



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Aniket Hirde		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1045939
Center	Online	Date	04/08/22

### 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	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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

Time: 2:55 to 5:45

## 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।

The Sunga dynasty replaced the Mauryan dynasty when Pushyamitra Sunga took over the Mauryans .

### Contribution to Cultural, Social Development

- ① Rise of Brahminism started with Buddhism on slight decline .
- ② Rituals like horse sacrifice (Ashwa-medha) started .
- ③ Vaishnavism was born with devotees worshipping Vishnu .

④ Language of Sanskrit flourished.

⑤ Sungas also patronized Jainism  
which led to its flourishing.

Hence, Sunga dynasty was  
a pre-cursor to Gupta administration's  
'Golden' period.

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।

Foreign nationals played an important role in India's freedom struggle which helped domestic leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru, etc.

### Role of Foreign Nationals

- ① Annie Besant taught Indians the concept of 'Self-Government'.

> Her efforts led to unification of Moderate - Extremist & Congress - Muslim League (Lucknow Pact).

- ② Axis powers helped Bose form Mukti Sena with prisoners of war.

- ③ Japan gave Andaman-Nicobar to Indian National Army for marching onto British.
- ④ Com-Intern helped rise of communism in India empowering workers & peasants.
- ⑤ Zimmerman plan of Bagha Jatin was based on arm imports from Germany.
- Hence, foreign nationals helped spread of new ideas, provided hard support in the form of men & weapons to India.

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 contributed significantly in Indian freedom struggle focussing more on workers.

### Contribution in Freedom Struggle

- ① Arranged workers into unions.
- ② Formed another force to counter British through strike, protest, etc.
- ③ Made workers realize their rights of decent pay, working conditions, etc.
- ④ Ensured success of various Swadeshi movements.

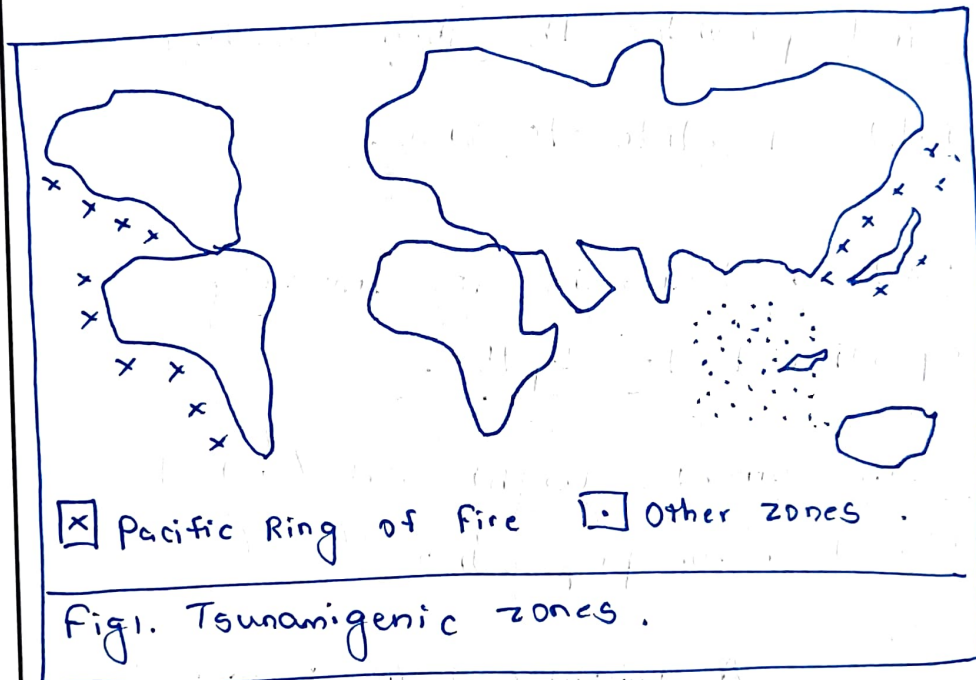
## Post - Independence Contribution.

- ① Influenced the socialist pattern of Indian economy.
- ② Ensured social welfare of middle-class workers.
- ③ Reduced oppressive working conditions in manufacturing.

Ram Manohar Lohia played a significant role to shape the worker's struggle throughout the freedom struggle & post it as well.

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 are the locations most vulnerable to tsunamis.



### Propagation of Tsunami

- ① Creation :- Naturally due to underwater earthquake / ~~volcanic~~ volcanic.

explosion OR man-made like under-water  
bomb explosion.

- ② Muge ripples of water propogate  
from origin.
- ③ Wind provides the shear causing  
height of tide to rise.
- ④ Speeds of tsunamis are inversely  
proportional to depths.
- ⑤ Ocean currents might aid / restrict  
the tsunami propogation.

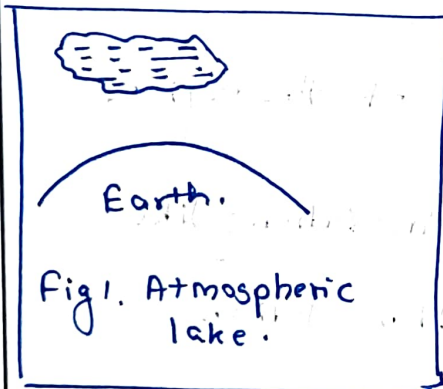
A mighty tsunami was  
witnessed in Japan in 2011 caused  
by under-water earthquake which  
led to Fukushima accident.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10.

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are one of the newer - geographic phenomenon which were observed on Indian Ocean in December 2021.



> It is a huge cluster of water - vapour in atmosphere which looks like a lake floating in the air.

### Characteristics of Atmospheric Lakes

① Much denser than surrounding atmospheric air.

- ② Might lead to heavy rainfall in the region.
- ③ Caused due to increased evaporation due to global temperature increase & stagnancy in upper-air circulation.
- ④ Affects the air-mass of the region.
- ⑤ Affects atmospheric circulations like Walker circulation, Modden-Julian Oscillation, etc.
- ⑥ Planes flying might face severe turbulence.

However, more findings are needed to understand the exact cause & effect of atmospheric lakes.

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 are  
reservoirs of metals like Copper,  
Manganese, Zinc, Rare Earth Metals  
which are found in ocean beds.

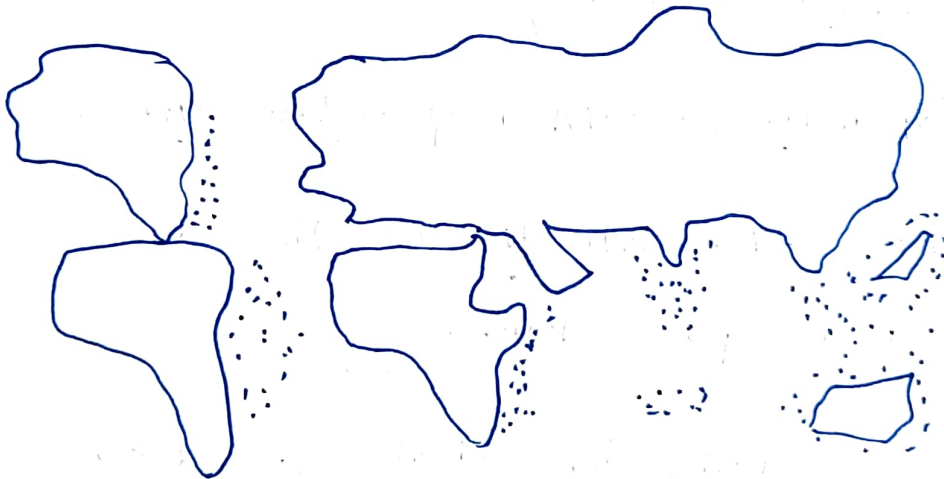


Fig 1. Distribution of Polymetallic Nodules

Significance

- ① Application in new technologies like Lithium in electric vehicles
- ② Source of energy — India's mining is expected to make it energy secure for 100 years.
- ③ Vast reserves as compared to on-surface reserves.
- ④ Expensive — will help reduce CAD.
- ⑤ More easier extraction as they are in more pure form.

India has rightly undertaken Deep Sea Mission for sustainable exploration of Poly-Metallic Nodules.

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 are man-made textiles which are specifically made for a purpose. Eg:- Fire Suits, Synthetic tight clothes for Sports-person, etc.

### Significance

- ① More durable than cotton textiles.
- ② Can be synthetically produced - lesser dependance on cotton as raw material.
- ③ Increasing demand - 50% of global trade currently.

- ④ Suited to specific purpose.
- ⑤ High margin products  $\Rightarrow$  more profit-able for manufacturers.

### Steps taken by Govt

- ① MITRA scheme for setting-up integrated textile parks.
- ② Introduction of textile research courses in premium institutions like IITs.
- ③ Creation of domestic demand.

We need to diversify our textile export which is 70% cotton based currently to ensure \$5 trillion economy.

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।

Internal migration is migration of people from their original residence to new one within the country. Eg:-  
70-30%. Rural Urban split in 2011 is expected to be 50-50% by 2040 showing internal migration.

### Challenges for Urban Governance

- ① Lack of accommodating space leads to slums. Eg:- Dharavi in Mumbai.
- ② Cannot provide employment at such large scales.
- ③ Increased crimes due to lower income.
- ④ Widening inequalities between white

collar jobs & informal workers like domestic maids.

⑤ Damage to environment. Eg:- Pollution of urban rivers like Mithi, Yamuna, etc.

### Remedial Measures

- ① Stop migration by providing enhanced income at origin place. Eg:- food processing for farmers.
- ② Create satellite cities to avoid crowding city centre. Eg:- Navi Mumbai for Mumbai.
- ③ De-centralise economic activities across states. Eg:- Multiple capitals.
- ④ More local body devolution for region specific measures (Ar. 275) v/s specific grants (Ar. 280).  
With growing urbanisation, it is important to strengthen urban local governance to provide quality life.

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।

Globalisation is the phenomenon of mixing of global markets, people, products, services, etc.

### Opportunities for Working Women

- ① More employment opportunities with coming in of MNCs. Eg:- Samsung.
- ② Betterment of working conditions for women in line with global standards.  
Eg:- Enactment of PoSH Act.
- ③ Flourishing of cities like Pune as IT hub which doesn't have gender discrimination on working as seen in cities.
- ④ Recent avenue of permanent work-from-home propagated by West will

help ~~with~~ working mothers .

- ⑤ Development of modern transport & communications, home appliances, etc. reducing the burden for working women.

### Challenges remain

- ① Increasing expectation to work while home responsibility sharing between couples remain the same.
- ② Proliferation of contract based work like Urban Company which lacks social security.
- ③ With more women entering white collar labour-force, proliferation of domestic working women who earn minimal wages without social security.

As globe gets more inter-twinning, it is necessary to ensure equitable benefits to all working women.

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।

Anti-conversion laws enacted by certain state governments like UP, Gujarat, etc. seeks to prohibit conversion of religion & also nullify a marriage if it is solely based for conversion.

### Rationale behind Anti-Conversion Laws

- ① In some cases, the conversions have been coercive.
- ② Avoid disturbing social harmony caused due to conversion in some cases.
- ③ Provide legal basis for government to take actions in case individual's right to religion has been violated by conversion.

## Concerns Raised

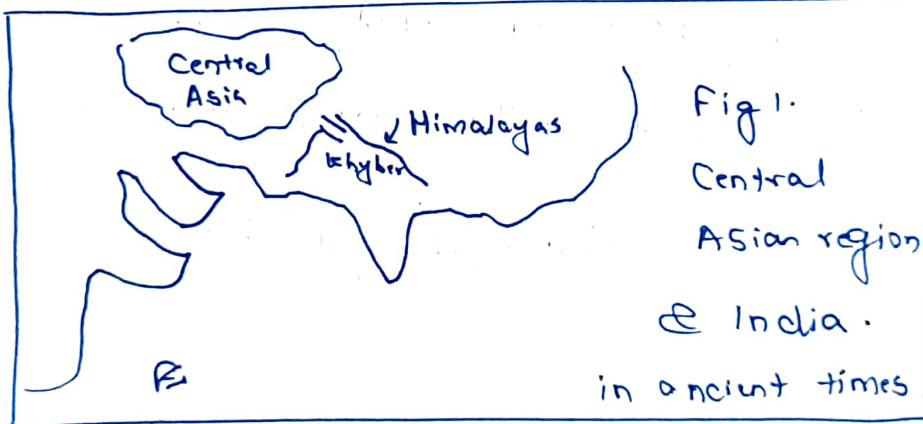
- ① Right to Religion is fundamental right under Article 25 & includes
  - Following / not following any religion.
  - Undertaking wilful conversion.
- ② Violates individual's Right to Privacy as held in Putteswamy Case.
- ③ Right to choose spouse is fundamental right under Article 21.
- ④ Can be used by state to target particular communities.
- ⑤ Used by families to nullify marriages done against their wishes.

With democracy maturing in India, it is necessary to protect individual rights without using coercion.

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।

Central Asian rulers had access to India via Khyber pass which led to political & cultural impact on India.



### Cultural Impact

- ① Asoka's edicts in North-west are in Kharoshthi script which was derived from Persia.

- ② The idea of erecting pillars with abacus, capital, etc, was derived from Persia.



Fig 2. Pillars

- ③ Bactrian-Graeco influence on Buddhism led to Gandhara-art.
- Strong focus on details, drapery
  - Buddha in smiling form evolved.
- ④ Issuing of bilingual coins by Kushanas.
- ⑤ The curtains in the theatre were introduced.
- ⑥ Taller structures developed. Eg :- Height of stupas increased by Kushanas.
- ⑦ Mahayana Buddhism flourished.

## Political Impact

- ① Invasion by Alexander subdued  
Indian rulers like King of Porus.
- ② Persian rulers invaded India  
deep till Gangetic plains.
- ③ Bactrian invasion led to change  
in governance of Indian rulers.

Thus Central Asian formed  
an important contact of India  
which we are trying to revive  
now through India - Central Asian  
Dialogue.

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।

### India before British domination

Contributed 23% of world GDP

Which reduced to mere 3% by the end of British rule in 1947.

### Governance as means of exploitation

- ① Blatant violation of tribal rights.  
Eg:- Deccan revolt, Koya revolt against British intrusion.
- ② Ruining of traditional handicrafts to flourish British made goods.
- ③ High duties on Indian made

goods to deprive economic advancement of Indians.

④ Farmers forced to grow cash-crops like tobacco, Indigo leading to food insecurity.

⑤ Railways, communication, etc. was developed to benefit movement of goods.

⑥ Lower pay grade to Indian employees.

No focus on public welfare.

① After Indian independence in 1947,  
→ 80% population was BPL.  
→ Literacy rate was mere 13%.

② Poorly managed & man-made

Famines like 1942-43 .

- ③ Education benefitted only classes, not masses.
- ④ Healthcare system was non-existent with life expectancy at ~60 years.
- ⑤ Caste-system was deeply entrenched through Zamindari system.
- ⑥ Communalism increased & reached its peak in 1947 massacre .

It is astounding how India has reversed the 200 years of deprivation & today is a bigger economy than British.

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।

India is known as melting  
pot of culture & has ~ 121 languages  
with ~ 20,000 dialects. However,  
this diversity created a threat  
post-independence.

### Sensitive Issue of Language

- ① Constitution prescribed Hindi in  
Devanagiri script as official language  
with English to be continued  
for 15 years till Hindi is  
established.

- ② South India saw it as domination by North India & opposed imposition of Hindi
- ③ Demand of language based states emerged. Eg:- Potti Srimalu's Vishal Andhra movement.

### Dealing by Indian Govt.

- ① States Reorganisation Committees like S.R. Dhar, JVP, etc. gave more importance to administration efficiency
- ② Official Languages Act, 1963 & its subsequent Amendments extended use of English indefinitely till Southern States wanted.

③ Prescription of 3 language formula to promote Hindi along with English language.

④ 8<sup>th</sup> schedule enlists 22 languages which can be used in Parliament, exams are conducted in them.

⑤ States are free to use any language as official language.

⑥ Proceedings, judgements in High Courts can be in local languages.

⑦ No representation to govt. can be rejected even if it is in non-official language.

With these safe-guards, India has accommodated the languages diversity.

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

Second World War ended with US bombing Japan with nuclear bombs. It led to a new world order of which decolonisation was a part.

### Factors for decolonisation

- ① Weakened imperial powers like Britain, France which no longer could hold the colonies.
- ② Emergence of new super-powers like US, USSR which favored de-colonisation.

- ③ Establishment of UN, IMF, World Bank with representation from all countries.
- ④ Growth of nationalism in colonies.
- ⑤ Imperial powers wanted scope for neo-colonialism. Eg:- France in Africa.
- ⑥ Strength of imperialist power questioned after they took help from colonies.
- ⑦ Success of revolutions like French (inspired Raja Ram Mohan Roy), Russian (led to Communist uprising), etc.

### Role Played by India

- ① India had a strong policy of supporting decolonisation. Eg:- in Africa.

- ② It formulated Non-Alignment Movement to reduce vulnerabilities of newly formed colonies.
- ③ Indian nationalism tools like Satyagraha became world famous.
- ④ India became the voice of global South pushing for reforms in global bodies.
- ⑤ India helped in peace-keeping post decolonisation in Africa through UN Peace-keeping force.

India continues to play a leading role in now, neo-decolonisation aspects like data privacy, Food Subsidies etc.

15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. (250 words) 15

समुद्री शीष्म लहरें (MHW) क्या हैं? उनके निर्माण के कारणों की पहचान कीजिए और भारत के लिए उनके परिणामों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Marine Heat Waves are the conditions with abnormally high sea temperatures which are often short-lived.

### Causes for formation

- ① Increase in global temperature due to climate change.
- ② Sea absorbs 90% of temperature increase (IPCC).
- ③ Releasing of pollutants, heated water from power plants into oceans.

- ④ Weakening of ocean currents leading to stagnancy in sea-water.
- ⑤ Change in wind conditions affecting heat-dissipation.
- ⑥ Other causes like acid rains which increase temperature of water when mixed.

### Consequences for India

- ① Increased cyclones due to increased sea-surface temperature. Eg:- 80% increase in Arabian sea since 1950s.
- ② Damage to coral reefs leading to more dissolution. Eg:- 2020 MNW washed out 80% of corals in Gulf of Mannar.

③ Increased damage by cyclones. Eg:-  
Amphan had low wind speed but  
intensified because of MHW beneath  
its track.

④ Deoxygenation of oceans leading to  
lower fish production.

⑤ More hot & humid weather as temp-  
erature differential between land-sea  
decreases. Eg:- 2022 Mumbai Heat Wave

MHW are expected to increase  
50x by 2100 (IPCC). We need concerted  
actions at global level to tackle  
this challenge.

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?

India in 2021 proposed

National Mission on Edible Oil - Palm Oil

to reduce its import dependency by

over 60% in next decade.

Geo-climatic conditions needed

- ① Large amount of rainfall equal to tropical forest levels.
- ② Warm & humid climate.
- ③ Huge land area to make it viable.
- ④ Frost-free weather conditions.
- ⑤ Well-drained soil conditions.

## Need to promote large scale cultivation

- ① India imports ~60% of oil palm demand leading to loss of forex.
- ② Will increase India's resilience to external shocks. Eg:- Indonesia ban in the light of Ukraine crisis on Palm.
- ③ More remunerative crop for farmers & will lead to diversification of crops.
- ④ Will develop otherwise under-developed areas of Andaman & Nicobar, North-East, etc.

## However, Challenges Remain

- ① Oil Palm is invasive species. Sri-Lanka stopped cultivation after it

damaged bio-diversity.

② Huge water requirement of 300-500 litres per tree per day.

③ Crops take 4-5 years to mature.

Since farmers cannot wait that long, the sector might get dominated by corporates.

India can initially cultivate the plant on pilot basis. Simultaneously, diversifying sources of oil, reducing oil consumption through campaigns like 'Heart Attack Rewind', focusing on plant oil, etc. can be explored.

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।

The global challenge of climate change is affecting Himalayas disproportionately with warming ~0.4°C more than other parts.

### Changes in Himalayan Cryosphere

- ① Increased temperature disturbing the energy balance.
- ② Melting of glaciers has reduced the albedo of Himalayas.
- ③ Concentration of HFCs, PM 2.5 due to cold dense air over the mountains.

## Implications for India's Water Security

- ① Change in ecological flow of major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna.
- ② Instances of flash flood like 2013 kedarnath, leading to lower potable water sources.
- ③ Loss of freshwater sources with melting of glaciers, lakes, etc.
- ④ Poor quality of rainfall due to dissolved particulates in himalayan clouds.
- ⑤ Change in temperature characteristics of tibetan plateau affecting the

rabi rainfall.

- ⑥ Change in wind patterns e.g. Sub-tropical jet which will restrict SW monsoon from advancing towards Ganga plain leading to more drought.

### Measures Needed

- ① Control over local emissions. Eg:-  
Black Carbon
- ② Chopra committee recommendation to avoid dams to ensure natural flow of rivers.

Himalayas is a very fragile eco-system which needs utmost care for its survival.

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

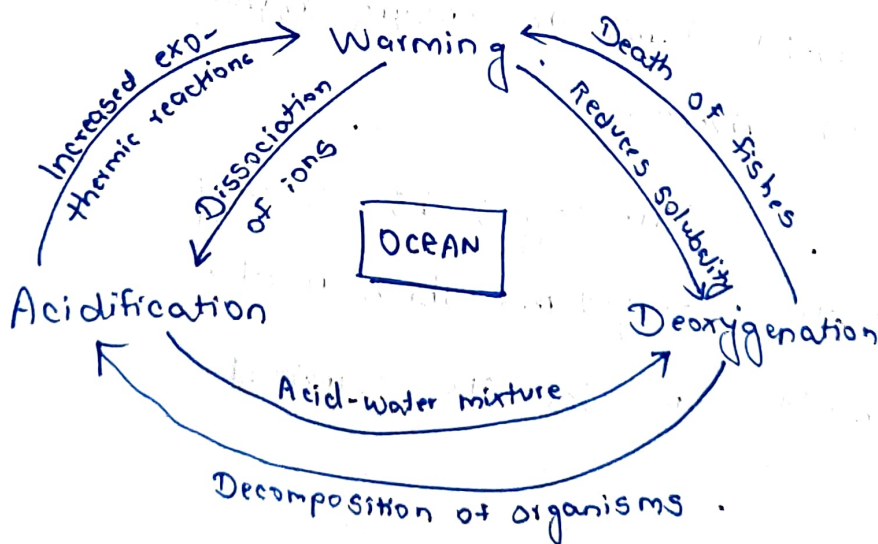
महासागरीय तापन, महासागरीय अम्लीकरण और महासागरीय विऑक्सीकरण को प्रायः समुद्री जीवन के लिए 'घातक त्रयी' के रूप में संदर्भित किया जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Ocean warming refers to increase in temperatures of oceans.

Acidification is increase in  $H^+$  concentration i.e., decrease in pH of oceans.

Deoxygenation is reduction in dissolved oxygen in the oceans.

### The Deadly Trio



## Consequences

- ① Rising Carbon Compensation Depth (CCD) leading to dissolution of corals.
- ② Deaths of fishes due to lower Oxygen — economic loss + food insecurity (16 million in India).
- ③ Increased frequency & intensity of cyclones. Eg:- Amphan.
- ④ Reduced carbon sequestration potential of ocean.
- ⑤ More heat dome effect on continents.
- ⑥ Reduced moderating influence of oceans leading to more

extreme weather events .

⑦ Acidic clouds formed over ocean  
damaging human skin, monuments  
like Taj Mahal, etc.

⑧ Emission of harmful gases like  
Hydrogen Sulphide, Nitrates, etc. due  
to decomposed organisms .

### Measures Needed

- ① Halting global temperature rise  
through Net-Zero commitments .
- ② Reducing IUV fisheries to disturb  
marine eco-system least.

The deadly trio is expected  
to intensify by 50x by 2100 (IPCC).

We need global concerted efforts to  
achieve. SDG 13.

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।

ST in India underwent 15% lesser institutional deliveries vs normal population showing lack of healthcare access to tribals.

### Myriad Healthcare Challenges

- ① Remote location makes setting up Health-Wellness Centre (HWCs) difficult.
- ② Lack of awareness about diseases with major reliance on traditional medicines, therapies, etc.

- ③ Resistance to outsiders. Eg:- Govt. COVID vaccine efforts were resisted in Gadchiroli in Maharashtra.
- ④ Lock of trust between government-tribals due to LWE incidences.
- ⑤ Low accountability of doctors. 30% absent in any PHC at any time.
- ⑥ Skewed distribution of tertiary healthcare in urban areas.
- ⑦ Primary economic activities inhibits access to costly healthcare with. ~60% out-of-pocket Expenditure.
- ⑧ Extreme isolation of some groups like PVTGs.

## Remedial Measures Needed

- ① Designating community trusted PoC in each village to disseminate health information. Eg:- Sarpanch.
- ② Expanding communication infrastructure for tele-consultations. Eg:- E-Sanjeevani.
- ③ Ensuring attendance of doctors through social audits, biometric, etc.
- ④ Streamlining alternate medicine like AYUSH which tribals trust.
- ⑤ Creating hub-spoke model of primary-tertiary healthcare for serious issues.

Although we need to protect tribal culture with least interference, it should be balanced with robust healthcare services.

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।

The recent TV series 'Panchayat' threw light on issue of Sarpanch Patis where although Sarpanch is a lady, the office of Sarpanch is ran by her husband as her proxy.

Reservation for increasing participation

- ① 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment have mandated 33% reservation to women in local bodies thus increasing awareness.
- ② States like Karnataka have increased the limit to 50%.

However, the concept of 'Sarpanch Pati' flourished only after reservations.

Much more is needed than reservations

- ① Empowering women economically to boost self-esteem
- ② Training them in handling office affairs, computers, etc.
- ③ Creating deterrence by punishing extreme violations of reservations.
- ④ Creating awareness among villagers over the actual functioning of panchayats.
- ⑤ Eliminating the patriarchal mindset through school based parents education.

## Way Ahead

- ① India needs to set-up 10,000 SHGs similar to 10,000 FPOs to make women more independent.
- ② Female politicians can take the lead over creating next-generation women leaders at grass-root level.

Reservation in local bodies was a step in the right direction but it needs to be augmented with women empowerment & breaking of patrilachal shackles in the minds of the people.