



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	KASTURI PANDA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	721089
Center	ONLINE	Date	28-08

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<div>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)।</div> <div>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in <b>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</b> इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</div> <div>3. <b>All questions are compulsory.</b> सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</div> <div>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</div> <div>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।</div> <div>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</div> <div>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।</div>
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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।

The Sunga dynasty were a pre-dominantly Brahmanical royal system that rose to prominence in central India after the fall of Mauvrya dynasty.

Contribution to cultural development

- ① More patronage to Hindueism  
- attempted to reduce the hand of Buddhism in India
- ② Building of temples - architectures and places of worship.
- ③ Rural and urban development  
- patronage to artisans, guilds, food production
- ④ Rise in textiles, ornaments and shreenis - notes culture interaction with other dynasties like Kanvas

southern empires like Cholas

Social Development in Shunga Rule

- ① Extensive empire building activity  
- capturing other empires - war.
- ② multiple marital alliances
- ③ Greatest king - Pushyamitra Shunga
- ④ Rights and leadership on maternal  
side
- ⑤ Grants to Temples, Brahmins & priestly  
class - Brahmadeya, Agrahara.

The rich legacy carried on from  
Shunga dynasty made Indian culture  
divinely with later architectural  
marvels and artisanal vibrance.

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।

The contribution of foreign nationals was an impactful stance during Gandhian phase of an inclusive and dynamic freedom struggle.

Direct involvement in Freedom Struggle by Foreign nationals

① Annie Besant - setting up Home Rule League on Irish lines - later became satyagraha Sabha.

② G. K. Gokhale / William Wedderburn provided INC meetings

③ Multi ethnic leadership system  
- George Arundale

④ A. O. Hume - architect of Indian National Congress

## Indirect Contribution

- ① Tolstoy - Gandhi had set up Ashram system in India based on Tolstoy Farms in India.
- ② Influence of foreign music and Arts - gave inspiration for Swadeshi.
- ③ Vernon Elms - tribal rights.
- ④ wives of foreign nationals and British - who sympathised with Indians - did constructive work - promotion of sports.
- ⑤ Monley - Monte Montagne - championed - instilled reactionary influences - Despite their alien origin, foreign nationals immensely contributed to Indian attainment of freedom in 1947.

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 played a pioneering role as a radical leader who instilled strong nationalism for creation of independent as well as post-independent India.

Contributions to Freedom Struggle

- ① Demanded the council entry after elections in 1930s
- ② Reforms advocated - freedom of press, curbing police powers, civil rights, Indianization of leadership.
- ③ Also constructive work with Gandhi
- ④ Led the idea of Hindu Responsivists in Swarajya Party.

⑤ He was against divisive tendencies  
and Islamic Communalism - in Jinnah  
faction

### Contributions post-Independent India

- ① Shaping Hindu code Bill - opinions on  
inheritance, marriage, rights of women
- ② Vocal against partition holocaust
- ③ Diplomatic contribution to integration  
of all princely states - single nation
- ④ Excellent parliamentarian and  
held ministerial portfolios.

In more than multiple ways Ram  
Manohar Lohia's ideas have shaped  
creation of New India@75.



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 refers to points in Oceans that are prone to tectonic activities leading to tsunami and flooding in land boundaries.

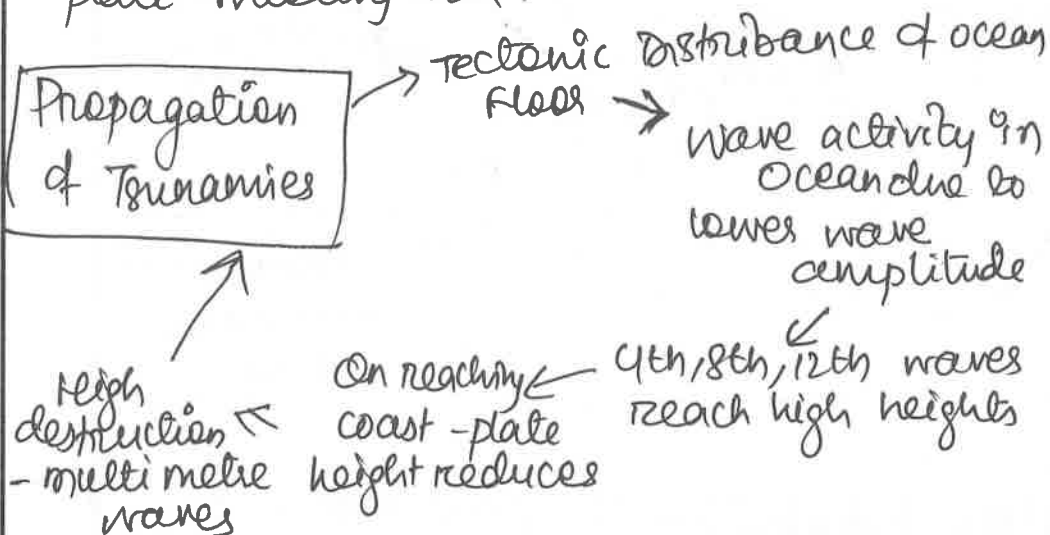


### Global Distribution of Tsunamigenic Zones

- ① Pacific Ring of Fire - High tectonic activity - ocean continent

convergence zone② Middle East North African Zone

- extending to Mediterranean zone - presence  
of multiple plates.

③ South America - across tides region④ Philippines and South East Asia, Indian  
ocean islands - Madagascar, Seychelles,  
Mauritius - ocean-ocean convergence zone⑤ Japan subduction region - 3 continent  
plate meeting area.Propagation  
of Tsunamies

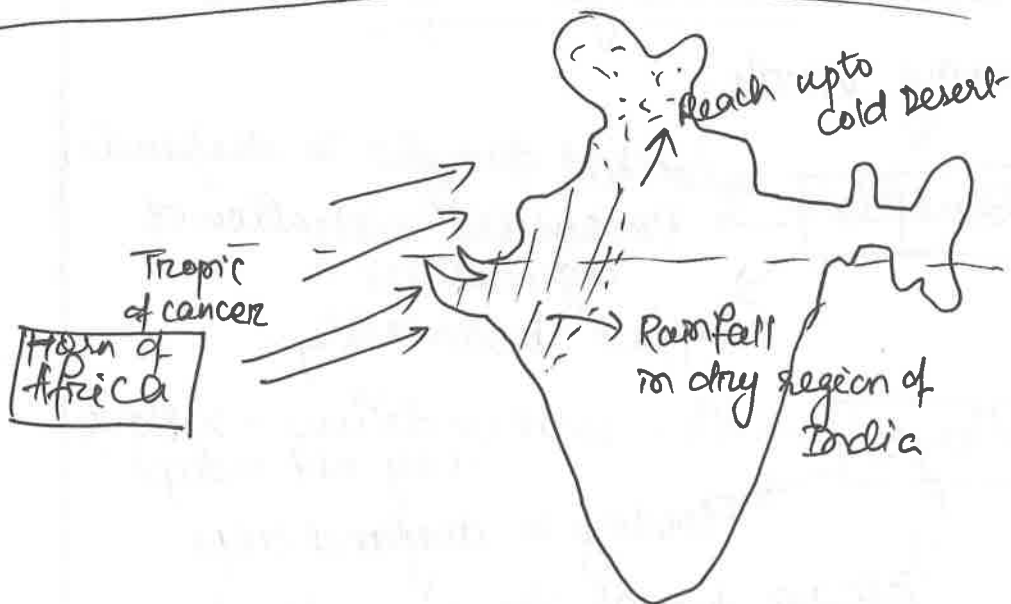
Study of tsunamigenic zones through  
disaster Resilience Infrastructures and Disaster  
Risk Reductions are absolutely essential  
to combat disasters  
poverty.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes refer to water holding clouds that propagate from Western Africa to western India that push rain bearing trade winds through western side of India



Characteristics

- ① Travel west to east
- ② Cumulonimbus clouds formed in

Horn of Africa - High Pressure

- ③ Create mild low pressure conditions in Thar - Rajasthan-Gujarat region of India - rainfall precipitation in deficient areas.
- ④ Influence agriculture in North west
- ⑤ Augment the western disturbances
- ⑥ Reach the Himalayan region - fast moving winds.

Benefits → combat drought in drylands  
→ Atmosphere irrigation of agriculture  
→ support biodiversity.

Challenges → Alters local conditions - Wildlife may not adapt  
→ Flooding in dryland crops  
→ Disease travel like Locus Attacks and pests enter India.

Atmospheric lakes are a nascent weather phenomena whose pros and cons require deep insights to address climate change.

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

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

Polymetallic Nodules are the multi-  
mineral resources found in ocean beds  
deeper into height. E.g. Manganese-Iron-  
Potassium-Uranium-Thorium found in  
amalgamation. / monazite sands - Kerala.



### Significance of PMN

① Resource potential - For energy

Shale Gas, coal Bed Methane, Uranium &  
Thorium

② Export and revenue potential Eg.

India launched / Samudraayan Mission

- Deep Sea Indian Ocean Mission  
- in territorial waters.

③ Precious minerals like gold, copper  
in Alaskan region, Arctic zone.

④ Rare minerals - South & East China Sea  
- semiconductor and electronic chips.

⑤ source of nutrients - marine biodiversity  
thrive.

⑥ Aphotic zone - remain relatively less  
corrosive & less reactive.

PMN hold the key to a 5 trillion  
dollar dollar economy if India achieves  
in their optimum excavation, exploration  
and utilisation.

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 refer to the textile that have industrial purpose and not personal retail value

E.g. Fishing nets, Stone retention in wells, packaging materials, covering corrosive & inflammable substances.

Steps taken by government to promote

① Setup Textile Parks

② AFTUS - Technical Upgradation of Textile industry - skilling and capacity Building

③ Credit facility - MUDRA, Standup India by MSMEs, women and small industries.

- ④ Insurance under PM laghu Vyapari  
man than Yojana
- ⑤ ESIC and EPFO along with formalisation  
of economy
- ⑥ Boost textile exports - using retail  
advantage.
- ⑦ Priority in Procurement - Government  
e marketplace, vocal for local
- ⑧ Development commissions for  
National Mission on Technical Textiles

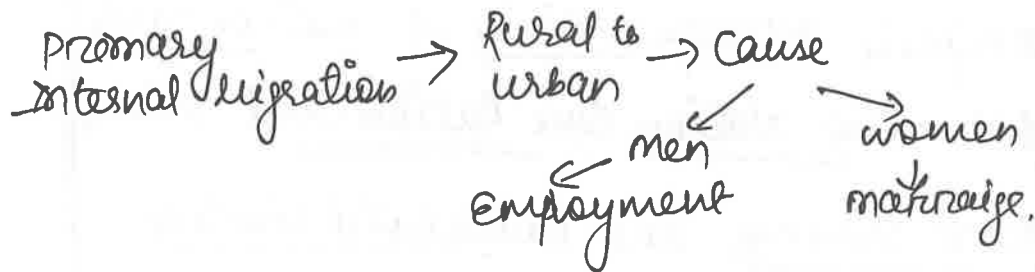
Technical textiles have high potential  
of women employment and creation of  
support system of 25% growth target  
manufacturing economy to achieve  
demographic dividend



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।

As per census 2011, about 37% of Indian population were internal migrants with majority 70% of them women which calls for efficient urban governance.



### Challenges

- ① population pressure in urban areas  
- high density - proliferation of slums  
- lack of proper housing
- ② poor living conditions in slums - denial of water, energy, sanitation entitlements
- ③ unscientific urbanisation - absence of detailed survey and data - difficulties

in public service delivery like rations.  
or essentials

- ④ increase in urban disasters - heat domes,  
extensive flooding, water insecurity,  
power outages and industrial risks.

Measures to address urban challenges  
due to migration

- ① complete interoperability of rational cards  
- NOT - One Nation One Ration Card scheme
- ② Drone surveys and household identity  
numbers - E.g. J4GA Mission Odisha.
- ③ Implementing better - PM Awas Yojana,  
Livelihood Mission and PM Ujjwale Yojana too.
- ④ Evidence based planning - use of ICT  
and prediction - managing disasters.
- ⑤ Reclamation of water bodies, urban  
forestry, Rain water Harvesting structures
- urban governance strengthening is a part  
and parcel of migrant empowerment and  
precursor to achieve SDG 11

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।

The UNDP refers to globalisation as increasing interconnectedness of cultural, social, economic and political systems of nations across the world.

Opportunities of globalisation to working women [6] [WW]

- ① Increased labour force participation rate - jobs from MNCs, flexible work hours, work from home.
- ② Financial independence & inclusion - break shackles of patriarchy.
- ③ Social acceptance of women as leaders - voting rights, land rights, reproductive rights such as period leaves.
- ④ Adoption of best practices - educational attainment, delayed marriage, lesser children and stress on health -

- breaking the glass ceiling.

- ⑤ Easier transportation and connectivity  
- airways, metros - safe public transport  
to work.

### Challenges of G on WW

- ① <sup>incomplete</sup> Globalisation of patriarchy - even when  
both partners work - crucial decisions taken  
by women - also do double shift unpaid  
work
- ② Spread of patriarchal perception - As per  
UN Social Norms Index - 95% world believes  
women are worse business leaders - Glass  
Cliff rise
- ③ Unsafe public transport - Uber case  
and workplace sexual offences - (POSH Act)
- ④ Educated unemployment, part time  
roles, gender collaboration in care giving  
roles

The harnessing of opportunities and using  
challenges to working women in globalising  
work is essential for SDG No 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।

Anti Conversion laws in different states are adopted to curb the menace of religious conversion by using force, deception or trickery.

### Rationale Behind the laws

- ① Reduce exploitation of women in the name of religion - conversion to minority religions.
- ② Protect identity of community - demand by religious patrons.
- ③ Establish communal harmony - tolerant pluralism of all religions.
- ④ Perpetuating ideological cohesion - negate possibilities of violence, riots, honour killings, mob lynchings etc.

### Concerns raised against them

- ① Method of rote bank politics  
- appeasement to majority religions.
  - ② State suppression of right to choose  
partners (Art 21) - unethical - clarified by  
supreme court in Hadiya case.
  - ③ Myrogegnistic framework of laws  
- men devised to control choice and  
sexuality of women in the name of  
protection.
  - ④ can spearhead conflict between  
religions leading to communalism
  - ⑤ Does not aim at any social reforms  
- perpetuates Brahmanical patriarchy  
- "Caste in love Jihad" - lower caste <sup>hindu</sup> women  
belong to upper caste hindus men (Aparna  
vaidik)
- While anti-conversion laws aim at religious  
pluralism, law commission noted has  
recommended uniform civil code for upholding  
secularism.

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।

The Central Asian contacts entered Indian subcontinent through conquests on the North western side - Khyber pass like Alexander and the Hunas.

Political impact on India

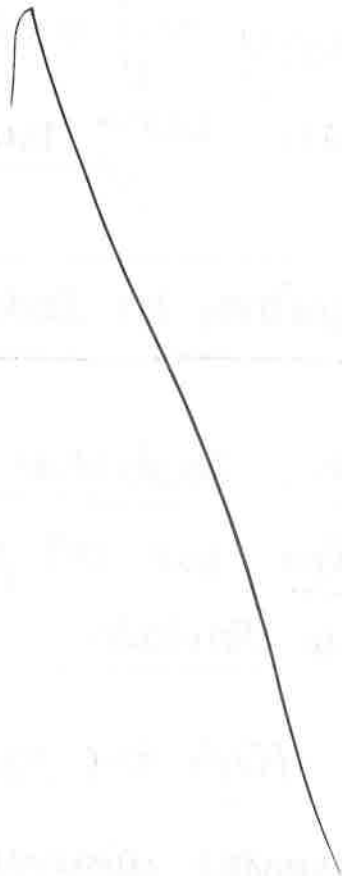
- ① Entry of Greek rules - setup of Indo-Greek dynasties - Kushanas
- ② System of inheritance and primogeniture
- ③ Conquests and wars - extended Eastwards towards Mahajanapadas
- ④ Inclusion of Brahmins and Buddhist sants in administration E.g. patronage to priests for self-glorification,  
King Manendras and Nagasena.
- ⑤ Inspire feudal system of administration

## Cultural impact in India

- ① Patronage to all religions
  - built monasteries, viharas, chaityas and basadis E.g. Ajanta caves, Stupas.
- ② Inspired literary traditions - Epics, Jataka tales.
- ③ Rise of secular education - astronomy, mathematics.
- ④ On medicine and health - Susruta and Charaka.
- ⑤ Rise of Gandhara Art and Mathura Art - influence of Greeks and Romans.
- ⑥ Patronage to traders - shrenis, music and dance.
- ⑦ Building ports and naval system.
- ~~The central As~~ ⑧ Excellent numismatic - use of gold in coin.

The central Asian contacts extremely contributed to ripe Indian culture and its recognition across the world.





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।

The British Rule governed India with motives of maximising own revenue, establishing white supremacy and draining wealth rather than being public rulers.

### Exploitation by British in India

- ① Drain of wealth - Dadabhai Naoroji  
- investing in India but all profits,  
interests drained to Britain.
- ② Depeasantisation - high tax revenues,  
zamindari system, growing commercial crops,  
shackling Indian agriculture.
- ③ Segregating Tribals - declaring as  
criminal Tribes, masses and plunder of  
forest resources, extensive mining and

deforestation

- ④ Dumping foreign goods - Ban of export of indian cloth but high import of manchesters textiles and liverpool salt (calico etc)
- ⑤ Degradation of artisanal and village industries - with no support or policies.
- ⑥ High use of force - curbed freedom of press, oppressive police regime, no practical right to equality.
- ⑦ One way Free Trade policy - all raw materials exported to UK leading to food insecurity and famines.
- ⑧ Divide and Rule Policy  
British denied all instances of public welfare
- ① English education - Meant to produce obedient workforce to take colonial orders - no implementation of vernacular

and Wood's Despatch in essence.

② Reduction in age of eligibility for civil services - difficult for Indians to achieve exam.

③ No attempt to improve agriculture - absentee landlordism.

④ Large scale unscientific deurbanisation - pressure on rural lands.

⑤ Railways - meant to transport British goods to urban centres - high inequality.

⑥ mass unemployment, poverty and repeated famines - during Lord Dylton, Lord Curzon and even in 1940s.

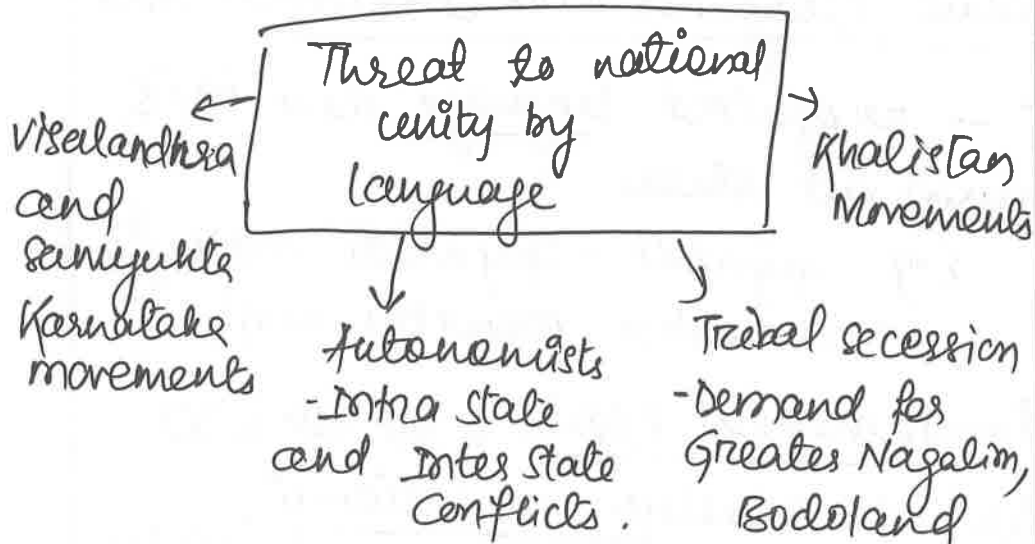
⑦ created communalism and depressed class strife.

⑧ Carrot & Stick policy - no real governance reforms  
The repressive and self greed oriented British governance turn became watershed points of agitation and movements that boosted the Indian freedom struggle.

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 at the time of independence was a nation of over 500 princely states with multiple vernacular languages, dialects and ethnicities



Process in which India dealt with linguistic diversity & unity

① Recognition to major spoken languages in constitution - Schedule 8

② Autonomy to use of vernaculars  
at state level - in legislatures and  
Judiciary.

③ Constitutional authority - Special Officer  
for Linguistic Minorities - Art 350B.

④ State Reorganisation Commission and  
Act - recognised language as a base  
to carve out states  
E.g. Gujarat - Gujarati majority  
Maharashtra - Marathi majority

⑤ Fundamental Rights - Art 29 & 30  
- Right to establish educational  
institutions

In post independent period, nevertheless  
conflicts did come up

① Division of Assam and North East  
- spearheaded by Tribal extremism  
like Mizo groups in Mizoram and

Manipur in Manipur, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand

- ② Insecurity in Southern States - Northern belt administration attempt to impose Hindi - attempt to separate as Dravida Nadu.
- ③ Punjab insurgency, Telangana Movement due to relative deprivation and regional disparities.

India stood the test of time

- ① SC recognised Right to opt for own language - not a corrupt election practice.
  - ② Devolving through local governments - PRIs, ULBs - 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment Acts 1992 and PESA Act 1996
  - ③ Asymmetric Federalism - 5th & 6th Schedule, Basic autonomy in 271, 371 & 371A Articles.
  - ④ New Education Policy 2020 - Three language formula
- The attempts of carving a United India from linguistic diversity of billions was difficult but an ongoing success for our tradition Kaal.

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।

The second world war was a period of great conflict between Axis Powers and Allied Powers that ended in 1945 with an aggravated process of decolonisation due to failure of imperialism.

Factors leading to decolonisation

- ① Acceptance of disadvantages of chauvinistic imperialism - war & devastation
- ② Shattering of world economy and inflation - Germany
- ③ Loss of life and property - 80 million deaths - 3% of world population in 1945.



- ④ Rise in free market concept - USA led hegemonistic capitalism
- ⑤ Demands of colonies - rise in leadership, protests - absence of monetary & military power of imperialists to rule them anymore -
- ⑥ Widespreading profit concept in neo colonialism — dependency theory, raw export and consumerist import.
- ⑦ Social - intellectual forces - Gandhi, Nelson Mandela, Mao, Russian Revolution, Boer wars, Japan's loss in nuclear attack.

### Role played by India

- ① Gave inspiration of swadeshi freedom struggle.

- ② Non Alignment Movement  
- primacy to independence,  
decolonisation and self-rule →  
sovereignty.
- ③ Identifying rights of all communities  
- women & SC-STs from the start.
- ④ Role model of African and  
South American colonies.
- ⑤ Import substitution and planned  
economy - proved achievement of  
self rule in 1st Five Year Plan.

Decolonisation and devastation of  
Second world war in multiple ways  
contributed to a new world ~~world~~  
order with evolution of United  
Nations - peace based system

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, as per IMD, are the prolonged heat periods in oceans that are persistently high ( $>5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) over average mean-sea temperature.

Causes of marine  
Heatwaves

1) Natural

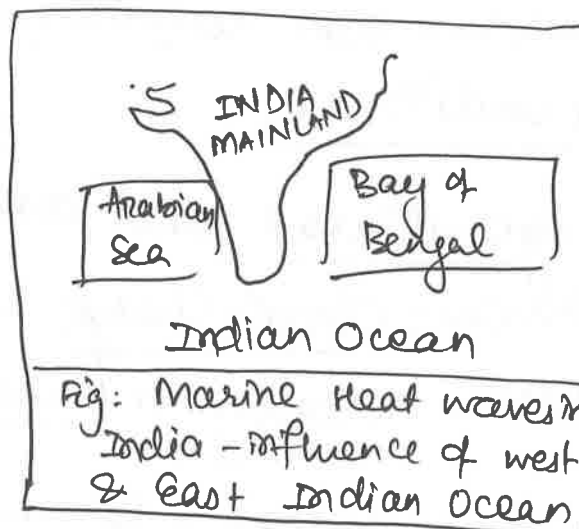
1.1) Tropical

region - high insolation, high salinity  
- higher heating of water in summer

1.2) Climatic effects from across world

- El Nino, Indian Ocean Dipole,

MI Oscillation - traveling heat from Atlantic  
and marin Pacific ocean.



①.3 monsoon drift current - Heat  
Transfer from west Asia.

①.4 Trade winds - cyclonic disturbances

② Anthropogenic

②.1 Unscientific urbanisation - High  
emissions from automobiles, cooling systems,  
Air conditioners -

②.2 Agricultural and Industrial GHG  
emissions - Climate Change - Global warming  
- cyclones increasing in tropical sea as well

②.3 Coastal Erosion - by mining and  
deforestation - sea incursion - entering of  
marine heat.

②.4 High eutrophication - salinity → heat  
- waste disposal.

Impacts / Consequences of Marine Heat waves  
in India

① Degradation of land - heating, high

evaporation, unfit for agriculture.

- ② Loss of coastal biodiversity - coral death, mangroves dead, forest fires.
- ③ Health effects on population - Hypertension, Strokes etc. as well as livestock.
- ④ Less inter mixing of atmospheric particles - maintain heat - high pressure system - poor air quality
- ⑤ Loss of livelihood in coastal communities - unemployment, poverty
- ⑥ Boost to recurrent disasters - cyclones as well as droughts.

Measures to  
manage  
heat waves

- Reduce hydrofluorocarbons <sup>use</sup>
- Adopt Electric vehicles
- low/zero emission fuel  
- Ethanol, H<sub>2</sub>
- Afforestation, waste treatment

Marine heatwaves have to be handled well by NMOT and SENDAI guidelines to reduce their ill effects.

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?

Oil seeds import contribute to the highest payments in India's food basket trade with majority from South East Asian nations like Malaysia, Indonesia

Geo climatic conditions for oil palm

- ① High humid - equatorial
- ② Both insolation with regular rainfall
- ③ Thrive in coastal areas
- ④ Require saline and iron rich soil - lateritic with humus.
- ⑤ Grown in wet areas

## Cause of oil palm cultivation in India

- ① High import dependancy
- ② Nutrient requirements - diversify food cultivation over rice-wheat system.
- ③ Tribal and agricultural income - livelihood
- ④ Availability of rain forests - eastern ghats, north east and Andaman-Nicobar

However large scale cultivation may not be advised

- ① Demand extensive deforestation - like in south east Asia and Brazil.
- ② Degradation of soil quality
- ③ Cultivation requires artificial inputs - irrigation construction, fertilizers and pesticides.
- ④ Water stress - high demand.

In limited scale it is being promoted

① National Mission on Oil Palm

- cluster based approach - Viability Price  
and MSP to cultivators

② Research of oil seed varieties

③ Innovation in alternate, <sup>edible</sup> oil sources

- Rice bran oil, sunflower oil, canola  
oil - production in sustainable methods

④ FSSAI awareness by Eat Right Initiative  
bad cholesterol in oil palm

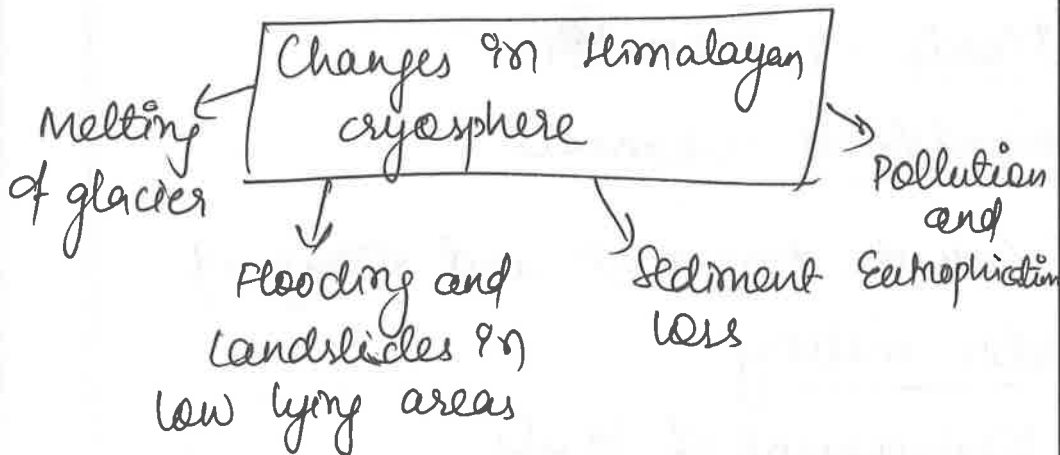
India being an agri-primacy economy  
can promote oil palm cultivation in  
a nature of climate adaptive techniques  
that also lead to shokdalwai vision of  
Doubling Farm Income.



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।

Cryosphere is the region in Himalayan water system which remains frozen for extended periods of times.



Pertinent implications on India's water security

- ① Exploitation of hydel power  
E.g. Alaknanda project
- ② Glaciers minerals exposed
- ③ Dams and storage of water -

addressing needs of himalayan locals as well as all of India.

### Negative implications

- ① Cloudbursts and heat waves  
- extreme weather conditions
- ② Floods - Kedarnath  
Landslides - Chamoli
- ③ Lack of transport and storage of water melting
- ④ Displacement of locals
- ⑤ Threat to biodiversity } aggravates condition of water insecurity.

### Water Insecurity in India

- ① Absence of irrigation - Bundelkhand, Vidarbha, Rajasthan
- ② MTI Agency - cities - by 2030,

Q1 cities to keep out of water.

③ Deficient rainfall in Rajasthan, Gujarat etc.

Solutions from cryosphere changes

① River interlinking - Himalayan rivers  
- rise in Ganga, Yamuna level to  
drier rivers E.g. Ken Betwa Link.

② Small scale hydel power units - <sup>Like</sup> PM Kusum

③ Construction of sustainable  
transport & storage structures

④ Combating global warming.

Efficient tactical policies and  
guidelines are necessary to use  
cryospheric changes in Himalayan  
region to benefit for Atma Nirbhar  
water security.

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।

The Assessment Reports of IPCC have repeatedly advised on depletion of marine life through process of ocean warming (heat), ocean acidification (waste) and ocean deoxygenation (quality).

Causes of ocean warming

- ① Climate change and global warming  
E.g. Heating of Arabian Sea.
- ② Natural process by warm ocean current  
California - Gulf Stream in USA,  
Agulhas in Africa.
- ③ High Greenhouse emissions - hydrocarbon  
and coal centred economy.

### Causes of ocean Acidification

- ① Dumping untreated wastes e.g. Great Pacific Garbage Patch - manipulates (drop) the pH value of ocean, Oil spills.
- ② Reducing carbonate density - when mineral wastes like sodium, calcium enter - rise in  $H^+$  concentration
- ③ Mixing of nitrogen, sulphur aerosols.

### Causes of ocean deoxygenation

- ① Rise in bacterial and microbial population due to eutrophication
- ② Biological oxygen demand rises
- ③ Mixing with atmospheric ozone and high insolation - less free  $O_2$  in water.

### Consequence of Deadly Trio on marine life

- ① Coral depletion - expulsion of xanthoxanthin

- ② less oxygen availability - fish kills
- ③ High sulphur in Florida coast - Dead zones in Gulf.
- ④ Tox bells from oil - death of surface organisms
- ⑤ Deeper ocean life - degrades due to very fractional oxygen & sunlight.
- ⑥ Harmful Algal Blooms - from heat prolonged water.
- ⑦ Risk to coastal communities  
- loss of livelihood, changed weather patterns
- ⑧ Induce marine disasters like cyclone, glaciers melting at poles, thawing of permafrost

The 'deadly trio' of marine life must be researched and managed well through Sustainable blue economy to improve quality of marine biodiversity.

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।

India homes about 7% of tribal population with nearly 80% of them malnourished pointing to their poor health

### Challenges in healthcare by Tribals

- ① Inaccessibility - living in rural and forest hinterlands.
- ② Affordability - high poverty and high out of pocket expenditure (50%) in India due to privatisation (4 times more than public healthcare)
- ③ Intoxication in tribals - substance and drug abuse higher in tribal men than others.

- ④ Unhygienic living conditions -  
Industrialisation and mining areas  
E.g. Sundergarh in Odisha, Buxar,  
Dantewada.
- ⑤ Absence of preventive healthcare - only 7%
- ⑥ Peculiar tribal challenge diseases  
E.g. Sickle Cell Anaemia in PVTGs.
- ⑦ Low immunisation E.g. Nagaland  
only 14% children take vaccines.
- ⑧ Primitive practices shy from  
institutional mother-child healthcare.

### Remedial measures for Tribal Health Situation

- ① Inclusion to insurance system - under  
PM Jan Arogya Yojana and other state  
centred schemes.
- ② Research of tribal health & hygiene



-allocate funds from PM Swasth Bharat Yojana

③ Upgradation of health centres and hospitals in remote areas - compulsory service by doctors

④ Empowerment - vernacular education, awareness and employment - adopt better practices through Eklavya Schools, MSP on Minor Forest Produce by TRIFED.

⑤ Penetrate immunity drives - in PVTGs, COVID for fighting diseases.

⑥ adopt tribal lifestyles - circular Economy

⑦ stress on van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana

⑧ curb narcotics trade in North East - Golden Triangle

Tribal communities can be better facilitated with targeted health care by Xaxa committee recommendation that takes an balance approach to integration and autonomy

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 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment acts 1992 made compulsory provisions of reserving 1/3rd seats in local governments for women.

### Benefits of Reservation to women

- ① Rise of local leadership
- ② Predecessors of their unions and increase bargaining power
- ③ Gender parity in politics - Some states made women reservation - 50%
- ④ Address women ~~some~~ specific issues at local level - rights, hygiene, health, livelihood
- ⑤ women led development for education, ~~heat~~ nutrition, infrastructure.

## Fallouts of the Reservation System

- ① Rise in proxy candidates - sarpanch patis
  - ② empowerment on paper only.
  - ③ Reproduction of male hierarchy
  - ④ Counter culture of increasing male chauvinism and violence.
  - ⑤ Less devolution of power by states - concept of local government futile.
  - ⑥ Elite feminism - rich wives become leaders.
- Hence, reservation has to be

## Augmented with other measures

for real participation of women in politics —

- ① Introduce gender budgeting
- ② Check on proxy culture by district administrative system.

③ Strengthen and increase women in police system at decentralised level

④ Penalty and incentive system in Panchayats At - Inspire women to work in competitive spirit.

⑤ Use of ICT - e.g. Whatsapp Group initiative by Ministry of WCD and Ministry of PRI - share best practices among women leaders.

⑥ Inclusion of women at all levels of politics - Legislatures of State (now only 9%), Parliament (14%)

⑦ Essential empowerment by education

women in politics has been Indian archiles heel since independence but a Nari Shakti centred movement of Adi Along Nari Ka Amrit Kal can reform it.