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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	1344 779
Center		Date	15 Aug, 2022

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		<p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p>
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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.

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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।

① Caste refers to the system of social stratification based on the concept of purity and pollution

Although due to modernisation caste system has diluted in some form it continues to drive poverty and inequality as can be seen from:

- ② As per Ministry of Social Justice, 90% of manual scavengers belong to SC.
- ③ As per Global Multi dimensional poverty index, more than 80% of lower caste are deprived compared to 30% for general.
- ④ Rising atrocities against lower caste inhibit

Economic empowerment. eg, platform app case.

⑤ Caste groups determine access to ~~business~~
~~groups~~ social networks needed to do business.

⑥ lower caste due to less education trapped
in vicious cycle of poverty.

Government initiatives for economic empowerment

⑦ Stand up India scheme

⑧ Mudra Yojana

⑨ National Scheduled and Backward Caste
finance development co-operatives.

⑩ To conclude, in order to achieve
the goals of just and equal social order,
doing away with caste barriers is a must.

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

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

① The women labour force participation as per PLFS is 16% at present.

② As per report by ILO, nearly 60% of women are engaged in unpaid work which is 12% for males.

Recognizing unpaid work is necessary.

③ bring out the contributions of women to the national economy.

④ give a sense of confidence and independence.

⑤ allow them to demand ~~better conditions~~ their rights more effectively.

However, it is a challenging task because :

- ⑥ difficult to quantify in monetary terms.
- ⑦ presence of patriarchal mindset which does not value women's labor.

Way forward

- ⑧ NSSO should start an accounting exercise by consulting various stakeholders.
- ⑨ supporting women & via SHGs - eg National rural livelihood mission.
- ⑩ focus on education, formalisation of employment via Skill India Mission.

To conclude, women as partners in development will make the road towards SDGs a smoother.

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।

① At present, India's average population age is 29 years indicating the presence of demographic dividend with 65% of population in the working age group.

② However, as per World Population Prospects, this dividend will last upto 2030, indicating the narrowing of the demographic potential with time.

Factors affecting the employability of Indian youth.

③ lack of skill development.

only 3% India formally skilled Kaisha (Niti Aayog)
China \Rightarrow 50%.

④ huge informal and unorganised employment

in the range of 85% (Economic Survey 2020-21)

- 5) Poor female labor force participation (16%)
- 6) Rise of gig economy leading to poor social security.
- 7) increasing burden of diseases → poor productivity
(65% NCDs)

Remedial Measures

- 8) investment in skills, education and health.
- Skill India Mission - NEP - PM-JAY
 - 9) rationalisation of labor codes.
Recently 4 labor codes passed.
 - 10) Encouraging women employment.
eg, Recent amendment to Maternity Benefits Act
- To conclude, much like other Asian Tigers
India can take advantage of demographic potential
by investing in its youth.

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।

① India population as per World Population Prospects 2022 report will surpass China in 2023 and will reach 1.7 bn by 2050.

② To control population, recently a private member bill was introduced in RS and Uttar Pradesh formulated population policy.

Deeply gendered impact of population control measures and the need to rethink :

- ③ women are often blamed for giving birth to gender.
- ④ current incentive/disincentive based measure discriminate against marginalised as they consider more children as economy necessity.

5) may lead to female infanticide due to male preference.

6) Compromises female sexual and reproductive health.

Given the above issues, we need an alternate approach which is focused on:

7) Empowering women via education and health and skills.

8) Gives independence of choice for family planning.

9) Removing poverty as poor "development is the best contraceptive"

To conclude, Government has formulated schemes like Mission Parivar Vikas, ICDS, Media Campaign to manage population growth.

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 हृद से अधिक प्रतिभा पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

① As per OECD data nearly 69000 doctors trained ~~India~~ in government colleges are currently working abroad leading to brain drain. The number of healthworkers like nurses is even larger.

Various reasons for Indian healthcare system to be mired with excessive brain drain are:

- ② Pull factors: good salary, better standard of life abroad.
- ③ Push factors from India like poor state of government hospitals, huge ~~popul~~ population and crowding, etc.

④ less government expenditure (1.3% GDP)
on health. 19% in USA)

⑤

Measures to address the phenomenon

⑤ Promotion of Circular Migration by giving incentives.

⑥ increasing healthcare expenditure in line with National Health Policy, 2017.

⑦ Integrating ~~ASHA~~ ANUSH to deal with doctor shortage.

⑧ Promoting ~~PPP~~ PPP in health in line with Niti Aayog recommendation..

⑨ One district one hospital approach.

To conclude, India has 1 doctor for 1456 people compared 1/1000 WHO standard. Filling this gap is must to achieve health outcome under

SDG 3.0

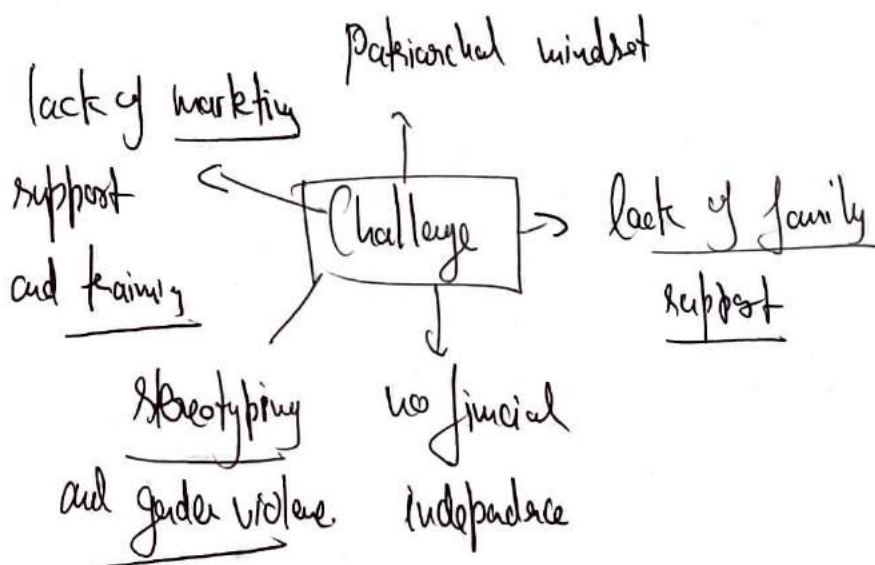
6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.

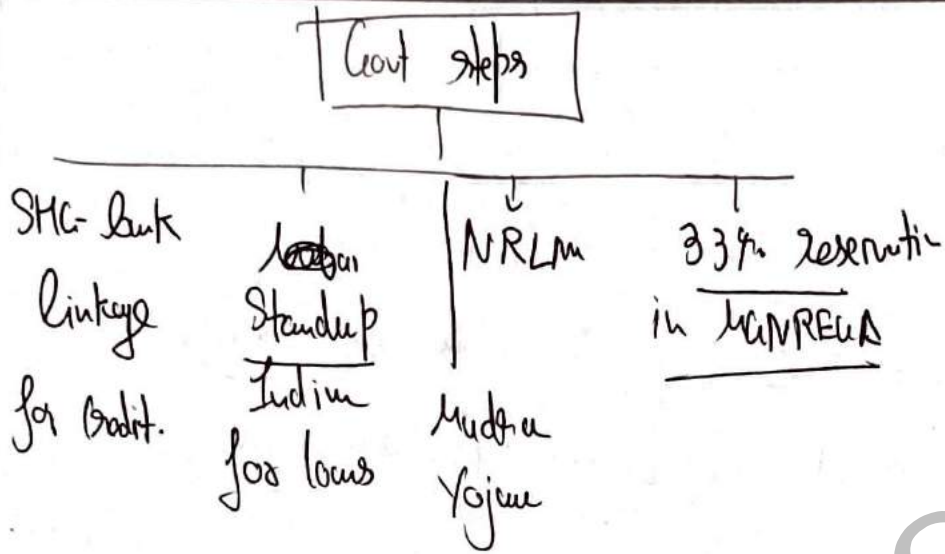
(150 words) 10

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।

① Women Organisation have long been raising the demand for women empowerment since pro independence.

② Organisations like SEWA, MRADA, etc played a pivotal role in women entrepreneurship by leading the SHG movement.



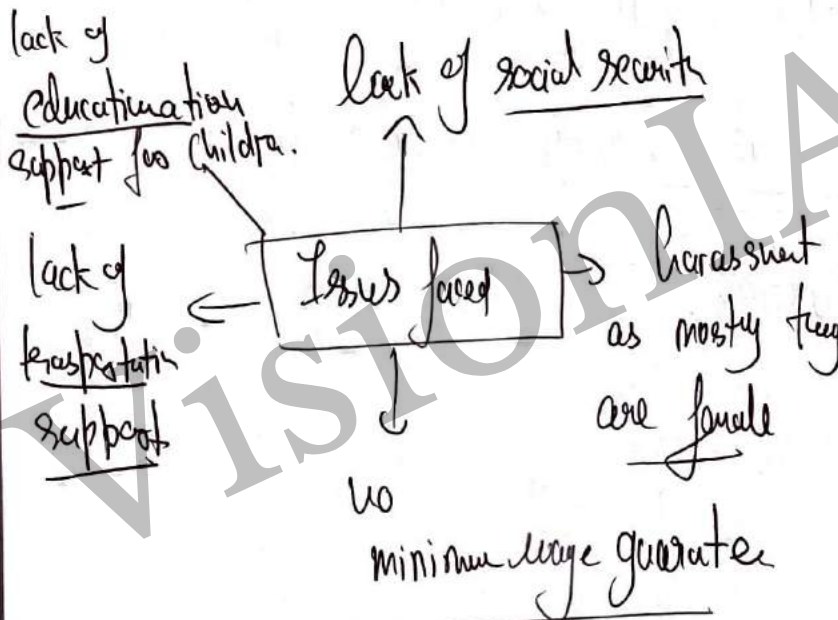


Further steps are needed to be by taking help from various NGOs

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।

① Domestic workers constitute a large chunk of the unorganised workforce in India.



Measures that can be taken

- ② survey of domestic worker.
- ③ social security benefits. (Code of social security)

The Government ~~to~~ initiated survey
of ~~Andhra~~ Domestic worker to
provide social security is a step in
right direction.

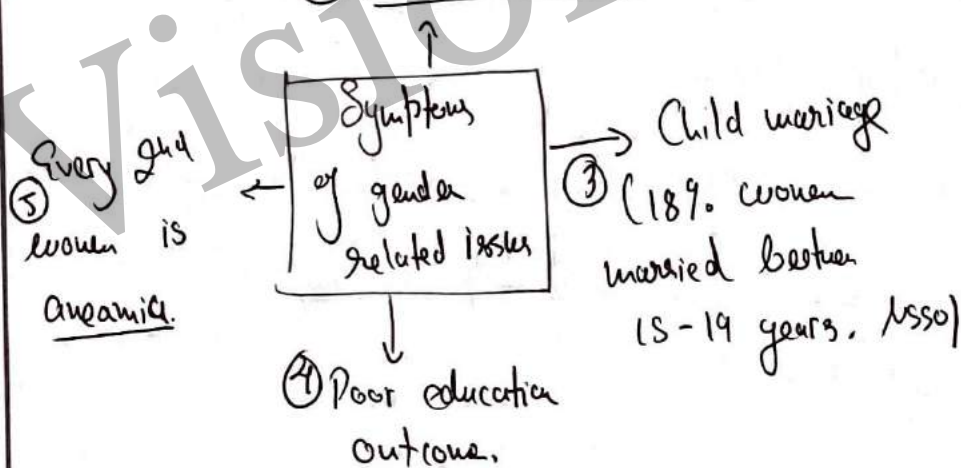
8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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।

① Recently, the government has introduced a bill to raise the age of marriage from 18 to 21 years overriding all personal laws after recommendation from Jaya Prakash Commission.

~~However,~~

② Infant Mortality (103/1000)



Causes of Gender related issues.

⑥ Patriarchal societal norms.

⑦ Poor health and educational investment

- ⑧ lack of women labor force participation (16%)
- ⑨ Continued gender stereotypes.
as women are gentle and men are strong

⑩ poverty and illiteracy

⑪ widespread dowry

Raising age will only address symptom not cause

as:

⑫ it only bans child marriage without anything on education promotion.

⑬ may also bring many in conflict with law.

⑭ does ~~not~~ not directly help in improving health outcome.

To conclude, apart from increasing marriage age, investment in health, education, and campaign for social awareness must follow to bring about real change.

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?

- ① Caste based Census is aimed at enumerating the socio economic status of various castes in order to better target the deserving in welfare programmes.
- ② The present caste based benefits are given on the 1931 census which is outdated raising the call for another census in repat times.
- Caste based Census is need of the hour because
- ③ ~~repat~~ some sections who have benefitted from policies continue to corner benefits due to old outdated data.
- ④ it will promote better forgot policies

5) As per Pohini Commission, 90% of reservation benefits cornered by 10% castes.

6) will help target multidimensional aspects of poverty in line with Niti's MPI.

However, various challenges exist in caste census.

7) May further fuel politicisation of caste and demand for breach of 50% reservation limit.

8) difficult to enumerate. e.g. SECC 2011 recorded 3 lakh caste.

9) Other ^{sources} ~~ways~~ like NSSO, PLFS, etc ~~can~~ can be used for policy.

To conclude, with rising demand for caste census, it is important to learn lessons from past exercise and make sure they are not repeated whenever future exercise is done.

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।

- ① India presently being a the 6th largest economy ~~need~~ need a robust higher education system to give wings to its dream of "Make in India" and "Atmanirbhar Bharat"
- ② In this light, Prime Minister Modi recently called for increased private participation in higher education.

Private Participation is a necessity because:

- ③ Gross Enrollment Ratio is low (27%)
China = 37% USA = 85%
NEP target = 50% by 2035.
- ④ financial bottlenecks (0.6% of GDP
on research.)

- (5) need of modern technology and infrastructure.
- (6) promotion of distance learning for remote region.

Issues that need careful redressal.

- (7) Exclusion of poor and marginalised due to high fees.
- (8) private sector has tendency to concentrate in urban region, neglecting rural and backward region.
- (9) Regulatory research to fulfil national goals.
- (10) bridging of digital divide

Way ahead

- (11) Ensuring robust regulation as postulated by NEP, 2020 and govt
- (12) Government should act as a facilitator by handholding.
- (13) Promoting foreign university collaboration

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।

- ① Although India has taken bold steps like National food security Act, Public Distribution Syst., etc. hunger continues to be a problem in India.

Concerns raised by various reports are:

- ② Global Hunger Report rank = 101/107 (serious category)

- ③ Global Nutrition report stated worse fact
33% of children are malnourished.

- it also stated more than 50% women are anemic

- ④ NFHS - 5 survey found that anemia prevalence has increase from NFHS-4.

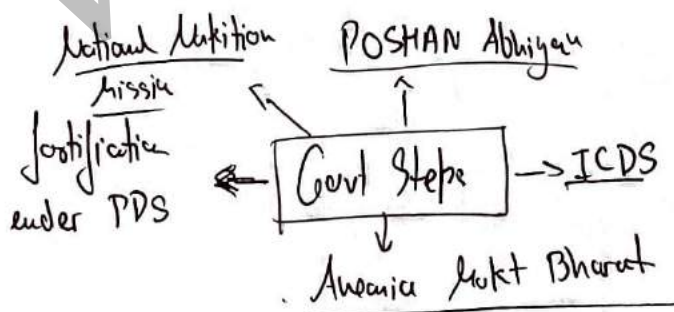
- ⑤ India suffers from problem of "hidden hunger"
 ⇒ micro nutrient deficiency.

Various reasons for the hunger situation are.

- ⑥ Excessive focus on cereals in PDS
 causing lack of micro nutrients like Iron.
- ⑦ low age of marriage (~~18%~~ 18% women
 marry between 15-19)
- ⑧ Son - preference highlighted by
Economic survey 2017-18.
- ⑨ leakages and poor quality of food in
Mid-day food scheme.

Adequate policy interventions needed to curb hunger.

- (10) Crop diversification to promote pulses and millets.
- (11) Similar diversification in PDS basket.
- (12) Fortification of food.
- (13) Promotion of GM-crops with better nutrients.
e.g. Golden Rice.
- (14) Making sexual and reproductive services accessible via AASHA.



To conclude, Eradicating hunger (SDG 2) is a must for a productive human capital which can fuel the India's growth to 5th economy by 2024.

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।

① Regionalism refers to the feeling of love and attachment of people towards their region.

② In the positive sense it may lead to feeling of brotherhood and development.

③ In the negative sense, it may lead to feeling of hatred and separatism.

Multidimensional Nature of Regionalism

Geographic - Cultural

④ Regional demands based on common language.
include family unity, post independence
linguistic reorganisation

5) Separatism in North Eastern states like Nagaland due to separate geographic and cultural identity.

6) demand for Pondicherry and Cochin against cultural imposition.

Political - Economic

7) Economic deprivation in Shillong, Chittisgarh led to new state.

8) Political mobilisation in Mizoram on lines of ~~separatism~~ due to migrants

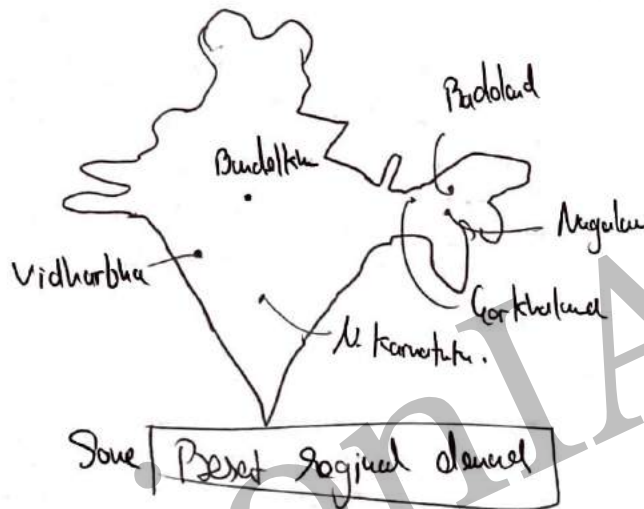
9) Similar demands due to economic neglect in Vidharbha, Bundelkhand, North Karnataka, etc.

Psychological

10) Regionalism in Jammu & Kashmir & North East

due to lack of complete integration due to geographical
and historical reasons.

(11) "Sars of Soil" doctrine of M.H.



Way ahead

- (12) Promoting balanced regional development and inclusive growth.
- (13) Special Category status, Art 275 goal for backward state.
- (14) Introduce Minimum wage (call on wages) to prevent excessive migration.
- (15) Promoting unity and brotherhood by events like 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'

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

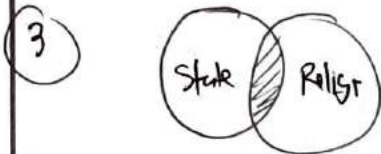
(250 words) 15

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।

① Secularism is an ideology that calls for separation of religion from state.

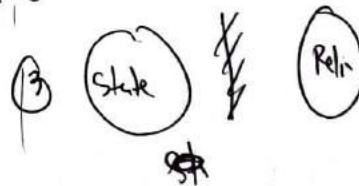
② However, Indian secularism is based on the idea of 'equal treatment of all religions' ('sarva dharm samobhan') ~~is~~ different from western model.

Indian Secularism varies from Western secularism.



④ No strict separation.

⑤ Fundamental right to religion.



④ Strict separation.

⑤, no fundamental right to religion.

⑥ State guided reform
allowed in Article 29
eg, outlawing of triple

Talan.

⑦ Special ~~fund~~ ^{protection}
to minorities (Art 29, 30)

⑧ Passive model of
Secularism. religious
symbols are allowed
in public.

⑥ State does not
interfere in religious matters.

④ No such special
Constitutional protection.

⑧ State may ban
religious symbols.
eg France

~~Good~~ Gradual weakening of the process
of Secularisation as can be seen from

⑨ Creating Communal education

(10) State interventions in religious matters is seen as an attack on identity.
eg, Sabimata temple issue.

(11) orthodox voices getting strengthened.

(12) State is seen as discriminating among religions.

(13) growing fear of majoritarianism as seen from opposition to UCC.

However, Indian model is beneficial because

(14) do away with derogatory practices like Sati.

(15) promote dignity of women

(16) "Constitutional morality" above "Customary morality"

To conclude, while challenges exist all sections must strive towards peaceful co-existence and manage existing differences.

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।

① Universal social protection aims at providing social security benefits like provident fund, insurance, pension, etc to ~~is every citizen~~ universal basic income (UBI) to everyone.

② Economic survey in 2017 ~~is~~ raised to case of universal social protection in the form of UBI.

Benefits of universal social protection for

Individual and Economic resilience

③ helpful in dealing with crisis like Covid pandemic.

- 4) improve investments in health and education thereby improving ~~social~~ human capital.
- 5) remain resilient to economic downturn like the recent one due to Russia-Ukraine war.
- 6) especially help women and marginalised sectors who are financially dependent.
- However, Challenges exist in
- 7) Economic survey calculated more than 20% of budget is needed for UPI.
- 8) Compromise spending on infrastructure.
- 9) benefits may not be used for intended purpose.

⑩ ⑪ may lead to withdrawal of existing program.

To Conclude, a universal, productive

can be a good idea only when it can
provide all the benefits provided

by existing welfare schemes. Therefore,

more detailed study by Niti Aayog,

Civil Society needs to be done before

its implementation.

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।

① Globalisation or per Giddens is the gradual integration of social economic systems around the world.

② Tribals ~~so~~ who ~~are~~ ~~largely~~ contribute 8.6% of India population have been living in symbiotic relation with the forest for centuries.

③ However, with the onset of globalisation this relationship has been modified in many ways.

Multidimensional impact on tribal development

④ Economic system

④ Positive: integration of tribal products with global value chains.

Negative

⑤ encroachment of tribal land and forest

⑥ influx of mining companies leading to widespread
displacement. eg, Niyangjori Panchait mining

nearly 40% of development induced displaced
are females.

Political System

Positive

⑦ Some tribes have adopted new forms of
institutions like Panchayats and are able to
raise their voice.

eg, in Niyangjori, gen sabha able to
disallow mining.

Negative

⑧ Traditional chief based leadership structures
are breaking.

Social

Positive

- ⑨ Empowerment of women with more employment opportunities.

Negative

- ⑩ Contact with mainstream has led to loss of cultural identity
- ⑪ Class difference have emerged among tribals.

Way ahead for tribal development

- ⑫ In line with Tribal Panchsheel, tribe rights in land must be respected.
- ⑬ Stricter implementation of Forest Rights Act, PESA, Act
- ⑭ Investing in education, skill development via TRIPED

To conclude, Globalisation has had both a positive and negative impact on tribal development. Urgent steps are needed to minimise negative outcomes.

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।

① Currently, as per NSSO nearly 8% of the population is above 60 years which will reach around 15% by 2050.

② However, there is an increasing number of females in the old age than under. This phenomenon is called feminisation of old age.

③ As per NSSO, out of the total population above 60, nearly 69% are females.

Issues associated in Indian Context

④ Lack of social security and family support due to growing nuclear families.

⑤ ~~women face~~ high burden of Non Communicable

disease (GS9)

- ⑥ stigmatisation of old people.
- ⑦ psychological and mental health problems.
- ⑧ women already lack financial independence,
old age aggravates the problem.

Measures taken by the Government

- ⑨ National Action Plan on Elderly
- ⑩ Vayashree Yojana to make old age care
services available.
- ⑪ Pension (Social Security Schemes) like ~~P~~
Atal Pension Yojana,
- ⑫ legal framework :
- Maintenance Act for young to ensure proper old
age care.

(13) Establishment of old age care home.

However, various challenges and loopholes exist

(14) SC noted that states have not setup adequate old age home.

(15) digital illiteracy making it difficult to benefit from government schemes.

To conclude, the quality of a nation is judged not only how it treats its young but also how it cares for the old.

In this context, collaborative efforts with help of Civil society and NGOs are needed to deal with challenges of seniorisation of old age.

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।

① Social Empowerment and inclusive development aims at giving equal opportunities for the development of all sections of society.

② It is in line with SDG-2030 agenda of 'leaving no one behind'.

In this light, strengthening government run schools is prerequisite for social empowerment and inclusive development because:

③ Poor and marginalized heavily dependent on government schools.

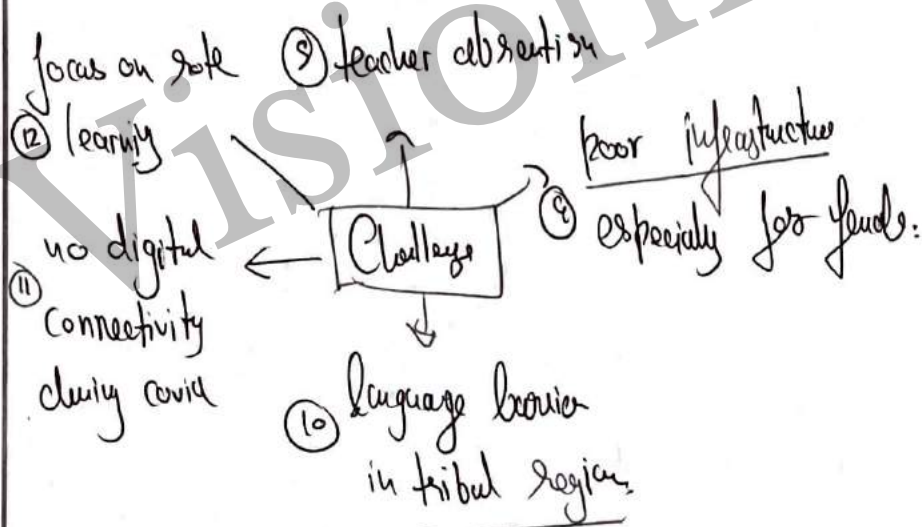
④ ASER, 2021 report found a sudden surge in enrollment in government schools.

5) government school have higher participation
in rural and remote areas like tribal districts.

6) drop out rates high around 30%

7) government schools also ensure nutrition
(mid day meal) helping and helps.

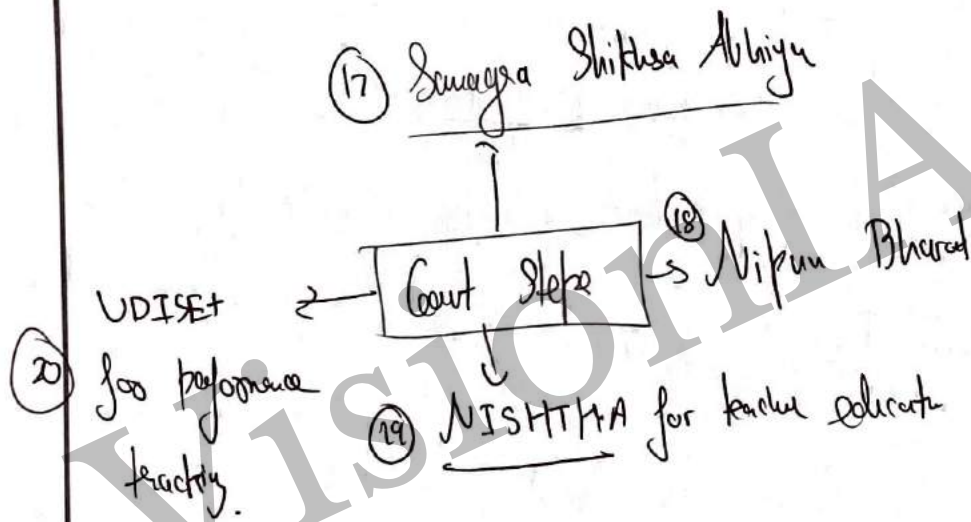
However Challenges in government schools exist:



Ways to overcome the challenge.

13) investing in teacher training.

- (14) digital infrastructure creation.
- (15) School complex model of NEP, 2020
- (16) Promote regional language upto primary school.



To Conclude, government should work in line with directive principles of Part 4 to strengthen government school infrastructure to achieve the SDG goal of "Education for all"

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।

① India despite its diversity in the form of religion, language, geography, culture, etc.

stands united even after 78 years of independence reflecting that unity in diversity

is mainstay of India.

However, in recent times and in the past various threats have challenged unity.

② Growing Communal events.

eg, Delhi riots -2020, Muzaffarnagar riots, 2013

③ Separatist demands.

eg, Khalistan, Uttarakhand, etc.

(4) Growing caste consciousness and castification
of politics and politicisation of caste.

(5) inter state borders and river disputes.

eg, Assam Meghalaya dis border issue

Karnataka to TN Kaveri river issue

(6)

Relevance of Civil Society in sustaining diversity
of India

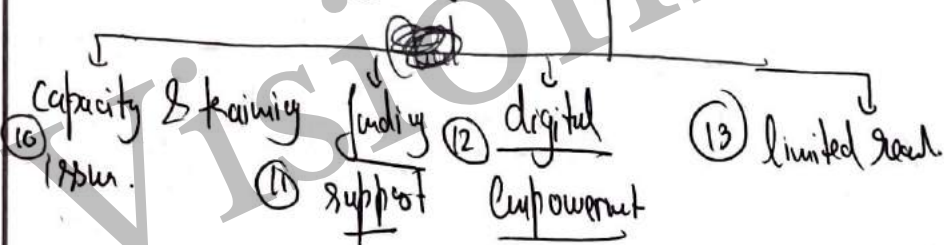
(6) Various groups are working to preserve

language eg, recent tribal project for

documenting tribal language in Orissa.

- ⑦ Religious groups like "Art of living" spreading message of peace and love.
- ⑧ during covid civil society without any distinction of caste and gender came forward to help.
- ⑨ Organisations like SEWA encouraging organic crafts by empowering women.

However, civil society face challenges like:



To conclude, to further strengthen the unity and diversity of India, impetus needs to be given to civil society organisation via state and CSR support so that they can bring forth the diversity of India to the mainstream.

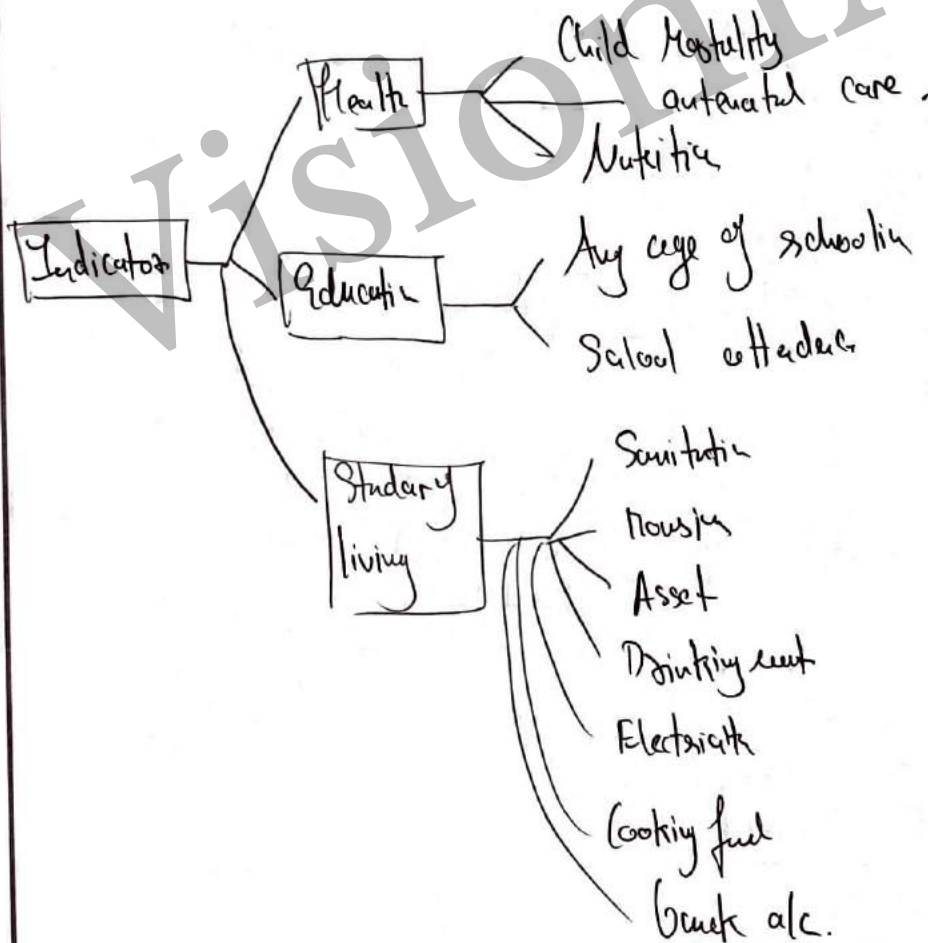
19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. (250 words) 15

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

① Niti Aayog as part of Global Indices of Reform releases the National Multidimensional Poverty Index

(MPI) annually.

② It makes use of the following 12 indicators.



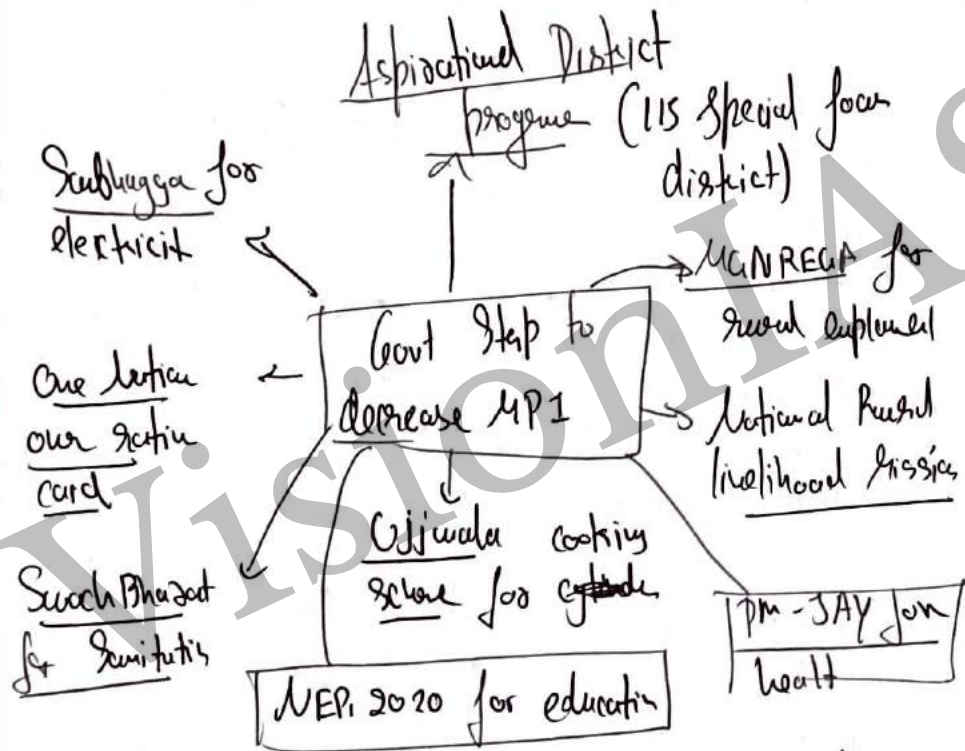
Findings of the MPI

- ③ 27% are multidimensionally poor.
- ④ 81% in 2006.
- ⑤ India lifted 271 million out of poverty in 13 years.
- ⑥ High inter-state disparity
 - Kerala = 3%
 - Bihar = > 50%
- ⑦ More than 80% MPI among the marginalised groups (SCs, STs)

As can be seen from the findings, although poverty has declined, there is a long way to go.

The findings of the report call for more targeted interventions. Govt has initiated

various steps :



While the momentum has been gained, there is a need of continued effort by involving and empowering local bodies and civil society to end poverty in line with SDG, 2030.

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।

- ① Currently, as per Census 2011 nearly 37% of population live in cities contributing to 2/3 of national GDP and is expected to cross 60% by 2030.

Indian cities mimicking social and cultural structures of exclusion of rural areas.

- ② Core networks are important to find urban employment.
- ③ Corridors of slums populated by marginalised sections of society.
- ④ Lack of fragile and LGBTQ inclusion in majority.

⑤ cities infrastructure not disabled friendly

⑥ Corruption and crime against ~~not~~ women
is on the rise as per recent NERD report.

Creation of fault lines of future conflict:

⑦ influx of migrants leading to backlash

and rise to 'sons of soil' eg. recent

Madhya reservation bill

⑧ employment liberalisation leading to climate

crisis which may lead to fight over

scarce resources in future.

⑨ lack of inequalities turning into class

inequality.

(10) spread of communal violence.

eg. Delhi riot.

Therefore, the above concerns need
for sustainable and inclusive urbanisation
which can be achieved by.

(11) Ensuring basic necessities of water
hygiene and sanitation (WASH).

(12) Urban employment guarantee in light of
Covid crisis.

(13) Extension of social security benefit

To conclude, cities are going to be the
engines of growth of India again. Any conflicts
if allowed to perpetuate will severely hamper
growth trajectory.