



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Saloni Vats		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	741748
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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।
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd 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.

Sunga dynasty followed Mauryan empire's decline post 4th c. BCE. Pushyamitra Sunga was its popular leader.

Contributions to Cultural Development

(1.) It contributed to 'Architecture'

→ Mostly Buddhist → Stupas [ex] Bharhut Stupa
Chaityas
Viharas.
[ex] Lomas caves

(2.) It made an impact on literature of the time.

↳ Jataka tales had stories related to kings of Sunga dynasty

(3.) Sculpture as an art also practiced.

(4.) Crafts of artisans [handicrafts] also flourished.

Social Development

(1.) Renovation and Maintenance of public spaces like roads, lakes, etc.

- (2) Did not practice rigid social hierarchy.
- (3) Women were given a relatively better position in society.

Ex) Pushyamitra Sunga revered his mother in a divinely honour.

Sunga dynasty is one of the important dynasties of Ancient India, ruling simultaneously with Kunvas, and followed by Gupta Indo-Greeks.

- 2) Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian Phase.

The foreign nationals promoted nationalism among Indians during Gandhian Phase of Freedom Struggle, i.e., from 1918 to 1947.

Role of Foreign Nationals

- (1) Promoting values like 'Democracy', 'Freedom', 'equality' among Indians.

[Ex] Henry Vivian Derozio (Through Young Bengal Movement)

- (2) Amalgamating masses through direct organisational efforts.

[Ex] Annie Besant → Home Rule League Movement
→ Propagated anti-imperialist tendencies.

[Ex] Ghadrites mobilised masses

- (3) Exposure to foreign literature and foreign administrative and political system.

[Ex] Visit to Britain by National leaders:

UPSC

Democratic system was explained.

(4) Christian Missionaries : Idea of equality, liberty, etc. was indirectly promoted among Indians.

(5) Social change [ex] Margaret Cousins : women's rights

Though a contribution by foreign nationals is acknowledged, it was only with sustained efforts of Indian Freedom fighters that Independence was made possible.

3.) Provide an account of the contribution of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India.

Post-Independence India was riddled by issues like 'low agricultural production', 'Poverty', 'Inequality' and 'poor economic conditions'. In this backdrop, Ram Manohar Lohia, working since Pre-independence times, contributed to ameliorate people's distress post-independence.

Contribution during Freedom Struggle

(1.) Mobilized Peasants and workers towards Nationalistic movement.

[ex] During Quit India Movement: he encouraged Peasant participation. (SABHAS & SAMITIS formed)

(2.) Advocated cause of marginalised sections among political class.

[ex] Highlighting problems of labour class.

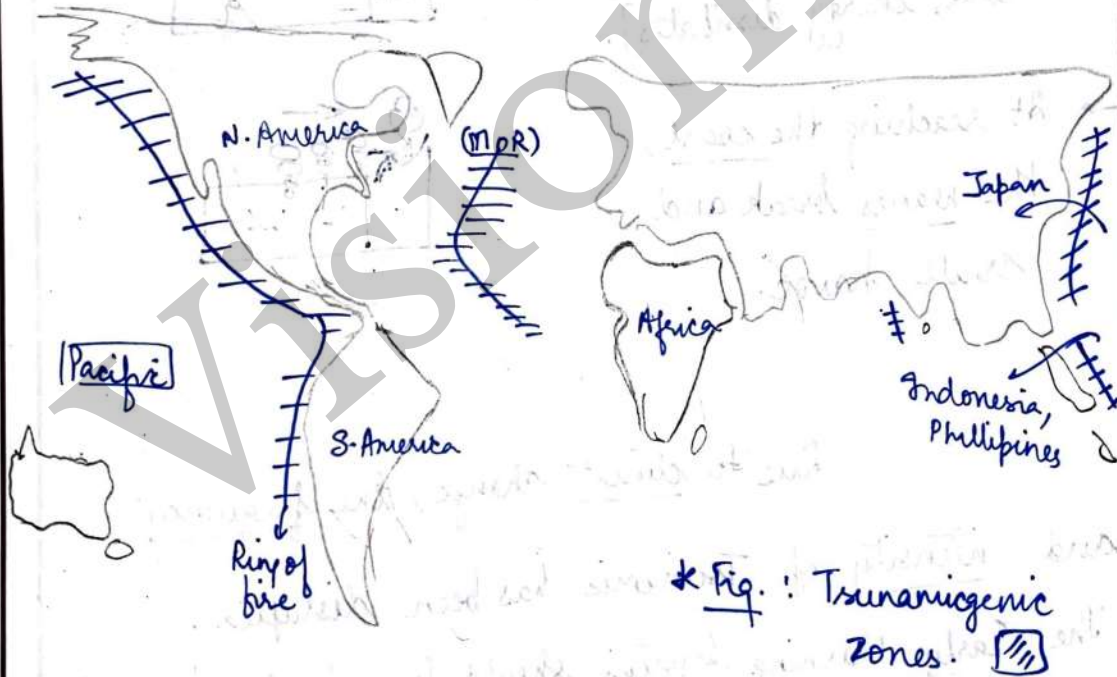
Contribution Post-Independence

- (1) Organised a union for labour-class. [To press for their rights].
- (2) Social empowerment of people
 - ↗ Against Caste System
 - ↘ Women empowerment.
- (3) Human resource development
 - ex Health centres and schools for local residents.

Ram Manohar Lohia's contributions are substantial. He worked constantly to reduce distress through selfless efforts.

Q. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis

The regions that are potentially the zone of origin of Tsunamis are called Tsunamigenic zones. Ex. Zones with seismic activity, plate boundaries.



Distribution

(1) Along 'Destructive Plate Boundaries'

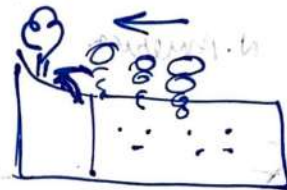
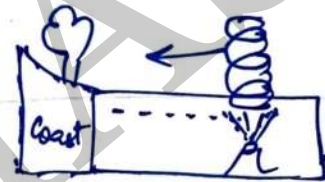
→ Pacific Ring of fire

- Japan
- Phillipines
- Taiwan
- California

- (2) Along Vulcanic zones.
 → Hawaii
 → Mt. Stromboli
 → Vesuvius (Mediterranean)
- (3) Atlantic M.O.R.

Propagation of Tsunamis

- Origin at the Oceans. (often along with Earthquake/
(High Seas) Vulcanism)
- Wave motion towards Coast [As they move, energy dissipates].
- At reaching the coast, the waves break and create havoc.

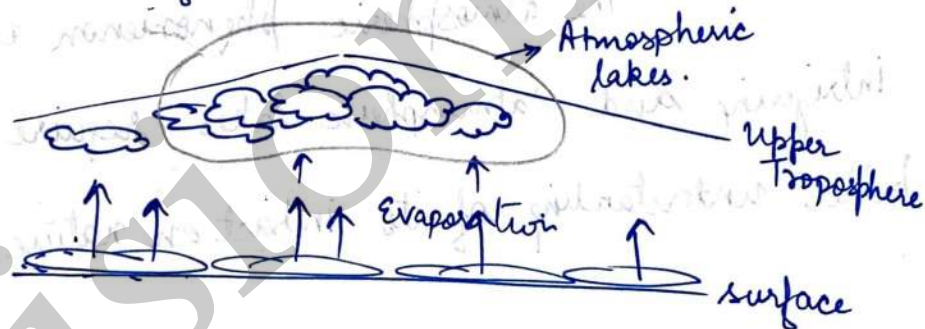


Due to climate change, the frequency and intensity of Tsunamis has been disrupted.

The Early Warning System should be robust to prevent Catastrophic disasters.

5) What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

Atmospheric lakes are bodies of water (droplets) in the troposphere (usually upper). The extensive clouds, with saturated vapour and condensed water are referred to as 'atmospheric lakes'. Like surface lakes, they are 'STOREHOUSE' of water.



Characteristics

- (1) Undergoes large condensation. latent heat of condensation keeps them floating.
- (2) Carry lot of water.
(Saturated conditions).
- (3) Potentially, gives precipitation in form of rain.

most important & solid. storm clouds and towers
[i.e., rain-bearing clouds].

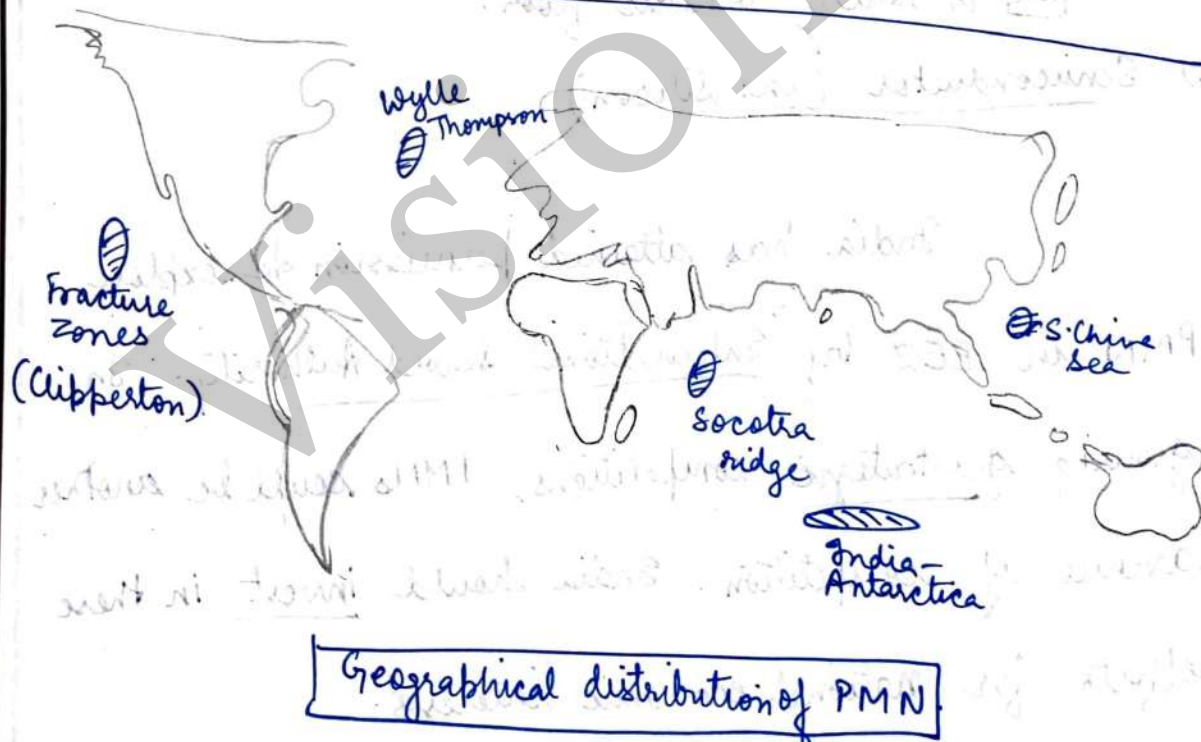
(4.) These are large or extensive in terms of their spread.

(5.) They are stagnant (static in nature).
Often, large number of clouds coalesce to form atmospheric lakes.

The atmospheric phenomenon are intriguing and 'atmospheric lakes' require study for better understanding of its impact on nature.

6) What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance.

With growing population's developmental needs, new sources of Mineral resources are explored. In this light, Poly-metallic nodules are small nugget-like granular particles consisting of minerals within them.



- Along fissure zones ex: India-Antarctica ridge
- Fracture zones ex: Clipperton zone.

Significance

- (1) Storehouse of Minerals (Metallic and non-metallic)
 ex Zinc, Tungsten, Silver, Lead, Ferrous minerals
 ↓
Industrial development
- (2) Contain energy sources. [Energy security]
 ex Fossils, nuclear fuels (uranium)
- (3) Important for R&D and geological studies.
 ex To study benthic floor.
- (4) Semiconductor (ex: Silicon)

India has attained permission to explore PMN in EEZ by International Seabed Authority. In growing geostrategic competitions, PMNs could be another avenue of competition. India should invest in these efforts for national economic interests.

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

Technical textiles are high-valued, high-utility textiles with specific characteristics that make them suitable for use in Industries. They are engineered to make use in some function. [Functionality]

[ex] Use in Automobiles, protective clothing, medical implantation. [Twaron is a technical textile]

Significance

(1) Used in wide areas

```
graph TD; A[Used in wide areas] --> B[Medical]; A --> C["Agro (ex: crop protection)"]; A --> D["Defence (ex: Protective gears)"]; A --> E[Automobile]; E --> F[Machine making];
```

(2) SUNRISE sector → Potential for growth is huge, needs to be leveraged.

(3) Enhances Quality, utility, strength, durability and functionality of products.

Government Efforts

- (1) Production linked Incentive (PLI) scheme
→ Promote manufacturing of Technical Textiles (TT)
- (2) National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)
→ Comprehensive approach to encourage TT.
- (3) PM-MITRA Parks
↳ Integrated Mega Parks to achieve economies of Scale

Technical textiles can help India in its aim of 'ATMANIRBHAR' Bharat. The potential has to be tapped by investment and research activities.

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

By 2036, 50% of India's population will live in Urban Areas, 60% of which would be internal migrants in urban areas. Urban governance has to be robust to reduce adverse effects on urban ecology and economy.

However, there are challenges associated with it.

Challenges created for urban governance :-

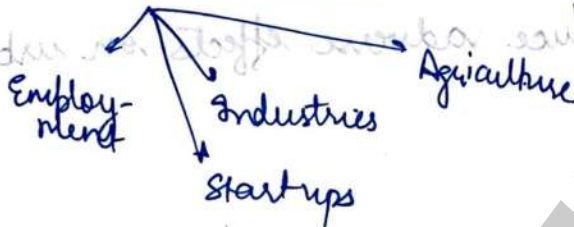
- (1) Resource constraints : limited budgetary allocation to ULBs. Prioritization of welfare beneficiaries is challenging.
- (2) Dynamism of Migration : No fixed season / pattern.
- (3) Absence of data : About number, demography and pattern of migrants.
- (4) Land use planning on limited land.

Measures to address the same

- (1) Data collection [ex: Online portal to register like e-shram].

↓
Identification of patterns,
people and problem. (3P's)

- (2) Rural Development → To reduce Rural-to-Urban migration



- (3) Decentralization of Urban areas



With greater autonomy to local governance bodies and budget augmentation, urban governance could be enhanced to deal with emerging issues, including migration and climate change.

Q.7) Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India.

The demographic profile of India, with bulge in young population, has leveraged globalisation-linked opportunities, albeit fraught with challenges. 30% of Indian women are participating in labour force.

Opportunities for Indian Women

(1) Increased employment opportunities (MNCs, FDI, etc.)

→ Women's employability is about 50%.

But FLFPR is dismally low (~20%).

Thus, opportunity to increase.

(2) Rise to higher decision-making positions.

ex CEOs, MBs and principal spokesperson.

⇒ Due to rise in confidence, inspiration and education levels.

(3) Social status : Equality with men, Women are more vocal about grievances.

Challenges

(1) Rise of informal economy → Wage Gap exists.

{ Even in formal → wage gap continues }

(2) Dual burden : Family and job burden.

(3) Security risks : Globalisation → Urbanisation
↓
Violence against women ← Moral degradation

(4) Consciousness of Patriarchal society enhanced [Perceived Identity Threat]
↓
Further strengthened Patriarchal mindset.

For Indian women, both benefits and limitations have emerged due to globalisation. To actually reap demographic dividend, women's role is crucial. Changes due to globalisation and domestic policies should converge to benefit women.

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

Recently, many states like Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka have passed Anti-Conversion laws (for religious purposes).

Rationale → Aim to protect 'fundamental freedom of Religion' by preventing forced conversion of religion on grounds of marriage or allurement.

→ Article 25 of Constitution required protection to religious freedom.

→ Protect marginalised sections (like women, poor, dalits, etc.) to be forced by dominant religious leaders from conversion by fraud.

→ Voluntary conversions are allowed.

Concerns

⇒ The burden of proof to show voluntary nature lies on

UPSC

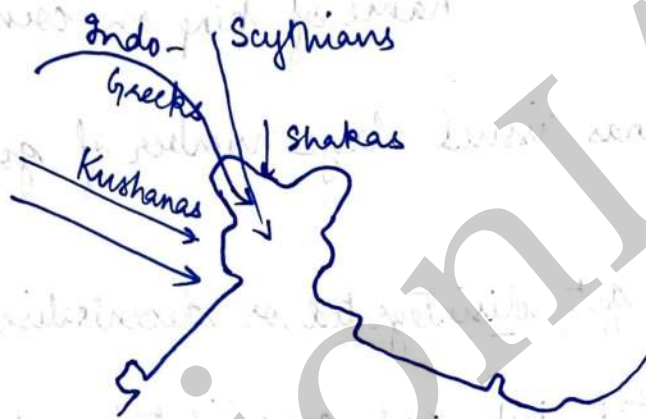
- converting party itself [Burdensome provision]
- ⇒ It will discourage Inter-Caste Marriages and inter-religious marriages.
 - ⇒ Ambiguity in provisions : No criteria to benefit decide fraud/allurement.
 - ⇒ Patriarchy might get emboldened. : Women will be further disallowed for marriages on their own choice.
 - ⇒ Against Art. 21 (Privacy).

The rationale might be good, but the laws have few loopholes that could be exploited.

The 'Right to Privacy' should be upheld and a balance with Article 25 has to be made.

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

After decline of Mauryan empire, Central Asian dynasties like Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Shakas and Kushanas entered India.



Political impact on India

(1) They introduced their own system of administration.

[ex] Kushanas believed in centralized administration.

Indo-Greeks had 'Satrapa' system.

(2) Military innovations

↳ Introduced new uniform for army men.

[ex] Trousers and Shals.

↳ Horse stirrups, foot rest and such equipments for cavalry.

(3) Coinage system : New trends, types and material of coins.

[ex] Indo-Greeks : image of kings, gods and name of king on coins

[ex] Kushanas issued large number of gold coins

(4) The country got disintegrated or decentralised.

↳ An integrated and consolidated empire was missing due to various dynasties.

Cultural Impact

(1) Art : Indian and Central Asian Art got fused.

[ex] Gandhara Art during Kushanas

(2) Architecture : Satvahanas built rock-cut caves in Deccan region.

↳ Stupas were built by Kushanas

(3.) Public lakes and gardens were beautified.

[ex] Renovation of Sudarshan Lake.

(4.) Sculpture : ~~Not~~ Standalone figures were developed.

(5.) Temple architecture began with Gokshvakius.

(6.) Literature : Translations and new forms due to influence.

[ex] Kamasutra.

Though not very long rule, the Central Asian dynasties had impacted significantly that also laid a legacy for later Gupta empire.

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

British rule from 1858 to 1947 was an exploitative imperial rule. The British policies intended to further their interests, neglecting welfare of Indians. Political, Economic and Social Governance was meant to use ^{India} as much ~~India~~ as they could.

Governance as a means of Exploitation

ECONOMIC

- (1) Mercantile Capitulation : To export raw materials from India and dump manufactured goods.

Profit = British Industries
Loss = Indian industries, people.

- (2) Railways : Integrated markets & places that were suitable for English trade.

[ex] Ports linked with source of raw materials.

• Impact :- Regional disparities

3. Land-Revenue : Huge taxes were not re-invested in India. [Ryotwari, Permanent Settlement]
↳ Britishers amassed wealth
↳ Indian peasants perished.

POLITICAL

- 1) Charter Acts and Councils Act : Just made British powerful to suit interests. ['Safety-valve' for the Indians]
ex: Indian Councils Act, 1909 :- Fostered Communalism, didn't give majority to Indians in ~~part~~ legislature.
- (2) Political Unification : Ease of administration
- (3) Judiciary : Differentiated laws → Whites exploited Indians
and Police System

SOCIAL

- (1) Health and education was neglected
↓
Only higher education in English to supply clerks for Britishers.

(2) Exploitation of Tribal economy.

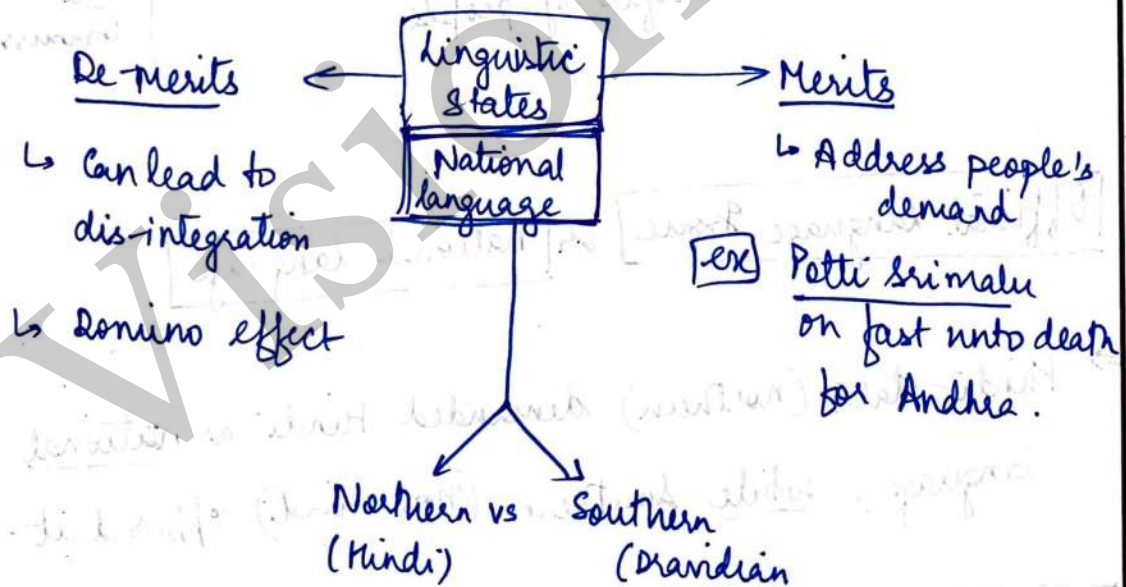
↳ For taxes

↳ Forests produce.

Thus, multi-sided exploitation was made possible by British rule. The positive effects (like unification, ideology, etc.) were natural side effects that British rulers didn't intend.

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.

India is a vast country with diverse language and culture. 'Language' became a means of Cultural Affirmation post-Independence. The demand of states based on language developed post-independence.



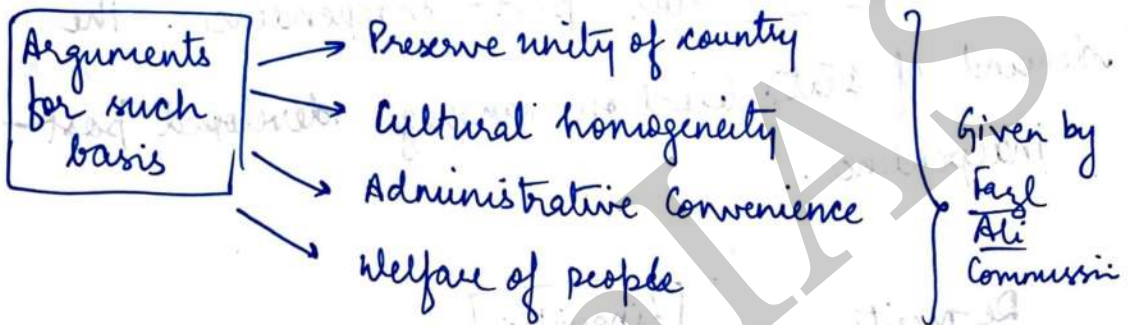
India's Course of Action to deal with sensitive issue of language.

⇒ A number of commissions were set-up to study issue → SK Dhar JVP committee → Fazl Ali commission.

⇒ State Reorganisation Act, 1957 [After protest by Potti Srimulu]

↳ Bifurcated states on basis of 'linguistic identity'

↳ Part-A, B, C, D categories (earlier) were done away with.



Official language issue or National language

⇒ Hindi-states (northern) demanded Hindi as national language, while southern (non-Hindi) opposed it.

Government's action = Official language Act, 1963

↳ No National language.

↳ Hindi was made the official language with English as co-official language for 15 years.

→ Later, the Parliament could amend and
(dis)continue English.

→ However, Parliament continued English
(1965) indefinitely.

The government handled sensitive issue with utmost fortitude and wisdom. Integrity of country was balanced with diversity to establish a federal structure.

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

After the end of World War-II in 1945, the colonial powers were weakened due to war expenses. This paved the way for 'De-Colonisation' among erstwhile colonies.

Factors that led to decolonisation

• ECONOMIC

→ There are no victors in war in economic sense.



Inflation, food-shortages,
de-growth in colonial powers.

Thus, colonies got emboldened and found opportunity to free themselves.

Ex India, post WW-II (Quit India Movement during WW-II already made impact) resolute to freedom.

INA played a crucial role.

• POLITICAL

→ Credibility of Colonial rulers declined.

They denied the same freedom to colonies which they fought for during WW-II.

→ Pressure by U.S. after WW-II to liberate colonies.

Post WW-II, U.S. emerged powerful.

(European nations declined).

Ex United Nations formation

after WW-II pressed for democracy.

Role of India

→ It struggled for its own independence till 1947

↳ 'Do or Die' mantra

↳ Uncompromisable demand for 'free India'

→ Propagated ideas of 'Independence' post 1947.

Ex Help to African countries in 1948.

→ Stand against Colonialism.

[Ex] Indonesia's freedom struggle was supported by J.L. Nehru.

→ 'Panchsheel' principles post Independence.

→ Non-Alignment movement



Open call against Colonialism.

15.) What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India.

Marine Heat waves are a phenomenon of abnormal rise in sea-surface temperature (normal = 17°C) (SST) due to global warming. [IPCC :- 50% rise in MHW]. According to IMD, temperature of surface water at Arabian Sea is increasing and instances of MHW have multiplied to eight times.

Causes of Marine Heat Waves

• Natural

(1) Ocean Currents : Energy transfer of thermohaline currents can bring changes in SST.

ex Gulf-Stream along Eastern U.S. coast.

(2) Vulcanism and Geothermal activities.

• HUMAN/ ANTHROPOGENIC

UPSC

(31)

(1) Climate change → Global Warming
(IPCC: 1.1°C rise in average temp.)

↓
Ocean temperature
also increases.

(2) Discharge of Industrial warm water and water shipping (gases and heat).

(3) Climate change-induced changes in El-Nino & La-Nina cycle, IOD, Atlantic decadal heating, etc.

Consequences of Marine Heat Waves

(1) Biodiversity → Adaptability, Reproduction, Growth gets impacted.

Case

Pacific Blob → MHWs
Killed Sea
Birds
(Along U.S. coast)

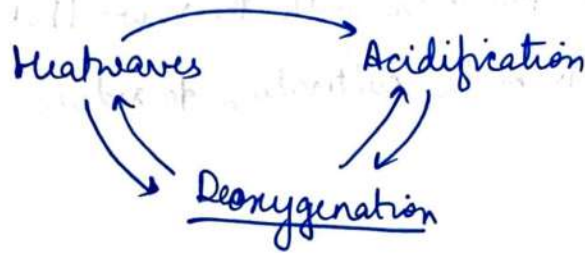


→ Algae, Planktons, fishes, prawns die

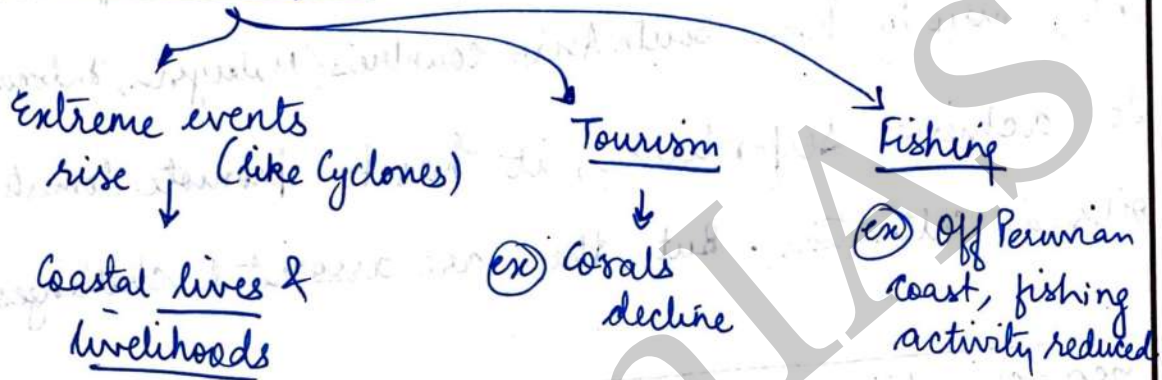
→ CORAL Bleaching ex. Great Barrier Reef

→ Kelp forests decline ex. Reunion Island

2) Increases Ocean Stressors



3) Economic impact



MHWs will have adverse impact on weather of places. Atmospheric circulations will be impacted. The natural balance should not be disturbed by human activities. SDG-13 (Climate Change) and SDG-11 (Life below water) requires the mankind to prevent oceanic heatwaves.

16.

What are 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?

India imports 90% of its Oil Palm requirements, majorly from South-Asian countries (Malaysia, Indonesia). To achieve self-reliance, it has to promote domestic oilseed cultivation. But, there are associated challenges.

Geo-climatic conditions for Oil Palm Cultivation

- (1) Rainfall : Requires heavy rainfall regions.
($> 200 \text{ cm}$) (Equatorial regime)
↳ Not more than two dry months.

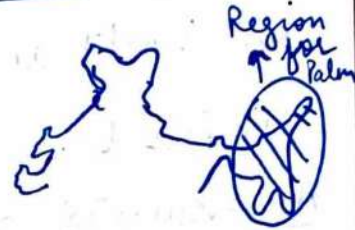
ex. Indonesia, Malaysia, Andaman & Nicobar,
Assam, Meghalaya.

- (2) Soil : Best grown in alluvial and ~~laterite~~
marshy soil.
(Alfisols and Ultisols).

- (3) Gentle slopes and relief : The gradient should not be too high.

To increase domestic production, India has launched National Mission on Edible Oils - Oil Palm (NMEOP)

Benefits of Indigenous production



- (1) Save foreign exchange : Billions of import bill will get reduce.
- (2) Reduce dependence .
☐ Malaysia stopped export when domestic production fell.
- (3) Employment to Indians → Agricultural processing.
- (4) Boost farmers' income .

Challenges and hence India should be careful before domestic cultivation

- (1) Biodiversity loss : Due to plantations, forests will be lost.
☐ Protests by Assamese to save forests.
- (2) Requires huge amount of water .
(Water-intensive crop)
- (3) Impact ecology of place.

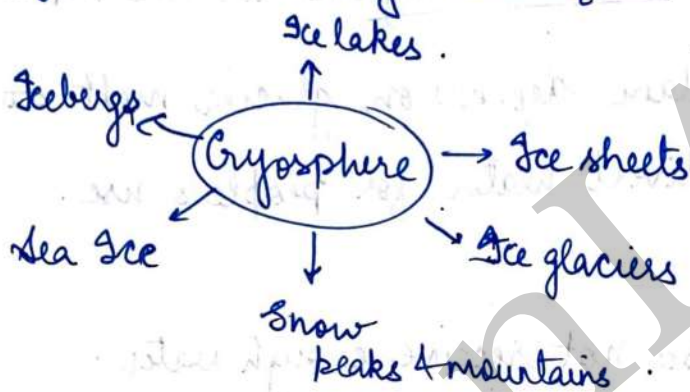
Thus, a consensus should be built after cost-benefit analysis. Environmental impacts to be minimised.

Agro-climatic regionalisation should be the approach. And before its plantations, irrigation and preservation of biology initiatives should be taken.

17

In view of changes witnessed in Himalayan Cryosphere, discuss implications for India's water security.

According to IPCC's Special report on Cryosphere and Oceanic surface, the Himalayan and Hindu Kush regions are losing permafrost areas.



Changes witnessed → Due to Global Warming! (Temperature rise)

Thawing of ice sheets & glaciers.

ex Siachen glaciers' area is declining

Reduction in snowfall

↳ Due to temperature change

Glacier limits

are retreating

ex Glacial line of Greater Himalayas has moved northwards

Impact on water security

(1) It will reduce flow of water in rivers.

UPSC

[ex] Shyok river fed by glaciers -
↓

Riparian regions may face scarcity
⇒ Floods and Droughts will be impacted

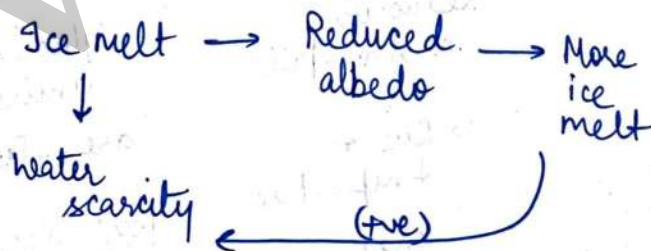
(2) Dams will be not fed with enough
water, Downstream regions will be impacted.

[ex] Thehuni dam depends on glacier melt to
divert water for people's use.

(3) Lakes will also not receive enough water.

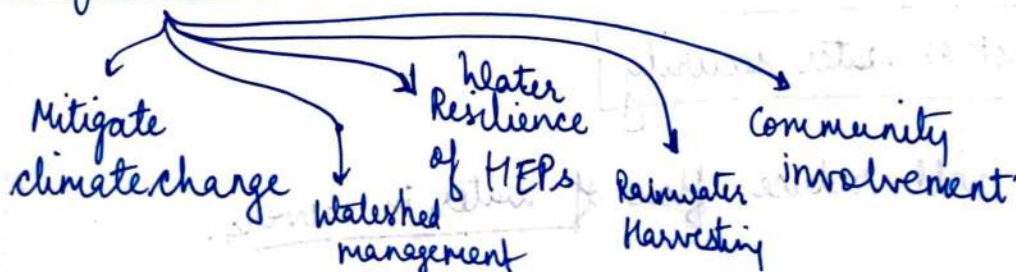
[ex] Pangong Tso, Dal Lake, Sukhna Lake

(4) Glacier melt will have a Positive feedback
mechanism



(5) Seawater Rise ⇒ Coastal flooding.

Way forward



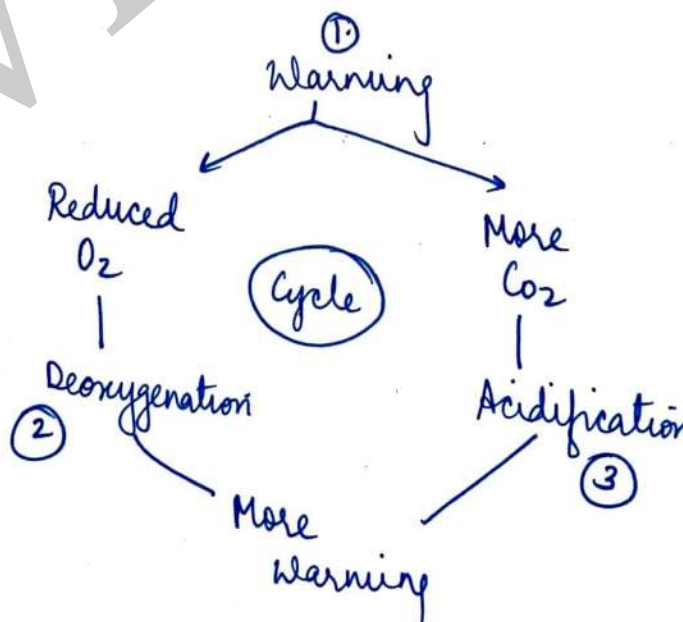
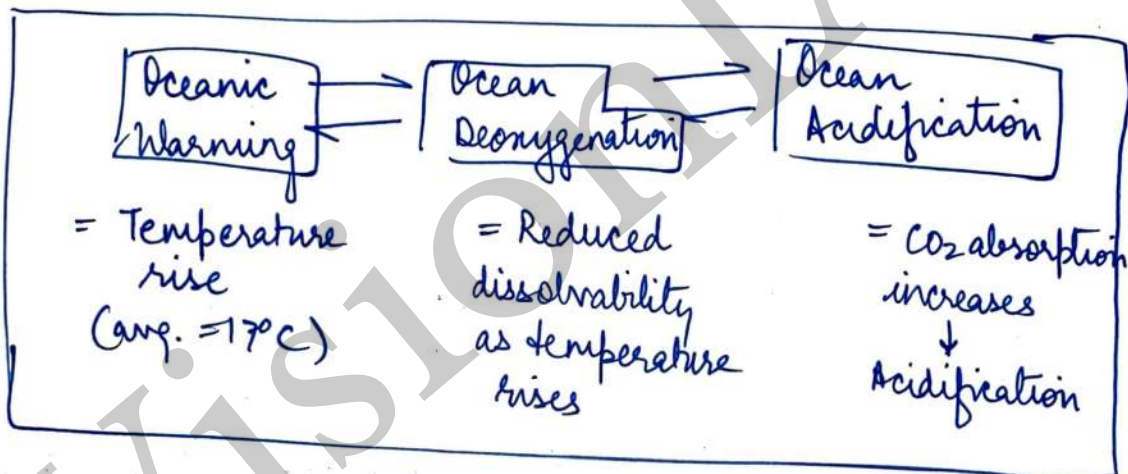
A large population depends on Cryosphere,
hence the issues should be resolved
at the earliest.

18/

Ocean Warming, Ocean Acidification and Ocean deoxygenation are often referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life.

Discuss.

Due to climate change induced oceanic variations, the physical properties of temperature, pH, density and dissolution of oxygen have been negatively effected.



* Deadly trio

Impact on Marine life

- (1) Kills Marine biodiversity - fishes, planktons, prawns, seals, whales, etc.

Example :-

At Pacific BLOB, seabirds were killed.

- (2) Destroys Coral ecosystem

Temp., pH sensitive.
↓
Marine Heat ↓
Acidification

Corals $\longleftrightarrow$ Xoozanthelle
↓
Symbiosis gets affected
↓
Bleaching of Corals or Death.

- (3) It affects growth of Seaweeds and Kelp forests.

Ex. Growth of Kelps in Caribbean has declined.

Gulf of Mannar - Seaweeds reducing their production.

- (4) Affects microorganisms

↓
Decomposers and bacteria get increased.

↓
Acidification increases

↓
Again marine life impacted

[True feedback].

UPSC

The deadly trio has to be cut off its energy. Mitigating climate change and reducing human discharge in oceans is the way forward.

19.

Tribals in India continue to face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare. Discuss issues faced by them and suggest remedial measures.

According to NFHS-5, the prevalence of Anaemia, stunting and wasting among tribals is twice more than national average. This highlights poor healthcare system of Tribal regions.

Challenges/Issues faced by them

(1) Poor healthcare facilities

↳ Absence of Hospitals, clinics, health centres, etc.

↳ Doctors also reluctant to serve.

(2) Affordability : Poverty-stricken.

↳ Unable to afford healthcare (if private).

(3) Accessibility → Transport, roads are poorly developed.

4) Quality of healthcare

↳ Medicines - expired

↳ Diagnosis, ICU facilities unavailable.

(5) Distrust between tribals and government staff.

↳ Attitudinal changes.

Remedial Measure

(1) Government Investment

↳ Tribal region identification

↳ Setup of facilities

(2) Behavioural change and awareness

→ WASH benefits

→ Trust-building

(3) Transport connectivity

↳ Public & free

↳ last-mile connectivity

With combined efforts of government and civil society, the tribal people could be given right to health.

20/

Reservation for women perpetuates a 'proxy culture' as seen in phenomenon of 'Sarpanch Patis'. In this context, discuss whether reservation can address issue of poor participation of women in Indian Politics.

After 73rd and 74th amendment act of 1992, decentralization in India has increased. The 73rd CAA mandated $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation for women in Panchayats. However, implementation of this provision is marred with issues.

Benefits of Reservation to promote women's participation

- (1) Legalises women's participation
 - ↳ No way it could be violated.
(legal sanctity)
- (2) Encourages women's participation in decision-making.
 - ↳ Nudge them towards social change.

However, there are challenges associated.

→ It has given rise to 'Prony Culture'.

↳ Political Face is women, but all decisions are taken by their husbands (Sarpanch Patis).

→ Stereotypical view that women could not become bold leaders.

ex Non-voting for the female candidates.

→ Non-interested female candidates in rural areas.

↳ Already burdened with domestic chores.

↓
No incentive to become panch.

→ Despite reservation, there are vacancies.

Thus, merely having provision is not enough. It should be implemented thoroughly. Attitudinal change along with audit and monitoring could help achieve goal of women empowerment.

Global Gender Gap report already points out dismal state of Political participation.