

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

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.		

86.5

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Ramendra Prasad

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 8-Sep-19

Signature Ramendra

REMARKS

GS SCOP
ASBEST 1997 VERBOD

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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 lamp post of unity in diversity on the other. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

India is a land of diverse cultures that coexist peacefully leading to "Unity in Diversity."

Indian festivals showcase shared cultural history & diversity

shows religious tolerance & shared cultural traditions

→ Different religions have different cultures

Eg Christians → Christmas
Muslims → Eid

→ Different tribes have their own festivals

Eg Kai Hareoba of Manipur

→ Freedom movement popularised many festivals like Shiraji

festival, Ganesh Chaturthi ✓

Remarks

Harvest of Unity in Diversity

- + Common Agro-climatic conditions like Monsoon unite us.
- + Spring festivals are celebrated in different ways in different regions eg Gudi Padwa, Ugadi
- + Westernisation has led to a global culture eg Valentine's Day
- + Festivals are common to Indians of different faiths eg Ganga-Saurini Tehzeeb

Thus such rich diversity & "heritage of composite culture" must be preserved Article 31A.

→ home & festivals celebrated across India under different names
→ Participation in festivals across different religions
→ festival etc

Remarks

→ waste on content enrichment

40

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)

Since the 1920s after the Russian Revolution of 1917, there began a socialist trend in India.

Socialist Ideas within INC

↳ leftward tilt given by leaders like Nehru, Subhash Chandra Bose.

↳ Karachi session of 1931 came up that ^{key} industries should be handled by govt. GA

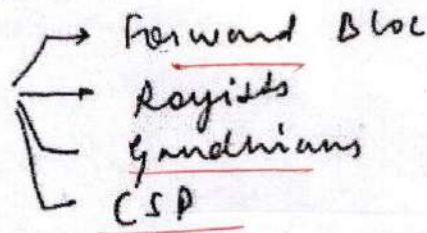
↳ Congress Ministries helped support left movements like
 - Students Movement
 - Trade Unionism.

↳ Fairplay session of 1936 was based on peasant rights.

Also
 → Gandhian Socialism
 → Gandhian support
 + Leo Tolstoy
 - Tebhaga movement etc

Remarks

↳ groups within Congress



Discusses
National
Planning Commission
objectives
→ Promotion of
village and
ottage industries
etc

Some Drawbacks of the Movement

- * left could not establish stronghold outside Congress.
- ↳ They got co-opted by Congress on issues.
- ↳ Repression by government like Nehru & Kanpur Conspiracy cases.
- ↳ Congress handled trade union strikes with law & order machinery.

thus the trend got culminated in Haripur session of 1938 where NPC was formed chaired by J.L. Nehru.

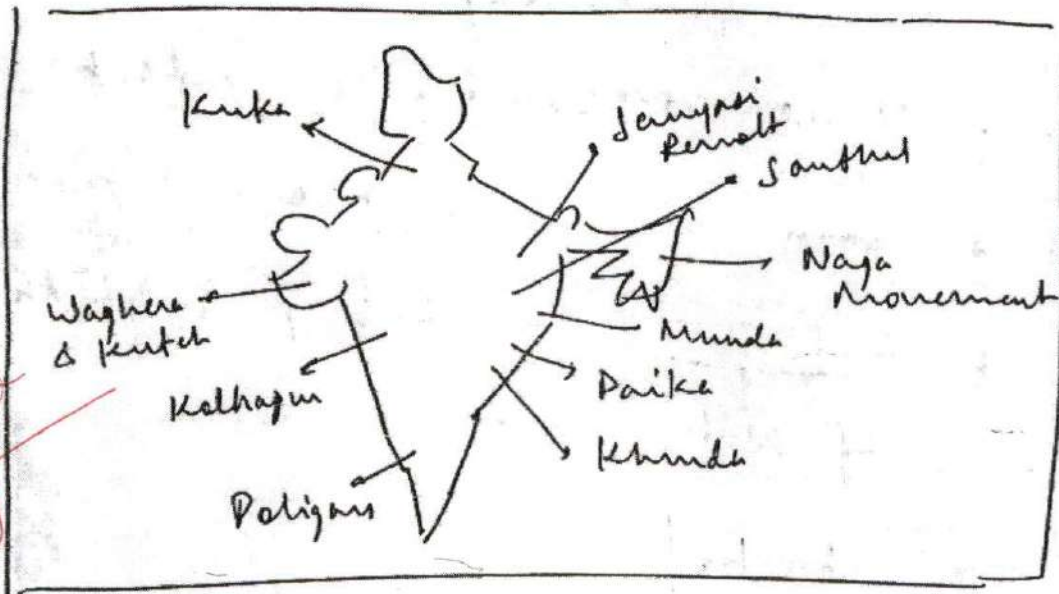
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Remarks

Re

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

There were many peasant & tribal revolts in 18th & 19th century which shook British rule.



Paika Rebellion of 1817

- ↳ led by Buxi Jagannathan
- ↳ Paiks were militia of Ahoms whose land rights were taken by British.

6 effects
relax of
odisha

Remarks

→ It was an aimed revolt.

How such side streams strengthened
cause of Independence

- ↳ Aroused the peasants & made them politically aware.
- ↳ Voice to popular discontent
- ↳ Drain on British troops & finances
- ↳ Anti British mentality & birth of Nationalism.

Drawbacks

- ↳ were met with severe repression like cannon shooting, flogging, etc.
- ↳ Not organised under central leadership & no unity among separate causes.

Thus, they were a precursor to popular discontent & the 1857 revolt.

Remarks

→ sowed nationalist ideas
→ inspired youth

→ traditional outlook
→ local demand

3.5

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

(10 Marks)

The British believed that Indians were superstitious & changed their personal laws as per European mentality - "White Man's Burden".

Intervention in personal laws

- Ensured a uniform judicial system instead of Khas Panchayat
- Codification of gentoo laws
- Work of Christian Missionaries & prolety sation.
- Discouraged practices like "Mariah" (human sacrifice)

led to Indian Renaissance

- Reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- IC Vidya Sagar helped eradicate

Remarks

discuss
Prominent
social evils
in society
as sati,
widow
child marriage
etc
exclusion

Superstition & practices like Jati, polygamy, widow discrimination

→ Reformist movements arose like Brahmo Samaj

→ Revivalist movements like Arya Samaj shunned ritualism & adopted Vedanta.

→ Several laws got passed like

• Anti Jati - 1829

• Widow Remarriage - 1854.

Drawbacks

→ Many superstitions remained
(Eg. Witch Hunt in Jharkhand)

→ Untouchability still practiced

→ Women empowerment was slow (still no VCC)

Thus such movements purged religions of irrational beliefs.

mention the Act brought up by Britishers to remove these only

mention those are those effects as drawback

Remarks
to be more
has to come
from within
society

3.5

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 Russian Revolution of 1917
the Bolsheviks introduced
Communism in Russia.

grain importer till 1990s

- * land was a public property
& farmers worked in public
farms (kolkhoz).
- * This collectivisation of agriculture
led to productivity decline.
There was less incentives to
work as no profit motive.
- * The state would usurp
grains in a centralized manner
without much compensation.

but ok
asked to
focus on
last 2 decades
mention these
points in
short

Remarks

largest exporter of wheat since 2000s

Market socialism was introduced after liberalization attempts (glasnost & perestroika)

Mechanisation of farms on a large scale.

Inputs & capital investments made in farming.

The productive steppes land was turned into wheat farms.

Thus we see how Russia transformed its agriculture sector.

30

climatic conditions

soil
- Irrigation

Agri policies
- technological
upgradation

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)

Uniform Civil Code (Article 44)
of DPSP states that different religions should have same civil laws.

Matter of Social Reform

- Many religions have discrimination against women.
Eg Triple Talak & Nikah Halala.
- Inheritance & land rights are different.
- Polarisation by clerics who want to gain power & stronghold.
- Different standards for marriage, divorce, etc.

- regional diversity
keep these points short

marks

Need for Uniform + Civil Code

- Secularism upheld as Basic Structure (Bommai Case)
- Issues of inter-faith marriage can be solved.
- Modern society based on rationality & equality
- Women empowerment

Simplify divorce procedure
- encourage divorce on basis settle extra judicially etc

No need for UCC, but to reduce discrimination

- Backlash from orthodox groups
- Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28)
- Maintains "Unity in Diversity".

express views of Law Commission

Thus stepwise we must reduce discrimination then move towards UCC.

3.5

Remarks

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)

On an average there is a pay gap of 30% between genders, which is wider at the bottom.

Corrective Action To be taken

→ gender friendly work spaces to be encouraged (Eg. crèche) to enable best talent to work.

→ gender Equality Ministry like in S. Korea.

legislation like Equal Remuneration Act to be strengthened.

Minimum Floor Wage for gender parity can be explored

Inclusive hiring policies

you can quote ILO's Global wage reports

maternity BPs

DPSR
education
Safety
MUDRA
various initiatives

Remarks

to be taken by state and central

Social Cost

- girl child discouraged from studying
- Patriarchy reinforced
- vulnerable like single mothers are pushed into poverty
- low international image of India.

Economic Cost

- GDP less as women can improve GDP
- Family income lower
- SHG are discouraged
- Can't export "Brand India" products (Eg Paper)

can include more dimensions

Thus we need women empowerment to achieve pay parity. 33% reservation in Parliament can help bring conducive policies.

SPQ

FP

35

Remarks

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)

Khap Panchayats are Kanyasulk courts which prevent inter-faith & inter-caste marriage.

(Lenses of Article 21)

- States Right to liberty is a fundamental right, hence also liberty to choose spouse.
- Right to life is also violated by Khap Panchayat as they often indulge in honour killing.
- When individual turns 18, i.e. legal adult he does not need permission from parents or Khap.

discuss reasons as why honor killing? → disowned by family social ostracisation etc

OK

Remarks

Guidelines of SC

- Police to provide protection to couples
- Khap Panchayat violate law & can be booked under law.
- Nodal officer of SP rank to be appointed.
- Spreading of awareness among masses

etc
-> Bhagwan VS Pas
State of path
case
- se good
fast track courts
- state houses

Thus SC guidelines must be enforced through legislation by Parliament. Social change is also needed to reduce moral policing Eg "#Pink Chaddi" campaign.

4.0

Remarks

Res

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 in a demographic transition phase. While southern states have reached youthful population early, Northern states are yet to peak (Econ. Survey)

TFR?
Implementation of population policies

Fallouts of such population dynamics

- * Workforce: Northern states will have surplus workforce.
- * Migration: there will be North South Migration.
- * Healthcare: for ageing southern states required.
- * Language: Northern states youth will need to learn southern languages.

Inadequate Infrastructure
low savings
productivity etc

marks

Socio-Economic Impacts

* Intermingling of North & South cultures in future.

* Need to strengthen social sector in North to improve Human Capital

- Healthcare - ~~grade~~ ^{primary healthcare} competency
- Education - grade competency
- SKU Development - Skill India.

* Need to relook at retirement age & insurance policies for South India.

* geriatric care needed in South India.

Thus we need urgent interventions to convert Demographic Disaster to Demographic Dividend.

Remarks

→ Time
HSD discuss reasons behind low TFR of states?

4.0

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)

PDS system provides for distribution of grains at subsidised rates at ration shops.

ensure food availability

Workings of PDS:

- grains procured by FCI at MSI rates
- They are stored in CWC Warehouses.
- They are distributed at ration shops - "fair price shops"
- subsidies for poor families
eg at Rs. 1, 2, 3 per kg.
- Antyodaya scheme for extremely poor - free quota of grains.

allotted to state-balance surplus & deficit states

Remarks

Problems

- * Inefficiencies, leakages & corruption in system.
- * Gain diverted to black market.
- * Middlemen take share in subsidy.
- * Poor quality foodgrain.

→ manipulation and mismanagement by bureaucrats
→ exclusion from list

Way Forward

- * Enable DBT in PDS subsidy.
 - * ICT to be adopted Eg. e-PDS in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh.
 - * Shanta Kumar Committee
 - Restructuring of FCI
 - Improve storage (use of silos)
- Thus PDS needs overhaul to ensure Food Security.

- UIDAI
- e-governance
- Computerisation of stocks

OK

Remarks

45

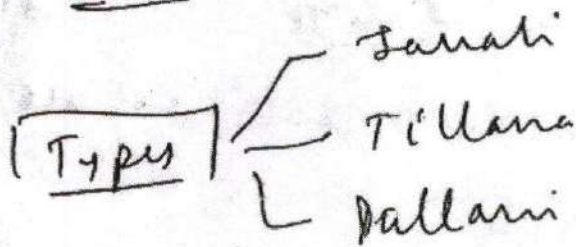
Section - B

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

Carnatic Music is an indigenous style of Indian music popular in South India.

Features of Carnatic Music

- Purely Indigenous.
- 72 types of Raga.
- No gharana system.
- Instruments like Mridangam, Veena, etc.



good but keep these in short and focus more contribution of trinity

Remarks

Contribution of Trinity

- ↓ Established songs in various ragas.
- ↓ Training to other musicians
- ↓ Embellishments in svar
- ↓ Ganake system
- ↓ Encouraged Bhakti songs
 eg Tyagaraja song songs in praise of Ram.
- ↓ Promotion to dance & theatre based on Carnatic music
 eg Kathakali, Bharatnatyam.

Mention their contribution separately.

For ex
 Tyagaraja
 → Andalohama kruti,
 Ancho namo
 Raghavaya
 ex

Remarks

Thus, because of their
contribution Carnatic music
has reached global stage.

Eg M.S. Subbalakshmi

work on content
enrichments
→ stick to demand.

2.5

marks

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

(15 Marks)

Gupta Age is known as the "Golden Period" of Indian culture.

Sanskrit literature reached climax

• Kalidasa composed his Raghurajase

— Meghaduta
— Humarsambhava
— Raghurajase.

• Many Mahakavyas were written

- Kiratarjuniyam by Bharavi
- Shishupalaadhe by Magh
- Naisadhiyacharita by Sibhadrhu

Remarks

Write on structure of answers
→ divide answers into subheads as
Dramas
— Smriti
— Poetry
— Grammar
— Literature
— development is constant

- ↳ Many plays were written
Eg Malvikagnimitra,
Vikramorvashtiya
Abhijnanashakuntalam.
- ↳ Sanskrit scholars were
patronised by kings & nobles.
- ↳ Economic condition was good
hence people encouraged
culture & arts.
- ↳ Sanskrit was spoken by
elite class who were very
learned, while the common
people spoke Prakrit.
- ↳ Kings gave grants to Brahmins
Eg Brahmadeya,
Agrahara.

Platzena
Allahabad
Pillar

Remarks

→ Also include
Varahmihira,
Sudrata, Blasa,
Amarsinh etc

1 Kings promoted Brahminical culture
 Eg Ashwamedha Yagya.

2 Universities like Nalanda also taught Sanskrit.

also include its contribution
Goethe

Hence we see wealth of Sanskrit literature which must be preserved. Sanskrit poets like Kalidasa got great acclaim from German scholars like Goethe.

~~work on context enrichments~~

405

Remarks

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

Mahalanobis model was adopted during the 2nd 5-Year Plan.

Based on Soviet model

Features of Mahalanobis plan

- ↳ Focus on heavy industries & capital goods.
- ↳ Industry as the prime moving force of economy.
- ↳ Focus on parameter of ICOR (Incremental Cost of Output Rate)
- ↳ PSUs set up as "temples of modern India".
- ↳ Protection to domestic industries

keep these points in mind

Remarks

Positives of Mahalanobis Plan

- ↓ Heavy industries set up like in Dhilai, Bokaro, etc.
- ↓ International collaboration for technology transfer.
Eg Russia, Germany.
- ↓ PSUs created large number of jobs.
- ↓ India reduced import dependency for capital goods.
- ↓ Protection to industries enabled many SSI (Small Scale Industries) ~~to~~ to come up.

fine
Also include
→ establishment of
R&D institutions
→ success of
development of
Backward areas?

Remarks

Draw backs - failed to achieve development in backward areas

- ✦ Agriculture was neglected on which over 50% of population dependent.
- ✦ Manufacturing jobs could not increase fast enough.
- ✦ PSUs became loss making.
- ✦ Export pessimism reduced competitiveness of Indian products.
- ✦ lack of FDI.

Lack of
coordination
between Centre
and State
and state
to large
industries
etc

Thus, though Mahalanobis Plan was good, Agriculture should have also been given importance.

Remarks

5.0

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

India has diversity of culture & different folk & dance forms.

Wide Variety of Forms

- Krishna worship in North India
 Ex: ras lila
- Use of elaborate masks in South India
 Ex: Kathakali, Theyyam, Mudiattu
- Martial Arts elements in Bihar & Odisha
 Ex: Chhau dance.

Jewel Beet also mention these socio-cultural reference

Remarks

- ↳ North East India has Lather tradition by Santhals.
- ↳ Bhangra & Giddha culture of Punjab. *(marriage ceremony)*
- ↳ Dandiya of Marwaris (Gujarat) *(Coolest Durga)*
- ↳ Kalbelia of Rajasthan. *(serpent nature related)*

Common themes & concerns

- ↳ sung during birth, marriage & other social events

Eg Sukun-Ke-Biah (Bihar) ✓

- ↳ Bhakti culture

Eg Ashtapadis of Geet Govinda sung in ~~Bharat~~ South India, Manipur, Odisha, etc. in different styles. ✓

Remarks

→ being honest, human emotion, love and devotion?

- * Common texts like Natyashastra of Bharatmuni & Jangach Patra of Sarangdasa inspired them.
- * Related to common monsoon patterns
Eg Spring festivals.
- * Common stories & themes from Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc.
- * Spiritual connection
Eg Ras Leela of UP & Kali Worship of Kolkata.

write these 2 as 1

Thus such cultural forms should be preserved through mapping so we can use them as soft power.

Remarks

good use of examples
work on structuring

55

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)

British replaced Indian traditional education with Western Education
 eg Woods Dispatch, Macaulay's Minute on Education, etc.

Charter Act 1813
 - establishment of universities

British wanted to strengthen political authority

- ↓ Establish hegemony of Western culture.
- ↓ To recruit clerks in government offices. *at cheaper salary*
- ↓ To change their mindset
 eg Dressing in pant-shirts. *English in taste*
- ↓ To weaken roots to Indian tradition (eg gurukul) hence

Remarks

Also
 - expand bureaucracy
 - administrative unity etc

erode self sufficiency.

[Sowed seeds of discontent]

↓ Orientalist vs Anglicist controversy
many British wanted to continue with Indian education.

↓ Political awakening of intellectuals with ideas of liberty, Equality, Fraternity

↓ Orthodox & reactionary elements opposed this.

↓ led to Revivalist movement
eg. Deoband School,
Arya Samaj.

Keep these points in short, so you can focus on "how it went to benefit Indians?"

Remarks

es

↳ Tribals opposed erosion of their culture.

↳ linked with Christian Missionary activities & proletarianization.

How it was beneficial to Indian society

↳ Brought rationalism in thinking leading to Bengal Renaissance

↳ Moderates emerged as educated intellectuals

↳ Eg Dadabhai Naoroji

↳ Common language to unite masses.

↳ growth of newspapers, journals

This modern education empowered nationalist movement Eg Economic Critique

Remarks

→ good attempt
- have lot of potential to improve

5/10

include names - examples and organizational as value additionally Ishwar - as PPR, Prade Chand Vidhyasagar etc

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)

Define agro-ecological zones with the help of map

India has a total of 15 Agro climatic zones which are in need of tailor made solutions rather than single approach of "one size fits all".

Need for tailor made solutions

- ↳ To take advantage of best crops which can be grown in an area, as per climate.
- ↳ This will lead to cluster approach & economies of scale.
- ↳ Specialization will be encouraged

Conclusive climatic solution for max productivity

Remarks

- Will prevent groundwater exploitation due to unsustainable cropping patterns
Eg Rice & sugarcane in drought affected areas.
- Higher productivity.
- Better export potential for "Brand India"
- Improve nutrition by diversifying diet.

*diversity in climate
soil-type
socio-economic conditions
historic influence etc*

Ineffectiveness of policies

- Green Revolution areas suffering from salinisation & degradation
- cereal centricity of policy is disadvantageous to millets, pulses, etc.
- MSP is not available for

*increased regional imbalance
Rich vs Poor
large vs small farmers*

marks

patives
fertilizers
irrigation facilities
HYV seeds etc

all crops & all areas, only
"notified" areas & crops.

↳ Lack of irrigation facilities
in areas like Vidarbha
Marathwada.

Though certain policies have
been effective :-

↳ e-NAM as National Market:
Over 1 crore farmers joined.

↳ Increasing organic farming,
& ZBNF.

↳ National Mission of Sustainable
Agriculture.

↳ Year of Millets.

Thus more steps can be taken
to achieve doubling of farmers
income by 2022 (Ashok Daluwa)

Remarks

work on content enrichment

5.5

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 has diverse nature of soil like Alluvial, Black, Red, laterite, etc. which leads to crop diversity.

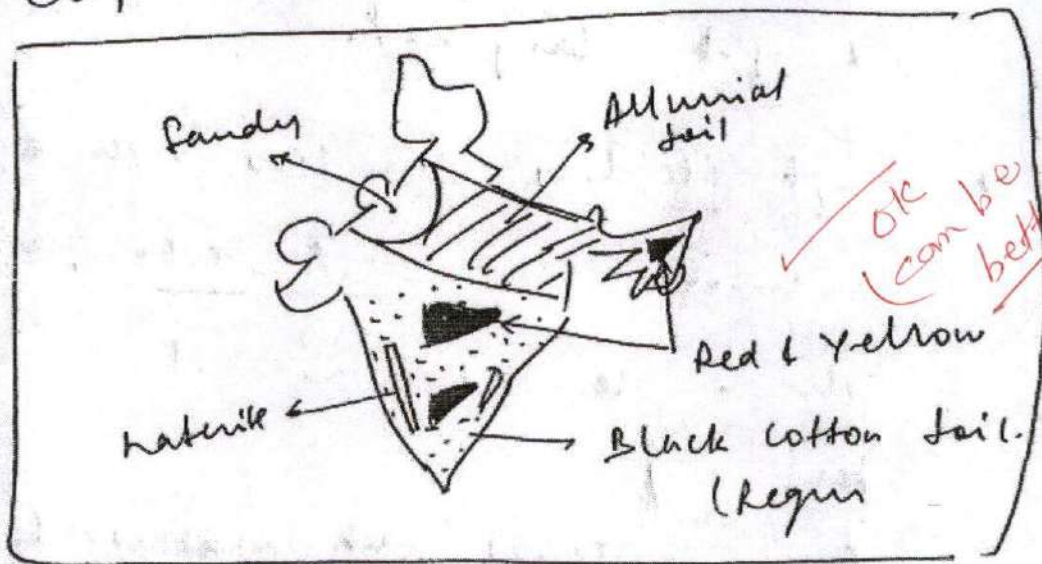


Fig: Soils of India:

Crop Diversity

- Coffee in Karnataka. (Hilly soil)
- Tea in Darjeeling. (well drained soil)
- Cotton in Deccan (Regur soil)
- Cashew in Kerala. (laterite soil)

good

Remarks

Degradation of soil quality
due to changing cropping pattern

Define
Soil
degradation

↓ Salinisation & water logging
in green Revolution areas
(Punjab, Haryana), Indira Gandhi
canal.

Impact of
CR

* High Yielding Varieties require
intensive chemical fertilizers
which reduce natural
fertility

* Organic crops not promoted
lead to less humus.

* ~~No~~ Monocropping leads to
depletion of soil quality.

* legumes not planted leading
to less nitrogen fixation

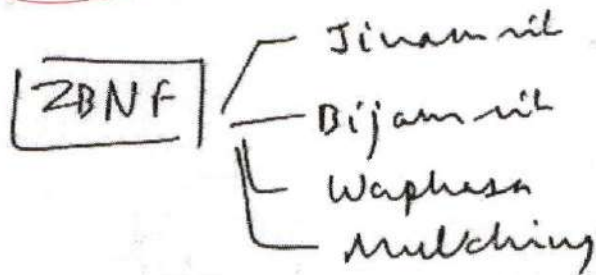
Remarks

Steps taken to prevent degradation

• Promotion of Organic Farming
Eg. Sikkim.

• ZBNF promoted in Budget

*Zero Budget
Natural Farming*



• Promotion of millet through
NICRA & ICRISAT. *write full names*

• Prevent Land Degradation
through NAPCC.

• International level: UNCCD
& Bonn Challenge ✓ *good*

Thus there is a need for policy
changes to prevent land degradation
by planting crops as per agro-climatic
conditions.

Remarks

*good attempt
used an acronym*

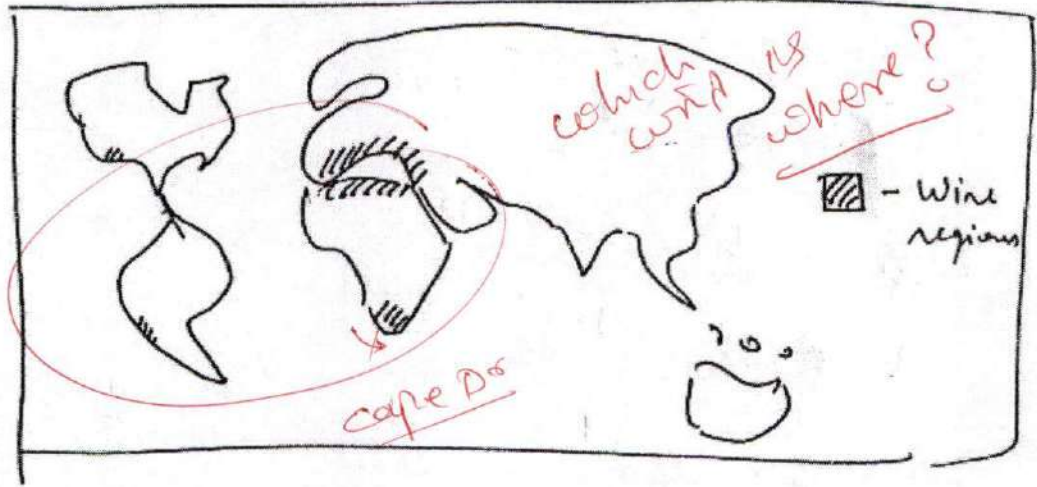
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Q18. Local winds such as the Mistral, the Cape Doctor, The Petaluma Gap and the Sirocco plays an important role for wine production in different regions of the world. Elucidate (15 Marks)

Petaluma local wind and impact on local climate

Local winds are affecting local climate which aid in agro-climatic changes. Eg wine production in Mediterranean climate

Wine producing Regions



Wine is grown in Mediterranean climate - winter rain
- Temperature remains high
- growth of orchards

Remarks

This takes place due to "shifting
of pressure belts." ??

Role of local winds

- Mistral → Europe
- Sirocco → Morocco
- Cape Doctor → South Africa.

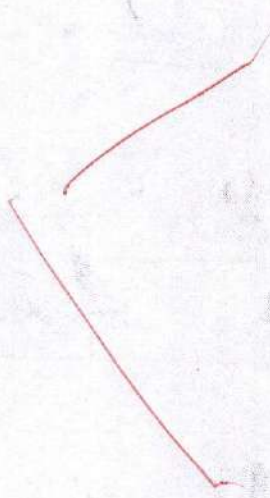
Explain
how these
winds help in
growth of
grapes
cultivation

- They help in ideal temperature
& humidity maintenance.
- They help in ripening of
grapes.
- They blow towards coast
hence don't bring in moisture

→ enough sun
content

5.0

Remarks

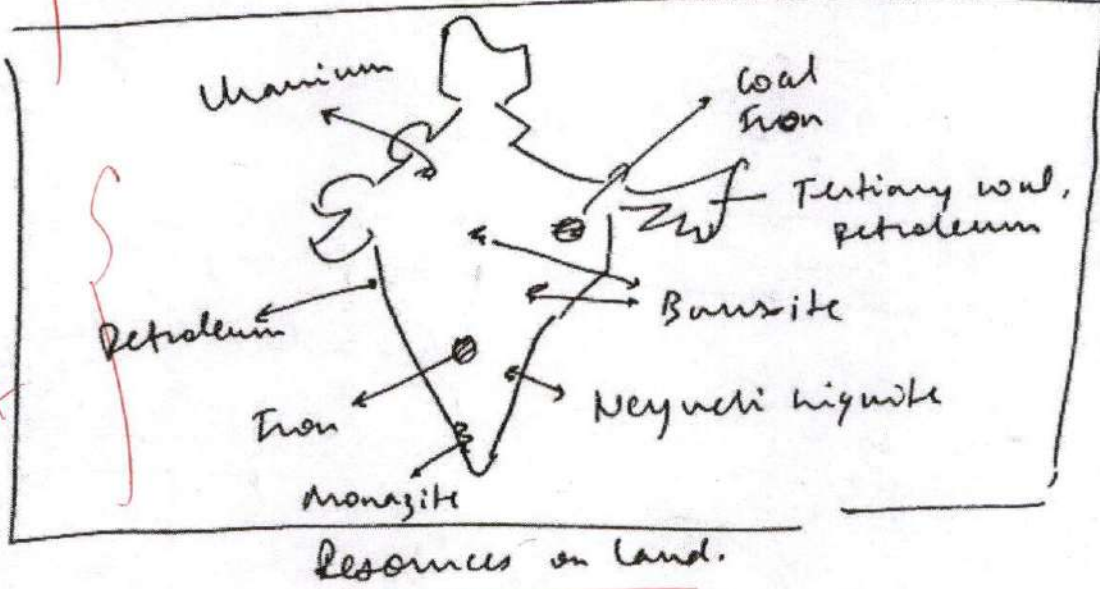


Remarks

em

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)

India is increasingly looking to ocean for resources as land resources become difficult to access.



Demand is increasing

- Aspiration for GDP growth.
- Growing population & demand.
- Export needs
- Urbanisation (30% by 2011 census)

marks

Limited availability of land

- land acquisition is an issue
- Environmental clearances required
- Tribal rights. (Eg Niyamgiri case)
- High costs as per compensation (LARR Act, 2013)

Thus humans have turned to Oceans for resources
Eg Deep Ocean Mission

Resources provided by Ocean

- Metallic: Poly metallic Nodules yield Manganese, Cobalt, Zinc etc.
- Methane Gas Hydrates provide energy.
- Rare Earth Metals can be extracted.

Also mention their distribution as - Peninsular shelf as oil and gas resources

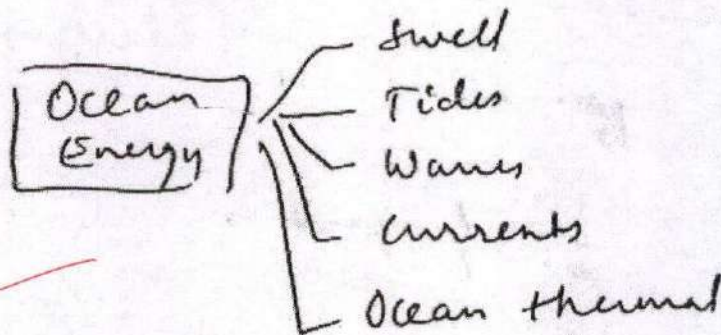
Remarks

↓ Biotic resources:

- Fish for food security
- Sea weeds used in cosmetics
- Genetic resources to create industrial enzymes through Biotechnology.

↓ Blue Economy promoted ✓

↓ Renewable energy



Thus India is also taking steps to explore ocean resources by

- Developing underwater vessels & drones
- Extraction of technology

to fulfill needs of "New India"

Remarks

good approach
→ But useless
value addition of content

3.5

Q20. Societal stigma keeps the transgender voters away from voting. Elaborate discrimination faced by transgender with respect to elections. Suggest measure mainstream and streamline this community during the elections and in general. (15 Marks)

Transgender are those whose gender does not ~~assign~~ match gender assigned at birth. They face stigma leading to their marginalisation.

Discrimination in elections

- No separate line for them.
- Reaction of public & general stigma.
- Voter ID cards don't have desired gender classification.
- (lack of transgender candidates to vote for) ?? why does that matter?

avoid writing
vague
points

1. Public Apathy of election officials.

Small popⁿ so vote bank

2. Lack of transgender toilets in the area) ^{100% ok}

Measures to mainstream them

1. During election :

Try to avoid writing too general points
Further be specific - as societal acceptance, judgement etc

- Parties to field more transgender candidates.
- Separate 3rd gender in Voter ID cards.
- Separate line for them.
- Sensitivity training for officials
- Toilet facilities.

In general :

- Transgender Bill to be passed -

Remarks

- Affirmative Action as per NALSA judgement.

- Adolescent education in schools

Eg Saathiya App.

- IEC Campaign to address stigma.

- Promote inclusive schools, colleges, workplaces, etc.

- Transgender Policy Eg Kerala.

- Role Modelling: Eg First Transgender Judge in West Bengal

Thus their rights need to be protected as per SC Judgement.

Appointing Transgender Ombudsman can be a good step.

Transgender Act
 Institutional & fee features
 change etc

awareness and acceptance since schools

Remarks

u.s