



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1829)

Name of Candidate	Saurabh Nandala		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	1002145
Center		Date	24/06

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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 **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. The 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 characterised by hierarchy, hereditary occupational characteristics, less scope for social mobility, civil and religious disabilities.

Many of these factors lead to social exclusion, deprivation and exploitation, which leads to Inequality & poverty.

Caste System & Poverty - Inequality

- out of India's 87% multi-dimensionally poor, whereas 35% SC, 50% ST are poor (multi-dimensional poverty index)
- SC, which constitutes 15% of the population own just 5% of land.

Reasons

- Historical Reasons :- Historical oppression, exploitation made backward classes, SC two to three generations backward in terms of development.
- Backward classes doesn't have social and cultural capital which is crucial for ties, development opportunities.
- Caste system still perpetuates in India in the form of

manual scavenging (90% are from SC), Geographical
seclusion (most of the slums are occupied by SC, ST).

→ ~~Caste system~~ Gender inequality :- Caste system with the
practices of male inheritance of property, restrictions on
women's freedom, mobility perpetuating Gender inequality

↳ women still earn 30% less than men for same work.

↳ women property is $\frac{1}{100}$ th of what men own.

This led to feminization of poverty, and Caste practices
and patriarchy due to caste system are main reasons.

→ with modernisation, even though caste system decreasing,
caste as identity gaining pace due to democratic politics
and acting as pressure groups.

with major dominant caste groups protecting their
interests at the expense of others.

Suggestions

↳ Rationalization of welfare-schemes with data led
governance undoing caste based Centus.

→ checking the growth of parochial identity based
politics.

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।

ms: According to labours bureau report, women in India work 290 min/day unpaid work at home while men do men 39 min/day.

Necessity of recognising unpaid work:

- unpaid work without any compensation pushing many women into poverty and economic backwardness
- lack of appreciation to the efforts and recognition for the work done → which hampers respect, Self-confidence of the women.
- recognising unpaid work and putting monetary value helps in economic empowerment.
- Helps in achieving Gender neutrality.
- helps reduce double-burden on working women, who do double work at office and household.
→ reduce the stress, psychological trauma.

Challenges involved :-

- difficult to quantify and objectify and put monet-
-ary value on the household work.
- lack of awareness among women - especially from lower strata
- Entrenched patriarchy in the Society *
- Household unpaid work involves love, care, affection -
recognising and putting monetary value, make it
more transactional and reduces family bonds

Unpaid work is one of the major reason for gender inequality and entrenched patriarchy in the society. recognising unpaid work will have many positive benefits in achieving SDG-5 (Gender equality)

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।

Ans:

Demographic potential is window where number of working age population greater than dependents.

21st Century :- 15-59 years population \rightarrow 64%

India's demographic dividend starts from 2011 and last till 2057 (39 years of window of opportunity).

But employability of Indian youth is a major concern in utilizing this window.

Factors affecting employability of Indian youth

- ① Low skilled workforce (only 5% of workforce are skilled)
- ② Lack of practical and industrial approach in higher Education (only 19% Engineers can be employed in Software Services)
- ③ Low Gross-Enrolment ratio in higher Education (26%)
- ④ Skill and Employability mismatch \rightarrow so talented are leaving country.
- ⑤ Social norms and gender inequalities.

VISION IAS

(female LFPR \rightarrow 25% white men: 59% (PLFS))

Remedial measures:

- \rightarrow Extensive focus on skill development, re-skilling, up-skilling, making it a continuous, ever present approach.
- \rightarrow Industry-University Collaboration, which make students more aware of practicability.
- \rightarrow Avoiding rote learning and focus on human skills, technical, practical skills in Universities.
- \rightarrow Gender empowerment and increasing female labour force participation rate.
- \rightarrow Increased investment on social infrastructure to Health (2.5% of GDP), Education (6% of GDP), Sanitation which helps in creating more human capital.

Employability of youth is critical in achieving demographic dividend potential, otherwise it turns to demographic bomb.

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।

Ans:

National population control policy (2000) envisages the population stabilization by 2040. ~~Populati~~

Current approach of population control measures

- Population Education, creating awareness on the benefits of 2-child policy.
- Measures to reduce IMR, MMR.
- awareness about Sexual and reproductive health.
- Some states like Maharashtra, Rajasthan put restriction on 2-child, by banning from local elections, Government jobs etc.

Gendered Impact

- low child-sex ratio (~930) due to female infanticide
- low sex-ratio at birth (~919) due to female feticide due to male-son preference
- low use of Contraceptive technologies
 - Many times women (57%) were made to

→ undergo vascular operations which hamper health.
white men's usage of contraceptive technologies are very low.

Suggestive Measures

- More focus on socio-economic development than the restrictive measures like 2-child/1-child policy.
- Female Education, economic empowerment is the key in achieving less fertility rate.
(Kerala where female literacy high → TFR: 1.5
Bihar with low female literacy → TFR: 3.2)
- Roping in civil societies, religious and community leaders to bring the awareness and reach the message to last mile.

5. 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 पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

There are more number of Indian doctors in America per population compared to that of Indian doctors in India.

This shows excessive brain-drain and consequent lack of skilled manpower in Indian health care system.

Reasons for Brain-drain:

- High paid jobs in western countries and better standard of living.
- lack of incentives in India and low paid jobs.
- lack of enough higher medical institutions.
 - ↳ so many studying abroad and continuing practice there.
- difficulty in obtaining licence and differences from Country-to-Country.
- Many professionals unwilling to work in rural areas due to lack of connectivity, low pay.

Suggestive measures:

- focus on increasing the number of higher medical institutions like AIIMS to meet the demand for courses.
- Tamil Nadu Approach: ~~who~~ those who obtain license and practice in universities in state are required to work for minimum period in rural areas.
- This will increase the connectedness of doctors to poor people and may help in retention ratio.
- Simplifying the license switch procedure from various countries to India.

Skilled workforce is crucial to achieving the SDG-3 (Health and well-being)

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।

Ans:

Even after 75 years of Independence, with egalitarian vision of Constitution, many enabling laws whereas organisations promoting it, Entrepreneurship among women is quite low compared to that of men.

Women organisation promoting Entrepreneurship:

Self-Help Groups: with its bank-linkage programme and credit availability, helping women to invest and start new enterprises.

SEWA: Employee's working association - ~~was~~ enabling working women to achieve high dreams.

But still there are many obstacles.

Obstacles impede women entrepreneurship

- ① Much of the ~~money~~ credit from SHG used for consumption and other ~~purpo~~ agricultural purposes.
- ② Absence of forward and backward linkages with SHG

VISION IAS

to start a viable business.

③ Economic empowerment among women is quite low, ~~many~~
70% of working women are in primary sector (54% national),
with less/almost no landholdings

↳ making women economically dependent.

④ low literacy levels (61% for women → national : 73%),

digital divide gender variation

↳ making women difficult to access e-Governance and
ICT tools, procedures to start entrepreneurship.

⑤ Financial inclusion, credit availability has been another
major problem.

⑥ Many women are working in informal sector, with less skill
specialisation.

So, all the above factors impeding the success of
women entrepreneurship.

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।

Ans:-

Domestic workers are the ones who are working in a household chores, other domestic activities in another household.

As it is an informal sector, many issues faced by them

Such as:

- ① Lack of Social Security, minimum wages and work is highly informal.
- ② Many work for long hours (15-16 hrs) in a day with no holidays.
- ③ Majority of domestic workers are migrants and in their majority of them belong to SC, ST and backward class.
↳ which perpetuates poverty, exploitation.
- ④ There are evidences that many domestic women are forced to be surrogate mothers for their landlords.
- ⑤ Fear of eviction, no sense of Job Security
↳ so they are exploited and discriminated.
- ⑥ Children are also employed most in numbers
↳ which robs them of their healthy development.

Measures to empower domestic workers

- ① legislation backing to recognize domestic workers with minimum wages, working hours and holidays.
- ② Social Security need to be extended to all domestic workers.
- ③ Most of the domestic workers live in slums (eg: Mumbai Slums), adequate housing, sanitation facilities need to be taken care.
- ④ Most of the migrant domestic workers children doesn't have educational opportunities.

↳ Special targeted measures need to be taken in this regard.

In India, As income and wealth inequalities are, So as the problems of domestic workers. & development models need to take into account the inclusivity of these workers

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।

Ans:

Recently, Government proposed a bill to raise the minimum age of women from 18 to 21 years citing economic empowerment and to ensure better health conditions.

However, this increasing age alone won't solve the gender related issues.

Symptoms of Gender related Issues

- 26% of married women between 20-24 yrs are married below 18 years, even when law provides 18 yrs as min. age.
 - ↳ Most of them are from poverty, with no economic and educational facilities
- Kerala, which is having better Gender neutral has negligible child marriages compared to states like Bihar (where child marriage prevalence high)
- legislative ~~pass~~ act more against disadvantaged sections
 - ↳ who constitute majority.

Causes of Gender related Issues:

So, it's not the minimum age starting will provide better educational and economic facilities, but vice-versa.

women with better education and participation in the economy tend to marry later.

poverty is another major cause, dowry related issues (marriage at younger age means less dowry) is another reason for child marriages.

~~So, it's not the~~

So, to reduce ~~gend.~~ child marriages and ensure

gender equality, the focus should not be on raising the marriage age alone rather the focus should be

multi-sectoral

- ↳ enhancing female labour force participation rate
- reducing feminization of poverty
- Equitable access to resources
- investing in social infrastructure.

9. 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 की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की मांग है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

Ans:

General census in India captures only Caste related info from SC, ST while for others discontinued after 1931.

- India after 75 years of independence and welfare approach, there are many problems persist with ~~low~~
- ^{low} educational attainment among backward classes. (SC - 64%, ST - 58% literacy).
 - 5/6 multi-dimensionally poor are from backward Castes/class (multi-dimen. poverty index)
 - low participation in market economy, many working in menial and low-paid jobs.
 - Growing inequalities in income and wealth.
 - out of 27% reservations for OBC classes, most of them are cornered by few (Justice Rohini Commission report).
 - Hence Caste based socio-economic status is required for assessing the conditions ∴

- It will lead to
- data led governance and evidence based policy making
 - Targeted approach can be framed once we get actual ground-level scenarios
 - It will lead to the final objective of inclusive growth, where no one will be left behind.

However, there are Certain Concerns:

- ~~It is~~ perception is that Caste-based census will lead to perpetuation of Caste system.
- Huge data need to be noted down and analyzed which is a cumbersome process.
- There are more than 10,000 Castes in India and their variation differs from place to place.

By addressing the challenges, the need of the hour is to undertake Caste based census to make the policies more effective and evidence based.

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।

Ans:

Higher Education System in India having Gross-enrolment ratio of 26%. (lower than other developed nations, China).

Private Sector participation in higher Education can bring multiple opportunities:-

- ① Reduces the braindrains from India to foreign countries.
- ② More funding for research activities which can complement Govt. low research spending (0.6% of GDP)
- ③ More industry-oriented approach will be sought out by tying up with industries.
- ④ less bureaucratic control and efficiency in working mechanism. (All successful foreign top universities are autonomous with less Govt. control)
- ⑤ Can help in aiding the target of 50% GER (NEP 2020)

⑥ However, there are certain issues involved:-

- ① May lead to social exclusion: SC, ST in higher

VISION IAS

education is already very low ($\sim 15\%$). It may further aggravate it.

- ② Commercialisation of Education: which makes higher education elite based.
- ③ It may increase regional disparities, because most of private institutions will flock up in cities.

Hence, private sector participation though brings multiple opportunities, careful intervention by Govt. and necessary control wherever required to be taken to make the Education inclusive and attain SDG-4.

Redressals

- ① Govt. Should complement private sector participation with more higher Education institutions. ~~and inc.~~
- ② Increase the spending on Education to 6% of GDP.
- ③ Empowerment of deprived sections and careful attention in Secondary education so that they can attain higher Education.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

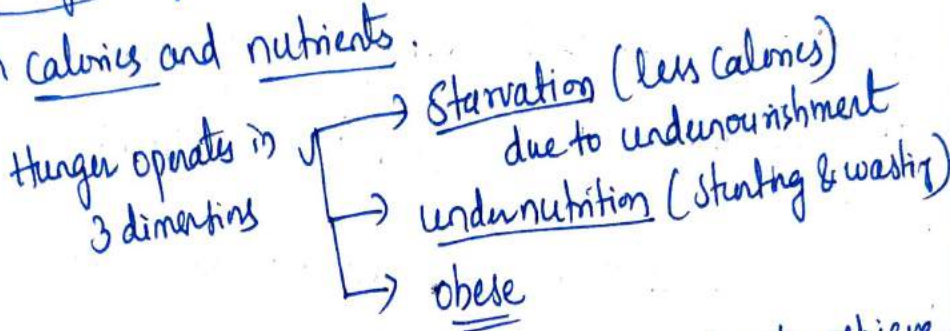
11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger and starvation. In this context, discuss the concerns raised by recent reports on the hunger situation in India.

(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।

Ans:-

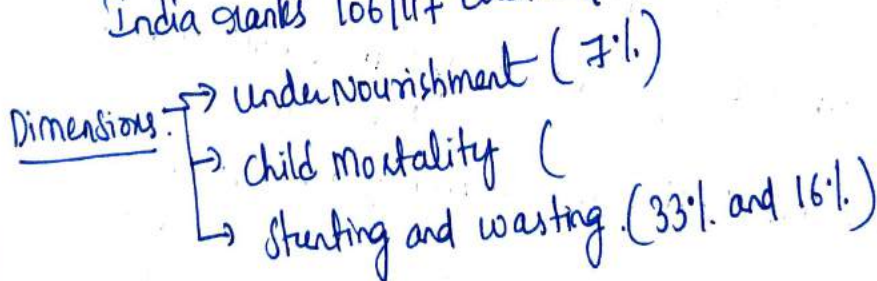
Hunger refers to the absence of adequate food both in calories and nutrients.



Eradication of Hunger (SDG-2) is imperative to achieve the goal of sustainable development. There are multiple causes ranging from poverty, lack of access to food etc. Hence Govt. policy intervention must to eradicate. But recent report shows the grim situation in India.

Global Hunger Index:

India ranks 106/117 Countries



Even National Family Health Survey, suggests

- * 33% of children (under 5 years) are stunted,
- * 32% are undernourished.
- * 16% are wasted.
- * 58% of all women, 57% of all children are anemic.

Effects of Hunger. This shows the intensity of prevailing hunger situation in India and lack (or) failure of policies in addressing it.

Effects of Hunger → effects growth of child - Cognitive develop
 → erodes human capital
 → directly related to MMR, & IMR.

Lacunae in policies & strategies

- NPSA, 2013 address the problem of calorie consumption but hidden hunger (lack of nutrients) is still prevailing.
- lack of access to food and nutrients due to social exclusions based on socio-cultural norms.
 - ↳ Eg:- Breastfeeding for child not practiced immediately among many.
 - ↳ Effective intervention and awareness need to be created.
- wastage of food - around 40% Horticulture & 20% of Cereals - due to absence of post-harvest infrastructure.

- otherwise which would have gone into plate of many.
- Climate-smart agriculture techniques to address the future needs need to be planned effectively from now itself.
- Lack of crop diversification measures from Govt. due to distorted MSP. → makes pulses, millets not sufficient adequate enough to reach plates.

Hence, the success of eradicating hunger largely depends on multi-sectoral approach by Govt-policies. In this regard, food fortification, encouraging millets, pulses and approach on health front is appreciable. However more need to be done to reach SDG-2 by 2030.

- Suggestions**
- Invest in post-harvest infrastructure
 - Effective diversification of MSP
 - roping in religious, community leaders to create awareness
 - women empowerment directly related to hunger eradication, need to be focused on.

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 refers to affinity or intense closeness to one's region above the ~~like~~ affinity to Nation.

Regionalism is due to many factors; - due to lingual, cultural, economical | psychological.

Geo-cultural & Politico-economic

→ It is true that people belong to a certain geographical territory have many cultural similarities.

Eg:- Kerala Muslims ~~or~~ has more cultural similarity ~~due~~ to Kerala Hindus rather than Punjab Muslims.

→ This cultural affinity brings the subjects closer and brings common agenda.

Eg:- Dravida Nadu → due to dravida culture in South India.

→ It may take aggressive tone when certain other groups come and alienate their own culture.

Eg: Struggles in Assam - due to Bangladeshi migrants.

→ Many a times geography directly link to politico-economic.

Eg:- Geographical Isolation of North-East make them Economically backward.

→ Economic backwardness, coupled with deprivation, exclusion, poverty may lead to different ideologies like Left-wing extremism (Creation of Red corridor) and North-East Insurgents.

→ political motivation of few groups may lead to secessionist movements like Khalistan movement.

Above all Psychological

→ Many a times, it's not the actual deprivation but the relative deprivation induced due to fears, manipulations by political members for their individual gains spur the regional identities.

Eg:- Cauvery Issue - (Tamil Nadu vs) Karnataka).

↳ Excessive fearfulness created making Cauvery issue unsolvable otherwise dealt peacefully.

→ During Freedom movement, the fear created by few leader culminated to

Communal riots and balkanized the Country.

→ REGIONALISM IS NOT BAD ALWAYS

Whether Geo-cultural, political-economic @
psychological Regionalism with parochial meanings
affect the Country → Secessionist movements
→ Break of Social fabric
→ Communal riots.

But with Universalistic meanings, Regionalism brings
Competition between different States | regions enhance
economic development, important in Globalization era to
preserve once culture & heritage.

Hence, it's important that political class need to
foster in effective Regionalism by reducing regional
disparities and cultural alienation.

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।

Secularism :- relationship between state and religion.
↳ Separation of state & religion.

Secularization :- refers to social process / change in which significance of religion decreases across society and institutions (include economic, political, social etc-).

Western Secularism - State being completely neutral w.r.t religion. i.e. state is equidistant from religion.

Eg:- France

~~In India~~, at time of ~~independence~~

Indian Model → In India there is no complete separation of state from religion. Instead state protects all religions equally and ensures religious freedom. [A. 25-28, 30] of Constitution.

It is believed that as society modernizes and develops, the process of secularization takes place. However in India, the secularization is not as fast as in west.

INDIAN MODEL IS THE REASON FOR IT

- India doesn't have state religion, but protects all religions equally.
- Hence state takes activities such as using religious symbols at various places, politicians, legislatures appeal to masses in the name of religion.
- Government takes act such as chardam Yatra, incentivize Muslims to take Mela visit.
- Hence state actively promoting religious activities values among people.
- Since there is no ban to use religion as symbol, during elections people use religion for getting votes.
 - ↳ At extreme cases led to communal riots, hate speeches.

All above are impeding process of secularization, how ever the above alone is not true.

OTHER REASONS FOR SLOW SECULARIZATION

- Religious Revivalism (opposite to secularization) is due to increased modernity → which leads to individualisation, marginalization, consumerism.

Hence distressed people finding avenue in name of religion.

→ failure of welfare state and democracies, policies, planning models to deliver on its developmental policies and increased inequalities

↳ made people loose Confidence and religion is the main alternate to find solace.

→ Even though same phenomenon of religious revivalism is happening in western states and at extreme end fundamentalism.

Hence, it's not correct to say Indian model of Secularism is reason for weakened process of Secularization.

Indian model of Secularism is suitable and need of the hour because of existence of multiple religions (many of them are in minorities) and given the horrific societal conditions at which it was enacted.

VISION

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।

Ans:

Social protection refers to the guaranteed income, health facilities during old age, retired and at time of unemployment.

Social protection is important at the time of distress, unhelpful conditions.

Impact on Individual Resilience

- ↳ Income Security and means of livelihood during distress.
- Insurance Schemes will help in fighting deadly diseases, health conditions & accidents.
- Assured benefits in times of uncertainty.

Impact on Resilience of Economy

- helps to maintain demand even in terms of rising unemployment (deterrent to stagflation)
- increases the human Capital potential which is highly beneficial for Economy.
- helps to fight poverty.

So, given the strong impact it has on both individual and economy → social protection is the need of the hour especially after the horrors of pandemic where millions pushed back to poverty and watching the plight of migrants.

EXISTING SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

- only 7% around employees work in formal sector who are covered with PF and other schemes.
- Remaining 93% working is informal sector, most of them are devoid of any social protection.
 - ↳ This include Gig workers, self-employed, agricultural labourers (especially women)
↓
70% of women in Agri.
- Government runs National Pension schemes for aged, complemented by states.

Though still many are not covered under social protection.

Recent Code on Social Security (2020) aims to provide benefits to all the labour in country.

e-SHRAM portal created on the direction of

Supreme Court to quantify workers in

unorganized sector and provide benefits.

It's time that Social Security need to be moved from welfare approach to rights based approach (just like Right to food → NFSA, 2013) to achieve the goal of Universal social protection.

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।

Ans:-

Globalization refers to the increasing inter-dependence, integration of global economics, goods and services and also cultures & societies.

Globalization which gained pace in last quarter of 20th century, affected almost everyone and tribals are also part of it which affected them in positive and negative:

Economic dimension:-

- Globalization increasing inequalities and Tribals are major -ly who negatively impacted.
- with informalisation (due to globalization), many tribals are working in informal sectors
↳ Casualisation, no social security, exploited.
- Although, Tribal artifacts, arts are gaining markets in India and worldwide.
Eg:- Tribal fairs in major e-commerce platforms.

Social Dimension:-

- Increased integration leading to loss of their unique

- culture, customs, rituals → cultural homogenization.
- Many Tribal languages are on the verge of extinction.
↳ due to English language.

DEVELOPMENTAL DIMENSION

- Globalization and with it development induced displacement.
↳ Tribals are 40% of all affected.
- New opportunities for Tribal educated youth and women to work in Software services.

ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION

- Tribals naturally has close relationship with forests.
- But due to deforestation (need of wood) ~~making~~ detaching the emotional connection of forests.
- Globalization aids Global warming (because of increased consumption)
↳ Tribals are the most affected due to climate change induced migration.

HEALTH

- Spread of new kind of diseases impacting negatively.

INTELLECTUAL

Traditional practices of tribals are illicitly being patented by MNCs.

Hence, Globalization has mixed impact on Tribals, mostly affecting in negative way.

Suggestions

- protection to ensure livelihood opportunities.
- decreasing inequalities.

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।

Ans:

~~Fem:~~ In India old age, refers to the persons who are crossing

Age 60.

Demographic Shift:- in which 2011 census: 8% are old age.

for 2021 → it's estimated 12% will be old age.

→ This increase in old age also attributed with another characteristic - Feminization → where the proportion of females in old age are more than male.

→ Currently it is estimated around 60-65% are female.

old age - also associated with many issues, being a female old age → they face common issues faced by male counterparts + specific issues related to female.

Issues of OLD AGE FEMALES

→ No active income and income security, make them dependents, so they are often neglected, not taken care

→ old age associated with many health related issues

ranging from acute to chronic diseases, Communicable and non-communicable ones.

- They often face loneliness, psychological trauma and ~~emotions~~ devoid of emotional bonding.
- with change of values, they face disrespect for their knowledge and age.
- Being female, they face issue of violence, rape, neglect.
- Most of them ~~husbs~~ are widows, so they face increased loneliness and increased stress.
- less old age homes available is another major concern.

Measures taken by Government

- 'Active Ageing' in conjunction with WHO :- to realise the potential and knowledge of old age.
 - to make sure ageing will be in happy mode not filled with rejection and dejection.
- National old Age pension scheme :-
Income support to the old to avail minimum necessary needs.

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।

Ans: Government-run schools in India to provide free and fair education (Article 21A) for children 6-14 years which is a Constitutional obligation.

RELATION WITH SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT & INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- Many people from backward sections and deprived - SC, ST and OBC are poor. Hence ~~don't~~ can't pay high fees
- 5/6 multi-dimensionally poor are from low castes in India.
↳ Hence it's needed to provide educational facilities to all.
- Incidence of child labour :- This is due to lack of proper educational opportunities. private schools can't reach to these sections of people. (10 million children (6-14) yrs are employed as child labour).
- Gender Neutrality :- Even though GER is same for male and female, the amount of girl students dropouts are

higher.

↳ Strengthening Schools with better toilets.

→ Fighting Hunger: High prevalence of Stunting, wasting and anemia in children. Increasing Govt. schools and strengthening with mid-day meals and POSHAN Abhiyan, can help in fighting hunger.

→ Child marriages: 26% of women married before 18 years. mainly due to lack of Education.

Hence, strengthening ~~education~~ Govt. schools help in achieving SDG-1 (poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 5 (Gender equality) directly and inclusive development.

Issues involved in ~~poor~~ Govt. schools

- Lack of ~~no~~ schools in all the villages.
- Lack of teacher training facilities
- Achieving foundational literacy and numeracy.
- Lack of Internet Connectivity and digital ^{Education} schools in many schools.
- Teacher absenteeism and lack of imparting practical knowledge.

- low pupil-Teacher ratio.
- low retention ratio and low GER in Secondary education.

Steps to Strengthen Primary Education

- Extensive Teacher training and imparting practical knowledge.
- Emphasis on ICT tools to impart Education.
- Focusing on all-round development, especially mid-day meals scheme to fight hunger.

Education - most important for Holistic development and attains Social mobility - Hence Govt. Schools need to be strengthened to attain the goals of Inclusive development and Social empowerment.

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।

Ans:

India is multi-cultural, multi-lingual, multi-religious, ethnic society. Amidst all these diversities, unity has been the main feature due to mosaic of cultures and peaceful co-existence.

However there are certain threats, which cause threat to unity, They are:-

① Regionalism:- Secessionist movements like Khalistan, North-East Insurgency for Balkanisation.

② Divisive and Identity politics:- On the name of religion, Communalism and caste-based politics which sideline main issues ~~and highlight~~ the

③ Communal riots and hate speeches:- which deteriorate the social fabric of the Nation.

④ Regional disparities:- disparities in development between different places. like backwardness of North-East.

⑤ Lack of Inclusive development:- many people are

in poverty, rising inequalities. They loose faith in the system.

- ⑥ Geographical Isolation :- leads to developmental issues due to connectivity. Eg: North-East.
- ⑦ Internal Security Threats :- like Terrorism, radicalization, left-wing extremism.

ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETIES IN SUSTAINING THE DIVERSITY

- ① Helps in social empowerment of the voiceless, hence can help in attaining objective of inclusive growth.
↳ leads to developmental balance.
- ② Roping in various religious and community leaders to appeal the masses against communal tensions and riots.
- ③ check on Identity politics :- By bringing actual issues to the forefront and bringing responsibility in the politicians → which reduces identity based politics.

④

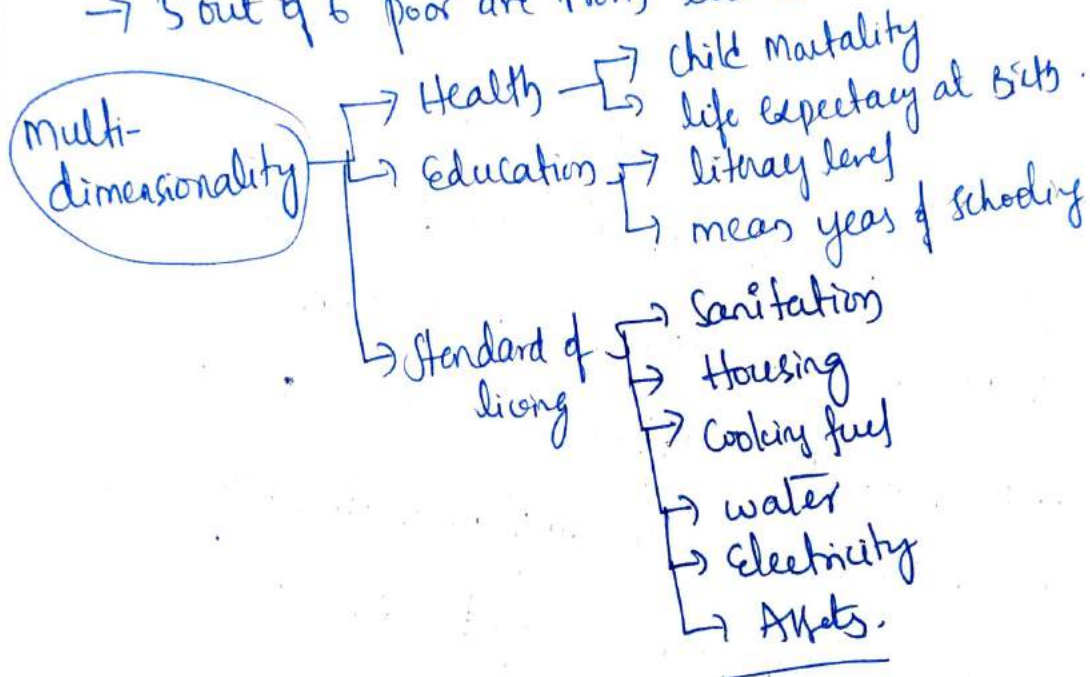
19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. (250 words) 15

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

Ans: India ranked 66 out of 109 in multi-dimensional poverty index.

↳ 27% of the India's population are multi-dimensionally poor.

→ 5 out of 6 poor are from low castes.



India over the last two decades pushed millions out of poverty, still there are 27% poor exists. In this light, country's performance need to be improved.

① HEALTH :-

child mortality - 33 (Infant mortality - NFHS-5) with increased institutional deliveries (currently 99%), reproductive

Health.

→ life expectancy at birth increased to 74 years, with percentage of aged increasing.

However, still targets are ~~hard~~ to distant enough, ~~need~~ initiatives like National Rural Health Mission in conjunction with Ayushman Bharat increased the health facilities access, but still long way to go.

②

EDUCATION

Even though GER > 100 achieved, but mean years of schooling is sub-par due to high drop-out rates. School attendance also impacted due to lack of basic facilities.

Strengthening Govt. schools, mid-day meal scheme enacted to increase school attendance. However, implementation issues continue to plaguing education sector coupled with teacher absenteeism, lack of other basic facilities like sanitation, toilets in many schools.

③

STANDARD OF LIVING

Housing :- 17% of urban population still live in slum.

PM Awas Yojana enacted to provide housing for all, but slums, renting houses continue to exist.

Sanitation: low sanitation facilities in rural areas.

Swachh Bharat helping in this regards.

Cooking Fuel: PM Ujjwala Yojana providing subsidised LPG, but rise in international prices increasing.

Assets: percentage of land housing is very low - in SC, ST and backward class and among women.

There's still a lot to do to end the multi-dime
-nsional poverty and to attain SDG-1 (NO poverty).