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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 874)

|                   |                     |                     |                  |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Name of Candidate | Tanya: Singhal      | Registration Number | 98030            |
| Medium Hindi/Eng. | English             | Date                | 21 / Sept / 2017 |
| Center            | Old. Rajinder Nagar |                     |                  |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 12.5          |                |
| 2      | 12.5          |                |
| 3      | 12.5          |                |
| 4      | 12.5          |                |
| 5      | 12.5          |                |
| 6      | 12.5          |                |
| 7      | 12.5          |                |
| 8      | 12.5          |                |
| 9      | 12.5          |                |
| 10     | 12.5          |                |
| 11     | 12.5          |                |
| 12     | 12.5          |                |
| 13     | 12.5          |                |
| 14     | 12.5          |                |
| 15     | 12.5          |                |
| 16     | 12.5          |                |
| 17     | 12.5          |                |
| 18     | 12.5          |                |
| 19     | 12.5          |                |
| 20     | 12.5          |                |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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103, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer the following questions in not more than 200 words each:

1. The greatness of the Mughal achievement in the political unification of India was matched by the splendour and beauty of the work of architects, poets, historians, painters and musicians who flourished in the period. Comment.

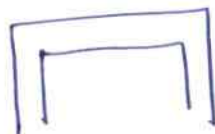
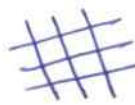
Mughal architecture, ~~and~~ sculptures were influenced by the indo-~~Indian~~ Islamic style which brings the unification of Indian architecture and Islamic architecture. This unification was not only limited to the buildings and monuments but spread its wings in the other form of art too.

### Architecture

Mughal arts reached its zenith in the era of Shahjahan. The magnificent Taj Mahal, Red fort are few of its evidence.

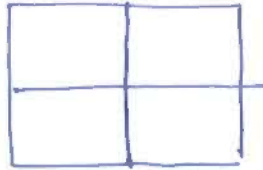
### Special techniques used

- Jalli work
- Pierre duna - use of precious stones on the walls
- Arccade style replaced the trabeat style



Trabeat Style

d) Charbagh style for gardening and  
keeping the buildings cool



e) Calligraphy which is the hallmark of  
Mughals.

Some of the famous monuments

Akbar - Fatehpur Sikri, Buland Darwaza,  
Ibadat Khana, Agra Fort

Shahjahan - Red Fort, Taj Mahal, Moti Mahal

Bhadr Shah - Biwi Ka Maqbara  
Zafar

Poets - Tansen, Emerged out to be one of  
the jewels of ragas. Hindustani  
music will be indebted to him for his  
contributions

Painters - Jahangir being the painter himself,  
unfold the treasure of art. Miniature  
paintings were the exemplary art.

2. Traditionally, India had developed wide-ranging water harvesting techniques in keeping with the local ecological conditions and their water needs. Substantiate with examples.

Water harvesting was one of the major motive behind developing water tanks in temples in ancient India.

For eg In Nagara style of temple architecture, water tanks are absent, but due to dry conditions of Gujarat area, Solanki style of temple had water tanks in their temples. Step Wells were developed.

Similarly in Dravidian style of temples, water reservoir was a essential need due to absence of perennial ~~to~~ rivers. That's why, it can be observed that all temples have water tanks. Slopes were used to drain down water in these tanks.

Some schools of temple building also encourage water reservoir.

Cholas made aricuts which are long vertical channels connecting the catchment area to drainage sectors.



Aniels are made vertical as dredging is difficult in perinsular areas. so vertical dugs are made.

Baolis constructed by Mughals are step wells they have great presence in northern India. Stepwells have ability to trap the rains, so well aware with the monsoonal rains, rulers constructed step wells. eg Agarsen ki Baoli in Delhi.

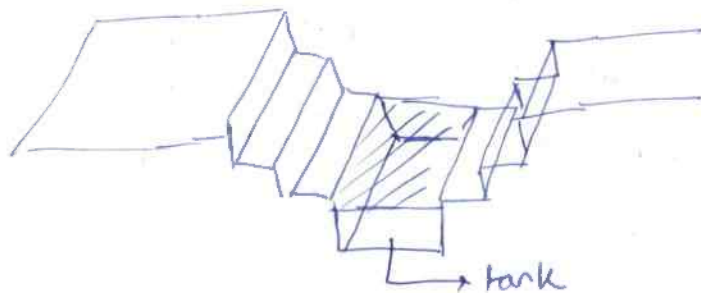


Fig 1: Stepwell

Since Ancient times, India has focussed on water harvesting. Even the oldest civilization Sile Sholavina had reservoirs.

3. Imperial rivalries of 18th Century Europe were played out in India as well. Comment in the context of the Carnatic Wars.

18th century Europe was surrounded by the race of acquiring new territories for their expansion. The seven years' wars (1753-1763) fought between England and ~~France~~ France has spill overs on the entire world.

7 years wars - A region called Silesia (resource full area) was a bone of contention between England and France. This war coincided with the Anglo Carnatic wars in India and became one of the reasons for American Revolution.

### India.

Anglo Carnatic wars was a play off between England and France to acquire the golden Indian empire. It was continued in three wars which culminated in Battle of

Wandiwash (1760) declaring England to be the winner. After the wars, England reduced French influence to the areas of

Pondicherry. This war marked the end of Anglo-French rivalry with recall of Dupleix.

Apart from the Anglo-Portuguese wars, India also witnessed wars between ~~India~~ British and Portuguese during 17th and 18th century. With Britain as the clear winner due to supremacy in naval powers.

Dutch and Britain also had a standoff which got quickly resolved due to Dutch's commercial interest, so they chose Indonesia than India.



4. The Lucknow session of 1916 was a watershed event during the freedom struggle of India due to various reasons. Elucidate.

Lucknow session was a watershed event as it saw two major reconciliations.

- a) Muslim League and Congress
- b) Moderates and Extremists

It is of utmost significance as

- a) Congress has come to stand still after the separation of Moderates and extremists in Surat Split (1907)
- b) Muslim League which was the card of "Divide and Rule of India" got in contact with Congress. They both aim for independence of India.
- c) Vacuum in Indian politics due to no concrete action was filled.
- d) It indicates that in spite of personal issues and difference of opinion, people come together for the cause of national cause.

However, it was not a watershed due to below reasons.

- a) Unity among common hindus and muslims were not seen. It was more of a symbolic union as it doesnot get transmit on ground.
- b) Moderates and extremists doesnot work together for the Home rule movement.
- c) Congress did not make any effort for bringing muslims under its fold.
- d) this union was not used to create any paradigm shift in approach for independence. ie no mass movement was launched.

Real sense of Lucknow session was realised after the advent of Gandhi and his new ideas of satyagraha and non-violence.

5. Reforms initiated by the Justice Party became a model for social affirmative action in the country. Comment.

Justice party founded by Periyar in the South India voiced his opinions against the untouchability and brutal face of caste system

His reforms culminated in the constitutional, ~~statel~~ ~~statel~~ legal and public reforms in post independence india.

Constitutional - Art 14 (right to equality)  
Art 15 (right to equity)  
Art 17 (Abolition of Untouchability)  
Art 46 (Responsibility of state to work towards upliftment of SC/ST)

Formation of National Commission for Schedule caste

Legal - Prevention to Atrocities Act

Schemes - Reservation in public institution, employment.



6. War in the Korean Peninsula proved to be disastrous for Korea, a missed opportunity for the United States and a defining moment for China.  
Examine.

Korean peninsula war was the outcome of dominoes theory of USA which considered the fall of Korea to communism will spread to another countries as well.

#### Disastrous for Korea

Korea was surrounded by both USA and USSR by deploying their proxy candidates. While USA's candidate favoured capitalism,

USSR encourage communism.

What should have been the internal decision of Korean peninsula, became the hot bread for both the super powers.

Korea suffered loss in terms of division, people, peace and security.

#### Missed opportunity for USA

USA if not acted like the one she has done, probably today's situation can be avoided. With north Korea fallen into the hands of a authoritarian is a disaster not for USA but for the world.



The fear that which ~~the~~ North Korea is testing its missiles is definitely threatening.

USA must have used this opportunity by settling the matter in a peaceful and consensus based method.

Defining moment for China

Korea is the immediate neighbour of China and moreover, it is located at one of the trade routes to China.

China's internal security, trade was all depended on the war's result. Had it been the peaceful process, China would have got a better neighbour.

USA and USSR underplayed their roles of being superpower in Korea and gave the world an authoritarian regime of North Korea.

7. The Munich Pact brought neither peace nor stability in relations between European countries, rather it turned out to be an act of appeasement that made war inevitable. Comment.

Munich Pact was done between Britain and Germany over the area which was annexed from Germany in the treaty of Versailles after WWI.

While Britain after identifying Hitler's intention of expansion took this step to ensure that no world war takes place. But it emerged out to be rather an appeasement as it encouraged Hitler more to unfollow the treaty of Versailles. This increased his military power and more importantly, his wish of acquiring ~~territories~~ territories (idea of Lebensraum).

Britain's intention however seems to be noble but on deeper understanding, it can be clearly seen that they were viewing Hitler as their extension. He saw them as someone who is against communism, which

is in fact their ultimate motive to stop the  
red from flowing in the west. Therefore,  
they allow him to treat Versailles pact  
as no more useful.

This appeasement, however proved disastrous  
for both the Germany and Britain with  
loss of life, property, economy in the  
Europe.

8. Explain how Gandhi's non-violent philosophy influenced Martin Luther King Jr.'s methods. Also discuss the contributions and accomplishments of King to ensure civil rights for all people regardless of race in America.

When America was born in 1776 Philadelphia on 4th July 1776, Jefferson announced that "All men are equal in front of State". However, he had slaves at his home at that point of time. Therefore, American Revolution did not bring the equality among the races.

Martin Luther King Jr. - advocated for the rights of equality. He followed steps of Gandhi by adopting principles of truth and non-violence. He held processions without any brutal violent activities like America faced during seven ~~year~~ years war of independence.

His contributions culminated in 13th Amendment brought by Abraham Lincoln to end slavery in all its forms.





9. Apart from the linguistic reorganisation of states, the three language formula was an important part of government policy to address the language question in India. Discuss.

Provincial government of Congress always promised ~~linguistic~~ linguistic division of states but post independence, Nehru feared balkanization of India; hence he slowly took up linguistic reorganisation.

However, another major impediment was the issue of official language of India. Constitution makers announced use of ~~English~~ English as official language till 1965. So, government brought a official language act, 1963 which declared Hindi to be official language from 1965. This created ripples in the society and country.

North Indians started purification of Hindi by removing words from different languages while South Indians started agitated. C. Rajagopalachari said "Hindi is as alien to South India as English in North India". Regional parties like AIMIM started spreading the slogan of "Never Hindi Ever English". Violence in form of protest, riots started everywhere.

Government actions like instruction to officers to deliver speeches in Hindi and conduct of UPSC examination in Hindi further created the rift.

At this point of time, it became extremely essential to take serious steps in order to avoid violent situations. Therefore, India adopted three language formula which allowed Hindi, English for communication with center and with in states while regional languages within states.

Indira Gandhi assured southern states that hindi would be adopted as official language only after southern India is comfortable. Today India constitution give list of 22 languages as its official language.

This was a master stroke for country to solve problem of diverse languages in a peaceful manner.

10. Enumerate the measures for the welfare of Unorganised Workers in India. In the context of problems being faced by 'domestic helps', discuss the need for additional measures to safeguard their interests.

Unorganised Workers made up 90% of the workforce. They face problems like no job security, lack of welfare measures etc.

Government has taken steps like

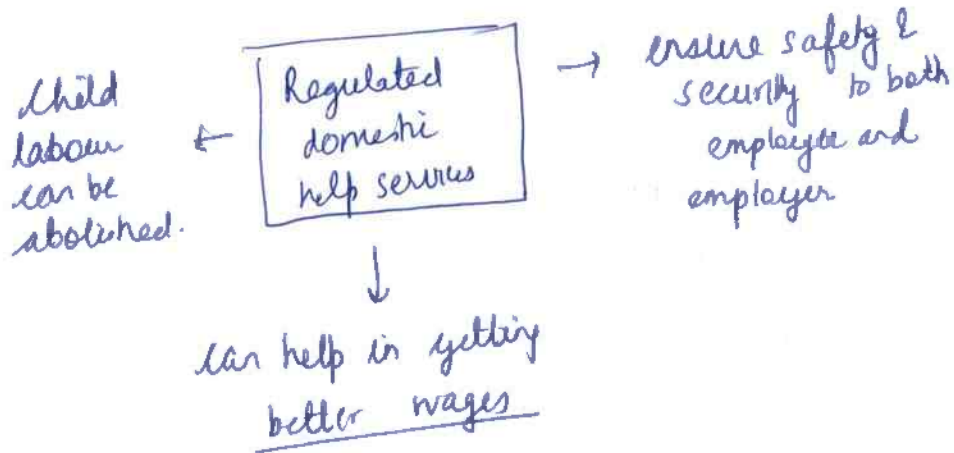
- 1) Atal Pension Yojna → To cover the unorganised sector. (18-40 yrs of age)
- 2) Rastriya Swastha Bima Yojna - Lashless scheme for a family with 30000/- limit. It is extremely essential for migrant workers as they move frequently. This scheme provides every family member with a card, that can be used all over India.
- 3) Supreme court has directed to give equal wages to both organised and unorganised workers.
- 4) Local level efforts like issuing of licence numbers, special markets with civic amenities are made in the cities.

Domestic workers face another set of problem due to nature of their work.

Inspite of working in a office premises, they work in personal areas like homes. Therefore their sexual protection needs special laws.

Child labours are usually employed as domestic helpers. They are often exploited and abused. Their rehabilitation and recovery needs special care.

Domestic helps are a reality and with growing urbanisation, this industry is going to increase. Therefore, attempts should be made to regulate and organise it. It can no more be informal.



A policy on domestic help to regulate, organise it in need of the hour.



11. The manner in which the mentally ill have been treated in India suggests that policy measures alone may not be sufficient to address the challenges faced by them. Discuss.

Government has launched 'Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan' which has four objectives

- increasing the freedom of movement
- Workplaces and employment opportunities for

diffs

Mentally ill patients require special care and protection and India is home to more than 3% of the patients.

Government has tabled Mental healthcare protection bill which assures mentally ~~for~~ ill patients of the treatment. But, does this measure alone is sufficient to address the challenges. the answer is unfortunately no because of the following reasons.

a) Recognising a Mentally ill patient is a challenge in itself. People usually call them "mad" and don't take any efforts to care them. Parents consider this as a punishment. So removing this stigma of mental challenges as disease which is curable and not madness is important.



b) Mentally ill patients require prolonged care not from the closed one but from the society too.

They should not be mocked, bullied.  
Other people should be sensitized enough to deal with them.

c) Doctors and trainers are required.  
India lacks institutes, machines, drugs,  
~~train~~ paramedical staff, who can deal with them.

Policy measures can provide the direction but ground work has to be done by education and awareness programmes. It should be promoted just like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan. Officers, doctors, teachers, parents should be issued guidelines of do's and don'ts for better future of such people.

12. Highlight the characteristics of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and discuss the challenges faced by them. Also enumerate the measures taken by the government to address these challenges.

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) are special status given to those tribes who are underdeveloped.

### Characteristics

- Their numbers are declining
- Their HDI indexes are low
- They reside in remote locations
- They are more vulnerable to disasters.

### Challenges faced by them

They face the challenge of existence due to dwindling numbers

employment opportunities are very less for them due to their remote locations

globalisation and increasing urbanisation has lead to deforestation which makes ~~them~~ their only

source of livelihood more vulnerable.

Malnutrition is another big challenge

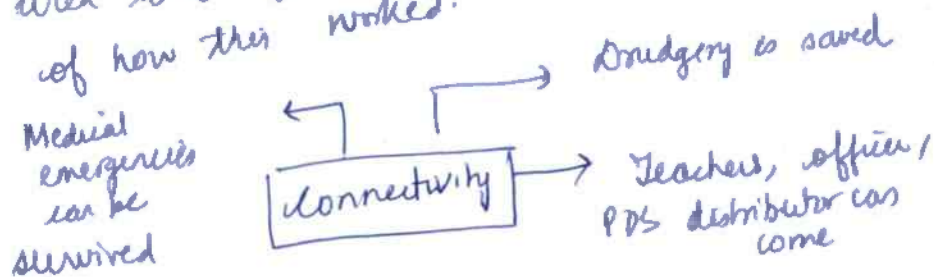
Measures

- Government has instituted a special Ministry for the development of tribes
- Constitutional Measures are taken
- Vanajwan scheme is deployed in selected districts of Odisha.

✱

Integrated Tribal Welfare program can do wonders in addressing the challenges

Case Study Chamba District, Bharmour Area  
Gaddis used to reside here since ages. They practice transhumance and survive on daily wage work in agriculture. By tribal development plan, connectivity was established between the area and foothills. Below given is the figure of how this worked.



Apart from this, a large scale watershed management took place which slowly increase the productivity of their farmlands.

13. While suburbanisation is a common phenomenon in most urbanising countries, it is occurring at a relatively early stage of India's urban development. Enumerating the reasons behind this development, highlight the challenges it is creating for Indian cities.

Suburbanisation refers to the process of spread of urban areas outside its administrative boundaries in an ~~unplanned~~ unplanned manner. These are characterised by presence of urban sprawls.

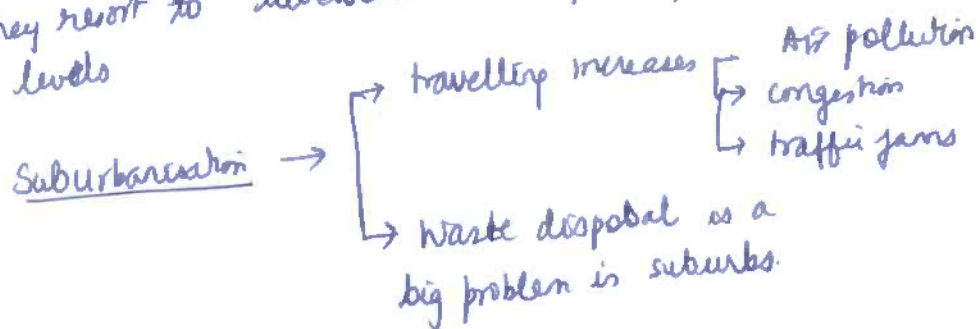
#### Reasons

- Absence of counter magnets → Since India's urbanisation is developing along 4-5 megapolis cities and areas. They are no counter magnets to these areas. Only recently Jaipur and Chandigarh emerged as one to Delhi (ecosurvey).
- Absence of proper planning - Political Patronages and vote banks residing in these sprawls inhibit their removal. Moreover, they exist in the first place due to resource deficiency of urban bodies.
- Costly lifestyle inside the cities  
The expenses at rent, food is very high as compared to these suburbs. Therefore people prefer to commute.
- Environmental problems, congestion in the city's mainland forces people to migrate out.

Challenges: Suburbanisation is creating for urban cities

a) Environment challenges

Due to illegal and unplanned expansion, these areas have no access to municipal's services so they resort to tubewells causing depletion in water levels



b) Crime in suburbs - Since these areas are occupied by farmers who sell their land and the rich people who commute daily for work. Therefore, economic inequality creates space for crimes. Women especially become the victims and it is justified on the basis of their clothes which leads skin to the villagers.

Other challenges include inclusion of these areas in the administrative areas, assigning them rank of cities etc.



14. Various geographical and anthropogenic factors have rendered Brahmaputra Valley susceptible to recurrent floods. Discuss the causes and suggest suitable measures of mitigation.

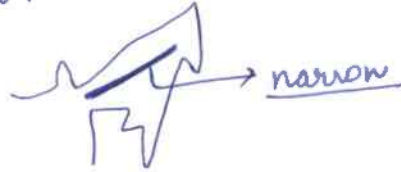
Brahmaputra Valley faces floods every year

Reasons

a) Geographical

It is a narrow valley so it can sustain the heavy monsoonal rains.

It carries large amount of sediments from Himalayas due to which, water level increases further



b) Anthropogenic

Deforestation on the hilly areas of Arunachal Pradesh, which makes the ~~area~~ sediments even more in the river.

People reside on the river flood plains. Therefore increasing their sustainability.

No repairment of embankment wall in time

Deforestation in the plains area itself due to agriculture activities in plains

Lack of effective warning systems of monsoons which can help in better and timely evacuation

Measures

Disaster Management is a comprehensive process which includes Prevention, Mitigation, Preparedness, Recovery, Rehabilitation and Response. Mitigation measures can be

a) Structural

Embankment walls on the river edges  
Dams and reservoir to control the flow  
Lagoons and ponds near the banks to absorb the excess water

Strict implementation of River Zonation • River Zonation allow only pasturelands near the banks

b) Non Structural

Afforestation on the slopes as well as on the banks.  
Mock Drills to avoid destruction of floods.

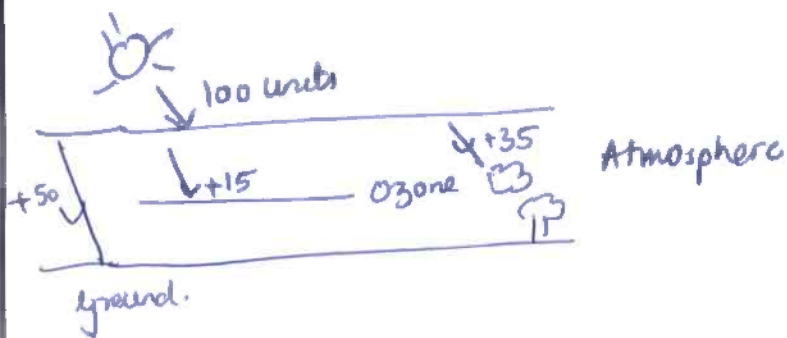
Community based activities like voluntary work to regulate embankment walls and to inhibit residence near the rivers

Senda framework has put the onus of disaster Management on both citizens and governments to build, back and better effective participation with good policies can lead the way

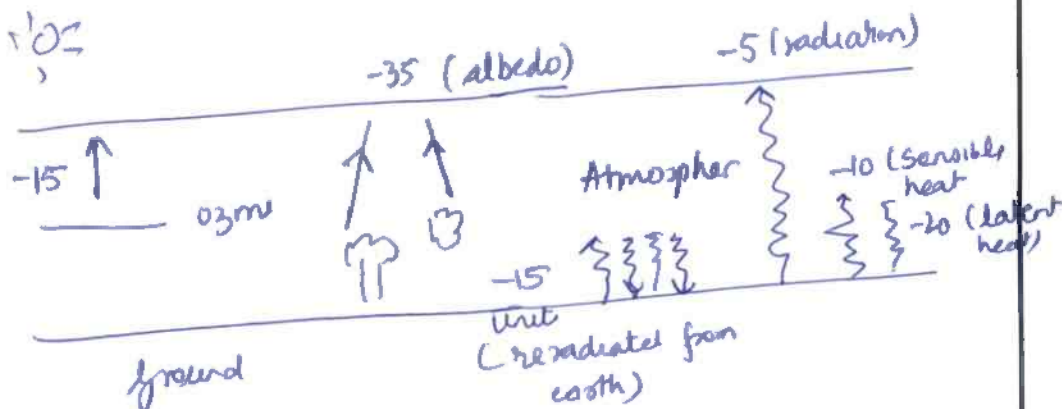
15. Give a brief account of Earth's heat budget. Also discuss how increasing concentration of carbon dioxide in Earth's atmosphere effects it.

Earth has average temperature of about  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ .  
While it receive energy during the day only.  
Heat budget is a tool by which earth maintains  
its temperature. Earth acts like a ~~black body~~  
heat engine.

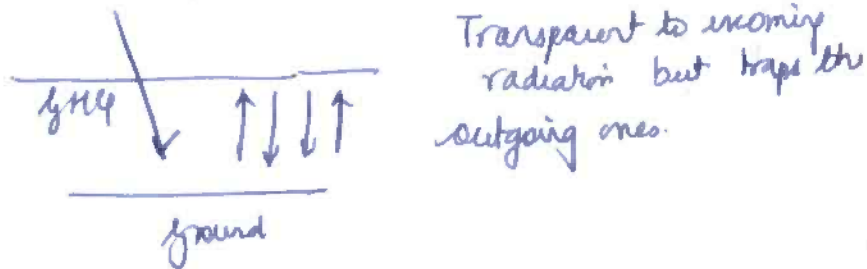
### Influx



### Outflux



It can be easily observe that 15 units are ~~re-radiated~~ reradiated by the atmosphere, here all green house gases play a role.



Therefore increasing concentration of  $\text{CO}_2$ , which is a green house gas increases the time of this reradiation, hence, the earth holds the sun rays for more time. This results in global warming.

so  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration disturbs the fragile balance maintained by heat budget by decreasing the amount of outflux.

16. Give an outline of the major geological events that have shaped the present drainage system of Peninsular India. Also, explain why peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation but facilitate hydroelectric power generation.

Peninsular India is majorly divided into Deccan traps, Western ghats and eastern ghats.

- Western ghats submergence during the tertiary period. leads to formation of estuaries on this side while eastern ghats have extensive deltas of Krishna, Godavari.
- Western ghats and eastern ghats are not symmetrical the peninsula is tilted towards eastern ghats and this also happened during tertiary times. This lead to more rivers on the eastern side.

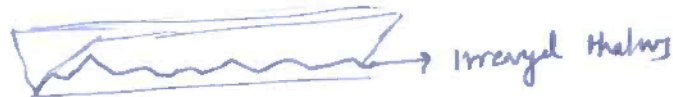


- rift valley of Narmada and Tapi due to Vindhayas and Satpuras. Vindhayas are escarpments of Malwa plateau.
- Rifting of Damodar, Mahanadi valleys during Gondwana times.
- Drainage pattern of tributaries of Yamuna due to high rise Malwa plateau.

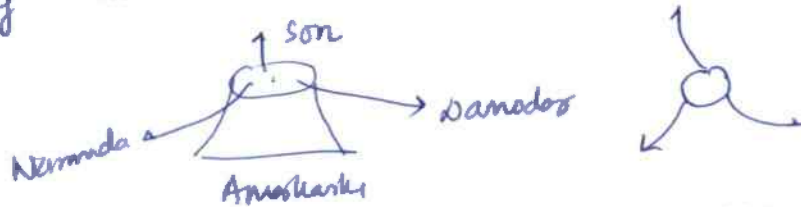


Peninsular rivers are unsuitable for navigation because

- they are non-perennial rivers unlike Himalayan system
- their thalweg is not uniform due to rifling, Subsidence (Thalweg is the bottom profile of river valley)



- they do not flow in the same plain  
eg Amarkantak plateau's radial drainage



This creates problems for vessels who will have to slide down from ~~the~~ waterfalls.

This is also the main reason for hydroelectricity potential as falling water is easily available both in estuaries & peninsular plateau

eg Jog falls on Sharavati River

17. Elaborate with examples as to how government policies influence the location of industries. Also, mention the steps taken by the Government of India to stimulate industrial activity in backward regions.

Apart from land, raw material, market, capital location of industries is also influenced by government policies

eg Bhilai Steel plant with aim of tribal development

Bongaigar refinery in Assam due to popular demand as Assam was feeling discriminated

(Barauni refinery in Bihar taking advantage of Digboi oil field)

National ~~Manufacturing~~ Industrial and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZ) will again become hotspot for industries due to promise of civic amenities like water & electricity and tax holidays. Medak is one such notified area.

Apart from direct government's policy on location of industries, there are other factors too.

For instance → transportation corridors, pipelines distribution etc, state government policies Dedicated East and West freight corridor is government policy which will again influence location of industries.

Steps by government

- a) government gave tax holidays to industries located in backward areas.
- b) Land is given on lease easily
- c) Clearances are much less in comparison to other areas

But economic survey has found that these concessions are used by industries in a wrong manner. Instead of setting up industries in these backward areas, they were set up their warehouses. Therefore effective steps should be taken to check this ill route.

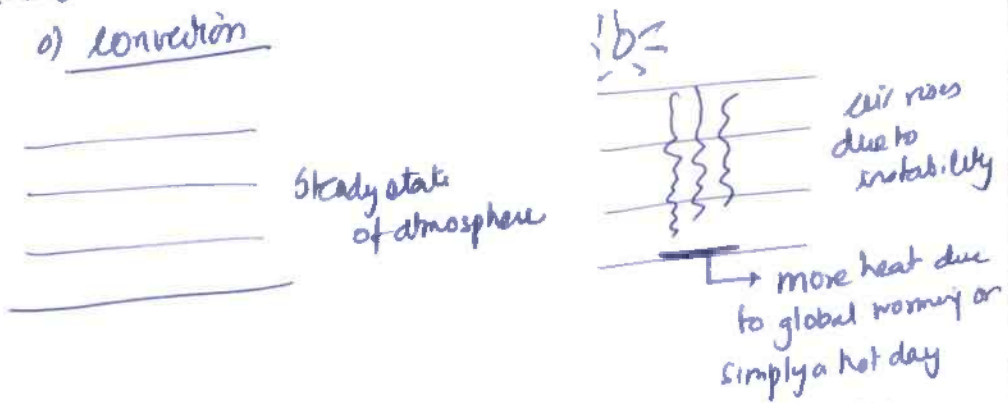
18. Explain, in brief, the process of cloud formation. Also, elucidate how clouds can help in weather forecasting.

clouds are formed due to condensation of water droplets. They basically need two things.

- Air uplifting Mechanism (so that temperature of air is lowered)
- Nuclei (to make condensation occur)

There are three process for upliftment of air

a) convection

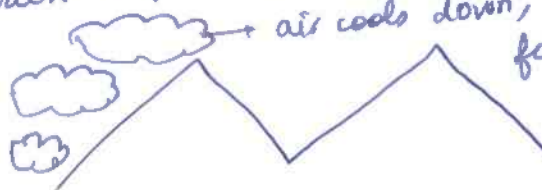


Enough of ~~pollution~~ pollutants provides nuclei, so clouds are formed.

Equatorial region is one such example.

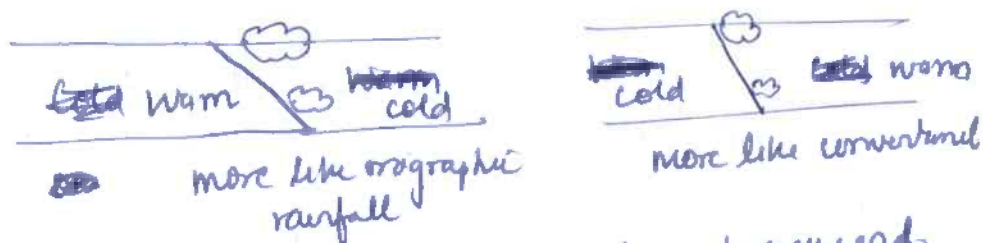
b) Orographic rainfall

Slope of mountain helps in adiabatic expansion of air. air cools down, cloud forms.

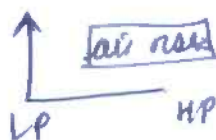
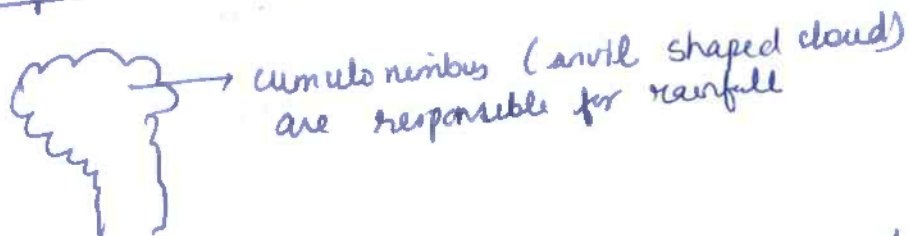


(c) Frontal/ cyclonic rainfall

air gets uplifted due to formation of a cold or a warm front as shown in figure



Cyclone - due to creation of low pressure and rising of air

Clouds & Weather forecastingShapes

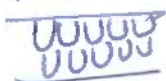
b) color - grey coloured clouds shows presence of large number of nucleus

c) lightning in the clouds → shows rainfall probability

d) A clear day is observed due to presence of cumulus clouds



e) Mackerel sky comes with dark colour but with no rainfall



→ Stratus cirro clouds



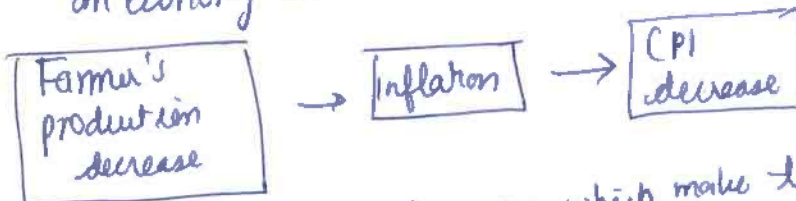
19. The socio-economic and ecological consequences of soil degradation are far-reaching. Discuss. Suggest measures that can be taken to restore soil fertility and arrest soil degradation.

Soil degradation refers to loss of ability of soil to produce crops. Soil erosion, soil salinity and soil desertification are few facts.

### Consequences

#### Socio-economic

- a) Loss of job for farmer which has multiplier effect on economy as our economy is land-mass based



- b) Suicides among farmers which make their families vulnerable to crimes
- c) food security issues in the country

#### Ecological

- a) Land will turn barren, so less albedo  
less albedo → Heat budget desbalance → global warming
- b) Less of Rainfall due to decrease in transpiration
- c) Soil cover which is home to microbes will lost and it will take million of years to form.  
 eg Chambal badlands of Malwa Plateau
- d) Loss of natural vegetation as these soils will not be even fit for the vegetation.  
Less of Biodiversity can be seen.

### Methods

- 1) Afforestation
  - Social Forestry
  - Agro forestry
  - Forest along the roadsides
- 2) to arrest soil degradation
  - Mulching (use of exotekites)
  - Contour bunding
  - Shelter belts
- 3) To treat soil degradation
  - gully plugging
  - dykes, tetrapods along sea coast
- 4) Soil fertility
  - use of organic manure
  - growing crops according to agro climatic regions
  - use of leguminous crops like pulses (Crop rotation)
  - usage of drip irrigation to avoid soil salinity especially in dry areas like Punjab

20. Development of island territories requires a careful balancing of environmental and tribal concerns with exploitation of economic potential. Elaborating on the threats faced by island territories of India, comment on the recent measures proposed by the government regarding their development.

Island territories have biodiversity along with primitive tribes. Along with this, they have potential for increasing tourism and fishing activities. However, this requires careful balancing as they face various threats like.

- Lakshadweep islands are majority coral territories. Over tourism can disturb the system.
- Tribals feel alienated and insecure where tourist enter their territories. Therefore threat to feeling of tribals especially to PTVCs like Joss, Orangs.
- Setting up industries for fishing can lead to influx of migrants and deforestation.
- Both the islands are already facing the wrath of climate change.
- Connectivity between islands is a major issue which inhibits the growth.

Measures by government

Sagar mala Project — Ports would be developed around islands.

This would be ~~step~~ good step but it comes with a rider that ports should be handled by tribes living there. Therefore skill training is prerequisite for the same. Moreover, these ports should be used to export their products like Miira (organic drink), soir fibre, fishes like teng. This will help in their actual development.

Tribes are the most pride and conserved heritage of India. Therefore their economic development is of utmost priority. Ecotourism can be one of the potential measures. but this requires strict guidelines so that biodiversity and tribes are not disturbed.