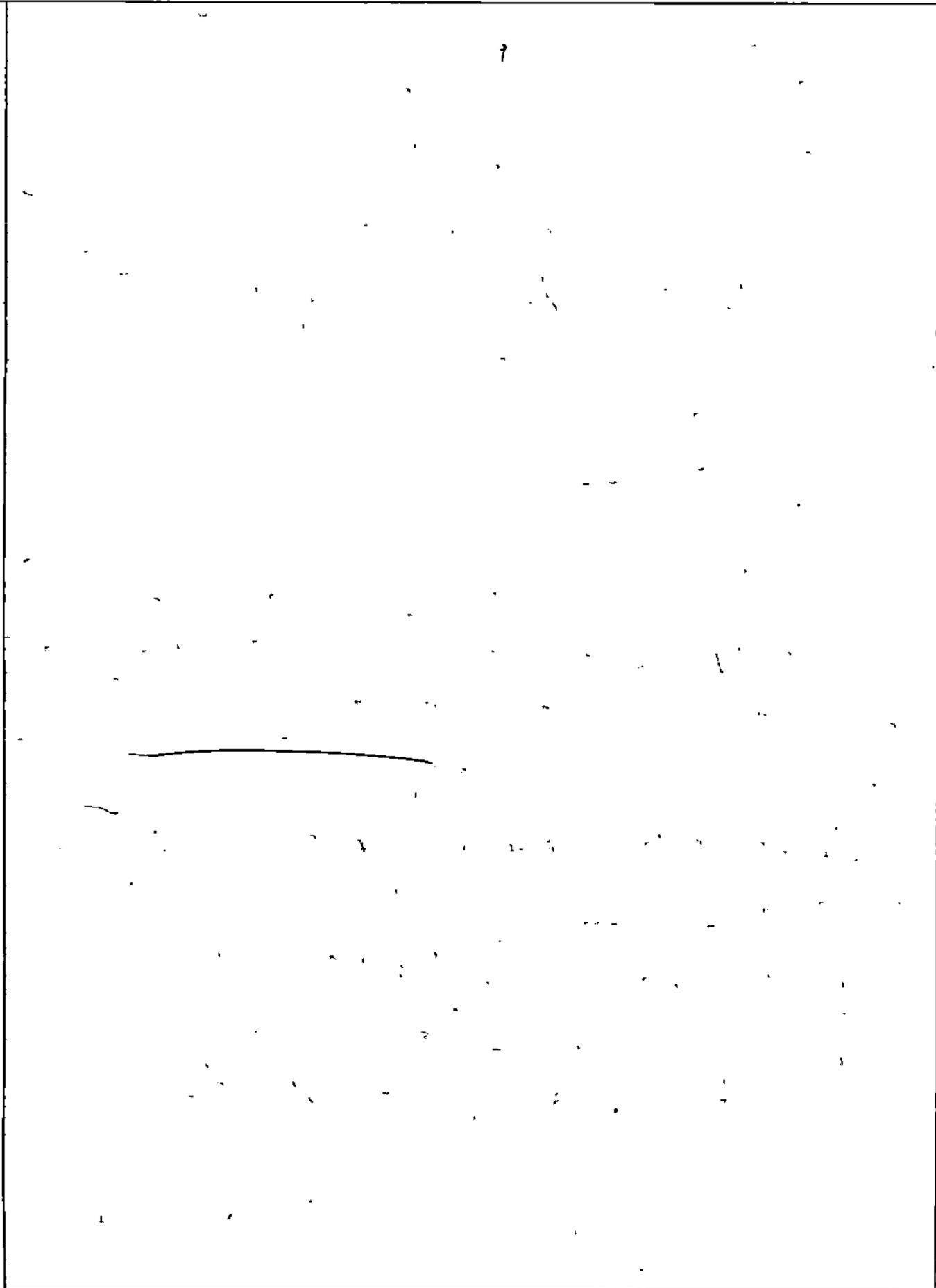
**Q11. Elucidate the contribution of trinity of Carnatic music namely Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri. (15 Marks)**

*Remarks*

1  
2  
3

4

*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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

(15 Marks)

Gupta Age is called golden age of India in terms of literature, painting, & craft. The time of 3rd Century A.D. to 6th Century A.D. led to rise in Sanskrit in both north & south India, because during the same time Sangam was written.

The <sup>Narratives</sup> & new humanities in form of Chandragupta play an important role in rise of Sanskrit literature. Grammars of Sanskrit were codified by <sup>by Kalidasa</sup> Mricchakatika, Abhijan Sankhyan, 13 dramas written by Bhasa, Sandranand's Buddhacharya Mudra rasha by Nishakalatta were the important work of this period that Sanskrit up to great height.

The shakas in western India also help

Remarks

in the reign of Samudra. The 1st  
day inscription in Chaste Sanskrit  
was found in Shaka region, wrote  
by Rudraman.

Rudradaman?

↳ during

Saka rule

↳ AD

During the same period, the Sangam  
were patronised by Pandya, Sangam  
was written in many language & Sanskrit  
was one of them.

The rise of village of front during Gupta  
age. lead to Prabhavajaya & Agastya  
village, which helped in spreading  
the Sanskrit culture during Gupta  
age.

Temples were patronised by many king  
in Western India, also helped in  
rise of Sanskrit. The inscriptions on  
Copper plate, land grants were responsible

not relevant

Remarks

Still to be demand  
- discuss about  
poetries, Gramas,  
Treatises,  
smriti texts  
written in  
Sanskrit ->  
especially from  
Gupta time

The spread & ~~rise~~ of Sanskrit literature.

But it's not only the contribution of Gupta, Gupta were not the rulers of whole India, it was the result of

merchant & trader movement, - guild system & inter mingle of culture.

The fear teror of Mauveya, especially Ashok, was also one of the reason, from the landya & other rulers of south started their journey after learned it ruling idea from Mauveya.

~~Sanskrit~~ literature reach its zenith during Gupta, the Sanskrit evolved & its form were codified by many writers, Ashok inscriptions & others also promote Sanskrit. ornate style was developed by many writers help in Sanskrit literature development.

4.3

Remarks

you can mention it in short but not very relevant to question

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 adopted by Government of India during 2nd five year plan. It emphasizes on the development of industries, especially the heavy & industry. It laid down the budget of ₹ 938 crore for industrial development.

Based on Soviet model

first mention some achievements?

But it failed to achieve its objective such as

→ Development of backward area, - since it target, starting heavy industry in backward region of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh (modern names), but these area are still not develop & people are still dying due to food shortage.

regional disparity

→ But, the Mahalanobis model become

Remarks

Successful in ~~not~~ achieving many of its target like

→ Industry were started in Durg, Bastar & other backward area.

→ Industrial development of Steel & Iron industry took place, India now is the 2nd largest steel producer of the world.

→ The industry were installed with a well developed plan & after assessing the proximity of raw material, water availability, electricity resources, coal, easy import & export geography etc.

→ The industry provided job or employment to many tribals, who become jobless due to British policy of forest.

→ Cities like Bombay were as result

**Remarks**

→ mention achievements and failure as two separate sub-heads.

include these points into achievements

of these industry, constructed under Mahalanobis model.

These industry create a strong base for India development.

~~Development is not always depend on success~~

Reason for under development of these backward region:

- the influence of left wing extremist, that undo the impact of government policy

- since most of the tribes are non educated, implementation of education reform were not considered by successive government

- exploitation of Industry managers & their outsiders of local.

However, Mahalanobis industry policy created the base for development, education, health can be measured considered, a result of failure & corruption didn't allow benefit to get demanded.

not relevant here

Remarks

stick to demand of 2 and work on structuring

4.5

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 folk music & dance emerged during Indus valley civilisation, which proved by the dancing girl sculpture. ~~Then~~ During the age of Gupta & Sangam age in South, the folk dance & music became enriched by common culture & regional diversity.

Although Indian folk music & dance is varied as per geography of nation, but share common theme & concern for example

① Theme of krishna - Radha folk dance from various states like for example in Mathura Vrindavan region & from Kerala like krishna Attam share common theme of krishna - Radha.

The Dances from Assam, misra & nataraj also share common theme of Radha & Krishna.

Remarks

Also mention  
folk-lores depicting  
human emotions & state  
as - Bihu  
- Paikar  
- Jat-Jatin etc

Folk Music in India is mostly related to local climate & social custom.

like

folk music during festival like Bathumukham in Andhra & Assam shakti temple show the common relevance of fertility.

folk music during harvest festival against show the common relevance, like in  
 Pongal, baisakhi, Jawara of MP  
Bihu of Assam  
Jhumar of JR, Odisha

folk dance during birth, of child celebrated the advent of new generation is against show the common value across the nation.

Celebration of Teej in entire north India show the similarity of music & dance.

↓  
with what?

examples

In modern times the folk music & <sup>dance</sup> festival become famous in whole of India like Dandiya Raas in Gujarat, now celebrated across nation even outside India.

Sankirtan in Manipur is the integral part of Manipuri dance & involve many ghazal tashtan, which are common in every classical of dance of India.

Indian folk music & dance is just not inspired by geography, it transferred from one culture to another, during Shakti movement, the folk music of south, north, east & west converge & many others theme developed, but the source of inspiration remains the same the Shakti # 'Devotion'.

6.0

Remarks

→ Be correct in factual detail  
→ include more examples  
→ overall well approached

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)

After 1813, British decided to introduce modern, scientific & western education in India. It got strength after Macaulay Minute (1835), to which promote English education.  
Also mention what was traditional ed system

The aim of English education

→ Make a class of India, which brown in colour, but English in taste, that lead to strengthen English ideology & then this class promote English interest. } good

→ clerks & officers <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ required to strengthen the English rule, the usage of clerks from India, which were mostly cheaper than English, secret, was to strength Political authority.

→ The idea way to educate few India & then these Indian taught others about British culture & helped to strengthen them

Remarks

mention  
wade Despatch  
establishment of  
universities etc

lacked authority

But this policy also showed need of  
 extension in various form.

→ Emergence of intellectual like Raja Ram

Mohan Roy lead to raising voice against  
 social backwardness & continues old ideology

→ This voices raise discontent among the  
intelligentsia of India. lead to emergence  
 of Shyam Sastri & forces that tried to  
 halt the changes.

→ The raise of Indian intellectual lead  
 to understanding of Indian past, which  
 then used a tool to divide Hindu-  
 Muslim, the ancient India was shown  
 as glorious - Hindu nation & middle class  
 portrayed as Muslim rule. This lead to  
 the proliferation of difference among Hindu-  
 Muslim.

However this policy of Britain from flattery  
 in disguise for India due to various  
reason

→ Intellectual leaders were able to raise

Remarks

mention few names of leaders → Dadabhai Nauroji,  
Swami Vivekananda etc-

- social political awakening among India & into world of ideas.
- Use of English lead to merging & spreading of ideas & various political lead to social reformer emerge.
  - Idea of new sovo-economic & political nation visualized by nationalist.
  - Village ~~libraries~~ libraries were emerged which lead to dissemination of nationalist agenda, & consolidate the patriotic ideology & nationalist awareness. news papers, organization
  - Various social custom were challenged, & people became ready to change them for the sake of unity. ideas of liberty, equality etc
  - women education was promoted. & The talent of women were emerging the freedom movement like in Bengal revolutionaries & in Quit India movement.
- So the policy of British to education Indian for better administration lead to rise of nationalism of the country & lead to institutions

Remarks

well approached

6.0

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 15 climatic zone according to Government of India, some of them with little distinction & some of them highly distinct. The need to fulfill food security gap. Various policies ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> introduced, like HYV seed, fertilisers, ground water etc. But this lead to homogeneity in policy making. India now need tailor made solution for different region.

need of tailor made solution for different region

Different natural resources are available at different geographicals, for example ground water <sup>extracting</sup> is not feasible in Deccan plateau.

water irrigated water productivity is different in different part of country for example it higher in Tamil nadu than Maharashtra, but the land productivity is more in Tamil nadu than Maharashtra.

Remarks

In effectiveness of policies in agriculture is the main reason for adoption of single approach, for example

① Subsidies - Government provides more subsidies on Soybean, wheat & taddy. This lead to farmers to adopt water logging but in dry area, for example Soybean in Dellon. Similarly soybean & taddy in Chattisgarh & Jharkhand.

moving towards commercialization

② Cotton & wheat & rice in Punjab & Haryana lead to more usage of fertilizers & water. lead to over exploitation of ground water & salt tan emerge on soil.

③ Leaf like coarse grain & pulses are able to add nutrient in soil but they is little support from government to them.

These are points about why diverse → keep these points in short

Remarks

focus on → how govt policies trying to bring unification in agri. → PMPSY, irrigation difference etc  
 - GR

Procurement is highly centred on wheat & rice growing region. It is not proper in Eastern India. Lead to poor income to farmers & reduce income. This delay the mechanisation of farmers & adoption of latest technology for example deep irrigation.

Now India should move & adopt different approach for different region. Steps are like zero budget farming, organic farming, promoting millet ~~is~~ <sup>has</sup> taken in this regard. Government policy on agriculture also emphasised cluster based farming, this may be benefited in both long term & short.

Behaviour of farmers should be changed too, so that they can adopt different crop & adopt latest technology, this can be done by double farmer income. (96)

→ Agro ecological zone  
- PM KISAN  
- GW recharge  
- rainwater harvesting etc

(3.5)

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 crop diversity is the result of different type of soil found in different part of country. Alluvial soil of north Indian plain allow it crop in every season, similarly red & yellow soil allow cashewnut & other crop. Black soil allow cotton, & coarse grain.

Well drained soil in hilly region allow India to go for plantation of tea & coffee & rich soil of south India allow crop like banana. However climate too play an important role in crop diversity. Heavy rain in eastern India allow the rice crop in beryol, &.

Then cold temperate of north India allow wheat, while it is not able to survive in south India. North east become paradise of fruit industry like orange, pineapple due to climatic phenomenon.

rather make a map of soil distribution and cropping pattern in India

Remarks

After Green Revolution, the focus was on food security, thus lead to introduction of crop like rice & cotton in Punjab - Haryana region. This lead to exploitation of ground water & use of more pesticides.

This lead to declining fertility of soil. Due to capillary action salt can emerge on soil

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, the fertility response ratio of India soil is decline to 1.6 (approximately) from 4.1 in 1970's.

In northern India, forest clearing is going on for agriculture this lead to more weathering of soil & soil loose many of its important component. Use of more fertilizer in potassium in plantation crop lead to excess of mineral in soil like Calcium, magnesium & potassium.

Then due to growing of sugar cane in Maharashtra leading to more dependence

**Remarks** Please write on structuring of answers

- ① Discuss → dependency of crop on soil type  
 → then HYV, irrigation, fertilizers etc

causing  
 land  
 degradation  
 &  
 soil salinity

on water & pesticides. This lead to over exploitation of natural mineral of soil & decreasing soil sensitivity to natural phenomenon.

Similarly in Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand overuse of ground water for <sup>more</sup> water to demanding crop like paddy lead to lyradation of soil.

The change in cropping pattern lead to declining soil quality, with changing climatic, this would be exaggerated.

In this regard government introduce zero budget natural farming & organic farming. Trust <sup>has</sup> also <sup>been</sup> provided to coarse grain, so that productivity of soil not decline further. Mixed cropping & livestock farms can solve many problem of India. India need to build a agriculture which climate resilient

510  
also  
Biom  
challenge

Remarks

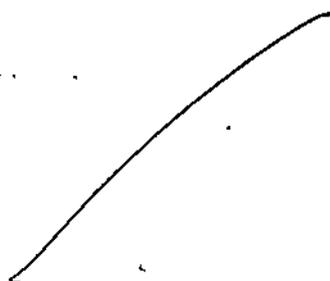
- ② Critically analyze - degradation issue  
- mention agro climatic zones of India  
- quote IPCC, UNCED reports etc.

region wise

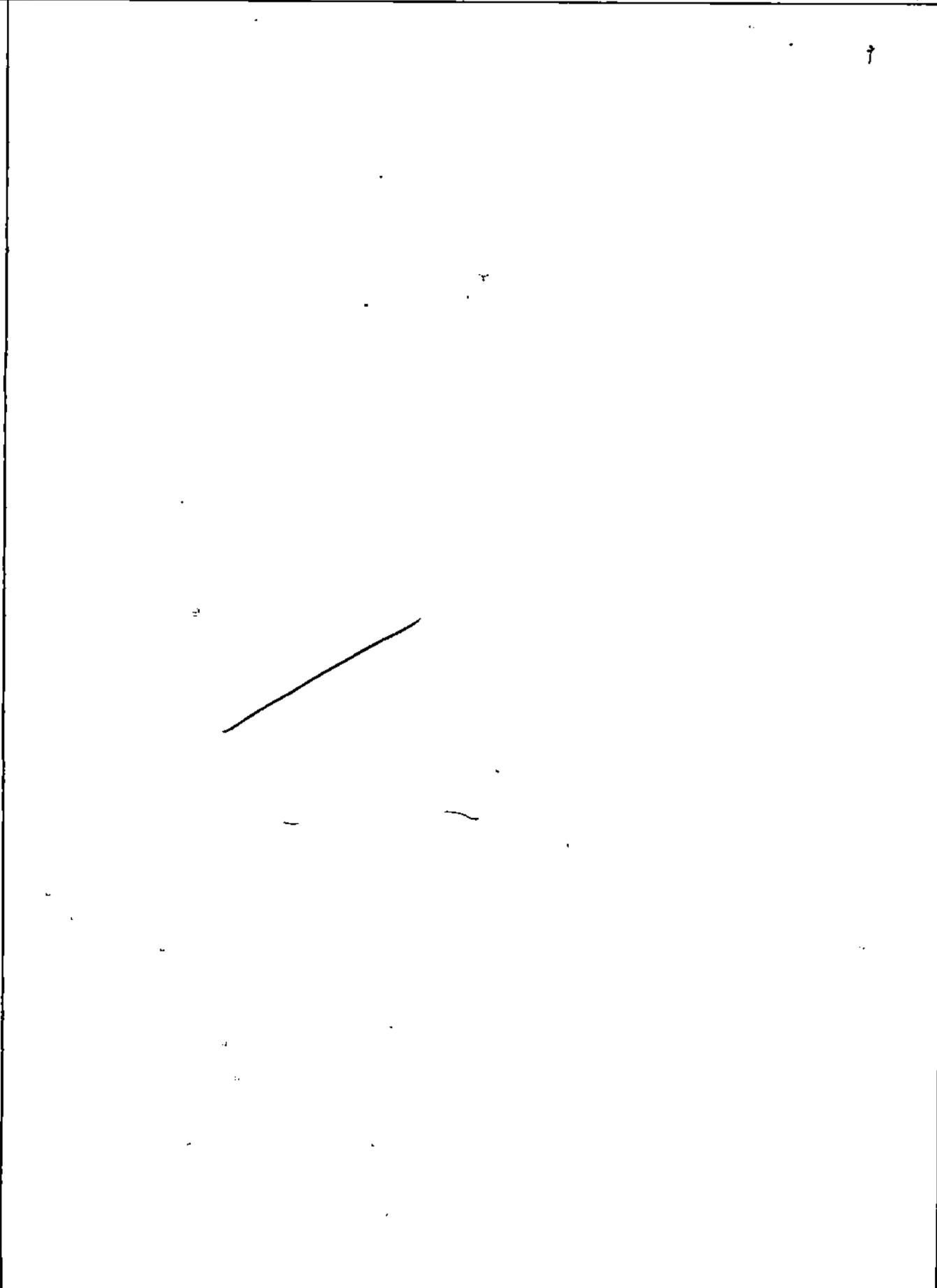
OR

crop wise

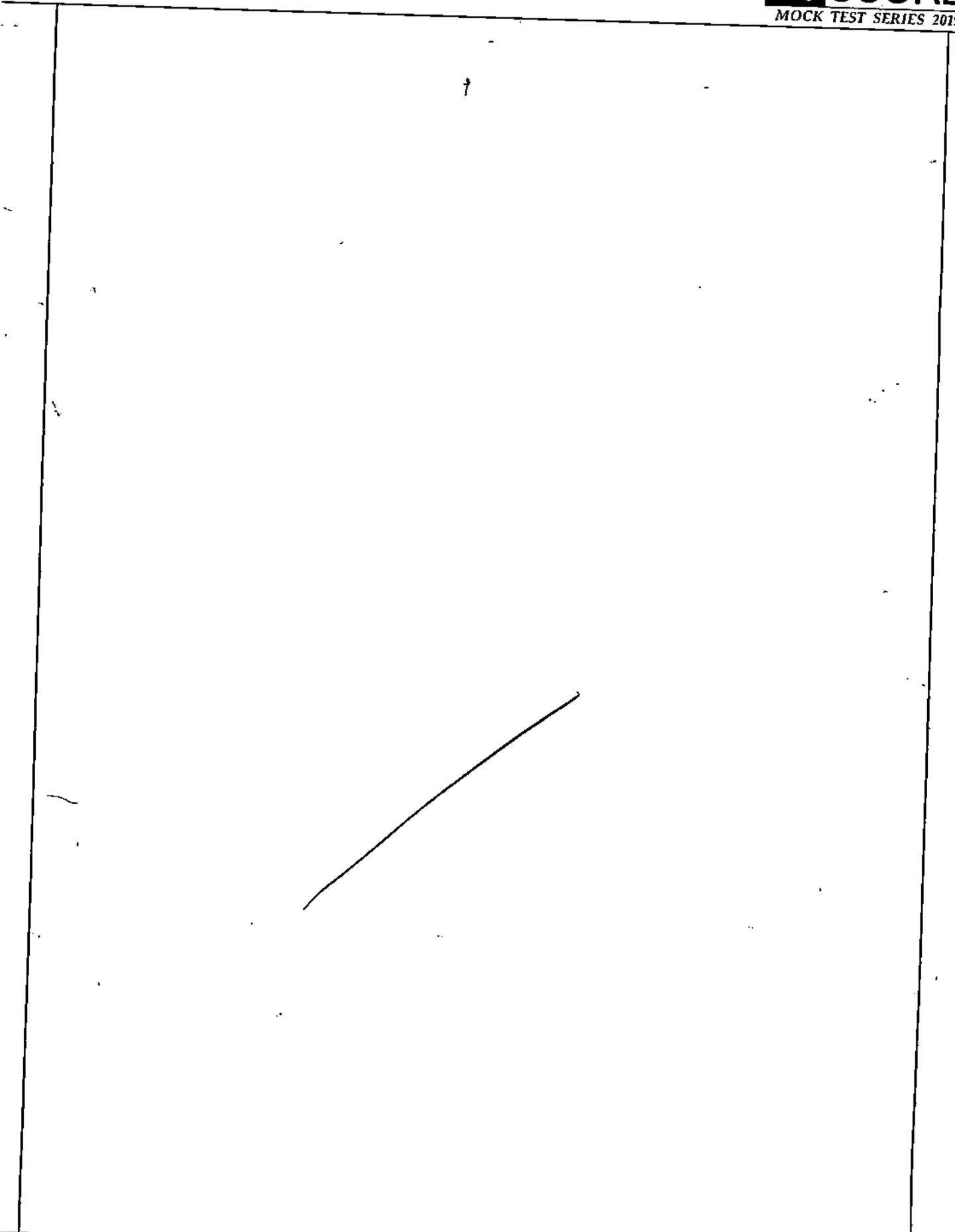
Q18. Local winds such as the Mistral, the Cape Doctor, The Petaluma Gap and the Siroccos plays an important role for wine production in different regions of the world. Elucidate.  
(15 Marks)



Remarks



*Remarks*



*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)

As the 3rd world countries are developing, the demand for better life is rising, this lead to our exploiting of minerals resources of earth. Now it lead human to the ocean for its various requirement.

Reason of rising inclination towards sea

→ Urbanisation - as it required more resources to maintain life

Increasing income  
↓  
rising demand  
↓  
pressure for more production

→ Competition among nation to build, nuclear, army etc

Limited resources can be extracted from ground because of lack of technology

→ Technical achievement make it easier to extract mineral resources from ocean.

Ocean provide various kind of mineral & resources. They are beneficial to

Also - rising population

fine

Remarks

human development for example

1) Polymetallic Sulfides, (Mespate or other type  
 of mineral like calcium, uranium, chromite  
 & rare mineral resources are can be  
 extracted from polymetallic nodules.

Also mention  
 where they are  
 found?

They are helpful for plastic & steel  
chemical industry, cosmetics & iron industry  
rare earth minerals are hardest to  
 extract from earth surface, however many  
countries like China are able  
 to extract & become major users of them.

2) oil & gas - sea are the source of  
 the major resources of oil & gas  
 especially the estuaries, bay & coast.  
America is able to reduce its oil  
import dependence due to exploration of  
shale gas. In India, Krishna Gony  
region, Creek estuary & other areas have  
 huge potential in terms of oil & gas.

Remarks

Continental shelf  
 of Persian Gulf  
 contain 66% of oil  
 and 33% of gas  
 reservoir of world

It will help ~~to~~ in reduce import & able to make India net exporter.

3) Agriculture & ~~fish~~ resources - Sea grass the sources of multi nutrition, They required ~~the~~ minimum level of investment & show high efficiency to grow.

Japan fishing industry is earning <sup>huge</sup> profit. ~~what~~ <sup>is</sup> now become a contentious issue.

India is the largest shrimp producer

The resources of ocean the gateway to sustainable development? <sup>How</sup> for 3rd world

countries, but they are also issue of contention like dispute in South China sea, China-Japan etc.

Issue should be managed properly & benefit for all should be the key. India has huge potential & started

to extract mineral, so the policy must be sustainable.

Remarks

- Also mention  
- Biotic resources  
- deposits of gold, silver, diamonds, zinc, copper etc  
-> include more examples  
-> you can world ocean map showing distribution of resources

5.0

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)

Election is the basis of democracy. In India various categories of people are not able to participate in the election process. One of the group is transgender.

They have to face ~~to~~ discrimination, experienced in Indian society & political system. Some of the ~~for~~ form of discrimination are.

Societal discrimination - Transgender are most socially excluded group. They are not able to create a cohesive & consolidated identity.

Socio-cultural Participation

The social discriminations lead to their isolation at educational level, participative level & then economic level.

Their vote pattern are influenced by majority with which they are living.

Political discrimination - They have no representation in parliament & state legislatures.

#### Remarks

The question is asked about "discrimination in election"

↓

- votes card
- parent's shame ← focus more on it.
- SC-decision etc

People among them are not able to represent them in political system.

They due to misunder population & segregated pattern of living they are not able to emerge as a vote bank. } good point

Economic discrimination since they are excluded from social life & political life they ~~are~~ become a weaker economic section. The rising expenditure in election keep them alienated from election system.

Some of the Measures to mainstream & streamline the community during the election are

- Providing subvention at least at local level like panchayat & municipalities
- provide economic opportunities by opening education institution for them. → rather complete inclusion in already established ed<sup>n</sup> system
- promote self help group (SHG) among them

Remarks

this may lead to consciousness & solidation of identity & prompt them to represent themselves.

esp. parents → behavioural change of people is the most important, so that Transgender become part of the social life.

Transgender bill in this regard is a welcomed step. It tries to provide social security (relational security), education, better health facilities, unions insurance, & a identity without a shame.

However behavioural change is the key.

↳ good approach  
 ↳ strict demand of  
 ↳ → elaborate more  
 on "issues related to  
 election and integrate  
 all other points into that"

6.0

Remarks