



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1434)

Name of Candidate	ABHISHEK JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	46438
Center	ONLINE	Date	

INDEX TABLE		
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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

## INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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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# 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. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the #MeToo movement opened the eyes of the people regarding the sheer extent of sexual harassment of women at workplace.

### Drawbacks of existing system

- Internal complaints committee not formed or ~~or~~ do not work in many enterprises
- ICC only have penalising powers for a criminal offence.
- Insensitive police & employers
- Slow & tardy judicial process, which takes years to deliver justice

Need

Effective implementation of existing provisions

Strengthen legal & institutional framework

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>① Proper implementation of <u>Vishakha guidelines</u></p>  | <p>① Enhance investigative &amp; punishing powers of ICC</p>           |
| <p>② Formation &amp; sound working of ICC under <u>Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2013</u>.</p> | <p>② Increase punishment for such crimes under law.</p>                |
| <p>③ Government monitoring &amp; accountability of ICC + <del>Boards</del><br/>Eg: SHE BRC.</p>                   | <p>③ Police reforms → to make it more sensitive</p>                    |
| <p>④ Strong penal actions against management for failure to comply.</p>   | <p>④ witness protection scheme → to prevent harassment of victims.</p> |

By these, we can go a long way in securing greater women participation at workplace.

2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? (150 words) 10

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

India has dedicated laws to prevent crimes against children like POCSO Act, Juvenile Justice Act, etc. Despite this, the crimes against children are rising.

### Reasons

- ① Easy targets - children are easily targeted \*
- ② Relatives involved → in many crimes like rape of minors, etc.
- ③ Ineffective implementation of laws.
- ④ Insensitive police machinery
- ⑤ Tardy judicial mechanism

- ⑥ Falling standards of morality in the society → esp due to alcoholism & child porn.
- ⑦ Digital penetration → rising cyber-harassment & stalking of children.

### Steps

- ~~Police~~ Effective implementation of laws by police + faster justice
- Victim protection → Recent SC order to set up victim protection centres esp for children
- Awareness among children (regarding good touch & bad touch)
- Technology → Install CCTV cameras in schools, hostels
- Social Audit of shelter homes  
Eg: social audit of Muzarpur shelter home revealed sexual harassment of inmates

By these, we can ~~ensure~~ ensure safety & development of our children as enshrined

3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The discriminatory caste system in India has its roots since Vedic period. However, since independence, democracy has refashioned its notion :->

- ① Caste has become a tool to political power through polarisation & hate speech. Eg: naratha or Jat agitation.
- ② ~~Demore~~ Intra caste solidarity has increased → people now vote their caste.
- ③ Affirmative actions in our constitution like reservation has ended the domination of forward castes & provided equality of opportunity.

- 4) ~~Participation of~~ Democracy has also created a new caste type of caste system → those in power (chaves) & those not in power (common citizens). There is a wide disparity between the two.

Failed to change

Some elements are still the same:-

- Discrimination against Dalits
- Caste based struggles & riots
- ~~Super~~ Low ~~to~~ prosperity among backward castes.

The ultimate aim of our country should be to materialise Babasaheb Ambedkar's vision of annihilation of caste by promoting spirit of solidarity & unity among all Indians.

4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine.

(150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to rising interdependence among countries due to free flow of goods, capital & people.

### Positive effects on education

- Has helped teach English to students making them globally competitive
- Technology like digital learning, online courses → have ~~more~~ improved quality & access to ~~access~~ education
- coming up of private investment in education sector.
- Rising focus on R & D by utilising foreign talent & NRI's Eg. Under Vajra scheme
- International cooperation

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## negative effects

- Inequality in access to education → not available in rural areas.
- Making it unaffordable up private schools
- Eroding Indian ethical values from our education system (westernification)
- Lack of focus on indigenous languages due to excessive focus on English

Thus, certain steps to reform our education system must be taken like :-

- Improving quality in rural area public schools
- Teaching Indian values & languages & ethics
- Increasing R&D by cooperating internationally

5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss (150 words) 10

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Different government agencies define "urban area" differently. Some define it in terms of population density or infrastructure while others may define it on the basis of economic activities → agriculture or service sector.

Leads to haphazard development

- Incessant migration into peripheries of cities → dev<sup>n</sup> of slums with no facilities
- Rise of unregularised colonies like in Delhi
- Difficulty in formulation of

developmental plans due to  
lack of clarity of urban area.

→ Tussle of among various agencies  
as to the responsibility of  
the area

→ Poor urban-rural integration

way forward

→ clearly define the criteria  
& extent of urban areas

→ The criteria must be  
holistic

→ Clear development plans  
that focus on specific needs  
of urban areas like public  
transport, waste management,  
education, etc.

By these steps, we can contribute  
towards "Smart City" mission of the  
government

6. The changing employment landscape across the globe makes it imperative that vocational education be integrated with the school curriculum in India. (150 words) 10
- Discuss.

सम्पूर्ण विश्व में परिवर्तित होता रोजगार परिदृश्य भारत में स्कूली पाठ्यक्रम के साथ व्यावसायिक शिक्षा के समेकन को अनिवार्य बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The draft New Education Policy (2019) has recommended that students must be taught at least 1 vocational subject from classes 9-12<sup>th</sup>.

Changing employment landscape → need of vocational education

- Traditional degrees are getting obsolete
- There is a demand for specialised skills which are job oriented
- Industrial Revolution 4.0 → New areas of AI, IOT, machine learning → huge potential of vocational ~~the~~ courses in these areas.

- Traditional clerical jobs are getting eliminated due to rising automation
- Increasing competition among workers to get jobs - need more practical skills
- Increased focus on self-employment, entrepreneurship & startups → vocational skills required -

~~Challenges~~ (crossed out)

**Challenges**

- Huge workload on students
- Inefficient & incapable school infrastructure
- Rising costs

The government must provide adequate grants to schools & colleges to implement vocational courses + Teacher training & infrastructure dev<sup>n</sup> must

7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. (Discuss.) (150 words) 10

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalism refers to an ideology of extreme loyalty towards one's own religion and hated towards others.

Fuelled by socio-economic disparities

Fuelled by politicisation

① Historically, ~~the~~ minorities remained economically backward → fuelled communalism (Ex: Sir Syed Ahmed Shah → asked muslims to support British to get benefits).

① Communal based polarisation in elections Eg: Invoking Ram Mandir issue

② ~~For~~ Hate speech by politicians

② Social discrimination & persecution of minorities → fuels hatred.

③ Cow vigilantism & mob lynchings getting state support.

④ ~~Non~~ ~~Religious~~ Appeasement of certain religions by political parties.

### Other factors of communalism

- ① British divide & rule policy
- ② ~~From~~ Religious fundamentalism & misinterpretation by fanatics [Eq: ISIS supporters in India]
- ③ Foreign powers Eq: Pakistan provoking Khalistan issue

### Way forward

- value based education - Tolerance + Vasudev Kutumbakam
- Celebrating diversity → Eq: Celebrate each others festivals
- Strong action against hate speech & mob lynchings.

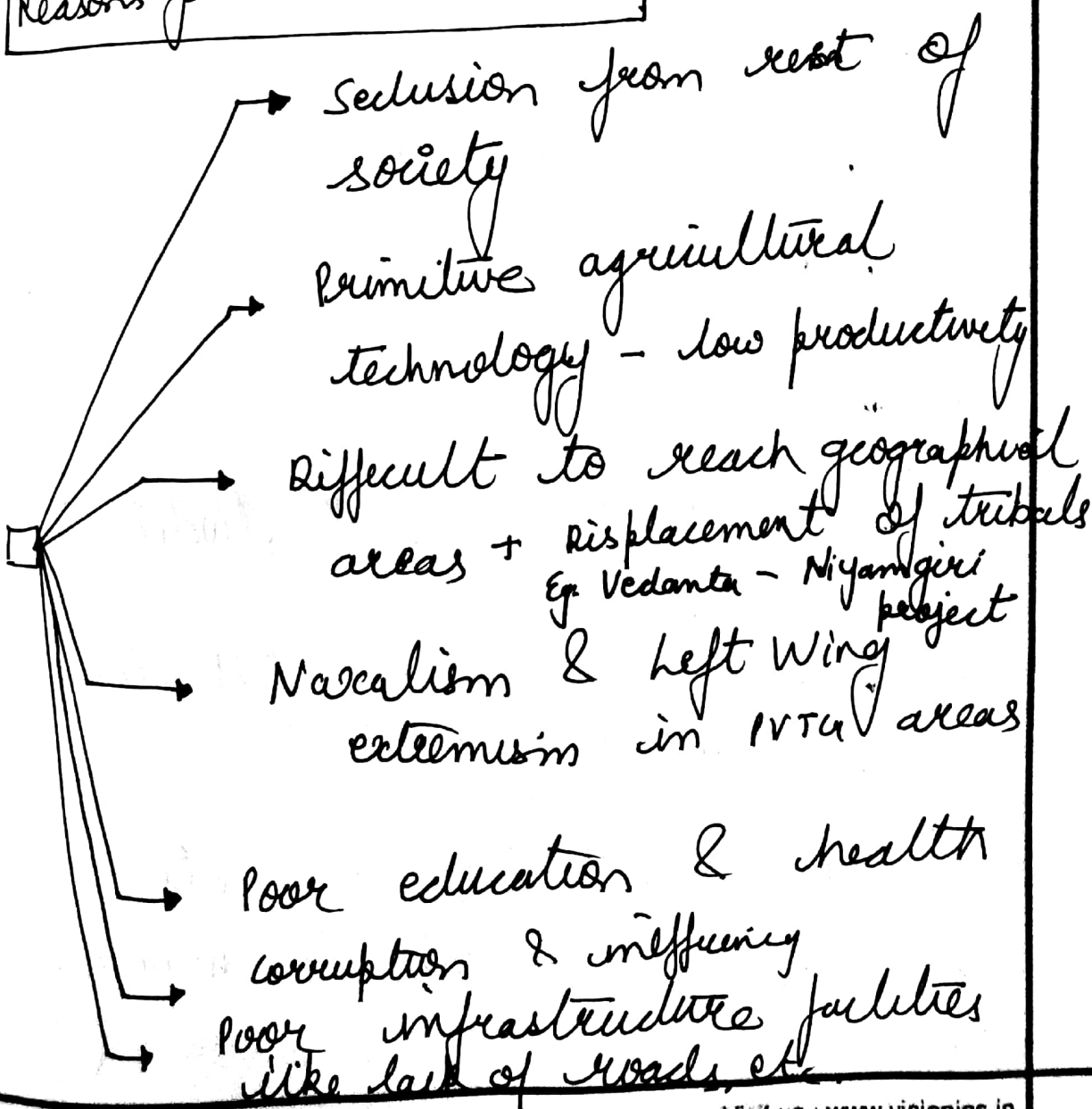
By these we can truly make India → "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat"

8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. (150 words) 10

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमज़ोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ministry of Home Affairs has identified 75 PVTG's across 18 states & 1 Union Territory of India.

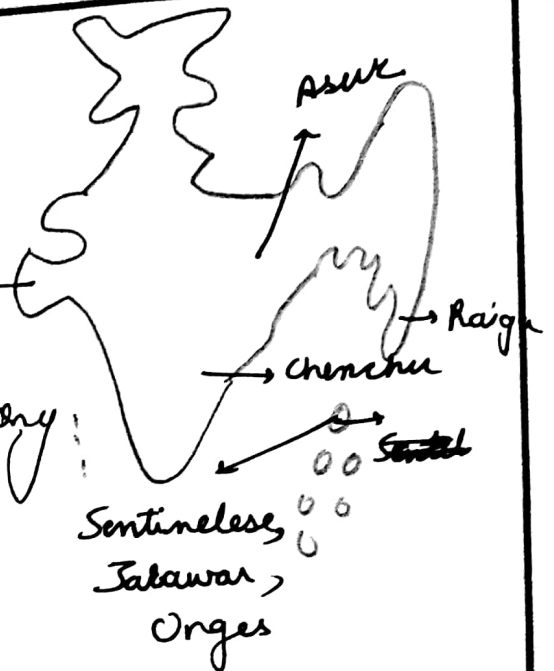
### Reasons for backwardness



Govt steps

Government has  
learn

- ① 5<sup>th</sup> schedule -  
which provides autonomy  
in governance esp  
due to PESA Act



- ② Scheme for PVTGs by Tribal affairs  
ministry

- Focus on cultural protection
- Development of infrastructure
- Education & health
- Skill training & livelihoods generation
- Better agriculture technology to be provided

- ③ Forest Rights Act 2006 → grants  
land rights to tribals including  
PVTGs.

9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? (150 words) 10

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

Article 24 of the fundamental rights of our constitution prohibits child labour. Still, it is prevalent in India.

### Reasons

- (22%)  
→ Poverty → forces children to work & contribute to family income
- Lack of access to education especially in rural & backward areas.
- Political apathy towards the issue
- Lack of implementation of child labour laws.
- selfishness of employers → children provide cheap labour

Steps taken by govt

- child labour prohibition Act → bans child labour upto 14 yrs
- Regular surveillance & inspection of factories
- PENCIL Portal → where people can report cases of child labour
- RTE Act → free & compulsory education to all children upto 14 yrs
- National child labour policy for rehabilitation of such children
- signing ILO convention 138 & ~~182~~ <sup>182</sup>

Proper implementation of existing laws & punishment of offenders need to be taken up. This will help us develop each child to her greatest potential as envisaged in article 39 of our constitution

10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies.  
Discuss. (150 words) 10

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism refers to the ideology of promoting regional interests & demands, often above national interests.

Not always unhealthy

- ① Regional demands are not always contradictory to national demands.

Eg: Demand for Jharkhand → within constitutional framework of India

- ② They strengthen grassroots democracy & if demands fulfilled → strengthen national loyalty

- ③ Helps in highlighting key regional issues & focus on development of backward regions. Eg: Jharkhand separated from Bihar → so as to focus on tribal development

# VISION IAS

May become unhealthy

- when uses violence, Terrorism & militancy Eg: Khalistan issue, Bodoland issue
- when calls for secession → against unity & territorial integrity of India (Art 1 of Const<sup>n</sup>) Eg: Demand for separate Dravida Nadu
- when puts regional interest above national interest Eg: Tamil Interference by regional parties of Tamil Nadu in India - Sri Lanka relations.

Way forward

- A spirit of nationalism & embracing diversity must be developed via education & cultural exchange programmes like "Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat" etc.

11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. (250 words) 15

सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

## Universal Health Coverage

India ranks 145<sup>th</sup> among 195 countries in Lancets Global Health Access & Quality Index. Thus, universal health ~~care~~<sup>coverage</sup> which involves ~~providing~~<sup>making</sup> health accessible, affordable & qualitative for all is of paramount importance.

### Importance

- Right to health → Basic human right as given in Universal declaration of human rights
- Better health → better education & productivity → poverty alleviation

→ Better health of women & children → women empowerment

→ better health → better ethical development

### Challenges

→ Widespread poverty & malnutrition - 20% stunting & 38.4% wasting

→ Poor health infrastructure especially in rural areas

→ Lack of qualified doctors  
(Less than 1 per 1000 population)

→ Low spending on health  
(1.15 - 1.5% of GDP while Cuba - 6% of GDP)

→ Low R&D in health sector

→ Lack of preventive healthcare like sanitation, etc

Ayushman Bharat

aims to establish (i) 1.5 lakh health & wellness centres (ii) provide free health insurance of upto ₹ 5 lakh per per family to 10 crore poor households.

Advantages

- ① less out of pocket expenditure → low poverty
- ② Better access to health in rural areas
- ③ Insurance cover → act as social security for poor.

Drawbacks.

- ① Inclusion & exclusion errors
- ② Incapacity of hospitals to deal with surge in demand.

The govt must implement the commitment of spending 2.5% of GDP on health as envisaged in National Health Policy 2017. Then only we will achieve "Santus Mitamaya"

12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. (250 words) 15

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

In this era of rapid <sup>scale</sup> urbanisation, there is a great of internal migration going in India.

### Challenges faced by migrants

- Have to live in slums - crowded cramped & dingy conditions
- Lack of formal jobs → casual workers → exploited + low wages + long working hours
- Lack of education for children
- Poor health & frequent diseases.

- Crimes against migrant women
- Social, caste discrimination against migrants + violence  
 Eg: Violence against North east students in Bangalore
- No political rights + Apathy of administration

### Need for National Policy on Migration

- ① Can address the push factors of migration & prevent it. Eg:  
 By development of livelihood opportunities in rural areas.
- ② Can provide a Charter of rights for migrants to ensure dignified life.

- ③ Can address the issue of ~~shelter~~, affordable housing, education & health of migrants. Eq: Mohalla Clinics model of Delhi.
- ④ will bring in better coordination among agencies in dealing with crimes against migrants.
- ⑤ Can also address upcoming migration challenges like climate change induced migration & environmental refugees.
- ⑥ Can also tackle the issue of external migration & refugee issues. Eq: Rohingyas.

Thus, the need of the hour is to implement such a policy to ensure inclusive development & social justice.

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. (250 words) 15

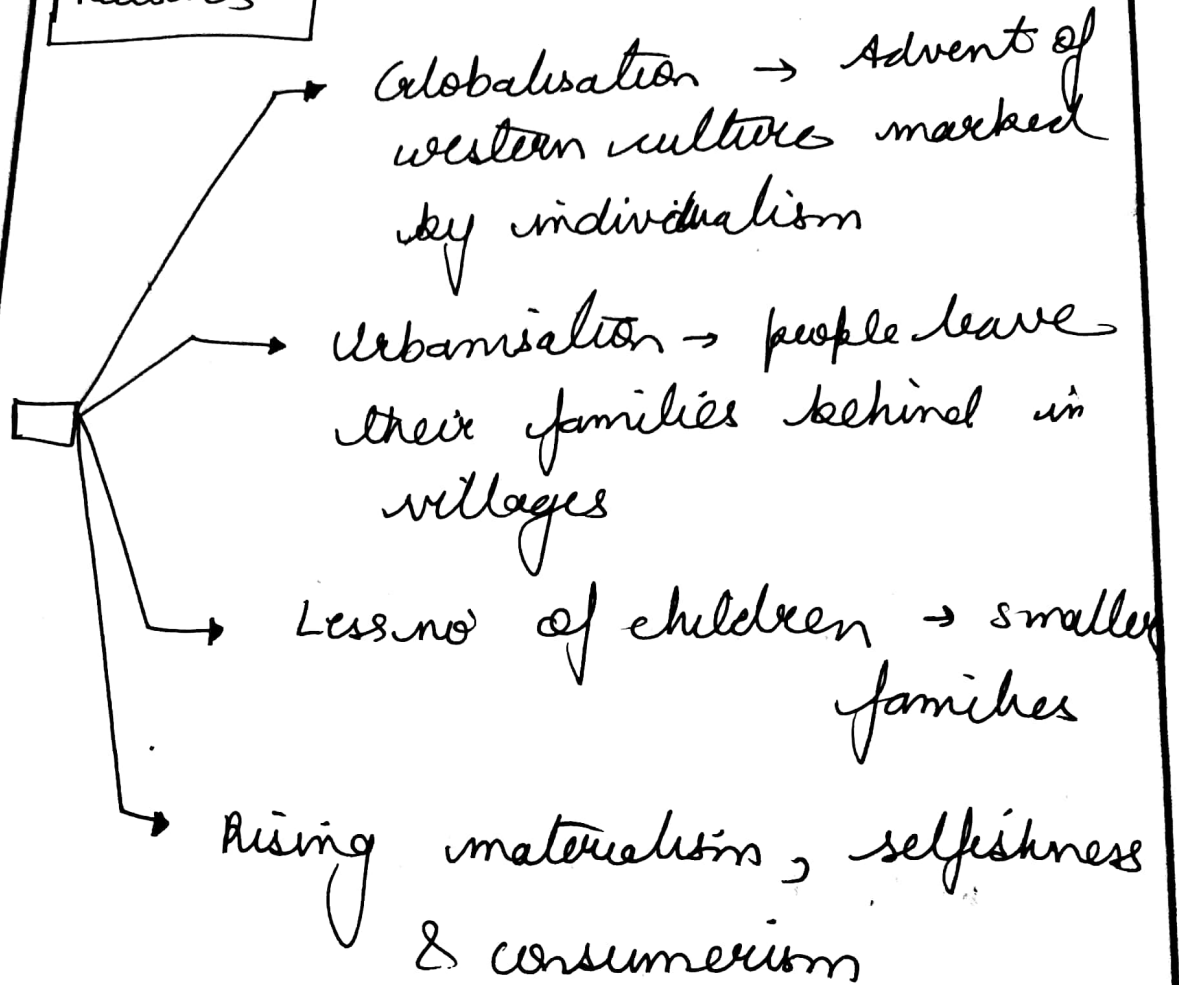
भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian culture & ethos is marked by strong familial ties & bonding. The concept of "kutumb" refers to large family in India. But this is fast changing.

### Trends

- A marked shift from joint family system to smaller nuclear families
- Declining family bonds, ties, love & affection
- Declining respect for old parents who are often sent out to old age homes.

## Reasons




## Reforms needed

- ① More access to pension & provident fund → as earlier children took care of old → but now it's not the case.
- ② Need for greater penetration of

health insurance Eq: via Ayushman Bharat

3) Greater transparency in delivering social security benefits via e-governance

4) Legal measures to ~~support~~ prevent exploitation of elderly Eq: PRANAM bill in Assam.

5) Implementation of Sevottam Model of 2nd ARC to for delivering social security services for citizen charter  better efficiency.

6) Sensitisation of government staff regarding ethical treatment with vulnerable sections.

Thus, by these, we can truly ~~implement~~ protect the interests of vulnerable sections and ~~can~~ succeed in achieving Article 41 of DPSP of Constitution.

# VISION 1A

14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. (250 words) 15

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Article 21 of our constitution guarantees right to dignified life to all including people with disabilities.

Challenges faced by them

- Discrimination ~~in~~ in education & employment
- Lack of access to public transport & buildings
- Poverty & poor health
- Exclusion & abandonment by family

- social abuse & lack of respect
- crimes against disabled people → as they are soft targets
- apathy of government machinery & officials towards them!

### Measures

- ① proper implementation of reservation for them in educational institutions & government jobs.
- ② Making public transport & buildings disabled friendly. Eg: Under Accessible India ~~Cam~~ Campaign
- ③ Skill training & vocational education to them in specialised colleges

- ④ Organising PWD into Self Help Groups to generate livelihood opportunities.
- ⑤ Making them aware of their rights under law Eg: Divyang Sarathi App
- ⑥ Political parties must give them tickets to fight elections (Under UNESCAP's Incheon strategy).
- ⑦ Behavioural change among people through value education.

By these measures, we can ensure a truly inclusive society where Divyangjans live dignified ~~at~~ lives.

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. (250 words) 15

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

20% of children in India are stunted while 38.4% suffer from wasting. Consequently, India ranks 103<sup>rd</sup> in the Global Hunger Index.

Undernutrition	Overnutrition	Micronutrient deficiency
<p>① <u>causing</u> when a person lacks basic nutrients in body &amp; consequently is underdeveloped &amp; underweight.</p>	<p>overconsumption leading to obesity</p>	<p>when the person lacks secondary nutrients like vitamins, minerals, etc. Also called → <u>Hidden Hunger</u></p>

## Reasons

Undernutrition	Overnutrition	Micronutrient deficiency
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Poverty &amp; unemployment</li> <li>② Poor agricultural growth</li> <li>③ Failure of PDS system in delivering food grains</li> <li>④ Patriarchy → Anaemia &amp; low food given to women</li> <li>⑤ Poor sanitation &amp; unclean drinking water ↓ diseases ↓ malnutrition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Junk food consumption especially in urban areas</li> <li>② Lack of physical exercise</li> <li>③ Stressful life + Alcoholism</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>① Lack of diversified diet esp among poor</li> <li>② Focus of PDS only on wheat &amp; rice</li> <li>③ Lack of awareness about balanced diet.</li> </ul>

## Measures

Poverty alleviation through  
agrarian reforms &  
job creation

Better service delivery  
in PDS by implementing  
Jan Dhan - Aadhar - Mobile  
(JAM)

Millet farming → cheap,  
accessible + also cure  
micronutrient deficiency

Sp focus on mother & child  
care → Nutrition via Anganwadi  
+ immunisation

Access to sanitation & clean  
drinking water through community  
projects Eg: Jal Shakti Abhiyan

Promote physical exercise + awareness  
about balanced diet

By these, we can counter the  
"triple burden" effectively.

16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. (250 words) 15

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

In recent times, there has been an increasing demand in India for a law to reg control population explosion.

Factors influencing population growth in India

- Historical factors → Population grew tremendously post independence
- Poverty → High poverty led to high fertility rate
- Illiteracy → Lack of access to education → No family planning → High population growth

→ Patriarchy → Early marriage of girls → High population

→ Economic development & reforms esp post 1991 → rapid growth in per capita income → rising cost of raising child → fertility rate started declining

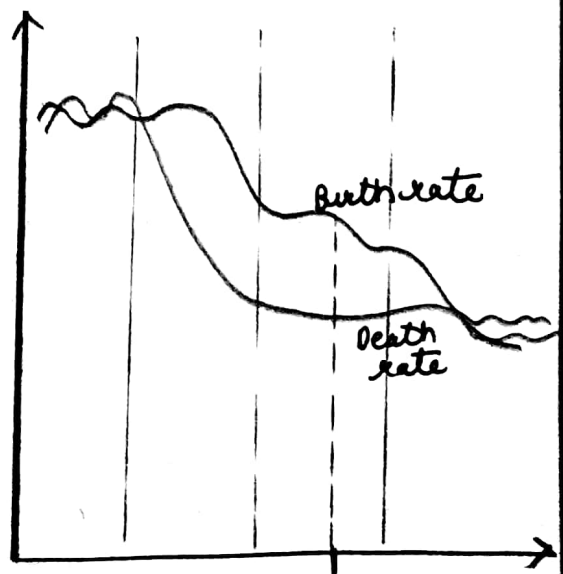
→ Govt measures → also created awareness.

### Govt measures

#### ① National Population Policy 2000 →

(a) Aim to reduce fertility rate to 2.1, to achieve population stabilisation

(b) Being universal



India  
Pop<sup>n</sup> - 1.3 bn  
Fertility rate - 2.3

# VISION IAS

immunisation  
(c) promote delayed marriage of girls

(2) Mission Parivar Vikas - (i) which focuses on ~~data~~ bringing fertility rates down esp in districts with high fertility rate.

(ii) provide greater access to contraceptives  
eg: Chhaya & Antara  
contraceptives

~~iii~~  
(3) Bacche Do Hi Achee Campaign → to promote family planning

(4) Legal measures → like restricting people with more than 2 children to contest Panchayat elections in Assam

The measures taken up by govt must be implemented on ground to bring down the population growth rate & achieve sustainable develop

17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Tendulkar committee, ~~the~~ <sup>22</sup> ~~22~~ % of India's population falls below poverty line and a significant proportion of it is concentrated in rural areas.

Strategy to combat poverty must rest on 2 important pillars :-

Effective implementation of poverty alleviation programmes

Job intensive growth.

① Proper implementation of MGNREGA → will generate income for poor.

① Promotion of labour intensive industries like textile to generate employment.

② ICT based monitoring

of National Nutrition

Mission POSHAN ABHIYAN will enable ~~to~~ combating malnutrition

- ③ Sustained campaign under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao & RTE Act will ensure education for all.

~~④~~ ~~Proper~~

### Challenges

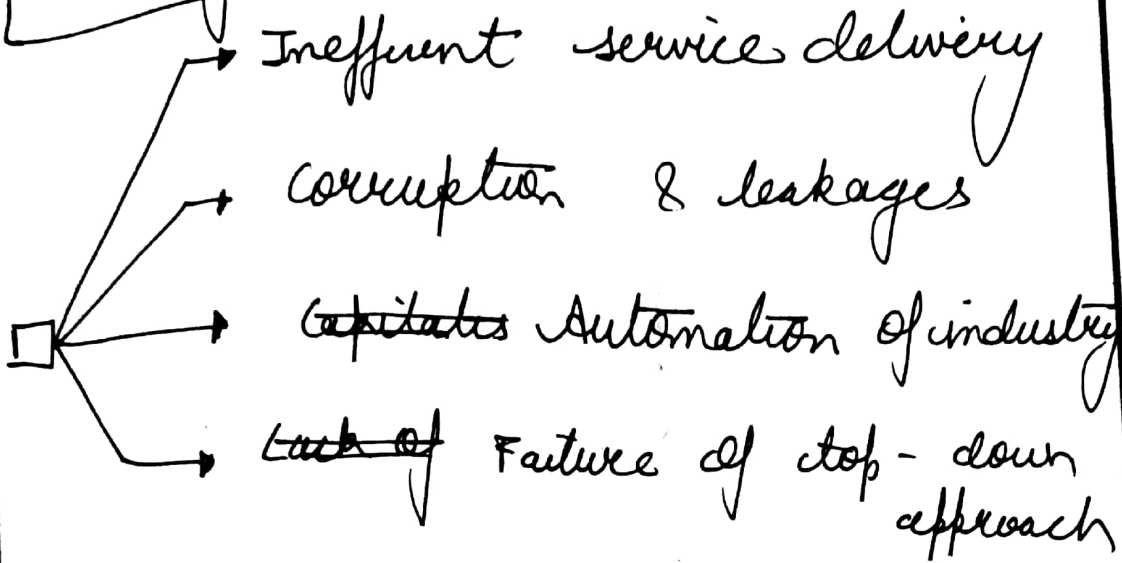
- ④ Proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat through investment in infrastructure → Health for all
- ⑤ Holistically addressing poverty via schemes like UJWALA & PM Awas Yojana

② Skill & vocational training to youth to boost job skills

③ ~~to~~ promote startups & SHGs for generating self employment  
eg: MUDRA Yojana

④ Tax incentives to industry in backward regions → to generate employment there.

## Challenges



## Way forward

Soc Scheme  
implementation

- Implement Sevottam Model
- Use e-governance
- Implement mandatory social audit

Employment  
generation

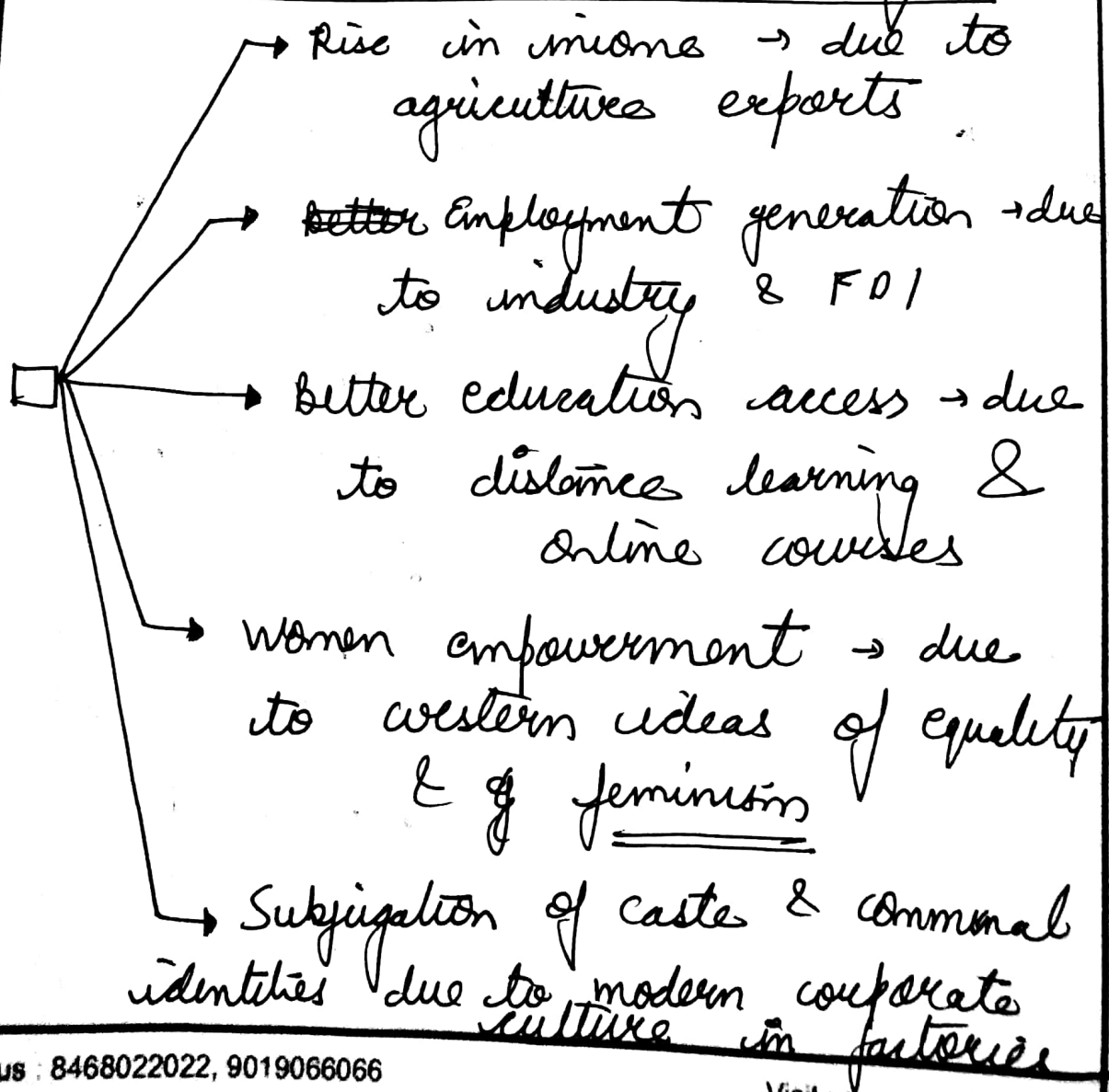
- Focus on bottom up approach
- Boost sectors like food processing
- ~~Generate~~ Provide finance, technical & marketing assistance to startups

18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. (250 words) 15

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

The world has become much more integrated & got much closer due to ~~to~~ the advent of globalisation.

## Positive impact on rural society



## Negative impact on rural society

- Rise in ~~the~~ rural-urban divide → concentration of poverty in rural India
- Difference in quality of education b/w rural & urban areas
- Creation of a new class of English speakers → class division
- fake news planted on social media → mob lynching
- Digital divide due to low internet penetration in rural areas.

## Strategies to tap benefits of globalisation

- Promote FDI in rural & backward areas through land price concessions & tax concessions for employment generation

- promote food processing industry to harness the huge global market & boost export
- promote exports of traditional rural handicrafts & ~~arts~~ artworks. Eg: TRIBES INDIA BRAND → On Amazon
- strengthen rural governance through internet penetration
- bring social reforms in rural areas ~~like~~ by instilling modern global ideas.
- Harness global R & D in education & health for better human development. Eg: Encephalitis vaccine research in Europe.

By these, we can turn globalisation into a boon & not bane for rural areas

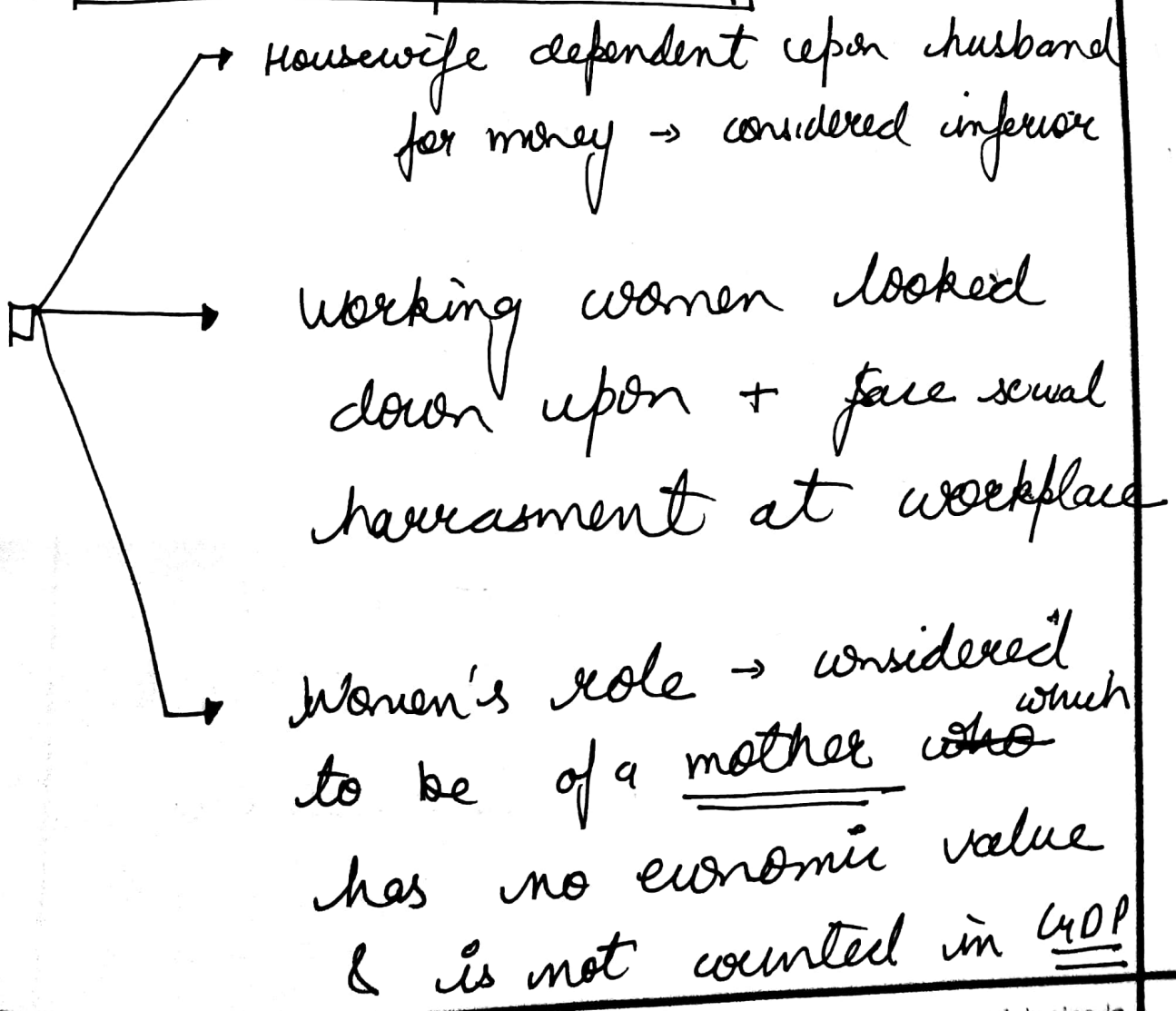
19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Patriarchy is the ideology which believes in the ~~false~~ theory of domination of males over females. It is manifested in many forms:-

① Economic dependence



②

## Cultural habits

- Restriction on women from entering temples Eg: Sabarimala
- Menstruation & women's hygiene considered as taboo
- Women → commodified in movies & society Eg: Porn

The problem is due to these factors, & even females start believing in the myth of patriarchy

- They silently accept inferior position in household.
- ~~Ex~~ Drop out of schools
- Do not protest early marriage, domestic violence or dowry harassment

However, the situation is rapidly changing:-

- Modern education & ideas have busted the myths of patriarchy
- Women participation in workforce is increasing (21.1%)
- Several women leaders have shown their potential eg:  
Kiran Bedi, Indira Nooyi
- Women are getting organised & protesting injustice eg:  
Bhimata Brigade.

The need of the hour is to bring about behavioural change in the society through campaigns like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao to create a truly gender inclusive society

20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Scholars like Ramchandra Guha have called Indian society as a "syncretic society". This means that its culture is a blend of several different cultures.

(I)

### Ancient India

→ Even in Indus valley civilisation we find influence of Mesopotamian culture. Further, IVC is said to be a very diversified yet unified society.

→ Several different rulers & people came from around the world but got assimilated into Indian culture.

Eg: Kushans - Kamikha  
eg: Indo - Greeks.

(VI)

## Mughal Medieval India

- The advent of Mughals added further diversity to Indian culture.
- But unity was intact as exemplified by Akbar ↓  
Din-e-ilahi  
& common religion
- Both Sufi & Bhakti movement propagated unity of all religions.

(VII)

## Modern times

- ~~Hindus & Mus~~
- Every Indian, irrespective of

of caste, creed & religion fought for independence eg. 1857 revolt

→ Indian democracy & Constitution celebrates diversity & has been very successful in uniting the various composite cultures of India

All this, has created a truly composite pan Indian culture marked by values of: -

(a) Tolerance & respect

(b) Secularism

(c) Equality

(d) Strong family ties

(e) Vasudev Kutumbakam

(f) Common festivals like Raksha Bandhan

The need of the hour is to strongly counter divisive forces of casteism & communalism to preserve & promote common brotherhood in India