

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	FARHAN JAMNAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1365659
Center	ORW	Date	30/08/22

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar  
Delhi- 110009

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

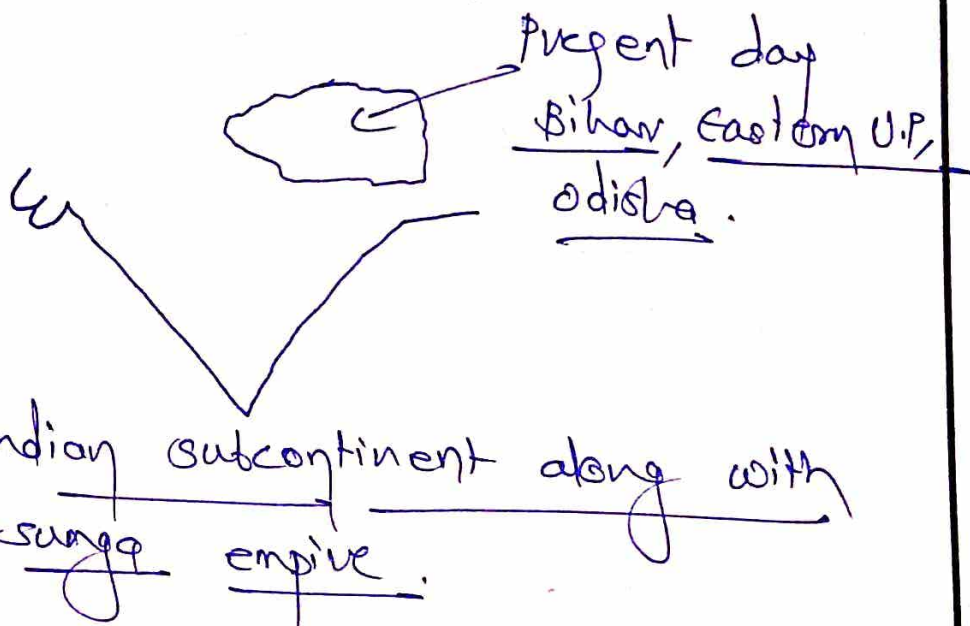
5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. (150 words) 10  
 प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sunga dynasty formed during the post mauryan period.  
Pushyamitra Sunga and others among the greatest rulers.



of Social development :-  
 → Revival of Brahmanism & Bhagavati-  
sm in Indian subcontinent

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any  
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age

- ↳ supported caste based society.
- ↳ Marginalisation of women.
- ↳ supported 4 fold varna system.
- ↳ promotion to sanskrit.

↳ Cultural development :-

- ↳ Stupas wooden railings replaced with stones.
- ↳ introduced human form on the architecture & art
- ↳ Barhut sculpture shows manifes-  
tation of sunga's art.

Thus Sunga dynasty marked a contribution in development of unique cultural & social which (still) relevant in present times.

2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

During Indian freedom struggle, foreign national played important role which cannot be neglected.

1) Annie Beasant :-

- Known as Irish lady, fought for independence of India.
- launched Home rule league, 1916 movement along with Tilak.
- Congress president (1st woman) in 1917.

2) Mirabehn :-

- Gandhi's personal assistant & close confident associate.
- Participated in 2nd round table conference along with Gandhi.

- International defender of India's independence.

5) Charles Freer Andrews :-

- Joined B.R. Ambedkar for formulating Dalit claims.  
- supported Vaikom Satyagrah & outcast campaign.

1) Satyanand Stokes :-

- Represented Congress from Punjab presidency, supported to L.L. Ray.  
- Drew movement against Jalianwala Bagh massacre.

Hence glorious freedom not only fetch by Indians alone but also helped by foreign nationals. Reason being independence movement carried on ideals of Satyagrah.

3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. (150 words) 10  
भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के दौरान एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राम मनोहर लोहिया के योगदान का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Ram Manohar Lohia was  
an activist and staunch socialist,  
who active after 1950's  
till 1960's

\* Contribution in Indian freedom  
struggle :-

- ↳ Part of Congress socialist party.
- ↳ Part of Foreign Committee (Secretary)  
in All India Congress Committee.
- ↳ Opposed the Indian participation  
in World War II.
- ↳ Supported quit India movement &  
managed to run Bombay radio  
stations.

→ Jailed by British Authorities in 1945-46

\* Contribution in post independence :-

↳ 1948 - quit congress

↳ 1952 - form Praya Socialist Party  
to raised voice of farmers.

↳ Staunch supporter of civil liberties. Need to liberalise democ-  
racy in all spheres.

↳ Given voice to labourers, in parliam-  
ent.

↳ Against the reservation to backward  
sections & supported meritocracy.

His contributions makes huge  
difference during freedom struggle  
and able to compare with Nehru &  
Gandhiji especially in socialism

4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. (150 words) 10  
सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

### Tsunamigenic zones

meaning the zones in which occur  
once of Tsunami frequently due  
to induced earthquake below the sea.  
Ex. Japan in East china sea.



Fig. World map along with Tsunamigenic zones

## ① Propagation of Tsunami's :-

→ Due to plate movement.

Ex: Transform, divergent or convergent movement.

→ Volcanic activity. (Soloman island)

→ Plate induced earthquake.

Above points triggers the plate movement, upward side & downside, causing huge displacement of water.

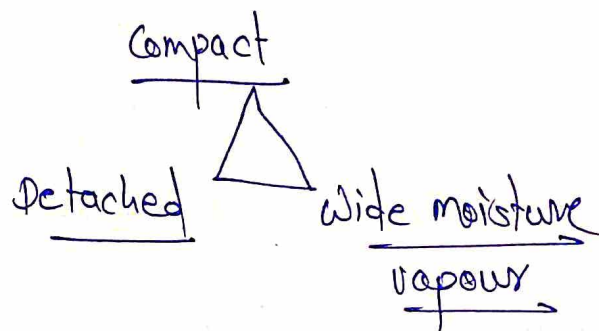
Further propagates the waves. As long as sea depth they not caused any havoc. As soon as they reached coastal shores, waves displaced at greater heights & intruded in coastal zones of countries.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Recently scientist discovered new form of weather in Indian ocean i.e. known as Atmospheric lakes.



→ characteristics :-

- Detached from atmospheric rivers.  
(Form from atmospheric rivers)
- Slow wind speed
- Moisture laden
- Required 15 to 27 days to reach coast

- Found near the equatorial  
10°
- Absence of vortex.
- might turn into tropical cyclones
- might driven huge precipitation  
on coastal shoreline.

Some claims that atmospheric lakes might generated due to climate change.

Thus still it's beyond the understanding of scientist. Require comprehensive analysis & research on atmospheric lakes to know influence on global weather pattern.

6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance. (150 words) 10

पॉलीमेटेलिक नोड्यूलस (बहुधात्विक ग्रंथियां) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

### Polymetallic nodules

meaning minerals found on floor of ocean sea (containing Lanthanide, Nickel, cobalt, manganese etc)

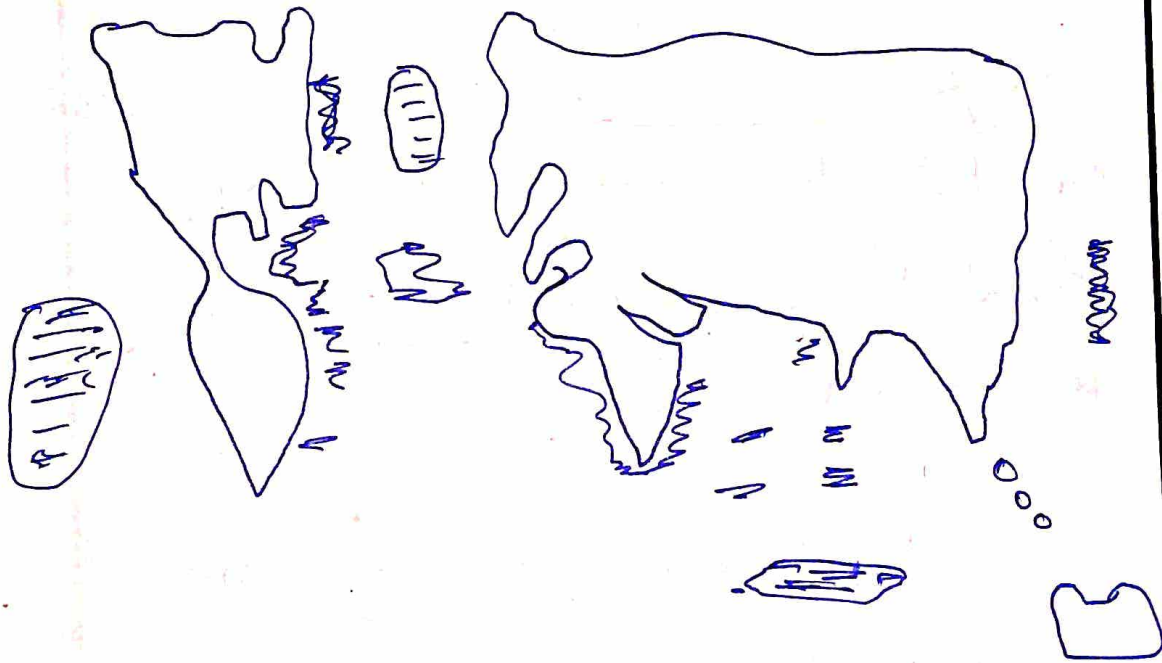


Fig. Distribution poly metallic nodules  
→ Major distributed in depth of 4000m to 10000 m

### \* Significance :-

↳ Utilized in high tech industries.

↳ Boost to blue economy &  
coastal economies

↳ Potential in marine research

↳ Rare earth minerals - utilized in  
modern industries.

↳ Ex. EVs industry.

↳ Can help to boost State's GDP.

↳ Creates employment opportunities  
in coastal zones.

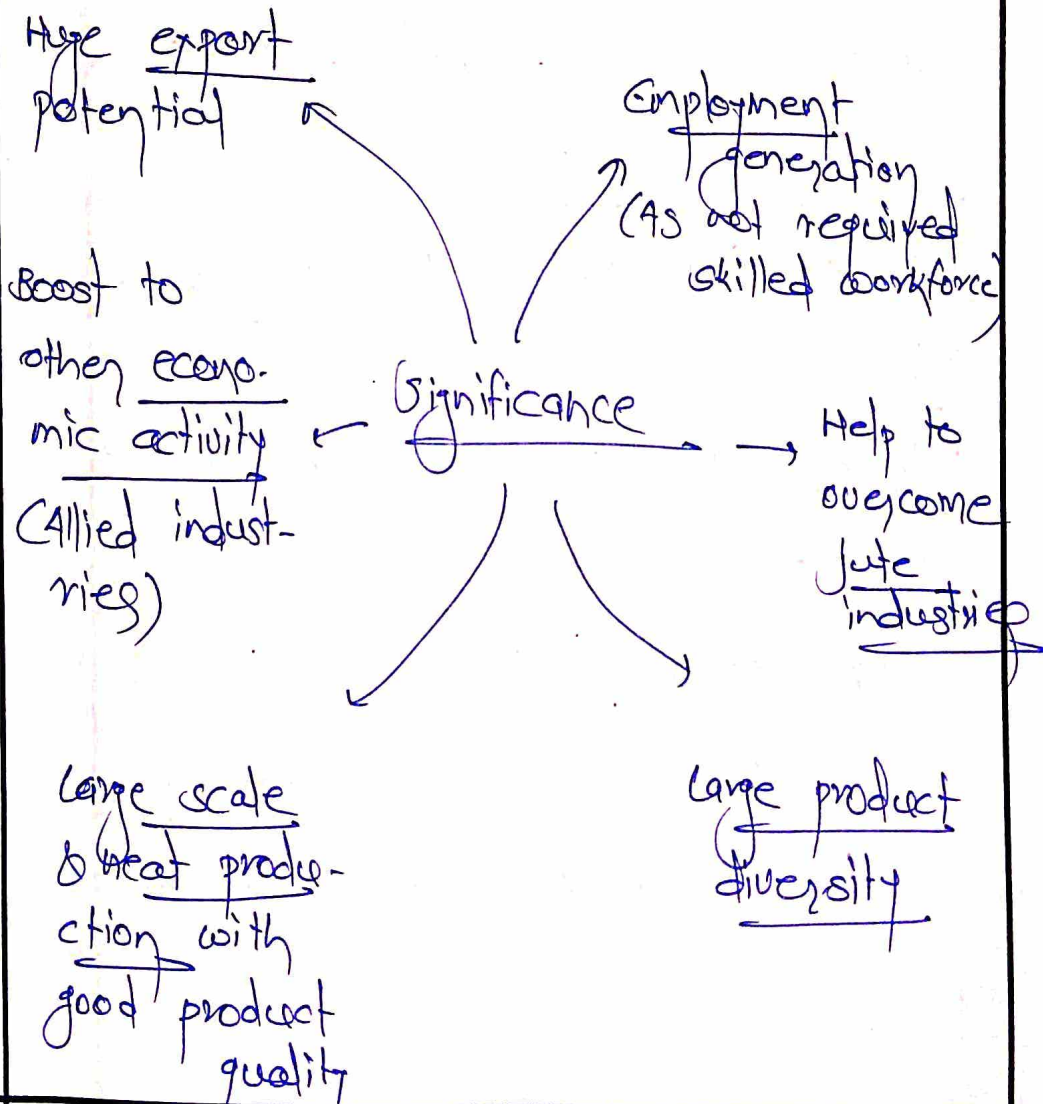
India's ocean mission can  
further help to tapped <sup>the</sup> untapped  
resources.

Ex. Nickel in Indian ocean

7. What are technical textiles? In view of their significance, discuss the steps taken by the government to promote them in India. (150 words) 10

तकनीकी वस्त्र क्या होते हैं? उनके महत्व को देखते हुए भारत में उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Technical textiles meaning  
contrary to handwoven textiles, which  
woven with help of machineries.  
Ex. Modern fibre clothes, fibre ropes.



\* Steps taken by government :-

1) PM MITRA :-

- 'First' Establishment of technical textile park in India.
- Providing subsidies & will help to attract investment.

2) Production Linked Incentive scheme :-

- Giving tax cuts subsidies to promote more exports.

3) Part of Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self reliance)

- To attract investment (FDI) & help to integrate with world's supply chain.

Technical textiles has huge demand in world market need to tapped urgently.

8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

According to census  
2011, 35-40% (600 mn) internal migration  
witnessed in India.

\* Challenges for urban governance :-

→ Overpopulation urban :-

Leads to Poverty / Lack of basic amenities.

→ Proliferation of slum.

→ Impact on urban planning :-

As by 2030 Indian urban goes upto  
60%. (NITI Aayog)

→ Demand supply mismatch :-

As municipalities unable to provide  
effective service delivery.

→ Transport & logistics chains impacted

Ex. Huge traffic in Bangalore, Mumbai etc.

\* Measures :-

- ↳ Capacity building of regional clusters to restrict migration (suburban)
- ↳ Providing employment opportunities in migration deficit region.
- ↳ Enhance capacity building of municipalities
  - ↳ By providing trained officials
  - ↳ Providing budgetary allocation

↳ Slums :-

Recognising ownership helps to mortgage land to tapped credit facility.

Ex. Odisha govt in Puri.

Here transure declaration regarding service delivery will help to providing adequate measures

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Don't write anything this margin (इस मार्ज में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में कामकाजी महिलाओं के लिए वैश्वीकरण द्वारा उत्पन्न विभिन्न अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Global + Inter connectedness = Globalisation

Globalisation helps to women to break glass ceiling in these conservative world.

Employment  
Ex. Pink collar jobs.

Education  
(ODISET & more girls enrolled in higher education)

Financial independence  
(Availability of credit)

Opportunities to working women

Marriage Institution  
Ex. Live in relationship  
Single parent family

Acquired top post in MNCs  
Ex. Indra Nooyi

Feminism wave  
make aware about their rights  
- Bodily autonomy

↑ Challenges to working women :-

↳ Increase commodification of women

↳ Double burden of work :-  
Household + professional.

↳ Increase in sexual harassment at work place.

↳ Issue of safety & security raised concerns.

↳ Odd working hours

↳ Patriarchal society.

Globalisation help women to played important role in political, social, economical & cultural sphere.

10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recently UP government  
has passed Anti conversion law  
which enables penalty & imprisonment,  
if motive to convert on basis of  
religion.

\* Rationale

- ↳ No central law, compelled state authorities to do so.
- ↳ Help to restrict demographic realignment (religion basis)
- ↳ To curb the increase cases of love jihad
- ↳ To implement Article 25
- ↳ To handle law & order situations.

\* Concerns :-

- ↳ Updated article 21 :-  
Right to marriage of personal choice.
- ↳ Interference of state in private  
↳ life.
- ↳ Difficult to distinguish between  
good jihad & bad jihad motto.
- ↳ can be misused to harass  
couples (interfaith)
- ↳ ~~that~~ Against the special marriage  
act, 1954 provisions.
- ↳ May increased radicalisation &  
harms harmony in society

Although some states have passed laws, but overall it has large repercussions than favourable terms.

11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

During the shaka-kushanas period had a profound political & cultural impact on India in ancient times.

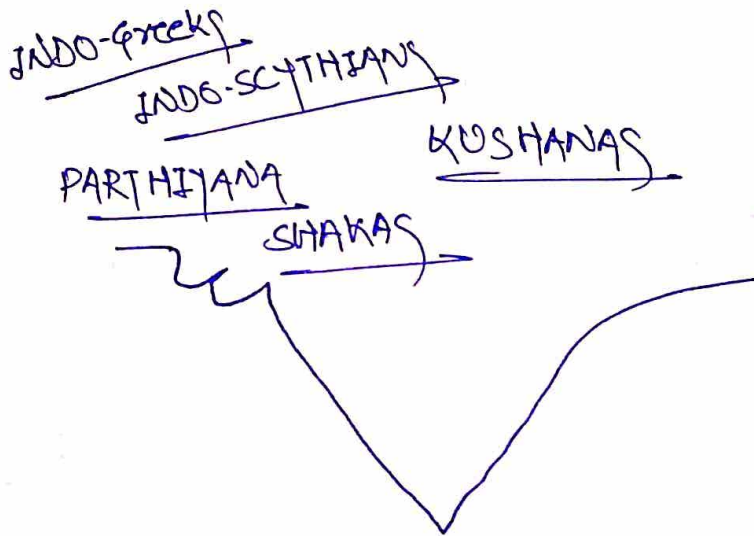


Fig. Indian subcontinent with central Asian rulers.

↳ Does not rule simultaneously, rules one after another. At last remained

Kushanap.

① Political impacts :-

↳ Formation of Kshatriya system  
(Class based warriors)

↳ Establishment of Satrapa system  
i.e. military governance.

Power shared with numerous units

↳ Revival of Brahmanism & Shyavatism.

↳ Revenue based on trade & agriculture. Supported by discovered irrigation facilities & silk route.

② Cultural impacts :-

↳ Promotion of Sanskrit :-

Ashvaghosha, Buddh Charitra  
Saundaryandya (epic)

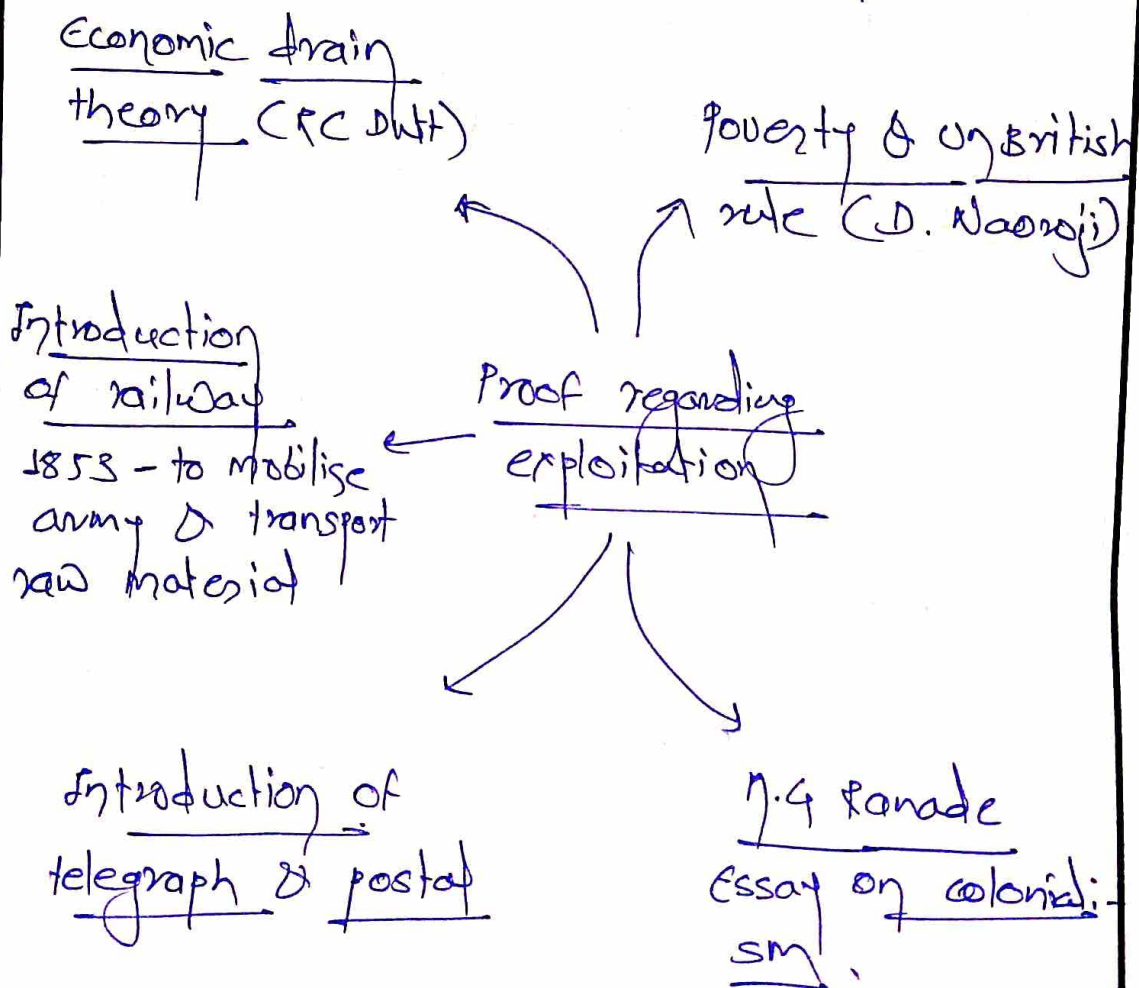
- Integration & Assimilation :-  
As does not have their own  
scripts.
- During period, emergence of three  
new schools.
- Ex. Gandhara Art, Amaravati Art &  
Sarnath Mathura Art.
- Gold coin during Kushanor better  
than punchmarked coin
- Religion :- 1st Adorned Shiva &  
Buddha more.

Thus central Asian influence  
felt in almost all spheres viz  
social, political and cultural etc.  
That marked India's uniqueness to  
accomodate other fluently.

12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

During colonialism period from 1757 to 1947, the main aim of Britishers is not to govern but to exploit natural resources to benefit for mother country.



Impact on India :-

- 1) Ruined handicraft industries.
- 2) Exploitation of farmer by imposing commercialisation  
Ex. Indigo, Jute, sugarcane for raw material for finished products.
- 3) Deindustrialisation :-  
Simultaneous growth of traditional industry & modern industry missed.
- 4) Widespread famine :-  
Ex. Bengal famine 1940.
- 5) Ruralisation :-  
Urban sprawls deserted due to British policies.  
Ex. Annexation of Indian Kingdoms.

- 6) Missing approach towards education  
 Ex. Mass education missed due to downward filtration theory.
- 7) - Women education till 1930s missed
- 7) Women health indicators :-  
 Ex. Plague incidence during 1890s
- 8) Repressive measures against press :-  
 Suppress critical comments on British governance  
 Ex. Vernacular Press Act.

Thus Indians fight back in form of Swadeshi movement, liquor ban campaign, established indigenous universities etc.

13. Discuss how India successfully dealt with the sensitive issue of language, which had the potential of threatening national unity in the post-independence period. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत ने भाषा के संवेदनशील मुद्दे का, जिसमें स्वातंत्र्योत्तर अवधि में राष्ट्रीय एकता के समक्ष खतरा उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता थी, किस प्रकार सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया।

During post independence,  
linguistic factor one of the concern  
which impacted India's unity of  
nation.

Hunger strike of Sivra-  
ma Potlu for telugu people accentu-  
ated linguistic state demand.

\* India's approach to deal with  
Language :-

1) Instead of language, states formation  
must on administrative efficiency.  
Ex. JUP committee report.

But due to hunger strike

of Srinama Pothly compelled to form another committee.

2) Report of Fazl Ali Commission :-

formation of states on basis of language & may ~~not~~ do not harm of unity & integrity India.

Ex. Formation of Maharashtra - Marathi  
& Gujarat - Gujarati (1960)

3) India's official language Act

earlier for 20 yrs for English & Hindi But later during 1967 to suppress skepticism of south India, continued with Hindi & English.

4) Parliament proceedings :-

Allows in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{English} \\ \rightarrow \text{Hindi} \\ \rightarrow \text{Mother tongue} \end{array} \right.$  by speaker permission

While referring to inter-  
national experiences like Bangladesh  
formation (basis bengali language &  
no to Urdu), Srilanka's insurgency  
(basis Tamil language) etc.

Thus India dealt  
successfully with an sensitive  
issue like language. so prevents  
fragmentation.

14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. (250 words) 15

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ।

साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

During other half of 20th century, saw emergence of wave of decolonisation from India itself. Further extent to other nations like south east Asia & African continent.

\* Factors for decolonisation :-

1) Immediate impact of World War I & II on imperialist countries in economy sector.  
- weakened financial conditions.

2) Atlantic charter 1942 :-

Other allied nation pressurised

imperialist countries to recognise  
sovereignty of colonised countries.

4) Huge wave of protest against colonialism.

ex. Africa's & India's freedom struggle movement.

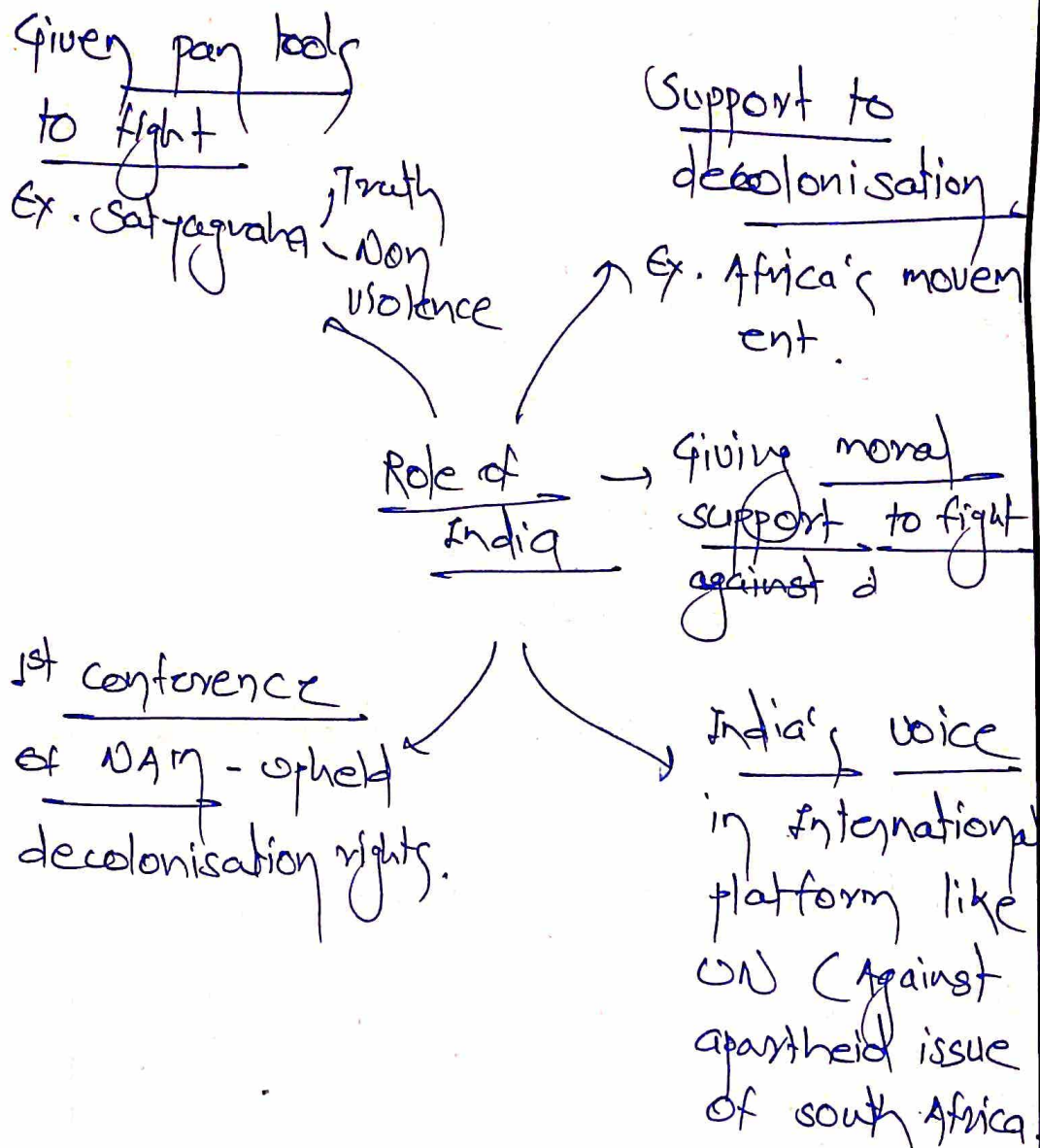
5) Emergence of nationalist leaders, which influenced international journalism.

ex. Mahatma Gandhi, Nelson Mandela.

6) Impact of contemporary movements & its ideals.

ex. French revolution - Fraternity, Unity, Equality.

American :- No taxation without representation.



While giving support to decolonisation wave, India succeed to convince, movements must be peaceful and demand driven.

15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. (250 words) 15  
समुद्री ग्रीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

### Marine heat waves

Meaning the coherent increase in temperature which lasts from days to extend period upto months.

According to IPCC AR6 report, Indian Ocean experienced temperature increased by 1 to 1.5°C

\* Causes of their formation :-

① Natural :-

↓ Ocean currents :-

Weakening of cold currents

2) Weather disturbance :-

shortening the winter spells  
& longer warmer spells.

3) Volcanic activities :-

Intrusion of lava in sea.

○ Anthropogenic :-

1) Enhanced climate change :-

- El Nino, Madden Julian oscillation impacted.

2) Industrial discharge in sea water.

Ex. Mercury discharge, hot water discharge etc.

Coral bleaching  
in gulf of Gunnay

changed monsoon  
pattern in  
India.

proliferated cyclo-  
nic conditions

- Wayu, Nisarga,  
Amphan - cause  
havoc.

Consequences  
for India

Displacement  
migration from  
coastal cities  
to inland.

Intrusion of  
sea water in  
coastal land  
& cities

- impact fertility

Ocean acidifica-  
tion

Impacted  
biodiversity

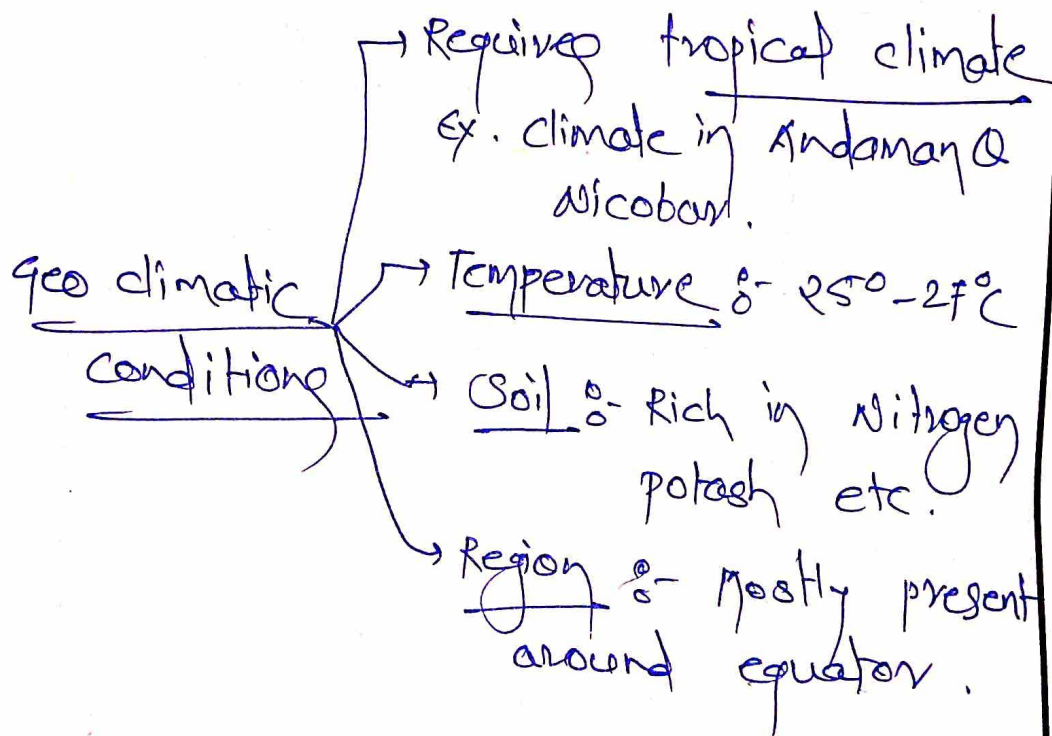
Ex. ↓ numbers of  
dugong dugong.

To mitigate the consequences  
required coordinated response from  
international community as "divided  
we fall, united we stand strong."

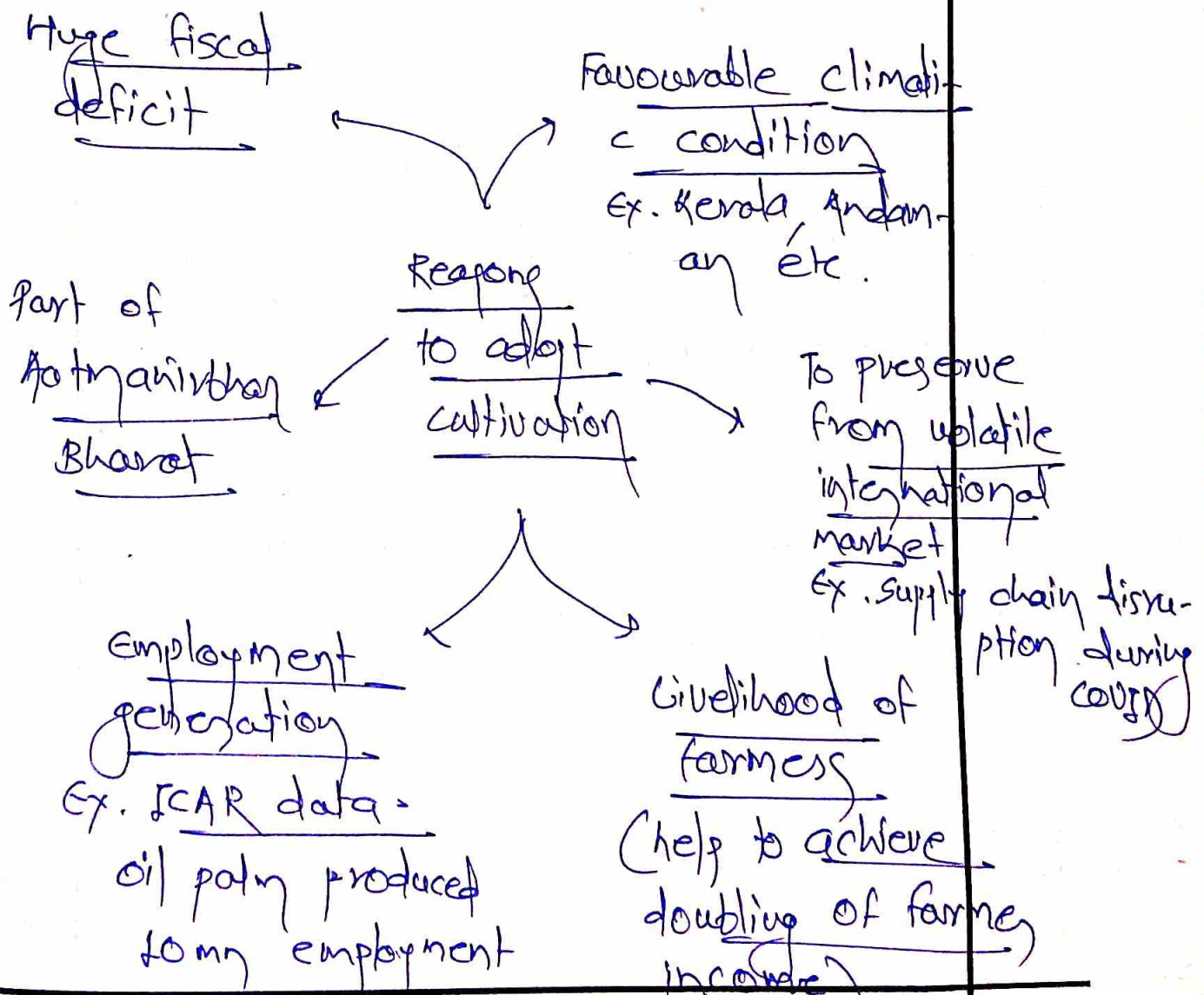
16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? (250 words) 15

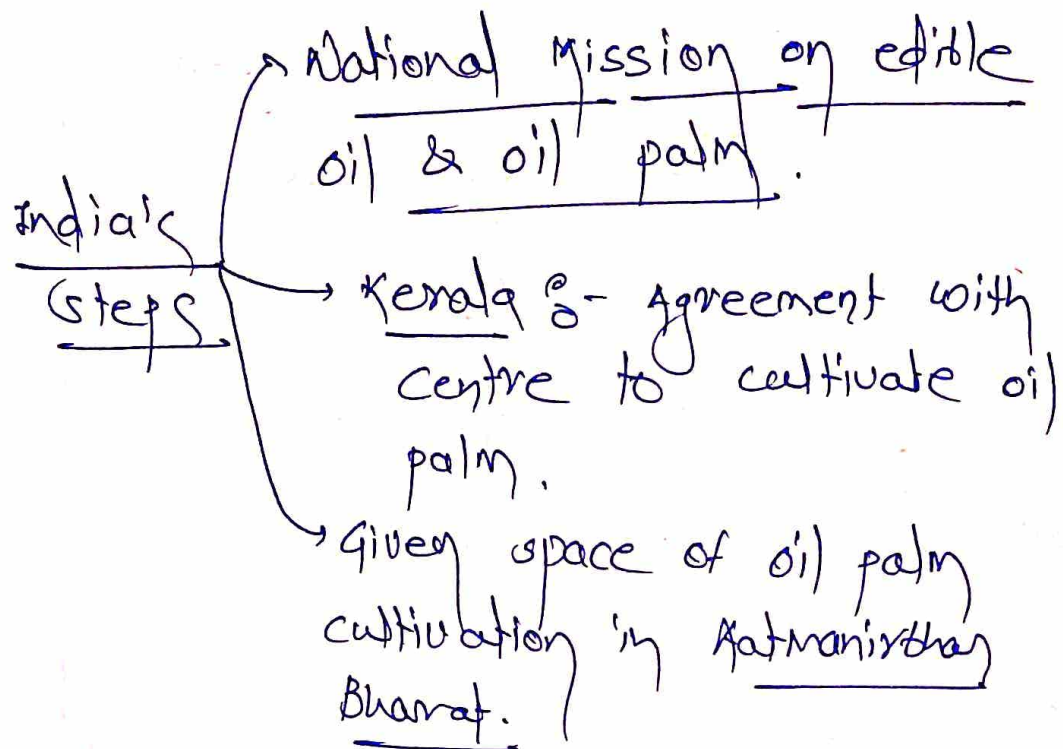
ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

Even though oil palm has origin in Africa, ~~India~~ but widely cultivated in Indonesia & Malaysia due to favourable geo climatic conditions



Presently oil palm-oil  
considers in vegetable<sup>oil</sup> category.  
India's imported 66% oil from  
Malaysia & Indonesia has caused  
huge fiscal space.





Here India needs to avoid one size fits all approach by promoting pulses & other edible oil cultivation simultaneously. This can help to lower down impact on biodiversity by mono plantation.

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. (250 words) 15

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to "Hindu Kush  
Scientific Assessment Survey" Himalaya  
is one of the hotspot which has  
potential to impact world climate.

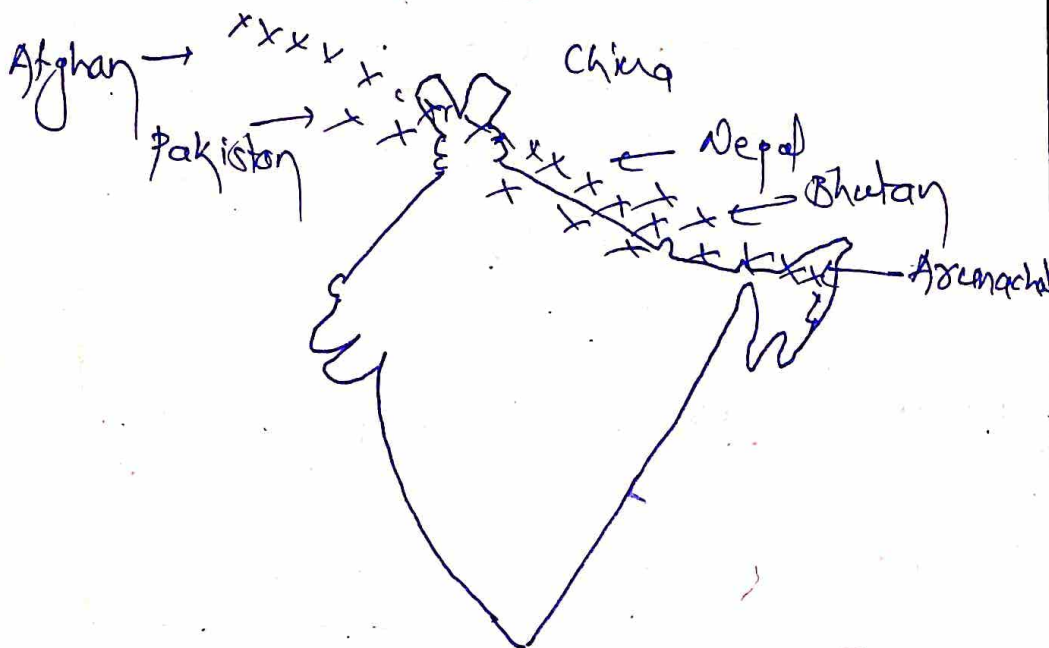


Fig. Extent of Himalaya

Current Status

- Hindu Kush Assessment Survey :-  
Himalaya witnessed faster melting of snow
- IPCC (AR6) report :-  
Global warming caused the weather cycle in Himalayan states.
- MOEFCC report :-  
Flash flood & landslide caused due to defrozzing of Himalaya.

\* Implications for India's water security :-

→ Impacts on seasonal flow of Himalayan rivers.

Ex. Flash floods of Kosi Ganga increased frequently in Bihar.

→ Agriculture :-

Increased drought like conditions in U.P., Bihar, Haryana etc. impacted cultivation <sup>to</sup> negatively.

→ All major rivers of India origin is from Himalayan cryosphere.

Ex. Ganga, Yamuna, Brahmaputra etc. uneven flow caused havoc in lower riparian states.

→ Melting of snow impacted on hilly states water security

Ex. Uttarakhand, Himachal, Ladakh witnessed water insecurity.

Any minute impact of Himalay's cryosphere has potential to impact climate severely forever.

18. Ocean warming, ocean acidification and ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life. Discuss. (250 words) 15

महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to IPCC report (AR6), marine life more vulnerable to climate change. And it ~~has~~ caused in form of ocean warming, ocean acidification & ocean deoxygenation.

1) Ocean warming meaning increased in ~~the~~ ocean temperature beyond the sustaining by ocean biodiversity.

2) Ocean Acidification meaning  $\text{CO}_2$  reaction with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  cause increased in carbonic acid (bicarbonate ions & hydrogen ions)

3) Ocean deoxygenation meaning diluting / reduced content of oxygen from sea water. (↑BOD)

Destruction of kelp forest

Mass killing scenario increased

Sea grasses unable to sustain marine heat waves.

Increased dead spots in oceans impacted fishing numbers.

Impacts of deadly trio for marine life.

Proliferated susceptibility to ~~its~~ infection diseases.

Lowered the number of whales, sharks etc.

Accentuated coral bleaching at faster scale

Impacts food availability

Thus marine sector  
is an integral part of food ecosy-  
stem of world. Hence coordi-  
ation, collaboration & cooperation  
of international community require  
to mitigate impacts on marine life.

19. Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss the issues faced by them in this context and suggest remedial measures. (250 words) 15

भारत में आदिवासियों को स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के संबंध में निरंतर अनगिनत चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, उनके द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to population census 2011, tribal population constitute 7% of India's total population.

As per Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 73% of tribals has worsened health indicators.

\* Issues regarding tribal healthcare :-

1) Tribals :-

→ Healthcare based on traditional medicine :- trust deficit towards allopathy.

→ low literacy (59%) :-

leads to low awareness about  
health & sanitation.

→ Does not integrated with public health  
system.

2) Administration :-

→ low doctor to patient ratio.

→ Lack of infrastructure in tribal  
areas.

→ No dedicated tribal health policy.

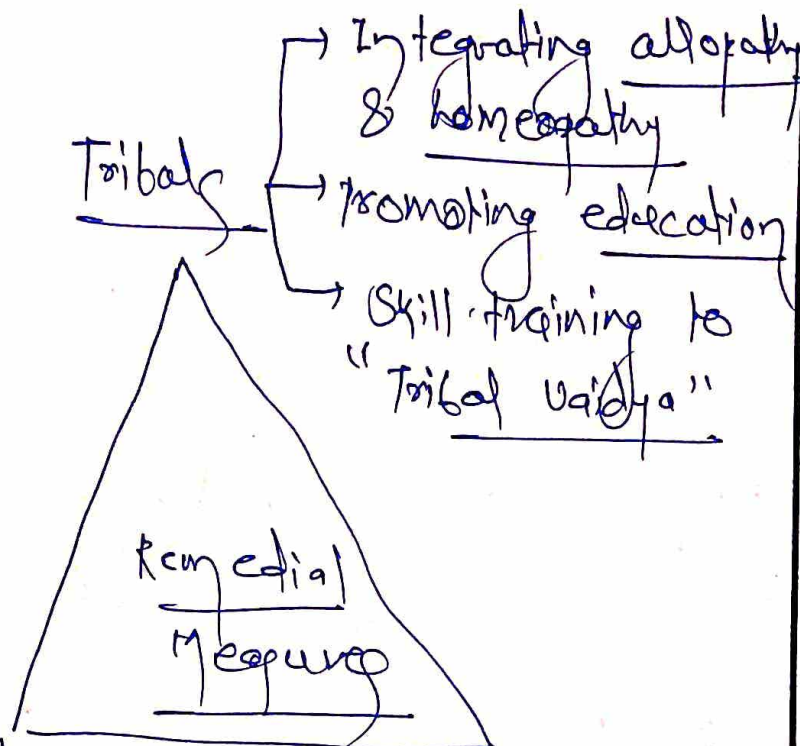
3) Civil society :-

→ Issue of accessibility (hinterlands)

→ less media coverage (As TRP  
motivated media)

→ Insensitivity :-

As treated backward &  
less developed section.



### Administration

- ↳ Reviving NCST
- ↳ Increased budgetary allocation
- ↳ Provision of incentives to trained doctors to work in hillyland
- ↳ Coordinated work with NGOs

### Civil society

- ↳ Diluting stigma, stereotypes by providing examples  
Ex. Mumukshu Bhawan
- ↳ Having advanced human capabilities
- ↳ Required adequate resources

By providing adequate measures for tribal health, leads to upholding DPSK - Article 45, 39 (4) (c).

20. Reservation for women perpetuates a "proxy culture" as seen in the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis". In this context, discuss whether reservation can address the issue of poor participation of women in Indian politics. (250 words) 15

महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण एक "प्रॉक्सी कल्चर" को बनाए रखता है जैसा कि "सरपंच पति" की परिघटना में देखा जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या आरक्षण भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी के मुद्दे का समाधान कर सकता है।

73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment act

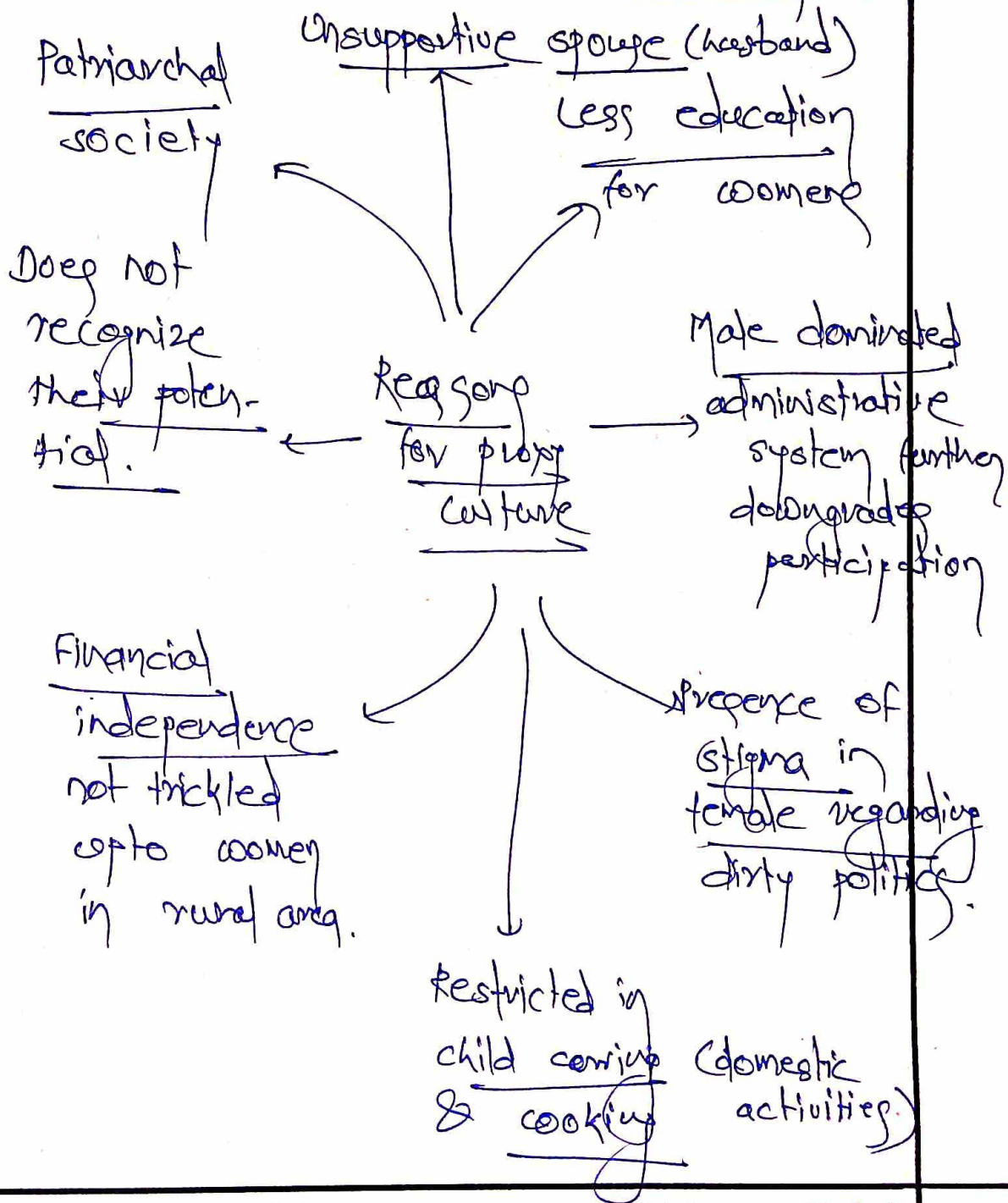
provides 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation for women in compulsory category.

These enhance women's empowerment by giving them representation in Indian politics.

Current Status

- As per NCW report :-
  - 3 to 5 lakh sarpanch post held by women
- In southern states - Active involvement of women seen
- Northern states - largely driven proxy of sarpanch patis.

↳ Involvement of women in SHG's instigate political participation in positive way (NABARD report)



## \* Solutions :-

- ↑ financial independence  
Ex. Through SHG's, MGNREGA
- ↑ level of education / literacy level.
- Promotion to participate in policy formulation & decision making.
- Proactiveness of administration  
Ex. Awareness promotion, providing training to sarpanch Mahilas.
- Role of role models to enhance faith on themselves.  
Ex. Mamma president, Nirmala Sitharaman & etc.

These web series like Panchayat can further instigate the mind of rural people to dilute proxy culture and empowered them in real sense.