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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

Name of Candidate	SWIT SHANKAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	76172
Center	HOME	Date	16 August '19

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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16	15	
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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.

All the Best

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।

Sexual harassment at workplace came to fore in the aftermath of #MeToo movement.

Sexual harassment (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) at workplace Act 2013 was enacted in line with Supreme Court's judgement in Vishaka case.

Provisions of Act

↳ Internal Complaint Committee to be formed in the company.

↳ Composition → External member
→ Women to head the panel.

↳ Provide for → Amicable settlement
→ punitive measures.

↳ Timeline fixed for redressal.

Need of effective implementation

- ↳ Quarter of companies (MNC) have not constituted the ICC.
- ↳ External ~~composition~~ members are not represented.
- ↳ Women's complaints are dismissed

Issues in legal and institutional frameworks

- ↳ No provisions of anonymous complaint.
- ↳ Composition of committee is skewed against women as higher up of company represented.
- ↳ Possibility of victimisation

way forward

- ↳ legal enforcement of the Act through pro-active monitoring
- ↳ Review at the act through committee in the light of current issues.

Government's steps such as She-Box can help to provide justice to victims.

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?

• Children represents the vulnerable section of society due to tender age, immature stage and knowledge gap:

• Existing mechanism and laws

↳ Prevention of Sexual Offence against Children Act 2012

↳ National Commission on the Protection of Child Rights

↳ National Policy on Children.

↳ IPC and CrPc covers various crimes.

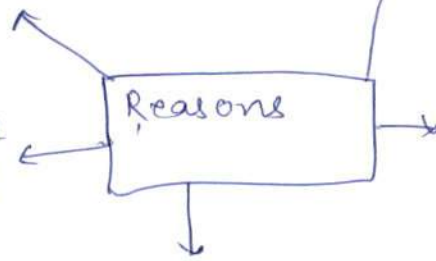
↳ Information Technology Act
↳ Pornography issues.

However, NCRB data shows enormous increase in crimes against children. E.g. Muzaffarpur, Noida — child became victims where they were to be protected.

Children seen as
weak and submissive
→ violence and
crimes against
them.

Due to stress,
Crimes are
generally
increasing

Children are
not properly
sensitized
→ failure of
parents and
schools.



Increased
Vulnerability
due to
inadequate
housing.

Access to
pornography
due to
technology
+
No commensurate
improvement
in
Value.

Way forward:

- ↳ Sensitization to children and parents
- ↳ On lines of SHE-Box, for children.
- ↳ Clean up of children's protection houses → transparency, monitoring
- ↳ Recently government enhanced penalty in POCSO Act.
- ↳ SC's direction to set up special court in districts having over 100 cases.
- ↳ Taking up cases to logical conclusion → Enhance conviction rate.

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।

After Independence, annihilation of caste was on the agenda of freedom fighters as it was seen as discriminatory, inhuman and undemocratic.

1950s: Reservation to SC/ST in government jobs, educational institutions and legislature. Civil Rights Act 1955 was enacted.

- Empowerment of Dalit community
- Vocal against social discrimination
- Even start to convert to Buddhism

This improvement led to demand of similar benefit by OBC. Mandal Committee constituted in late 1970s.

1990s: Reservation to OBCs in educational and government jobs

- SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocity) Act

This was followed by -

- Casteisation of politics
- Politicisation of caste

In recent times, reservation based on caste is seen as powerful instrument for empowerment. So, demand of reservations; Patidar in Gujarat, Kapus in Andhrapradesh, Marathi in Maharashtra, etc. These have strengthened caste consciousness.

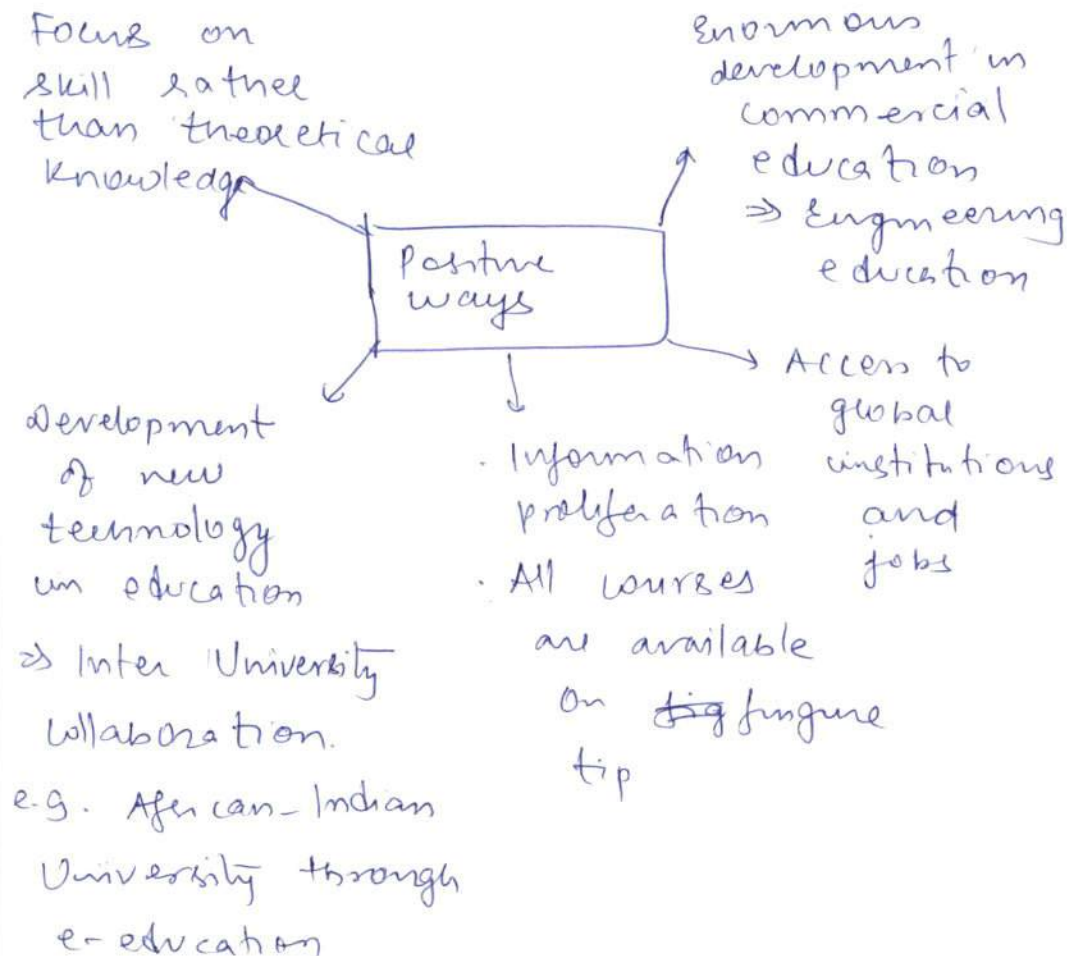
Government obliges to these movement due to vote bank. Thus, democratic practices have strengthened the caste consciousness among people.

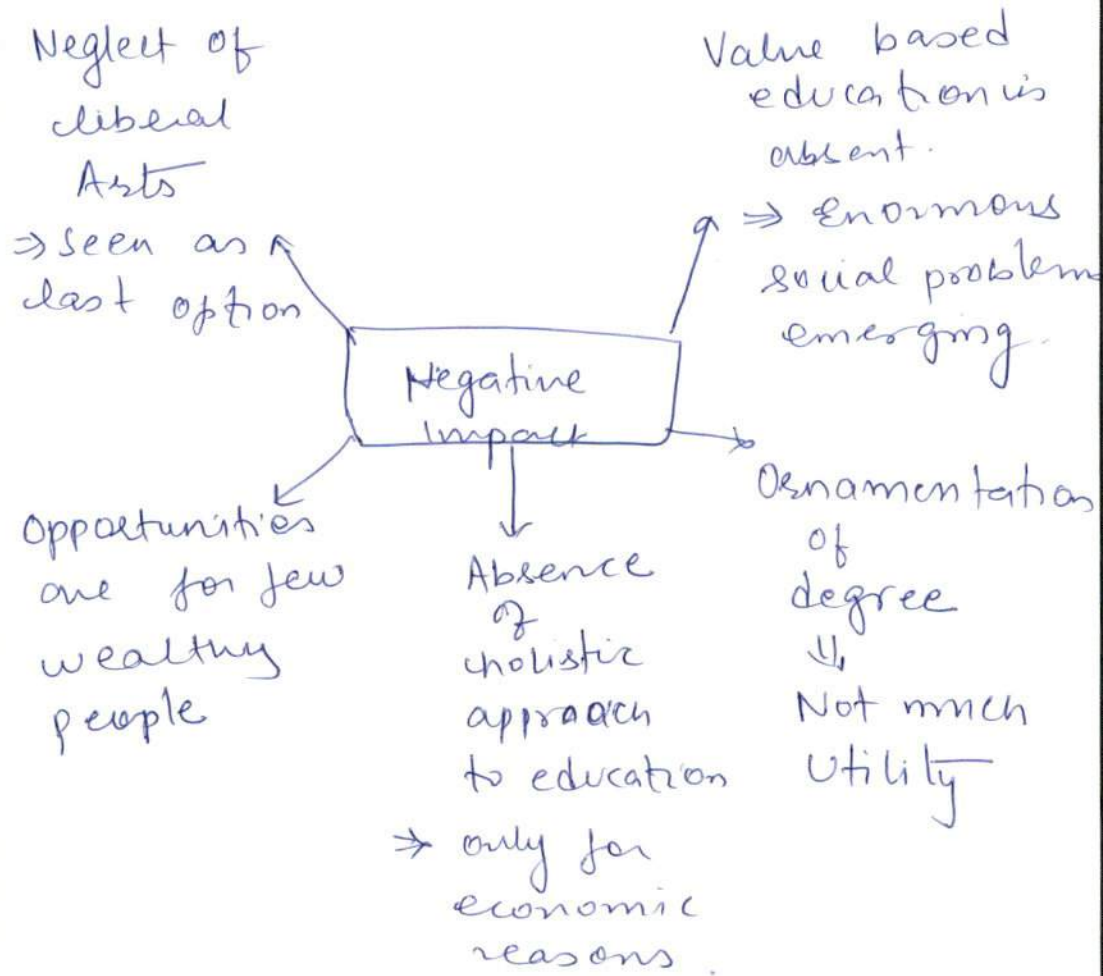
4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine.

(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 is a process of integration of people, ideas, culture, economy and technology. Globalisation have impacted society and culture, and therefore, education is not immune to it.





Need of hour is to promote value based education and education for holistic purposes to correct the wrong trends towards 'education for economic purpose'.

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।

Urban area is defined at various levels. ~~Consere~~ Centre, state, census, different programmes, etc. have different criteria for marking urban area.

↳ state government under constitutions and laws can declare urban area (Notified Town Committee).

↳ census towns

- > 400 persons/km²
- > 75% of men engaged in non-agricultural workes
- > 5000 population

Consequences: Haphazard development

→ Proliferation of slums (17% of Urban popⁿ)

→ Inadequate development of uncast structure

Drainage Roads electrical wiring Adherence to laws.

- ↳ Sub-urbanisation: peripheral area of urban area
- ↳ Urbanisation >> Industrialization
- ↳ severe shortage of housing, inadequate water and drinking facilities.

way forward

- ↳ Centre and state collaboration on urban area development
- ↳ Implement SMART CITIES, AMRUT, RURBAN MISSION.
- ↳ Strengthen local bodies
 - ↳ enforce bye laws
 - ↳ provide service and collect fees.

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

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

Employment landscape is changing
because of

- ↳ emergence of new technology and process
- ↳ constant emergence and destruction of jobs.
- ↳ Relocation of industries
- ↳ 4th Industrial revolution

Thus, changes in industry requires laboure/workers' to be updated with current skill requirement.

Presently, school curriculum only provide theoretical knowledge and there is beyond neglect of vocational education.

Imperative of vocational education integration :-

- ↳ school drop-outs to have better opportunity.
- ↳ skill learning habits from

school

- ↳ Early exposure to vocational education help student prioritize careers.
- ↳ To make education useful
- ↳ Need of economy to have skilled workforce.
- ↳ Enhance attractiveness of country's economy.

National Council for vocational education and training, Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikash Yojana, Skill Sarathi, etc. are way forwards for up coming times.

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 is an ideology based on the false belief that people belonging to particular religious group have same secular interests and these are incompatible with another group.

socio-economic disparity → Gap in health, education, jobs, wealth among communities.
• Generate sense of deprivation and discrimination among them

Reasons for
Communalism

→ Politicization of identities

↳ Political party based on faith
↳ Demand of vote based on religion.

↳ Identification of community with certain political party

↳ policies of appeasement and discrimination

↳ Hate speech, political marginalisation

In one country, Muslim communities often feel as victim. As a democratic and aspirational nation, we have to ensure inclusion and development of all particularly marginalised communities. to remove the base of communalism.

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 कमजोर 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।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
one generally marked by

- ↳ Decreasing population growth.
- ↳ illiteracy
- ↳ Geographical isolation
- ↳ Primitive agriculture

Currently 75 Scheduled tribes group have been identified as PVTG so as to facilitate their development

Economic

- ↳ primitive agriculture

Social

- ↳ lack of health care and education
- ↳ No participation in modern jobs

factor for
marginalisation

Geographical

- ↳ difficult terrain
- ⇒ Problem in reaching out
- ↳ Deep forest area

Political

- ↳ lack of group mobilisation

Dhebar Commission



Identification and
notified as PVTG

special programme
for development
of PVTGs

→ identity
→ Housing

steps
taken

Reservations in
education and jobs.

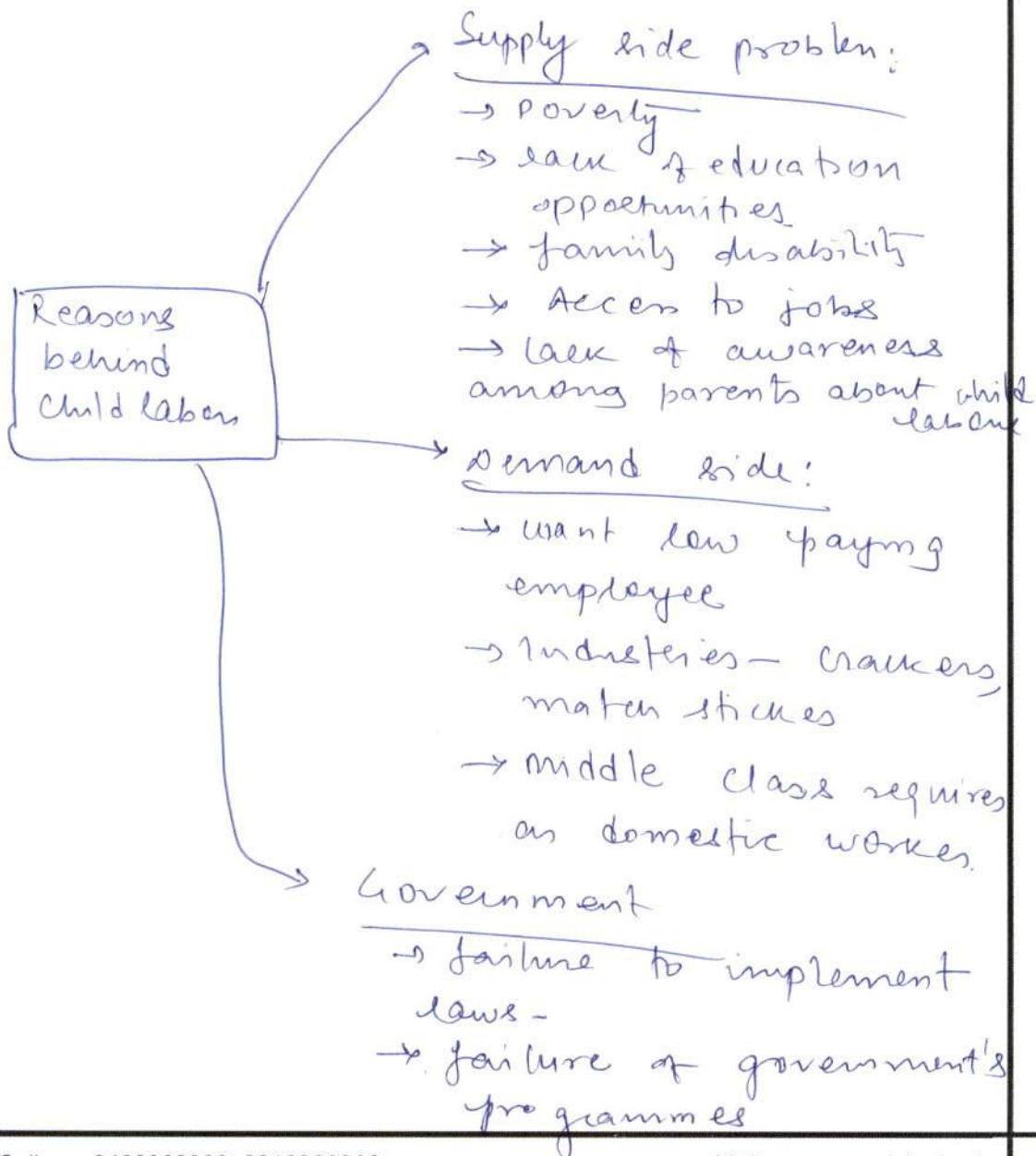
Eulanya Model
Residential
school.

PVTG development is crucial to
attain SDG 1, 2 since they constitute
5% of population.

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?

Child labour refers to children aged 18 years engaged in economically activities. It is against human rights as per UNICEF.



Steps taken

- ↳ child labour (Amendment) Act 2017
- ↳ National child labour project
- ↳ National policy on children
- ↳ PENCLL platform for enforcing labour laws.
- ↳ RTE 2009.

It is also constitutional responsibility under DPSP to protect children and enable them to enjoy childhood.

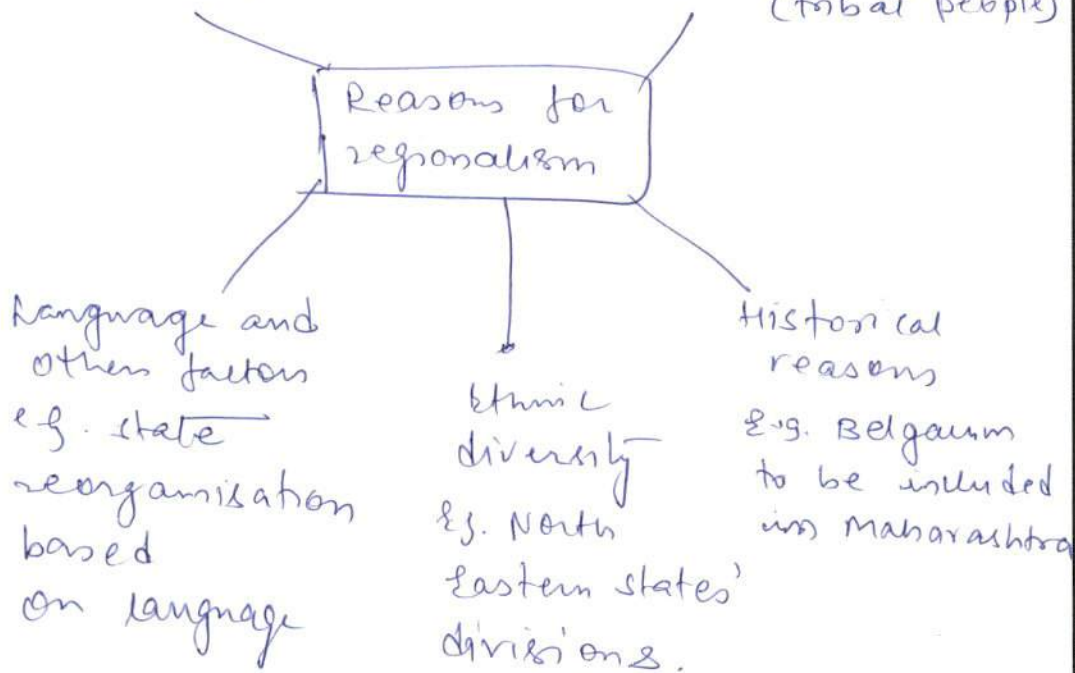
10. Regionalism need not be regarded as unhealthy unless it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourages the growth of secessionist tendencies. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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 is an ideology that enables people from a region developing voluntaristic integration based on common issues.

Economic deprivation
Eg. Telangana

Cultural protection
Eg. Jharkhand
(Tribal people)



These factors are reasonable in country like India where diversity is enormous. To recognise and respect them is crucial to preserve unity.

However, when regionalism takes following forms

↳ Punjab issue (in 1970-80) — Anandpur Sahib Resolution (Virtual independence)
Act of Bhisdranwala

↳ Balvida Naidu → to form separate country.
(1950s)

↳ Jashmir — secessionist voice among some sections

↳ Nagland — formation of Greater Nagaland

These threats have to be dealt directly as it threaten India's territorial integrity.

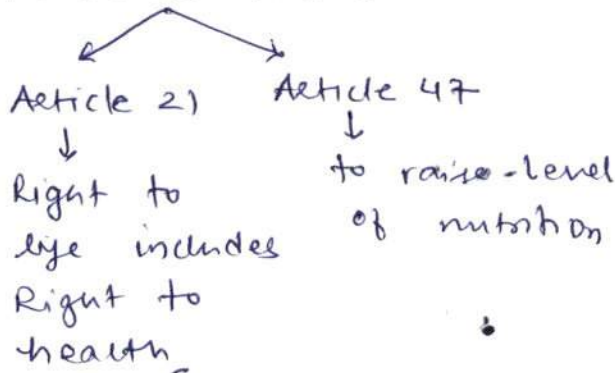
11. Universal Health Coverage is a worthwhile goal, however achieving this in a country like India is a challenging task. Analyse. In this context, discuss the significance of the Ayushman Bharat Scheme. **(250 words) 15**

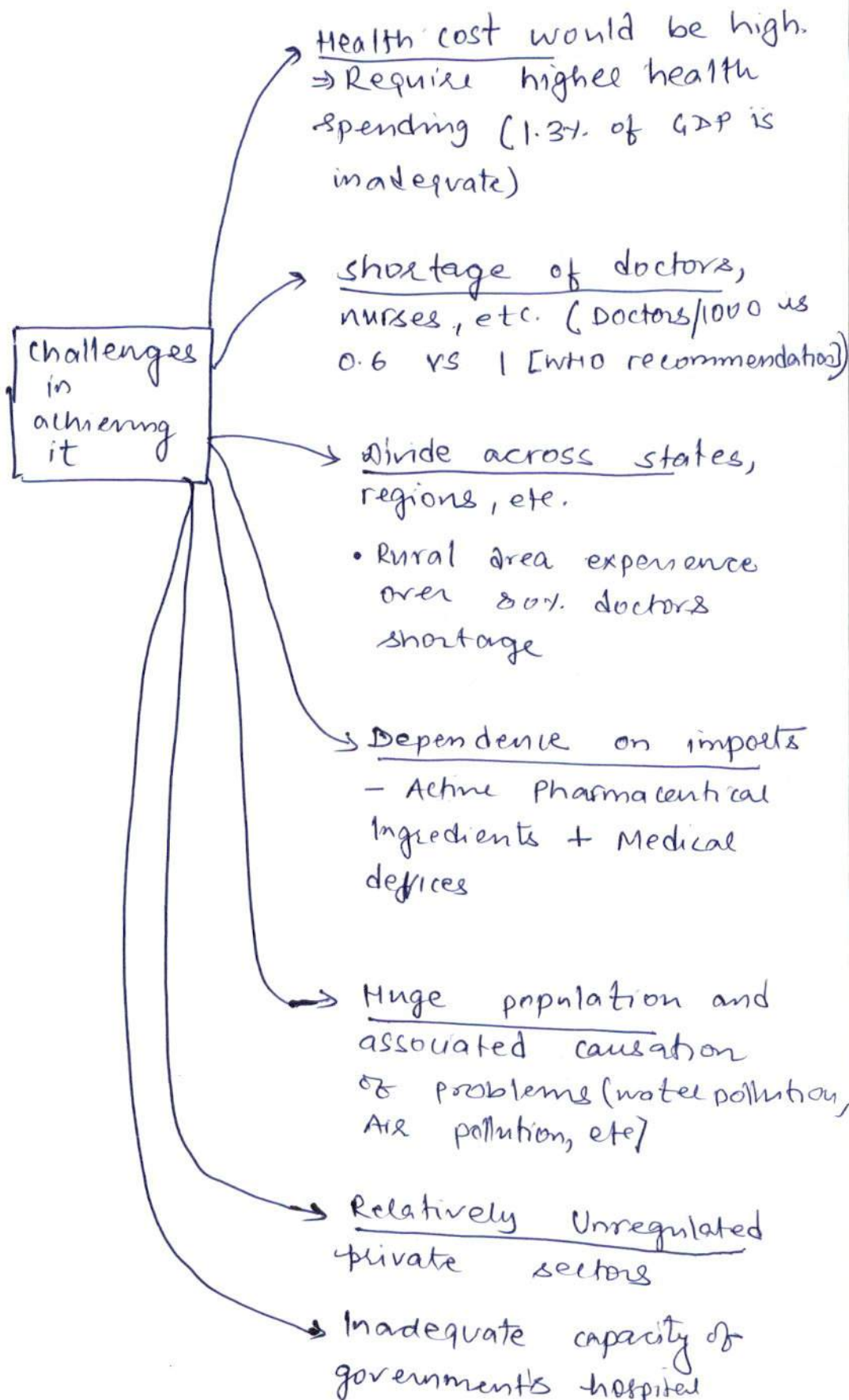
सार्वभौमिक स्वास्थ्य कवरेज एक सार्थक लक्ष्य है, यद्यपि भारत जैसे देश में इस लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आयुष्मान भारत योजना के महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Universal Health Coverage implies access to health care to all people at affordable cost.

Universal Health Coverage as goal

- ↳ Ensure access to health to poor and marginalised
- ↳ Reduce out of pocket expenditure (68% presently).
- ↳ Raise awareness and initiate preventive health care.
- ↳ Reduction in malnutrition, IMR, MMR.
 - ⇒ positive impact on socio-economic condition.
- ↳ Constitutional mandate





Significance of Ayushman Bharat scheme

1. Ayushman Bharat scheme

National Health
Protection scheme



₹5 lakh health
care protection
to 10 crore family.

Health and
wellness centre



1,50,000 centres
to be opened

2. Benefits

↳ Enhanced government investment

↳ More health centre ⇒ Accessibility
would increase.

↳ Health insurance would cover
50 crore people ⇒ Reduce out
of pocket expenditure.

↳ It is precursor for Universal
Health coverage.

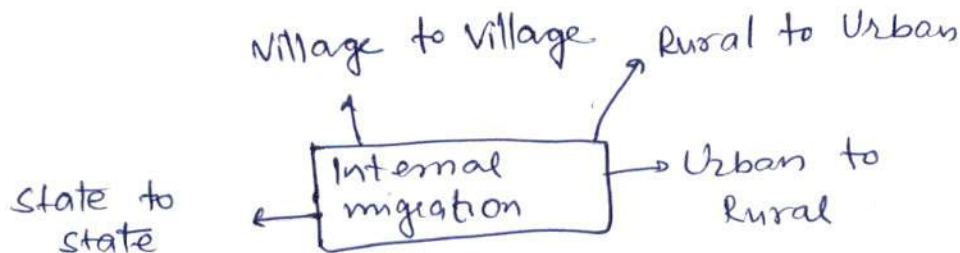
↳ Attract private investment.

Steps such as National Health policy
(to increase health spending to 2-5% of
GDP, 2/3rd fund allocation to primary
health care), reforms in medical education,
etc. would help to attain the goal
of Universal Health coverage.

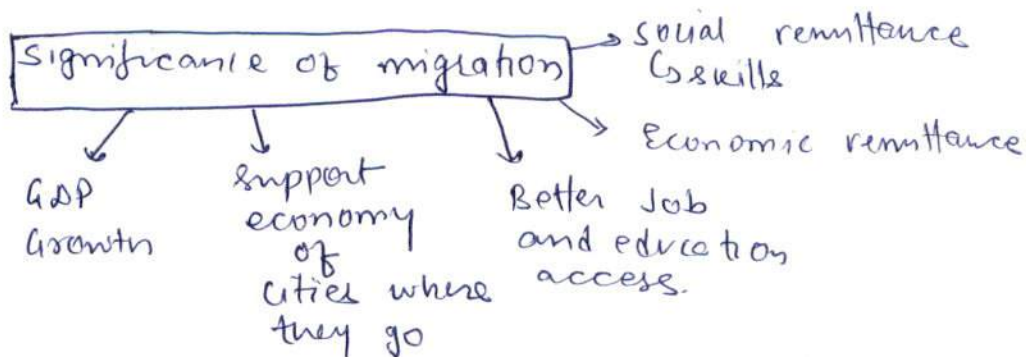
12. Given the scale of internal migration in India, highlight the challenges faced by migrants. In this context, discuss the need for a National Policy on Migration. **(250 words) 15**

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।

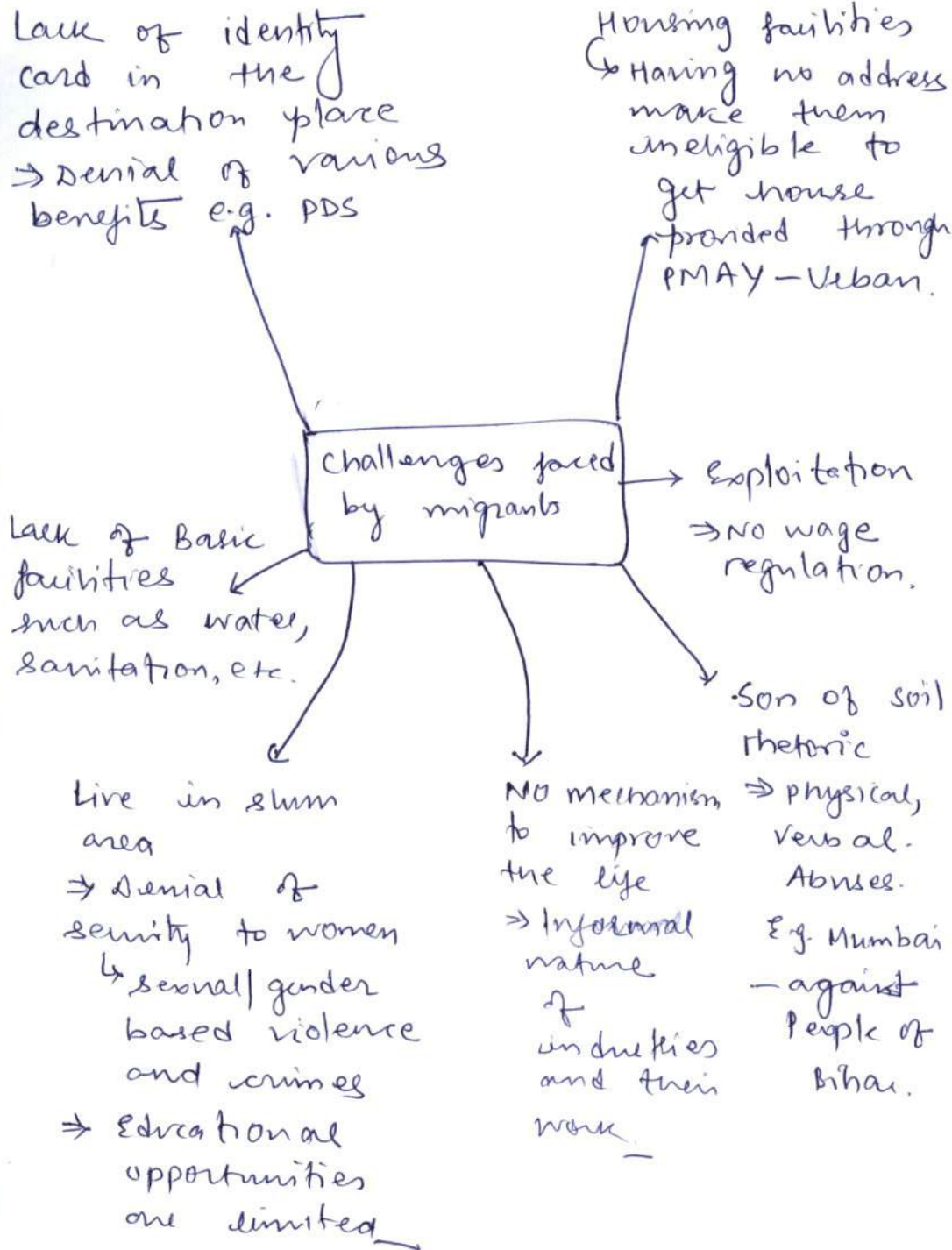
Internal migration means migration within the country.



According to Economic survey 2017-18, 90 lakhs people moved between 2011 and 2016, and it is showing an increasing trend. Migration occurs due to employment, education, etc.



Despite the enormous contribution, they are facing several issues.



Need of national policy on migration

- ↳ to promote orderly migration for the benefit of migrants, destination place and overall, economic growth.
- ↳ to protect the interest of migrant workers
 - ↳ Recognise their identity
 - ↳ Enable them to access government benefits
 - ↳ facilitate access to basic necessities at affordable price
 - ↳ Housing access
- ↳ to build capacity of local governments to facilitate productive migration.
- ↳ Data generation for decision making.
- ↳ to regulate industries to prevent exploitation
- ↳ to provide grievance redressal mechanism.

Orderly migration would be beneficial for all in the context of different demography of various states. national policy on migration would facilitate that.

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।

Family is basic unit of society, characterised by blood and marriage linkage, economic cooperation and sense of solidarity in difficult time.

Contemporary trends in family structure

- ↳ From joint family to nuclear family.
- ↳ Patriarchy is diminishing ⇒ Women are equal in decision making.
- ↳ Role of grand parents is decreasing in taking care of grand children.
- ↳ Marriage :↳ from arranged marriage to love marriage
 - ↳ from ritual marriage to civil marriage.
- ↳ Economic cooperation is also decreasing.

Economic

- Access to jobs to both members (wife and husband)
- Better paid jobs

Social

- Childrens sent to kidzee (schools for pre school children)

Reasons behind change

Adoption of western life styles

Urbanisation and Industrialisation

- ↓
- Independence
- Not keen to follow social norms like parda or wearing Sari

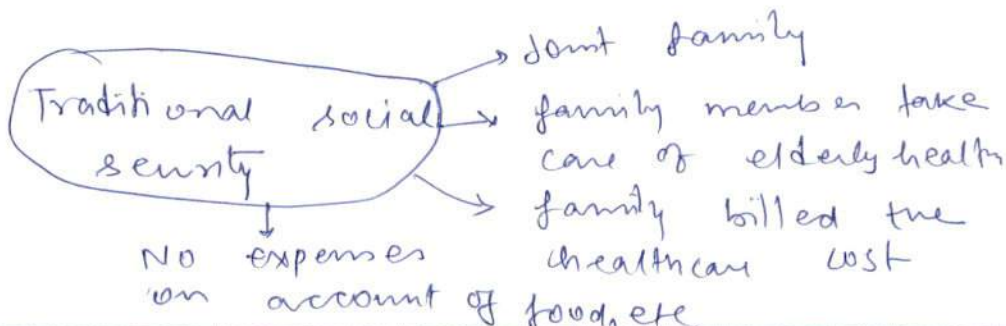
Cultural change

↳ women as equal partner.

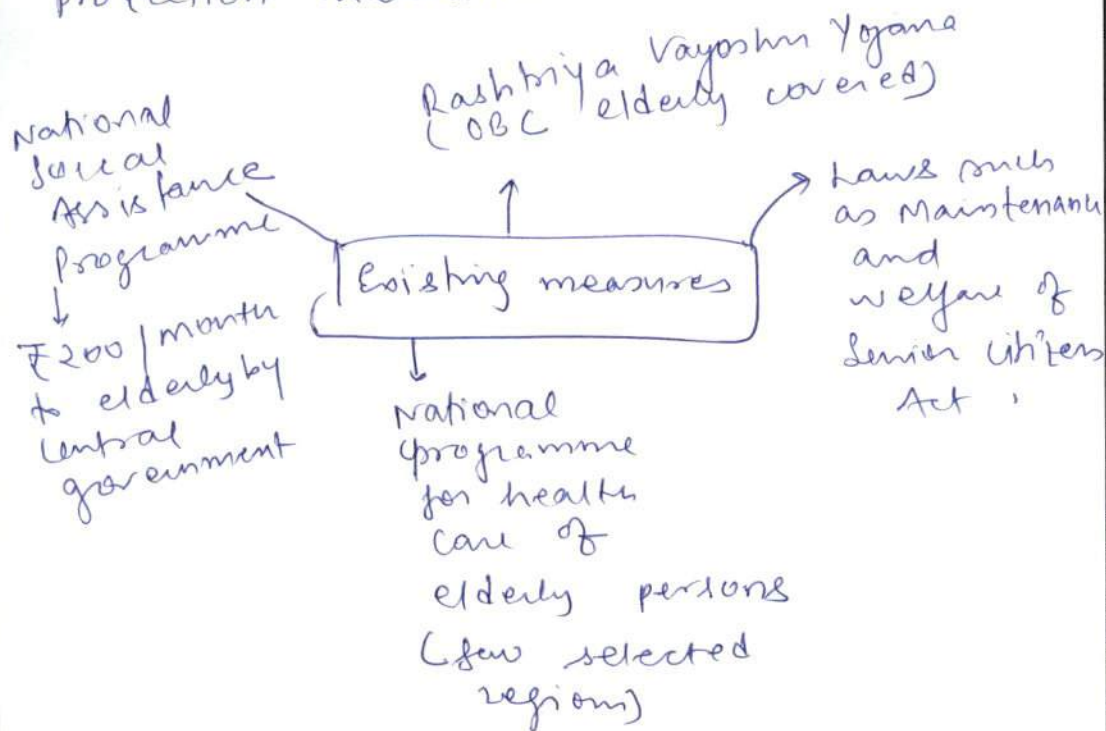
Technology

- Saudi. Com
 - social media
- facilitate marriage

social security means a kind of protection to people in times of economic stress and difficulties.



Due to change in family structure, reforms needed in existing social security protection measures.



Reforms required

- ↳ Housing facilities.
- ↳ Care health personnel.
- ↳ Need to increase the money under NSAP.
- ↳ Enforcement of laws through structured mechanism, information dissemination and easily accessible toll free number
- ↳ Enlarge the ambit of health programmes to cover all.

The population of elderly people would double by 2030. Thus, requires serious attention to conform to treaties like UN Convention on Rights of elderly, SDG, etc

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।

Person with disabilities constitute 2.21% people of our population. They find it difficult to perform normal functions that are performed by healthy people.

Various challenges

1. Social issues :

- ↳ Lack of health care
 - make them more disable than they actually are
- ↳ Lack of education
 - ↳ Absence of motivation both from within and society
 - ↳ Absence of infrastructure for persons with disability
- ↳ Lack of access to skill
- ↳ Lack of support from society
- ↳

2. Cultural Issues :-

- ↳ Negative connotation attached to people with disability
- ↳ Seen as inferior \Rightarrow creates roadblock in their development
- ↳ Incooperative attitude and sometimes, apathetic attitude.

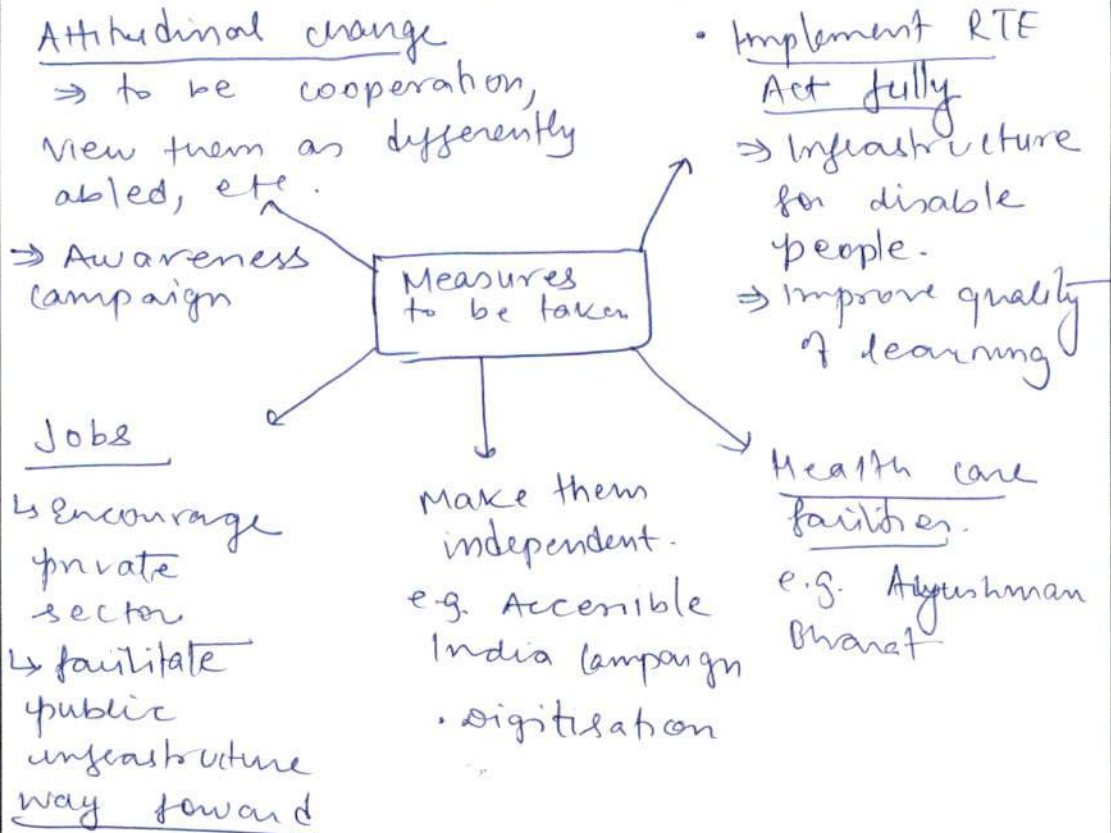
3. Economic Issues

- ↳ Infrastructures are not disability friendly.
 - ↳ Lack of jobs opportunity
 - ↳ Jobs in informal sectors
 - ↓
 - ↳ further than disability
 - ↓
 - ↳ Poverty
- This vicious cycle continue

4. Political Issues

- ↳ Lack of passionate concerns
- ↳ Absence of effective implementation of laws and schemes.

These conditions put them into state of socially disadvantage, economically poor and politically marginalised. And leading to encroachment into a dignified life.



Government steps :-

- ↳ Suganya Pushtakalaya
- ↳ Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation
~~camp~~ scheme
- ↳ Accessible India campaign
- ↳ Persons with disability Act 2016
- ↳ Party to UN Convention on
 Rights of person with disability
 and signed Marrakesh treaty.

Effective implementation would help
 us realising a life of dignity
 for persons with disability.

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।

Malnourishment refers to imbalance physical, mental and emotional development, and cause severe cognitive and physical impairment.

Malnutrition: Triple Burden

→ Undernutrition: { Inadequate intake of food
{ lack of absorption of food }

→ manifestation

stunting
(low height for age)

• 38% of children suffer from it

wasting
(low weight for height)

• 20% of children

Chronic Hunger
(7-5% of children)

→ Overnutrition: ↳ over intake of nutrition.

↳ manifestation

↓
obesity

↳ increasing at rapid rate in India

↳ Micronutrient deficiency

↳ Deficiency of Zinc, Iron, Calcium.

↳ Inadequate development of child.

↳ make them susceptible to various diseases.

Reasons :-

↳ Low awareness generation about these issues and its consequences.

↳ • Accessibility of food } ⇒ undernutrition
• Nutritious food }

Access to junk foods, soft drinks, excess intake of food } ⇒ overnutrition.

↳ Geographical reasons like drought, flood, barren land, isolated living (tribals), etc.

↳ Current economic and globalisation structure.

↳ Impoverishment or poor ⇒ undernutrition

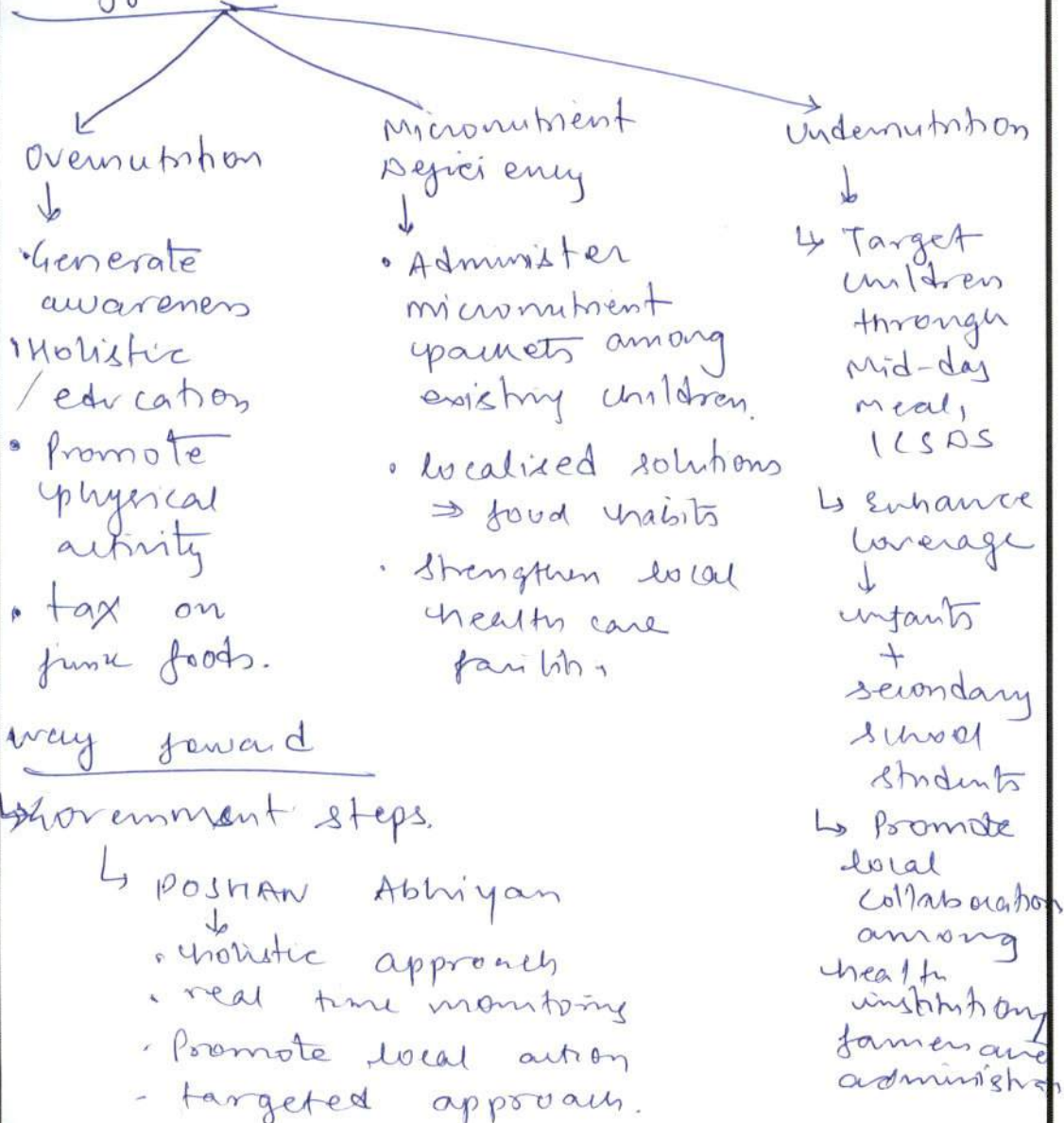
↳ wealthy family ⇒ overnutrition.

↳ failure of government provisions.

↳ lack of holistic education in schools.

↳ Inadequate hygiene, inactivity among well off kids.

Suggestion



way forward

Government steps.

- ↳ POSHAN Abhiyan
 - holistic approach
 - real time monitoring
 - Promote local action
 - targeted approach.

↳ MDM, PDS, ICDS, etc.

↳ Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakaram.

Multipronged strategy as mentioned above would be required to remove national shame as called by former Prime Minister.

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।

Population growth since 1922 till today has shown varying trends. Population is both boon and bane, depending upon the utilisation.

factors that influenced population growth trends

↳ 1922-1950

- Population growth was steady due to high birth rate and high death rate.
- Famine, lack of access to health care, wars, freedom struggle (movement of people), etc. checked the population.

↳ 1950-till today

- In 1950s, access to health care improved, access to food improved, etc. led to reduction of death rate but birth rate continued at high level.

- ↳ this led to population explosion
- ↳ Despite family planning measures like extension service, promotion of small family, etc. didn't help.

↳ 1970s

- ↳ sterilisation measures have mixed result.
- ↳ Population grew due to migration from neighbouring countries like Bangladesh.

↳ 2000s

- ↳ Birth rate has decreased and health care improved continuously leading to decadal population growth of around 16%.

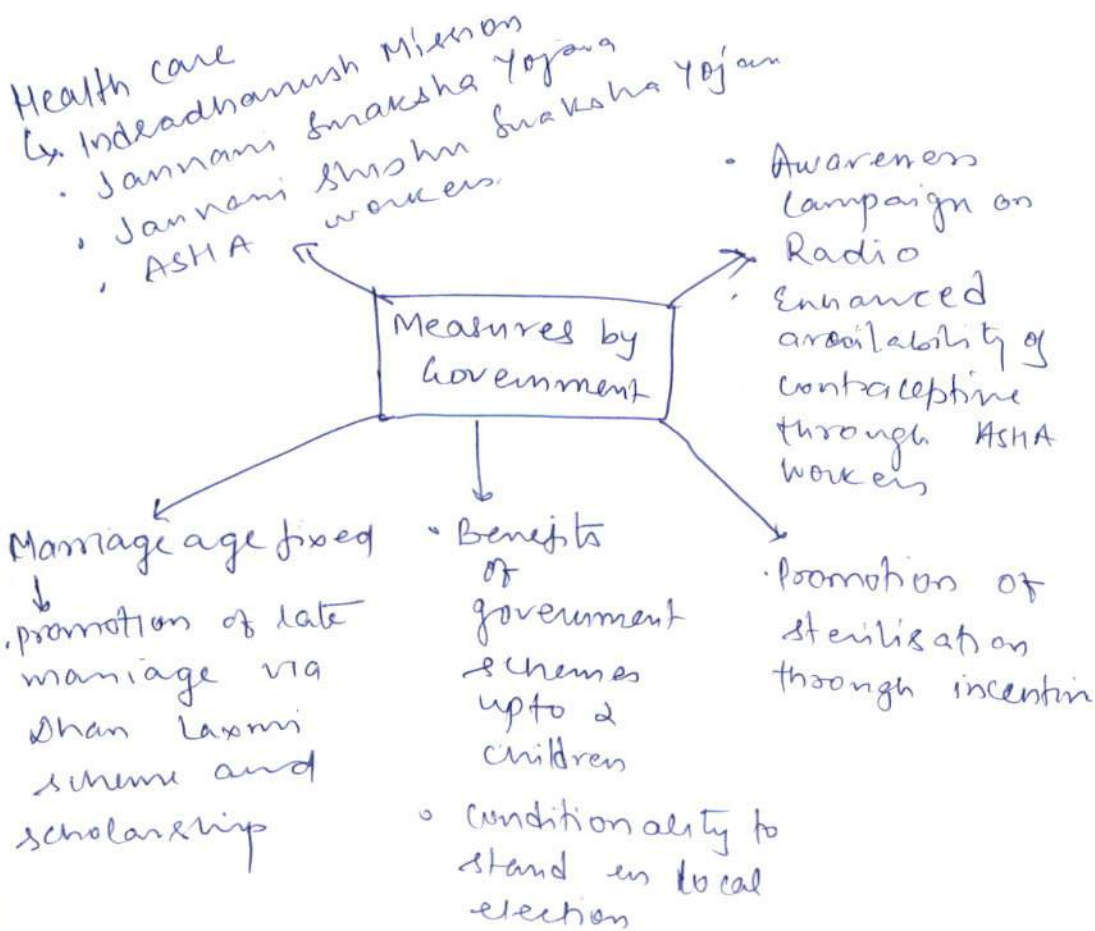
↳ Recent time

↳ post 2010 (TFR ≈ 2.3)

Total fertility rate is at replacement level for most of the states

TFR is high in populous state like Bihar, Uttar Pradesh.

- Importance of small family norms, access to contraceptive, late marriage, increased education, improved health access, jobs and employment issue, social acceptance, etc. have led to reduction of TFR.



Population growth beyond the national capacity is a cause of concern. Thus these measures are in line with national population policy 2010 which aims to achieve population stabilisation at early dates.

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।

Poverty refers to a situation when people don't have access to basic necessities. In India, poverty encompasses around one-third of population as per Rangarajan committee.

~~Popula~~ Poverty elimination is crucial to

- ↳ promote economic growth.
- ↳ Broad based development of all.
- ↳ to help people realize their potential.
- ↳ to direct fiscal provision towards investment instead of subsidies.

Strategy for combating poverty

1. Effective implementation of anti poverty programmes

→ Various anti poverty programmes include Public Distribution System

(National Food Security Act 2013),
Mid day Meal, Integrated Child
 Development Services, Deen Dayal
 Upadhyaya - National Rural Livelihood,
MGNREGS, Pradhan Mantri Awas
 Yojana, etc.

↳ How to make it more effective?

- ↳ targeted approach - to cover
 bottom layer of society based
 on socio-economic parameters
- ↳ Real time monitoring to
 check leakage and to
 take effective corrective steps.
- ↳ field visits by higher government
 servants
- ↳ Adopt DBT
- ↳ Encourage community
 participation in planning,
 implementation and monitoring.
- ↳ Time bounded outcome
 target to eliminate poverty
 rapidly.

2. Employment intensive growth

↳ Government programmes have been over emphasised in poverty alleviation. However, government programmes don't help in complete removal of poverty, it would have to come from people's own realisation of their potential i.e. sustainable and decent paying jobs.

↳ Growth for poverty alleviation

↳ Target employment intensive sectors such as Textile, apparel, footwear, clothes, etc.

↳ promote economies of scale

↳ skill development of different sections of population.

Aspirational district programmes, MITI.

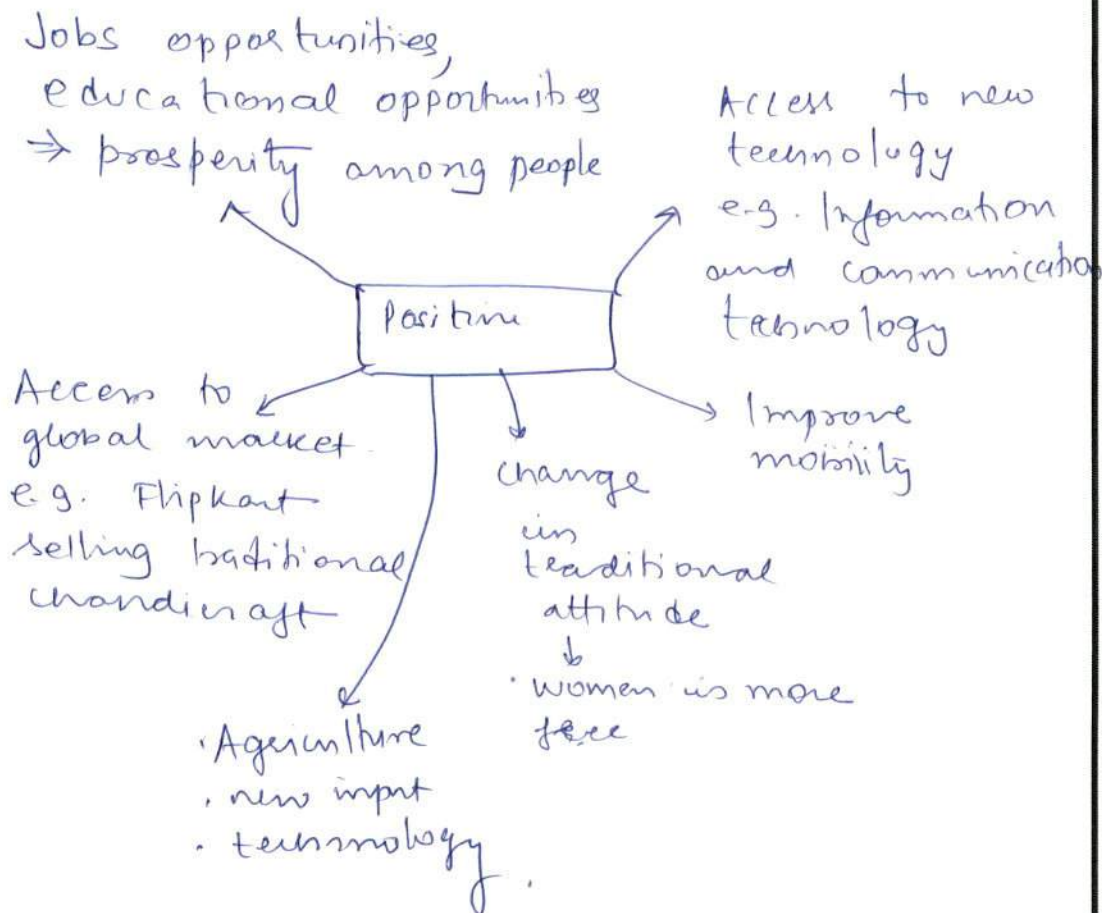
Aajog's three year action agenda to promote two coastal economic zone on both sides of India's border, success of incentive to textile sectors, etc. one way forward to eliminate poverty.

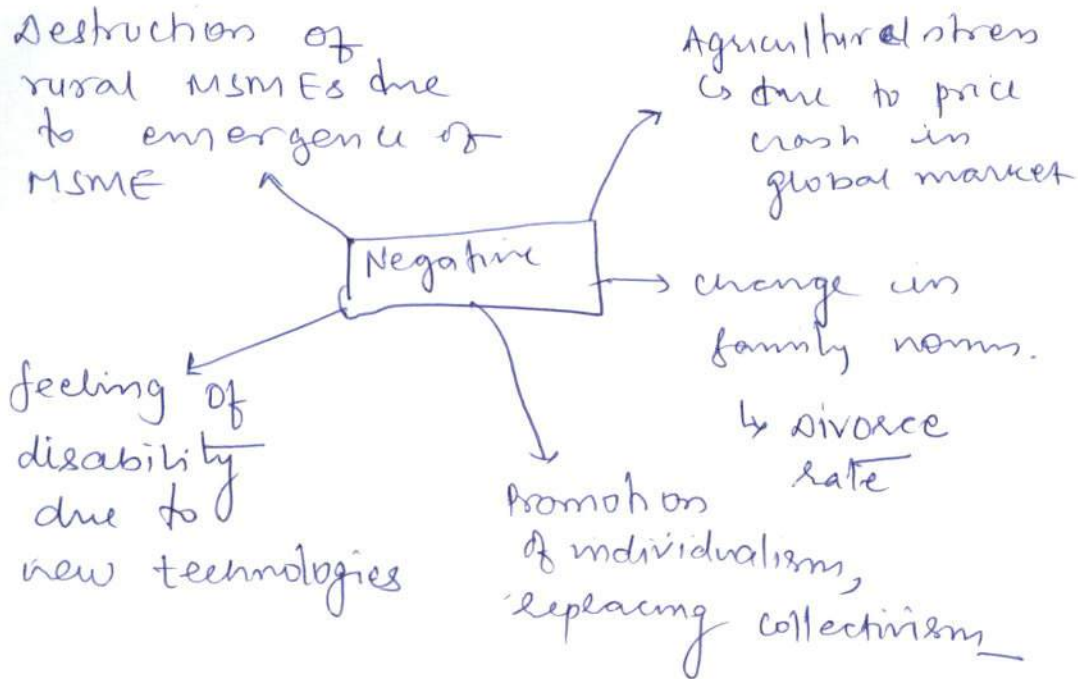
18. Critically examine the impact of globalization on rural society in India. Also delineate some strategies for tapping the opportunities offered by globalization. **(250 words) 15**

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।

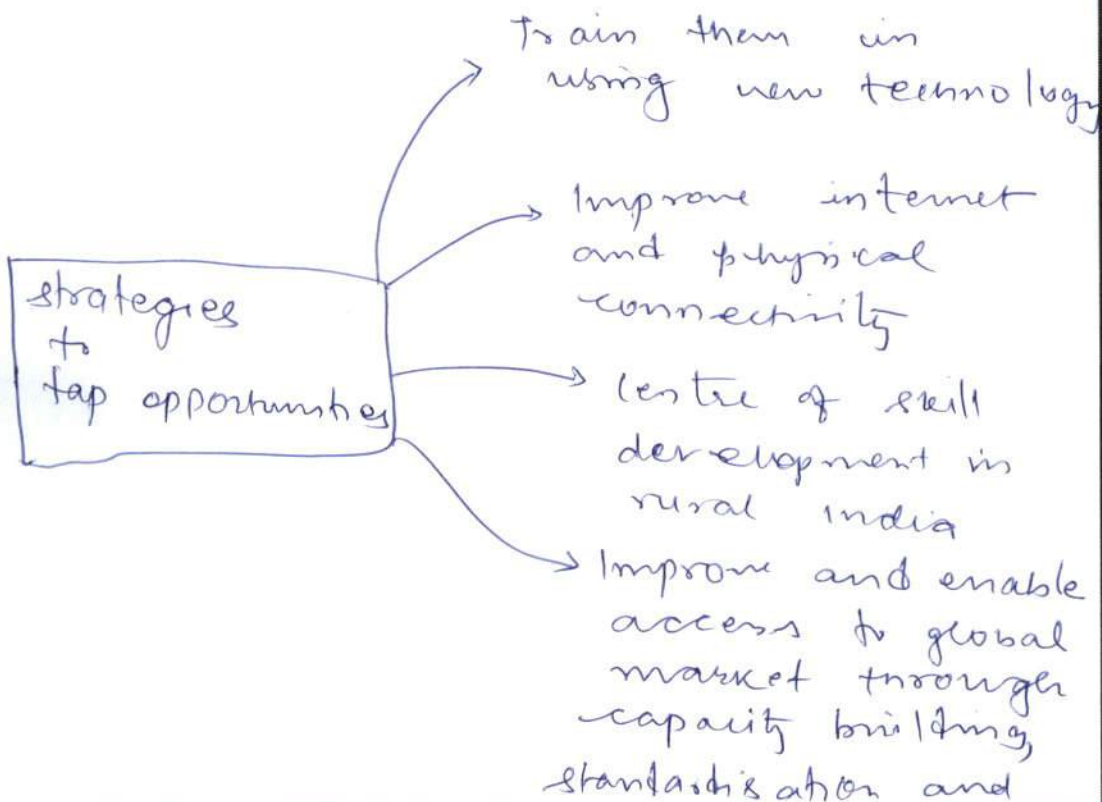
Globalisation is a process of integration of people, ideas, culture, economy and technology. Rural society is also affected by it.

Impact of globalisation on Rural Society





Thus, globalisation has been mixed bag. for rural society.



↳ ~~and~~ quality improvement

Rural society can be developed through programmes such as RURBAN MISSION to exploit the opportunities offered by globalisation.

19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural 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 a system in which male dominates over women at various levels due to various reasons.

Patriarchy is manifested at various levels:

D) Economic

↳ Women don't have their own resources (savings + land)

↳ Men due to inheritance laws have resources.

↳ This leads to women dependence on men.

↳ Men tends to dictate terms and women generally obliges.

E.g. Women can't start business she wants because she don't have capital or collateral.

2. Cultural level:-

- ↳ Dowry culture despite dowry (Prohibition) Act 1961
- ↳ discrimination between boys and girls for education, health, food and clothes.
- ↳ Women migration to husband's house → Patri-local
- ↳ Inheritance right to men, not to women → Patri-linear.
- ↳ Women often have responsibilities to discharge socio-religious responsibilities.
E.g. Worships during festival.
- ↳ Women restricted to jobs like teaching, nurses, etc. ⇒ jobs seen as feminine.
- ↳ wage differential.
- ↳ Violence against women because they are seen as weaker sex.

Economic and cultural operation and activities are acted by both men and women. Thus, patriarchy dominates both the minds of men and women equally.

However, this is changing for better due to forces of urbanisation, globalisation and industrialisation along with new life styles and changing socio-cultural norms.

For equal world, for women requires every stakeholder to act in consonance. This would be beneficial for all. According to IMF, increased women's participation would lead to 27% increase in GDP.

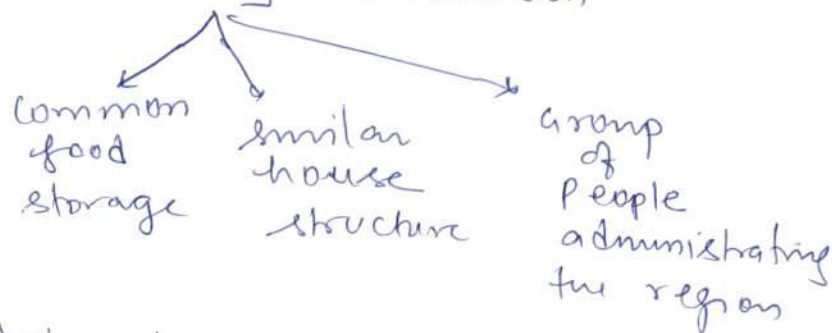
20. Indian society in ancient, medieval and modern times always exhibited an underlying unity that created a composite culture, which is decisively pan-Indian in nature. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

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।

Indian society exhibit diversity at various levels- language, religions, ethnicity, caste, etc. Despite these diversities, people have been living peacefully and in harmony.

Indian society in Ancient times

↳ Indus Valley Civilisation



↳ Ashoka's Dhamma policy

↳ respect and tolerate all religions

↳ promotion of brotherhood and good behaviour among citizens.

These factors unified Indian people in ancient times.

Indian society in medieval times

- ↳ Sufi and Bhakti movement
 - ↓
 - Religious interaction, respect and recognition
- ↳ Policy of Akbar
 - ↳ Sul-i-kuhl.

These factors are reflection of unity of Indian society.

Indian society in modern times

- ↳ freedom struggles
- ↳ common constitution
- ↳ secular morality
- ↳ Recognition of language and religious diversity.

These developments are part of sequences that have resulted in composite culture of Indian society. This is manifested in the form of people's taste South Indian food

among north Indian, North Indian
festivals in South India, South Indian
music, bollywood, cricket/sports, etc.