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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1838)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	731806
Center	ONLINE	Date	23/08/2022

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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।

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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 Chalukyan architecture uniquely epitomises the grandeur and hybrid characteristic style of temple building. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

चालुक्य म्यापत्य केना विशिष्ट रूप में मंदिर निर्माण की वैभवपूर्ण और सकर अभिलक्षणिक शैली का प्रतीक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Vesara style of temple building was a unique hybrid of Nagara and Dravida forms, with key contributions from Chalukyas.

L. eg. Patladakal Temple, Aihole Temple, etc.

Hybrid style

'Nagara' elements

- 1) open ambulatory passageway
(Pradakshina Path)
- 2) Panchayatana style
- 3) Style of sanctum sanctorum
(Garbha-graha)

Dravida elements

- 1) Presence of water tank
- 2) Vimana like structure
- 3) Jwarpaala figures
- 4) Gopurams

Other elements

→ Apsidal structures like
Buddhist Chaityas and
Viharas

Chalukyan temples truly present an epitome of hybrid Indian architecture, with sites as part of World Heritage Programme of UNESCO.

2. The success or failure of a political movement is not always determined by the achievement of its stated goals. Discuss in light of the Ghadar movement.

(150 words) 10

किन्ती राजनीतिक आंदोलन की सफलता या विफलता मर्दान उमके घोषित लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति में निर्धारित नहीं होनी है। गदर आंदोलन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Political movements serve
a larger purpose of assertiveness
and public mobilisation in
spirit and action, which
are not restricted to stated
goals, as per Herbert Marcuse.

Ghadar Movement

Stated goals

- 1) To bring revolution in
India and other colonies
- 2) Successfully provide arms
and supplies to cadets in
India like Jatin Das,
and collaborate with Germany

Via Zimmerman Plan
3) Create United States of India via violent overthrow of British

Goals not achieved, still not a failure:

- 1) Instilled revolutionary zeal for future actions by Bhagat Singh and Surya Sen
- 2) Shook the British hegemony and brought confidence in Indian masses
- 3) Able to provide resources for sporadic revolts and upsurges which continued to wreak havoc for British

Ghadar mutiny under leaders like Lala Hardyal is truly a key aspect of Indian struggle.

3. Discuss the ways in which Gandhian conceptualisation of Sarvodaya influenced Vinoba Bhave's Bhoodan movement. (150 words) 10

उन तरीकों की विवेचना कीजिए जिनमें सर्वोदय की गांधीवादी अवधारणा ने विनोबा भावे के भूदान आंदोलन को प्रभावित किया था।

Gandhian Sarvodaya
is evident in Vinoba
Bhave's Bhoodan movement
in multiple ways

Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya

- Welfare of all via focus on most downtrodden and all sections
- Based on John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'
- Citizen centric model of trusteeship of surplus property
- Self-reliance
- Non-violent methods

Vinoba's Bhoodan Movement

- Started ^{as} non-violent movement in Pochampally, Telangana
- Land redistribution was advocated (Gandhian Trusteeship model)
- Emphasised on social cohesion and bringing parity among all sections of society

4. Bring out the evidences, which led to the Plate Tectonics Theory. Also, discuss how this theory explains the movement of plates.

(150 words) 10

उन माश्रुयों को उजागर कीजिए जिनने प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत का प्रतिपादन हुआ। साथ ही, विवेचना कीजिए कि यह सिद्धांत किस प्रकार प्लेटों की गति की व्याख्या करता है।

Plate Tectonics Theory by Morgan, was inspired by a number of preceding events and evidences.

Evidences

- 1) Wegener's continental drift first talked of portions of 'Earth moving'
- 2) Arthur Holmes' convection theory and movement of mantle plume as force of motion
- 3) Harry Hess' sea floor spreading theory
- 4) Ocean floor configuration maps

giving insights into abyssal structures, mid oceanic ridges etc.

Movement of plates

- 1) Plates move due to underlying magma in asthenosphere.
- 2) Composed of crust and upper mantle, these plates often collide, subduct or transgress, creating events like earthquakes, volcanoes, faults, rift valleys, etc.

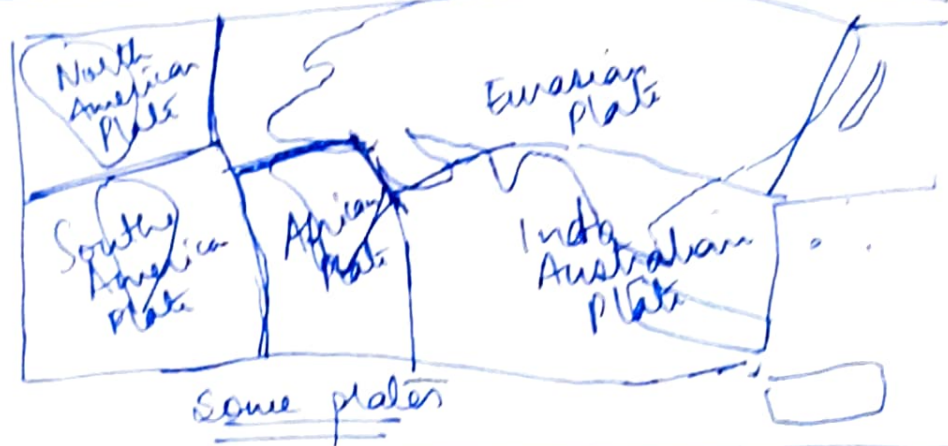
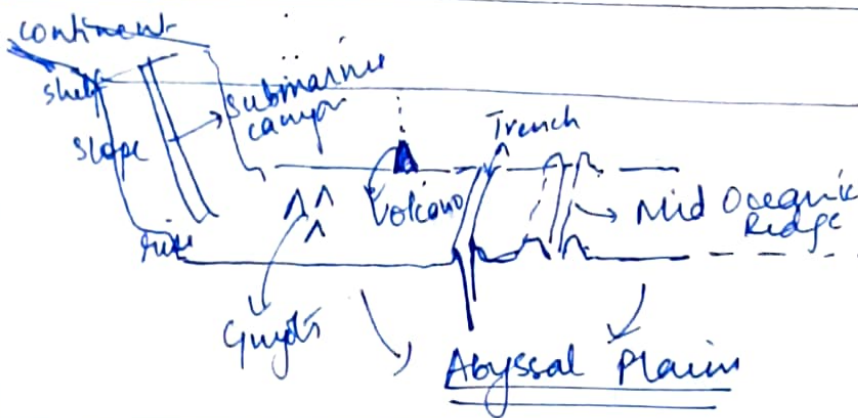


Plate tectonics theory is perhaps the greatest geographical concept of 20th Century.

5. Give an account of the formation of Abyssal Plains and highlight the relief features found on these plains. (150 words) 10

बिचलीय मैदानों के निर्माण का विवरण दीजिए और इन मैदानों पर पाए जाने वाले उच्चावच संबंधी लक्षणों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Abyssal Plains formation
is a key area of study
among geography scholars,
especially since key developments
like Harry Hess' sea floor
spreading theory

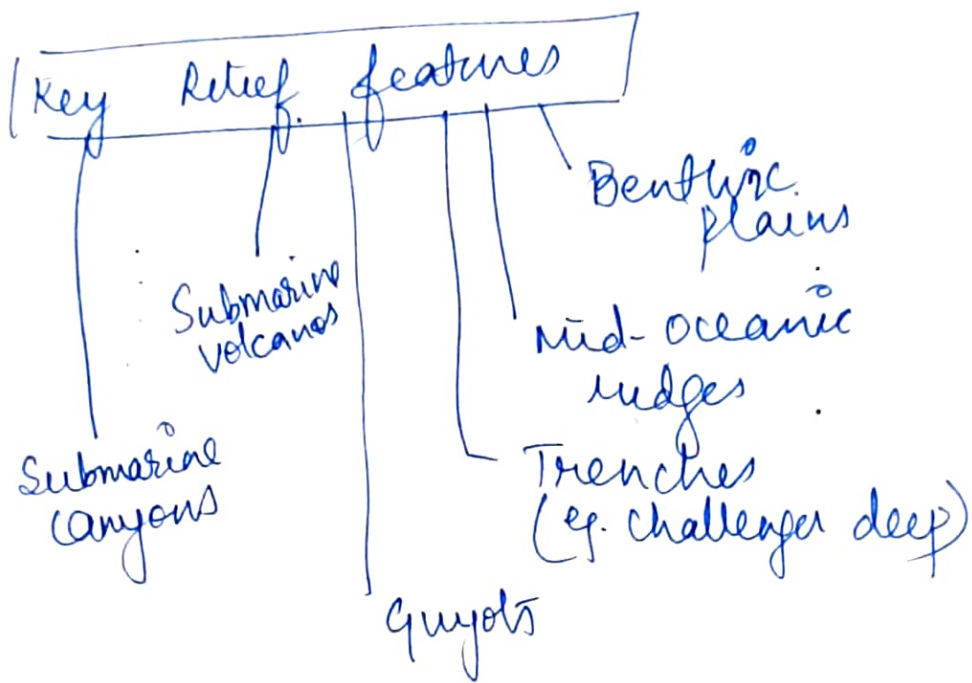


Formation of Abyssal Plains

- 1) Younger than continents due to renewal of elements from lava coming out of mid ocean ridges

Don't write anything in the margin

- 2) Sub-marine Volcanism provides rocks for structures like guyots
- 3) Action by various biota to further develop surfaces
- 4) Plate collision and earthquakes around trenches



Still a vast chunk of marine geography is un-explored and holds valuable insights into events and landform formation.

6. What are the geographical and climatic conditions required for tea cultivation? In this context, discuss the reasons for the introduction of tea cultivation in the Duars region of the Himalayas by the British. (150 words) 10

चाय की खेती के लिए आवश्यक भौगोलिक और जलवायविक दशाएं क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, ब्रिटेन द्वारा हिमालय के दुआर क्षेत्र में चाय की खेती शुरू करने के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Tea is a key crop of India. With varieties like Assam, Darjeeling, Green etc., India is among top 3 producers of Tea worldwide, as per Statista.

Conditions for
tea cultivation

Geographical

- 1) slanting topography to prevent stagnation of water
- 2) Expansive areas to achieve economies of scale eg. large tea estates in Assam



Climati

- 1) Temperature of around 20-25°C
- 2) Precipitation of 80-120 cm
- 3) No frost conditions

Reasons for introduction of tea cultivation in Bengal Duars by British

- 1) Apt climatic conditions in Shivaliks
 - Temperature
 - No frost
 - Precipitation
- 2) Large geographical areas in ~~Duars~~ Duars around Darjeeling for setting plantations and achieving economies of scale
- 3) Cheap availability of labours
- 4) Proximity to markets and ports

Tea continues to be a major contributor to ~~GDP~~ GDPs

of states like Assam.

7. Briefly bring out the distinction between flash droughts and conventional droughts. Also, examine the reasons behind the increasing vulnerability of India to flash droughts. (150 words) 10

आकस्मिक सूखा और पारंपरिक सूखा के मध्य अंतर को संक्षेप में स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, आकस्मिक सूखे के प्रति भारत की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Flash droughts are rising with climate change and rising uncertainties!

Flash droughts

- happen for short periods of time
- quickly dissipate
- ~~is~~ track of occurrence unknown

Conventional droughts

- well established patterns
- long term occurrence

Reasons for India's vulnerability

- spurts of high temperature
eg. heat waves in
April 2022
- Water Table has gone
down to extreme depths
- Haphazard urbanisation,
hence concrete etc. absorb
~~very~~ high amounts of heat
- Lack of infrastructure
based on watersheds
and community roles

8. Though various initiatives have been taken to ensure social security for informal workers in India, there still exist gaps which need to be plugged. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हानाकि भारत में अनौपचारिक श्रमिकों के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा मुनिश्चित करने हेतु विभिन्न पहलें शुरू की गई हैं, फिर भी कुछ कमियां मौजूद हैं जिन्हें दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Social security initiatives
gained centrality amidst the
recent COVID pandemic and
questions on livelihood of
vulnerable sections

Initiatives for social security

- 1) ESIC - Non-life insurance for employees
- 2) Provident funds
- 3) Pension schemes eg. NPS, Atal Pension
- 4) Retrenchment benefits and clauses of minimum wages
- 5) Maternity Benefit Act
- 6) Portability of ration cards under IMRDS

Gaps which need plugging

- 1) No coverage of informal sectors (>50% workers in such areas as per NITI Aayog)
- 2) EPFO coverage issues in firms with less employees, or areas like gig/platform economy
- 3) Easy retrenchments after Fixed Term Employment Act
- 4) Lack of gender equity
- 5) Lack of awareness among people
- 6) Extending coverage to all sections like Old Aged, PwD etc.

Social Security Code of 2020 provides key solutions to above ~~for~~ issues.

9. Critically assess the government's move on raising the age of marriage of women in India from 18 to 21 years. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के विवाह की आयु 18 वर्ष से बढ़ाकर 21 वर्ष करने के सरकार के कदम का समानोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Government's recent
Prohibition of Child Marriage
(Amendment) Bill 2021 has
raised heated debates. It
raises marriage age for women
to 21 years.

PROS

- 1) At par with male marriage
age of 21 years
- 2) opens up time and space
for women for education
and economic empowerment
- 3) Prevents 'forced marriages'
- 4) Tackle health issues like High
MMR and high IMR
- 5) Uniformity in civil code (Art. 44)

Cons

- 1) can increase 'parental control' over females of 18-21 years
- 2) less scientific backing on health impacts
 ↳ countries like US, UK have marriage age at 18 only
- 3) Affects secular fabric and personal laws
 ↳ eg. Muslim Marriage Law

Only after due deliberation of aforementioned issues, government should take any further step, says Ashutosh Varshney.

10. Reservation for locals in private sector has again brought the debate around regionalism into focus. In this context, examine whether regionalism is a threat to national integration. (150 words) 10

निजी क्षेत्र में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण के मुद्दे ने क्षेत्रवाद के इर्द-गिर्द होने वाली बहस को पुनः केंद्र में ला दिया है। इस संदर्भ में, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय एकता के लिए खतरा है।

There have been multiple laws reserving jobs for locals, as seen in case of Haryana, Maharashtra etc. It has brought debates on regionalism and national integration.

Is regionalism a threat to national integration?

Yes

- dilution of national identity
- breeding grounds of secessionist trends
e.g. Khalistan

- Lack of social cohesion
- 'Sov of soil' politics
- Frequent squabbles between states, and national development is compromised

No

- Multicultural model of salad-bowl allows regional consciousness (Unity in Diversity)
- Democratisation by rising up of regional parties and addressal of interests of all sections

11. Explain how agricultural surplus, growth of crafts and trade, and growing population led to the second urbanisation in ancient India.

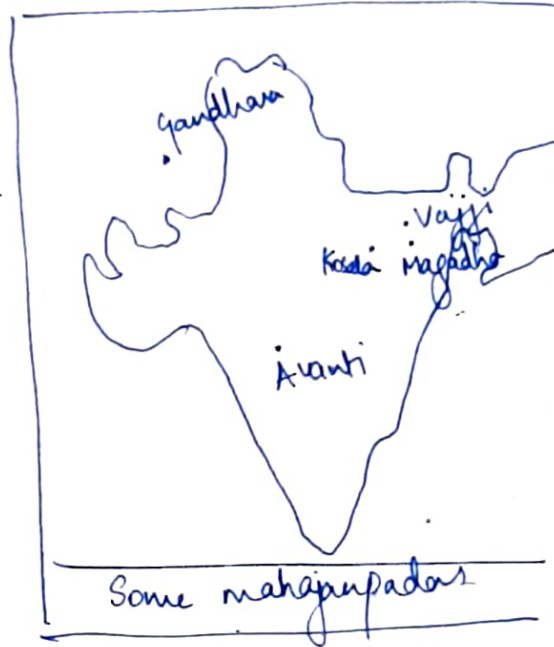
(250 words) 15

ब्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार कृषि अधिशेष, शिल्प और व्यापार की वृद्धि तथा बढ़ती जनसंख्या के कारण प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय नगरीकरण हुआ है।

Second Urbanisation in
India occurred around 6th
Century BC, with advent of
Mahajanapadas.

3 main
factors led
to this
urbanisation

- agricultural surplus
- growth of crafts and trade
- growing population



Agriculture surplus

- 1) Discovery of iron and its use in ploughshare post vedic period (600 BC), hence scale of agriculture increased eg. Rice in Magdha
- 2) Habits of cultivators changed from subsistence to surplus farming
- 3) Security of land caused increased investments from farmers.

Growth of crafts and trade

- 1) Prosperous kings like Bimbisara and Chetaka provided patronage
- 2) Improvements in crafts since Indus Valley due to interaction with foreign ideas
- 3) Transportation development

and spirit of exploration caused
more trade

↳ eg. with Silman coast in Oman

Growth of population

- 1) Population explosion due to
better resources and social
indicators caused rise in
demand for goods and
services
- 2) Provided employment and
enterprising skills
- 3) Movement of people for
education and trade
↳ eg. Vanik traders

Mahajanpadas laid
the foundation of future
cities of India.

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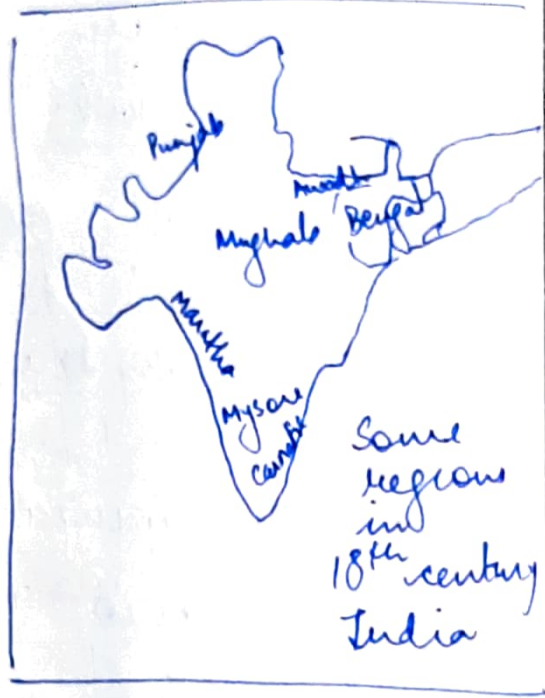
12. India of the 18th century failed to make progress economically, culturally and socially at a pace, which would have saved the country from collapse. (250 words) 15
Comment.

18वीं शताब्दी का भारत आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक और सामाजिक रूप से उम गति में प्रगति करने में विफल रहा, जो देश को पतन में बचा सकता था। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

18th century India was mired with issues like economic, cultural and social lack of progress, which provided breeding grounds for imperialism.

Economic failures

- 1) Poor military strategies caused undue stress on exchequer of Aurangzeb's Deccan misadventure



- 2) Lack of robust agricultural

and land revenue policies
 e.g. Sarajams of Maratha

- 3) Lack of urbanisation and
upskilling of economic sectors

Cultural failures

- 1) Frequent in fighting resulted
 in less time devotion
 to propagation of such ideas
 of ancient and medieval
 culture e.g. Bhakti and Sufi
- 2) Lack of cultural eclecticism
 and reform resulted in
less social cohesion
- 3) Fragmented cultures across
 the subcontinent resulting
 in no common identity

4) Disrespecting tribal cultures

Social failures

- 1) Evil gender discriminatory practices
Eg. Sati, Purdah
- 2) Caste system and untouchability
- 3) Class struggles between nobels
(jagirdars), zamindars and tenants

Britishers were able to take advantage of such vulnerabilities and create an empire. They continued to exploit division in India till 1947.

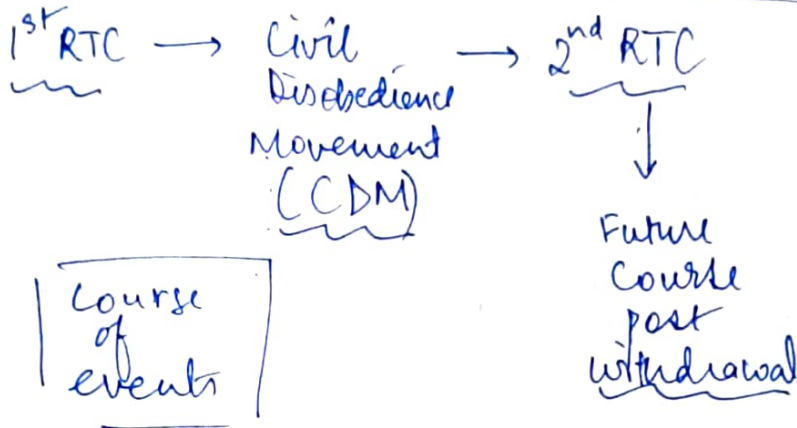
13. The withdrawal of the Civil Disobedience Movement triggered a two-stage debate on the strategic course of India's freedom struggle. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

मविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन की वापसी ने भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष की रणनीतिक कार्यप्रणाली के संबंध में दो-चरणों वाली चर्चा को आरंभ कर दिया। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Civil Disobedience Movement

was the epitome of Gandhian struggle, says Bipan Chandra.



Two-Stage debate post withdrawal

Stage I

- 1) 'New Swarajists' demanded that Congress should participate in upcoming election

2) No-changers argued for constructive work on lines of khadi, national education and eradication of societal evils
eg. Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad's ideas

3) Gandhi believed that contesting elections can hampar revolutionary zeal, but was impressed by working of swarajists, hence later allowed to contest

Stage II (post GOI Act 1935)

1) Debate arose around contesting elections as per new Act

- 2) Contesting would cause condoning of the 1935 Act and Simon Commission according to no-changes
- 3) However, Swrajists were allowed to contest as a group within congress in order to bring reforms, hampers unjust law making etc.

Both constitutional works and constructive activities provides necessary resuscitation to Indian masses and prepared them for independence.

14. Throw light on the causes, course and outcomes of the Civil War which followed the Russian Revolution. Also, bring out the reasons behind the Bolshevik victory. (250 words) 15

रूसी क्रांति के बाद हुए गृहयुद्ध के कारणों, गतिविधियों और परिणामों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, बोल्शेविक विजय के कारणों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Russian Revolution
of 1917 resulted in a civil war. Bolsheviks emerged victorious and Vladimir Lenin became the head of the nation.

Causes (Civil War)

- 1) Divisions among Bolsheviks, mencheviks, Czar loyalists etc.
- 2) Deprivations in society and economy of Russia due to World War I
- 3) 'Whites' (groups other than Bolsheviks) were supported

by western powers to prevent
communism

Course of war + Outcomes

- 1) Czar's loyalists were first
to be defeated as Czar's
repressive regime was visible
to all
- 2) Mensheviks and 'Whites'
lost grounds due to
lack of leadership and
public support
- 3) Bolsheviks, under Lenin
emerged victorious, after
getting legitimacy from army
and people

Reasons behind Bolshevik victory

- 1) Western support to Whites created the image of Bolsheviks as 'true nationalists'
- 2) Effective use of intelligence and policing by Lenin to fixe any disruptions at early stage
- 3) Lenin created credibility of governance. hence public trust due to effective economic activities eg. land redistribution and Kolkhoz farms

It led to creation of USSR, a super power. It gave inspiration to other regimes like Cuba, Venezuela etc.

15. What are Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs)? Highlighting the susceptibility of the Himalayan region to GLOFs, state the measures required to address them. (250 words) 15

खोजिए कि आउटबर्स्ट फ्लड्स (GLOFs) क्या हैं? GLOFs के प्रति हिमालयी क्षेत्र की संवेदनशीलता पर प्रभाव डालते हुए, इनके समाधान के लिए आवश्यक उपायों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) are ~~massive~~ floods caused when glacial lake overshoots the normal level and ventures into downstream areas causing inundation.

Susceptibility of Himalayas

- 1) Home to large number and great masses of glaciers and glacial lakes e.g. Siachen, Kheerganga etc.



2) Part of Hindu Kush region which is experiencing multifold distress due to climate change

↳ depleting of glaciers at higher rates than glaciers at other places

3) Tectonic activity in Himalayas

4) Events like cloud bursts can cause overflow in glacial lakes

5) Lack of infrastructural development to tap and control events of GLOFs,

Measures to address GLOFs

1) Effective monitoring via "gauge networking" and "vulnerability maps"

- 2) Committing to keeping rise in temperature under 1.5°C via clean energy initiatives and going carbon neutral by 2070 (India's Panchamrit)
- 3) Infrastructure development to channelise GLOF waters
- 4) Recovery and rehabilitation initiatives to address after effects of GLOFs

If properly addressed and mitigated, GLOFs can be tapped in for quality activities like agriculture development and hydropower.

16. Highlighting the significance of critical minerals provide an account of their distribution in India and the world. (250 words) 15

महत्वपूर्ण खनिजों के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत और विश्व में उनके वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Critical minerals are the diverse types of key minerals holding value in form of raw materials, machine parts, new age technologies etc.
 ↳ eg. Lithium for e-vehicles

Significance of critical minerals

1) Health sector

High tech equipments
 eg. Radiology, Bhabhatron

robust implants
 eg. Zirconium used as teeth cap

better diagnostics
 eg. Barium liquid used in X-rays

- 2) Zirconium, Uranium etc.
found in Monazite sands
- 3) Manganese and Sulphur
nodules present in viable
quantities in India's EEZ
- 4) Second largest reserves of Rare Earth
metals
World
- 1) China's monopoly over Rare
Earth minerals (80% share)
- 2) Lithium triangle of Argentina,
Chile etc.
- 3) New age fossil fuels like
shale being developed by USA

critical minerals hold
the key to tomorrow's
economic and scientific
development

17. Highlighting the importance of ice sheets, discuss the likely impact of their melting on the planet with special focus on India. (250 words) 15

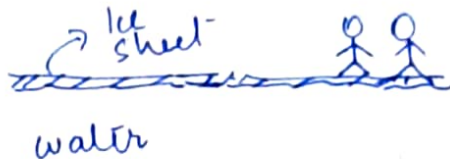
हिम चादरो के गलने पर प्रभाव डालने हुए, भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में पृथ्वी पर उनके पिघलने के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए।

Ice sheets refers to the ice coverings found in frigid regions, over water bodies and land.

eg. Ice sheet over Zaskar river

Importance of ice sheets

Chadar (Zaskar)



- 1) Protects the flora and fauna under the sheet from external events
- 2) Prevents harmful microbiota and pollutants from going out in the environment
- 3) Economic value in form of activities like trekking over

ice sheets

Impact of ice sheet melting

- 1) Biome inside the ice sheet will be exposed to harsh outside climate and might die
- 2) Pollutants trapped like DDT might get out and impact surrounding region
- 3) Can cause floods and inundation in adjoining areas
- 4) Some positive impacts like opening up of trade channels and scope for hydropower if meltwater channelised

Special focus: India

- 1) Floods in Himalayan regions, as high vulnerabilities due to poor "control infrastructure"
- 2) Flora and fauna affected
Eg. Himalayan Blue Bear will have to change habitats if ice sheet melting creates disruption
- 3) New waterways possible in northern India
- 4) cultivation of crops like Saffron possible if ice sheet over land melts
- 5) Hydropower potential

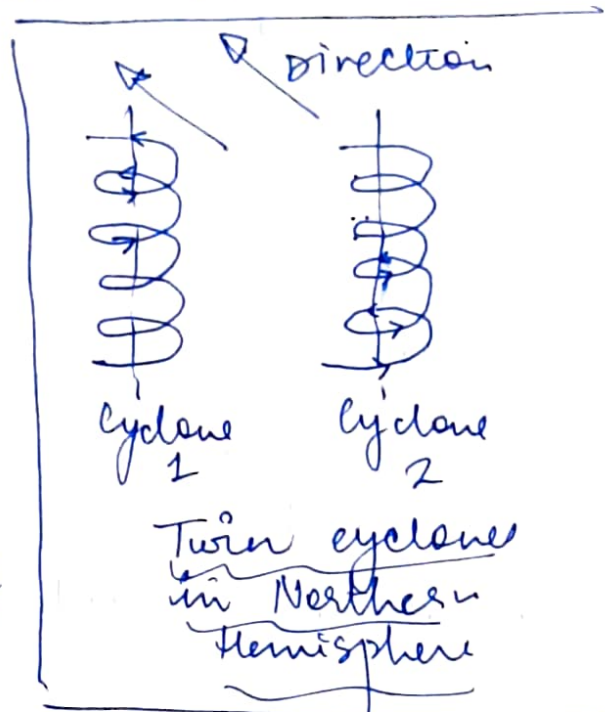
Ice sheet melting is bound to increase with rising temperatures, says IPCC 6th assessment report.

18. What are twin cyclones? Discuss the role of Rossby waves and Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) in their formation. (250 words) 15

जुड़वाँ चक्रवात (ट्विन साइक्लोन) क्या होते हैं? उनके निर्माण में रॉस्बी तरंगों और मैडेन-जुलियन दोलन (MJO) की भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

Twin cyclones refer to a set of two identical cyclones which move together, and can wreak havoc on landfall.

Rossby waves and Madden Julian Oscillation (MJO) play important role in formation of twin cyclones.



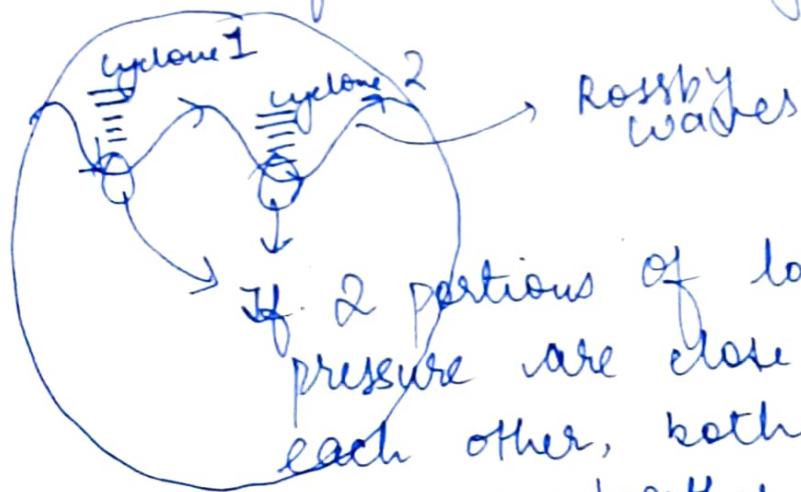
Rossby waves refer

to the Sinusoidal like
waves of ~~air~~^{air} moving in
upper troposphere

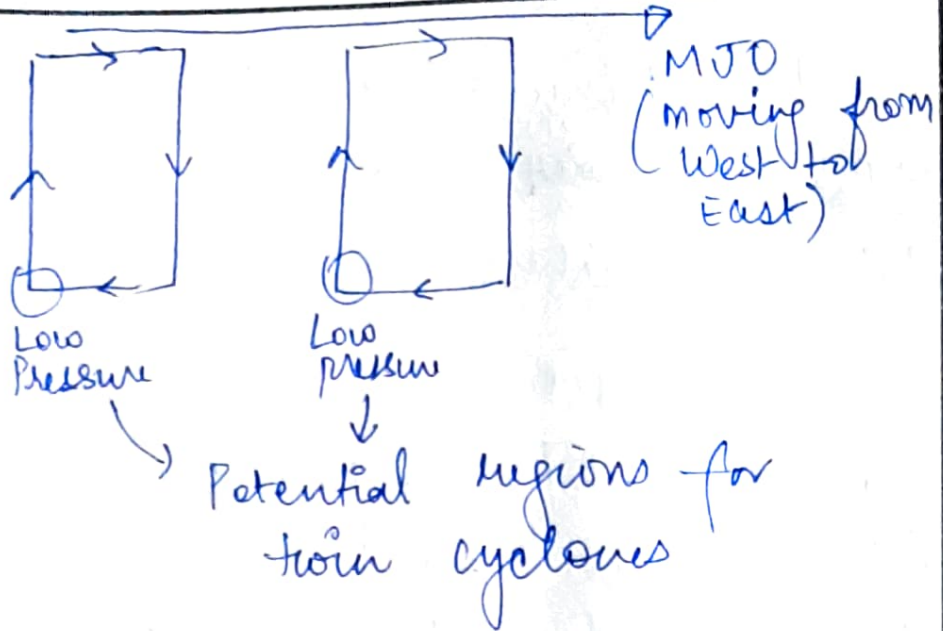
MJO are moving
oscillations of low and
high pressure bands causing
changes across the world.

Role in Twin cyclones

→ The degree of curves determine
closeness of peaks and troughs



If 2 portions of low
pressure are close to
each other, both
can move together,
looking like 2 identical
cyclones



Twin cyclones ~~are~~ is a new kind of disaster management profile and countries like India should include the mitigation measures in their national acts

↳ eg. Need to include a sub-chapter of Twin cyclones in Disaster Management Act 2005

19. Since independence, planning strategies for women's upliftment has evolved from welfare to development to empowerment. Elucidate. Also, discuss the role played by voluntary organizations in this context.

(250 words) 15

स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात, महिलाओं के उत्थान के लिए नियोजन रणनीतियां कल्याण से लेकर विकास और मशक्तीकरण तक विकसित हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में स्वयंसेवी संगठनों द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Since independence, women upliftment has been one of the key policy drivers of Indian government and civil society.

Evolution of planning strategies

1) Welfare

→ Bringing their status at par with male via acts like Dowry Prohibition etc.

→ Preventing violence at home

→ Food security measures

2) Development

- Multivector development of women
- Education (achieved parity in primary and secondary GER)
- Health development via focus on pre-natal care, reducing MMR etc.

3) Empowerment

- Increased political participation eg. $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats reserved by 73rd Amendment
- Economic empowerment via schemes like Stand Up India
- Scholarships for higher studies eg. UDAAN

Role of voluntary organisation

- 1) Main focus of SHGs as 50% of 60 lakh SHGs in India have women in majority
- 2) NGOs like Sakhi for augmenting government initiatives from education to distribution of sanitary pads
- 3) loans from :: cooperatives
- 4) movements like Bachpan Bachao Andolan of Kailash Satyarthi

Women empowerment has come a long way, and success stories like Nykaa IPO under Falguni Nayar is inspiration for all.

20. How far do you agree with the view that globalisation has aggravated the challenges faced by the poor in India? (250 words) 15

आप इस विचार से कहां तक सहमत हैं कि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में निर्धनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को और बढ़ा दिया है?

Globalisation has impacted India in a multi-faceted way, with impact on poor being an important area of sociological studies, as per scholars like Fareed Zakaria.

Aggravation of challenges faced by poor

social ————— marginalisation
of poor
ep. slum dwellers

falling prey to radicalisation
via diverse interconnectedness
like social media
ep. Mercy Cops of USA accused

Economic

Exploitation
as low
wage workers
by foreign MNCs

Culture of consumerism
resulting in lack
of financial
prudence

Other challenges — social protection
of migrants
and vulnerable
sections

living inequalities :
as not everyone able
to reap benefits
of globalisation
(World Inequality Report
shows 7% Indians
have > 70% wealth)

(Advantages of globalisation for poor)

1) Better mobilisation via
NGOs and bodies like Amnesty
International etc.

- 2) More economic opportunities in formal sectors
- 3) Social mobility via increased education avenues
- 4) Learning new values and ways to express themselves
- 5) Can move abroad for employment
eg. large diaspora in Gulf
region

Effect of phenomena like globalisation need to be adequately assessed on sections like poor, seeing 21.9% live under BPL (as per Tendulkar report). Ensuring dignity and rights of millions should be the policy to reduce inequality (SDG #10).