

Name _____ Subject General Studies

Time _____ Total Marks _____

		Comments by Evaluator
Question No:	Marks Allotted	Remarks
		Positive (Continue these traits):
		→ good overall knowledge / contents
		→ covers demands of questions
		Negative (Improvement needed):
		→ need to be cohesive / flow (focus on ^{common} structure)
		→ relevant examples
		→ needs to present better
		→ put gap / space in between paragraphs

Good
+ try

Measurement Tools /Feedback:

Tools	Below	Average	Good	Excellent
Handwriting		✓		
Presentation		✓		
Structure		✓		
Context			✓	
Content				✓
Language skills			✓	
Introduction			✓	
Body			✓	
Conclusion		✓		

Q1) Ethics start when law ends.
Day-10 Justify with examples. 10

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Law and Ethics are two pillars that shape moral fabric of society. Law represents a system of rules and regulations established by governing authorities, whereas ethics pertains to principles that govern individual conduct based on moral values.

1) Laws are representatives of ethics, that's why laws are made what is considered to be ethical.

Need to mark down
FIRST
Ex. The idea of equality is born from a ethical idea that all humans are born equal.

2) Ethics shapes Laws

Ex. Sati was a ritual practise but the ethical idea was 'It is wrong to burn a woman alive' stopped the custom law.

3) Breaking law is illegal, but breaking it is not same for ethics.

Ex. In many countries, Cursing peoples voice is ~~base~~ against government is law, but it is ethically correct to raise voice or opinion.

4) Laws cannot be made to fight unseen circumstances, here ethics plays the role.

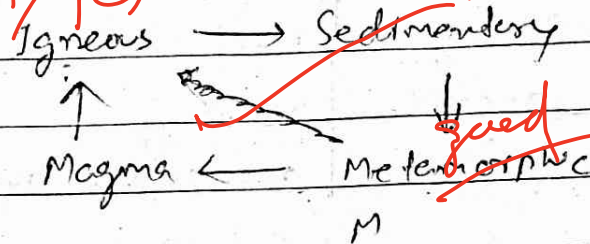
Ex. Corruption, catastrophic event, urgent help of a needy.

5) Ancient laws to dominate females is being changed due to ethical views.

It is true that if a society is ethical, there is no requirement of law. But laws are must needed for a society for day to day works.

107-13) 1) Discuss the types of rocks and their characteristics.
Rock is a collection of many minerals.
It may be varied in colour with its difference in softness and hardness.

3 types of rock



Igneous (Primary Rocks)

- Formed from Magma, when it cools its called Igneous rock.
- Cooling of rocks results in type of grain sizes
- Ex. Gabbro, Pegmatite, Granite, Basalt, Volcanic, Breccia, Tuff

Sedimentary (Denuded Rocks)

- Formed due to exogenic agents and denudational agents.
- Mechanically formed - Sandstone, Conglomerate, Limestone, shale, loess etc.

Organically formed - Greyserite, chalk, limestone, coal

Chemically formed - Chert, limestone, halite, potash

Metamorphic (Change of form) PVT (Pressure, Volume, Temperature)

Metamorphism is a process by which consolidated rocks undergo recrystallisation and reorganization of materials within original rocks.

Ex. Marble, Anthracite, Gneiss, Hornfels, Mariposite, Novaculite, Quartzite, Phyllite, Schist, Skarn, Slate, Soapstone

Formation of rocks can undergo variably and interchangeably into igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks with various factors like weathering, erosion, melting & cooling, heat, pressure, aerobic and anaerobic processes. Contributing to formation of Rock Cycle.

Q1) e-governance promotes the effectiveness, transparency, and accountability in government organisation. Discuss. (10)

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e-governance is an essential tool of governance using information and communication technology (ICT) to enhance government effectiveness, transparency and accountability.

① Reduces overculling by streamlining entire process. Reduces paperwork	Government information is readily accessible by citizens.	Position of Ombudsman for conflict and complaint resolution.
② Minimises Red tapism	RTI portals, Land record,	Citizen Report Card, Social Audit, Aadhar uses, Complaint Portal, Progress tracking portal (PRAGATI)

Missing few points

Inadequacies Hampering e-governance in India

- ① Limited digital literacy and internet awareness
ex-14% rural household has internet connectivity
Many have no internet connectivity and literacy.
- ② Lack of data privacy and regulation.
- ③ Diversity of language acts as a barrier.
- ④ Infrastructure lacks speed internet connection.
- ⑤ Shortage of skilled workforce and fund allocation for high end technology.

Not ready

$$\boxed{\text{ICT}} + \boxed{\text{Governance}} = \boxed{\text{E-Governance}}$$

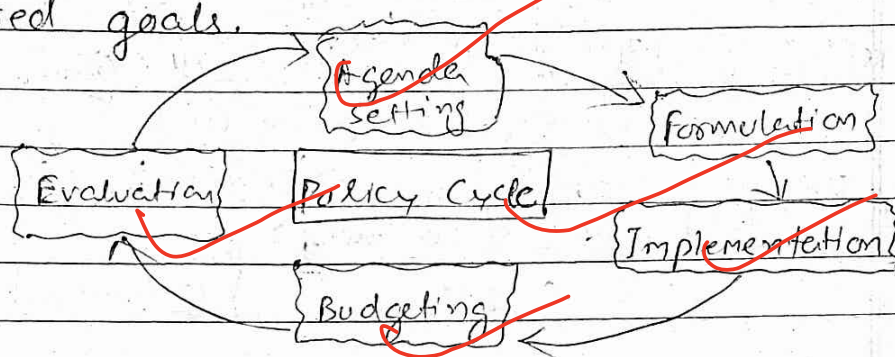
Types

G2C (Government to Citizen)	Serviceonline
G2G (Government to Govt)	
G2E (Government to Employee)	IGOT Karmayogi
G2B (Government to Business)	SWIFT

e-governance has wide range of benefit that can address inclusivity in society and for a better developed society.

204-24 Q2) The policy making process involves several stages, each contributing to the development and implementation of policies. Discuss.

Policies are formed by government to solve social issues. Policy formulation has to go through various stages to ensure development and effective implementation for desired goals.



Agenda Setting: Problems are identified and discussed.

It filters out the core issue from the problem and pass it to legislature for further discussion.

Formulation: Identified issue is identified thoroughly and draft for a solution is created.

Implementation: Action, where rules and regulations are implemented by respective legislations.

A detailed plan is laid down to implement policy per goals and timeline.

Budgeting: It allows government to manage finances for the policy.

Evaluation: Scrutinizing all the above steps and suggest needful changes to be made for ~~an~~ betterment.

Policies are blueprint of government activities to achieve desired goals or objectives.

Day-25

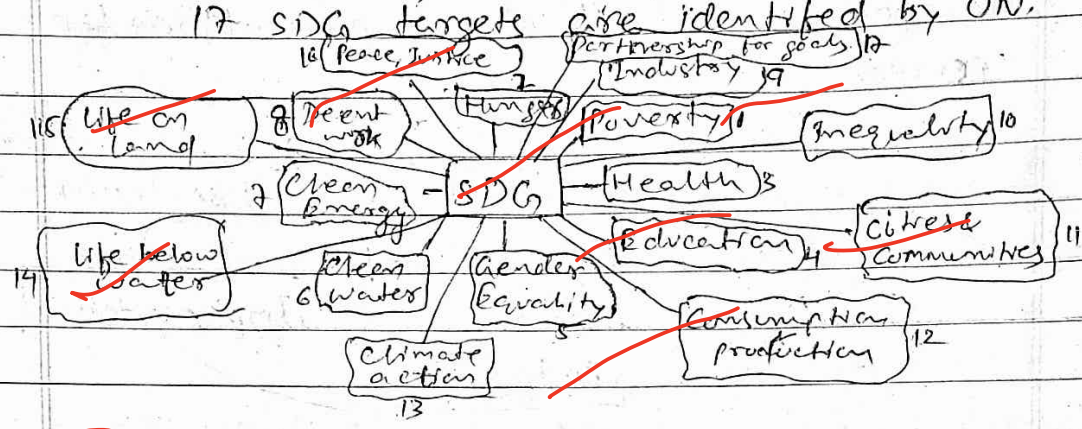
① India actively participates in achieving the UN SDGs through various initiatives.

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SDGs were global goals adopted by United Nations (UN) in 2015. to end poverty, protect and ensure that by 2030.

17 SDG targets are identified by UN.



Initiatives taken by (GOI) Government of India

Namami Gange - for SDG 6
Swachh Bharat Mission -
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
PM Awas Yojana

PM Jan Dhan Yojana
Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana
PM Ujjwala Yojana

Positive Trends (14/33)

Vaccination, Sanitation, electricity, poverty, banking, drinking water (2016-2021)

Concerning Trends

Neonatal (under five mortality), clean fuel, child marriage, under age pregnancy, connectivity, internet

Answer Structure can be improved

Way forward! Formation of new policy with changing scenario.

Infrastructural, Gender neutrality, are key points to be addressed.

India is aspiring to become third largest economy of world, faced adversities like covid-19, still it has potential to prove itself achieving ambitious heights of progress and success ahead by achieving SDGs of UN.

Q2) Explain, constitutional perspectives of gender justice
citing relevant constitutional provisions and case laws.

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Gender justice is fair treatment of all genders ~~ensuring~~ equal right and ~~justice~~ opportunities.

Constitutional perspectives / mandates

Preamble: Justice - Social, Economic, Political

Equality of status and opportunity

Article 14: Equality before law

Article 15: Equality against discrimination on ground of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth

Article 16: Equality of opportunity in public employment, irrespective of gender.

Article 23: Prohibition of human trafficking and forced labour,

Article 39(e): Equal pay for equal work

Article 42: Humane condition for work and maternity relief.

Article 51A: Respect for women

73rd, 74th amendment: reservation of seats in local bodies for women.

Landmark case laws

Vishaka vs State of Rajasthan (1997): Vishaka guidelines for sexual harassment at work place.

Gorav Jain vs Union of India (1997): Rights of children born to prostitutes

Joseph Shine vs Union of India (2018): Women's autonomy and equality in marital relation (Adultery)

Nardev Singh Johar vs Union of India (2018): Promote gender justice by decriminalizing homosexuality

Shayara Bano vs Union of India (2017): Declared 'Triple Talac' unconstitutional, safeguarding rights of Muslim women.

Indian Young Lawyers Association vs State of Kerala (2018): Sabarimala entry, emphasizing women's right to equality in matter of religion.

COT, through these landmark judgements has ensured evolving framework for gender justice in India, responsive to current challenges & needs.

Day 26 1) Explain how EV contribute to reducing carbon emission?

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(EV) Electric vehicles are non-traditional petrol or diesel engines used for daily communication. It helps mitigating climate change and meeting target of limit warming to below 2°C or 1.5°C (Paris agreement).

How EV helps reducing carbon emission and combat climate change

Lower greenhouse gas emission! EV's produce lower to zero emission unlike conventional petrol or diesel powered vehicles.

Lower lifecycle emission! The total emission over its lifetime is negligible.

Reducing carbon footprint! Transition to clean and renewable energy sources like wind, solar, tidal and many more has reduced carbon footprint.

Energy loss! Compared to traditional internal combustion engines, EV's have 90% efficiency which reduces fuel losses and ultimately energy losses.

Air quality improvements! Negligible or zero emission helps improving air quality.

No Noise pollution! Unlike traditional combustion engines EVs do not produce any significant noise which helps reducing noise pollution as well.

EVs are a powerful tool to fight against carbon emission and climate change, which could change the transportation landscape. however,

Day 26

2) Write a note on Elastocaloric metals? (10)

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Elastocaloric materials are solids capable of stress-induced reversible phase transformations during which latent heat is released or absorbed.

Example - Rubber

Elastocaloric effect

When a rubber band is twisted and untwisted it produces cooling effect. This is called 'elastocaloric effect'.

A stretched band absorbs heat from environment, it releases heat when it is released and cools down.

Application

Researchers developed a bridge of the size of ballpen size cartridge that was able to bring down the temperature of a small volume of water by 8°C in a few seconds.

It may lead to development of greener, higher efficiency and low-cost cooling technology.

Advantages ! (1) Reduces global warming. and can help meeting targets of Earth summit, 1992. Reducing use of CFC, HFC.

- (2) Wider use due to low cost and high efficiency.
- (3) Meeting SDG goals.

This new finding in technology can have a greater impact in shaping global warming and ^{fulfilling} energy needs.

Q1) Socialism address income inequality. Discuss.

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Socialism is an economical and political system in which community collectively owns and controls the means of production and wealth to create equality and just society.

Socialism addresses income inequality

1) Public Ownership: Socialism advocates for a significant portion of economic resources under government control, as the government manages and distributes industries for utility ~~purpose~~ of whole society.

2) Government Ownership: Socialism gives rise to socialistic economy, where the government takes appropriate action for social-economic goals.

3) Mixed economy: Some socialist systems like Nehruvian socialism advocate for mixed economy where both public and private sector coexist. Strategic industries are owned and operated by government, others are left for private entities.

4) Worker's Right: Importance of worker's Right is emphasised. Article 43 A, preamble, Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) advocates and supports it.

5) Reduction of inequality: One of the prime goal of socialism is to reduce income inequality. By having a substantive portion of resources on public hands or government, it would be equitably distributed among all.

Socialism continues to be a key guiding factor in contemporary times to promote socio-economic equality and sustainability in long run.

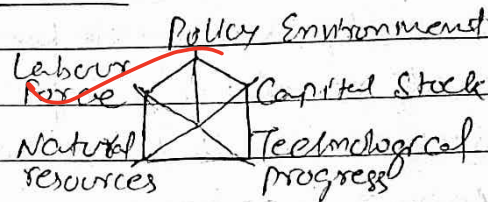
Q2) Define GDP and explain its determinants. GDP is indeed an essential economic indicator, however with limitations. Discuss. 10

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GDP is the standard measure of value of final goods and services produced by a country for a particular period of time.

Determinants of GDP



Labour force:

A growing well-educated and skilled labour force can supplement economic potential towards growth and productivity.

Capital stock: Accumulation of capital can increase potential for productivity and growth.

Technological progress: Increases efficiency of potential growth and productivity. It also increases quality, service and cost of production.

Natural resources: Availability of natural resources such as land, minerals and energy can impact economic potential and growth.

Policy: Various government policies can support investment and innovation that can increase potential growth.

~~GDP~~ is a Limitations of GDP as an economic indicator

① Private sector job creation: Unemployment can be drastically reduced if private sector jobs are sufficiently available.

② Agriculture: Boost in agricultural sector will increase allied industry that will boost economy and reduce dependency.

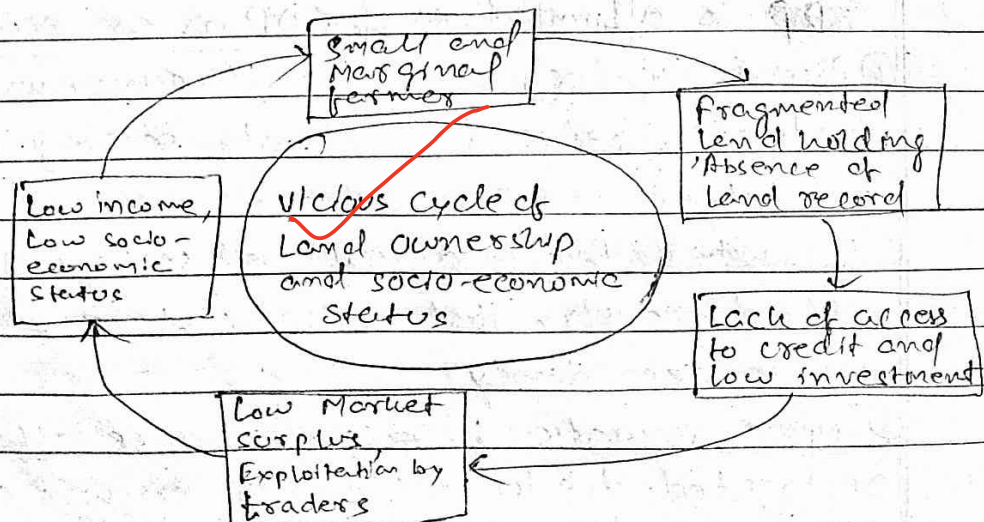
③ Improve regulation: It can enhance efficiency restricted due to licensing, misfund allocation, other compliance related activities.

make it
short &
crisp

④ Health: Improvement of health, healthy lifestyle, infrastructure can significantly affect for a better economy.

⑤ Data and security: Accurate data and its security are vital for objective analysis and reliability of citizen to provide such data that will be secured will enhance labour participation and monitoring.

GDP is a valuable tool for understanding and analysing economy and make informed decision that can positively impact overall well being of a society.



Q1)
Day 28

How did land reforms in some part of the country help improve socio-economic conditions of marginal and small farmer? (10)

Land reform is about changing and distributing land ownership by changing law, regulations or custom or practices.

During British raj many lost their land, which was redistributed in Post-independence era by land reforms for equity and balanced socio-economic development.

Land reform helped improving socio-economic conditions of marginalized and small farmers.

1) Abolition of zamindari system: Redistribution of lands from landlords to landless or marginalized farmer. It allowed them to engage in agricultural activities, earn and secure livelihood.

2) Tenancy reform: Fair treatment, reduced exploitation, increased stability and long term planning to enhance productivity and income of tenants.

3) Access to credit and resources: Ownership rights allowed to use land as collateral to obtain loan from financial institutions. It allowed to invest in agricultural input, modern technology, infrastructure and improved productivity and income levels.

4) Agricultural productivity and diversification: Secured land lead to long-term planning and investment, crop diversification, finding desired buyer, which improved productivity and income levels.

5) Socio-economic empowerment: Decision making process both individually and community level gave dignity and enhanced socio-economic well being in society.

Land reform caused provided a sense of security, reduced exploitation, improved bargaining power and self sustaining long term plans to improve socio-economic conditions, improved productivity and livelihood.

Q2) Elaborate the scope and significance of food processing industry in India.

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In a food processing industry raw materials are processed into intermediate foods or edible items using scientific knowledge and technology.

Scope of food industry in India

① Large Raw Material Base India

Largest producer of meat

Second largest producer of several fruit and vegetables

② Diverse products: Wide range of agricultural, horticultural, livestock, marine ^{sea foods} ~~products~~ available.

③ Market size: One of the largest consumer market due to highest population and demand will further increase.

④ Investment: Food processing industry is currently the largest FDI recipients and government also supports.

Ex. PMKSY - PM Kisan Sampada Yojana

PMFME - PM Formalization of Micro Food processing Enterprises

PLIS - Production Linked Incentive Scheme

⑤ Untapped potential: Only 2% of fruits and vegetables 10% of marine products are processed currently.

Significance of food industry in India

① Enhance farmers income: by better utilisation and value addition of agricultural produce.

② Reduce wastage of food product by developed and modern infrastructure for storage, transportation and processing. eg

③ Research and Development for agricultural produces and processing and packaging will help storage, distribution and economic gains.

- ④ Employment generation: Direct and indirect employment ~~acts~~ as a bridge between agriculture and manufacturing.
- ⑤ Fight malnutrition: Fortified ~~and~~ ^{with} vitamins and essential minerals can fill nutritional gap of ~~our~~ society.
- ⑥ Crop-diversification: Various industries will attract diversity in crops will ~~be~~ enhance ~~diverse~~ cropping pattern and crop-diversification as well and it will benefit retaining and recycling of soil nutrition health.

Food processing industry has significant scope and importance in socio-economic development. It will unlock immense potential of India's agricultural and industrial sector for a developed and sustained country ahead.

Q1) What is oil pollution? What are its impact on marine ecosystem? In what way is oil pollution particularly harmful for a country like India?

Day-29

Introduction of oil substance, mainly by anthropogenic activities like leakage from oil tankers, drilling, spills from refineries into ~~marine~~ the environment is known as oil pollution.

Ex. 1-8 million ltr. oil spills from tankers on average since 2010 to 2019.

Impact on marine ecosystem

1) On Ocean - Reduces amount of dissolved oxygen in water

- Reduces sunlight penetration reducing bio-diversity.

2) On marine life - Disturbs respiration of marine animals

- Disturbs temperature management of water.

- Disturbs digestion and photosynthesis of marine fauna and flora.

3) Habitat destruction - Disturbs coastal habitat such as mangrove, estuary life, salty/marshy lands, corals reefs.

Ex. Sunderban threatened by multiple oil spills many times

Impact on India

- Vast coastline of India and huge dependence on crude oil makes it vulnerable

- Diverse ecosystems like Sunderban, Bhitarkanika, Lakshadweep Corals, Kerala backwaters faces huge threat in terms of biodiversity loss.

- High vulnerability to cyclones, coastal flooding, makes cleaning process difficult.

It is imperative of India to have a robust preventive measure, emergency response plan, stringent regulation to mitigate risk. Advanced technology can be used to fight post-oil spill treatments.

~~Oil India~~

Q2) Solid waste management is a critical aspect of environmental sustainability. Discuss with Indian context.

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Solid waste management^(SWM) is the systematic process of collecting, treating, disposing and recycling solid waste generated by human activities.

SWM affects environmental sustainability in India

1) Weak and inadequate SWM system

Rapid and unplanned urbanisation leads to direct or indirect environmental and public health degradation.

2) Irregular Handling and waste collection

Uncollected and untreated waste causes methane emission, foul odor, air pollution, land and water contamination leads to breeding of rodents, harmful insects and flies which causes environmental degradation and diseases.

3) Landfill and Open Dumping: Destroys natural habitat, depletes flora and fauna, creates health issues of animals and humans of that area.

4) Open burning and incineration: Of solid wastes causes smog and respiratory diseases, inflammation.

Implications and Recommendation for SWM

1) Segregation of Solid and Liquid wastes or as per treatment.

2) Using advance science for dumping and land-fills

3) Waste treatment plant of wastes.

4) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan like policies to make an impact on society

5) Waste-to-energy projects

6) Bioremediation techniques

7) Public awareness and Education.

8) Decentralized SWM techniques to reach last mile wastes

SWM is a vital tool for achieving healthy society and environment. Continuous effort, implementation can achieve SWM in future.

Day 30

① How do you handle situations where company policy conflicts with your personal ethics?

It is a perfect example of ethical dilemma between personal ethics and professional ethics. It is a frequent situation that ^{occurs at} a professional workplace.

It involves a situation when obeying one would disregard the other.

Strategy to manage conflict of interest.

1) Identify and disclose potential conflict of interest.

One needs to be clear about general or mass benefit or problem due to conflict of interest.

2) Independent Oversight and Accountability.

Establish independent oversight bodies or committees or seniors to participate/help in decision making related to conflict of interest so that public trust ~~and~~ will not be hampered.

3) Assign the task to someone else so that it will not hamper process flow or lose of time due to conflict of interest.

4) Use of emotional intelligence (EI) Using EI will help identifying potential conflicts, understanding the risk and develop a strategy for mitigation of conflict of interest.

By adhering to ethical principles and taking measures to identify, disclose, manage ~~and~~ EI to manage conflict of interest will help upholding good governance standards and ensure carrying out profession duties. It can help achieving greater good for society and all.

32) A manufacturing company provides jobs in a small town where employment is scarce. The company has a reputation for taking care of its employees and being a responsible corporate citizen.

However, their manufacturing process produces a by-product that flows into the town river, potentially causing illnesses. The byproduct does not violate any anti-pollution laws. What are the integrity, ethics and legal issues here? What options does the company have, and what should it do?

Corporate ethics: Moral guidelines guiding decision making and actions within a company. Ex. honesty and fairness in organisation

Corporate integrity: Upholding moral principles and promoting a climate of trust and respect between employees and customers or society.

Legal issues: The company may not violate any anti-pollution laws, but as it is causing illness it is directly violating (Article-21)- Right to life, Clean water

(Article-48A)- Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife, as it may be hampering wildlife & environment as well.

Options the company have

Action-1 Will not act till any legal notice is received.

Action-2 Will install waste water treatment plant or solve the problem without informing locals or local governance.

Action-3 Inform local administration and locals about the problem and take necessary measures to solve it, and make medical help for the affected people.

Action to be taken I would prefer for Action-3, that involves integrity, probity, empathy, and it will be the real civic duty and CSR. It will prove the company's commitment towards the society as well.

Day 31 (Q1) What caused rise of sufi movement in India?
Discuss its spread and expansion in the country. 10

Sufism in India was an Islamic liberal reform movement that originated in Persia and spread to India in 11th century.

[Causes of rise in sufi movement in India]

- 1) Increasing ~~disaffection~~ of orthodox religious practices.
- 2) Exclusion of women from religious scenarios.
- 3) Difficulty in ~~understanding~~ highly intellectual ~~religious~~ books.
- 4) Complexity and tension in intra and inter religious spheres.

[Spread and Expansion of sufi movement in India]

- 1) ~~Silsila~~ or ~~orders~~: Sufis organized themselves, each with unique practice and lineage of spiritual leaders.
- 2) Prominent sufi saints or Pirs followed by devoted community of disciples.
- 3) ~~Spiritual Guidance~~: by guru or pir was essential for spiritual journey and achieving union with God.
- 4) ~~Khanqahs~~ / ~~hermitages~~ are the places where pirs and disciples lived, the spiritual learning centre.
- 5) Sufi music (Sama), Qawwali a devotional and mystical expression developed.
- 6) Ziyarat or Sufi shrines: became pilgrimage where people visited for blessings.
- 7) Miracles were associated with spiritual closeness to God especially attributed to pirs.

The sufi movement in India not only left a lasting impact on the spiritual and cultural fabric of India, but also introduced a unique blend of mysticism, music and devotion that connected people with a deeper connection with divine.

Q2) How does Indian philosophy influence contemporary culture?

Indian philosophy refers to philosophical development in Indian subcontinent by Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and many more.

[Impact of Indian Philosophy in Ancient Period]

① Harappan Period: Excavation at Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and several other sites revealed existence of modern civilisation with expert town planning and engineering skills. The 'Swastika' symbol found in Indus valley has tremendous philosophical and spiritual significance in contemporary India.

② Vedic Period: Rig veda - Rites and rituals, Varna system philosophical concepts, fire altar are still important part of social and religious part of people today.

③ Buddhism and Jainism: Engraving, painting, sculptures of the caves depict teachings, philosophies. Ajanta cave - life cycles of Buddha, Ellora cave - 24 ginas have teachings and philosophies for current time as well.

④ Gupta Period: Architecture and sculptures (Nagara, Vesara, Dravida) still depicts marvelous epitoms of geometry and symmetry till now.

⑤ Pallava and Chola: Temple used as central place in village for societal communication. Their 'Ratha' style temple are still regarded as architectural epitoms.

[Impact of Indian Philosophy in Medieval Period]

Alberik Dinkar - It is his Divine faith to merge all religions was a new form of secularism that still teaches us.

[Modern Indian Philosophy]: Revival of social evils (Sati dahi), nationalism, architecture, literature.

Of brotherhood still inspires us.

Various traditions, values, belief, architecture of Indian philosophy is still a treasure for modern world and will be for generations ahead.

Page 33 Q1) Discuss the role of transportation accessibility in regional development?

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Transportation accessibility plays an important role in regional development. It influences economic growth, spatial integration and ensures efficient and balanced regional planning and overall quality of life within a region.

Transportation helps in regional development

① Space-time compression by efficient transportation network.

② Diffusion of innovation comes into play by better transport network and communication.

Ex - Southern States used their coastal line for better transport and communication and tourism as well.

③ Improved socio-economic life due to last mile connectivity. Faster travel and communication increases productivity of people and various sectors for business.

④ Reduces disparity by giving equal opportunity to all section of society may be individual or co-operatives or industry.

Ex - Kanpur → how

⑤ Balance in society by better access to planning, development of whole region.

Ex - Railport

Transportation plays a crucial role in regional development. Schemes like GATI SHAKTI, Bharatmala, UDAN, Sagarmala, PM Sadak Yojana, are various steps in this direction slightly.

Q2) Odisha is more prone to cyclones. Explain it.
What are the primary factors that determine the intensity of cyclones?

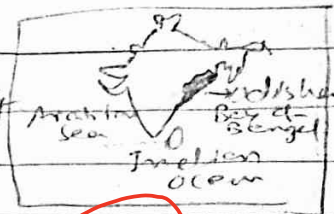
Storms caused by wind blowing around the low pressure areas are called cyclones.

Out of thirteen coastal states Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and Gujarat are mostly prone to tropical cyclones.

[Odisha is more prone to cyclones]

① Location: Situated on the East coast of India, beside Bay of Bengal.

② Temperature: Bay of Bengal being warmer attracts Easterly Subtropical Jetstream.



③ Long Coastline: of 480 kms makes it vulnerable.

④ Timing: After the monsoon a huge quantity of freshwater is delivered by Ganga, Brahmaputra river system which creates optimum condition for low pressure.

[Primary factors for intensity of cyclone]

① Rotation variability: causes variable low pressure system

② Sea surface temperature or the volume of warm water availability

③ Motion of air especially the vertical motion variability in pressure system

④ Humidity: Availability of humidity in the present atmosphere.

⑤ Vertical shear or change in winds pattern from surface to upper atmosphere.

⑥ El Niño, La Niña also affects intensity as monsoon varies.

Cyclone is a natural phenomenon but the rising disturbances causing climate change and change in intensity and variability of cyclones in Odisha coast.

Q2) The Indian Constitution provides several provisions related to inter-state relations. Comment. 110.

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Inter-State relations in India refers to relationships and interactions between the federal units—states and union territories of India.

Provisions in Indian Constitution (C02) about Inter-State relations

① Parts: Part XI - ^{Administrative and Legislative} Relation with Centre and States

Part XIII - Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the territory of India.

② Articles: Article 261: Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of Union and every state.

Article-262: Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers or river valley.

Article-263: resolution of disputes by inter-state council.

Article 301 to 307: Deals with trade, commerce and intercourse within Indian territory.

③ Nature of Inter-State relations

(i) Cooperative: State governments often work together for cooperation.

Ex. Water ^{sharing} disputes, infrastructure development, regional economic development

(ii) Collaboration: State government collaborate with each other and with Centre, on matters of national importance.

Ex. Disaster, Internal security, international relations

(iii) Competitive: Relation within state governments as they compete with each other for various resources.

Ex. Employment, investment, literacy, healthcare, poverty

• Inter-State relations foster harmonious relation among states and healthy competition that is needed for unity and integrity, economic development of nation.

How Not
issue

Do 7/54

(2) Discuss various types of Inter-state relationship and point out the importance of harmonious Inter-State Relation. 10.

Inter-State relation refers to relationship and interactions between federal union and states or union territories.

Various types of Inter-State relationship

[Constitutional Provisions]

261 Article	262 Article	263 Article	301-307 Article
Public acts, records and disputes relating to judicial proceedings	Disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers or other valleys	Division with respect to inter-state Council	Trade, Commerce and intercourse

[Extra-Constitutional Provisions]

Zonal Council	North-Eastern Council
5 Zonal Council	Assam, Manipur, Sikkim, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura
East, West, North, South, Central	Statutory Body: Established by State Reorganisation Act, 1956
Statutory Body: Established by State Reorganisation Act, 1956	North-East Council Act, 1991

Cooperative
Collective
Competitive

[Importance of harmonious Inter-State Relationship]

- ① National unity and Integration: Essential for national unity and ensure smooth functioning of country as a single entity.
- ② Economic development: Free and unrestricted transportation, communication, trade and business will be beneficial for all.
- ③ Law and order: Combating crimes and terrorism, maintaining peace and safety, internal security needs cooperation.
- ④ Dispute resolution: Resolving various issues between states needs harmonious relation between states.

Interstate council was established in 1990 during V.P. Singh's government, which still serves as an important tool for internal security, cooperation and administration of states & UTs.

Day-35

Q1) Odisha to implement MSP for paddy at Rs 3100 per quintal from next Kharif season. How will it impact agriculture, economy and farmers of Odisha?

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is a 'minimum price' guaranteed for a specific crop irrespective of price fluctuation by the government. MSP includes cost of production, demand and supply, market price trend, inter-crop parity and many other factors.

(CACP) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends MSP for 23 crops (FRP for sugarcane) before showing period each year.

Recently, Odisha government announced MSP for paddy to be Rs 3100 per quintal from next Kharif season.

Impact of ^{increased} MSP on Agriculture, Economy and Farmers of Odisha

① Agriculture :

Skewed focus on MSP for Paddy (rice and wheat) leads to excessive production, demotivating farmers to diversify in cultivation.

Excessive production of paddy may lead to over supply and scarcity of other food products.

Ex Import of oil seeds.

② Economy : Higher MSP increases associated costs of procurement, storage, disbursement which may cause financial burden on government.

Ex Increased fiscal deficit.

③ Farmers

① Motivated by increased MSP farmers may grow only Paddy, it will cause scarcity of other food products in market.

② The increased MSP will boost economic condition of farmers reducing socio-economic disparity.

MSP is definitely a novel way to reduce socio-economic disparity and ensure food security of nation. But, it should be used cautiously harness the benefits of MSP.

Q2) Write a note on Odisha government initiative to empower women in states. Page No.
 Date: / /

Odisha government has launched various schemes for women empowerment.

① Political

Odisha among first states to reserve 50% seats ^{50%} in Panchayat Raj institutions for women.

② Self-help groups

In the last two decades, development of various self-help groups to make women independent financially.

Ex. 6 lakh self-help groups with more than 7 million women under its flagship programme 'Mission Shakti'.

③ Health

Biju Swasthya Yojana allotted 10 lakh rupees per woman per year for social health security schemes.

④ Recognition. ~~Speaker - Duter Chandel, Srami Nanda~~ ^{education}
~~President - Droupadi Murmu~~ ^{Security}
are some of the well known recognised personalities of Odisha.

⑤ Finance

Interest free loans upto 3 lakhs to cooperatives led by women.

Widely acknowledged political, economic and social development measures by government of Odisha are being an example for other states too.

Q1) Evaluate the viability of Nuclear power as a clean and sustainable energy source of India.

Page No.

Date: / /22

India, the largest consumer, demand of energy rising 6.5% annually since 2020. 40% energy demand is fulfilled by coal. To meet this growing demand we need to explore nuclear energy.

Currently, Nuclear energy contributes about 2% demand of electricity, 5th largest source of electricity in India.

Viability $\leftarrow$ Economic
Environmental

① Economic Viability

① Cost Advantage: Cheaper to operate.

Estimate shows, Nuclear plants cost 33%-50% of coal plant and 20-25% gas-cycle plant.

② Raw material: Though uranium is imported, India possess 25% of world's reserve.

③ Collaboration: with various countries possess advanced nuclear technology to help build domestic industrial ecosystem. It will reduce cost and improve technological

capabilities.

④ Need of industry: MSME, 'Make in India' can be benefited.

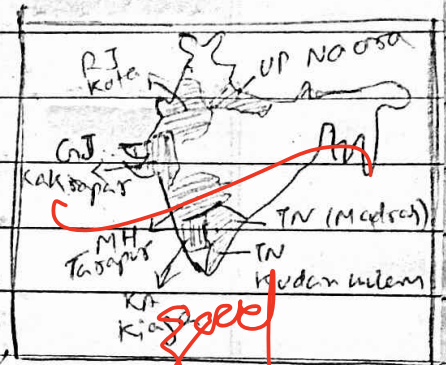
② Environmental Viability

① Green house: lower green house gas emission. emits 10-30% CO₂.

② Efficiency: consumes lower resources, that is lower than solar plants.

③ India's target to net zero.

Growing need of energy demanded can be fulfilled by nuclear power plants. It will ensure sustainable and bright future generation to come.



22) Application and Challenges of drone technology.

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Drone is an unmanned aerial vehicle remotely operated, it comes under DGCA, (Ministry of Civil Aviation). Initiatives made 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' and to regulate 'Drone Act 2021'.

Application of Drone technology

① Defence: Used as strategic weapon for security and attacks.

② Health: Delivery of critical medicines to difficult territory or immediate disposal.

Ex: Medicine supply during covid, vaccine.

③ Agriculture: Spraying of insecticides, pesticides.

④ Monitoring: Mapping, real-time surveillance, anti-poaching, forest fire, wild life smuggling etc.
In SIAMITVA scheme

⑤ Law Enforcement: Fire and emergency services where human intervention is not safe.

Associated Issues

① Risk of Terrorism: Security threats and terrorism, Ex: Jammu drone attacks

② cheap cost can be harmful: for misuse by evil people causes threat.

③ Weapon of mass destruction: If used in bulk for negative intention causes threat.

④ Regulation: Absence of tight regulation may lead to misuse.

Drone is a born off new technology though proper training, regulation, anti-drone system should be measures need to be taken for positive outcome of such a critical technological asset.

Day 37

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Issues of PDS in Odisha

② Leakages : Reports of middlemen diverting foodgrains by ~~purchasing~~ directly from farmers on the name of 'ease of procurement' and sells in open market or mills at higher prices.

~~Scam sample~~

Delay in monsoon, ~~storage~~ ~~defers~~ Lack of rain, heavy rain, ~~water~~ logging during monsoon, stormy weather, ~~store~~ heavy rain or storm surge before reaping, ~~storage~~ issue post reaping and pre procurement condition creates low income for farmers and

⑤ Storage capacity of FCT: Insufficient and poor storage facilities can store less and for less duration respectively.

⑦ Nutrition! Supply of basic staple foods such as rice, wheat, sugar limits Nutritional security of the region.

PDS is a life line for millions it has been clearly visible during COVID pandemic. A lot of improvement is still needed to strengthen Food and Social security of India.

Day 37

Q2) Critically examine the performance of public sector in Indian economy. /10

Date / /22

focus on issues

Public Sector are known as PSU or Public sector undertaking where the majority stake (51%) ^{of company} is held by government (center/state).

[Performance of public sectors in Indian Economy]

① Number of CPSUs: As of March 2021,

389 CPSUs are operational.

② Financial Performance: Profit of ₹ 63,749 crores, 27.5% increase estimated during 2023-24.

③ Contribution to Exchequer: Contribution of CPSUs, including excise duty, customs duty, GST, corporate tax, interest on Central Government loans, dividend, other duties and taxes almost doubled.

④ Foreign Exchange Transactions

Increased Export-Import has benefitted immensely Indian economy.

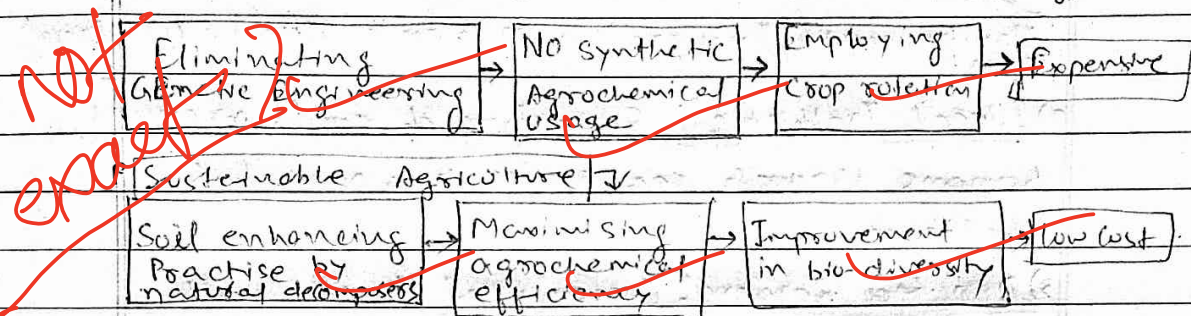
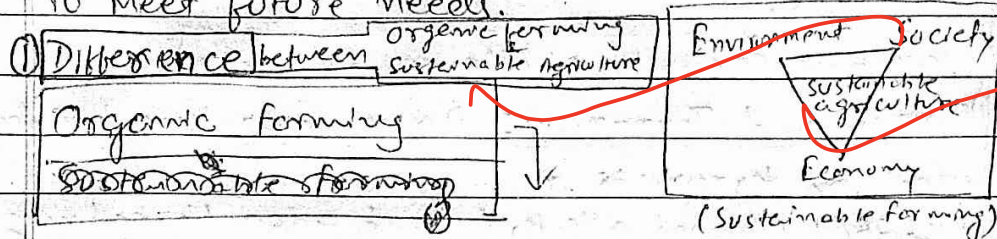
⑤ Employment

Model for many companies for employment, education, housing, health, technology.

Indian public sector has been facing challenges which affects their performance and efficiency. Reforms are needed to make use of their talent and capability for country's economic-socio development.

Q1) What is sustainable agriculture? How 'organic agriculture' differ from 'sustainable agriculture'?
Can energy crops be grown sustainably. Yes

Sustainable agriculture is a form of agriculture which fulfills the need of present without compromising the ability of fertility of soil to meet future needs.



② Energy Crops and Sustainability

Crops from which Biofuel is produced is called Biofuel crop or Energy crop.

Bioenergy Crops

First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation
Corn, Sugarcane, Rapeseed	Switchgrass, Miscanthus, Alfalfa, Reed Canarygrass, Rice Husk, Wood chips	Boxed Plants, Eucalyptus, Microalgae, Chlorella, Acid metabolism Plants (CAM),	GM crops

① First generation biofuels: May cause groundwater depletion due to the nature of crops, greenhouse gas emission and food security.

② Second generation biofuels: Use of crop residues in households for fuel or feedstock reduces supply.

③ Sustainability: Achieving true sustainability in biofuel complex ensuring environment, society and economy needs public awareness, and infrastructure and climate commitments.

Biofuels are more viable solution to fight pollution and sustainable climate. Sustainable agriculture can help global sustainable goals.

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(Q2) What are the maritime security challenges in India? Discuss the organizational, technical, procedural initiatives taken to improve maritime security. 10

India with vast coastline of 7500 km and its strategic location in Indian Ocean Region faces multifaceted maritime security challenges.

A) Maritime security challenges in India

1) Piracy and Terrorism: Porus maritime borders used by terrorists.

Ex. 26/11 Mumbai attack, Gulf of Aden threatening West Marine coast, Immigration problem in Odisha West Bengal coast.

2) Illegal Trafficking: Smuggling of goods, armours, humans through sea routes is a perpetual challenge.

3) Disputed Borders: Creopolitical tension with Pakistan! Sir Creek, Marshy regions of Gujarat coast Sri Lanka! Katchatheevu Island with Tamil Nadu coast

4) Natural Disasters: Extensive coastline makes it vulnerable to natural disasters like cyclones, tsunamis.

Wide spread devastation in Eastern and western coastline, Andaman Nicobar, Lakshadweep islands.

B) Initiatives to improve maritime security

1) Organisational: Coastal security network like, Indian Navy, Coast Guard, Marine Police for surveillance and security, Information Fusion Centre (IFC) in Indian Ocean Region (IOR) to enhance maritime security and information sharing

2) Technical: Satellite surveillance by ISRO using Rukmini, GSAT-7A (for marine surveillance) Radar and Automatic Identification System (AIS)

3) Procedural: Regular coastal surveillance, mock drills for preparedness, Issuance and periodic checking of biometric ID cards of fisherman to prevent infiltration & smuggling.

To tackle the complex task of maritime security, multifaceted approaches are being taken. It is crucial to continuously improve and adapt advanced practices with evolving maritime challenges.