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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Rushikesh Hanmant Shinde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Registration Number	1133818
Center	ORN	Date	5-9-22

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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
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

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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।

Ans Sunga dynasty ascend to power in ancient India by overthrowing Mauryan dynasty in 200BC. Pushyamitra Shunga was the 1st king.

Contribution in cultural development

- ① Sungas are credited with continuing cultural traditions of Mauryans while adding few of its own.
- ② Rock cut architecture:
 - Chaitya and Stupa: Karle, Bhaje, Ajanta
- ③ Stupa:
 - Devnagiri and Barahut stupa, Gujarat
 - Shunga introduced 'Torana'
 - Torana has hellenistic influence.
- ④ Pillars:
 - Shunga dynasty raised many pillars
 - "Garuda" as symbol [eg] Vidisha

Contribution in social development

- ① Shunga were Brahmins :
→ Unlike earlier dynasties, they actively promoted and supported vedic religion.
- ② Rajasya and Ashwamedh yagna :
→ Post mahajanapada - shunga were 1st to conduct these sacrifices.
- ③ Their arrival ⇒ arrival of vedas

Shunga dynasty has had profound impact and contribution in cultural and social development of Ancient India.

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।

Ans:

Although India was ruled by British, certain foreign nationals took stand against British and contributed in socio-political development of India.

① Verrier Elwin:

- Missionary turned anthropologist
- worked against the exploitation of tribal people
- closely associated with Gandhiji

② Sister Nivedita:

- she was disciple of Gandhiji

③ Margaret Cousins:

- They play catalytic role in formation of 'All India women conference'

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

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।

Ans:

Rammanohar Lohia was socialist leader in India. He contributed in Indian Freedom movement as well post independence politics.

Contributions

A) During Indian freedom struggle :

- ① member of congress socialist party
- ② wrote manifesto :- The socialist.
- ③ Underground during Quit India movement.
- ④ His debate shaped socialist principles of constitution.

B) Post Independence :

- ① member of socialist party - separate from congress.

② work with leaders like Jayaprakash
Narayan, SA Dange and Minoo
masani

Thus he contributed immensely to the
freedom struggle and Indian politics
immensely.

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।

Ans

Tsunamis are large oceanic waves with larger destruction potential. They are formed due to energy released during earthquake or underwater volcanism.

Tsunamigenic zones

→ These are those geographical areas of Earth's crust where tsunamis are likely to be originated.

→ They are the zones with

- active volcanoes
- earthquake
- Tectonic plate movement



Fig. Tsunamigenic zones

Distribution: - Mostly along Pacific ring of fire.

② Indian ocean: along Java
trench

major events: ① 2004 : Indonesia tsunami

② 2011 : Japan

③ 2022 : Tonga

Propagation of tsunamis

Earthquake / Volcanoes
underwater

→ along trenches
or plate boundaries

displace
surrounding
water

water
rushes in
to fill void

energy transferred
creates large
ocean waves

→ Intensity is more
at the coastal areas.

Tsunami poses greater threat to humans
and structures. Proper mitigation and
preparedness measures shall be taken to
minimise the impacts

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics. 0
(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans) Atmospheric lakes refers to discrete and differentiated clouds of water vapour which contains huge amount of water.

→ They are unlike the atmospheric rivers
↳ continuous cloud system.

Characteristics

- ① They can form cyclonic conditions
→ due to huge water and no vertical wind.
- ② They bring rainfall to the coastal areas along equator
e.g. Somalia in Indian Ocean
- ③ Present mostly along equator and tropics.

④ dominant phenomenon in India over

Holistic understanding of atmospheric
events is necessary to mitigate their
negative impacts on the population and
property.

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।

Ans Polymetallic nodules are deposits of minerals found on the ocean beds.

① These nodules have high commercial value

② composition:

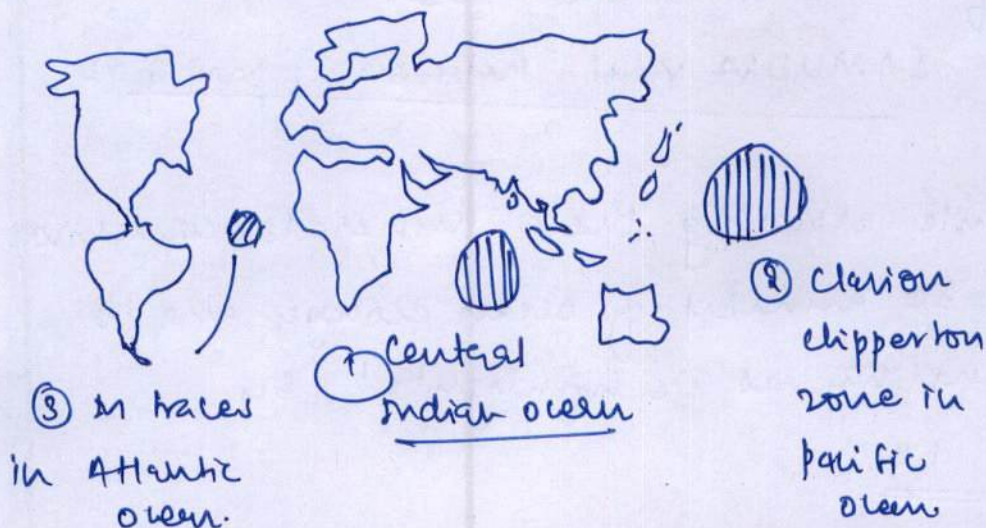
1) mainly manganese oxide

2) Nickel and cobalt oxides

3) trace metals like cadmium.

③ They are formed due to deposition of suspended minerals over thousands of years.

Geographic distribution



Significance① Energy security:

→ If India managed to harvest 30% of PMNs from Indian ocean, it would fulfill energy needs of 100 years

② Commercial value: Blue economy

→ They are second largest sources after terrestrial mines.

③ Scientific and technological research

→ as recovery of these minerals requires large scale investment

④ Significance for India:

→ International seabed authority has granted licenses to India for exploration of PMNs in Indian ocean.

→ SAMUDRA YAN mission is part of it

While exploiting these minerals, countries must be mindful of ocean ecology and its sustainability as is highlighted by

SDG 14.

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

Ans: Technical textiles are those textiles which are manufactured for purpose other than aesthetic and clothing.

Significance of Technical textiles

① Their vast applications :

① Coconut fibres and coir → Road making

② Kevlar : Bulletproof jackets.

③ Liign : Biomedical applications.

② Strengthening endurance of material :

[E.g] coconut coir → enhance road durability

③ Circular economy :

→ Utilising products : Reuse, Recycle.

④ Scientific development → as it requires research

⑤ Employment generation

Steps taken by government

- ① NHAF has made use of coconut coir for roads in urban areas
- ② Grants to students working on R&D on technical textiles
- ③ International efforts.
 - cooperation
 - [e.g.] DRDO working for making light weight fire fighter suit with Japan

Technical textiles provide many opportunities. Govt need to put in place a policy for maximum utilization of their potential.

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।

Ans. According to UN population prospect report, 2020, Urban population in India would increase to 600 million by 2050. (Almost 40% of total)

→ This population explosion in urban areas is mostly due to distress internal migration.

Challenges Created For Urban Governance

① Slum developments :

→ Around 17.4% of all households are slums in urban areas - Min of H. & Urban Affairs

② Housing poverty : lack of safe and affordable houses.

③ Insider - outsider complex :

→ Son of soil doctrine → social conflict.

④ Huge population without voting :

→ Migrant population → No local votes

→ Hence no political representations.

Steps taken
by govt

- ① SMART cities mission
→ enhance urban lifestyle
and quality of life
- ② AMRUT, 2016
- ③ Pradhan Mantri Awas
Yojana.

Measures to address them

- ① Development of census towns: at the level of rural-urban transition.
 - ② Strengthening local bodies: with power, finances and expertise in town planning
 - ③ Expediating slum redevelopment schemes
 - ④ Develop recreational and cultural zones → for all around human development
- World and India especially are continuously urbanising. Thus achieving SDG of 11 - safe, resilient, inclusive, sustainable cities are depend upon robust urban governance.

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।

Ans: Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness, integration and interdependence of global economies and societies.

Characteristics
of
Globalization

- ① worldwide access
- ② large areas of opportunity
- ③ increased social connectivity.

Opportunities to working women in India

① Better career opportunities:

→ Foreign recruitments through MNCs.

② Better skills and salaries → women empowerment

③ Development of entrepreneurial skills

→ supported by Govt through efforts like "WEE" of FTT Delhi

④ Better working conditions:

→ movement against Harassment at workplace - "Me Too"

→ maternity benefits

Challenges posed

③ physical challenges:

→ Post-pregnancy
Bone density lower
↓
limited careers.

① Balancing career and family responsibility

→ child rearing
→ Home maker.

② Exposed to exploitative practices:

→ [eg] Pink collar jobs as
receptionist → stereotyping

there need of behavioural transformation in society towards women. Equal opportunities women in economy would achieve multiple goals, like Gender equality, economic growth and achieving sustainable development. (SDG 5)

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।

Ans: Recently many states like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh etc passed acts which make religious conversions on pretext of marriage-Recognizable and non-bailable offence.

Rational

① According to state govt :

→ Religious conversions are main motive behind the interfaith marriages.

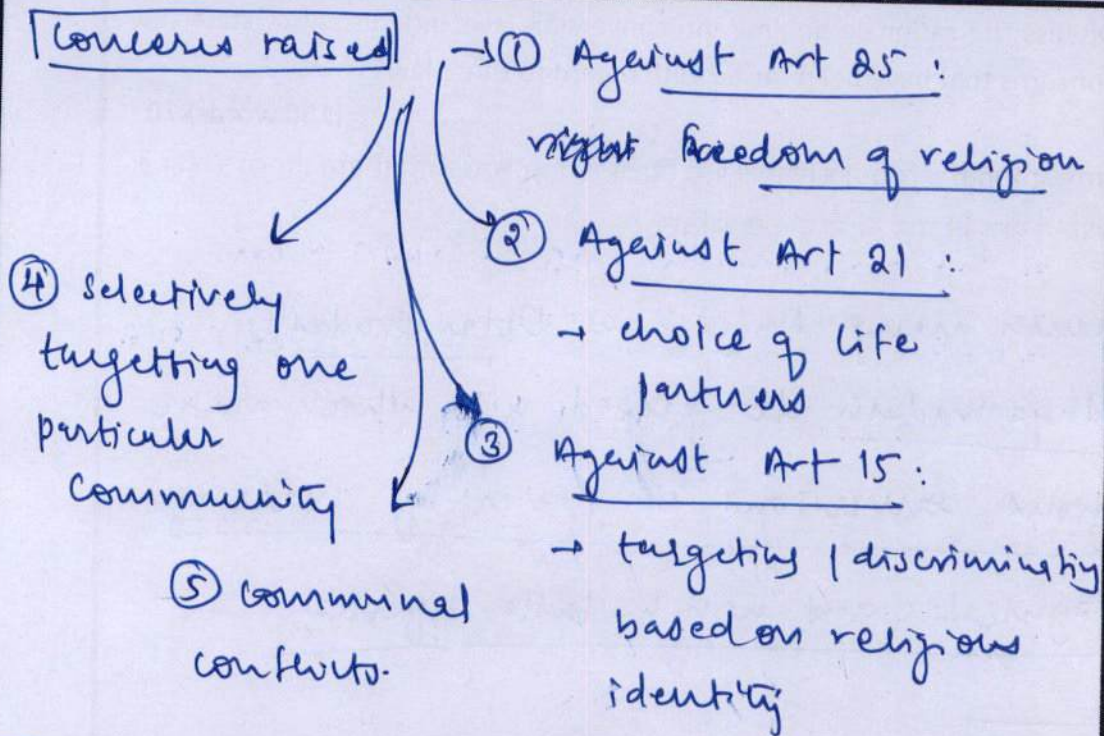
② Against the religious freedom.

→ As girls are coerced to accept other religion post or pre marriage.

③ It changed the demographic composition

④ Angle of Love Jihad:

→ Name given by Far right groups to inter faith marriages.



Supreme court stand

- Hadiya Judgment, 2019 : Constitution gives every adult right to choose life partner and freedom of profession.

→ Intervention of state and judiciary would have chilling effect on individual liberty.

Not need to strengthen the provisions under Special marriage act, 1954 → to ensure protection of such couples.

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।

Ans:

In post Mauryan period (200 - 400) many Central Asian tribes and dynasties ruled the substantial part of Northern India.

→ Their rule has led to various cultural and political impacts.

A] Political Impact

① They introduced Kshatriya system:

→ Introduced by Scythians

→ For the governance of acquired territories.

② Maritime relations with local dynasties

→ [e.g] Rudradaman of Gujarat (Scythian) had maritime relations with Chalukya

③ New Era:

→ Defeat of Kushans ruled by Vikramaditya of Ujjain → Vikram Samvat

④ Religious harmony:

→ Central asian dynasties get assimilated and acquired Indian religious belief.

→ [e.g] Kanishka was earlier Vaishnav and later adopted Buddhism.

⑤ Defeat of Indo-greeks:

→ They kept Indo-greeks away from power struggle.

B] Cultural Impact① Art:

→ Kanishka patronised - ① Gandhar art
② Mathura art

→ Sculptures become standards.

→ Headless Kanishka statue

② Numismatic Art:

→ coins: Gold coins by Kanishka.

③ Temple architecture:

→ Rudradaman of Gujarat repaired "Sudashan Lake."

④ change in war crafts:

- They introduced Horse Riding in war
- Earlier chariots.

⑤ clothing impacts:

- introduced long coats, trousers and head gears

thus central Asian contacts had greater impacts on political & cultural spheres of ancient society. Even Gos post-independence adopted "chake" system of calendar

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।

Ans:

"When British arrived at shore of India, its contribution in world trade was 24%, when they left, it came down to 2%."

→ An era of darkness. By Shashi Tharoor

British governance in India:

→ with victory in Durand war 1765. EIC became territorial power.

→ post 1857 rebellion → the governance powers were transferred to crown.

Acts of public welfare

→ through regulations, charter acts and council acts.

① women emancipation:

→ 1704 - Female infanticide prohibition

→ 1829 - Sati ban

→ 1929 - Sarda act - age of consent.

② Dalit emancipation. → through education
↳ separate electorate.

③ Development of Railways:

Governance as means of exploitation

→ Exploitation of India was main motive of British rule, while welfare at the periphery.

① Economic exploitation:

→ explained by Dadabhai Nauroji - in Economic drain theory.

② De industrialization of India:

→ By breaking traditional handmade industry.

③ Agricultural crisis:

→ with land settlement system.

→ They establish Zamindari system → symbol of rural exploitation

④ Railways: means for exploitation of natural resources in hinterland.

⑤ Large scale famines & epidemics:

- (eg) famine of 1895 & during WWII
- plague epidemics.

The 200 year rule of British over India exploited India socially, politically and economically. According to historians current issues faced by India has their root in British rule.

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।

Ans: According to people's linguistic survey of India, 2011 there are around 780 distinct languages in India. Such huge diversity of languages had posed critical challenge to national unity post independence.

Challenges posed by linguistic diversity

① Demand for linguistic based states :

→ country was just got freedom → such demands would have led to secessionism.

② Linguistic conflicts :

→ over National language

→ imposition of Hindi on southern states.

Steps taken by India

① Linguistic reorganization of states.

→ Faral ali commission recommendation

→ Accommodating regional aspirations with National Unity.

② Official languages:

→ Making 22 languages as official languages - Part XVIII

→ Including Nepali

③ No National language:

→ Constituent Assembly chose Hindi in Devnagri script as Official language along with English.

→ English remained language of communication.

④ Constitutional provision:

→ Art 29: protection of minority languages.

⑤ Specialised schemes:

① classical languages

② Central Institute of Indigenous Lang. (CIIL)

③ scheme for protection and preservation of indigenous languages.

⑥ 3 language formula: For Education

Current issues

① Insider-outsider conflict

② 3 language formula opposed by southern states

Way Forward

① sensitization of people

② promoting language learning:

Despite such huge diversity India maintained its Unity. Not only it proved political experts wrong but presented a successful example to world.

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।

Ans:

Process of decolonisation got renewed impetus post world war II. The process of decolonization completed by 1960s with some exceptions.

Factors that led to decolonization

① Weakened Imperial Powers:

→ WWI busted myth of European invincibility

[e.g] British defeated by Japan.

→ Handling large colonies = Difficult

[e.g] Handling Nationalist movement in India post WWI

② Rising waves of Nationalism:

→ [e.g] India: Quit India movement

Africa: Pan Africanism and

Negritude movement.

③ Pressure from the USA:

→ USA put pressure on former colonies on granting independence

→ [e.g.] → ① USA forced British to grant independence to Kenya.

② Dutch in Indonesia pressured by USA.

④ Formation of United Nations:

→ many countries are against the colonisation and wars on it.

⑤ Industrialization of world:

→ countries started focus more on economic growth than military expeditions

Role played by India

① Formation of NAM: Non-alignment movement

→ They dictated decolonization in the United Nations.

② Support of decolonization of Indonesia:

→ India supported Sukarno - Indonesian leader

③ Decolonization of Mauritania

④ Inspiration from Indian freedom movement

→ Many countries got inspired by Gandhian methods.

Decolonization process, aided by various factors and India's active role led to formation of sustained socio-economic world order.

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।

Ans: marine heat waves are hydrological phenomena in which the temperature of ocean get increased and sustained for more than 5 days

Causes of formation

A) Climate change: primary cause.

① Reduced river water inflow

Climate change

↳ unsustainable rainfall pattern

↳ Reduced fresh water inflow

② Global warming:

→ increasing sea surface temperature

→ phenomenon most observed in

Bay of Bengal and Gulf of Mexico.

③ Higher amount of carbon in atmosphere

↓
Formation of bicarbonate ions instead of carbonate

↓
Ocean acidification and ocean warming

B. Human activity

① Intensive shipping

→ Energy released in thermal radiation of engines.

② Nuclear water discharge:

→ water used as coolant in nuclear power plant.

C. Natural phenomenon

① Anomalies in oceanic currents

e.g) Atlantic meridional overturning cycle (AMOC)

→ has slowed down

→ No cold water to draw in to equatorial

Consequences for India

① Climate:
 → ① disturbed monsoon pattern
 → ② rising frequency and intensity of cyclones

② Economic
 → ① Loss of livelihood:
 - Fish production, Agri-production
 → ② Destruction of properties

③ Disaster and disaster management
 → ① cyclones in TOR (Andhra ocean region)
 → ② coral bleaching

Addressing the phenomenon of marine heatwaves requires multidimensional and multi stakeholder approach. Achieve sustainable development goals and Paris accord contributions would be helpful to arrest it.

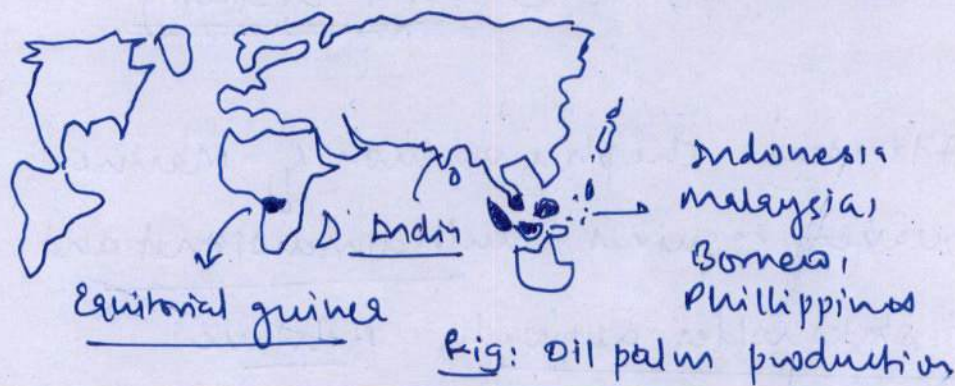
16. What are the geo-climatic conditions required for oil palm cultivation? Do you agree with the view that India should promote its large-scale cultivation to reduce import dependency? (250 words) 15

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?

Ans 1

Recently Indonesia, (largest exporter of oil palm) halted the export of palm oil due to lower production. It created the demand for being self-reliant in oil palm production.

Geo-climatic conditions required



- ① Temperature: above 21°C to 35°C
- ② Rainfall: most suitable for Equatorial regions - daily rainfall
- ③ Soil: Red soil

India's dependence on oil palm

① India imports 60% of its domestic oil requirement

→ majority is palm oil.

② India launched: National mission on Edible oil - Oil palm (NMEO-OP)

→ to bring 6.25 mill ha land under oil palm cultivation.

→ Regions: Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka
North Eastern States.

Advantages

⑤ Bringing down inflation

④ Bringing fallow land under cultivation.

→ ① self-sufficiency in oil palm

↓
lesser import bill

→ ② improving farmers income

→ ③ Addressing unemployed

Disadvantages

① Higher water requirement :

→ unsustainable in long term.

② monoculturing → Reduced soil fertility

③ It would replace other oil seeds.

→ Groundnuts, Soyabean, Mustard

→ which are more healthy options.

Hence, though it is good option to
reduce import dependency, govt should
also focus on other oil seeds
simultaneously. Balancing Atmanirbhar
with sustainability.

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।

Ans

Himalayan Cryosphere is considered as the 3rd pole, due to its extensive glaciers and snow covers. However climate change has induced unwanted changes in it.

→ Source of major rivers :

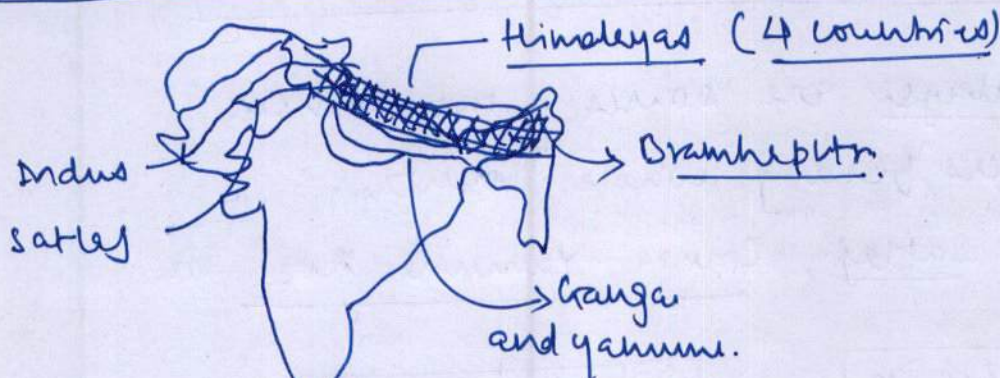


Fig. Himalaya and rivers origin.

Changes witnessed

- ① Based on IMD report on Hindukush-Himalaya

→ Glaciers are receding at rate of 6m/year

→ By 2010: 1/3rd glaciers would become extinct.

② Reduced snowfall in Himalaya:

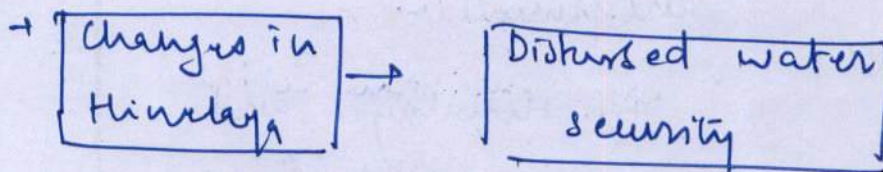
→ Below avg snowfall → lesser water
in cryosphere

③ presence of huge amount of aerosols

→ mostly black carbon → due to human
(Anthropogenic) activities.

Implications for India's water security

→ Himalaya are source of imp Indian
rivers feeding whole country;
e.g. Satlej, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi etc



Implications:

① Reducing per capita water availability:

→ Highy populous states like UP, Bihar
and West Bengal.

② Agricultural distress - no water if
trend continues.

③ Closing of agricultural industries
→ leather, tanning

④ Disasters:

→ melting water ⇒ Glacial lake outburst
flood.

→ water would very eroded

sedimentary rocks ⇒ Blocking of dams

⑤ Harming ~~energy~~ energy security

Steps taken → National mission on
Sustainable Himalayan ecosystems
(part of NAPCC)

Way forward - → ① controlling anthropogenic
activities
↳ ② multistakeholder
cooperation to reverse
global warming.

There is need of holistic approach to
stabilize the Himalayan cryosphere to
stabilize the water regime of India
and entire South Asia

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।

Ans:

1] Ocean warming :

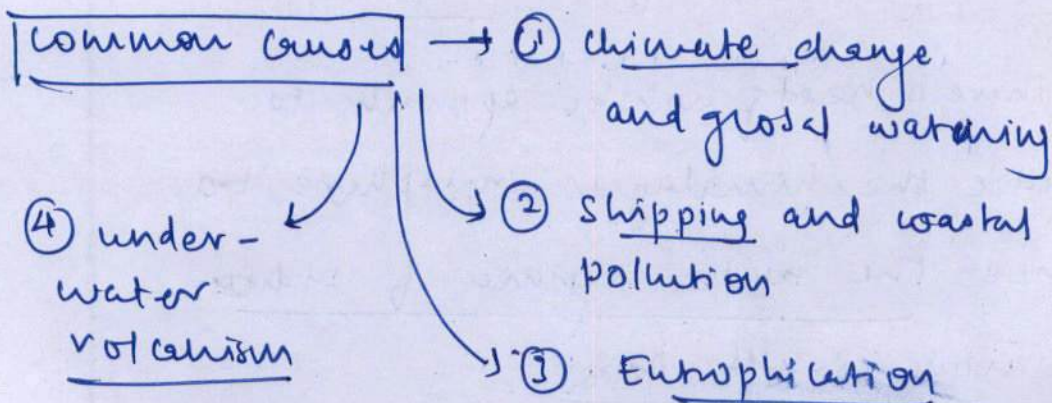
→ It refers to the increase in water temperature of oceans.

2] Ocean acidification :

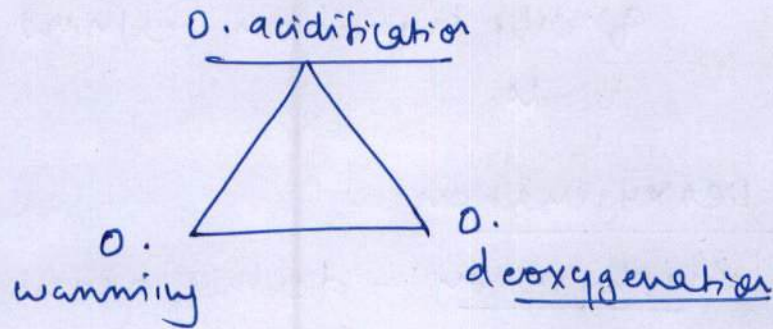
→ Lowering the pH of the ocean water - indicating shift from basic to acidic

3] Ocean deoxygenation :

- refers to the higher amount of biological and chemical demand of oxygen.

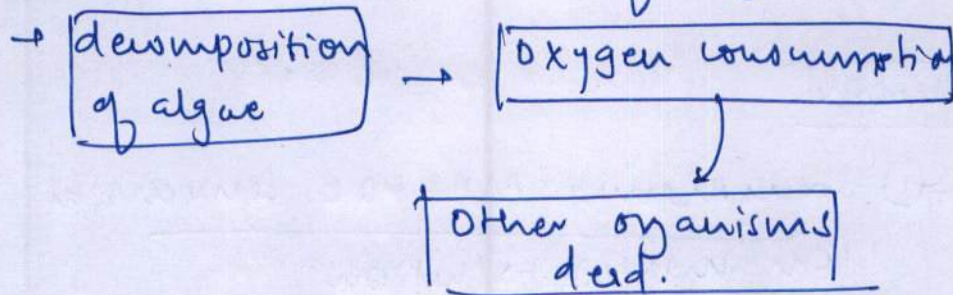


Deadly trio for marine life



e.g Sea hots in sea of marmara.

→ Higher temperature in sea of marmara aided by eutrophication due to coastal sewage → Formation of Algae (sea hots)



A Ocean warming and acidification:

① → Coral bleaching: which is considered as marine rainforests

② → Shells of eggs: weakening - as due to acidification - no carbonate ions → low calcium in eggshells.

③ → Hypothermia: acidification → removal
of oily layer from feathers of
birds.

B] O. Deoxygenation

→ Asphyxiation - death of organism.

together trio of O. warming, acidification
and deoxygenation causes the formation
of dead zones or marine deserts

Way Forward

- ① Strengthening MARPOL convention
on marine pollution
- ② water treatment before
discharge.

marine life has crucial importance
for survival of terrestrial life - due to
nutritional and economic dependence.
thus, oceans need to be managed
sustainably.

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।

Ans Tribal population in India is around 8.6% of all population. Despite this they face disproportionate challenges in health sector.

challenges

- ① Lower life expectancy :

e.g. Muria tribe of Chhattisgarh : 34 for men

- ② Higher infant mortality :

ST : 66 / 1000 livebirth - NFHS-5

National avg : 31 / 1000

- ③ Higher load of communicable and noncommunicable diseases

e.g. - Cardiovascular disease

- Acute respiratory tract syndrome

Issues faced by them

① Lack of access to health facilities:

[e.g] In 2016: 19 young children died due to poor nutrition - Nearest PHC was 46 km away.

② Poor situation of available health infra

→ dilapidated building

→ non-availability of medicine, equipment

→ non-availability of specialised doctors.

③ Mining and displacement induced diseases

[e.g] Bandhwardan iron mines, Orissa
→ pollution of water with iron

④ Displacement from forest

↳ no source of nutritious food.

⑤ Lack of awareness about medicines and nutrition

⑥ Ineffective govt schemes:

→ like ICDS, mid day meal.

- Step taken by govt -
- ① Adopting tribal sub plan approach
 - ② All ST population under Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

Way Forward / Remedial measures

- ① Training of traditional Healer in modern medicine
- ② Enhance road connectivity
- ③ Tribespecific disease information and policy based on it.
- ④ providing health info at every village.
- ⑤ social audit of schemes.

To become vishwaguru in Amritsar, India need to ensure that the most marginalised population must live the healthiest life.

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।

Ans:

Phenomenon of Sarpanch pati refers to fielding wife only as proxy candidate in panchayat elections and taking all the political decisions by her husband without consultation.

Reservation for women in politics

- ① ~~the~~ constitution amendment 73 and 74 provide for 1/3rd reservation to women in local bodies.
- ② Some states have given even (1/2) 50% reservation in Panchayats
→ Chhattisgarh, Odisha.

Evaluation of Reservation policies

(A) Positive outcomes :

① increasing women participation

→ of 31 lakh representatives in
PRIs → 14 lakh (45%) are women

② political empowerment :

③ gender sensitive reforms :

e.g In Maharashtra - Grampanchats
are passing resolutions for eliminating
social discrimination against widows

(B) Issues :

① creation of proxy culture

→ women become puppet of men

② No political empowerment :

③ Difficult for women to compete in
male dominated arena

Thus the story of Reservation for women in politics is of hits and misses.

Way Forward

- ① Reforms: 108th constitutional amendment bill, → 1st representation in Parliament and state assemblies
- ② Programs: "We can & she can"
→ program by min. of Panchayati raj for development of leadership.
- ③ Intra party reservation: as present in Norway, Australia.

Equal participation of women in politics would lead to achievement of Sustainable SDG 5 and SDG 16 (Inclusive democratic institutions)