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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	AKSHANSH YADAV		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	111460
Center	KAROL BAGH	Date	18/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
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14	15	
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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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The Sunga dynasty contributed significantly to the cultural and social development in ancient India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

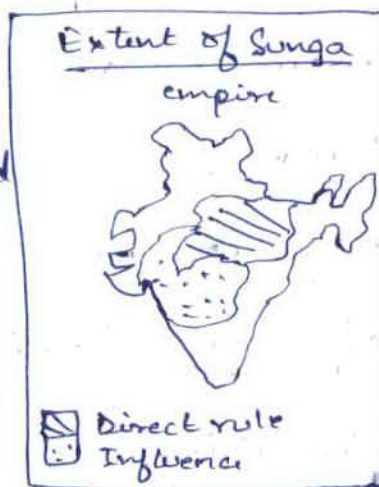
प्राचीन भारत में सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक विकास में शुंग वंश का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Sunga dynasty established their rule over north India post Mauryan age and made significant contributions to cultural & social developments

Cultural development

- Cave architecture flourished during Shunga period

Ex Cave 9 & 10 in Ajanta were carved during Shunga period



- Paintings mural & fresco paintings in Ajanta were created in Shunga period
- Development of Hinduism Pushyamitra Shunga persecuted Buddhists & led to revival of Hinduism.

- Cultural contacts with South through dakshinpatha were encouraged during Shunga period.

Social development - Many tribes assimilated in Hinduism. Ex. Hunas.

- Condition of women & Shudra improved as allowed to listen Puranas.
- Kingship was patrilineal but women of royal household were respected.
- Flourishing agriculture & trade.

However, the policy of religious intolerance led to downfall of Shunga & later replaced by Guptas.

But still Shunga contributed immensely to cultural & social development of India.

2. Discuss the role of foreign nationals in the Indian freedom struggle during the Gandhian phase. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के गांधीवादी चरण के दौरान विदेशी नागरिकों की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian national movement entered into mass movement phase with the advent of Gandhiji in 1917 & many new actors including foreigners participated in it.

Role of foreigners in ~~Gandhian~~ Gandhian phase

- 1) Ideological support - by Annie Besant & Theosophical society led to growth of self confidence among Indians.
- 2) Rediscovery of India's past gave cultural roots to middle class
Ex- Indological studies by British historians
- 3) Capital investment into national banks & swadeshi industries

led to self reliance

Ex - Participation in Ahmedabad Textile
labour Association.

- 4) Civil Disobedience & Boycott Khudai
Khidmatgar & ~~By~~ led by Khan
Abdul Gaffar Khan participated in
CDM.

- 5) Propaganda abroad through newspapers
& press, made people aware about
the true nature of British rule
in India.

Thus, foreign nationals actively partici-
pated from propaganda to boycott in
all activities during Gandhian
phase.

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।

In 1920s-30s several new trends emerged in Indian national movement including Socialism. Ram Manohar Lohia represented socialism during freedom struggle.

Contribution in freedom struggle

- 1) During CDM - organised no tax campaigns in United Provinces
- 2) Constructive work when Congress formed ministry, he was involved in constructive work at grass root level.
- 3) Founder of Congress Socialist Party along with Acharya Narendra Dev.
- 4) During Quit India Movement, organised underground activities.

Post independence Contribution

- 1) Lohiaji was an ardent socialist & favoured planned economy.
- 2) Ideals of social & economic justice and upliftment of backward classes.
- 3) Political emancipation of backward classes.
- 4) During emergency, arrested for opposing the government.
- 5) Samajwadi Party in UP formed on his ideals.

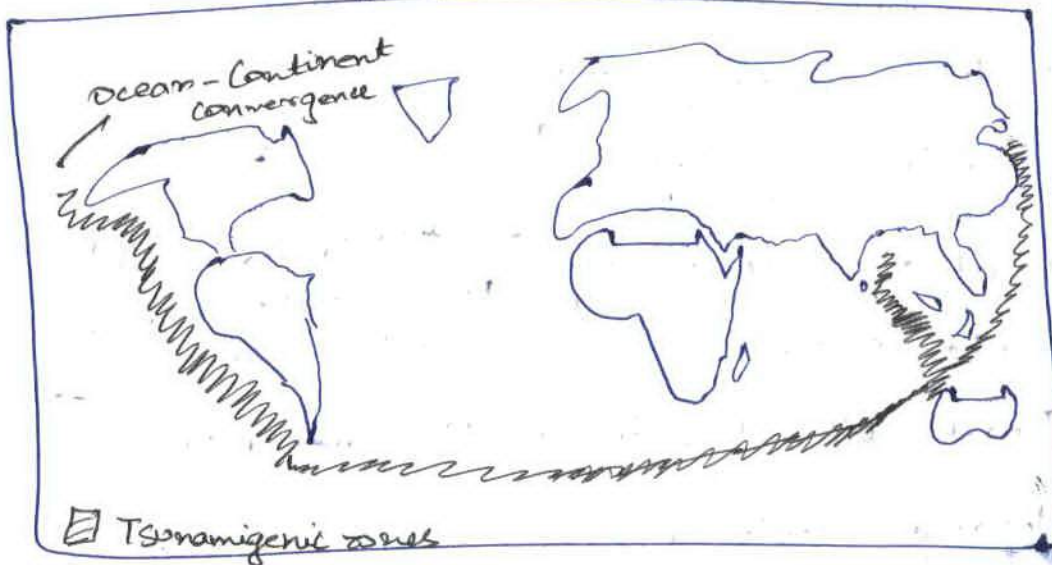
Lohiaji was an idealist as well as realist who believed as well as practiced socialism to give true freedom to masses of India.

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 refer to areas of plate convergence under ocean which have high probability of occurrence of Tsunami.

Distribution

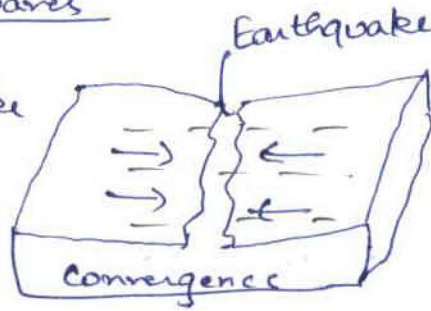


Distribution (1) Along Pacification of fire as there is convergence of ocean & continental plate margin.

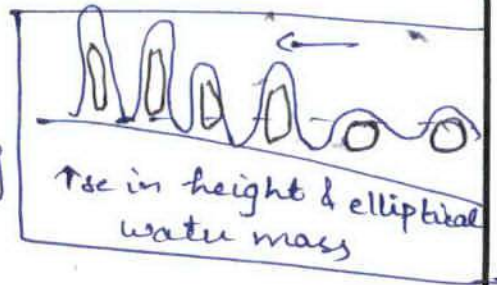
(2) South East Indian Ocean due to convergence of number of microplates
Ex - Phillipines plates.

Propagation of Tsunami waves

- (1) underwater Earthquake
leads to origination
of Tsunami wave



- 2) Deep into ocean they have large wave length & low amplitude.
- 3) As approach coast, the wavelength reduces & height increases forming very high wall of water reaching upto 15-20m.



- 4) Reach kilometers inside the land & cause heavy destruction.

These tsunamigenic zones need to be further studied & monitored to have better understanding & reduce damage from Tsunami.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are large pool of water vapour suspended in atmosphere.

Characteristics

- 1) Generally formed over oceans. (due to high evaporation & regular supply of moisture)
- 2) They are not saturated & condensed enough to fall as precipitation.
- 3) Impact atmospheric circulation like upper air westerlies.
- 4) Represent zone of high pressure and stability conditions

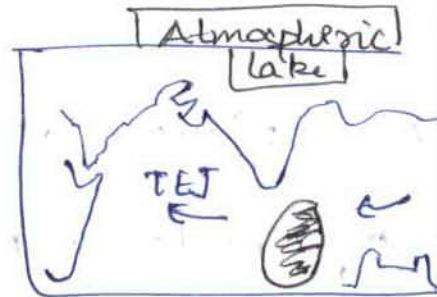
Major areas (1) Western Indian Ocean

2) North Central Atlantic

3) South Eastern Pacific

Impacts

(1) Can influence
pattern of monsoon



2) If carried by Tropical Easterly
Jet, it can cause sudden cloud
burst like situation

3) Poses severe threat to the life
& livelihood.

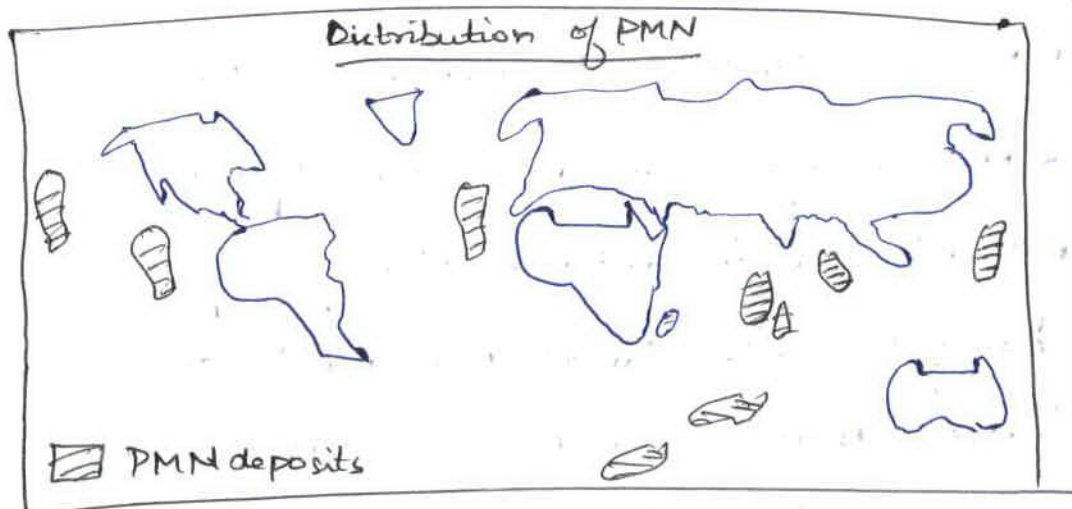
Human activities have changed atmos-
pheric chemistry to a great
extent given rise to phenomenon
like atmospheric lakes

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 mineral concretions formed due to precipitation of minerals in deep sea floor. They are rich in minerals like cobalt, copper, zinc, silver, iron etc.

Distribution on deep sea floor. Major areas are -



- 1) Central Indian Ocean Basin
- 2) North East Pacific basin
- 3) Central Atlantic
- 4) South West Indian Ocean basin

Significance

- 1) Rich in rare minerals like cobalt, titanium, polybdenum. (Reduce import)
- Also generate jobs in mining sector
- 2) Deep sea mining - to supplement land based mineral exploration.
- 3) Wide application in emerging electronics & AI field.
- 4) Precious minerals like gold, silver also found in abundance.

Recently International Seabed Authority

granted India permission to explore PMN in Central Indian ocean basin.

- PMN mining also poses risk of marine pollution & inequitable sharing of benefits with landlocked nations. These issues need to be taken care during PMN exploration & mining.

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 those textiles that are valued for their functional properties.

Significance

- 1) Impart greater strength as well as flexibility. (use in biotechnology sector)
- 2) Agriculture - can be used in creating farm equipments.
- 3) Health sector - protective gears can be made using technical textiles.
- 4) Construction sector will be the biggest beneficiary, as they will lead to cost cutting.
- 5) Defence - clothing material lighter, more resistant etc.

Government Initiatives

- 1) PM-MITRA Mega textile parks also to produce technical textile.
- 2) Interest subvention scheme for technical textiles.
- 3) Sector specific schemes like SANSIRA
- 4) Production Linked Incentive Scheme for technical textile.
- 5) In Trade Policy, technical textiles eligible for benefit under Remission of Duties & Taxes on Export.

Thus, technical textiles offer an opportunity which needs to be tapped by providing enabling infrastructure & finance mechanism.

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।

According to Census 2011, around 36 million people migrate every year in India. They pose a variety of challenges to urban governance.

Challenges

1) Economic challenges

- lack of jobs for migrants
- rising poverty among migrants
- high land rent.

2) Social Challenges - shortage of housing leading to slums. (17% population in Mumbai lives in slums.)

- cultural conflicts. Ex- attack on North Eastern people in Bengaluru.

3) Environmental challenges - encroachment of open spaces, deforestation.

- poor drinking water supply,

4) Administrative challenges - providing social security benefits become difficult.

- unplanned expansion of urban area.
- overcrowding in metropolitan due to breach of stepped migration



Measures

1) Improving urban amenities

- housing- rent regulation, land titling laws
- use municipal bonds to finance.

2) Transit Oriented Development of transport to foster commutation culture.

3) Develop satellite towns to ease pressure on metro cities.

4) Develop Growth centers & create dispersal of development.

Schemes like SMART city, AMRUT

will help in improving urban governance & tackle challenges of internal migration.

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 refers to increasing interconnected of world economy characterised by cross border flow of information, people, commodity etc. It has both opened up new opportunities as well as challenges for working women.

Opportunities for working women

- 1) Provided jobs in BPO industry, leading to economic independence.
- 2) Safety of women - work from home has overcome the issue of women safety at workplace.
- 3) Flexibility to manage domestic & work related requirement through gig economy.

- 4) Provided global market Ex TRIPED is selling products made by tribal women through Amazon.
- 5) Women related laws - Maternity Benefit Act, SHWW Act, have emerged in growing backdrop of globalisation.

Challenges

- 1) Technology (ultrasound) leading to female infanticide.
- 2) New forms of crime like cyber stalking, pornography.
- 3) Increased inequity due to digital divide between male & female.
- 4) Limited to care giving sector & pink collar jobs.

Globalisation needs to be utilised to improve status of working women and achieve SDG 4 Gender equality.

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।

Recently Karnataka has passed anti-conversion law, criminalizing it to force anyone to convert to other religion.

Rationale behind anti-conversion laws

- 1) Impinge on Art. 25 Right to free practice, of profession & propagation of religion. (don't cover forceful conversion)
- 2) Ulterior motive - conversion is carried out for economic gains.
- 3) Absence of informed consent the people who are converted often belong to lower economic strata & convert in lure of monetary gains.
- 4) Change in demography which can

threaten the social harmony,

Concern with anticonversion law

- 1) Violate fundamental Right to Religion - as it also involve right to convert.
- 2) Targetting one community.
- 3) Disrupt social harmony
- 4) Moral policing - by the authorities.
- 5) Supreme Court has also upheld conversion by free will to be legal.

Thus, a balance between right to religion & choose to convert by free will has to be maintained to uphold secular ethos of Indian society.

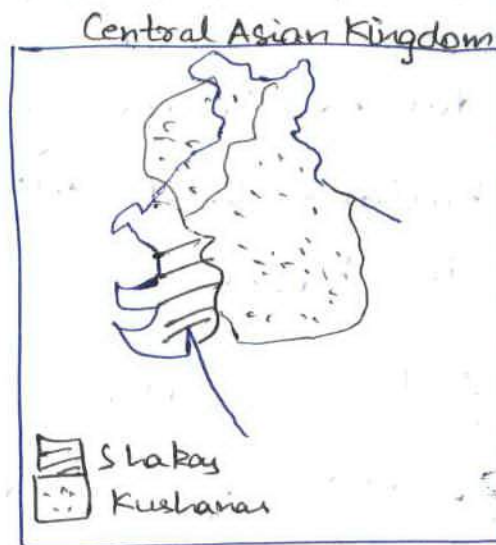
11. Central Asian contacts had a profound political and cultural impact on India in ancient times. Discuss. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन काल में मध्य एशियाई संपर्कों का भारत पर गहरा राजनीतिक और सांस्कृतिक प्रभाव पड़ा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Several ruling dynasties including Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Parthians, Kushanas have their origin in Central Asia. Apart from them trade & spiritual contacts also led to cultural exchanges.

Political Impact

- 1) North Western India for a long time was under the rule of Central Asians.
- 2) Kushanas have their capital at Peshawar & Mathura.
- 2) St Thomas came to India during reign of Gondophares.



- 4) Satrap System or military governorship originated during Kushana rule.
- 5) Skandhanas / Kataka military camp, established during Kushanas rules.
- 6) New mode of warfare dominated by cavalry, dressing style- use of turban, tunics, leather boots etc.

Cultural Impact

- 1) Development of Mahayana Buddhism due to increasing materialism. Kushana held 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir.
- 2) Art - Gandhara Art with Greek features - Buddha in a yogi position, halo around head.

- 3) Literature - Ashtadhyayi by Panini
 C Afghan origin.
- Buddhacharit by Ashwaghosh
 - Buddhist avadanas were composed
- 4) Water conservation Rudradaman constructed
 Sudarshan lake in Kathiawad.
- 5) Introduction of curtains (yavanika)
 in theatre art.
- 6) Development in construction, use of
 mortar.
- 7) Many developments in field of
 science like glass making.

Thus, Central Asian contacts led
to ~~evolution~~ enrichment of Indian
culture & also flourishing of
trade & towns.

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।

British rule in India was based on twin objectives of enhancing profits and strengthen their hold.

Thus, all means of governance were directed to fulfill these objectives.

1) Development of modern education

Means of exploitation

- to supply cheap labour for rural & clerical jobs.
- To create class Indian in colour, English in taste & values
- Expand market for British goods
- Downward filtration theory

Not a vehicle of public welfare

- English made compulsory, led to desertion of masses
- only handful of upper & middle class Indians educated
- mass education neglected

2) Development of railways

<u>Means of exploitation</u>	<u>Not public welfare</u>
- to open interior markets - rapid troop mobilisation - administrative efficiency - for getting raw material	- discriminated against transport of local goods. - Indian interests neglected. - tariffs discriminated against local industry

3) Socio religious reforms

<u>Exploitation</u>	<u>Not public welfare</u>
- Sati abolition, widow remarriage all on the behest of Christian missionaries	- reforms in caste system, women education neglected. - After 1857 revolt, complete neglect of reforms

4) Labour legislation in 1881

Factory Act - not for

labour welfare but to ensure that
the cheap labour doesn't outsell
British manufacturers.

- Didn't apply to European owned plantations

5) Reforms in civic services like sanitation
to prevent disease like plague to
civil lines. The municipal boards
were starved of funds to bring
any significant change.

6) Administrative Reforms through Govt Act
1909, 1919 were to pacify Indians
without any genuine transfer of
authority.

Thus, governance in British time
was a tool of exploitation of
masses & to further interests of
Britain.

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।

Newly born India in 1947 faced several challenges to its territorial integrity, one of them was linguistic diversity.

How India dealt?

- 1) State reorganisation Commission in 1956 - led to division of states on linguistic lines. Though administrative convenience was taken into consideration.
- 2) Schedule VIII recognised 22 languages as official languages of the Union.
- 3) Art 343 to 350 in the constitution

provides for advancement of
Hindia language, language of legislature,
language of courts, as well as instruction
in mother tongue.

4) 3 language formula Hindi - English -
Regional language to assuage
jealous to Hindi domination in
South India

5) Official language Act, 1963 provides
for continuation of English
for official purposes.

6) Link language between states to
be chosen by the states.

Though there have been instances
where language threatened the
unity but through these measures
they were handled.

Ex - 1960s - anti hindi agitation in
Tamil Nadu → tackled by Official
Language Act & 3 language formula.

→ Punjab Suba demand in 1960s handled
by separation of Hindi speaking
Haryana & Himachal from Punjab.

→ New languages were added in VIII
schedules (Bodo, Dogri, Maithili,
Santhali).

→ National Translation Mission to provide
literary material in vernaculars.

Thus, through a mix of legislative
& executive measures, India has
been able to not only accommodate
but celebrate its linguistic 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 विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The Global map underwent drastic change post World War II due to decolonisation & birth of several new nation.

Factors leading to decolonisation

- 1) Shift in balance of power to US which has an anti-colonial stance
- 2) Downfall of major colonial powers like Britain which made it impossible for them to continue their hold over their colonies.

Ex- huge public outcry & national movement in India against Britain.

3) Emergence of United Nations with principles of equality & peace in International Relations. Thus, colonisation came in conflict to these ideals.

4) Physical conquest no more required new forms of imperialism like economic imperialism emerged which no longer required physical control over colonies.

5) Rising awareness & nationalist movements in colonies - Indo-~~Malaya~~ ^{Malaya}, Africa were all witnessing anti-colonial movements.

Role of India

1) Supported nationalist movement in Namibia, Indo-China, Ghana etc.

- 2) Non aligned Movement Greatest contribution was to prevent newly formed nations to engage into power wars which are of no use to them. Promoted non-jointing of US or USSR blocks.
- 3) Provided ideological support against colonialism.
- 4) Helped in demonstratisation of International Relations.

Thus post WWII certain conditions emerged that led to decolonisation

& Indians played an important role in asserting ^{& preserving} Independence of newly born nations.

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 (MHW) are

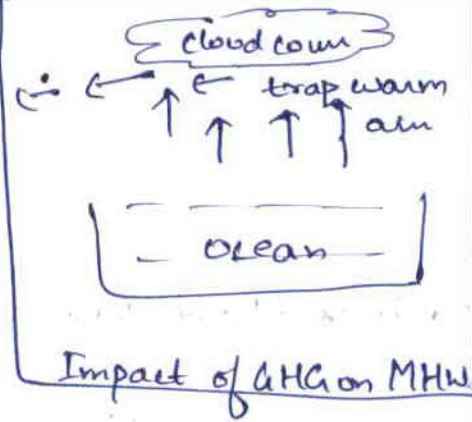
heat waves that originated over oceans & are caused by air circulation to the nearby regions, raising the temperature there.

Causes of MHW formation

- 1) Global Warming - intense heating of ocean surface create low pressure & lifting of winds, giving rise to MHW.
 - According to IPCC 6th Assessment Report, 90% of all warming has been absorbed by oceans.
- 2) Green House gases - act as a lid

over the oceans.

Thus, trapping outgoing radiation, which carried by prevailing winds as marine heat waves.



3) Deforestation / Destruction of Mangroves

Since 1750, 40% of world mangroves have been lost, they act as a buffer between coastal communities & MHW.

4) Thermal pollution release of ballast water by ships

5) Plastic pollution absorb more

radiation → greater warming → more intense MHW.

6) Coastal erosion → more sedimentation leading to rise in salinity, thus, warming of oceans.

Consequences for India

- 1) Impact on monsoon - caused by land-water heating differential, may get disrupted due to MHW.
- 2) Economic Impact - aquaculture & marine fishery → dwindling production
 ↳ impact on food & nutritional security.
- 3) Impact on marine biodiversity affecting their range, migration & breeding patterns.
- 4) Health impacts
 - ↳ increase cases of heat strokes
 - ↳ skin allergy
 - ↳ eyesight issues
 - ↳ respiratory issues

Thus, a mix of mitigation & adaptation measures are required to tackle the issue of MHW.

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 palm has taken over the food industry replacing traditional oilseeds like mustard, coconut, sunflower, groundnut etc.

Geo-climatic conditions required

- 1) Climate - tropical to subtropical
 - ↳ best grown in tropical climate
 - ↳ narrow range of temperature
 - ↳ precipitation over 100 cm.
 - ↳ long growing season.
- 2) Topography - gently rolling topography
 - ↳ even little hilly terrain can be accommodated.
 - ↳ require good drainage, standing water is dangerous.

- 3) Soil - can be grown in variety of soil from sandy, loamy to clayey.
- Nutrient poor tropical soil is also manageable in adequate fertilizers are provided.

At present India imports more than 90% of its oil palm requirement from Malaysia & Indonesia leading to heavy drain on forex

Need for large scale cultivation

- 1) Labour intensive - provide employment.
- 2) Reduce import dependence save forex, reduce current account deficit & gain self sufficiency.
- 3) Utilization of wastelands - led to food security.

4) Favourable geo-climatic conditions in Andaman, coastal states & North East Government has started National Mission on Oil Palm to promote oil palm cultivation in North East, coastal states. It includes-

- 1) Quality Planting Material
- 2) Finance support under Priority Sector Lending
- 3) Market linkages
- 4) Promoting private investment.

However several challenges associated also need to be taken care of

- 1) Deforestation - for oil palm plantation
- 2) Health impact of oil palm consumption
- 3) Loss of genetic diversity
- 4) Labour welfare concerns, high initial cost

Thus, addressing these challenges government should undertake oil palm cultivation in India.

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।

Himalayas are termed as 3rd poles as they have the largest accumulation of glaciers outside poles.

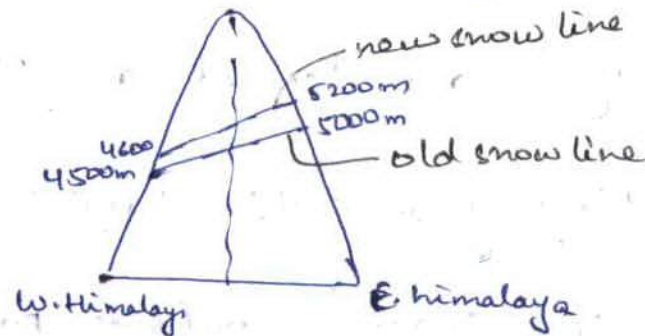
Changes witnessed in Himalayan cryosphere

- 1) Retreat of glaciers the glaciers in Himalayas are receding at a fast pace.

Ex- Gangotri has shifted few meters since 1930s.

- 2) Reduction in snowfall more precipitation in form of rainfall. Thus, snow melting is not renewed at the same pace at which it is receding.

- 3) Shifting of snow line in both Eastern & Western Himalayas



- 4) Karakoram anomaly except Karakoram all other areas receiving less snow, But more snowfall witness in Karakoram.

Implication on India's water security

- 1) More snowfall during summers
 - ↳ initially it will lead to increase in water supply
 - ↳ in long term, the rivers will be dry in summer season.
- 2) lesser recharge & percolation as the intensity of snowfall increases.

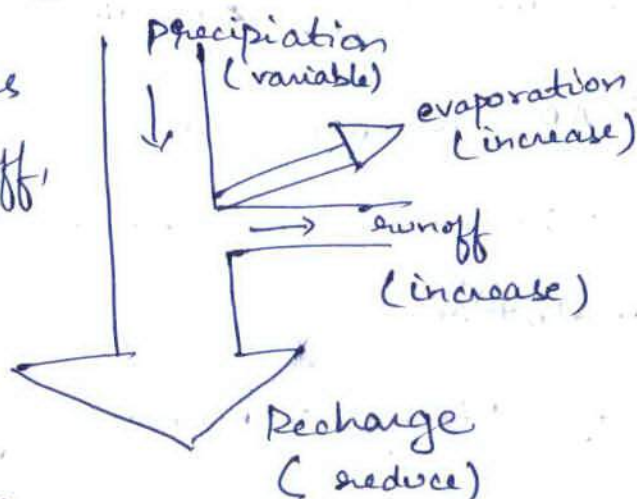
so less water will be recharged.

3) Increase instances of flood & Glacial lake outburst flood

4) Major cities like Delhi, Kolkata dependent on Himalayan rivers but they will face water stress due to change in river regime.

5) lowering of around water table

6) Overall changes in ppt, runoff, recharge & evaporation threaten the water security.



Need of fulfillment of climate pledges under Paris agreement & adoption of water harvesting practices to handle the impending water crisis.

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।

Oceans have great diversity of marine life which is facing the triple challenge of ocean warming, ocean acidification & ocean deoxygenation leading to loss of biodiversity.

Ocean warming According to IPCC 6th AR, oceans have absorbed 90% of the warming since Industrial Revolution -

Impact - Rising temperature of oceans.

- corals which require 27°C temperature have been subjected to coral bleaching leading to mass bleaching events more frequently.
- also impacting range of marine life forms

Ocean acidification Greater dissolution of carbon dioxide into oceans. leading to uper movement of lysocline (saturation zone), thus threatening corals.

Ocean deoxygenation - nutrient enrichment causing algal blooms reducing dissolved oxygen in ocean water, threat to marine lifeforms.

Impact of this deadly trio

- 1) Creation of 'dead zones' - devoid of any life. As the algal layer prevent penetration of sunlight as well as exhaust oxygen making it difficult for life to survive.
- 2) Reduction in marine biodiversity
corals which cover less than 1% area → host 25% marine life.

Ex- Great Barrier Reef - 40% undergone bleaching since 1998.

3) Lead to various pest, pathones & disease
among marine life forms.

4) Increase in biomagnification & bioaccumulation

[Remedy] 1) Reduce anthropogenic impact
on oceans → marine pollution

↳ release of ballast water
↳ coral mining

2) Limit global warming to 1.5°C by
end of 21st century.

3) Fulfillment of NDCs

4) A number of measures are required
to fulfill SDG 15 Life below water

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।

Tribals in India constitute 8.6% of population but constitute over 50% of malaria death burden. This highlights the poor status of healthcare among tribals in India.

Challenges faced by tribals

- 1) Poor healthcare infrastructure absence of facilities in PHCs, essential medicines
- 2) Poor health indicators IMR over 100,
 - Life Expectancy of 64 (National average 74)
 - MMR of 143
 - low institutional delivery.
- 3) Lack of healthcare professionals

the ratio is very poor in tribal regions

- 4) Low investment on healthcare - of the overall health budget, tribal subplan get a low share
- 5) Still facing burden on Neglected Tropical Diseases - th like Yaws, trachoma, not covered under health insurance.
- c) low coverage of health insurance

Remedial Measures

- 1) Focus on preventive health care
 - Mid Day Meal, Poshan Abhiyan, ICDS
- 2) Food fortification to overcome vitamin & micronutrient deficiencies
- 3) Vaccination under Mission Indradhanush for vaccine preventable diseases.

- 4) Strengthen PHC infrastructure
with availability of medical
professionals
- 5) Leverage AYUSH & traditional system
of medicine.
- 6) Provide insurance under Ayushman
Bharat Yojana.
- 7) Awareness about hygiene & sanitation
i.e. WASH strategy.
- 8)  Separate budgetary allocation for
tribal health under tribal subplan
in Scheduled areas

To achieve inclusive & sustainable
development & Healthcare for
all, we need to strengthen
our infrastructure for tribal
health care.

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।

India ranked 116th in Global Gender Gap Report, the position on political empowerment was no better. In this context, there has been again demand for women reservation in legislature.

Reservation perpetuates proxy culture

- 33% women reservation provided under 73rd & 74th Amendment.
- Husband of women sarpanchs performing their duties.
- Women still relegated to household duties.

- Still after 75 years of independence women comprise only 14% of MPs.

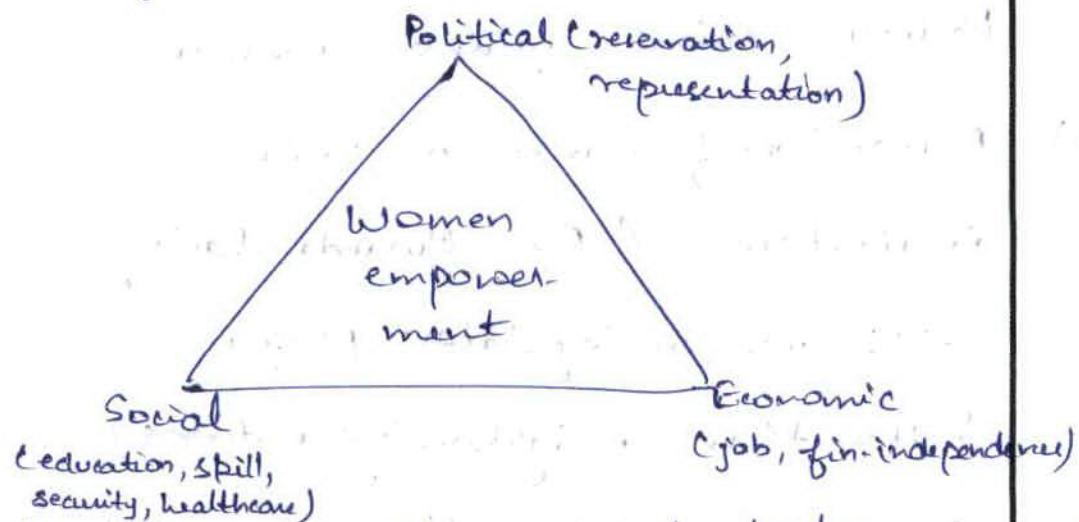
Reservation benefits

- 1) Assured entry to the legislature
- 2) Political empowerment → leading to empowerment in other domains (economic, cultural etc.)
- 3) Reduce crime against women.
- 4) Better performance on social indicators (Ex - Rwanda having 61% women legislators perform better than neighbouring nations)
- 5) Reduce criminalisation of politics.

However, only reservation will lead to proxy culture as seen in Panchayats, it has to be accompanied with reforms in

other sectors.

- 1) Financial empowerment of women
(create more women centric jobs)
- 2) Awareness in society, move away
from patriarchal mindset.
- 3) Reforms in internal functioning
of political parties.



All three pillars need to be

strengthened to address poor
participation of women in politics.