



VISION IAS

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Test code : 2708

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2700)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	46004680
Center	ONLINE	Date	23/03/25

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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 HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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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			Recommended	Strongly Recommended
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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009				

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1)

How has globalization impacted the socio-economic and political status of women in India?

Globalization, in the Indian context has enhanced the status of women across varying sectors.

positive impacts

I/ political empowerment

① enhanced political knowledge

↳ improved voter turnout

(2024 US elections ⇒ 65.78%

women voter turnout)

② As leaders

↳ influenced by global models like Jessica Arden.

→ ~46% panchayats - women

sarpanchs

③ policy making - participation

↳ through awareness

Also changed perception about women.

I / socio-economic upliftment

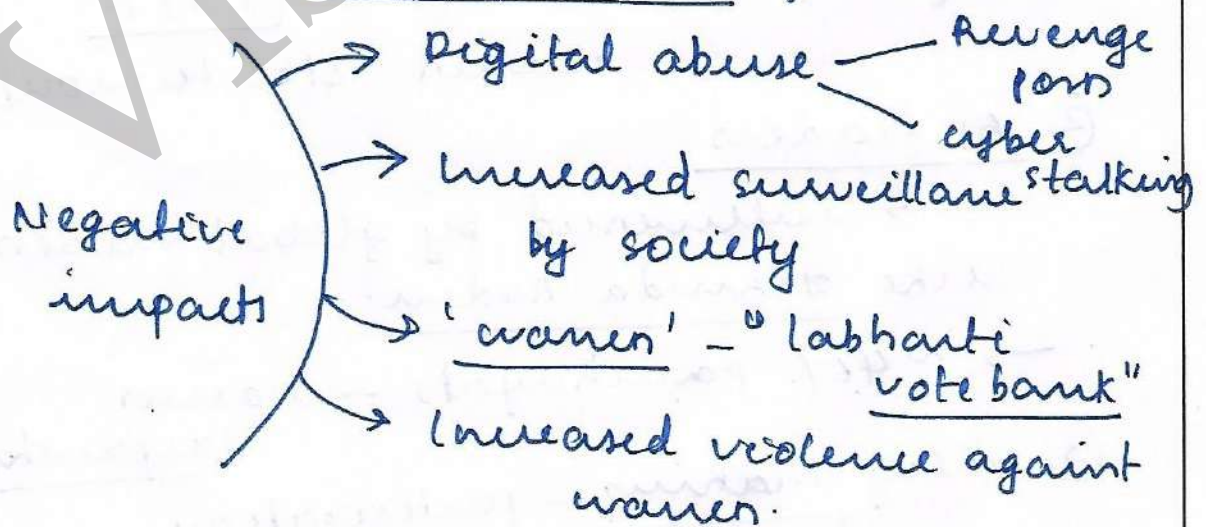
- ① improved FLFPR $\Rightarrow$ 25% increased participation in labour force
 through $\begin{cases} \text{skill development} \\ \text{confidence} \\ \text{enhanced life chances} \end{cases}$

② An autonomous life

(eg): choosing partners - through dating apps

- ③ entrepreneurial spirit $\rightarrow$ 40% Indian MSMEs owned by women
 $\rightarrow$ improved financial knowledge
 - A 14% $\uparrow$ in business loans.

④ Egalitarian social life

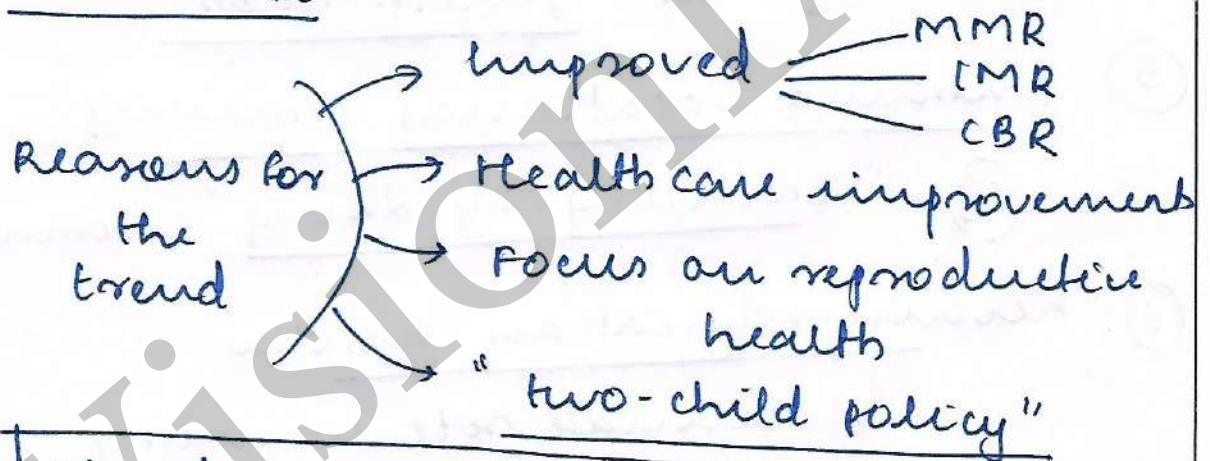


globalization, though not without its harmful impacts have surely improved the position of women in india

2)

what strategies can India adopt to harness its demographic dividend over the next decade ?

currently, around 63% of India's population is between the age group of 15 and 59 years, offering potential benefits of demographic dividend.



strategies to extract the demographic dividend

① skill development

↳ through

- schools
- colleges
- learning platform

(eg): National skill qualification Framework - to assess skills

② Focus on labour-intensive sectors → Boost to manufacturing

sector through PLT, necklace of industrial cities project etc.

- ③ Improved healthcare $\Rightarrow$ "one health approach"
 - $\rightarrow$ climate resilient
 - $\rightarrow$ pandemic-resistant.
- ④ Rural development $\rightarrow$ extract the potential of rural youth
 $\rightarrow$ villages as "growth-hubs"
- ⑤ Enhanced vocational training
(eg) : "Learning-by-doing" - demand
- ⑥ Revamp education system
 - $\rightarrow$ eliminate rote-learning
 - $\rightarrow$ industry-academia linkage
- ⑦ Inclusive growth $\rightarrow$ leverage traditional knowledge
(eg) : "prior learning certificates"

A holistic approach is desired to extract the potential of demographic dividend, which may otherwise turn into "demographic disaster".

3)

evaluate the impact of the hybrid work culture on family relationships.

Hybrid work culture was introduced and made prevalent by the covid-pandemic. It allows the employees to switch between office and work home.

positive impacts on family culture

- ① increased time spend at home
↳ A flexible option to ensure work-life balance.
- ② improve women participation in paid labour
↳ could balance with the household work.
- ③ work as a part of house
↳ options to switch between both. enhanced freedom.

Negative impact on Family culture

① Reduced quality time with family

↳ even home $\equiv$ office

② Reinforcing the gender inequality within household



women = double burden = paid office work + unpaid house labour.

③ "Absentee parenting"



insecurity among children
— make them vulnerable to anti-social behaviours.

④ Reduce Family cohesion

⑤ Increase the time spent at work



An average Indian spends 43 hrs/ week at work.

Hence, hybrid work culture has altered the family dynamics in unforeseen ways.

4)

How does Rural-urban migration influence poverty dynamics in both rural and urban areas of India?

"poverty" forms one of the crucial reason that stimulates Rural-urban migration in India.

Rural-urban migration: Altering the poverty dynamics

I/ In Rural areas

① Reduce the incidence of poverty
↳ due to remittance from urban areas.

② improve the living conditions
↳ safe houses
↳ improved access to services.

③ social infrastructure - like schools, hospitals etc - will be improved
↳ increase in both number and

quality.

- ④ improve the socio-economic status
of families of the migrants
↳ Also increase their disposable
income.

I/ Urban Areas:

- ① Increase in poverty

↳ formation of slums.

- ② more economic inequality

(eg) : Mumbai → well-off Bandra
→ poverty stricken
Dharavi

- ③ unavailability of basic services
— not affordable for migrant
population.

- ④ Multidimensional poverty -
Persists in slums.

poverty is a subjective
reality, given the contrasting
nature of rural and urban areas
in India.

5)

Discuss the emerging and changing patterns of marriage in India and the factors driving these changes.

The forms and patterns of marriage in India has changed dramatically in recent years owing to various factors.

changing trends in marriages
in India

- ① Inter caste marriage :- alliance between people of different
→ castes / religions.
- ② Destination - wedding :- luxurious functions at exotic locations.
- ③ Intimate marriage :- functions involving only close-relatives
- ④ self-respect marriages :- involving no-rituals, only legal registration.
- ⑤ same sex marriages :- though not legalized - couples living together

Factor behind the trends

- ① Globalization :- improved access to other cultures
→ intermixing ⇒ inter-caste marriages
- ② Government policies
(eg) : "wed in India" → promoting destination wedding.
- ③ Social movements - individual dignity and equality
(eg) : self Respect movement (TN)
↓
self respect marriages
- ④ Increased awareness
↳ About compatibility and companionship - than on traditional structures like caste and religion
- ⑤ Technological penetration:
(eg) : dating apps ⇒ fostering love marriages.

with time, marriages in India is also changing like any other institution

- 6) Do you think urbanization has eliminated caste-based inequalities in India? Discuss.

caste has been an empirical reality in India since ancient times and continues to be relevant in the age of urbanization.

Urbanization could diminish the caste inequality to an extent

- ① Merit-based professions
↳ contrary to the traditional caste-based varna system.
- ② Enhanced social mobility
↳ through enhanced social opportunities → education
→ Health care
- ③ "Urban anonymity"
↳ create a sense of irrelevance for "caste identity"
- ④ Inclusive urban spaces ⇒ open

to everyone irrespective of the caste identity.

But, casteism has found a new avenue to stay relevant through urbanization

① Residential segregation

(eg) : chettos and slums $\Rightarrow$ 18.5% of urban population - mostly lower caste people

② Occupational segregation

(eg) : manual scavenging - by lower caste people in urban areas.

③ caste-based associations

$\rightarrow$ Both occupational and residential

④ caste-based interactions (eg) : caste matrimonies.

As Ambedkar denoted, caste is a stain which can't be washed away fully, even by urbanization.

7) The lack of safety in urban spaces denies women access to basic rights in Indian cities. Discuss measures to create safer environments for women.

majority of the urban spaces in India are criticized for being non-inclusive, an aspect disproportionately impacting various rights of urban women.

unsafe urban spaces for women
— Reasons and impacts

① closed and compartmentalised spaces ⇒

(eg) : narrow streets → breeding ground of stalkers.

② male-dominated spaces

↳ Reduces safety for women

③ non-inclusive public infrastructure

(eg) : spaces lacking rooms for

breast feeding, enough women toilets etc.

④ Lack of privacy

(eg): Lack of hygienic public toilets $\Rightarrow$ open micturition

⑤ public transport: (eg): metros - crowd - utilized by molesters to abuse women.

strategies to ensure inclusive spaces

① gender sensitive space-making
 $\hookrightarrow$ Avoid narrow and closed spaces.

② women-specific rooms $\rightarrow$ Breast feeding

③ Free travel for women $\rightarrow$ public toilets

(eg): Delhi metro.

④ improved surveillance - especially during night

$\hookrightarrow$ allocate women officers.

inclusive urban-spaces form a crucial step upon which India can achieve the goal of "sustainable cities" (SDG 11)

8) How targeted cash transfers to women by state governments in India contribute to their overall empowerment?

Targeted cash transfer to women by state governments enhances their capability, thereby ensuring holistic development.

Targeted cash transfer:
incentivising the "Nari Sakti"

① poverty alleviation

↳ women-use money in a manner useful to the family.

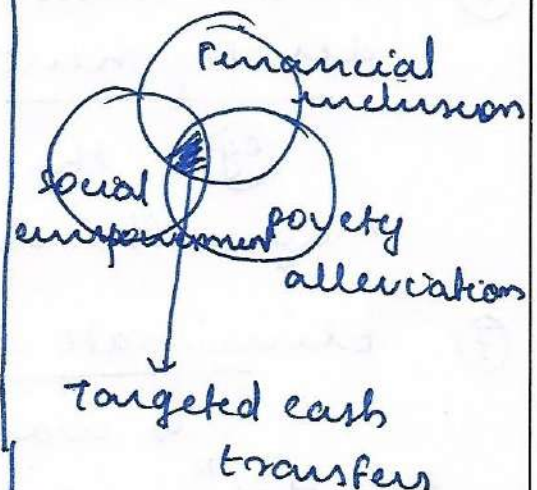
② monetizing unpaid labour

(eg) : crichelakshmi scheme - karnataka

↳ economic self-sufficiency.

③ women as credit-bearers

↳ improve their market position



→ schemes like Ladli behna - improved the capacity of women.

④ skill development

↳ women investing the cash in skill training.

(eg): Handicraft making, digital skills

⑤ crisis management

↳ lending to women. Found to insulate families against unforeseen crisis ⇒ due to "saving" behaviour.

⑥ Address state-specific needs for of development

(eg): the base point of development may differ among states.

⑦ eliminate intermediaries

↳ women as "autonomous entities" - capable of dealing with finance independently.

Hence, the direct transfer of cash to women are found to have a trickle-down effect in the economy. and in the society thereof.

9)

Discuss the role that the private sector can play in ensuring universal Health coverage in India.

universal health coverage
(UHC) forms a cornerstone of holistic development of health sector in India. (SPC 3.8)

private sector: Facilitator of UHC

① improve accessibility to health services

↳ remote clinics - can be established.

② complement the efforts of PM-ABY

↳ currently 2/3rd of insurance coverage is provided by the private insurance companies.

③ improved efficiency of current efforts

↳ private sector - long experience in insurance sector.

- ④ extension of health coverage to primary sector as well:
↳ pm-ABY only covers secondary and tertiary care hospitalization
- ⑤ speedy disposal of insurance claims
↳ can significantly reduce the out-of-pocket expenditure.
- ⑥ introduce diverse plans
↳ For — children
— old age
on a rational rate - under government surveillance.
- ⑦ improves digital health care
↳ providing DPC at primary care level.
→ reduce the cascading-effect at the higher levels.
- o Despite their potential to improve the picture of healthcare in India, private sector should be regulated by the government to achieve the objective of "universality"

10)

In what ways can the government incentivize the retention of ~~urban local bodies~~ in and motivation of health care professionals in rural and underserved areas?

Rural healthcare forms the base of the overall health care scenario in India, whose development can ensure a robust health care system in India.

Strategies to retain and motivate health care professionals in Rural areas

- ① "Rural training" - to be made compulsory during medical education. for a period
- ② A credit-based-framework for health professionals (career growth)
↳ an increased weightage for "Rural and underserved areas".
- ③ Increased allowances and bonus
↓
for ~~service~~ distinguished

service in rural areas.

↓
to be assessed on a 360° review : from patients, subordinates, colleagues and superiors.

④ Aptitude - based appointment

↳ to get genuine spirited doctors and nurses.

⑤ other facilities and government support

↳ (eg) : quarters, fooding
canteens etc.

⑥ Improvement of Rural infrastructure → to retain enthusiasm and a robust service culture

⑦ DPT - to avail services of experts from ~~over~~ urban areas

(eg) : e-sanjeevani

⑧ Government, through reward-based, incentivizing approach can retain health professionals in rural and underserved areas while not neglecting all the infrastructural aspects.

11)

India's urban infrastructure faces a significant funding gap. Discuss the factors contributing to this gap and the role of Urban Local Bodies in bridging it.

A Recent World Bank Report has pointed out significant funding gap for urban infrastructure in India, projecting a need of around ₹ 70 L crore by 2036 to close the gap.

Reasons for this gap :

① poor fiscal autonomy

↳ most of the states've not devolved fiscal powers to ULBs
→ only 30% revenue ⇒ self-generated

② dependency on state and centre funds

↳ Though diminishing, still significant.
↳ tied nature of funds.

③ poor cost-recovery from urban services

↳ most of the services utilized by non-residents

④ limited sources of funding

↳ poor private sector participation.

dependence on traditional sources — instead of new means like debt bonds.

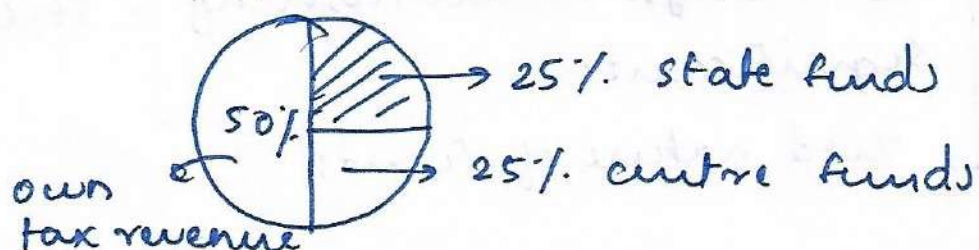
⑤ skewed focus → to — roads bridges
↳ Repels the investors

Urban local bodies: Bridging the gap

① Independent Revenue generation



RBI's expectation for FY 24:



→ significantly empower urban
infra-development.

② Empowering parastatals

↳ like smart cities mission

— cities as growth hubs.

③ private sector collaboration

↳ Build-operate-transfer-model

government oversight. (ULB)

④ Novel methods → like municipal
Bonds — to leverage the funds.

⑤ community participation

(eg): crowd funding
through ULBs

Economic survey
and Budget for 2025-26 conceptualizes
cities as "growth hubs", whose
meaningful realization lies in
our capability to deal with the
urban infrastructure funding gap.

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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12)

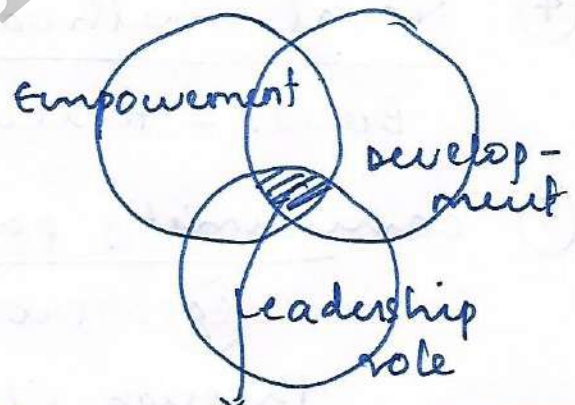
Discuss the role of women's organizations in addressing the social, economic, and political issues faced by women in India.

women organisations have been playing a crucial role in the holistic development and empowerment of women even before during freedom struggle.

women's organizations: upholding rights

Addresses multifaceted issues faced by women:

I/ social issues



women's organizations in India

① Against gender-based inequalities

(eg): seva sadam (1800s)



support to widows and oppressed women.

② protection from abuses

(eg) : Curia India → An NGO
working for the protection
of girl children from prostitution

③ women-as autonomous entities

↳ Through education,
skill development etc.

(eg) : school for girls in pune
↳ savitribai phule

II/ Economic upliftment

① Against economic exploitation

↳ working class women
organisations — for dignified
labour.

② protest for equal wages

↳ (eg) : Pambilai oramai
movement (2000s) → Mumukshu
Tea Factory

③ Economic self-sufficiency

(eg) : SEWA → supporting women

through self-employment.

III/ political empowerment

① enhanced political participation

→ (eg) : various women-led SHAs contesting and winning local elections.

② At a significant "vote bank"

↓
turning into a pressure group.

Hence, women organizations in India, through their activities accelerate the goal of ~~trans~~ transition from "women-development" to "women-led development".

- 13) Distinguish between social empowerment, social justice, and social equity. Discuss the role of the government in promoting social justice in India.

social empowerment, social equity, and social justice are three varying concepts. but seeking to achieve the goal of "social equality".

① social empowerment

→ Aims to develop the capabilities of various sections, particularly the marginalized sections - to ensure their holistic development

→ Aligns with the "capability approach" by Amartya Sen

(eg) : women self help groups

② social justice: seeks to achieve

the developmental goals by addressing the historical and systemic inequalities that operate within the society.

→ seeks to render justice to the marginalized sections - ensure a "level-playing field"

(eg): Reservation policies for SCs, ST/OBC.

③ social equity → equitable distribution of social resources within the society.

→ Also addresses the historical marginalizations

(eg): mid day meals scheme

Government: A facilitator of social justice in India

① identifies true beneficiaries of social welfare schemes

(eg): SECC 2011 → Base data for

PMAY (Rural).

② catering focused projects:

↳ upliftment of marginalised groups.

eg: PM AJAY → employment scheme for entrepreneurs from SC/ST/OBC communities

③ Affirmative actions:

↳ ensure a level-playing field.

eg: 103rd CAA → 10% reservation for EWS in public employment.

④ protection of vulnerables

↓
through stringent laws

eg: prevention of atrocities against SC/ST act

⑤ perception management

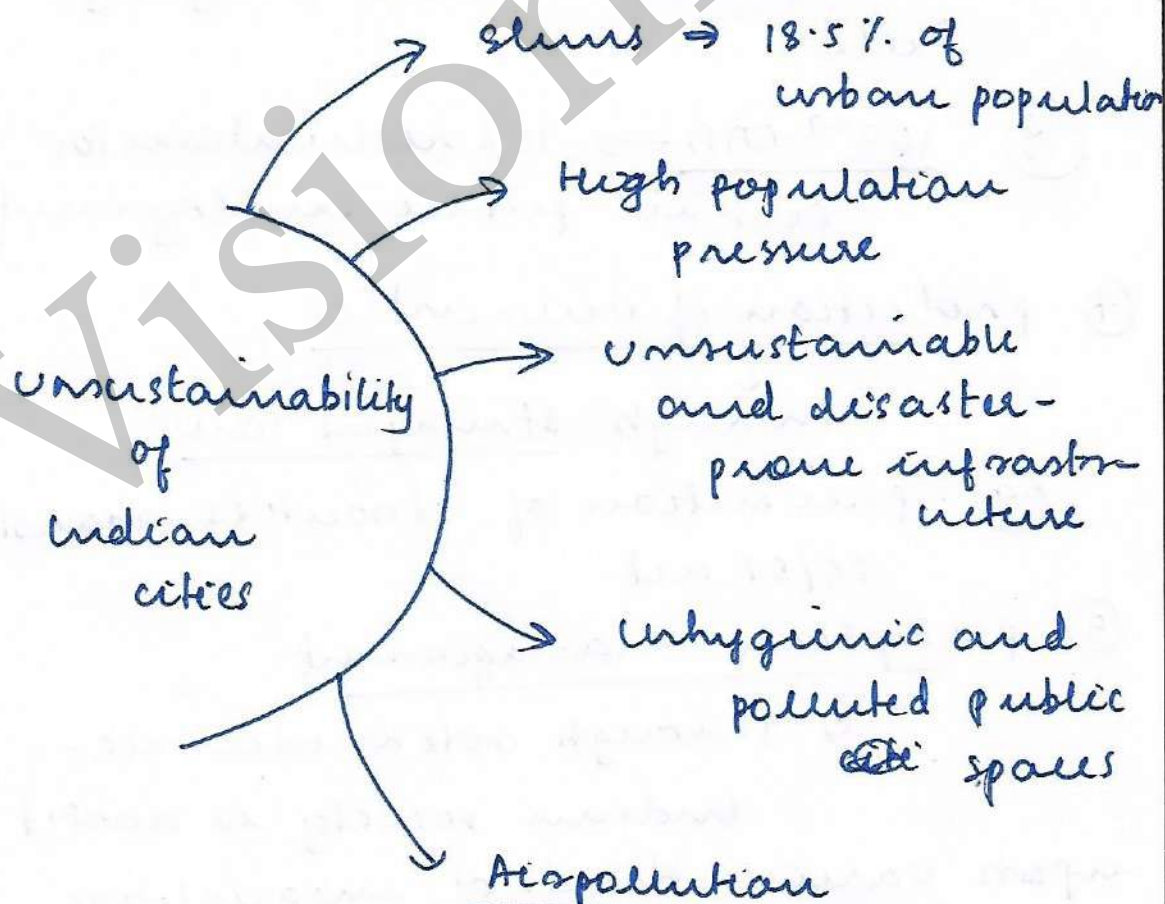
↳ through role models etc -

Indian society is rooted upon various kinds of inequalities which can only be removed by achieving the true ideal of "social justice".

14)

Explain how sub-urbanization can serve as a potential solution to the unsustainable nature of Indian cities.

suburbanization refers to the development of suburbs in par with urban areas and it offers potential solutions for unsustainable Indian cities.



eg: Delhi -> one of the largest & most polluted city.

Suburbanization: An alternative to solve the "Urban crisis"

① Reduce the population pressure on cities

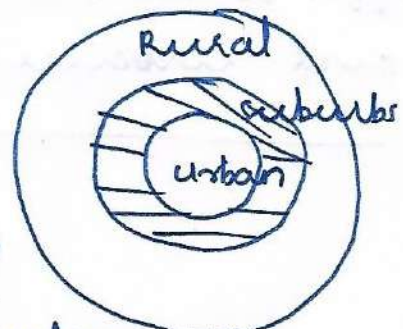
↳ can accommodate a decent amount of people

② slum eradication

↳ provide affordable housing to migrant communities

③ Act as a contain uncontrolled Rural to Urban migration

↓
Act as a buffer between urban and rural regions.



→ Arrest "Urban sprawl"

④ Transit-oriented development

↳ can improve accessibility to cities for employment

↳ Also reduces air pollution by around 40%.

⑤ Act as "mini cities" → All services

can be made available at affordable rates.

⑥ enhanced urban space

↳ for — children
— age old people
— women.

⑦ carbon-neutral buildings

↳ energy efficient and
cost-effective

various global examples
portray that suburbanization can
offer a sustainable alternative for
over-urbanization.

15)

critically analyze the proposition that increasing globalization has strongly influenced Indian cultural traditions, making them more progressive.

Globalization has been a "double-edged sword" in the context of Indian cultural traditions

Globalization: Fostering progressive attitude within Indian culture

① Influx of western ideology

↳ ideas of secularism, egalitarianism etc.

eg: egalitarian family relationships in India - contrary to the age-based hierarchy.

② Enhanced status of women

↳ increased FLFPR, that too in dignified positions

↳ changed the patriarchal

perception of women as "subordinate to worse men"

③ change in family structure

↳ modern tech-based jobs in cities - favoured nuclear family over traditional joint families
→ currently >80% families in india - nuclear family.

④ Altering belief systems

↳ like electronic church
- least importance to "priest-based worship"

⑤ changing patterns of marriage

↳ "love marriage" gaining preminence over "arranged marriage"
→ Also "inter-caste marriage"

⇒ on the contrary, despite globalization many regressive cultural traditions remain the same:

① ~~violence~~ lower status of women within families ⇒ double burden

of paid job in office and unpaid labour at home.

② caste matrimonies

↳ utilizing the tech-advancements to reinforce caste-bonds

③ Religion-based online associations

↳ eg: whatsapp hartal and consequent communal riots

④ unjust cultural traditions

↳ like madesnama etc.
still continues

→ using technology to gain more like-minded followers

Hence, globalization has been a mixed blessing for India given its impact on its cultural traditions.

16)

How can digitalization and access to technology in rural areas help reduce poverty in India? Discuss the role of Digital India initiative in fostering rural development.

Poverty is a grass-root reality in India whose complete eradication requires certain structural reforms which can be achieved through digital innovations.

Poverty eradication:- A new

Digitalization: A new solution for an old problem

Digitalization and enhanced technological access can reduce rural poverty in following ways:

① Digitalization of Records

↳ clarity over beneficiary data

⇒ enhances the efficiency of DBT.

② Improved connectivity

↳ with centres of administra-

Feature.

(eg) : Sharatnet → significantly improve connectivity

③ enhanced service delivery

↳ services like pds can be delivered at the front door

④ Grievance redressal

↳ will be faster and efficient through internet facilities

(eg) : common service centres →
Bridging the gap between rural areas and government

⑤ Economic growth

↳ digitalization improves the "Ease of doing Business" prospects
→ employment generation

⑥ Inclusive growth

↳ Aadhar-linked service provision - can ensure that "No one is left behind".

Digital India: Accelerating Rural development

① Digital identity to Rural people

→ enhanced service delivery.

② Digital Record Keeping

↳ (eg): Digilocker → can arrest the problem of "missing documents".

③ Enhanced access to services like healthcare

↳ (eg): pm Ayushman Bharat → enrollment rate from rural areas can be improved (Reduces out-of-pocket-expenditure)

④ Employment generation

↳ Through — upskilling
— Reskilling
— New skilling

(eg): pm- ~~PRASHA~~

↳ Kausal vikas Yojana
educational infrastructure

⑤ Ensure foundational literacy

→ through various initiatives like pm e-vdya.

Digital public infrastructure poses promising opportunities for rural development and hence towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

- 17) The reorganization ~~act~~ of states on linguistic and ethnic lines has been pivotal in addressing regional aspirations in India. critically evaluate its effectiveness in ensuring national unity and regional autonomy.

state reorganization act, 1956 reorganized Indian states on linguistic basis as per the recommendations of a states reorganization committee.

state Reorganization:- Fostering Regional aspirations

① Linguistic basis

↳ same-language speaking people in one state.

→ Addressed the demand of Potti Sreeramulu.

② Regional autonomy

↳ ensured through instilling a sense of cohesion among people.

eg: Tamil Nadu → strong cultural identity

③ cultural demands

↳ were also met

eg: ~~North~~ Formation of Chattis-
mizoram — Mizo people

④ Regional development

↳ enhanced the administr-
ative efficiency

→ ease of coordination — due
to similar aspiration

⑤ National unity

↳ "unity in diversity" was
upheld
↳ cultural communities felt it
okay to stay within the country.

'Not so good' consequences of
state reorganization

① secessionist movements

↳ eg: Chakhaland agitation
for separate state for Chakhas
triggered by rising demands for
new states.

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② Linguistic pragramatism

↳ "language" begun to be perceived as a cultural identity.

(eg) : Anti Hindi agitations, TN (1960)

③ cultural nationalism

↳ "culture" as a capital - to stimulate vote banks

(eg) : "Khalistani movement"

↙
A separate nation for sikhs

④ Fragmentation of nation

↳ into distinct regions in terms of language, culture etc.

(eg) : Dravida Nadu movement.

Hence, state reorganization though intended at instilling national unity, eventually became a reason for the disintegration of the same.

18)

What are the key factors behind low voter turnout in urban areas compared during elections? Discuss the measures to enhance electoral participation in ~~Rural~~ areas urban areas.

In Recent years, there has been a declining trend of voter turnout in urban areas owing to various factors.

Reasons for lower voter turnout in urban areas

① confusion over electoral rolls

↳ most of the urban population - have their home booths at rural areas.

② Aversion towards electoral politics

↳ perception that "electoral politics" is full of corruption and abuse of power.

- ③ A sense of "developed nation"
↳ urban areas :- offer almost
all the services.

↓
A perceived lack of demand for
further development.

- ④ Loss of trust in public institution
↳ can also be a reason

measures to enhance electoral
participation in urban
areas

- ① increased electoral awareness

(eg) : a specialized urban
component for sweep.

- ② improve political mobilization
towards urban areas

- ③ Arrange facilities for "migrant
voter"

↓
Arrest the phenomena of

missing voters.

~~Through citizen oriented,~~
~~rights-based strategies, we can~~

- ④ campaigns - to improve particip-
ation - through social media
↓
using influential personalities

Through citizen-oriented
rights-based approach, we can
push the urban voters towards
the polling booth.

- 19) In what ways has globalization influenced pluralism and cultural diversity traditions in India? Do you think globalization has been a one-way street in India?

Globalization could facilitate the transfer and subsequent intermixing of various cultures in India, thereby reinforcing its pluralism.

Globalization: Re-inforcing cultural diversity and pluralism in India

- ① cultural inter-mixing

(eg) : Indian + western culture

cuisine = Italian + North Indian
recipe foods

- ② Indian culture ⇒ global attention
↓
made possible through the

rapid advancement of technology
and social media

(eg) : Mahakumbh Mela 2024 →
saw participation of foreigners

③ globalization

↳ globalization incorporating
local elements - to stay relevant

(eg) : Tandoori Burger

④ platforms to showcase the
diversity

(eg) : e-commerce platforms
→ marketing indigenous
products.

⑤ translation of literary works
in Indian languages

↳ attracting global
audience.

In ^{return} addition, India's cultural
diversity and pluralism - could
also strengthen globalization.

① provided avenues for ~~the~~ globalization to influence Indian markets.

② Reinforced the essence of globalization

↳ As the transfer of various ideas between boundaries

③ Indian art forms in global theatres

↓ (eg) : Kathakali

strengthening cultural bond between nations.

④ culture as a "soft power"

(eg) : "Yoga"

→ peaceful interaction between nations.

Hence, globalization has been a two-way street in India.

20)

To what extent has the National Food security act, 2013 (NFSA) has been successful in ensuring food security in India ?

National Food security Act, 2013 sought to achieve the goal of "universal food security", thereby enforcing SDG 2 (Zero hunger)

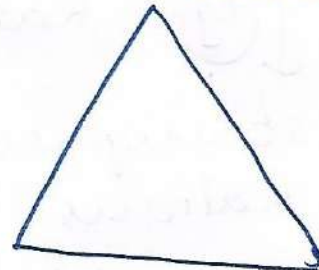
Success of NFSA

① poverty reduction



could lift a large section of people out of chronic poverty.

Accessibility



Affordability Equity

Fig: pillars of NFSA

② safe and secure food



was made available through PDS or ration shops.

③ could complement other welfare

Schemes like → Antyodaya Anna Yojana.

④ social empowerment

↳ could enhance the capability of rural poor.

→ subsidized rations - allowed increased their disposable income

⑤ improved affordability

↳ subsidized rates - ensured it was affordable for the bottom of the population.

Limitations of NFSA

① persisting undernourishment

↳ Global Hunger Index (2024)
→ 14% Indian population undernourished.

② stagnant rural households

↳ despite the measures

③ exclusion errors → true benefi-

carries left out of the service.

- ④ poor maintenance of granis
at FCI warehouse

↳ unhygienic
↳ unprotected.

- ⑤ dependence on imported granis

↳ Reducing the quantity
through during crises times.

- ⑥ overlooking the multidimensional
and aspect of "poverty"

↳ more focus on "food
security", not on "food
self-sufficiency".

An empowerment-based
reorientation is desirable for
NFSA to achieve its intended
goals.