

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

|                   |               |                     |                |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Name of Candidate | RISHABH SINGH | Registration Number |                |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English       | Date                | 2nd Sept. 2022 |
| Center            | Online        |                     |                |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 10            |                |
| 2      | 10            |                |
| 3      | 10            |                |
| 4      | 10            |                |
| 5      | 10            |                |
| 6      | 10            |                |
| 7      | 10            |                |
| 8      | 10            |                |
| 9      | 10            |                |
| 10     | 10            |                |
| 11     | 15            |                |
| 12     | 15            |                |
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| 15     | 15            |                |
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| 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 was  
established by Pushyamitra Sunga.

It came into existence after the Mauya  
dynasty.

Significantly affected Cultural development

(1) Art

Jataka stories were inscribed on the  
stupas. It was also marked by  
building of new stupas

(2) Visit of Heliodorus

At times of Bhangbadhra and establishment  
of pillar at Udisha affiliated to Vishnuism

(3) Allahabad Pillar inscription

which mentions Ashvamedha ceremony performed by Pushyamitra Sunga.

Affecting the social development

(1) Patanjali

Patanjali wrote Maha Bhasya which was a book on Sanskrit Grammar.

(2) Position of Brahmin

Position got further strengthened, lower Caste like Shudras rights were deprived.

Thus Sunga dynasty had long lasting social, economic, cultural & political impact on the nation.

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।

Role of foreign nationals like George Yule, Henry Cotton, Wedderburn has been significant in pre Gandhian phase. Similarly in Gandhian phase also foreigners played important role.

Role of foreign nationals

(1) Annie Besant

(1.1) She started Home Rule Movement in lines of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's movement.

(1.2) She became important figure even during Gandhian phase whereby through pamphlets and newspaper, New India & Common weal created mass awareness.

(1.3) Founder Indian Liberation Federation.

② Charles Andrew

(2.1) Played important role in 2nd RTC

(2.2) He joined Vaikom Satyagraha.

③ Urvier Elwin

(3.1) Helped in integrating tribals of NEFA

(3.2) influenced JL Nehru's approach of  
visiting tribals.

④ Foreign nationals from countries like  
South Africa extended their support  
to Mahatma Gandhi's Cause.

Thus foreigners played  
crucial role in India's freedom struggle.

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  
was a socialist political activist who  
played important role in pre/post independence  
phase of India.

### Role in pre independent India

- ① He was the founder of Congress Socialist Party.
- ② His role in Quit India Movement is u-significant.
- ③ He was voice of marginalised & poor in pre independent India.

### Role in post independent India

- ① Played important role in formation of non Congress govt in Uttar Pradesh.

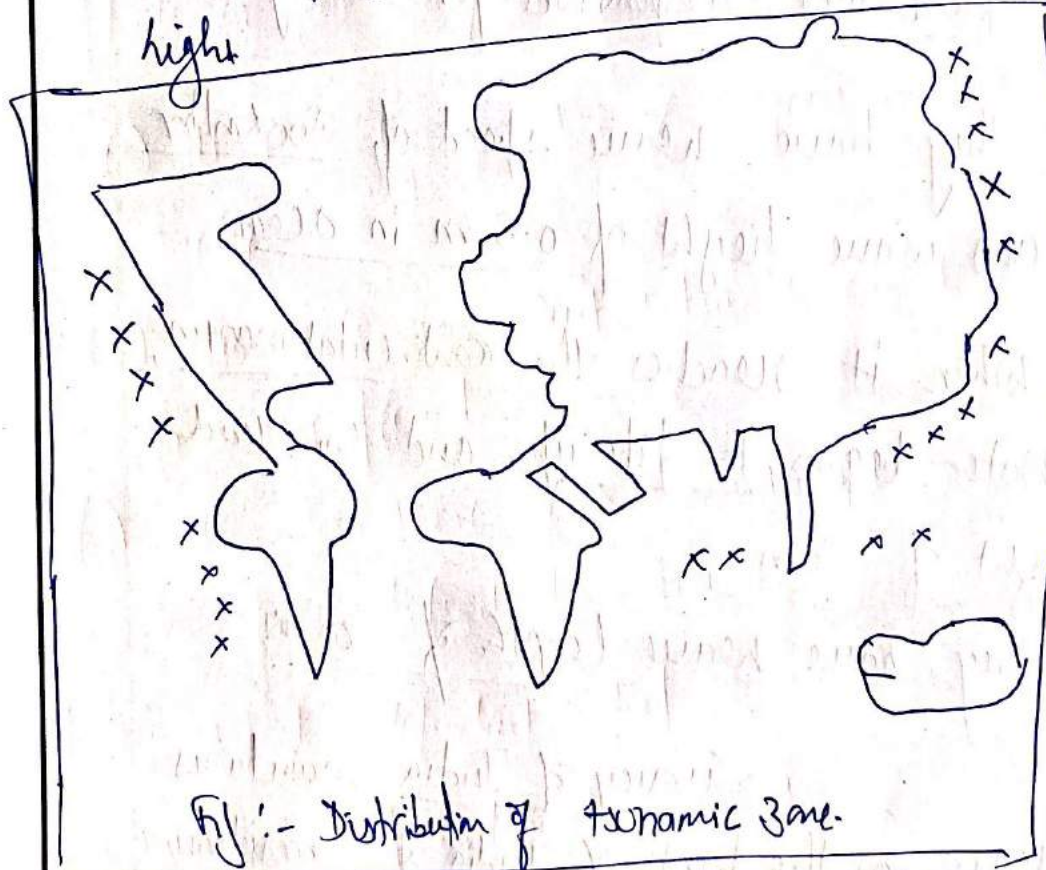
② Brought up socialist reforms in his  
Constituency.

③ Played important role in land reform  
movement of India.

Compassionate, humanitarian,  
and tolerant approach of Lohia was his  
essential features because of which his  
Contribution to Society is immense.

4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. (150 words) 10
- सुनामी जनक क्षेत्रों से आप क्या समझते हैं? उनके वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण देते हुए, सुनामी के संचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Tsunamigenic zones are the  
which are prone to Tsunamis, here the  
frequency of occurrence of tsunamis  
high



Distribution is closely associated with — Pacific ring of fire  
+ Convergent & Divergent boundary interaction.

## Propagation of Tsunami

- ① Tsunamis are mainly caused because of earthquakes (EQs), those EQs that causes vertical displacement of ocean floor are responsible for causing tsunamis.
- ② They have wave speed of 800 km/hr and wave height of 0.5 m in ocean.
- ③ When it reaches the continental margin, water begins to pile up, and can reach height of 80m.
- ④ They have wave length of 200 m.

Survey of India maintains gauges on the ports of India for monitoring Tsunami.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are long lived pool of water vapour which is currently developed over western Indian ocean.

### Characteristics of atmospheric lakes

- ① Existing over Indian ocean region in equatorial plane, they move slowly because of low wind speed in the region.
- ② They are narrow bands of dense moisture.
- ③ They are often cyclical from source to coastline.
- ④ They sometimes turn into tropical cyclone.
- ⑤ Climate change increases the formation of atmospheric lake.

## Indian Meteorological

Department needs to further study & investigate the phenomenon so as to know its effects in India.

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

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

Polymetallic nodules are nodules that are rich in magnesium, cobalt, iron etc. They are found along the ocean surface.

### Geographical distribution

- ① Along India's Exclusive Economic Zones.
- ② Along Mid Oceanic Ridges, whereby frequent eruption leads to bringing of metals on the ocean surface.
- ③ Also found along divergent boundary interaction.

### Significance of PMN

## ① Economic Significance

- ①.1 They can be mined because of them  
Containing Valuable minerals and metals.
- ①.2 They can reduce import dependency.

## ② Political Significance

- ②.1 PMN becomes one of the cause for  
increased water body claim by country  
For eg :- china's 9 dash line.

- ②.2 It leads to territorial conflict with  
neighboring nations.

## ③ Social Significance

Enhanced job opportunities with opportunities  
available to women.

Deep Ocean Mission +  
Samudrayaan will put India one step  
forward in exploration of PMN.

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 textile include wide array of products from helmets, to sanitary pads to gloves etc.

Significance of technical textiles

For women

① It promotes reproductive & menstrual health of women which is lacking especially in rural areas.

For road safety

by using of helmets & gloves

Other significance

— sports nets, fishing nets  
— air bags  
— bullet proof jackets.

## Steps taken by Govt

- ① Production Linked Incentive for technical textile industry.
- ② Project SURE of Ministry of Textile (Sustainable Resolution)
- ③ Skill development of workers to be employed in this sector.
- ④ 100% FDI by Govt in this sector.
- ⑤ Make in India to promote its production in India.
- ⑥ Invest in India of Ministry of Commerce to attract investment in technical textile.

Technical textiles thus need to be promoted for ensuring inclusive growth.

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,  
there are 450 million internal  
migrants in India.

Challenges posed by them

- ① Urban centres are becoming dumping ground for Unskilled workforce.
- ② Most of which start living forming a slum.
- ③ Children are often engaged in begging.
- ④ Resource crunch due to increased migrant settlement in the city.
- ⑤ Increasing poverty - 33% of urban population is BPL.

## Measures to address them

- ① Smart Cities mission to ensure development of all.
- ② Rurban mission to reduce internal migration.
- ③ making agriculture a profitable venture through scheme like AKYA (Attracting & Retaining Youth in Agriculture).
- ④ SMILE scheme for stopping begging.
- ⑤ Real power need to be granted to ULBs.

For ensuring SDG-11 i.e., Smart Cities, it is necessary to effectively deal with the poverty caused mainly because of internal migrant or else poverty will deal destructively with the Cities.

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 flow of information, commodity & service across national border, making the world a global village.

Opportunities posed by globalisation

① Increased gig economy

Whereby women can have flexibility of time to work as per her convenience.

According to India Skills Report, in gig economy

1 in 5 person in women in India.

② Reduced need of care economics

Availability of creche facility, online school & tuition classes for children

③ expression through #MeToo Movement  
Making women's voices heard.

④ Women involved in agriculture are  
benefitting from initiatives of ICAR  
by accessing information on smartphone.

### Challenges posed

- ① online sexual harassment.
- ② opportunities going mainly to the males.
- ③ drolling on social media.
- ④ Lack of benefits reaching to lower strata and lower caste women.

Need for making  
globalisation women centric and  
more humane so that social justice  
is ensured in society.

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 law are  
me that prohibit forcible conversion  
of a person from one religion to another.

### Rationale behind anti conversion law

- ① It is against Article 25 that  
is Right to Religion of a person
- ② It promotes unity in Diversity of India.
- ③ NGOs like Greenpeace have been  
involved in forcible conversion
- ④ Conversion can later to Radicalisation  
of youth & recruitment to ISIS
- ⑤ It promotes the humanism of

## Love Jihad & Ghar Wapsi

### Concerns associated with it

- ① Difficult to distinguish between genuine conversion & forced conversion.
- ② Conversion rate in such cases is also v. low.
- ③ It targets even those NGOs sometimes that are not involved in conversion process.

The strength of India is its diversity, which needs to be respected by respecting other's religion and following principle of Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

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

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

Central Asian contacts  
can be traced to the Harappan  
Civilisation which established trade  
relation with Afghanistan. Over  
a period of time it had deep  
political & cultural impact on India.

Political impact of contact with Central Asia

- ① Spreading of Ashoka's Dhamma  
through pillar inscription in Central Asia
- ② Satrap system was popularised because  
of the contact.
- ③ Centralised political system existed

during the times of Kanishka

④ The contact made India part of the Silk Route, which made exports boom for India.

⑤ Kings adopted titles like 'Son of Gods' etc, which was seen as a continued trend among the later Hindu kings.

Cultural impact of contact with Central Asia.

① Trading of Lapis lazuli, a semi precious stone which was used as Jewellery among the Harappans.

② The empire of Ashoka which spread to Central Asia led to bringing of Kharosthi script.

- ③ Conversion of Milinda to Buddhism led to literature growth - 'Milinda Panho'.
- ④ Missionary activity started during Parthians.
- ⑤ Contact with Kanishka led to birth of Gandharan school of art.
- ⑥ Gold coins were issued by the rulers.
- ⑦ Wearing of turbans, boots etc became popular.
- ⑧ use of Curtain became popular.
- ⑨ further proliferation of Caste to accommodate foreigners. - Thus, the contact enhanced the diversity of the country.

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 Justified their rule in India by mentioning the rule as 'White man's burden' which was there to bring modernisation in 'uncivilised society'. However, 150 years of British rule turned 'Golden Bird' into a 'starving bird'.

British rule was a mean of exploitation

① Agriculture

①.1 Bringing of permanent settlement  
kyotwari settlement severely affected  
the production.

①.2 mandatory growing of crops like indigo dis-empowered the farmers.

② Industrialisation

②.1 kings lost their kingdoms and could not support factories. Also demand for swords, shield etc came down.

②.2 Railway, though it was introduced by Dalhousie, the investment was particularly favoured from Britain.

②.2.1 Railways was used for quick mobilisation of forces and penetration of British products into the hinterland of the country.

③ Police

③.1 Police was so restructured that it could quickly suppress any revolt.

④ Army

④.1 Post 1857 revolt, army was restructured and used against Indians during Non Cooperation, Civil Disobedience & other movements.

⑤ Press

official Press Act, 1905,  Vernacular Press Act, 1874 were used to curb dissent against government.

The British <sup>governance</sup> system acted as a sponge soaking up from bank of Ganges and depositing all of it on the bank of Thames.

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, according to Gierson survey, has more than 179 languages and 544 dialects. Language is not just a medium of communication but it forms the core identity of an individual / group.

Sensitive issue of language which posed threat to unity of nation.

- ① There were anti Hindi riots during the tenure of Chastriji.
- ② Official language status also created many riots.

⑬ Demand for Draavidistan, one of the reason of which was anti Hindi sentiments.

⑭ Discrimination done by state  
for eg - against Bengali in Assam  
or against Urdu in U.P.

### # India tackling the issue

- ① 8th schedule was formed which gave recognition to major Indian language.
- ② official language Act, post independence made English as official language for 15 yrs.
- ③ Lal Bahadur Shastri through amendment in 1963, made English official

language again.

- (4) Article 350 B which provides for linguistic minority offices for protection of linguistic minorities.
- (5) Three language formulae which promote state's language, English language and one additional language.
- (6) Efforts for making Hindi as the official language (Art 343) was soon dropped.

The problem is not how to eliminate differences but how to unite with differences intact -  
Rabindronath Tagore.

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।

Post 2nd WW, the world order changed and there was enhanced focus on peace and human rights which soon started wave of decolonisation across the world.

Factors that led to decolonisation

- ① European power supremacy was lost & USA, USSR emerged as global power which favoured decolonisation.
- ② Establishment of United Nations in 1945 quickened the process of decolonisation.
- ③ Nationalism arising among the masses of the colonised country.

which favoured quick independency  
eg :- Do or Die during Quit, India  
Movement of India.

- ① European powers had already  
suffered from huge economic losses  
because of participation in World War.  
The time now favoured fixing of their  
Economies.

### Role played by India

- ① J.L. Nehru was vocal about  
decolonisation in African countries at  
UN.  
② Non Aligned Movement also had one  
of its component which favoured

decolonisation.

③ India became victory of non violence and peace, the two tools which it used to gain independence itself.

④ The Pandung conference was also crucial towards decolonisation.

Though "decolonisation" was certain post WWII, but India's presence hastened the process.

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  
are unusually high temperature  
of waves across the sea/ocean surface.  
It is more common between the two  
tropics.

### Causes of formation

① Global warming

①.1 IPCC 6th assessment report points  
that 1.07°C of rise of global temperature  
has taken place.

② Extreme weather events

②.1 El Nino, La Nina, Indian Ocean

Dipole increases the instances of marine heat wave.

### ③ Forest Fire

It can further amplify the heat waves.

### ④ oil spills

Burning of oil spills on sea/ocean increases the chances of MHW.

## Consequences of MHW for India

### ① Fishery sector:

(1.1) It contributes 5% to agricultural GDP,

MHW can cause either fishes to migrate to distant land or can kill them.

### ② Coral reefs

(2.1) which also acts as biashield against any disaster. Coral bleaching

Can happen because of MHW.

(12) This can also affect tourism industry especially in Andaman Nicobar.

(3) Economic impact

MHW can lead to dead zones in the ocean and thereby depleting the resources of the area.

(4) Blue economy.

MHW can hamper the sustainable usage of ocean water.

MHW severely affects the coastal community and life below water (SDG-14), hence there is need to mitigate MHW by fighting climate change.

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

ऑयल पाम (ताड़ के तेल) की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भू-जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आयात निर्भरता कम करने के लिए भारत को इसकी बड़े पैमाने पर खेती को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए?

India currently imports 80% of palm oil. Majority of which is imported from South East Asia.

Geo Climatic condition favoring oil palm cultivation.

- ① annual rainfall of more than 150 cm is required.
- ② tropical type temperature is favourable. extreme heat or cold can negatively affect the oil content.
- ③ sloping land so that water does not stagnate at any place.

④ Being a plantation crop it soaks up nutrient from the soil, hence access of fertiliser and soil rich in N, P, K is required.

⑤ well drained soil is essential.

Recently, India has launched the National Mission on oil<sup>palms</sup> production which targets large scale oil palm production especially in the North East Region.

### Benefits of the Scheme

- ① Reducing import bills
- ② Making India 'Atmanirbhar'
- ③ Employment and farmer empowerment

④ Development in N-E Region.

Losses from large scale cultivation

- ① Difficult to match the pricing of South East Asian country, even in coming times because of advantage of economics of scale with them.
- ② It leads to soil deterioration and can lead to land degradation.
- ③ Industry for processing of oil is not well established.

There is need for sustainable and well planned cultivation of oil palm trees using organic farming & zero Budget natural farming so that it is sustainable.

17. In view of the changes witnessed in the state of Himalayan cryosphere, discuss the implications for India's water security. (250 words) 15

हिमालयी क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) की स्थिति में देखे गए परिवर्तनों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत की जल सुरक्षा के लिए इसके निहितार्थों की विवेचना कीजिए।

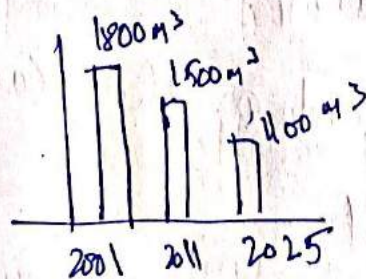
The MOES report 'Assessment of climate change over Hindu Kush Region' points that the temperature of Himalayas have risen by  $1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$  from 1950, this poses serious threat to water security.

Changes witnessed in Himalayan Cryosphere

- ① Enhanced glacier melting.
- ② receding of glacier.
- ③ deposition of soot on the glacier, reducing albedo effect.
- ④ tarapuram anomaly

## Implication on water security

- ① Himalayas are the major source of rivers in North India like Ganges, Brahmaputra etc which are a source of water for irrigation as well as household purpose.
- ② These rivers also help in recharging of ground water.
- ③ It can lead to further lowering of per capita water availability.



- ④ Ground water depletion is 30 cm/year (for Punjab it is 70 cm/year), this can be further worsened because of melting of cryosphere.
- ⑤ With population bound to increase till 2050, there will be even more pressure for water security.
- ⑥ The changes observed in cryosphere will also affect Indian monsoon pattern making it more erratic, which will also affect water security.
- ⑦ Also, because of these changes, extreme weather events like cloudburst, floods etc will increase, thereby negatively affecting water security. There is need for proper implementation of National Mission on Sustainable Himalayan Ecosystems.

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

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

Ocean warming is the phenomenon of increasing sea surface temperature mainly because of global warming.

Ocean acidification refers to lowering of Ph of <sup>ocean</sup> water, thereby turning it acidic.

Ocean deoxygenation is the loss of oxygen from the ocean's part leading to formation of dead zones.

Deadly trio affecting marine life

① Ocean warming

①.1 6<sup>th</sup> assessment report held that

the ocean temperature have risen by  $\sim 0.8^\circ\text{C}$

(1.2) Marine organism cannot maintain homeostasis like human being, they are V. sensitive to the temperature of ocean water. Slight increase of ocean temperature leads to their demise.

(1.3) Ocean warming affects the egg carrying fertility of olive ridley turtle

(1.4) Corals are also V. sensitive to temperature of ocean, increase in ocean temperature leads to their bleaching.

(2) Ocean acidification

(2.1) animals like lobster, crabs etc depends on  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  available in ocean for making of their shell.

(2.2) Ocean acidification is causing reduced availability of  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  & increase in  $\text{HCO}_3^-$ , which is severely impacting them.

(2.3) It negatively affects coral,

### 3. Ocean deoxygenation

(3.1) Fishes survive by eating phytoplankton

(3.2) Since in dead zones, phytoplankton population is severely affected, it leads to affecting the fish population also.

World Ocean Assessment  
by UN has pointed towards the 'deadly  
trio' which has to be countered  
for ensuring SDG-14 'life below water'  
& SDG-15 - life above land.

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।

Due to issues like land alienation, bonded labour, lack of formal education etc tribals health & lifestyle has been severely affected.

### Challenges faced with respect to healthcare

- ① Owing to their presence in forest areas, the tribes like Irula, Kudumbas face with the problem of sickle cell anemia.
- ② Owing to their displacement of their land, female tribals are taking up prostitution leading to increased instances of HIV.

- ③ Due to superstitious belief, they do not take help of modern medicines when they fall ill. They rely on traditional techniques which are less effective eg:- Bhils.
- ④ Among tribes of North East like Lingho, there is increased usage of opium.
- ⑤ Dhebar Commission points that due to developmental activity there is health problem of bronchitis among Kol tribe.
- ⑥ Spread of infectious disease due to contact with outsider as seen in Jarawa tribe.

⑦ Hypertension is seen among Alicobarese.

### Remedial Measure

- ① Xaxa Committee recommends that there is need to work in concurrence with tribal medicine man, they should be seen as ally not as rivals.
- ② e Swasthya health portal to ensure good health of tribals.
- ③ NGOs, like Maidri & MAHAN are working towards tribal health, there is need to promote such NGOs.
- ④ Eyes on hands off approach for tribes of Andaman so that infectious diseases does not spread.  
There is need for strict adherence to Tribal Panchshet so as to ensure holistic development of tribals.

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।

73<sup>rd</sup> / 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional  
amendment act envisaged 33%  
reservation of women in local bodies.  
However, the Patriarchal nature of society  
ensured that these reservations benefit  
men & not women.

Poor participation of women in Indian Politics

- ① 14% member of Parliament are women.
- ② 9% of member of legislative assembly are women.
- ③ issue of Sarpanch Patis at local level.

## Benefits of providing reservation

- ① It can change the patriarchal attitude of society.
- ② Moreover, reservation in Parliament & State Legislature ensures women empowerment as it is difficult to copy the concept of Sarpanch Kati because of their accountability is ensured through live proceedings of house.
- ③ Male breadwinner model will be shattered.
- ④ Political empowerment of women will lead to social & economic empowerment.
- ④ It can help in criminalising marital rape.

④.2 Domestic violence act can be made more stringent.

However, there are certain issues also associated :-

- ① It does not promote fair competition - Violation of Article 14.
- ② Their action will largely be based on wishes/advice of their husbands.

Hence, in this scenario, the reservation of SC/ST has led to increased political, economic & social empowerment, similarly there is need to pass the 108th CAB, so as to ensure SDG-5- gender equality and ensure that Wari is treated as Narayani