

QSTN NO	ANSWER	SPLIT UP SCORE	TOTAL
	PART A		
1	Traditional knowledge is transmitted orally from generation to generation. Many widely used products, such as plant-based medicines, health products and cosmetics, are derived from traditional knowledge. Other valuable products based on traditional knowledge include agricultural and non wood forest products as well as a handicraft. Traditional knowledge can make a significant contribution to sustainable development. Traditional knowledge refers to the collective knowledge, practices, skills, and beliefs that are developed, accumulated, and passed down through generations within specific cultural or social groups.	1 1 1	3
2	Crop Rotation: Switching the types of crops you grow in a field each season to keep the soil healthy and prevent pests Animal Power: Using animals like oxen or horses to plough fields instead of machines. Organic Farming: Growing crops without artificial chemicals, focusing on natural methods like composting and crop rotation	1 1 1	3
3	Waste management is the process of handling waste materials from their initial collection to their final disposal. Its main objectives are to minimize the impact of waste on human health and the environment. Key aspects of waste management include waste collection, segregation, recycling, composting, treatment, and disposal. Effective waste management practices help conserve resources, reduce pollution, and promote a cleaner and healthier environment. By implementing proper waste management strategies, communities can contribute to sustainable development and improve the overall quality of life.	2 1	3
	PART B		
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the primary occupation of the members in your community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer:</i> The primary occupation in our community is agriculture. Most of the members are engaged in farming activities, cultivating crops like rice, vegetables, and spices. • What are the major challenges faced by your community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer:</i> The major challenges include inadequate irrigation facilities, lack of modern farming equipment, and limited access to healthcare services. • What traditional skills or crafts are practiced in your community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer:</i> Our community is known for its traditional weaving skills. We produce handwoven textiles that are sold in local 	1 1 1	6

	<p>markets and even exported to other regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How does your community manage waste and promote cleanliness? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer:</i> We have a community-led waste management system where households segregate waste into biodegradable and non-biodegradable categories. Organic waste is composted, and recyclables are collected by a local recycling center. • What initiatives are in place to support education and skill development in your community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer:</i> We have a community learning center that offers free evening classes for children and vocational training programs for adults. These programs focus on improving literacy, computer skills, and entrepreneurship. • How does the community promote health and wellness among its members? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Answer:</i> Regular health camps are organized in collaboration with local healthcare providers. These camps offer free medical check-ups, vaccinations, and awareness sessions on hygiene and nutrition. 	1	
2	<p>During my recent visit to Kanayannur, Kerala, I had the opportunity to interact with the enthusiastic and skilled members of the Kanayannur Weavers Community. This community is renowned for its traditional weaving skills, which have been passed down through generations.</p> <p>Brief Description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Place: Kanayannur, Kerala, India • Community Name: Kanayannur Weavers Community • Skill Observed: Traditional weaving techniques • Products Manufactured: The community primarily produces exquisite handwoven textiles, including sarees, dhotis, shawls, and fabrics for garments. These products are known for their intricate designs, vibrant colors, and high-quality craftsmanship. Additionally, some members of the community have ventured into creating home decor items such as cushion covers, table runners, and wall hangings. <p>The Kanayannur Weavers Community prides itself on maintaining the rich heritage of traditional weaving while also incorporating modern patterns and designs to cater to contemporary tastes. It was inspiring to see how the community members work together to preserve their cultural legacy while adapting to the evolving market demands.</p>	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	6

3	<p>The ability of an individual to create or alter any such community in order to have a stronger one is known as community skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empathy - is the ability to identify and understand another person's situation • Flexibility - adapting successfully to changing situations & environments. Keeping calm in the face of difficulties. • Patience - the capacity to accept or tolerate delay, problems, or suffering without becoming annoyed or anxious. • Organizational skills - a set of techniques used by an individual to facilitate the efficiency of future-oriented learning, problem-solving, and task completion. • Communication Skills - the ability to convey or share ideas and feelings effectively. • Written And Oral Communication - Verbal communication is using words to convey information and it includes both written and oral communication. ... <p>Presentation. ... Active Listening. ... Nonverbal Communication. ... Feedback. ... Respect. ... Confidence. ... Clarity.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	6
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Switching to LED light bulbs Traditional light bulbs only convert 10% of the energy used to power them into light. The rest is lost as heat • Washing clothes on a lower temperature. Modern detergents are able to get good results at lower temperatures. According to the Energy Saving Trust, washing clothes at 30°C saves 40% of the energy used when washing at higher temperatures. • Getting a smart meter A smart meter shows you see exactly how much energy your home uses. This can help you find ways to reduce costs. • Buying energy efficient appliances Whenever you have to replace appliances at home, buying an energy efficient model will use less energy and save money on bills. • Getting appliances serviced regularly Getting your appliances serviced makes sure they're working well, efficiently, and not using more power than they need. • Open up your curtains to let natural light in, which reduces use of electric light Unplug any appliances that aren't in use. 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p>	6
5	<p>The traditional process of creating handmade pottery involves several stages, each requiring skill and attention to detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Preparation of Clay: The process begins with selecting and preparing the clay. Different types of clay are used depending on the desired outcome. The clay is often obtained from natural deposits or purchased from suppliers. It is then kneaded and prepared to remove impurities, air bubbles, and ensure uniform consistency. ▪ Shaping: The potter takes a portion of the clay and starts shaping it on a potter's wheel or by hand. The wheel is a circular platform that spins, allowing the potter to shape the clay as it rotates. Alternatively, hand-building techniques like coiling or slab construction can be used to create pottery without a wheel. ▪ Throwing: If using a potter's wheel, the potter places a ball of clay at the center of the wheel and uses their hands and fingers to shape it while the wheel spins. They apply gentle pressure, gradually shaping the clay into the desired form such as a bowl, vase, or cup. The potter's skill and control determine the shape and thickness of the pottery. 	<p>2</p> <p>2</p> <p>2</p>	6

	PART C		
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1	<p>Some methods that can be introduced to improve the productivity of the Kanayannur Weavers Community:</p> <p>Methods to Improve Productivity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Modernization of Equipment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce advanced weaving machines and tools to reduce manual labor and increase efficiency. Provide training sessions on how to use modern equipment effectively. Skill Development and Training: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops and training programs to enhance weaving skills and introduce new techniques. Encourage younger generations to learn traditional weaving while incorporating contemporary designs. Quality Control and Standardization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement quality control measures to ensure consistency and high standards in the products. Establish a standardized process for weaving to minimize errors and defects. Market Expansion and Promotion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a strong online presence through e-commerce platforms and social media to reach a wider audience. Participate in national and international trade fairs to showcase the community's products. Diversification of Products: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the creation of a diverse range of products, including home decor items, fashion accessories, and customized textiles. Explore collaborations with designers to develop unique product lines. Financial Support and Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide access to microloans and financial assistance to help weavers invest in better materials and equipment. Establish a cooperative model where profits are shared among community members, promoting collective growth. Sustainable Practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the use of eco-friendly and sustainable materials in weaving. Implement waste reduction techniques and recycling practices within the weaving process. Community Collaboration and Networking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster collaborations with other weaving communities to exchange knowledge and best practices. Establish a network of mentors and experts who can provide guidance and support to the weavers. <p>By implementing these methods, the Kanayannur Weavers Community can enhance productivity, ensure high-quality products, and expand their market reach, ultimately leading to sustainable growth and prosperity.</p>	Any 7 points. Each point carries 2 marks	14
2	<p>Waste management refers to the process of collecting, transporting, treating, and disposing of waste materials. It also involves the monitoring and regulation of waste management processes and waste-related legislation. The goal of waste management is to minimize the negative impact of waste on the environment, human health, and</p>	2	14

	<p>aesthetics.</p> <p>Some key aspects of waste management:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waste Collection: This involves gathering waste materials from residential, commercial, and industrial sources. Collection methods can include curbside pickup, drop-off centers, and specialized services for hazardous waste. 1 2. Waste Segregation: Sorting waste materials into different categories such as recyclables, organic waste, hazardous waste, and non-recyclable waste. Proper segregation helps in effective recycling and disposal. 1 3. Recycling: The process of converting waste materials into new products to conserve natural resources and reduce pollution. Commonly recycled materials include paper, glass, plastic, and metals. 2 4. Composting: The biological decomposition of organic waste materials, such as food scraps and yard waste, into nutrient-rich compost that can be used to improve soil quality. 2 5. Waste Treatment: Processes used to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste before disposal. Methods can include incineration, anaerobic digestion, and chemical treatment. 2 6. Waste Disposal: The final step in the waste management process, involving the safe disposal of waste materials that cannot be recycled or treated. Common disposal methods include landfilling and incineration. 2 7. Waste Reduction: Efforts to minimize the amount of waste generated through practices such as reducing, reusing, and recycling. This can involve changes in production processes, consumer behavior, and waste management policies. 2 <p>By implementing effective waste management practices, communities can reduce pollution, conserve resources, and promote a healthier environment.</p>		
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3	<p>As an AI language model, I don't have a specific locality or personal experiences. However, I can provide you with a general list of traditional knowledge that can be found in many localities around the world. Keep in mind that the specific traditional knowledge in your locality may vary depending on the culture, history, and traditions of your region. Here are some examples of traditional knowledge:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional healing practices: Many cultures have traditional systems of medicine that use natural remedies, herbs, and holistic approaches to healing. 2. Folklore and storytelling: Local folklore and storytelling traditions pass down cultural beliefs, legends, myths, and moral lessons from one generation to the next. 3. Traditional crafts: Artisans and craftsmen may possess traditional knowledge in areas such as pottery, weaving, woodworking, basketry, or metalwork. 4. Indigenous knowledge systems: Indigenous communities often have unique traditional knowledge related to their environment, including sustainable farming techniques, hunting practices, and land management. 5. Traditional music and dance: Local musical traditions, instruments, and dance forms are often passed down through generations, preserving cultural heritage. 6. Traditional cuisine: Local recipes, cooking techniques, and food preservation methods reflect the traditional knowledge of a community's culinary practices. 7. Traditional agricultural practices: Farmers may have traditional knowledge about planting, harvesting, and managing crops based on local climate, soil conditions, and traditional farming methods. 8. Rituals and ceremonies: Traditional knowledge encompasses various rituals and ceremonies performed for specific occasions or events. 	Any 7 points. Each point carries 2 marks	14
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4	<p>Rooftop Rain Water Harvesting: It is a simple model where the roof acts as a catchment for rainfall, which after flowing through a series of filters and pipes is stored in ground-level containers for direct use or recharged into ground water.</p> <p>Ferro-cement Tanks: This is a low-cost alternative for expensive water harvesting containers made of masonry, plastic and RCC. It has proved highly effective in high rainfall regions where large amount of water need to stored in clean form. These tanks requiring materials like sand, cement, mild steel bar and galvanized iron wire mesh, can be easily constructed by semi skilled labors. It's light in weight and can be molded into any shape required. It is believed to last for around 25 years with little maintenance. It can be appropriate for use in Indian villages and disaster prone areas as its fireproof</p> <p>Ground Water Dams: These are the structures which obstruct the natural flow of groundwater to store water underground. Benefits of installing this dam is that water is not contaminated by pollutants further water level does not reduce by evaporation.</p> <p>Rain Barrel: This one is most simple way to store rainwater. It captures the water from a roof and holds it for later use. You can attach a hose at bottom to use water as per need.</p> <p>Rainwater Overhead Tanks: These kind of tanks are installed on the terrace to collect rainwater. It is quite expensive.</p> <p>Cycle Run Water Pumps: A saver of time and cost of electricity and fuel, this technology utilizes human power generated by pedalling a bicycle to lift water from streams, ponds, canals and wells. When cycle is pedalled, it creates an up and down motion of pistons which pressurizes water flow to outlet. A portable model which can be installed on site has also been developed. Designed for small scale farmers who don't have capacity to afford costly diesel run motors, this arrangement can bring a flow of 100 litres per</p> <p>Joy Pumps: This innovation was designed to mitigate water scarcity problems in villages with no clean surface water source, no electricity and poor monetary capacity. Attached below a merry-go round wheel or a see-saw, is an arrangement similar to a conventional hand pump. As children ride on these wheels, groundwater is drawn and tank (around 8-10 meters above ground) is filled. It can also be used to pump water from bore wells and large storage tankers. It can be installed even at far off places and has easy maintenance. It's basically a community structure and can be set up in schools, parks, villages and relief camps</p> <p>Surface Runoff Harvesting: This method collects rainwater from natural surfaces like paved areas, roads, and landscapes. Steps include: Creating shallow depressions or swales in the ground to collect rainwater. Diverting runoff from higher elevations towards these depressions. Allowing the water to percolate into the ground or directing it into storage tanks or ponds. Using vegetation or permeable surfaces to reduce runoff and encourage infiltration..</p>	Any 7 points. Each point carries 2 marks	14
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