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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	MUSKAN KHURANA	Registration Number	1352352
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	Aug 21, 2022
Center	OLD RAJINDER NAGAR		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
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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.

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 emerged in India after the decline of the ~~Mauveryan~~ ^{Gupta} empire in North ~~west~~ India. They contributed significantly to the cultural and social development of ancient India.

↳ Built temples and Buddhist Monasteries - thus promoting religion.

↳ Built Viharas and Chartyas for Buddhist monks.

↳ The dynasty was started by Pushyamitra Shunga - who was a noble in the court of Mauryas.

They promoted Brahmanism.

↳ Gave tax free ^{village} lands to Brahmins.

→ Kalidasa's famous ~~story~~ work
'Malkikagnimitra' is about

the love story of a prince of the Sunga dynasty and a courtesan.

Thus, the Sungas contributed immensely to the cultural and social development in Ancient 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।

The Gandhian phase made the Indian freedom struggle inclusive of all sections of the society, including foreign nationals.

↳ Annie Besant led the movement for Home Rule League, spread awareness among the masses and was elected as the first woman President of Congress Party

↳ The Theosophical society - played an important role in bringing together different sections.

↳ A.O. Hume - played an important role in creation of Congress Party in 1885.

In fact, he is credited for the creation of the party.

→ Thus, the Gandhian phase witnessed participation of foreign nationals in furthering the cause of India's independence.

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 contributed

immensely in Indian freedom struggle and in shaping India's policies post-independence.

↳ He was a socialist leader and participated in the creation of Congress Socialist Party.

↳ He advocated for the rights of the peasants and poor farmers and thus, making Indian Democracy more inclusive.

↳ He was a nationalist and raised a voice against giving greater role to foreign private corporations.

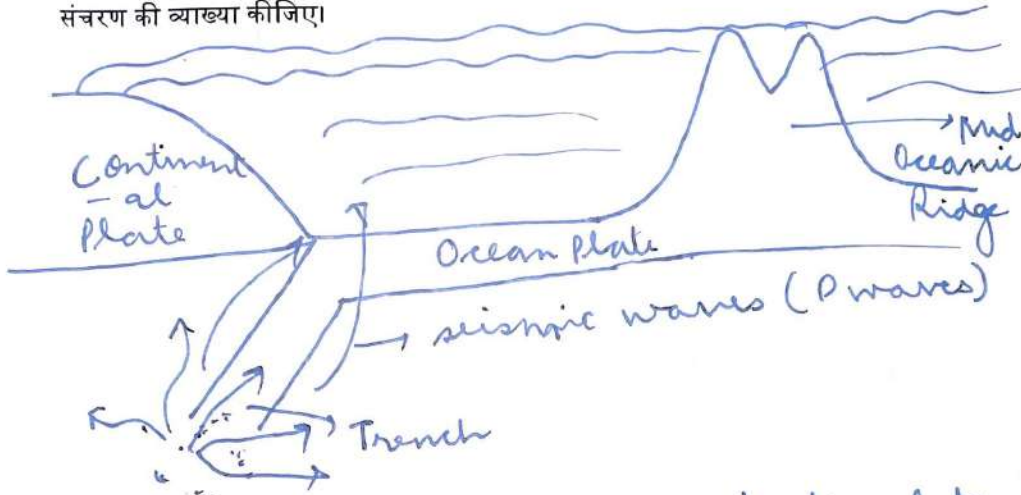
in the Indian economy.

↳ He worked with leaders like
Jai Prakash Narayan to bring
the youth in Indian freedom
struggle.

Thus, he made immense
contribution in making
India's independence struggle
and democracy inclusive
of the cause of the peasants
and rural people.

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 the plate boundaries and locations that are prone to tsunamis.

Tsunamis occur due to 3 possible reasons.

Tsunamis - Violent ocean waves generated due to seismic waves caused by submarine earthquake activity at -

① Convergent plate boundaries - i.e. ocean trenches - submergence of oceanic plate under continental plate

② Divergent plate boundaries - Mid oceanic ridges - here seismic waves are released due to fracturing of oceanic crust by volcanic activity.

- ③ Neutral plate boundaries — Here no faulting or fracturing happens, but plates move past each other — causing shallow focus earthquakes.

Global Distribution of Tsunamis

- ↳ They occur at plate boundaries.
- The Pacific ring of fire is where max tsunamis occur as the Pacific ocean has largest number of trenches.
- ↳ East coast of North America is also prone to tsunamis
- ↳ Japan has been worst affected by tsunamis due to its location in the Pacific Ocean.

Thus, submarine earthquake activity releasing seismic waves cause tsunamis

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics.

(150 words) 10

वायुमंडलीय झीलें क्या हैं? उनकी विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Atmospheric lakes is a term used for strong storms with large moisture and water vapour, that moving across the Indian Ocean.

They carry potential for torrential rainfall and are a moving system i.e. no stationary position.

They were given the nomenclature of 'atmospheric storms' in 2021.

They are a complex phenomenon and can cause severe flooding if they burst on land.

They are an emerging challenge
for states in the Indian ocean
region.

They can harm agriculture
by causing untimely rains.

They can also overwhelm
urban areas, due to their
potential to cause flooding.

More research on this meteorological
phenomenon can be helpful
in increasing preparedness,
especially for small island
states in the Indian Ocean region.

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 non-renewable mineral reserves on under the ocean bed, which have vast amounts of critical minerals and can act as alternate source of once the minerals available on land are exhausted.

Geographical distribution -

The largest reserves of polymetallic nodules are present on the seabed of Pacific Ocean - due to them being volcanically the most active.

↳ Reserves are also available

in the Indian and Atlantic
Oceans.

Significance -

- ① Alternate energy and mineral
reserve, eg source of iron
ore, manganese, cobalt.
- ② Can meet the energy
requirements, without of
future generations - eg. lithium
needed for electric mobility.

Thus, poly metallic modules hold
promise for future energy
security. Research in Technology
for their extraction, along
with global cooperation is
needed, to ensure equitable
availability.

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 refers to an unconventional use of textiles in industries like defence, aviation, automobiles

India only contributes 3% in the global textile exports, and there is a lot of potential to leverage the technical textile sector in India

Steps taken by Government :-

- (1) Technical Textile Mission - to provide an ecosystem for setting up technical textile industry.
 - ↳ includes funding support
 - ↳ tax incentives.

- 2) Allowing 100% FDI through automatic route
- 3) Bringing awareness and guidance closer to industry - eg. industry academia cooperation through textile universities
- 4) Remission of export duties to promote export.

Steps that can be taken

- ↳ Include the sector in priority sector lending by banks.
- ↳ Production linked incentive scheme for the sector.

Thus, these steps can help India's position in the technical textile production & supply chains.

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।

Internal migration refers to movement / migration of people from within India - eg from rural areas to cities, or from one city to another. eg. due to marriage, job etc.

Internal migration poses the following challenges for urban governance:-

- ↳ Over saturation of cities and its infrastructure - eg. Delhi accommodates over 2 crore people.
- ↳ Housing challenge - leads to slums in cities.
- ↳ Can strengthen regional focus - eg. Sans of Sol movement in Maharashtra.
- ↳ Exclusion and lack of grievance redressal of migrants - as they don't vote in the

state of migration.

↳ Rise in rates of crime and delinquency in metro cities - due to unemployment and delinquency.

Measures to address it -

↳ Formulation of a city Master Plan - to accommodate migrants in a scientific way.

↳ Rural development - to create job opportunities and education avenues in rural areas.

↳ Housing scheme - to address the issue of housing of migrants.

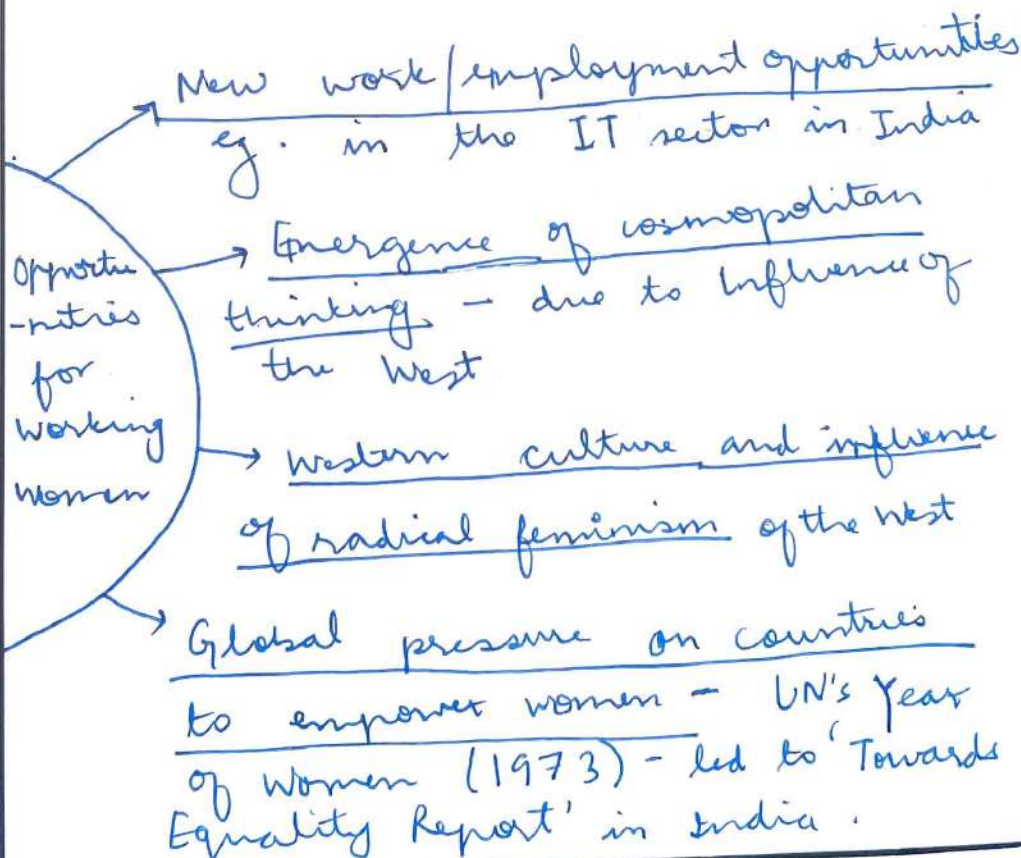
↳ Implementation of One Nation - One Ration card policy by all states.

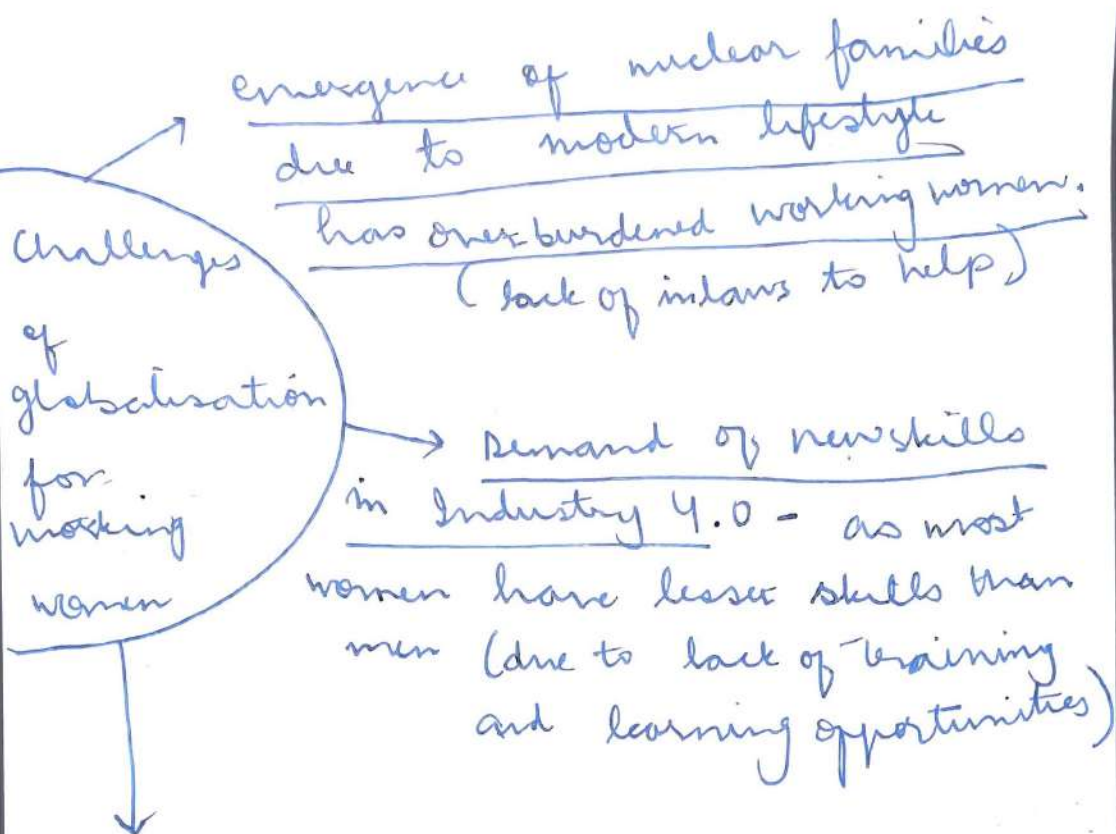
Thus, these measures can ameliorate the conditions of internal migrants.

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।

Globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness and exchanges - political, economic, cultural - between different countries, leading to the creation of a global village. It creates both opportunities and challenges for working women.





Erosion of culture - thus harder for mothers to take forward cultural values in children.

Thus, globalisation poses both challenges and opportunities for working women.

As globalisation is here to stay, attempts must be made to reap its benefits for women - eg by skilling them.

10. Discuss the rationale behind anti-conversion laws in India. Also, state the concerns that have been raised with regard to these laws.

(150 words) 10

भारत में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानूनों के पीछे निहित तर्कों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन कानूनों के संबंध में व्यक्त चिंताओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Anti-conversion laws are made to prohibit forced conversions from one religion to another. It's a crime under Indian Penal Code as it violates Article 25 of the constitution — Freedom of conscience, and the right to freely practice and propagate one's religion.

Concerns raised with regard to these laws :-

- ① Difficult to determine if the conversion was genuine or forced.
- ② Threaten rights of women - eg. society and family may question

genuine conversions - based on personal will.

③ Love - jihad issue - leading to communal tensions in the society as false narratives are created with regard to Islam

④ Against right to privacy - as religion is a personal issue. A comprehensive privacy law is also absent in India.

Thus, even though well intentioned, anti - conversion laws have opened a pandora box for the Indian legal system.

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 Asia and India share civilizational ties, since the ancient times.

1) It's argued that Aryans came to India from Central Asia - this had a profound impact on Indian society during the Rig vedic age.

2) The Kushans, Parthians and Sakas rose to power after the decline of Mughal rule in North India.

↳ Kanishka was the most famous ruler of Kushanas - he organised the 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir.

↳ The Saka era was started in
78 AD - adopted by India.

③ Role in spread and Promotion
of Buddhism - the Gandhara
architecture evolved due to Central
Asian contacts.

④ Introduction of Kharosthi
script in North-West India

⑤ Large scale trade - eg
India exported spices,
ivory, cotton to central Asia

⑥ Introduction of gold coins -
for the first time in India
by Kushans.

Thus, both India and Central Asia have enjoyed profound political and cultural ties since ancient times.

Many rulers from Central Asia eg Kushans and Parthians got assimilated in Indian culture and spread knowledge of Indian culture like Buddhism in Central Asia.

12. Governance, during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India rather than a vehicle of public welfare. Discuss. (250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश राज के दौरान शासन (गवर्नेंस), लोक कल्याण के एक माध्यम के बजाय भारत के शोषण का एक साधन था। विवेचना कीजिए।

The British colonial rulers governed
India for their own selfish
interests - to extract as much as
resources possible and to convert
India into a market for their
manufactured goods. It took
steps like -

① The Bureaucracy - The British
wanted the civil servants to be
Indian in blood, but British in
taste - to exploit help in ensuring
stability of their rule.

② The Education system -
They wanted to spread values of
science and liberal culture to
create a big market for British
goods.

- 3) The Railways and the Postal system - created for British commerce rather than to aid Indian development.
- 4) Agrarian policies - eg the Permanent Revenue settlement system and the Ryotwari system - to extract high revenue from peasants.
- 5) De-industrialisation of Indian handicraft industry - to make way for British made manufactured goods.
- 6) Policy of Divide and Rule - to divide region against region, and one religion against another.
- 7) Laws such as stopping Indians from producing salt - showed the inhuman nature of British rule.

Thus, governance during the British rule, was a means of exploitation of India, rather than public welfare.

↳ Imposition of Press Restrictions
eg. Vernacular Press Act, 1878

and racial discrimination shows this.

The British mixed the ideas of 'civilizing mission' to give a legitimate face to their rule.

However, leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji were quick to point out the 'Drain of wealth' happening from India.

Thus, began the movement for Indian 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

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।

'Language' proved to be the most sensitive issue in the post-independence era.

Demands were raised by several sections (including Gandhi before independence) to reorganise the Indian states and provinces on linguistic basis.

↳ Leaders like Nehru were apprehensive about language posing a threat to India's unity.

The State Re-organisation Commission were set up to give recommendation for possible course of action.

The First States Reorganisation Commission argued that linguistic states could threaten India's unity.

↳ However, after the death of Potti Srimulu, who demanded a state for Telugu speaking people, Andhra Pradesh was created in 1956.

↳ 2nd States Re-organization Commission accepted the idea of linguistic re-organization of states. It presented its report in 1956.

↳ Based on it 14 states and 6 Union Territories were created on linguistic basis after the passage of States Reorganization Act.

→ The anti-Hindi movement of Southern states in the 1960s was handled aptly by the government by giving assurances.

→ It was decided to continue English as the alternate language for all official purposes

→ 3 language formula was given for the education system - English, Hindi and a regional language - made mandatory.

Thus, innovative policies have been adopted by the Government to ensure that the 'issue' of language doesn't pose a threat to India's unity.

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 end of Second World War witnessed large scale de-colonisation in the third world countries - in Asia, Africa and South America.

Factors that led to this :-

① Erosion of the economic and military might of colonists :-

War affected the economy of colonial powers like Britain negatively.

② Busting of the myth of racial superiority of colonists - as they engaged in a war that led to loss of life of over 2

more people

③ Struggles in colonies for independence - as they realised that the hypocrisy of colonial rulers - denial of democracy to colonies while fighting fascism

④ Values of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity inspired the middle classes in colonies - which led to rise of demand for independence

⑤ Institutions like United Nations supported the de-colonisation process

Role played by India

↳ India supported the de-colonization in the 3rd World and campaigned for it.

↳ Creation of Non-Aligned Movement to advocate for the rights of the 3rd world.

↳ Nehru campaigned for de-colonization of African countries at the UN - eg. exhorted the international community to promote democracy.

Thus, India played an important role in furthering the movement of decolonization in the 3rd World post Second World War.

In fact, Indian freedom struggle inspired many countries like South Africa, to adopt satyagraha and civil disobedience to gain freedom.

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 refer to a drastic increase in the temperature of a water body - eg ocean due to climatic changes induced by global warming.

↳ Increase in ^{global} temperatures is disturbing the Global Heat budget. This can cause to variation in rainfall in regions.

CAUSES of Formation of Marine Heat waves

↳ El-Nino - it has contributed to the formation of Marine Heat waves in equatorial and southern Pacific ocean.

② Global Warming - led to increase
in ocean water temperatures
and the resilience of ~~the~~
marine ecosystem is badly
affected.

③ Variation in rainfall availability

↳ This reduced the flow of rain
water in oceans and
disturb the ~~not~~ ocean water
circulation.

Consequences of Marine Heat
waves for India -

① Harmful for the fishing
industry - contributes 4% of
India's GDP.

② Threat to marine biodiversity
↳ eg Gangetic Dolphin

③ It can affect the availability of rainfall on Indian subcontinent - thus, challenge India's agriculture sector.

④ Can increase the over all temperature even on land - due to conduction - threat to human, plant and animal life.

Thus, Marine Heat Waves pose a grave challenge for India.

India is centrally located in the Indian Ocean. Any such

disturbance can threaten its economic security and health.

Countries must come together to formulate policies and take timely action.

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 cultivation is best suited to tropical regions, close to the coast, where temperatures are moderate. eg countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, Brazil.

India is heavily dependent on imports for palm oil - imports around 90% of its requirements from countries like Indonesia and Malaysia.

This has increased its Current Account Deficit, and made the price of palm oil in India

dependent on global ~~supply~~ supply chains. eg. palm oil prices shot up as Indonesia reduced exports.

Some sections have proposed India to promote large-scale promotion and cultivation of palm oil trees.

However it can pose several challenges -

① Unsuitable
to Indian geo-
climatic conditions

eg. extreme tempera-
-tures in North India. eg hot loo wind
in Rajasthan and UP.

② Can lead to overutilization
of ground water - as palm

oil tree needs abundant water
for its growth.

③ Competition with indigenous tree species for resources - thus the problem of alien species.

④ Survival of oil palm plantations itself is questionable and doubtful - eg due to extreme weather conditions

↳ further exacerbate the problems of Indian farmers.

Thus, oil palm plantations should not be forced. They should only be introduced in suitable regions - eg Kerala and Tamil Nadu coast.

→ Government should give incentive for farmers to produce alternate oil plantation - eg mustard oil, olive oil - to increase supply and ~~the~~ availability of alternatives to palm oil.

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

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

Cryosphere refers to water reserve in frozen form. Himalayan glaciers are one of the largest reserves for fresh water, in the form of glaciers.

Due to global warming - leading to rise in global average temperatures, changes are being witnessed in Himalayan cryosphere.

↳ Glaciers are melting at a rate that never existed before. It is also leading to melting of permafrost - further releasing carbon and making the process a vicious cycle.

Implications of such changes
in Himalayan cryosphere on
India's water security :-

↳ Glacier melting can lead to
large scale flooding.

~~while~~ Rivers are expected to
overflow.

↳ While this can make more
water available if harnessed
well in the short term,

in the long term, it will threaten
India's water security, leading to

↳ shortage of
drinking water

↳ shortage of
water for daily use.

↳ shortage of water for
hillstations eg Shimla.

Thus, negatively affect
Tourism

Challenge for India's agriculture

- ↳ In the long term, it can lead to drying up or low flow in Himalayan rivers - Thus, threaten use of Canals for agriculture

Challenge for Industry

- ↳ Over flow of rivers in the short term can threaten safety of India's dams - eg tragedy of Dam breaking down in Uttarakhand.
- ↳ Can reduce availability of water in the long term - eg for thermal power plants.

Water insecurity can lead to inter-state disputes - thus, can threaten India's unity.

Thus, it's important to act now to check global warming.

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 refers to rise in ocean water temperatures - eg. due to global warming and oceans performing the role of carbon sinks.

Ocean acidification refers to chemical change in the nature of ocean water, due to marine pollution - eg disposal of untreated industrial waste

Ocean deoxygenation - refers to creation of dead zones in oceans due to lack of availability of oxygen for marine biodiversity.

It can be due to large scale algal bloom - due to pollution by harmful pesticides and chemicals.

They are together referred to as the 'deadly trio' for marine life.

Negative impact on marine life :-

① Threat to coral reefs - Can lead to coral bleaching at large scale

② Harmful for ocean biodiversity -
eg dead zones due to ^{ocean} de-oxygen-
-ation can lead to death of organisms.

③ Many organisms like the Gargetie dolphins cannot adapt to ocean warming. This can be threatened

④ Fishes like Anchoveta cannot survive in warm waters - eg-
death of large scale anchoveta fishes off the coast of Peru.

⑤ Ocean warming can affects
the oceanic currents and
the salinity of oceans - thus,
impacting ocean water circulation



any change in it can make
marine biodiversity vulnerable.

Thus, Ocean warming, ocean
acidification and ocean de-oxygenation
are the 'deadly trio' for marine life.

↳ There is a need for global
community to come together - eg
under UNEP, to reverse
these trends as oceans are
a global public good.

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 continue to be the most marginalised section of Indian society and face myriad challenges with regard to healthcare.

Health challenges faced by tribals

- ① Lack of quality accessible healthcare - as most doctors and nurses don't prefer to work in tribal areas.
- ② Lack of awareness and education - thus, restricts their ability to make decision vis-a-vis their health.

- ③ Distance from city - municipal
healthcare and lack of transpor
- tation facilities
 - ④ Major affected regions -
difficult to convince doctors
to practice in these regions.
 - ⑤ Lack of accessibility to public
welfare measures - eg. ASHA
workers and immunization efforts
of the government
 - ⑥ Lack of good internet connectivity
and digital literacy - restricts
the alternative of tele-medicine
- Several steps can be taken
to ensure access to quality
healthcare -

① Investment in Healthcare infrastructure in tribal areas -
eg. build modern hospitals.

② Encourage ^{public} doctors to practice in tribal areas, by giving incentives

③ Spread literacy with regard to health - eg many tribal areas didn't support taking

COVID Vaccine

④ Empower communities and civil society - eg the Nili-juli community healthcare initiative of Bongaigaon district of Assam.

⑤ Promote tele-medicine by promoting digital literacy.

Thus, these steps can help in making quality healthcare accessible to 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।

In the 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts, Women have 33% seats reserved for them at both the level of Panchayat, and Sarpanch and also in District / Municipal administration.

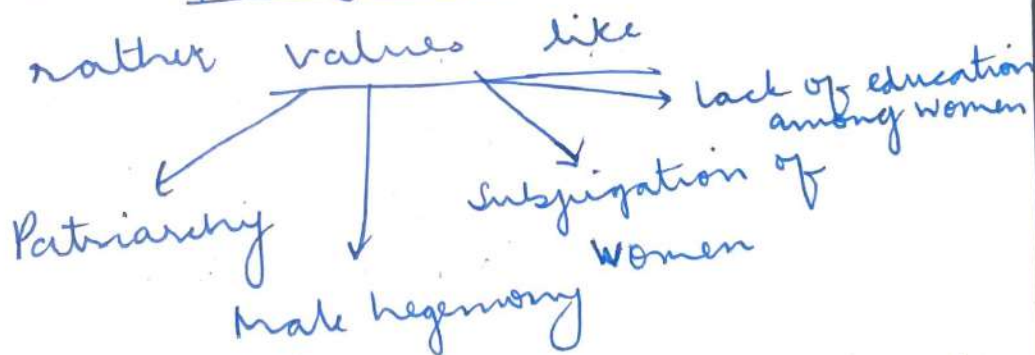
However, a "proxy culture" has emerged, wherein the phenomenon of "sarpanch patis" has become popular. ↓

Women are not able to utilise or act according to their ^{political} position in local administration, due to Male hegemony and Patriarchy.

→ Women are still considered unfit to exercise political power by their male counterparts

→ They are considered to belong to the 'domestic sphere' and not 'public sphere'

However, the blame/^{culprit} for such political culture is not the 'policy of reservation',



Role of Reservation in addressing the issue of poor participation of women in India :-

↓
⊗ Gives them constitutional mandate - thus, greater representation in the holding political power.

The Women Reservation Bill has still not been passed. Its enactment can address the issue of poor women participation in Indian politics.

by giving a constitutional mandate for their representation

It will force political parties to give tickets to women candidates

It will give greater voice to women & their issues in Indian politics.

Demand for women Reservation has been made by leaders like Brinda Karat and Late Sushma Swaraj.

However, reservation alone is not enough. We also need to promote for women:-

education, esp. higher education

skilling

change in patriarchal mindset