

GENERAL STUDIES

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|-----------------------|---------------|--|----------|
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| Email ID | [REDACTED] | | Roll No. |
| Mobile No. | | | Date |

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTIONS | |
|-------------|-----------|----------------|---|--|
| Q.No | Max.Marks | Marks Obtained | | |
| 1 | 10 | 03 | 1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet 2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory 3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off. | |
| 2 | 10 | 04 | | |
| 3 | 10 | 04 | | |
| 4 | 10 | 04 | | |
| 5 | 10 | 03 | | |
| 6 | 10 | 03 | | |
| 7 | 10 | 04 | | |
| 8 | 10 | 05 | | |
| 9 | 10 | 05 | Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Mentor's Remarks: | |
| 10 | 10 | 05 | | |
| 11 | 15 | 06 | | |
| 12 | 15 | 07 | | |
| 13 | 15 | 08 | | |
| 14 | 15 | 07 | | |
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| 16 | 15 | 07 | | |
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| 18 | 15 | 06 | | |
| 19 | 15 | 05 | Start Time: | End Time: |
| 20 | 15 | 02 | Mode of Examination: | Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Total Marks | | 101 | TEST CODE: | Medium of Examination: |



1. Did the mastery over agriculture act as a leverage for the rise of Harappan towns and cities? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Harappan towns and cities were reflection of the Indus Valley Civilisation which was at its peak in 2600-1600 BC

Mastery over agriculture as leverage for the rise of Harappan Towns and cities

(i) Food and Nutritional Security led to flourishing of towns of luxuries like Rakhiyadi (Beads, gold-work).

(ii) Granaries and Big structure as a result of ^{surplus} agricultural grains - e.g. Harappa, Mohenjodaro's Big Bath.

(iii) Advance structure of irrigation present i.e. water ways, tanks in Wholavira.

Good introduction

It would be better to give example of great granaries

Remains of cutting
Seals ind cutting
towards ←
trade relations

(iv) Variety of food items like wheat, barley
rice etc should have enabled export
Eg. Remains seen in middle east (oman)
(v) Innovations like plough can be seen
Eg. wooden plough, toys of bullock cart

Good to present both dimensions.

But over ideas also prevailed.

Also, you can give the evidence of bead making industries at chankubab, Mohinjodaro, Ship building at Lothal.

(i) Not agriculture but town planning, artisans growth acted as leverage.
Eg. Major towns of Banawali, Harappa, Mohinjodaro.

(ii) Proof of variety of agriculture crops missing.

(iii) Trade links on nearby areas on agriculture export not prevalent
Still crops such as

cotton
↓
for drinking

Barley/wheat
↓
Food security

↓
But

gave a push for LVC cities.

Always conclude your answer



2. "The 'safety-valve thesis' does not adequately explain the birth of the Indian National Congress in 1885." Critically examine. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Indian National Congress was formed around 1885 at the time when Dufferin was viceroy.

Safety Valve Thesis: Behind ^{IN} Congress births

- a) To suppress the major revolt like 1857, a layer of venting out machinery was needed.
- b) Culmination of ex-British civil servants to plan - Alan O'Hume pioneered it.
- c) Congress should work as link between need of Indian masses and British officials.

Not adequately express the birth of

INC: →

- a) Moderates like Dada Bhai, Surendranath, Banerjee, Cookle were critical of the policy of British and needed

Good introduction.

Relevant points.

In this part of answer, you can also mention about some pre-congress organisations

Like Indian Association

- a) platforms
- b) organised platforms to agitate and not a value
- c) It ~~is~~ was means to channelize the concerns of masses and INC became the first & step of nationalism mobilisation -

After INC's birth in 1885

Soon harsh critics of British's Economy (R.C. Dutt)

Forming of movements like Swadeshi in 1905.

Uneasy treatment of INC by British (Curzon)

In conclusion you can also mention about the lightning conductor theory of Bipan Chandra

show that is more than Safety-Value and still it did prevent a 18857

revolt like situation - As SN Banerjee held INC was pertinent in process of making India a Nation.



3. Why did the Green Revolution in India virtually by-pass the eastern region despite fertile soil and good availability of water?

(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Green Revolution was the product of M.S. Swaminathan's project in India to ensure food security in 1960s.

Good introductory

Backdrop of Green Revolution

Import of Food grains like PL-480 from US and its denial

Continuous war 1965, 1962 China, Pak

Yield of crops low and massive hunger

Conditions like drought and famine

Green Revolution by-passed the eastern region: despite soil and water.

(1) High Yield Variety of seeds first focused on wheat for which north-western climate was suitable - Punjab belt.

Good points.

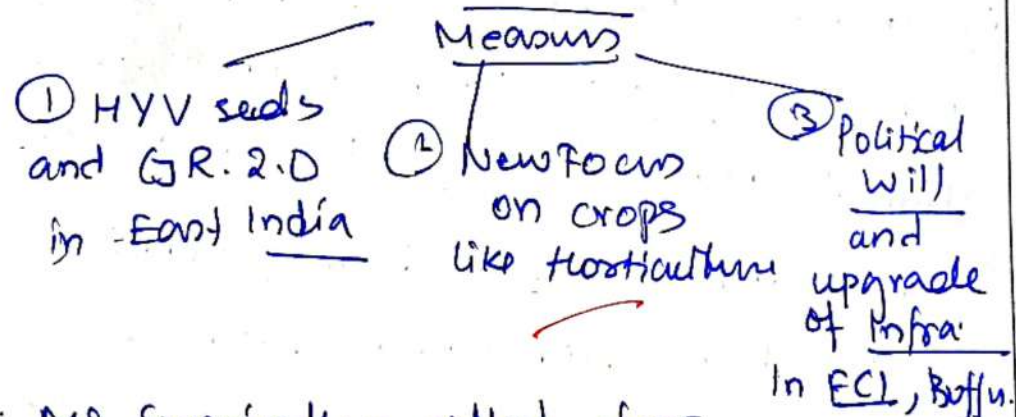
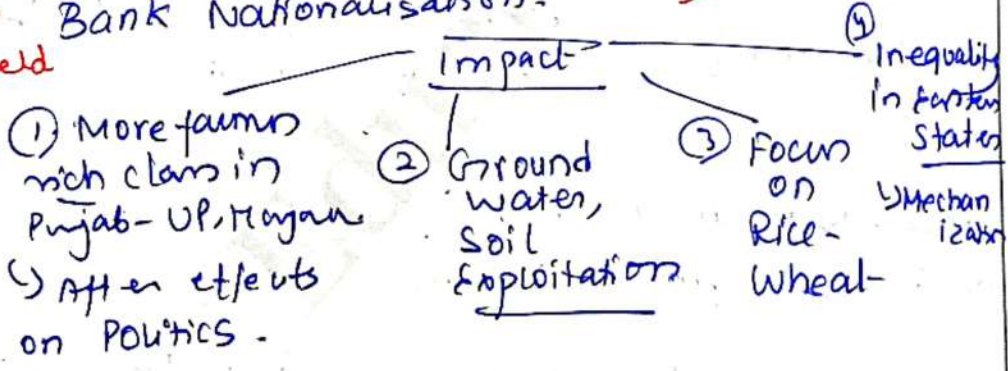
(2) In infrastructure and irrigation facilities developed - Indra Canal, Yamuna Canal. In east there was rain-fed water more than irrigation.

You should also mention about the other dimension i.e. Eastern India was not completely by-passed. Discuss about the spill-over effect and increase in the yield of paddy in the Eastern region.

(3) Proximity with Delhi and near areas for food transport through FCI and political stability - land issues were prevalent in East-India with Communist party and tags of BIMARU States.

(4) Availability of mechanism - Tractors (factory units were in Punjab-Haryana).

(5) Availability of Credit Access after Bank Nationalisation.



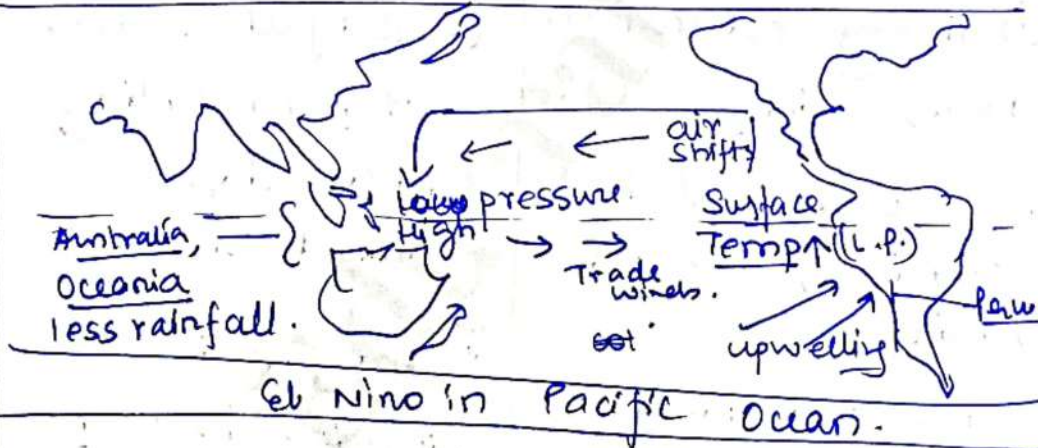
Good conclusion

MS Swaminathan called for Evergreen Revolution is new key with new ideas like Dryland Agro forestry etc

4. Discuss the causes and consequences of El Niño and La Niña, two of the most important geophysical phenomena that affect the global climate. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

El Niño and La Niña are the two temperature - pressure reversal systems of Pacific Ocean impacting pattern of rainfall and climate.

Very good introduction



Good use of map.

causes of El Niño and La Niña

El Niño

La Niña

(i) Unusal rise in surface temp of Eastern Pacific region.

(i) Cooling of East Pacific and warming on other side

(ii) Oscillation of pressure systems with L.P. on East Pacific.

(ii) High Pressure on Eastern Pacific on Peru, Chile.

central and

Relevant points.

Walker cell

(ii) Trade winds cause water cell to develop that put moisture on E. side.

(ii) Water cell weakens in time of La Nina

Impact :-
El Nino

La Nina

Relevant points

(i) Heavy rainfall on Peru, Chile

(i) Rainfall becomes better in India, Indonesia

(ii) Drought and less rain in places like India

(Link not established)

(iii) Adequate fishing due to upwelling on eastern side

(ii) Drought like situations in Peru with colder currents getting stronger (Humbolt)

(iv) Global rise in temperature

(iii) Impact of less fishing

(iv) Global temp ~~rises~~ goes down

You can use the term Triple dip La Nina

Recently, the arrival of El Nino after three dips of La Nina is anticipated.



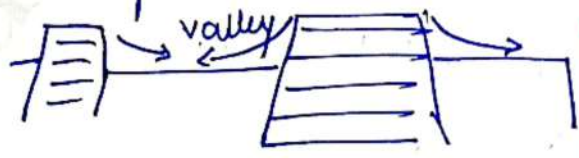
5. Explain the process of formation of a rift valley, emphasizing on the Great Rift Valley system. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Rift valley is one of the geomorphological process involved, in forming of landforms.

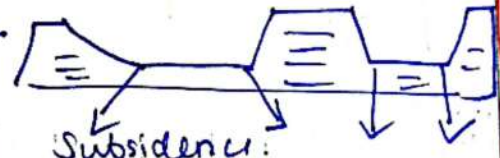
Introduction can be improved

Process of formation of rift valley: -

(i) Block formation → with rising of one of the blocks along the fault lines of plates, valleys are formed on either side:



(ii) Subsidence of either blocks causes valley formation:



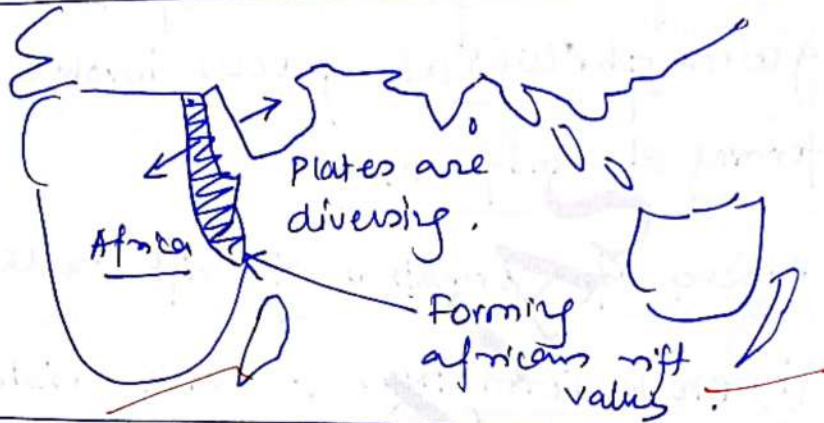
(iii) With shifting of the plates in opposite side causes

valley - e.g. Great Rift Valley:

In this part of your answer, you should mention about the divergent plate boundaries
= Movement of divergent plate bound and away from each other
↓
creation of valley trough which rivers flows
↓
converts into sea

Formation of rift valley at
of Africa from
boundaries. Great Rift Valley System!

due to grinding
of plates and
creation of
faults.



Eastern rift
and western
rift causing
the continent
of Africa
to split into
two parts.

(i) The rifts created due to diverging
plates across the continental border
of Africa - Asia

(ii) Shifting of eastern side with filling
of Red Sea

(iii) Change in topography, geological
pattern of region.

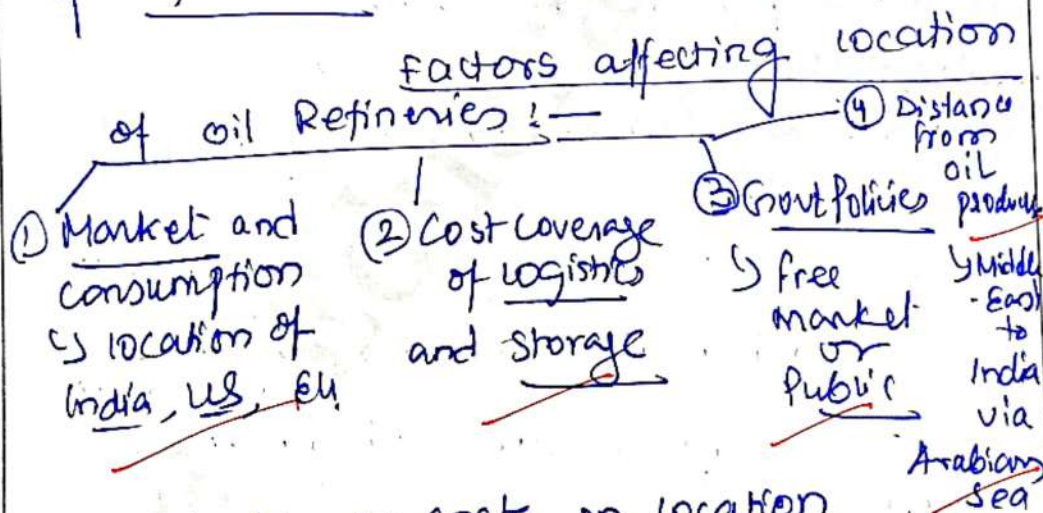
Write a
better
conclusion

Great rift valley system is
an example of diastrophism.

6. Discuss the impact of energy costs and government policies on the location of oil refineries and how it affects the global oil industry.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Globally, the oil refineries are located far from the place of oil production → as the pattern seen in Middle East - with lesser no. of refineries.

Good introduction!



Impact: Energy costs on location of oil Refineries:-

a) cost per barrel and transport from the production site should be covered by market demand.

Show how energy costs impact the location.

- Subsidy by Government → India's case. (Gujarat, Mha)
- Transition towards Renewables (b) Industry Technology as outsourced is cost friendly → done by middle east.
- Environmental guidelines (1) Storage and transport different location of oil reserve for refiners for reducing risk. (Eg. Iran). (Iraq)

Points like these should be mentioned.

- Impact of Govt's policies: -
- a) Allow private players in free market
Eg. USA
 - b) Price Regulation and tax on fuel
Eg. India.
 - c) Incentives for development of infrastructure
Eg. Indian govt's incentives on west coast

Affects global oil industry

- ① Monopoly and specialisation of Big Countries
Eg. India in South Asia
- ② Two demands
↳ oil, refined oil
↳ price fluctuates
- ③ Ancillary Industry formed
↳ chemicals, Synthetic material, by-products
- ④ Bargaining Power of Refiners countries increase
↳ India's huge export of petroleum product
- ⑤ Ensure diversity of oil/fuel locations.

7. What is the Deep Ocean Mission? What are its objectives and key features? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Deep Ocean Mission is part of India's aim for harnessing the oceanic resources

You can mention about the Ministry of Earth Sciences.

Objectives:-

a) Research and explore the oceanic resources in deep water around Indian coast.

b) Economic opportunities by extracting oil, gas, hydrates, polymetallic nodules module

c) Tap the unexplored areas of Indian ocean in around EEZ for areas of Bio-Marine preservation etc. Cyclical economic zone.

Key features:

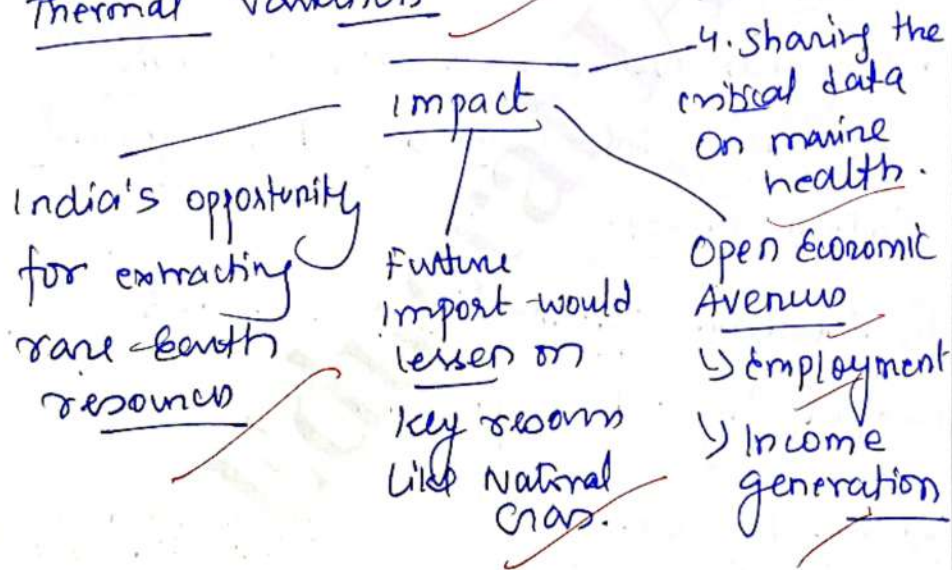
a) Manned - submersible mission deep in the oceans upto 3000m

b) Make a research attempt for exploring

Relevant
Points

resources to harness natural gas,
fuel, like hydrocarbons, methane, silica etc.

c). Explore avenues for Marine life,
Tourism, scientific findings like Ocean
Thermal Variation



India's attempt in Deep Ocean

Mission reflects the spirit of security and growth for all in the Region (SAGAR)
SAGAR with aim of growth

in Blue Economy and Resources.



8. Patriarchal gender norms limit women's use of mobile phones.
Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Recently, the Oxfam's report noted that inequality in use of mobile and internet is stark with women than men (76% use) (46% use)

Good use of report in the introduction. Please, verify the data.

Patriarchy is the notion of male-centric society where favours and opportunity benefit the male first

It limits women's use of mobile phones

(i) Women are burdened with household chores and double-burden of work for working women (WB's? report women work 6 hours extra than men)

Relevant points

(ii) Limited availability of smart phones for women as last priority especially, single, married, mid-age, SC, ST etc.

- Deepfakes
- Digital divide
- Online harassment etc. should also be mentioned

(iii) High cost of internet and penetration is low. (in states like Bihar, more than 30% BPL families in household)
(iv) Less digital Sakshanta and low rate of adoption among women than men (with men's engagement is more).

However, it also has changed in some ways: -

Good to mention this dimension.

① Gaming Industry Equality
↳ 46% of gamers in India - women - (Internet Report)

② Skill and Employability of women at 47% at par with men (-data skills report)

③ Growth Technology in traditional areas like SHGs

Good connection

Way Ahead :-
(a) Improve digital literacy
(b) Social campaigns on more women - women equality
(c) Incentives to school parents - laptops, smartphones
Inclusive digital growth should ensure women's equal participation.



9. What makes Indian society unique in sustaining its culture?
Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Indian society cultural history
is continuing from time of Indus
Valley Civilisation till this time.

Good
introduction

It is unique and sustaining amid
changes like globalisation.

Sustains its culture!

a) Highly religious interlinkage
with life events. Eg. Senegol in
Anda Empire to modern PM's adoption
in parliament.

b) Hinduism is more like way of life
↳ worship of Sun, Tree still continuous
↳ Yagna altar mentioned in Subhasutra
still happen in marriages, house-
inaugurations.

c) Practice of culture without change
and with faith. Eg. Manjusha painting
of Bihar is legacy of Anga Mahajana.

Please do
not restrict
your answer
to any
particular
religion.

You should also mention about some constitutional provisions promoting the cultural diversity.

Also, mention about continuing tribal culture.

Nicely attempted answer.

Wolsli tribal festivals continue from 2000 years

(d) Utility tested on time - Yoga still delivers the need of healthy life - Also, Ayurved medicine.

(e) Govt's Policies and historical attempt
→ With motive like Ek Bharat Shruoth Bharat, Bharat - Gramav Trains to link ancient Temple Tourism.

changes also seen

Change in family values

→ Nuclear instead of Joint

Language

→ Hello in place of Namaste

DHire

Changes to western fashion - Jeans

Impact of Cinema

Indian culture and society should uphold its age old knowledge through preservation and practice. Eg - Prasad Scheme.



10. "India's national population policies have failed to achieve their objectives as we remain world's second largest populated country." What are the shortcomings? Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India's status to overtake China and become largest population policy nation has come of late, with 1.4 cr. billion people.

Mention the source of given data.

Shortcomings of Policies: -

1) Coercion and forced sterilisation in 1970s was counter productive.

2) Statewise different policies with benefits in South - states like Kerala TR less than 2, Bihar TFR > 3.

Total fertility rate.

3) Poor implementation of Campaigns in social schemes like Family Planning via Asha, Workam, ICDS, Bache Do hi Achu, etc.

Good points.

4) Overlapping of poverty & unemployment poor literacy also triggers.

5) Social patriarchy like preference of male child over female.

Improvements also seen:

Well addressed anyway.

a) TFR at 2.0 less than replacement level of 2.1 ∴ stable population in future.

b) Success in southern states like Kerala, TN, Maharashtra.

c) Improving literacy on use of contraception women's role in family planning ↑ (NFMS-5).

d) Improvement in MMR at 113, IMF at 38, Sex Ratio.

Please conclude your answer.

Implement Pradhan Mantri Vikas Yojna in spirit.

Measures

Statewise Mapping and district planning in states like Bihar.

Role of SHCs (Kudam Shree)

social campaigns like Mo Sankar in Odisha.



11. How far is it correct to say that the Indians of the ancient period indulged only metaphysical things and not in the development of pure sciences? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Ancient period of India is reaped with examples of both metaphysical and pure science development: →

Metaphysical: (a) Gandapada's philosophy of common dialectics before Plato and Hegel.

(b) Shankracharya's Advait Vedanta

(c) Upanishads and Shankracharya's metaphysics of Ethics → Rig Veda

(d) metaphysical idea of worship religious sects.

(e) Anekantvad of Jainism

→ Nirvan, Moksh from Buddhism

Good introduction

Relevant points.

Mathematical development.

Developments in the field of Pure Sciences

(a) Geometry and Trigonometry in Sulvasutra eg. Measur. of Yajna altars (From Vedic Scriptures)

(b) Algebra, Equations by Bhaskaracharya

(c) Work of Aryabhata in zero and linear equations

(d) development in medicine — Ayurveda, Plastic Surgery (Sushutra, Charaka)

(e) Economic principles by Arthshashtra of Chanakya

(f) Laws and justice system by Akshaypad Gautam in Naya Shashtra

Good points



(g) Atomic Theory in Indian
philosophy. (Nagarjuna)

(h) non-metaphysical, material approach
to life in Charvak Siddhant. (Lokayat School)

(i) Ancient temple architecture with
fine sense of design, aesthetics

↳ Kailash sculpture in Ellora
(as an example of engineering
advancement)

Eric Schrodinger, Nobel Laureate
physicist said that ^{his work on} wave mechanics

was inspired from Vedanta's All in
One, One in all. This showcases

India's achievements in metaphysical things
as well as pure science since ancient
period.

12. How would you explain Gandhiji's 'rise to power' or 'capture' of national leadership in the course of 1919-20? Was it a very skillful top-level political game? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Gandhiji arrived in Indian political scene in 1915-16 from his departure in Africa and pioneered the new type of struggle against the British through his non-violence, fasts etc and Satyagraha.

Good
introduction

Rise To power

(1) Series of events like → Champaran (1916), Ahmedabad strike, Kheda made him popular figure.

(2) Platform to rise like INC, Home Rule Movement.

capture of national leadership

→ Bharat Yatra before his actual events, made him aware of the masses, poverty, illiteracy, their issues (suggested by Crookall)



(3) Raised the relevant issues of 1919-1920

- Rowlatt Act
- Jalianwallah
- Khilafat issue
- Public Safety Bill
- Montague-Chelmsford

→ different style of struggle —
Truce — Struggle
→ Non-violent satyagraha in Non-cooperation movement (1919-20)

(4) He was in between of Extremist (Tilak) and moderates (C.R. Das).

→ Mass participation in the events from different classes.

It was not a political game, but a smart political mobilisation!

(a) Hindu-Muslim unity on Khilafat issue.

(b) Mass participation through common cause (British) and common man's symbol like Charkha

You have mentioned very good points. You should also mention about the strategies of Gandhi like:

→ Busting the myth of British supremacy

→ Removing the fear of British forces from the minds of common man.

Well
Addressed
answer.

Dhoti, Khadi, Swadeshi etc.

(c) Timely intervention in Chauri Chaura prevented a violent retaliation of govt. and no violence of INS.

(d) Respectable figure among all parties — Muslim League; Hindu Mahasabha

Good
Conclusion

Grandhi non-cooperation and Rowatt Satyagraha of 1919-1920 proved to be stepping stone of instigating nationalistic feelings in India of that time.



13. "In spite of the careful framing of the charter, the role of UNO as Peacekeeper and international mediator has been somewhat lackluster and muted and that continues to be so even after the end of cold war." Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

UNO came after the WWII in 1945 with the objectives: —
(a) Global peace and security.
(b) Human rights and protection.
(c) Development and Equality.

Framing of Charter and role of UNO as peacekeeper:

a). Use of section 7 to intervene in inter war situations and domestic regions to prevent HR violation. eg: Korean War.

b) Provisions of Peacekeepers improved conditions in countries of south Africa (Mali, Sudan, Niger) and Yemen etc.

Avoid using points in introduction write it in a paragraph form.

Relevant points.

(c) UNSC - said to be a teeth of UN that can actually bite with power to sanction and military moves. Eg. On Afghanistan after 9/11

(d) Place of negotiations in UN in unifying voice on global issues like SDGs, Climate change.
Eg. Montreal ^{Protocol's} Success
Issues own remain!

You can also make a reference to the ongoing conflicts in the various regions of the world and the failure of UNO

a) Provision for intervention in domestic affairs is balanced with territorial sovereignty outside and internal matters - Eg. No reaction on Myanmar's coup.

b) UNSC's division of P3 - P2 and blocks using veto to cancel actions. Eg. Sanctions against Russia



(c) Slow/No Reforms - with rigid
process of change in Charters in
UN.

(d) Funding and political interference
issue - eg. USA with UNESCO.

(e) Limited power to Peacekeepers
↳ on carrying of weapons.

(f) Lesser success of UNGA,
ICJ in → Kashmir issue,
Israel Palestine, Iraq's Nuclear
program etc

(g) Failure in Nuclear disarmament
as non-binding provisions

It's time for UN's reform
as called by India to reflect the
issues of global governance.

to
intervene/
mediate.

overall,
a very
good
answer.

14. Do you think that the pattern of Indian monsoon has changed in past decade? Discuss how it impacts various facets of our lives.
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Recently, IMD reported that average avg rainfall (over 30 years) in India decreased.

Pattern of Indian monsoon changed!:-

a) Higher erratic rainfalls →

IPCC report highlighted 72% rise in short-location, heavy rainfall events in India. Eg. Urban Flooding in Delhi, Jamnagar (July 2023)

b) Climate induced rainfall - Eg Chamoli, Kedarnath flood linked to it.

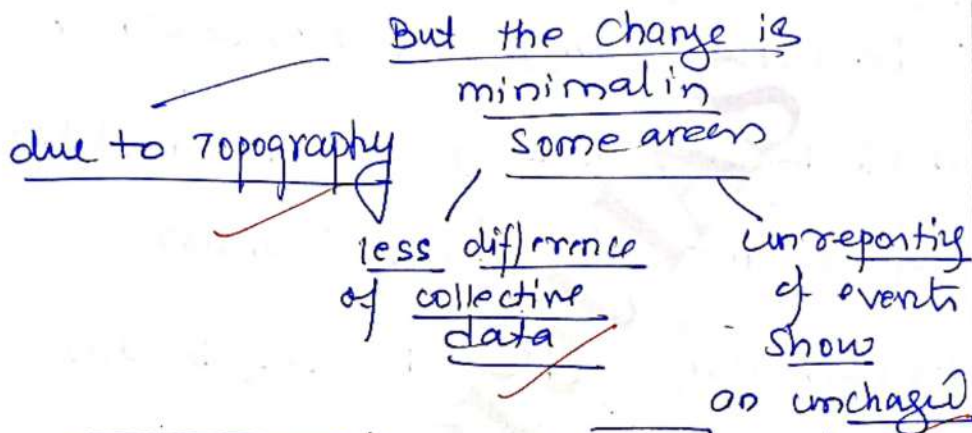
c) Uncertainty of El-Nino pattern compare to earlier.

Eg. 2023, El Niño no year saw record rain in western India.

Very good points.



(d) Drought like situations - IPCC report states 7% rise in drought situation.



Various Impacts: on facts of event. our lives

(1) Agriculture and employment depend on it. → 46% employed with 60% varied regions

Good use of data.

(2) work and daily activities in heavy rainfall → urban flooding in Hyderabad, Chennai, Mumbai

(3) coastal communities face risk of submerged area in heavy rainfall.

↳ impact fishing.

(4) Might recharge aquifers quickly with timely rain.

Put more stress on grain shortage and food inflation associated with it.

(5) Economy, stock market, Ancillary industry depend on monsoon.

(6) Rainfall Deficiency cause handshakes.

(Eg) Water Wires in Rajasthan

↓
web of poverty

(7) can also raise diseases burden

↳ malaria, dengue

(8) contribute in Agro-diversity of

India → 20 zons.

① Rain-resistant drought resistant seeds
→ ICAR Rice LICAR

Measures

② Improve drainage and sewage

④ Water Harvesting

③ Weather Pattern Recording of Monsoon

Good Conception

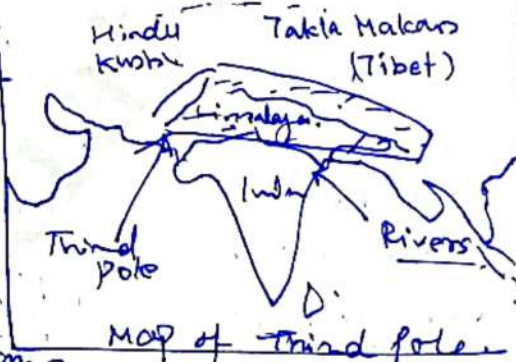
Finance Commission has rightly called Indian Monsoon as equivalent of Crab and contribution of Indian astrology.

15. The third pole of the earth not only important for geographical reasons but also for economic and civilizational aspects of the Indian Subcontinent. Explaining the importance of the region, examine the consequences of its changing features. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

The third pole refers to the Himalayan glacier system with several of its significance.

Geological Reasons

- Sustain the water
- Control weather/Climate
- Induces monsoon
- link with Jet Stream movement (Show how)



Good depiction of the third pole.

Civilisational

- Old and ancient legacy of environment
- birth of civilisations around - China, India
- Identity of indigenous communities
- Abode of animals, tribes, ancient knowledge

Economic

- Agriculture sustained through
- water from this region source of industries
- Himalayan Ecology
- Forest Resources

Relevant points.

Consequences of changing features

① Glaciers melt
and shortage
of water with
floodings.

② Slow Rate
of Recharge
will hampers
runoff of
water in
river/agriculture

③ Impact
Climate,
Pressure,
Monsoon
System

Way ahead

Constant
Study and
Research of
Area -

Eg. Wadia
Institute
of Geography's
Project

Himalayan
Protection
and
Preservation

↳ National
Plans on
Sustainably
Himalayas

Climate
Change
Action to
Speed
up

↳ Climate
Fund
and
green

energy in
region

Eg. Geothermal
in Puga
Valley of
Jadkh.

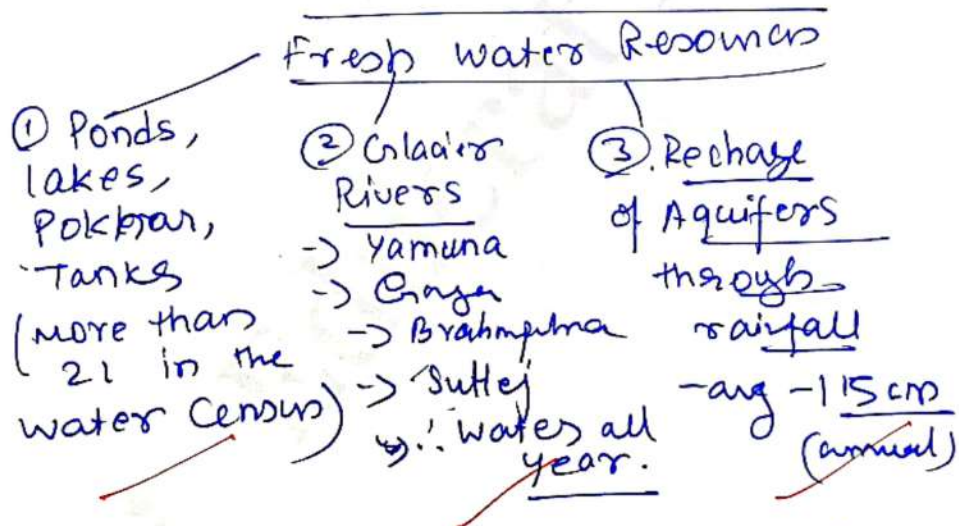
As the third pole,
the priority of
world leaders should
be set on this region

Please
use the
next
page also

Very
Good
point

16. India is well endowed with fresh water resources. Critically examine why it still suffers from water scarcity. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction
Globally, fresh water resource is less than 1%, in India we still have a deplorable stock of water but we too face scarcity.



It still suffers from water scarcity: -

a) Population increase - 1.4 billion crore people.

b) Water intensive Agriculture with HYV seeds → wheat in Punjab.



(c) Exploitation in areas of ground
water with minimal policies

(d) Erratic droughts and rainfall
deficiency - eg. Latur in Maharashtra

(e) Climatic zone eg. Rajasthan.

(f) Overuse in urban areas - Chennai
Delhi due to diversion to nearby
industries

(g) Increasing water pollution and
unsuitability of use. eg. Yamuna
foam.
Heavy metals

Measures to be taken:

(1) Water Harvest Programs
like Tamil Nadu's Water
Star Campaign.

(2) Traditional practices to be
preserved. eg. Johad in Rajasthan
Tanks in South.

Also,
mention
about
lack of
awareness
among
communities.

Community
based
approach
to solve
the problem
of water
scarcity.

Please underline such initiatives

(3) water use efficiency through policy interventions → Han Khet Kofan's More Crop Per Drop, catch the Rain Campaign, 3a shakti Abhijan

Overall a good answer

(4) Innovations in Agriculture: —
dryland Agriculture uses 1 L water for 1 tree (Sundaram Verma)

(5) Innovation in Coastal Areas: —
World largest green project of desalination in Lakshadweep.
→ OTEC for drinking water.

Water is a scarce resource.
with the aim of SDG-7, preservation ^{reducing to?}
and accessibility should be made.

17. What are the continued challenges for women in India against time and space? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Women comprise of ^{nearly half} 50% of the population still mired with challenges in time and space.

Continued Challenges:

a) Political underrepresentation:

14% in Lok Sabha 93rd Amendment

waitly:

b) Economic underutilisation:

only 23% FLFPR undermines

\$27 ~~with~~ billion contributions - Female Labour force participation rate

c) social - patriarchy, sex ratios

decline in Haryana, child marriage

(42% in WB, Assam) ^{West Bengal}

(1) Judicial and higher posts -

11 women SC judges in 71 years, 36% present in Board Rooms

AS per PRS Legislative Research data.

please specify Act/Bill?

Good point.

Shadow
Pandemic
during
Covid-19

(e) Safety and Protection - lack of work safety + → POSH 2013, NCRB data rise of violence against women

(f) Trafficking and crime - 13 lakh women went missing in 2021 (Lok Sabha).

(g) Old Age Issues :- lack of security, psychological support, degrading family size → old age homes

Make use
of data
from
NFHS-5

(h) Unattempted health - 83% Anaemia prevalent among ages, 13% obesity

(i) Education - only 12.6% women in 15-49 crossed class 12 (Niti @ 75 report). (Lack of enrollment in higher education)

Female dropout rate.

Way Ahead (1) Empower girls birth and infanticide

- (2) Enhance education participation through Vigyan Jyoti Scheme
 - (3) Improve safety and creche facility
 - (4) Economic empowerment
→ SHG → Kudamshree
JAVAM in Karnataka
 - (5) Political Mobilisation
→ 30% reservation in Lok Sabha
 - (6) Facilities like creche,
Transport
- Following suggestions of
Bhaktvatsalam, Kothari and
J S Verma committee needed

You can end your answer by mentioning some positive aspects.

18. Policy interventions against Child labour in India have failed to provide a way out for child labourers. Highlighting the incidence of child labour in India give the reasons for increase of Child Labour related cases in India and suggest measures to tackle the above menace. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction. India hosts the largest burden of child labours. one third of CHL labours in India. (WHO)

① Free Education as FR under A.21A 6-14 years

Policy Intervention

② law against Child Labours Act, 1996

③ Mid day Meals

Samanya Shiksha

Incidence of child labours

① Workers and Househelp - global 1/3 burden

② Kidnapped and trafficked for forced beggary

③ Exploitation of Children

Reasons:

(1) Poverty linked to CL?

↳ Bihar > 33% families BPL?

↳ More incidence of CL?

Relevant points.

(2) Poor education and vocational opportunities in govt schools

(3) Poor implementation in tribal areas - Gujarat

Measures

① Improve Education situation through Digital Engagement and Quality Service
→ Delhi School Model.

② Mid Day Meal to secondary students
(Mudlair commission suggested)

You can
also
mention

PENCIL
portal

for ~~refer~~
combating the
incidents of
child labour

works of Kailash
Satyarthi

③ Use of Vocational
Training

→ NEP 2020

④ Innovation
in Politics

with local
needs

like MO
School

of Odisha

19. In light of the recent debate on Hindi vs English, examine the status of vernacular in India. What are some benefits of using vernacular in education? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Hindi was selected as the official language at time of independence but English worked and extended for common administrative use.

You can mention about the constituent assembly debate regarding Hindi v/s English.

Recent debate has come:—

→ official committee on language suggested Hindi only content in UTs, TMS?

→ Narsing of National Policy in Hindi is seen with doubt in South eg- PM. TSP.

Benefits : —

You can
make us
of focus
Points:

- (1) students of vernacular language
do need to adapt English
- official Languages Act, 1963 → ↓ drop out oasis in H. Educrat
- Special officer for linguistic minority
- (2) Research in vernacular language
- ↳ Medical Books
 - ↳ Israel's case in point on Hebrew
- Gandhiji's vision of promoting Hindi
- (3) Cultural Preservation
- ↳ Traditional Knowledge Repository, Bhashini Project.

Challenges:

- ① Books and Translation
- ② Economic opportunity in global platforms
- ③ Teachers and current curriculum



④) Adaptability of English
speaking status like South.

Conclusion?

20. Comment on the decision to conduct surveys in madrasas by the State Governments. What are the challenges faced by these institutions? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Too short introduction.

Recent such incident come from Assam that conducts surveys in Madrasa.

Challenges :-

- a) Traditional image of backwardness
↳ Pathshala, Madrasa.
- b) Poor funding viz-a-viz govt schools.
- c) Lack of scientific, secular teachings.
- d) ~~No~~ Unequality of participation
- e) Doubt of A. 21A on Madrasa
↳ Article 21A



(f) Future prospect of students
poor in higher education.

(g) Enrollment is poor by
all classes:

Please complete
you again.

→ Also, mention about Political
implication.

→ Education of a subject in
concurrent life.