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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	Maniya Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	658508
Center		Date	29/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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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।

The Sunga dynasty was founded by Pushyamitra Sunga in the Post Mauryan period and served as a transition in ancient India

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Sungas patronised Brahmanism and Sanskrit which led to development of Sanskrit text
- 2) Education in Sanskrit was encouraged
- 3) Scholars and court poets were patronised
- 4) Apart from Brahmanism; Buddhism was also encouraged eg Repaired Buddhist stupas
- 5) Land grants to temples and Brahmins were made

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Trade and economic activities flourished
- 2) Proliferation of education in Sanskrit
- 3) Traditional practices and culture was revived
- 4) Tolerance towards other religion - Buddhism & Jainism

However Sunga Rule also led to:

- Rigidity of caste system
- Brahmanic rituals eg Rajasuya, Ashvamedha
- Degradation of women's position
- Sati and child marriages

Hence Sunga Dynasty led to a mixed development in social & cultural sphere.

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

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

The Gandhian Phase (1915 onwards)

led to a new dimension in Indian freedom struggle towards mass participation (both internal and external).

Role of Foreign Nationals

- 1) Annie Besant pioneered the Home Rule Movement in India in 1916 which led to political socialisation of Indians.
- 2) Margaret ~~Mead~~ Cousins efforts to form the All India Women's Conference in 1927 to mobilise women centric reforms
- 3) Meera Behn worked for the cause of poor and against untouchability

4) Richard was an associate of Gandhiji who encouraged Indian cause by voicing concerns to Britishers

However anti-Indian freedom was also perpetuated by foreign nationals -

- 1) General Dyer responsible for Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
- 2) Spread of Divide and Rule policy to weaken freedom movement

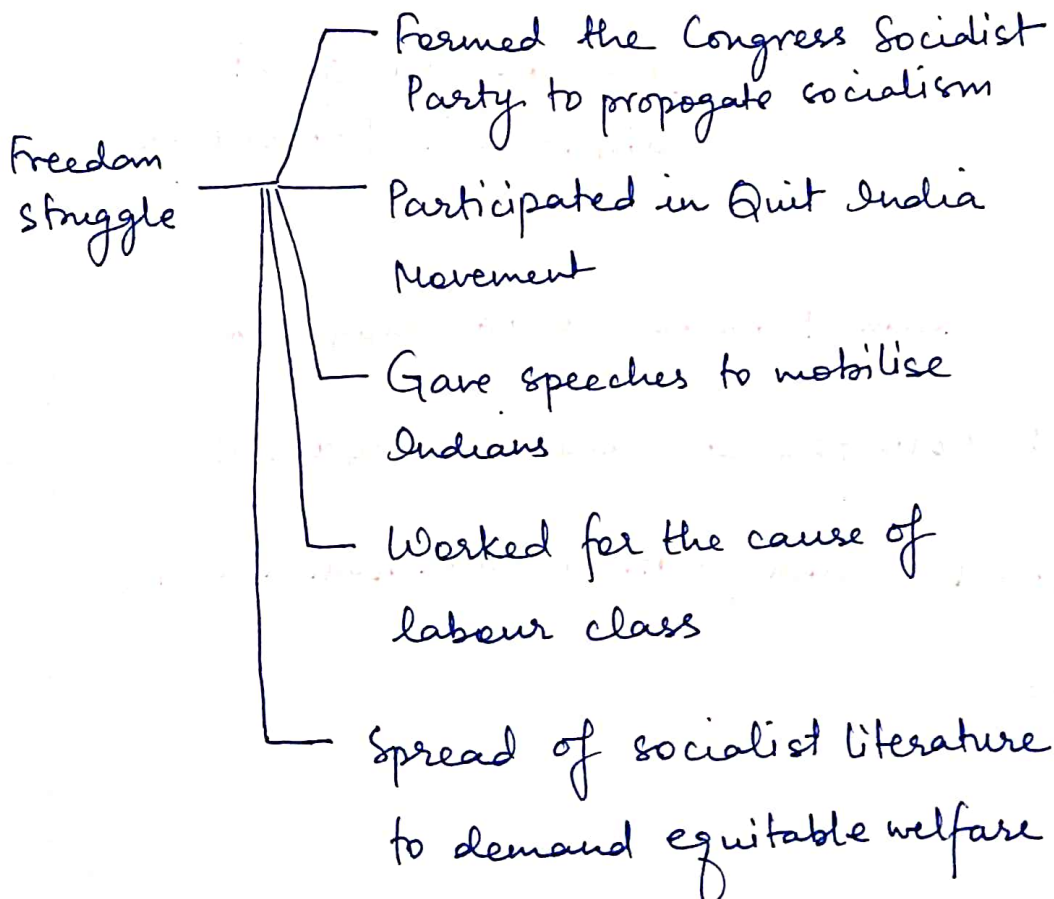
↳ This further led to strengthening of Indian nationalism & breaking myth of British superiority

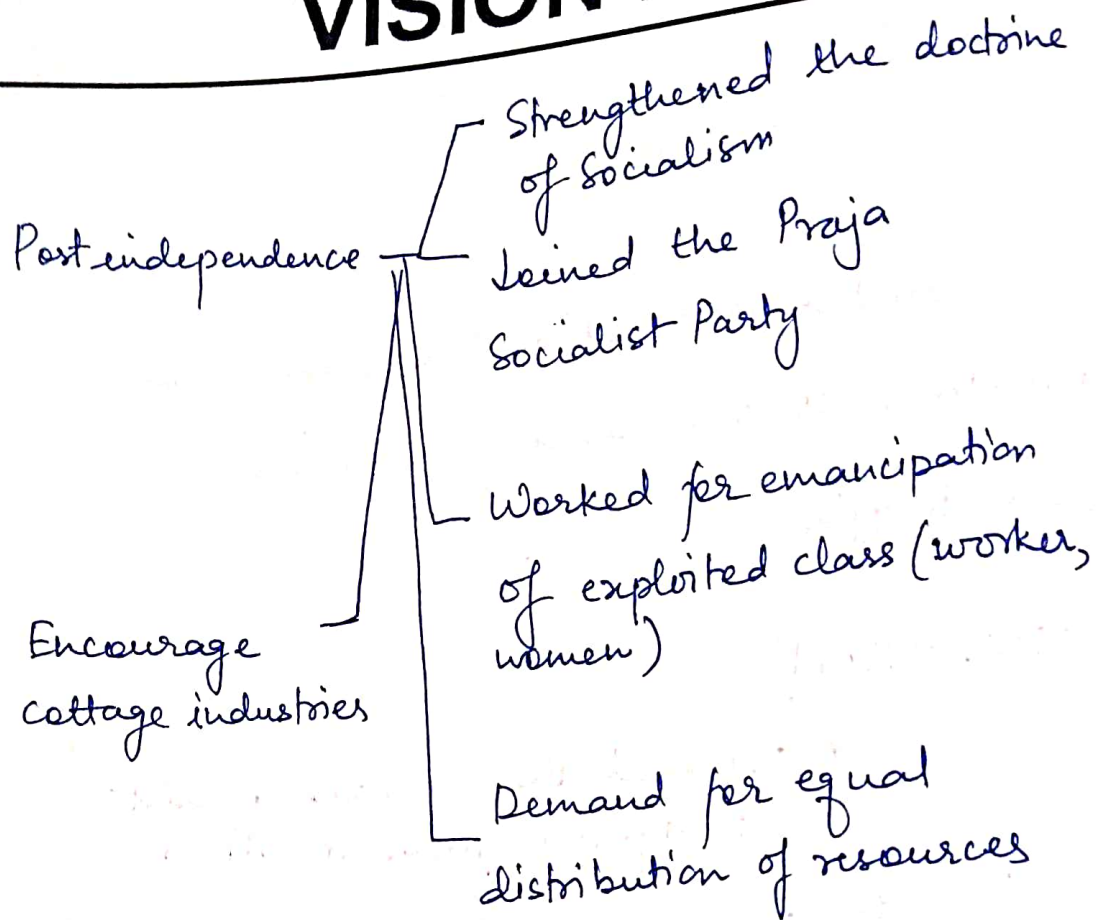
Hence foreign nationals played a major role in Indian freedom struggle

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 made immense contributions to the cause of Indian freedom struggle.

CONTRIBUTION

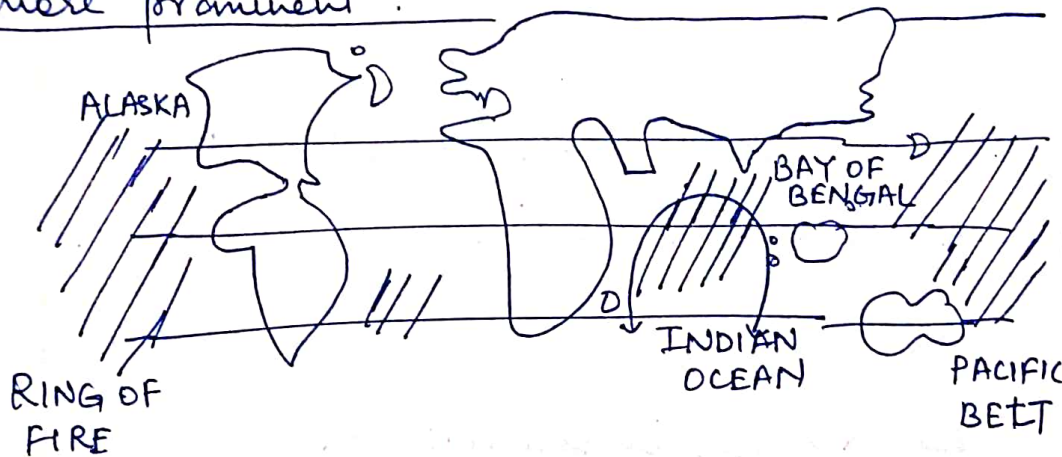




Hence Ram Manohar Lohia played a vital role for the cause of welfare of vulnerable and political mobilisation of the masses

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

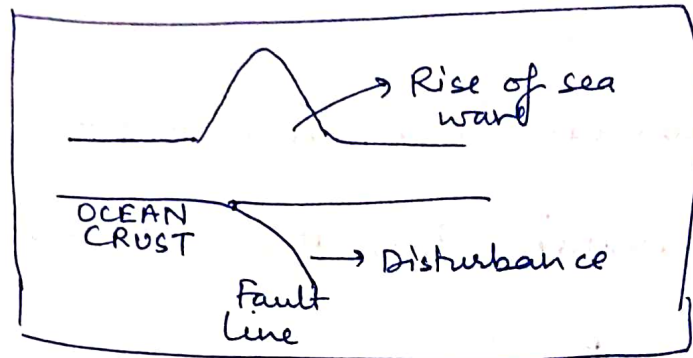
Tsunamigenic zones refers to zones prone to Tsunami where the fault lines are more prominent.



Global Distribution

- Found mainly in the Pacific Ring of Fire
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands are also prone (eg 2004 Tsunami)
- Coast of Africa, North America & South America.

PROPOGATION



- ↳ As a result of earthquake, volcanic activity leads to release of energy in form of huge waves
- ↳ Speed increases in shallow water
- ↳ At mid ocean, wavelength is very large
→ However near coast wavelength decreases & period remains same → leads to huge waves ($\sim 15\text{m}$) in coastal regions.

India has joined the International Tsunami Early Warning system and adopted Sendai Framework for Tsunami Risk Reduction.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes are huge water vapour bearing clouds in the equatorial region.

CHARACTERISTICS

- ↳ Move at a very slow speed due to minimal wind in equatorial region.
- ↳ Carry immense moisture capable of causing terrestrial rains & cyclone.
- ↳ Can stay in atmosphere for 14-15 days
- ↳ Mostly found in Western Indian Ocean towards the Coast of Africa.

- ↳ Usually transform into tropical cyclones
- ↳ Result as an offshoot of atmospheric rivers
- ↳ Can lead to single day rain equivalent to monthly average rainfall.
- ↳ As a result a climate change
- ↳ It can impact Indian Monsoons.

Hence atmospheric lakes are recent phenomenon, the consequences of which need to be comprehensively studied.

6. What are polymetallic nodules? Highlight their geographical distribution and state their significance.

(150 words) 10

पॉलीमेटलिक नोड्यूल (बहुधात्विक नोड्यूल) क्या हैं? उनके भौगोलिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनका महत्व बताइए।

Polymetallic Nodules are deep ocean minerals found in benthic zone and rich in iron, manganese which make them valuable for economic use.

Geographical distribution

- Found in more than 70% of the global oceans
- Pacific Belt, South China Sea, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean and Arctic Sea bed are important sources

Significance

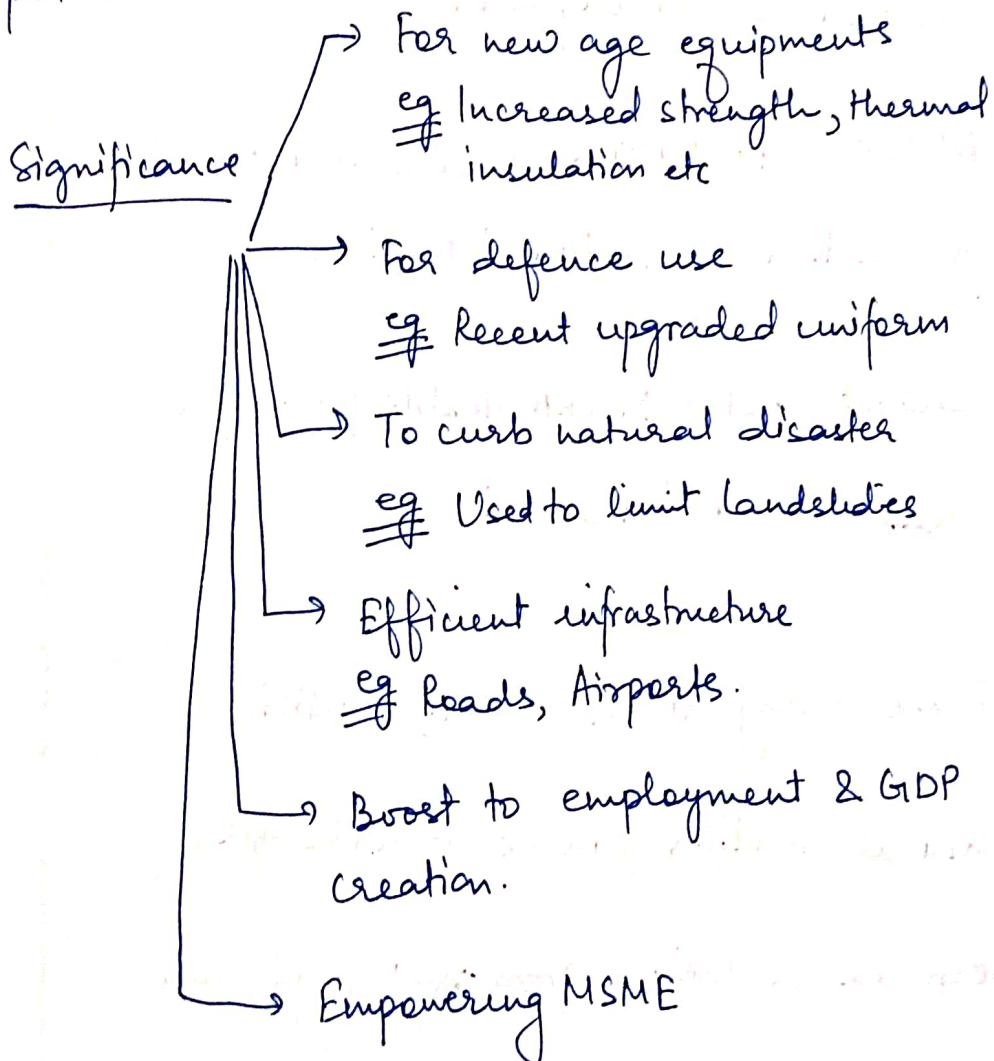
- 1) Rich in manganese and hence command high economic cost
- 2) Essential for the emerging technologies.
- 3) Blue Economy of India via ocean drilling & deep sea exploration → channelise benefits of Indian coastline/territorial waters.
- 4) Recent Samudrayaan Mission is step to extract benefits of Polymetallic nodules
- 5) Employment generation & GDP contribution

Hence polymetallic nodules are important in recent context and India's Blue Water Mission is step in right ~~direction~~ direction.

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 engineered textiles with functional efficiency and diverse potential.



Steps by government —

- 1) National Mission on Technical Textiles
→ aims to increase its use in daily utility
→ encouraging MSME sector
→ research & development
- 2) ATUFS & POWERTEX Scheme to incentivise production of technical textiles
- 3) Budget 2021 — MITRA Textile parks for ~~research~~ and investment

Hence owing to its multiple utility,
Technical textiles can be game changer &
government is taking good steps to promote
its proliferation and sustainability.

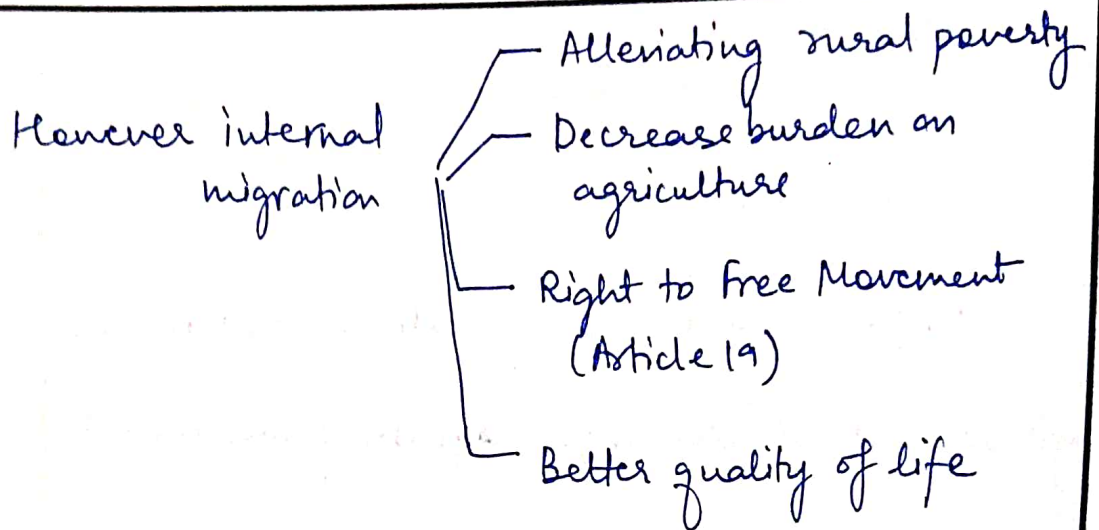
8. Discuss the challenges that internal migration creates for urban governance in India. Also, suggest measures to address the same. (150 words) 10

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन द्वारा शहरी शासन के समक्ष उत्पन्न चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इससे निपटने के उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

37% of Indian population are internal migrants of which 16% migrate from rural to urban areas.

Challenges for urban governance

- 1) Lack of adequate data (eg Census does not count circular migrants) leads to skewed governance
- 2) Proliferation of slums eg 6.5 crore households (Census-2011)
- 3) Son of soil phenomenon may lead to conflicts & marginalisation
- 4) Overurbanisation without employment leads to criminal activity



Measures to address :

- 1) Providing urban amenities in rural areas
(NRLM 2013, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojna)
- 2) Housing facilities (Rental Housing Complex, PM-Awas Yojana)
- 3) Increase skilling to take up high income jobs to reduce exploitation (PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana)
- 4) Boost MSME sectors to become microentrepreneurs
- 5) Health coverage and sanitation awareness

By 2050, 50% population in urban areas — time is ripe to take effective steps to improve urban governance

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 interconnectedness & interdependence bringing the globe together.

Opportunities for working women

- ↳ Increased employment eg BPO industry largest employer of women workforce
- ↳ Breaking patriarchal constructs by more public participation
- ↳ Easier to raise voice against exploitation
eg MeToo, SHEBOX, POSH 2013
- ↳ Skill upgradation & career advancement
eg We Think Global Campaign by Facebook
- ↳ Investment in education & STEM courses
— women leaders

Challenges

- ↳ Informalisation of work - high exploitation, low wages
- ↳ Out of sync with structural changes in economy lowers high income prospects
- ↳ Exploitation in sweatshops eg Nike sweatshop
- ↳ Uncertainty in employment eg Mass layoff during COVID
- ↳ Rise of marital discord & stress
- ↳ Men migrate leaving women behind in villages - feminisation of agriculture.

As PM Modi recently mentioned that we need to shift from women's development to women led development, time is ripe to enhance their contribution to India's workforce.

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 Supreme Court said that Art 25 does not contains the right to forceful conversion

Rationale behind anti-conversion laws

- ↳ Rise in cases of forceful conversion
- ↳ Conversion as tool of non-state actors to promote vested interests (Love Jihad)
- ↳ As a measure to change demography for vested interest
- ↳ Use of Article 25-28 to give effect to conversion against one's will.

While conversion as per one's wishes & right to practice religion is recognised, however any misuse is prevented by anti-conversion laws.

CONCERNS RAISED

- 1) Against the Fundamental Rights - To practice, preach any religion
- 2) Use by State to target specific minority
- 3) Propagation of Hindutva as political ideology
- 4) Against Right to Privacy (A21)
- 5) May propagate Majority-Minority communal tensions
- 6) May lead to increase in litigation
- 7) Curb individual choice by discretionary use by parents against children's conversion

While conversion is allowed it should not be forceful — govt needs to consider multi stakeholder viewpoints to arrive at a balanced policy.

11

Central Asia has a pivotal role with respect to ancient India due to 100+ years of contact.

POLITICAL IMPACT

- Bactrian Greeks, Sakas opened new trade routes via sea & land - strengthened treasury eg Silk Route, Monsoon Route
- Kushanas influenced Indian polity via effective administration and introduced saddle for horse riding
(Guptas were feudatories of Kushanas)
- Increase in trade and commerce led to political networking
- Political ambitions of Central Asian

rulers (Xerxes, Darius, Cyrus) led to strengthening of political administration in India under Dhanananda, Sungas etc

CULTURAL IMPACT

- Ashokan Pillars and inscriptions were inspired from those of Darius.
- Seleucus Nikator, Megasthenes literary work provide information eg Indica
- Introduced Kharoshthi script eg Ashokan pillars in NW India
- Introduced Gandhara school of art with evolved Buddhist sculpture
- Kushanas introduced long coats, trousers & hats
- Patronised Buddhism eg Mahayana Buddhism in 100 AD.

However —

- ↳ It also led to conflict and loot
- ↳ Destruction by Hunas & Turkish invaders
eg ~~eg~~ Buddhist stupas were destroyed
- ↳ Constant incursions weakened local treasury
eg ~~eg~~ Alexander's invasions

However it led to fusion and evolution of a new refined Indian culture as the Central Asian rulers syncretised with the Indian polity and culture.

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।

Britishers evolved a new governance structure in India for administrative ease and economic liability whose main motive was exploitation at the garb of welfare.

Means of exploitation —

- 1) Introduction of railways in 1854 to enter rural hinterland to exploit raw material & create market for British goods.
- 2) Education reforms to create a class Indian by origin but British by manners & lifestyle.

- 3) Political concessions to vent out popular grievances rather than effective devolution
- 4) Civil Services Reform to create a cadre of pro-British administrators
- 5) Exploitative Land Revenue Policy - overburden peasantry
- 6) One way Free Trade - Led to Deindustrialisation
- 7) Commercialisation of agriculture to suit British needs
- 8) Uneven industrialisation - led to Ruralisation

Vehicle of public welfare

- 1) Education reforms had positive spillover effect - New awakening and nationalism
- 2) Railways brought people (different castes) together, political mobilisation.

- 3) Formation of Congress under influence of
A.O. Hume, Lord Dufferin — Political
Socialisation
- 4) Real nature of British was exposed which
strengthened anti-British sentiments.
- 5) Police reform, civil services reform,
judicial reform led to unification &
administrative uniformity.

Hence though real motive of British
governance was exploitation it indirectly
led to mass awakening to demand for
welfare & culminated in independence.

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

बर्चा 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।

The post independence period was focussed towards unification and development of national consciousness hindered by partition.

Sensitive Issue of Language

- ↳ Constitution prescribed: Hindi in Devanagiri Script as official language
- ↳ Use of English till 1965, after which Hindi to be promoted as lingua-franca → This led to protest by non-Hindi speaking states
- ↳ (OLA) Official Language Act 1963 - English 'may' continue after 1965: led to widespread protest in Tamil Nadu over ambiguous use of words

- ↳ OLA amended in 1967 — English and Hindi to be used indefinitely.
- ↳ Demand for linguistic provinces was rejected by Dhar & JVP Commission —
 - led to protest
 - Hunger strike by Potti Srimamulu
 - T. Prakasam left Congress
- ↳ States Reorganisation Act 1956 — under Fazl Ali Commission to recognise linguistic provinces.
- ↳ Hence the issue of language was dealt with by an efficient system of negotiation and legal framework.
- ↳ Further addition of languages under 8th Schedule also serves to ease of the discomfort.

Though India dealt with issue of language in PII with sufficient assurances, yet:

- ↳ Demand for separate states on linguistic basis
- ↳ Language based regionalism
- ↳ Demand for inclusion in 8th Schedule
- ↳ South Indian protest against Hindi (NEP 2020)

Hence need is to effectively develop all languages (A29) with a 3-language policy to promote Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

14. Bring out the factors, which led to decolonisation after the Second World War. Also, discuss the role played by India in this regard. (250 words) 15

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए, जिनके चलते द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के बाद विउपनिवेशीकरण हुआ। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The Second World War (1939-45) led to numerous changes in global order of which a part was decolonisation.

Factors

- 1) Change in balance of Power from Europe to USA & USSR - more inclined towards liberalism.
- 2) Exploitation of colonies led to protests eg Quit India Movement 1942
- 3) Economic drain of Europe - Difficult to sustain colonial pressure
- 4) Pressure by US & USSR
- 5) Formation of United Nations also pushed towards decolonisation.

- 6) Real face of British colonialism was exposed among the masses
- 7) European superiority was dismissed as it suffered reversal at hands of many colonies.

Role played by India

- ↳ Raising concerns of colonies at global level eg Efforts of Nehru, Subhash Bose
- ↳ Refusal to cooperate with colonial powers
- ↳ Peaceful approach which was hard to suppress
- ↳ Voiced Indian concerns at Comintern meetings emphasising socialism
- ↳ Shift to Non-Aligned Movement: encouraged colonies in Africa, Latin America to decolonise.

- ↳ Effective use of United Nations
- However it was due to mass awakening, nationalism and combined resistance (administration + peasant + labour + public) → that Britisher could be ousted
- Indian efforts were directed for self independence rather than global decolonisation
eg Africa decolonised only in 1990s.

On the whole, decolonisation of India encouraged other colonies to raise voice against Colonial hegemony.

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 intense heating of ocean surface outside normal temperature range for more than 5 consecutive days.

Causes

- 1) Rise in temperature due to Climate Change (IPCC - 1.07°C increase from 1850-2015)
- 2) Slow movement of Ocean currents
eg Atlantic Circulation
- 3) Increase in Ocean stratification, acidification
- 4) Increase in ocean salinity due to rise in evaporation

- 5) Uneven precipitation pattern
- 6) Lack of freshwater from rivers, rainfall

CONSEQUENCES

- 1) Monsoons may get affected due to shifting of low pressure areas
- 2) Loss of biodiversity due to increased thermal stress
- 3) Coral bleaching due to high agitation
- 4) Loss of livelihood for fishing community
- 5) IPCC 6: suggests Indian ocean temp to increase by $1-2^{\circ}\text{C}$ if temperature limit breaches 2°C by 2100.
- 6) May trigger destructive cyclones & flooding.

7) Migration of marine organism and related consequences.

Hence MHW pose a serious threat & India must take fasttrack collaborative efforts to revitalise SDG 14 to protect biodiversity in all forms.

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?

Recently the National Mission for Edible Oil (NMEO) - Oil Palm was introduced to increase oil palm cultivation by 6.5 lakh hectares by 2025.

Geo-Climatic Conditions

- ↳ Oil palm is a tropical humid crop which requires uniform rainfall of 100cm+ everyday
- ↳ It requires temperature of upto 25°C everyday for atleast 6 hours
- ↳ Well nourished organic soil which is drained 24x7.

Currently India is largest importer of vegetable oil in world of which 55%.

constitutes oil palm imports — Huge Current Account Deficit (CAD)

India should promote

- To bring down CAD
- Andhra's successful oil palm model should be extended
- India is largest consumer
- Essential for cooking purpose
- Favourable conditions in Andaman & Nicobar, North East can be explored.

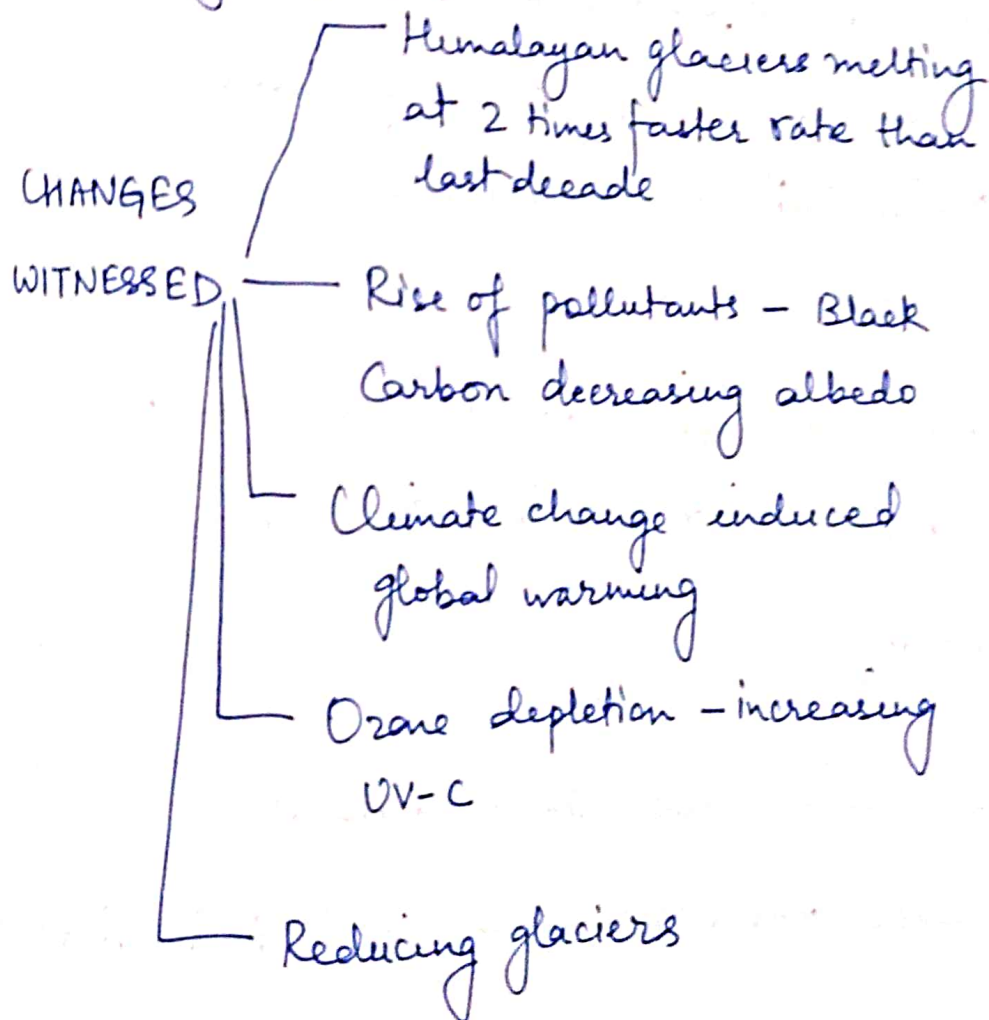
Should not promote

- Huge water requirement 600lt per 1 tree/day
- Can act as invasive species
- Diversion of forest land
- Tribal communities disturbed in NE, A&N
- Must cultivate India specific oil seeds under Yellow Revolution

While it is true that oil palm import reduction can help bolster Indian economy, open up avenues for farmers, however all such measures must be implemented after adequate research and due deliberation.

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

IPCC(6) Report has raised concern for rapid melting of glaciers in Hindukush Himalaya region.



India's water security

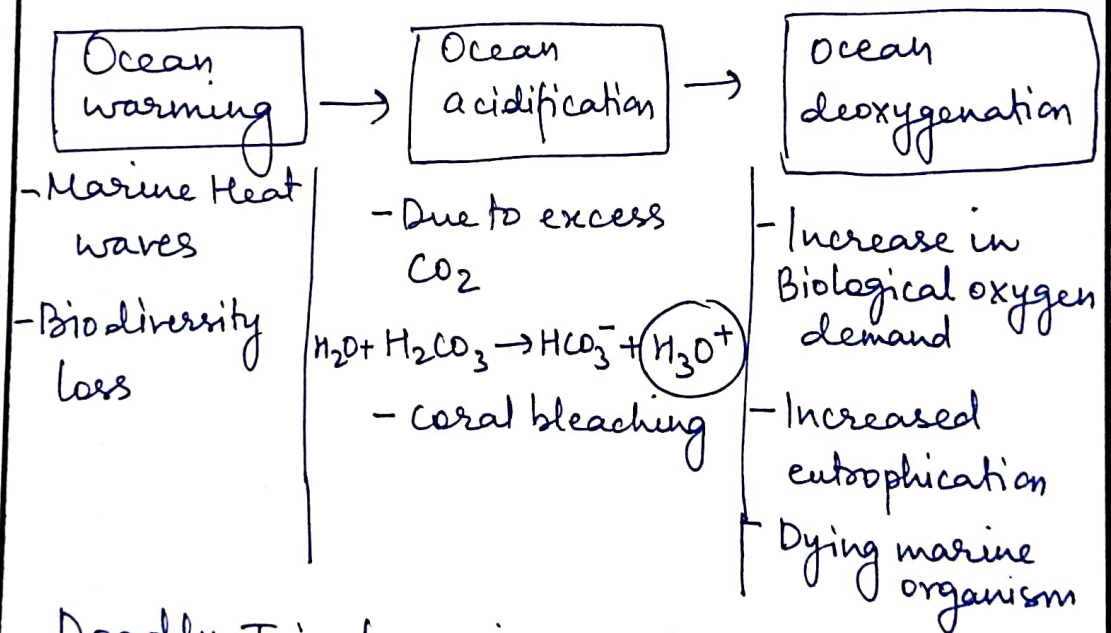
- India is already 'water stressed country' - glacier retreat can have debilitating outcomes
- Intense flooding in low lying areas coupled with drought due to lack of aquifers
- Decrease in glacier → less freshwater
→ ~~seasonal~~ Perennial rivers may become seasonal rivers
- May perpetuate drought → Declining agricultural productivity → Hunger, Poverty

Hence India must take efforts to rejuvenate water harvesting, drip irrigation to reduce water wastage. (PM-Krishi Sinchai, Jal Shakti Abhiyaan)

Need is to combat climate change by
following LIFE - Lifestyle for Environment
Approach to enhance sustainability of
Planet.

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 are responsible for sequestration of nearly 60% global carbon emissions, however climate change induced warming has paved way for deadly trio:



Deadly Trio for marine life

↳ Increased thermal stress, lack of oxygen leads to extinction of marine organism.

- ↳ Decreasing phytoplankton, algae production leads to low CO_2 absorption
- ↳ Dimethyl Sulfide (having cooling effect) production decreases intensifies warming
- ↳ Increasing marine litter, toxic discharge intensifies acidification
- ↳ Eutrophication (leading to Increased BOD) due to industrial effluent eg Sea Snail in Turkey
- ↳ Corals are not formed due to destruction of marine calcifying polyps — due to acidification.

Hence multistakeholder efforts to combat climate change induced consequences

Such as —

- 1) Checking industrial effluent discharge
- 2) Marine litter reduce - (GloLitter Policy)
- 3) Decrease Green House gas emission
(Glasgow Pact)
- 4) Bleaching Early Warning System
- 5) Bioremediation eg oil zipper

Hence a 360° appraisal approach is needed to tackle the menace of deadly trio and attain SDG 14.

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.

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।

(250 words) 15

Tribals constitute 8.6% of population and 40% BPL - which pushes them towards myriad challenges: one of which is healthcare

Issues Faced

- ↳ Lack of access to healthcare in their habitat.
- ↳ Lack of awareness due to technological backwardness
- ↳ Issues in communication
- ↳ Stigma associated with tribal identity
- ↳ High out of pocket expenditure (67%)
- ↳ Lack of uniform health infrastructure (60% in urban areas)

- ↳ Special needs, customs of tribals of which general public is unaware
- ↳ forest dwelling communities rarely ~~often~~ go outside traditional habitat

Remedial Measures

- ↳ Generate awareness via Tribal sub plans, Tribal research institutions, education etc.
- ↳ Mobile healthcare to areas near tribal habitat
- ↳ Reduce communication barrier
- ↳ NITI Aayog: Shift hospitals towards Tier 2 & Tier 3 Areas
- ↳ Breaking stigma of Tribal identity through webinars, workshops

- ↳ Providing infrastructure, sanitation & health and hygiene standards in tribal areas.
 - ↳ More tribal doctors via affirmative action
- There is a need to bring tribals under subsidised healthcare so that Right to Health can be exercised and dream of 'Empowering Tribes, Transforming India' can be realised.

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।

Under the 11th schedule and Part 9 of Constitution, reservation of one-third (A243-D) is provided for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

↳ However under garb of women sarpanch, real power exercisers are men.

eg Recently in MP - husband of women Sarpanch took oath in place of women

↳ This leads to illusory empowerment - proxy culture

→ However it has also led to empowerment of women

→ Awakened political mobilisation.

Women constitute 14% in present Lok Sabha
(world average 34%)

Poor participation

- Lack of political network
- Patriarchal Construct
- Money power, muscle power
- Lack of political education

Reservation can address

- Mandatory women participation
- Encourage political socialisation, motivation for others
- Issue of networking, money power reduced to some extent
- Canada, Norway also provide for reservation
- Encourage women friendly reform by voice & platform

Reservation won't address

- May lead to proxy culture
- Perpetuate culture of reservation
- ~~women may be used~~ Dominant parties may field women aligned to their political ^{interest} framework

- Gender stereotypes against women
- Low political education needs to be tackled first

However, given the poor participation of women, it is imperative to provide reservation to women to empower Nari Shakti of today's India to bring in fresh perspective to the stagnating Indian polity.