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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	KASHMIRA SANKHE		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1356950
Center		Date	25/8/22

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
9	10		
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16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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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 caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Caste system in India is based on hierarchical structure, rules of marriage + occupation that is ascribed based on one's caste. In India it is one of the key drivers of poverty + inequality.

CASTE RELATION TO POVERTY :-

- As per a study around 50% of SC (Scheduled caste) / dalit are below poverty line.
- Education status among SC is also low at 60% as compared to national average of 75%.
- Further the COVID-19 pandemic + lockdown has affected the SC and other backward castes.

more disproportionately than
general category

INEQUALITY

1. The jajmani system based on ascribed occupation cause historical inequality
2. around 97% of manual scavengers in India are SC.
3. Recently, Marathas have risen up due to inequality in education & employment and have been claiming reservation

The government in response has provided many safeguards like Article 15 and 16(4) and prevention of atrocities (1989) act to ensure reduction in poverty & inequality and promote their upliftment

2. Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task. Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विवेचना कीजिए।

women are often relegated to the confines of domestic spheres where they perform the role of a housewife, voluntary care giver for children, old age people, etc. Recently, there has been a debate for recognizing unpaid work of women.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY :-

- (1) As per a recent study - women's unpaid labour accounts for 40% of GDP
- (2) Recognition will boost confidence
→ boost economic status →
boost decision making power

↳ It will get accounted for in country's GDP and help government frame adequate policies

↳ Unpaid work in care for children & old age can be replaced with child care & old age care facilities

CHALLENGES

(1) Difficult & arduous task of counting & regulating

↳ Can affect traditional family system if it comes to be seen as an economic action (job)

↳ will justify & cement women's role in domestic life

Economic empowerment of women can be done through education & other employment opportunities till the time that unpaid work recognition is being debated

3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth and their remedial measures. (150 words) 10

भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

As per a study by Economic Survey ⁽²⁰¹⁸⁻¹⁹⁾, India is currently enjoying the bulge in demographic dividend (15-59), which is slated to peak at around 2041 when India's 60% population will be in this decile. Thus, this time is narrowing.

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYABILITY

- (1) Lack of education: during COVID-19 pandemic, nearly 200 million children dropped from school.
- (2) Lack of formal training: in India only 13% youth are trained in vocational field - of which only 2% are formally trained (South Korea = 98%)

<3> Gender divide: In nutrition, education & employment as well as equal pay

<4> Digital divide: most stark with respect to rural & urban

access to internet	14%	45%
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MEASURES

- <1> Kanya Shiksha Pravesh Yojana for bringing girls back into education system.
- <2> formal skilling - Indian Technical Institutes.
- <3> Self employment opportunities through start up India & cheap credit facility

India needs to tap into its narrowing demographic dividend in order to achieve inclusive & sustainable growth

4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. (150 words) 10

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Population control measures are tools employed to limit growth of population by using education, encouraging use of contraceptives & family planning. It started in India in 1952. However, its impact is more widespread on women.

CURRENT APPROACH :-

1. Overburdens women - as per a study while 1 lakh women undergo tubectomy - Only around 5000 men undergo vasectomy
2. Focus on contraceptive - but social acceptability is less.
3. Failed to address problems of

low child sex ratio - 923:1000, female
feticide, low marriage age, etc.

HOW THIS CAN BE ADDRESSED :-

- (i) women empowerment
 - educational opportunities and
nutritional strengthening
 - economic independence.
- (ii) Contraceptives should be promoted
through socially engaging with
stakeholders
- (iii) Need to move away from coercive
measures.
- (iv) Empowering women by educating
them about their sexual rights
thus, an all round approach
of engaging with various stakeholders
can help address gendered
impact of family planning &
population control measures.

5. The Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के हद से अधिक प्रतिभा पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India's healthcare system is renowned worldwide for best practices and skilled doctors & nurses. However, as ~~per~~ ^{per} an OECD study, India is exporting around 60000 doctors & 40000 nurses annually while its own healthcare system is reeling under poor doctor population ratio.

REASON FOR BRAINDRAIN :-

- (1) More opportunities for career progression in USA & Europe.
- (2) Many nurses - find only low paying jobs in India - go to UAE & Saudi Arabia.

↳ lack of adequate facilities & technologies here.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS

Indian doctor: population in
1:1456 (WHO prescription is 1:1000)

So there is a need to control brain drain
Can be done by: -

- ↳ Offering alternate master
degrees in India
 - ↳ Recognizing degrees obtained
in Russia, Ukraine, etc.
 - ↳ State of the art technology &
promoting rural economy to
boost rural expenditure on health
- The National health policy, 2017
had envisioned increasing
expenditure to 2.5% of GDP by 2025. This
should also be undertaken to prevent

6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न महिला संगठनों ने महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, तथापि महिला उद्यमिता के समक्ष अड़चने पैदा करने वाली बाधाएं भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Swami Vivekanand had once said that the best thermo-
meter to measure a country's
progress is its' treatment of its
women. In this regard women
entrepreneurship in India has
progressed a huge deal but obstacles
remain.

OBSTACLES

While we see many women entrepreneurs like Vinita Singh (Sugar cosmetics) - women face problems like: -

- <1> unequal wage compared to male counterpart
- <2> sexual harassment at workplace.
- <3> social constraints - family pressure & personal responsibilities
- <4> Lack of facilities like separate toilet & creche, etc.

MEASURES TO ADDRESS OBSTACLES

- <1> Bring girls back into education
- Kanya Shiksha Pravesh
- <2> Promoting startup culture
- <3> ensure equal wages through legislative backing
- <4> Prevention of Sexual Harassment (POSH) Act and Internal Complaints Committee.

all the above measures can propel women into pursuing entrepreneurship and improve treatment of women &

7. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers are those workers belonging mainly to the informal sector who help out in other people's household chores. In India there are around 4.4 million domestic workers.

ISSUES FACED :-

- 1) Unequal wages - as compared to male counterpart due to patriarchal mindset.
- 2) Lack of social security benefits - like pension, insurance & maternity benefits.
- 3) Sexual harassment in households where they work.

(4) Long working hours & often
inhumane treatment

→ MEASURES TO EMPOWER THEM :-

① Providing universal social
welfare schemes

(2) Registration of domestic workers
& regulating such institution
that provide formal employment
this institute can have grievance
redressal mechanism for sexual
misconducts

(3) Regulatory working hours

(4) ensuring equal wage payment

These measures can empower
the 44 million strong workforce who
contribute immensely to economic
development by acting as cogs in the

8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, there had been an announcement by PM Modi about an important policy decision in the loop regarding increase in marriage age.

BENEFITS OF PROPOSAL :-

- 1) can boost female education & promote higher education & graduation
- 2) This can give economic empowerment to women → and boost decision making power
- 3) can reduce dowry deaths, child marriage, domestic violence, etc

However, it is said to only be a symptomatic treatment

because

- 1) will not automatically ensure more education
- 2) can lead to problem with regards age of consent
- 3) takes away woman's right to marry at the age she wants (post-18 years)

WAY FORWARD :-

1. Education: focus on increasing gross enrollment ratio
2. Nutrition & Health
 - fighting son meta preference
 - providing midday meals
 - reducing anemias
3. Employment:
 - equal wages
 - crèche + other infrastructures

The cause for gender inequality stems from deeprooted social discrimination

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addressed through above measures, with increasing marriage age is only symptomatic.

9. There have been arguments that given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree? (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में, ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की आवश्यकता है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

There has been growing demand for caste based census as part of the 2021 census - to recognize the weakest of the weak and employ a targeted approach in their upliftment

NEED FOR CASTE BASED CENSUS :-

- <1> any public policy can be successful if target beneficiaries are numerically determined
- <2> In Tamil Nadu, Arunthathiyar caste is still underrepresented in government services
- <3> Sub categorization of OBC can be

done and exclude elites from welfare programmes.

CHALLENGES :-

- <1> It would be an arduous task
- <2> Opposed by general category & upper caste due to exclusion from reservation policy.
- <3> Can lead to more social divisions into our social fabric.
- <4> Can lead to breach of 50% limit set by Jindal Sawhney - 1992.

However, given the social & economic backwardness of the backward castes, a caste census becomes an imperative to ensure inclusive & equitable growth

10. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

India's higher education system
have been dominated by private
sectors and few public sector institutes
They have ensured quality &
standard education while also
increasing inequality.

NECESSITY OF PRIVATE SECTOR IN HIGHER
EDUCATION: -

1) Institutes of eminences & Islands
of Excellence like Amity University,
& O.P. Jindal, etc.

2) Takes burden away from public
universities

3) Can bring foreign faculties

4) have low pupil:teacher ratio -

focussed attention on each student
 (b) State of the art research laboratories,
faculty, etc.

ISSUES :-

- 1) Can promote inequality - as fees
is much higher
- 2) Lack of oversight can make
regulation difficult
- 3) Can lead to nepotism & corruption

While private higher education
are essential for educating Indian
youth, a government regulation
& oversight is necessary. Funding
should be regulated & nepotism,
corruption should be addressed.

11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

(250 words) 15

भूख का उन्मूलन वस्तुतः भूख और भुखमरी के संकट को रोकने के लिए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भूख की स्थिति पर हालिया रिपोर्ट्स द्वारा उजागर की गई चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Hunger in India is closely
linked to poverty. The state of
hunger situation has only
worsened further during the pandemic
when additional 400 million
entered deep poverty.

CONCERN BY RECENT REPORTS :-

1. As per FAO (Food & Agriculture Organization) State of Food Security in India - around 500 million are hungry
2. As per NFHS (National Family Health Survey) - 5 : malnourish

Issue caused due to hunger is
rampant

- anemia in ^{50%} adolescent women
- stunting in 34% children
- wasting is 19%

3. Further, obesity & protein
deficiency malnourishment is
also rampant.

4. As per global ^{hunger} health index
2021 - India ranks 101/116
countries

Thus, adequate policy
intervention is required to
curb the menace of hunger &
starvation.

MEASURES :-

- 1) PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana during pandemic & National Food Security - providing rations to poor & antyyodaya household
- 2) Fortification of grains with adequate minerals & vitamins to address anemia
- 3) Supplying protein rich food like eggs, milk, meat, etc.
- 4) Promoting midday meal & 'tithi bhojan' to children.
- 5) International cooperations under World Food Programme (WFP).
These interventions can end hunger & help India achieve SDG - 1, 2, 5 and 10.

12. Regionalism in India is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic and, above all, psychological. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक बहु-आयामी, साथ-साथ भू-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक-आर्थिक और सबसे बढ़कर मनोवैज्ञानिक, परिघटना है। विवेचना कीजिए।

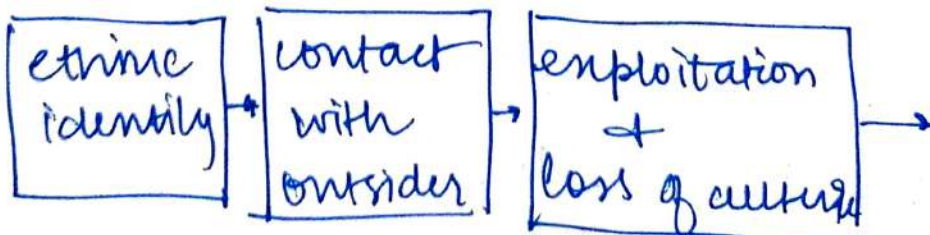
Regionalism can be defined as feeling of solidarity and belongingness in a group of people of a specific region. It has been a force for unification and division in India.

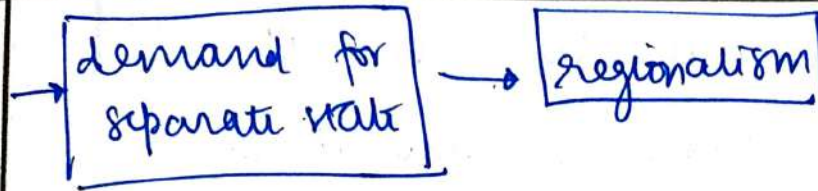
MULTIDIMENSIONAL NATURE :-

1) Geo cultural:-

1.1 arises from sense of alienation & dilution of culture

1.2 evident in Naga regional movement





② Political-economic

- 2.1 Due to migration from outside,
resident youth are losing jobs
- 2.2 leads to provision of reservation
eg. in Haryana
- 2.3 This has led to political movement
in Madhya Pradesh - against richshahis
from UP.

③ PSYCHOLOGICAL

- 3.1 Due to psychological alienation
- 3.2 Disenchantment due to
regional disparity
- 3.3 eg. tribals in Odisha &
Dravid Nadu - due to linguistic
issues

Given the multidimensional nature - solution also should be multidimensional.

MEASURE

1. Socio-cultural: protecting ethnic identity & upholding their rights
 2. Economic: providing employment opportunities to youth in various spheres and reservation.
 3. Political: giving political representation in local bodies & legislatures, where they can voice opinion - eg. autonomous district council (Assam - Bodo, Karbi Anglong)
- Further psychological pacification towards South Indian & receptive attitude can help prevent regionalism & promote national integration.

13. By adopting a variation of Western secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की विविधता को अपनाकर हमने एक ऐसी स्थिति को आमंत्रित किया, जिसने भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमशः दुर्बल कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian brand of secularism is different from western one. Indian secularism promotes 'mutual coexistence' & room for reforms & state intervention, western one (negative secularism) is based on strict separation of power - 'mutual exclusion'. However this has weakened secularization.

WEAKENING OF SECULARIZATION :-

Secularization is the process by which members of different religious faiths are subject to similar laws like 'uniform civil code'.

However this has weakened :-

1. Minority appeasement
eg Shan Bano case (1985)
2. Sabari mala - entry for women
prohibited
3. Difficulty in imposing uniform
civil code use (Article 14)
4. Difficulty in promoting women's
rights - eg. same ^{minimum} marriage age
for girls ~~age~~ across religions

But, in some cases Indian
secularism has allowed for
reforms which has strengthened
secularism.

STRENGTHENING OF SECULARISM :-

- 1) Triple Talac was abolished
- 2) Jallikattu (animal cruelty)

was banned.

- 3) Hindu inheritance law ~~was~~
judgement - women now enjoy
property rights
- 4) Untouchability could be abolished
- 5) Sati, polygamy & child marriage
was legally punished.
- 6) Widow remarriage allowed
- 7) Goa - 1st state to impose UCC.
Thus, it cannot be said that
Indian secularism has weakened
secularisation, because at many
places it has been strengthened.
Indian brand of secularism
stands by motto of 'VASUDHAVA
KUTUMBAKAM'

14. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal social protection refers to providing health insurance, maternity benefit, pension & post retirement care to all citizens irrespective of their socio-economic standing.

NEED FOR SUCH PROTECTION :-

1) In India ~90% people are employed in informal & unorganized sector. Here, they do not enjoy social security benefits.

2) Healthcare is not affordable

for all, a universal health insurance
can guarantee access to quality
& affordable healthcare

(3) universal basic income can
improve economic status of
individuals and lead to
economic resiliency.

(4) women will benefit greatly from
such a service & protection
as there is feminization of agriculture
& feminization of old age.

CHALLENGES :-

(1) universal protection although
supports equality, it goes
against the tenets of equity

(2) Huge burden on government
exchequer

(3) Can lead to misutilization of income by people - eg. buying liquor or engaging in gambling.

~~4~~ **MEASURES** :-

(1) Instead weakest of weak & poorest should be included

(2) Rich & organized sector workers already enjoy EPFO, insurance etc they should be excluded

(3) employ digital technologies & direct benefit transfer to plug leakages

Government already provide Ayushman Bharat, National Food Security mission, Shram Yojan Man Dhan Yojana & PMKISAN which are modelled on universal social protection. This will ensure SDG-1,2 and inclusion

15. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India. (250 words) 15

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

'Globalization' has been defined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD) as the integration of national economy to world economy. In recent times tribal regions have become arenas for globalization.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL IMPACT :-

POSITIVE

1. SOCIAL

1.1 Their social standing has increased and they are enjoying social benefits.

1.2 Language - Rung tribe saved their language Runglo through media

2. ECONOMIC

2.1 Selling of tribal products, MFP (minor forest produce) and

tribal arts on e-commerce platform
2-2. They practiced settled cultivation
and moved away from hunting
& gathering.

2-3 Traditional knowledge got
recognition eg. Arogyapacha
(Kani tribes)

3. POLITICAL :-

3.1 Jharkhand Muntori Morcha -
led to formation of Jharkhand

3.2 Shrimati Draupadi Munir is
the 1st tribal president of India

But, they have been accompanied
by negative impact :-

1. SOCIETY :-

1.1 loss of family structure, kinship
ties, etc.

1.2 Health issue - due to mining in

Orissa where Mundas are facing issues.

1.3. Loss of traditional religion - animism
+ totemism.

2. ECONOMIC

2.1 Land displacement & alienation
due to mining & dam projects.

2.2 Vedanta group in Niyamgiri hills

3. POLITICAL :-

3.1 Outsiders have infiltrated
traditional tribal areas & caused
dilution of culture.

3.2 Bengali migrants in Assam &
Arunachal

3.3 Demand for sovereignty - Nagas
and separate state - Bodos

Thus globalization has been
a mixed bag on tribal development.
Government has taken many
measures to empower tribals & smoothen
tribal transition to globalization

16. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Of late a trend has been evident - feminization of old age.
This has been due to higher life expectancy among women than men at around 74 years compared to 70 years in men.
This has led to issues.

ISSUES :-

1. Woman who has been disadvantaged in childhood & womanhood finds herself at a disadvantage.
2. Social Issue :-
 - 2.1 Neglect by family
 - 2.2 Feeling of helplessness.

hopelessness & destitution

2.3 Loss of joint family as children
move abroad

2.4 Children are embarrassed to
take care of old mothers &
evade responsibility

3 ECONOMIC ISSUE :-

3.1 Due to unemployment - has
to live off of spouse's pension

3.2 This amount is meager &
cannot sustain her nor pay
for medical bills which
charge heftily for geriatric
care.

3.3 Fraud, theft & murder is
also common in woman living
alone

MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT :-

- 1) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana -
to provide for social security &
safety net & Maintenance of elder
parents Act.
- 2) Indira Gandhi National Social
Action Plan - pension for women
over 60
- 3) Similarly PM Vaya Vandana
Yojana exist
- 4) Recently, in budget 2021-22 -
exemption of income tax for
individual above 75 years.

Apart from that many NGO &
civil societies - like Helpage India also
organising volunteer camps & visits
to uplift old age people and give
them a decent dignified life

17. Strengthening the system of government-run schools is a prerequisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Government run schools or public schools funded by the government through public money. In many parts of India it is still preferred to private schools - especially after COVID-19 pandemic when enrollment in government school has increased.

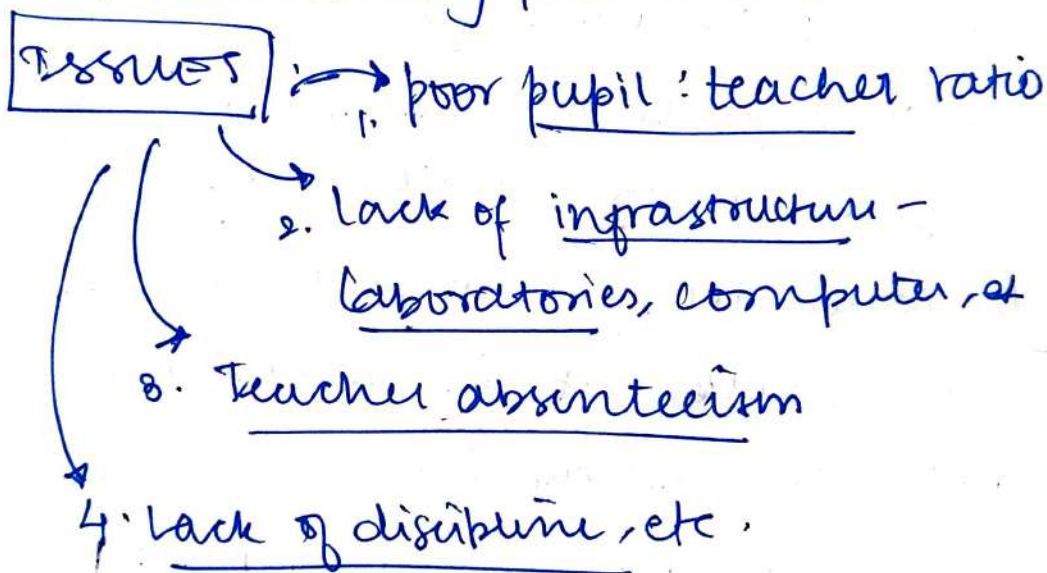
ROLE IN ENSURING SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT & INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Provide access to affordable & quality education
- Promotes girlchild education due to nominal costs

◦ In Delhi around 60-70% enrolment occurs in government schools.

Similar is the case for Maharashtra Ara.

However, they face issues



Thus, there is a need to strengthen it.

MEASURES :-

1. Increasing expenditure on education - currently ~2%
2. Invest in infrastructure & tools

to make it more comfortable for
girls.

3. Tithi Bhojan & mid day meal
has been promoted for retention
of students

4. Foreign faculty visits should be
arranged.

5. Enforce teacher presentism &
inculcating discipline through
NCC.

Recently a public school girl
in Delhi ranked 1st in 10th

board exam this journey is
the fact that given proper support-
public schools can perform

exceptionally in educating the

children and promoting social

empowerment & inclusive development

18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exist certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also, bring out the relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि विविधता में एकता, एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत की आधारशिला रही है, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ खतरे भी विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की विविधता को बनाए रखने में नागरिक समाज की प्रासंगिकता को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Unity in diversity has been one of the core values of Indian society owing to tolerance, love & assimilation of cultures. However, due to forces of globalization, western education & modernization, it has come under threat

THREATS TO UNITY IN DIVERSITY :-

1. DISUNITY IN DIVERSITY

1.1 Ethnic conflict of North East has led to rise of demand for secessionism.

1.2 Regionalism in Haryana +

Maharashtra - was led to social tension

1.3 Communalism - Hindu Muslim
disunity due to issues such as
Babri Masjid, Triple Talag, etc.

1.4 Tribal conflict : due to lopsided
development & land alienation
followed by poverty

Eg. in Mattigand Odisha

1.5 LWEC (Left wing extremism)

2. DECREASING DIVERSITY

2.1 Due to globalization : culture
homogenization is rampant

2.2 eg. English language is spoken
widely.

In this regard many civil
society movements have helped to
sustain diversity : -

1. Narmada Bachao Andolan:

→ against displacement of forest communities in vicinity of dam project

2. Chipko movement - by Sunderlal Bagnuna

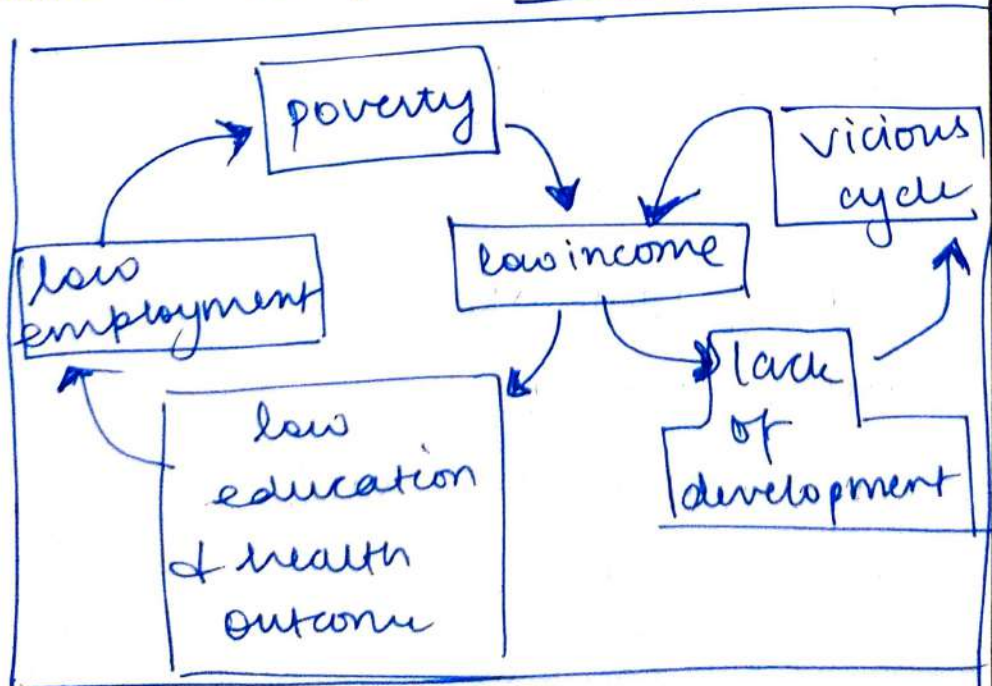
3. Right to information movement & Lokpal movement by Anna Hazare.

Thus, although diversity is under threat it is being sustained by traditional values of continuity, tolerance, acomodative stana as well as civil society movements

19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (MPI) के आलोक में, बहुआयामी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर देश के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Poverty is a multidimensional concept envisaging income poverty, education poverty, social poverty & political poverty, etc. The recently released Multidimensional poverty index (MPI) - points to this. It is released by UNDP & Oxford University and India ranks 62/109 countries.



The national MPI released by NITI Aayog points to various regional disparities & gender discriminations.

KEY DATA :-

1. Used 12 indicators under 3 heads - education, health & standard of living
2. Poverty level - highest in Bihar & lowest in southern states (Kerala)
3. malnourishment
 - ↳ Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand
 - low nourishment
4. Based on NFHS (National Family Health Survey - 4)
 - * TFR (total fertility rate) in Bihar = 3.4
 - Kerala = 1.7

However famine has reduced in
compared to NFHS 5

5. Similarly stunting & wasting

NFHS 4	38%	21%
NFHS 5	34%	19%

6. Education - highest in Kerala & North east -
very low in Bihar, UP, especially
among girls

7. Standard of living higher in
Sikkim, Manipur than Chattisgarh

Government has undertaken
poverty alleviation programmes
like MNTG, MGNREGA & NFSA for providing
food. During pandemic Grains
Kalyan Anna & Rozgar Yojana
also launched to protect the poor.

20. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian cities house around 32% of the population which is slated to increase to 50% by 2050. Growth in city has been lopsided and has led to social & cultural inequality & exclusion - much like in rural areas.

SOCIO-CULTURAL INEQUALITY & EXCLUSION

1. Although caste based distinctions are not rampant as compared to rural areas - class consciousness & discrimination exist
2. While Mumbai, Delhi & other million cities have been beacons

of growth & development, they
also feature slums like Dharavi.
(largest slum in Asia)

3. Many public places like malls
are also closed to low class members
although there is subtle
discrimination & prejudice

4. They are excluded from private
schooling system & many
hospital facilities.

During lockdown they
suffered the most & many succumbed
to COVID-19.

5. Also excluded from political
system & participation as many
lack voter id

FAULT LINES & CONFLICTS :-

1. Dalit assertion - eg. ^{groom} riding horse in Rajasthan has caused tensions with higher ^{caste} communities
2. Many are politically organizing themselves - eg. Bharujan Samaj Party.
3. Rich - poor divide
4. Digital divide & access to internet & smartphones

There is a need to pursue holistic development & iron out differences to ~~connect~~ ^{mend} the faultlines. This can be done through urban - MANREGA, promoting public education & government hospitals & avenues for development.