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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1834)

Name of Candidate	SIDDHARTH SHUKLA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	632803
Center	MN	Date	16/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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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

The Sunga dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Sunga in 180 BCE. The Sungas ruled India till 1st century BCE.

Contribution to cultural development

1. Sungas promoted Brahmanical Religion and performed sacrifices like aśvamedha, Rajasuya

2. Architecture - Built Stupa no 2 at Sanchi
- Enlarged Bharhut Stupa
- Heliodorus Peller inscription at Kesnagar was built with garuda as capital.

2. Literature → They patronised Patanjali who wrote Mahabhasya and yoga sutra.

— on the life of Agrinietra, a Sunga prince, Kalidasa wrote Malavikagnietra.

4. Their coins represented art
Contribution to society

1. Defended Indian society from invasion of Menander and Demetrius.

2. Promoted varna-shrama-dharma as model of society.

Counter argument - Some historians label Sungas as destroyers of Buddhist stupas and Mauryan empire.

Sungas on the whole contributed immensely to Indian cultural heritage.

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

The Gandhian phase of Indian National movement extends from 1919-1947 i.e. between Rowlatt Satyagraha and Independence.

Role of foreign nationals in freedom struggle

① Anne Besant: ^{led} ~~established~~ the Home Rule League movement, opposed Goverment of India Act, 1919. She was first women president of congress.

② ~~George~~ [C.F. Andrews] - Popularised Gandhian movements in foreign media; staunch Gandhian, opposed Nankana massacre during Gurudwara Reform movement.

- ⑥ George Yule → provided support to various movements led by Gandhiji.
- ⑥ Margaret Cousins → They worked for women empowerment; established All India Women's Congress (AIWC) in 1927.
- ⑥ Phillip Spratt, and Ben Bradley and Hutchinson: They supported communist movement in India; they were tried in Kanpur conspiracy case.
- ⑥ Sir Stafford Cripps → Considered a friend of India; led the Cripps mission plan.
On the whole foreign nationals did ~~not~~ play a very significant role in Indian National movement.

3. Provide an account of the contributions of Ram Manohar Lohia during the Indian freedom struggle and in post-independence India. (150 words) 10

Ram Manohar Lohia
is considered the founder of
Lohiaite Socialism: an Indian version
of socialism.

Contribution to freedom Struggle

- ⊗ He was member of Congress Socialist Party in 1940s.
- ⊗ Actively participated in Quit India movement, 1942, along with JP Narayana
 - He was leader of underground subversive activities during Quit India movement.
- ⊗ Strongly opposed partition of India.

Contribution in post Independent India

- ⊗ He was a staunch anti-Congress

politician. He opposed Congress hegemony.

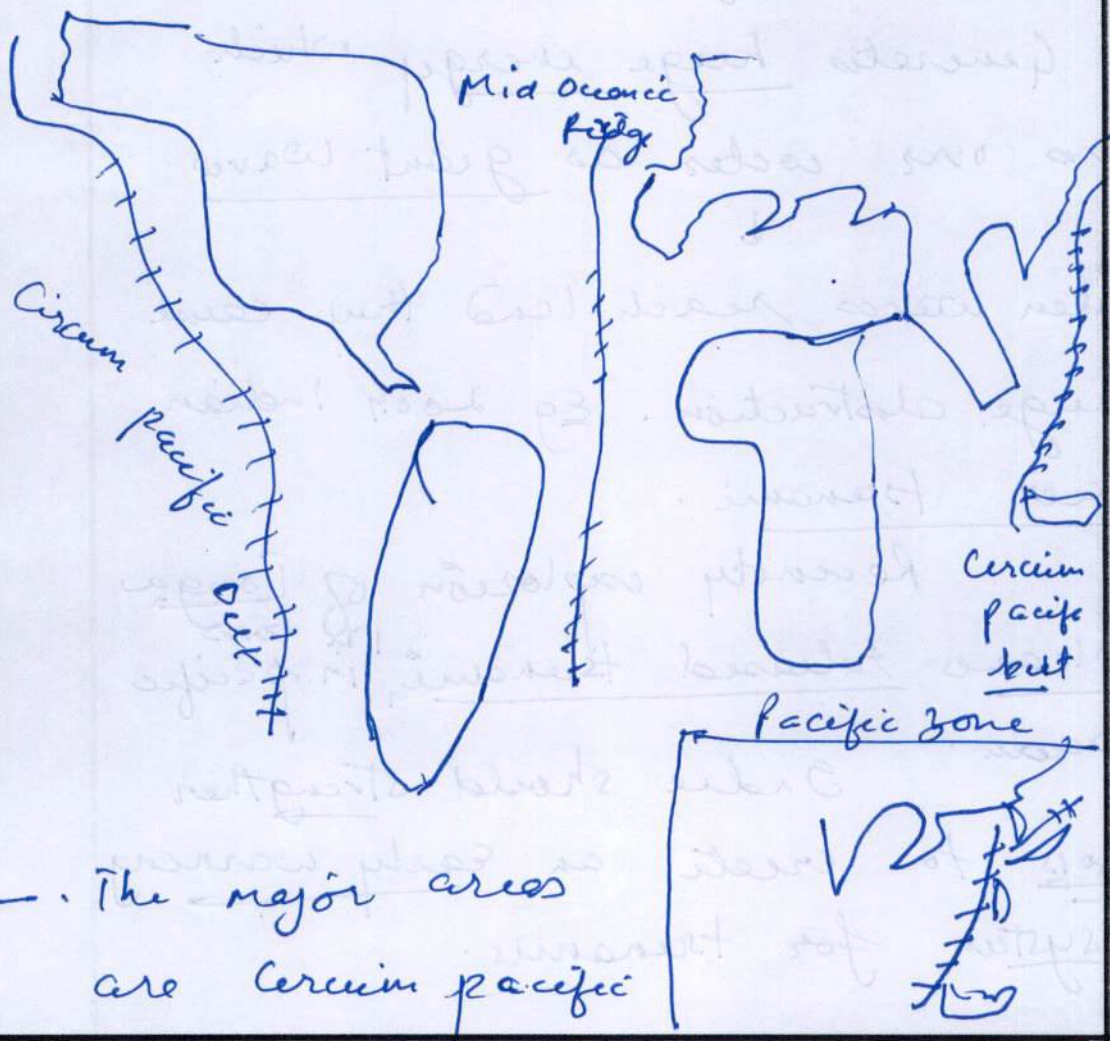
- ⑩ Enumerated seven features of Indian socialism which emphasized women rights, caste equality.
- ⑪ Wrote the Guilty Men of India's partition to fight communalism.
- ⑫ Advocated land reforms.
- ⑬ Advocated reservation for other backward castes, hence he is considered founding father of parties like Rashtriya Janata Dal, Samajwadi Party.

Ram Manohar Lohia was an important voice of social justice and equality throughout his life.

4. What do you understand by tsunamigenic zones? Giving an account of their global distribution, explain the propagation of tsunamis. (150 words) 10

Tsunamigenic zones
are areas over Earth surface
which are active zones of propagation
of tsunami

Global distribution of tsunamigenic zones



Ring of fire, Mid oceanic
Ridges, under ridges like
Great Maldives Ridge; alpine
belt.

1 Propagation of tsunami

1. Major event like earthquake, nuclear
explosion or volcano along oceans
creates seismic stress

↓

2. Generates huge energy which
moves over water as giant waves.

↓

3. When waves reach land they cause
huge destruction. Eg 2004 Indian
Ocean tsunami.

Recently explosion of Tonga
volcano released tsunami, ^{like waves} in Pacific
Ocean.

India should strengthen
INCOIS to create an early warning
system for tsunamis.

5. What are atmospheric lakes? Highlight their characteristics. (150 words) 10

Atmospheric lakes
are defined as significant
amount of water suspended in
the atmosphere for a significant
duration of time.

Eg. water accumulated
in a long duration cumulonimbus
cloud.

Characteristics of atmospheric lakes

1. Dynamic in nature - Their location,
shape and size continues to
shift.
2. Temporary existence - they exist
only for a fleeting period of
time.
3. Dependant on other climatic
forces like clouds; air mass.

4. Stable climatic features like temperature aid their formation
5. Transform into rain bearing system within a period of time.
6. Significant evapo-transpiration aids their formation.

An atmospheric lake
study centre should be created
under National Mission on
Sustainable Climate Knowledge

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

Polymetallic nodules are oceanic minerals containing various metals like iron, zinc, magnesium.

Geographical distribution

1. ~~They~~ Spread throughout ^{floor} Oceans.
- UNISDA has allocated India 75000 km² in Central Indian Ocean basin to mine polymetallic nodules.
2. Deep Ocean trenches, abyssal plain are enriched with nodules.
3. They are also found in some large inland water bodies like Lake Baikal.

Importance of polymetallic nodules

1. Economic Resource - polymetallic Iron extracted could be used in steel industry.
2. Rare earth metals are also found in polymetallic nodules.
3. Cobalt, nickel and magnesium are abundant. They are ~~backbone~~ backbone of electronic manufacturing; building electric vehicles.
4. Used as fuel in certain industries.

India should develop technical capacity to extract polymetallic nodules; ~~from~~ ^{from} India's exclusive economic zone to create Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

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

Technical textiles are textile like materials used to manufacture various products such as sofa, phone cover, fabricated machines etc.

Significance of Technical Textile

1. Backbone of manufacturing of electronics, machine, consumer products
2. Necessary to make India a \$5 trillion economy
3. Important for success of ÷
 - i. Make in India
 - ii. Production linked Incentive Scheme for electronics.
 - iii. Semi con project
 - iv. Making toy industry worth \$7 Billion

Steps taken by Government of India1. National Technical Textile Mission

- double India's market share and export in technical textile
- capital subsidy to greenfield and brownfield firms
- development of ^{technical} textile ~~for~~ parks

2. Reduced import duty of raw materials for technical textile under Budget (2020 & 2021)3. Export promotion council to aid export of technical textile.4. Increased grants from Exim Bank.

India needs to create a Technical Textile Skill development council (TTSDC) to achieve goals of National Technical Textile mission.

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

According to Economic Survey (2018) there are around 380 million internal migrants in India. Internal migrants migrate from one place in India to another.

Challenges to urban governance by internal migrants

1. Housing → According to NSSO around 20% of urban population live in slums.
2. Identification of migrants.
3. Implementation of welfare schemes becomes tough :
 - increase in beneficiaries
 - exclusion and inclusion error.
4. Alienation among migrant leads to increase in crime.

5 Overburdened health and
education services.

Measures to address internal migration

1. Portability of welfare schemes
based on One Nation One Ration
card
2. Migrant Registration system and
unique ID for migrants.
3. Develop tier II and tier III cities
to debarburden large cities
4. Universal social security scheme
for removing exclusion errors.
5. Affordable, ^{rental} housing scheme for
internal migrants.

A city wise policy
on migrants along with systematic
data collection and analysis is
required for improved governance.

9. Discuss the various opportunities and challenges posed by globalization on working women in India. (150 words) 10

Globalisation is the process of growing integration of markets and cultures seeking to make the world a global village.

Opportunities for working women

1. Greater employability in various IT, BPO and outsourcing firms
2. Greater mobility on the job
3. flexible work schedule such as day shift, night shift
4. women specific jobs such as online teaching, human management are increasing.
5. Improved cultural representation of working women.

challenges of Globalisation

1. Safe Safety → incidences like Nirbhaya rape, sexual harassment at workplace.
2. Glass ceilings: perpetuates discrimination against women
3. Globalisation become a bogey for subjugation of working women
E.g. Khap panchayat diktats against working women.
4. Casualisation and informalisation of jobs leads to economic insecurity.

India needs to implement Js Verma Committee Report and Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, to make globalisation safe for women.

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

Anti conversion law
aim to ^{penalise} ~~penalise~~ conversion of
individuals and groups by force,
fraud, allurement and inducement.

E.g. Madhya Pradesh Anti
Conversion law.

Rationale behind Anti Conversion law

1. Supreme Court in Stachislaus v/s
Union of India held that conversion
by force or fraud violated Right
to religious freedom of individuals.
2. Illegal and forceful conversion leads
to
 - Religious violence in India
 - communal tension in wider area
3. Increase in population of one
religion vis-a-vis other leads to

insecurity and hate crimes.

4. freedom of conscience of person is vitiated by conversion ^{based} ~~based~~ on fraud.

Concerns with Anti Conversion Law

1. Stringent provisions are prone to misuse. Eg. MR anti conversion law makes conversion non-bailable and cognizable offence.
2. Violates Right to propagate religion.
3. Violates individual's liberty to choose his own religion.
4. Involves state in a private aspect like religion thus violates R.S. Puttaswamy judgement.

Political consensus should be built before promulging anti conversion law.

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

Central Asian contacts with India emerged during post-Mauryan period (post 200 BC).

Various invasions of Kusanas, Sakas, Parthians etc. was the basis of Central Asian contacts.

Political impact of Central Asian contacts

1. Sakas introduced the concept of:-

- military governors
- kshatrapa system of state: with semi-autonomous kshatrapas ruling within a sovereign state

2. Kusanas introduced:-

- Divine kingship, the Kusana kings were called Dairaputra Shahmushahi. At that time

Mathura there was temple of
Kusana kings.

- Kusanas were largest issuer of
gold coins in Indian history
- Kusanas introduced dyarchy
as form of governance.

3 Later the hunas played a pivotal
role in emergence of Rajputs.

Cultural impacts of Central Asian Contacts

1 Literature: Sakas rulers like
Kudradaman issued first ^{completely} Sanskrit
Inscription at Girnar.

- Kusanas patronised Sanskrit
writers like: Asvagosha (Buddha
charitra). Thus Sanskrit literature
flourished

2 Clothing: Kusanas introduced
turban, long boots, long tunic,

helmet -

3 Architecture - Stupa architecture received a push during Kanishka. Stupa and towers at Purushpura were built.

— temples were built at Jalandhar and Sialkot.

4 Sculptures: Central Asian elements led to Gandhara school of Art and impacted Mathura school of Art.

5. Religion and philosophy

— Mahayana Buddhism was patronised by Kusanas

— Cult of Krishna, Siva, Brahma received impetus.

Thus Central Asian contacts deeply enriched India's political and cultural heritage.

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

The British Raj

extended from 1757-1947. The British government, ^{of India} is considered white, despotic and alien.

Governance as a means of exploitation

- ⊗ During (1757-1772) the Plassey plunder or Plunder of Bengal by East India company government led to Bengal famine of 1770.
- ⊗ The Drain of Wealth Theory of Dadabhai Naoroji shows how through Home charges, invisible surplus of India was looted.
- ⊗ Systematic destruction of Indian industry - William Bentinck asserted how ban on cotton weavers bleached cotton industry of

England.

④ Railways as a mean of exploitation

↳ 5% guaranteed return to
British capitalist

differential trade policy favouring
export.

* Limited public investment in
agriculture. No well developed
famine policy.

④ Army as a tool of exploitation
↳ guzzled 40% of revenue

Suppressed movements like
Quit India movement

* Skewed trade policies favouring
imports from Britain and discouraging
exports.

example: skewed Rupee
sterling ratio.

④ During world wars India was
used as a base and recruitment

Ground: During Bengal famine
famine 2 million people died
without aid during World War I.

Counter: Arguments vehicle of public
welfare

- ⊗ Railways economically integrated India
- ⊗ Modern education was provided.
- ⊗ Irrigation works like canal
can colonies of British expanded
agriculture.
- ⊗ Sound administration led to
national integration of India.

On the whole the primary
aim of British Raj was to
dispossess India, public welfare
was only a secondary objective.

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

India has ~~Language~~ more than 1000 languages. This diversity of language led to linguistic regionalism which threatened India's national integrity.

India's successful attempt in dealing with linguistic nationalism

1. Constitution of India, 1950

- laid down both Hindi and English as official language.
- State governments could declare other languages as official language.
- English continued as language of high court and supreme court.

2. Handling various linguistic
movements such as Andhra
agitation of Potti Sreeramulu
- JVP committee and fazl Ali
committee was formed.
 - State Reorganisation Act was
passed in 1956 : creating 14 states
based on language.
 - Later Gujarat was separated
from Maharashtra in (1960); Punjab
from Haryana in 1966.

Thus regional aspiration
was satisfied with constitutional
framework.

3. Various accords like Bodo
accord, Mizo accord etc have
satisfied demands of various

Linguistic nationalists.

Comparison with other nations

- Sri Lanka witnessed a civil war over Sinhala only policy
- Bangladesh was partitioned from Pakistan due to imposition of Urdu.

Then India followed One Nation many languages policy which has kept India united and integral.

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

The second world war (1939-1945) was simultaneous with decolonisation i.e.: the independence of various colonies of European nations across the world. Example: independence of Vietnam, 1954.

Factors leading to decolonisation

1. Weakening of European colonial powers
 - France was defeated by Vietnam at Diên Biên Phu in 1954.
2. Rise of nationalism and independence movement in Asia and Africa
 - Sukarno led independence movement in Indonesia
 - Nasser led Egypt to freedom.

3. Support by USSR, a world superpower to decolonisation
- USSR aided Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam.

4. Cold War: led both blocs to support independence and decolonisation movement.

5. United Nations: supported decolonisation in Congo, Egypt etc.

6. Emergence of third bloc and Non alignment movement which supported decolonisation.

Role played by India in decolonisation

1. Institutionalised NAM at Belgrade, 1961. NAM supported decolonisation movement.

2. Through Afro-Asian solidarity

Conference at Bandung, India
opposed imperialism and colonialism

2. India acted as peace builder
during decolonisation movements
Such as Korean War (1949-1953)

4. India supported decolonisation
at United Nations

5. Sent peacekeepers in newly
decolonised nations like Congo.

But under USSR's
pressure India did not oppose
suppression of Hungarian revolt (1956)
and Czechoslovakian revolt.

Overall India played an
important role in decolonisation
of Asia and Africa after
World War II.

15. What are Marine Heat Waves (MHW)? Identify the causes of their formation and discuss their consequences for India. (250 words) 15

Marine Heat waves are significant elevation of sea surface temperature over a seasonally defined threshold for five consecutive days.

According to UNEP Marine Heat waves increased by 50% over the past decade.

Cause of Marine Heat Wave

1. Ocean Warming: According to IPCC ~~as~~ oceans have absorbed more than 90% of excess carbon
2. Oceanic-atmospheric events like El Niño.
3. Vertical separation of Ocean layers leading to lower inter-

rising of Ocean water.

4 Ocean deoxygenation and
spread of hypoxic zones in Ocean

5 Weakening of Ocean currents
Such as Atlantic Meridional Over-
turning current (AMOC).

According to IPCC almost
80% of the ocean is witnessing
Marine Heat Wave.

Consequences for India of Marine
Heat waves

1. Declining monsoon rainfall
over Central India.

— They are also connected
with increase in rainfall
over North India

2. Increasing number of cyclones
from Arakan Sea

3. Damage to ecosystems

- coral bleaching in Lakshadweep
- degradation of mangroves in Sunderbans.

4. Decline in marine fisheries catch

- According to IPCC, 5% of India's commercial fisheries are impacted by climate change.

5. Rising extreme weather events such as hurricane, storm surge.6. Biodiversity loss in coastal areas.7. Spread of hypoxic zones across India's coastline.

India should notify
Marine Heatwave as a disaster
under Disaster management ^{Act} ~~plan~~.

A MHW Action plan should be
created for coastal states.

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

Oil palm is one of the most used edible oils in India. Presently more than 60% of ~~oil~~ edible oil requirement is met through imports.

Geoclimatic conditions for oil palm cultivation

1. Equatorial climate

— around 200 cm of rainfall well distributed throughout year

2. Wide expanse of open land for plantation.



Suitable places for oil-palm cultivation

3. Well developed loamy soil

4. Well distributed sunlight

The government of India has launched a National Oil Palm mission to enhance cultivation of palm oil by 6 million hectare land by 2024

Need for large scale cultivation

1. Import dependency of Indonesia, Malaysia etc leads to current Account deficit.

2. Socio economic development in North East India, Andaman and Nicobar.

3. Lower prices for consumers
Thus it could lead to Aatmanirbhar Bharat

Arguments against this policy

1. Oil Palm an invasive species originated in Africa. It may wipe out

netic biodiversity of India

2. Andaman (Nicobar, NE India) is ecologically sensitive zone.

3. Excessive water consumption by Oil palm may increase water scarcity in India.

4. Plantation agriculture may not be suitable for small and medium farmers of India.

Way forward

1. Subsidies should be allocated to small and medium farmers.

2. Alternate locations in Central India could also be envisaged.

Comprehensive Environment Impact Assessment must precede Introduction of palm oil cultivation.

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

The Himalayan cryosphere
consists of Himalayan glaciers
such as Satopanth, Banderpunchh.
It is considered the third pole
of world.

Changes witnessed in Himalayan Cryosphere

1. Hindu Kush Himalaya assessment
 - 80% of glaciers would melt by 2100 at current rate.
 - After Arctic, Himalayan glaciers are retreating at highest rate.
2. IPCC Sixth Assessment (Report III)
 - Rate of glacier melting is increasing.
 - Ganga River Basin would witness water scarce condition due to this.
3. Growing number of disasters like

Chandli Global Lake Outburst
are visible

Implications for water security

1. Water scarcity: currently in
1400 cm³/person is available this
would reduce dramatically.
2. Ganga ~~and~~, Brahmaputra and
Indus River basin would ~~shrink~~ shrink
leading to ~~to~~
 - lowering of groundwater table
 - decrease in delta formation
and Sundarbans would be below
sea.
 - Influx of seawater leading
to salinisation of groundwater
 - declining agricultural productivity
throughout northern India.
3. Overall decline in monsoon

Rainfall due to shrinkage of
terrestrial waters.

4. According to State of Climate Service Report, India is losing terrestrial water at an alarming rate of 3cm/year.

Way forward

- National commission on himalayan cryosphere.
- Integrated water Management policies.
- Support to Glasgow commitments.
- Phasing out coal
- National policy on decreasing Black Carbon.

India should lead a transnational pact among Hindu Kush Himalayan nation for cooperation in protecting himalayan cryosphere.

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

IPCC ^{Fifth Assessment} ~~Sixth~~ Report

has on Ocean and Cryosphere highlighted how Oceans absorbed more than 90% of excess carbon. This led to:-

- 1. Ocean warming - Elevation of sea surface temperature and deep layer temperature.
 - Leads to vertical separation of Ocean layers; lower inter-mixing of nutrients.
 - Leads to coral bleaching such as Great Barrier Reef bleaching 2017.

Ocean acidification: Increasing Carbon dioxide in Ocean leads to formation of carbonic acids leading to

- coral bleaching
- dissolution of coconolithophores
- aragonite saturation
- spread of hypoxic zones

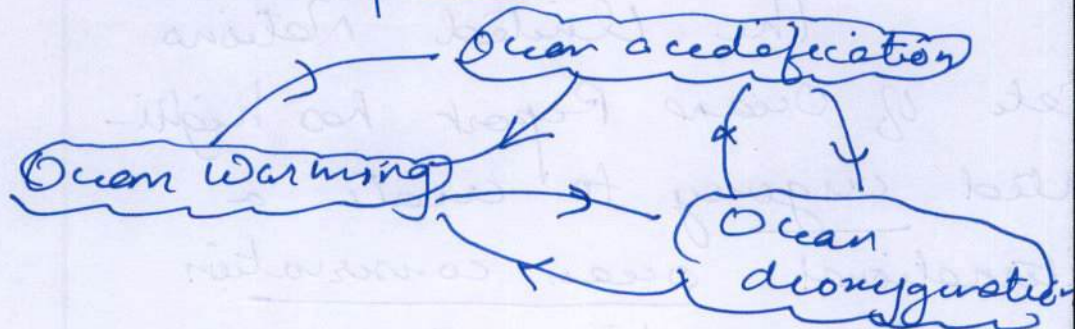
Ocean deoxygenation: Process of decline of oxygen level in ocean water

causes → ocean warming
→ ocean acidification
→ algal bloom

Impact → biodiversity loss
→ spread of dead zones over ocean

→ further decreasing oxygen level

The deadly trio



② Impact of the deadly trio

- Rise of extreme events like marine heat waves, cyclones.
- Widespread mortality of marine life
- decreasing capacity of oceans to hold carbon dioxide.
- Increase in marine pollution (MARPOL) as pollution absorption capacity decreases.
- Melting of Arctic and Antarctic and consequent sea level rise.
- Slowing down of global ocean conveyor belt.

The United Nations State of Oceans Report has highlighted urgency to create a international ocean conservation mechanism on lines of UNFCCC.

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

Tribal population
is around ~~8.1~~ ^{8.1} % of India's overall population. Tribals are concentrated in Central and North Eastern India.

Issues in Tribal healthcare

1. Greater susceptibility to disease like malaria, smallpox.
2. High burden of genetic diseases like sickle cell Anaemia, haemophilia.
3. High burden of Rare diseases.
4. Inadequate healthcare facilities
 - doctor : population ratio is below national level of ~~1:1000~~ 1:1404.
 - secondary healthcare institutions are missing

- private healthcare sector
does not invest in tribal areas.

5 Tribal people prefer local
practitioners such as village quack
over modern healthcare.

6 Lack of integration of traditional
tribal health practices in public
healthcare.

7 Aversion from vaccines leads
to greater vulnerability.

Remedial measures for tribal healthcare

① Chopra committee integrate
traditional practices like Sowa-
Regpa, Didakha etc into health system.

② A state wide Tribal vaccination
policy based on tribal support.

③ Vergha Xoxa committee - Major

part of tribal sub-plan
should be allocated to
healthcare

∴ Public investment in secondary
healthcare in tribal areas.

⑥ Tailor National rare disease
policy for tribal areas. Eg -
More NIDAN KENDRAS in central
India.

⑦ Research and development in
tribal healthcare. Eg genome
sequencing to fight sickle cell
anaemia.

⑧ Building network of community
health workers from tribal
community to increase trust.

Atleast 20% of funds
under tribal sub-plan should
be earmarked for healthcare
of tribal people.

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

The 108th Constitution
amendment Bill envisages
reservation of 33% of seats in
Indian parliament for women.

Poor participation of women in Politics

- India ranks 148 / 193 countries
or International Parliamentary Union
(IPU) ranking
- India ranks second last on
Global Gender Gap Index of World
Economic forum.

Advantages of Reservation

1. Increased women's access to power
2. Women centric laws and
policies could be drafted
3. Reservation in local government by

73rd amendment has empowered women in public sphere.

4. It could pave way for electoral reforms.

5. Reduction in criminalisation of politics. Association for Democratic Reforms - 43% of MP have criminal cases against them.

(Disadvantages of Reservation)

1. Proxy culture would lead to 'sarwad pati'. This could disempower Parliament.

2. Political leaders such as Male MPs, MLAs would be disincentivised to groom their constituencies and work for public welfare as their seat could become reserved.

3. Choice of electorate is narrowed.

4. Perpetuates the notion of women as weaker sex

5. Wider ^{electoral} ~~political~~ reforms such as decriminalisation of politics would be sidelined.

Way forward

1. Reservation for female candidates

in political parties is a better idea. It is supported by Election Commission. UK follows this model.

2. Dual member constituencies (Male-female members) could be created.

A national consensus should be developed among political parties to reserve 23% of seats at all level for women.