

1. Examine the development of religion, literature and fine arts under the Guptas. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Guptas were said to have laid golden period in ancient Indian time in different fields.

Good introduction

Development in :-

(a) Religion → Rise of Temples in Vaishnavism line, Shaivism (Khandariya Mahadevi), Hinduism was practised.

Evolution of North Indian temple architecture

Emergence of Bhagwanism

Devi worship in Eastern India.

→ Religious texts like commentaries on Vishnupuran, Shripuras

(b) Literature → Pali and Prakrit was set back in official court with rise of Sanskrit

→ Sanskrit texts like Kalidasa's work

You can also mention about Scientific Jitankhane.

Shankutam, or. Mudrarakhshak.
→ Chitrakalkha etc.

① Fine Arts → improvement in temple Architecture with addition of shikhar, Panchayatna style, Jagarti

Good description.



Before Gupta Temple.



After Gupta Temple.

- Ajanta
Murals

Eg. Khajurao Temples in MP.

→ Sculpture fine tuned inspired from Mathura school → Mithun couples, tridens on Temples Sculptures.

Conclude in a positive way

Guptas though didn't succeed in women empowerment (sati), but in the fields above it laid the foundation of today's style.

2. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar made it possible to think of an end to, if not a beginning for, the profound inequities of caste in India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Babasaheb Ambedkar was the proponent of annihilation of caste in India. with his writings and contribution in Constitution's Draft.

Good introduction

Possibility of end of inequities of caste by Babasaheb.

① Writings in work like Mook Nayak

Round Table Conference

② Demand for Separate Electoral

and reservation - (in Simon Commission, in Poona Pact 1932)

③ Political organisations
↳ Republic Party

↳ Federation for Dalits

Bahishkari Hitekarni Sabha

④ Social Changes
↳ Pad Yatra for breaking norms of Brahmins control over wells.

⑤ Religious changes by opting Buddhism

You can also mention about the efforts before BA Ambedkar -
e.g. -
- Jyotiba Phule
- Periyar
- Naicker etc

⑥ Politically supported with ideas of non-discrimination as seen in Article 15, 16, 17 (untouchability) led to Civil Rights Act 1955.

⑧ Gave a voice and presentation to Dalits as Chairman of Constitution's Draft Committee.

Good conclusion.

Still, in today's time Oxfam says every second SC, every third ST is poor. It is time to revive the call of his teachings.

⑦. criticism of Grandhi on open stage

↳ opposed name of Harijan and preferred Dalit to show real oppression.

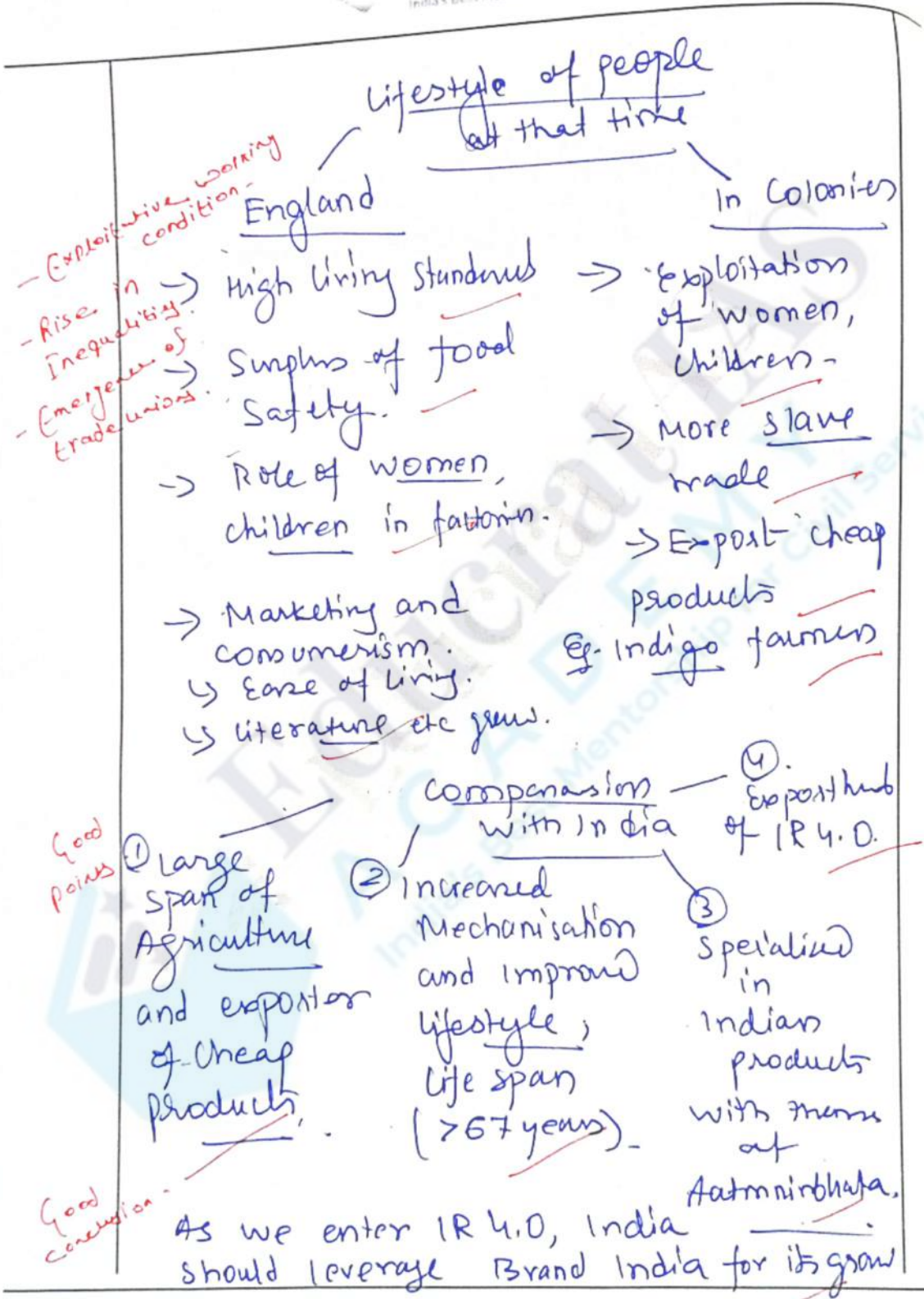
⑨ Led INC to change its stance e.g. Grandhi's League for Dalits.

3. Why did the industrial revolution first occur in England? Discuss the quality of life of the people there during industrialization. How does it compare with that in India at present? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Industrial revolution was the ^{Good introduction.} beginning of mechanised mass production with newer inventions in scientific machines from 1760s starting in Europe.

Very Good points







4. In view of the prevailing issues, discuss the need for reforming the urban infrastructure and mobility services in India through a gender lens. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The urban infrastructure and services are often strapped. As per geo-logical mapping, 2% of total landmass are urban centres with 35% of population (Census 11).

very well introduced.

Prevailing Issues and Need.

① Health

→ water logging diseases like Dengue (Delhi)

② Mobility

→ Pressure on public Transport
→ traffic jams (MG Home in Bangalore in 3 hours)

③ Accessibility Across urban centres

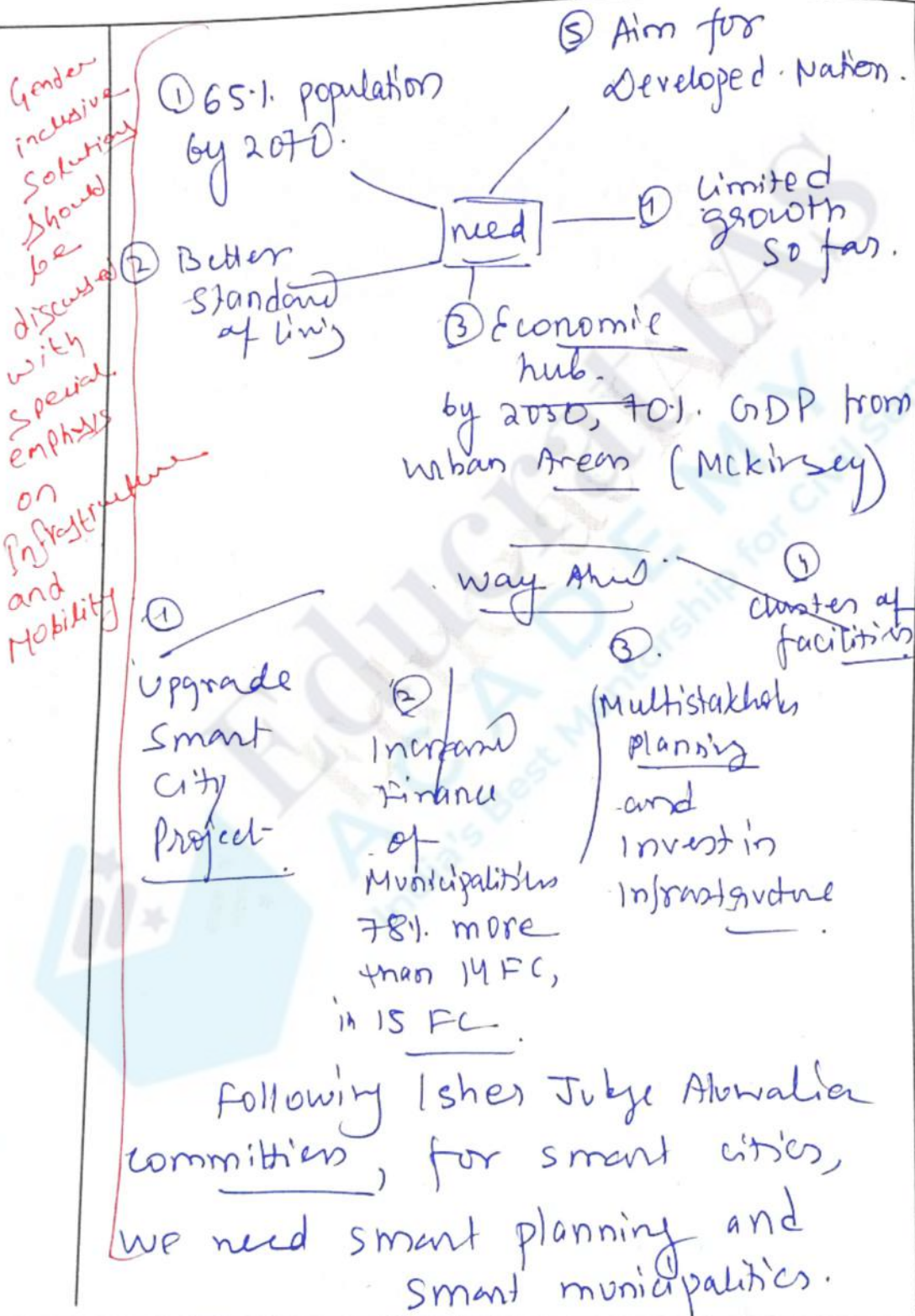
↳ for far off locations of specialised centres.

④ Limited Infrastructure

→ old sewage and pipelines
→ urban flooding (Chennai).

⑤. Planning lacuna and slums forming (shantni rise in Mumbai).

Mention the issues in the context of gender disparity



5. Unsafe abortions are a critical issue affecting the reproductive and maternal health of women in India. Identify the reasons behind the same and suggest remedial measures as well. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Abortion in India is illegal but under Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act-2021, there are pan-wide exemptions beyond 24 weeks.

Not illegal, it is regulated.

Good mention of the critical issues

MMR higher than IMF.
(113 - MMR)
(38 - IMF).
(maternal mortality, infant rate)

Critical Issue for Maternal Health. — Lack of reporting.

Unsafe abortions rate higher in rural areas (NCRB).

Threat to failure of reproductive organ.

Loopholes in MTP Act.

Reasons

① Fear of procedure and late response by doctors.

② Social issues like gender identity involved.

③ lower awareness

④ poor health facilities in Health Centres.

Good points

Measures

- ① Improve the Health Professionals Reach in the districts.
- ② Improve Awareness and Community Role Provision of MTP Act.
- ③ Anganwadis → ICDS.
- ④ Medical Board Formation should be easy in beyond 24 weeks.
- ⑤ Faster decision in cases of Juveniles.

Good contribution

With scheme like Saksham Anganwad 2.0, more reach and safety measures can be followed.



6. Regionalisation is the key to sustainable future in the globalised world. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Regionalisation is the process of leveraging the localised region limited partners and small groups to decide on political, economic spheres. Eg. ASEAN.

Good introduction

Key to sustainable future :-

Area-based approach
- Localisation of problems

- a) local solutions on issues of climate change, disarmament.
Eg. Asean is no nuclear zone.
- b) lead to actions and less blockade
Eg. decisions taken in EU.
- c) can improve economic participation
Eg. IPEF in Indo-Pacific.

Key points

d) Sustainable for world Peace and acts of terrorism
Eg: RATS in SCO.

- Financing Mechanism
- Hurdles in implementation.
- Dependence on
Advanced Industrial Economies.

① Limited Success and create divide.
Eg. NATO in EU.

But issues

② Economic Exploitation.
Eg. Use of country of Origin, Debt Trap by China in RCEP.

③ global issues need global support
Eg. Montreal on CFCs

Good conclusion

Regionalisation improve interdependence but should not breed concentration of power. (G7).



7. While globalisation is allegedly responsible for human rights violations, it allows human rights movements to counter its excesses and negative effects. Elaborate with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Globalisation refers to the interchange and interconnection of political, economic, social elements from one part of world with others.

Good introductory

Human Rights Violations

very good points.

- Vaccine testing in African nations -
- cheap/forced Labour (Adidas code)

① Migration and Refugee crisis.

② Cultural subjugation and exploitation of resources

③ Bio-piracy and traditional tribals are exploited

Allows Human Rights Movements:

① wave of support across the globe -
eg. Black Rights movement

② HR of women

Good points.

eg. Me Too Movement

- Giving global
voice to
local problems

③ Environment
movement
like Friday for future
for the HRs of
Indigenous communities
for Climate
- Change
Impact

④ Support
via
global
platforms
like
UN's
UNDRP

⑤ Peacekeeping
missions
for civilians
rights
↳ Sudan,
Kenya,
Yemen.

⑥ Global
rights of
citizens
for Migration
e.g. Movements
in US

Please write
a conclusion

8. Energy costs and government policies have a significant impact on the location of oil refineries, which in affect the global oil industry. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Oil refineries are the location for the refinery of crude oil. often located away from the regions of production of crude. i.e. less refineries in middle east.

Energy cost and impact government policies

↳ Transport cost can be covered or not.

↳ Output cost can be covered with sale of by-products.

→ Private players allow
Eg. Reliance in India

→ Credit and expansion in land clearance.

↳ PLI

→ local market
availability reduce
cost
→ shale in
USA.

→ contains
facilities
↳ EU, US

→ government
facilities in
ports and
security.
↳ Sagarmala.

High Energy cost → High cost of
operation → Disincentive oil refineries

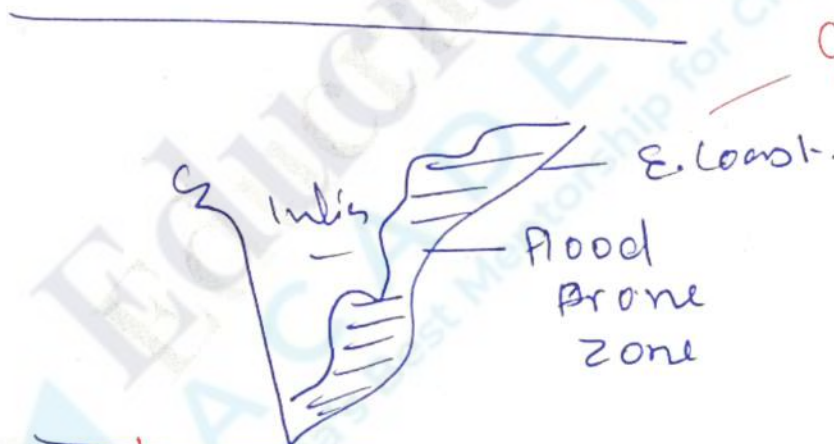
Government policies: -

- Subsidies
- Taxation (e.g.: windfall tax)
- Environmental guidelines
- Shifting to green energy.

9. It's not just the geographical conditions that have led to recurring floods in Eastern India. Discuss and also suggest measures to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Floods in eastern are frequent as more than 70% of the coast line affected by floods.

Good introductory



Good use of Map.

Geographical regions: -

Overall - 67% prone.

condition

① Running of rivers on E. coast.

② low lying flank compare to W. coast.

③ In region at sub-tropics.

Also, mention about other factors
- Anthropogenic causes of river.
- Situation of river.
- Exploration of river bed etc.

① Preventive infrastructure
eg- Odisha model.
only 3 casualty in 2019 Fani cyclone.
→ UN awarded.

Measure
② Mapping with real time data and use of Doppler Radar Systems.

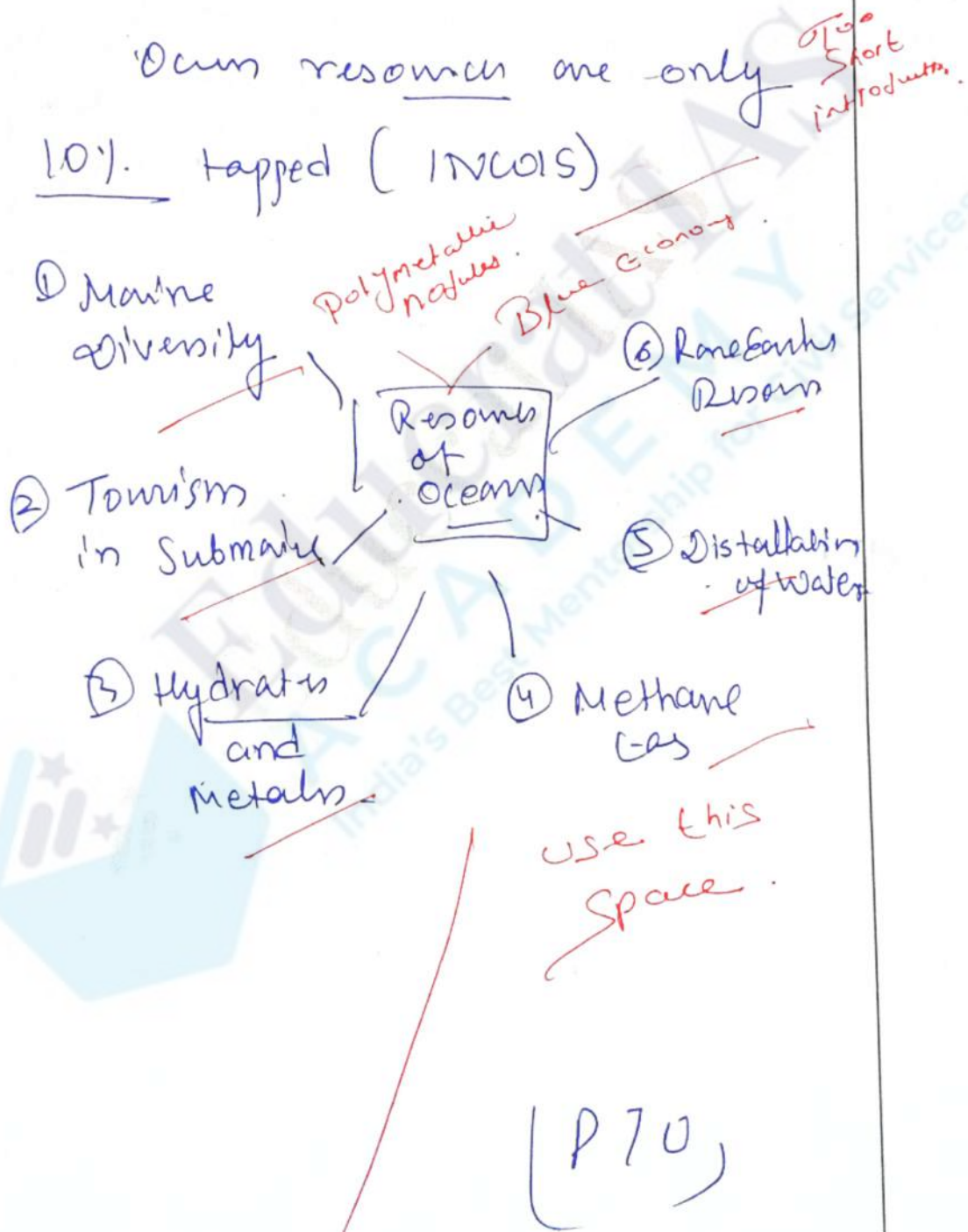
③ Shelter homes and centres in uplands.

Conclusion is missing

④ Communication and Awards to local coastal communities

⑤ Improved Disaster Funding for floodly.

10. Critically evaluate the various resources of the oceans which can be harnessed to meet the resource crisis in the world. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)



Critical Evaluation is missing

You have to mention about the negative impacts of

resource extraction from oceans.

Conclusion is missing.

① Mission like Deep Ocean Study

② Mapping by satellite. law-protecting.

③ Climate-based study of ocean pattern.

④ allow collaboration in beyond the borders many

⑤ Joint Exploration of Oceans

can be hammered

⑥ Tourism in coastal

11. Discuss the scientific and technological developments in ancient India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Ancient India was a treasure trove of scientific and technological developments the legacy of which can be seen till today. Example - Vedanta's ideas inspired wave Mechanics theory of All in One -

Good introduction

Scientific Developments :-

a). Concept of linear equations and eg by Bhaskaracharya and Bhaskararnaras

Relevant points.

b). Quadratic equations and concept of zero by Aryabhatt.

c) Advancement in medicine and surgical equipments - eg: Sushrut and Charak Sammhita



- concept of
Atoms (Kanada Rishi)

- Theory
of relativity
(Nagarjuna)

d) Geometric calculations and
trigonometry - in Subashtra (Vedic
Period) it was used in time of altars
measurement for yagnas.

e) Astrology and Numerology - the
concept of Vasushashtra.

Technological Development :-

Engineering
advancements

a) Advance structure and design in
art eg. the carvings in Mathura
school.

b) Architectural prowess in the
work of temple construction.

eg. Kailasha Temple -

c) Advance remains of tools, knowledge
of cotton weaving (in Indus valley
Utilisation).

(d) Water conservation technology from traditional practices - tank, wheel based irrigation, plough with iron etc.

Knowledge of metallurgy.
(Lost wax technique)

(e) Technology of linguistics and grammar rules were established in time of Panini's Ashtadhyai.
→ Rules apply to Indo-Aryan languages.

(f) The technological advancement in traditional medicine like Ayurved.

Good conclusion

The knowledge of ancient time should be preserved today, as seen in projects like Traditional Knowledge digital library.

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2000

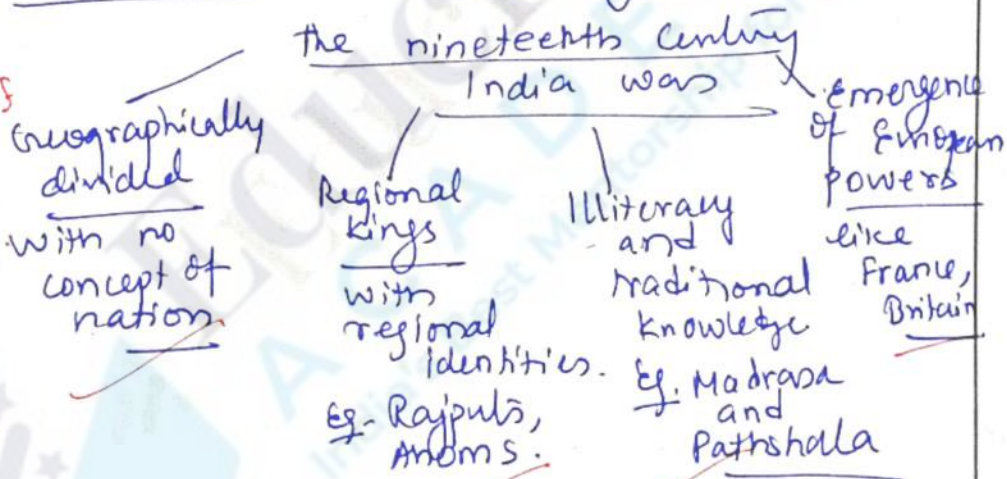
12. Examine the linkages between the nineteenth century's "Indian Renaissance" and the emergence of national identity. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction.

Starting from nineteenth century, (1800s), Indian renaissance also got push. and making in to national identity in myriad fields -

Renaissance refers to time of new ideas and reasoning.

Good mention of the prevailing conditions



In the above light, the linkage of Indian renaissance and emergence of national identity! —

a) Role of Modern education to spread

idea of unity, liberty, equality,
fraternity → it introduced the concept
of nation (Westphalian concept)

Very
Good
points.

b) Role of leaders = Rammohan Roy,
Vidyasagar aided in erupting new
'Reforming' consciousness like equal
rights of women -

c) common oppression - Emergence of
British, Dutch, French invoked
a sense of injustice leading to rise
of revolutions. eg. Santhal, Ramosi
Paika (1816). (1789-99) (1756)

d) Role of literature in indigenous
language that gave a national
identity. eg. Desher Katha was
written keeping India in mind.



Also, establish
a connection
with the
rise of
national
identity.

- Realisation of
true nature
of British rule

↓
Knowledge about
rights.

↓
Common ground
of opposition.

↓
Rise of
national
identity.

e) New renaissance in religious
identity → Swami Vivekananda's
role in reviving the concept of
Vedanta (1893-Chicago) and forming
the Mission in Bengal.

f) Identity of 'Indians' from the
work of Bankim Chandra's Anandmath.

g) Indian scientific effort through the
work of JC Bose gave new
identity to Indian talent.
Eg. His findings on plants.

h) Global literature in work of
Rabindranath Tagore later
received Nobel prize in early 20th
century (1913)

Indian identity is culmination of
about factors leading to concept of
Bhāratīyatā.

13. Enumerate the factors driving feminization in agriculture and discuss its effects. Also, state the ways in which women can be empowered in this regard. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Feminization in agriculture is the phenomena when the burden of agriculture comes on women due to out migrations of men in rural areas.

Good introduction.

Not only out migration. There are other factors too.

A study reported 62% of the workers in rural agriculture are women.

Factors

driving feminization
/ in agriculture

① Migration of men to seek jobs in urban, semi urban areas.

Eg. By 2070, 65% of population will reside in urban areas.

② Patriarchy and the burden of work on women

Eg. Presence in Rice fields.

③ Less Mechanisation increase the demand of labour.

Eg. Less than 10% Mechanisation

Valid points



- Involvement of women in allied activities.

④ Incidence of familliar dependence on agriculture is high. → 47% of employment in agriculture.

⑤. low-skill, low-literate work, women, children. Save the labour cost of families.

Positive

Effects

Negative

- Economic participation of women increases
- It leverages the labour power.
- Ensure sustenance of family when male migration to urban areas.
- Nutritional and food security can be ensured.
- Decision making power of women increase (NFHS-5)

- low-pay, low-returns work for women.
- Increases work load - dual burden (home + field)
- ill effect on diet, health - 64% women are anemic in India (NFHS-5)
- social mobility, opportunity for other sectors is arbed. (22% PFLFP)

- Disguised unemployment
- Unacknowledged contribution.
- Wage gap with labourers.

Means to Improve:

- a) Improve Mechanisation in the field with cheaper availability of tools eg. Drone for farm
- b) Inhibit the migration from rural areas. (eg.) RURBAN MISSION MANREGA (in off-season job)
- c) Financial empowerment of women to enable them to hire labours. eg. SHGs in Kudamshree, I
- d) Offer credit and knowledge to enhance the agriculture return. eg. HYV seeds, less labours techniques like direct seeding of Rice etc.
- e) Increase literacy and employability (Skills India report 2021-22 - 46% employability of women).
- f) Lessen the rural and urban divide in facilities. Agriculture should empower women.

Giving Landhold rights to women

Providing alternate sources of employment.

Motivation of women through SHGs (Skill training).

14. Discuss the numerous challenges faced by Divyangjans, i.e. Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) in India. Also, mention the legislative provisions for Divyangjans and the initiatives taken by the government to uplift this section of the society. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction.

As per the last census (2011) there are 2.1 - 3.1% persons with disabilities in India.

Challenges faced by Divyangjans

Good points

① Mobility and Access.

Eg. less than 50% buildings of govt are Divyang friendly.

(EY)

② Social backwardness and high inequality

Oxfam says poor disable face higher vulnerabilities.

③

Inter-sectional difficulties.

Eg. Across gender, caste,

income status and religion.

(Sachar committee report)

④ Representation in private sector is poor.

→ NO mandate on reservations

⑤ High costs of Amputation, Prosthetics. Eg.

67% out of pocket expenditure.



⑥ Economic opportunities are less.

Eg. Delinquent Jobs.

⑦ Poor implementation of schemes.

Eg. Bank A/c's

Legislative provisions: —

a) Persons with disability Act 2016.

↳ to upgrade the infrastructure design of govt buildings.

↳ to improve the conditions with priority in areas of land distribution etc.

b) Reservation of PwDs in government employment and educational institutions.

↳ Quota system was increased in promotion.

Initiatives Taken by government:

a) Accessible India Campaign —
Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan to

Very
Good
Points

Inculcate Inclusiveness in government Schemes.

- MAKE APP (RBE)

b) E-verification: without physical presence - E-KYC: Eg. With India Stack.

c) Upgrade building designs Eg. New Parliament Building.

d) New title of Divyanggam and local administrative projects by Mo Social Justice Eg. Jamtara in Jharkhand.

Overall, a well written answer.

e) Job roles in MGNREGSA, priority in Awas Yojna list of beneficiaries.

f) Aid in Health Expenses through cover in Ayushman Bharat. Health - Schemes and insurance.

① Better opportunities in Pvt sector:
↳ Gig Economy (Zomato etc.)

Way Ahead →

② Better equipments for ease of living → wheel chair.

③ Social Respect → cultural participation.

with model of A. 39 (Welfare state) the idea should be inclusive (SDG-8)

15. As India transitions from a rural to an urban society, Tier 2 and 3 cities can become the driver of the country's economic growth. Discuss. Also, examine the key issues constraining the economic growth of these cities. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

As per UN Population report, by 2030, 41.11% of population will reside in urban areas.

Thus, there is faster transition and mobility from rural to urban society.

Tier-2 - Tier-3 cities
as drivers of economic growth

① Consumption demand increases leading to more production and growth of business like startup.

↳ As per McKinsey Report, now there is 1 startup in every district.

②. New models of governance and link between rural and tier-1 cities. Eg. Now Pune, Nagpur attract migration and excess Mumbai.

Good
introduction.

Good
points.

- Concentration of MSMEs in Tier 2 and Tier 3 cities.
- These cities acting as the focus for export excellence.

③ Model of ease of living with better amenities.

Eg: Smart cities project in Raipur, Korba (Chhattisgarh) are success.

④ Job opportunities with growing gig economy - Niti Aayog report states by 2030, 27 million be in gig work.

↳ Formalisation of Economy

⑤ Digitalisation of Economy -

one District one product

New avenues of small credit grant like Open Enablement of credit network, ONDC enable to tap and grow MSMEs in cities and become export hub. (Eg. Gangtok for organic products).

⑥ Equality in gender roles → Increase female labours force from (22%) current.

Key Issues

① Lack of Implementation of project like SMART Cities

↳ Deadline extended further

② Location and geo climatic conditions.

↳ Hilly terrains
↳ Dehshun constraints by its limitation.

③ Model of Education and Skill Training Centre

↳ not flowish
↳ Eg. like Rurban

④ Credit and funding

↳ constraints by State govt (stress budget)

⑤ Lack of planning and

innovation for fields like disaster-

mission in villages.

① Implement UNESCO's Learning project.

↳ Enhance Skill.

Way Ahead

② Connect product - Expost link

↳ One city, one product.

↳ Lucknow's chicken kari

③ New Clusters of IIMs, AIMS, IITs.

Cities should be sustainable in growth following SDG 12, 13?

well addressed answer

16. Though the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme has given much-needed attention to gender discrimination, it has failed to yield desired results due to poor implementation and monitoring. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Verify data.

In 2021, CAG report highlighted that 90% of funds of Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao went to advertisement.

Components of Scheme

- ① Increase Awareness of Women Empowerment in Schools, Rural Panchayats etc.
- ② Improve health, education, safety statistics of women.
- ③ focus on girl child's complaints and more friendly measures.

Firstly, Discuss about the success.

Improvement in GER

Improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth.

Failure due to poor implementation and monitoring:

- a) Sub-normal literacy improvement
→ NITI @ 75 report → only 12.1% of women in 15-49 age crossed class 12.

b). Poor record in gender parity.
→ Sex ratio dropped in Rajasthan and Haryana, Kerala (as per NFHS-5)
→ Child Marriage as high as 42% in West Bengal, Assam (NFHS-5)

Valid points.

c). Crime against women are high.
(NCRB data suggest increasing trend).

d). Budget allocation in gendered budget stagnant with 100% women category. Ex. From 2006 2.5% to 3.5 in 2020.

e). Diversion of funds for advertisements and less on implementation.

f). Poor health records in girl child (wasting higher than boys. NFHS-5).

g). High dropouts ratio.

Way Ahead :-

a) Tied funding for implementation of Health, Education schemes.
Eg. Diets, Extra meal to girl child in adolescent age.

Very good answer

Eg. Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme, Kanyashree from (W. Bengal).

b) Strong measures for safety →
Sambal Scheme, Shakti Mission, One Stop Centres -

c) Community participation - Eg. Kishori Shiksha Sagati Saptak in Odisha on Child Marriage.

d) Concept of Zero-Budgeting for Funds on BBSP.

Manage Space properly.

e) Oversight Mechanisms by parliament Committees, PACs, CAGs during implementation.

With safety and empowerment of girl child, Badega India.

17. To bridge the gender gap and improve the future of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), a multi-stakeholder approach is required. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

A report by Skill India Report states more than a third graduates from STEM now women.

- Issues of gender gap
- ① Traditional dominance of male in STEM.
 - ② Higher education in STEM curtailed due to constraints of biology - Maternal leave.
 - ③ less female professors.
 - ④ lesser female scientists as role model.
 - ⑤ Women traditionally encouraged to Home Science. (Kothari commission)
 - ⑥ lesser content on female contribution - less 16% representation in science books.
 - ⑦ High dropouts and low scholarships.

Good mentioning of issues.

If you write these tips in points format, you can utilize maximum space

1. Governments -
 ↳ Improve the curriculum in NCERTS
 ↳ More role of women in ATAL Innovation.
 ↳ Schemes like Vigyan Jyoti, Curie Scheme for School-research.

② Employers
 ↳ Gender parity in STEM professors
 ↳ Allow facilities like creche.

Multistakeholder approach needed.

③ Women
 ↳ Take research work post marriage

④ Role models ↳ Innovation Rate to increase.
 ↳ Saumya Swaminathan (Health), Jessy Thomas, Sudha Murthy (computer) (satellite) should encourage girl child.

⑤ Corporation - CSR enable scholarship
 Eg. Infosys Foundation's work

Women should be equal participant in the STEM growth of curriculum and field.

18. In India, the rate of growth of elderly population in 2011-21 was about three times the rate of growth of the general population. In this context, discuss why policies for the elderly are a crucial aspect for India's overall development. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction

As per last census ⁽²⁰¹¹⁾ the elderly population is at 8.6% and expected to reach 30% by 2050 with changed demography of India.

Good flow of the answer

growing population of Elderly

① In 2023, 65% in 15-60 category, it would turn into elderly by 2040.

② High dependence ratio and lack of amenities.

③ Changing family size (nuclear)

Mobilisation to urban areas.

④ Burden in small areas.

Eg. 70% of elderly live in villages.

⑤ Social constraints

→ seen as burden

→ shifted to home.

→ poor facilities.

Policies are crucial aspect for overall development

very good points

① Need to leverage the asset of Elderlies and old age people.

↳ Knowledge to next generations.

② with better health facilities and rising age expectancy (> 70), economic age of retirement can increase.

↳ Experience in Business etc.

③ Demography window of India would close by

2045

(as per census trend)

④ Timely intervention for lifestyle issues - Health, Social Sector.

⑤ Address Emerging issues and opportunities

↓
Mental Health

↓
Gig Economy

'Way to Address'

as) - Improve life long learning for mid-age people → digital India Drive.

- Also mention about Govt Initiatives
→ SAGE Portal
→ Pension Schemes
→ Savings Schemes.
- b) Improve self-employment opportunities → Economic participation
→ gig economy role,
- c) social capital and leadership.
→ Ej. Hiware Bazar (village with 54 millionaires by village elderly leaders), Jharkhand's Jamtara Project.
- d) Improve facilities like Health Insurance, e-Telemedicine
- e) Improve community areas like old age homes → Vrindavan.

Economy should leverage the current trend of young population to secure the life of elders of tomorrow.

19. The de-oxygenation of oceans is one of the most detrimental effects of anthropogenic activities, however it is under-reported. Identify the factors behind it and mention its socio-economic and environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction.

de-oxygenation of oceans refers to lessening oxygen amount in ocean with more carbon infusion. Increasing demand of Biological oxygen.

Very good mentioning of directions.

One of detrimental effects of anthropogenic activities
Factors Behind it.

① Ship. and vessels leakage - oil, fuel in oceans.

② Increasing trade volume in oceans.

③ New Areas are explored. Chemical composition change
→ Arctic Region - \rightarrow CO_2 in water.

Under-reporting

① Beyond Exclusive Economic zone, less data available.

② Satellite coverage is poor.

③ ~~Sea~~ International Conferences are less.

Impact

Socio-Economic

Environmental

Five points

- 1) Vulnerabilities of coastal communities with less fishing.
- 2) Loss of corals with newer diseases → yellow fungus.
- 3) Exploitation by rich countries, not by poor nations
↳ Somalia, Mozambique etc.
- 4) Ill-effects on island nations communities.

- 1) Loss of marine diversity.
- 2) Dumping area of harmful content. Eg. Nuclear reactor water released by Japan.
- 3) More threats in link to climate change → pattern change in waves, currents.
- 4) Dead zones number increase
↳ case of Beach Whale Shelling.

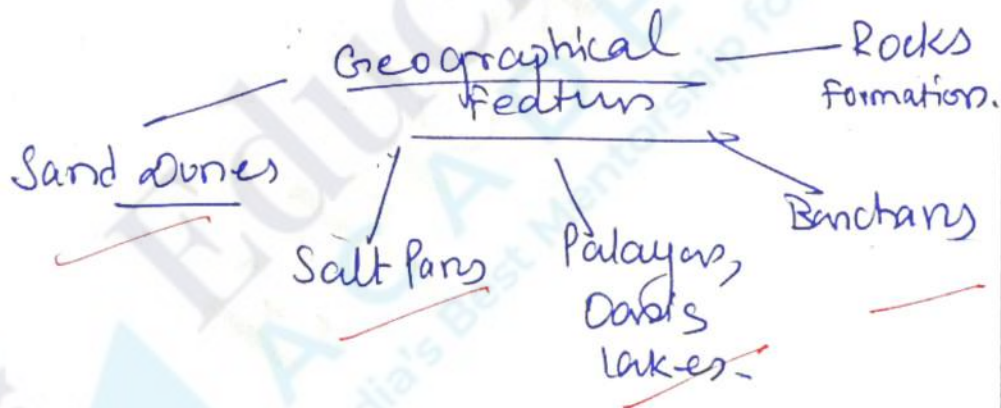
- Way Ahead
- ① Follow recently concluded Ocean Summit (Postygal) for improving Ocean Health.
 - ② Reporting via multi-stakeholders INCOLS - NASA
Eg. NISAR. Sche Project
 - ③ WTOs negotiation on illegal fishing and limiting trade on dead zones should be implemented.

Overall a good answer.

The life under water is one of SDGs (SDG 14), should be catered to with priority on marine life.

20. Evaluate the role of deserts and their geographical features such as sand dunes and salt pans on the climate and ecosystem of the regions they occupy and their impact on human settlements and trade.
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

deserts are formed with less moisture content and harsh conditions like excess heat or cold.
Eg: Antarctic, Sahara.



Role of Desert:

Climate

①. Keep the range of temperature.

Diurnal range

high.
2°C to 43°C in Sahara)

Ecosystem

① less diversity of Biological types.

↳ most animals are nocturnal.



Good points

② The geomorphological conditions restrict movements.
Eg. Aravallis in N-W India — Thar Desert

③ Climatic extremes observed.

②. Adaptation in Flora, Fauna
↳ Wax, Spikes on cactus
↳ Hooves in camels.

③. Less vegetation with less than 25 cm rainfall

Tourism attempts
e.g. — Jaisalmer

Impact

Human Settlement

→ less settlement in large circle
→ small tribes
offers one in group around lakes. → Banjara tribes in Thar.
Rangadu (Thar)

Trade

↳ Local products like date.
↳ Focus on dairy with limited husbandry.
↳ Avenues of Tourism
↳ Safari

Conclusion is missing.