



# VISION IAS

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22

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2339)

Name of Candidate	Rajesh R	Registration Number	1433221
Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng	Date	27-1
Center	online		

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

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

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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.

VisionIAS

1. सार्वजनिक ऋण से आप क्या समझते हैं? उच्च सार्वजनिक ऋण को चिंता का विषय क्यों माना जाता है? भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)  
What do you understand by public debt? Why is high public debt considered a matter of concern? Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Public Debt is used to denote the borrowings by centre and state governments.

Currently, the public debt is over 90% for the centre and states combined, which is a matter of concern.

High public debt concerns

- ① Higher interest payments  
- increasing fiscal and revenue deficit (above 3% and 0% respectively)
- ② Credit Rating reduction  
- BBB- rating by international agencies, reduces further borrowing scope

- ③ Compromise on sovereignty  
eg: Sri Lanka, Pakistan crisis
- ④ Lesser Bond yields and Investment potential ; leads to lesser FDI
- ⑤ Lesser spending on capital investments

### Way forward

- ① Abiding by FRBM targets
- ② Strategic divestment of high debt entities
- ③ Restructuring and smoothing Bankruptcy procedure via IBC
- ④ Burea-Corporatisation and efficient running of entities
- ⑤ Tightening Parliamentary control

These would help to maintain ~~an~~ sustainable and viable growth rates in the years to come

2. पूंजी खाता परिवर्तनीयता से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते की पूर्ण परिवर्तनीयता के गुणों और दोषों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What do you understand by capital account convertibility? State the merits and demerits of full capital account convertibility for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Capital account convertibility refers to the procedure wherein investors can freely withdraw / deposit money from capital account.

Currently India offers full current account convertibility and limited capital account convertibility to investors.

Merits of full convertibility

- ① Increase ease of doing Business  
— improved from Rank 63
- ② More liquidity for investors and for investments — more FDI inflow ↴

- ③ Reduced regulatory cholesterol and discretion  $\Rightarrow$  reduced corruption
- ④ Ability to withdraw, reduces lock-in and enhances efficiency

### Demerits of full convertibility

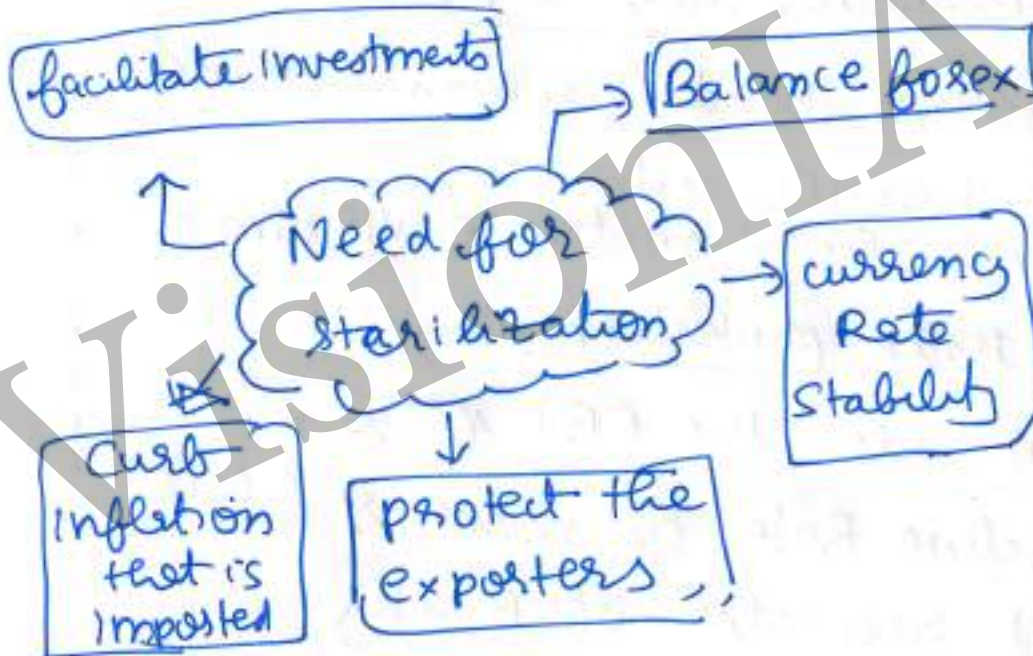
- ① Hot money: could lead to loss of foresight and instability
- ② currency rate instability hampers the exporters of: Japantankum
- ③ External shocks hampers the local market of: 2008 crisis
- ④ Reduces government regulation effectiveness on the investor

On the debate of full convertibility following the Amitabh Kant committee recommendation of taking on a cautious approach argues well for India.

3. स्थिरीकरण (स्टरलाइजेशन) से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर. बी. आर. बाह्य आघातों के विरुद्ध मुद्रा आपूर्ति को कैसे स्थिर करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What do you understand by sterilization? How does the RBI stabilize money supply against external shocks? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Sterilization refers to the process in which the RBI pumps out excess foreign currency thereby keeping the exchange rates stable.



How RBI stabilises money supply

- ① open market operations  
by: purchase / sell dollars

- ② via NRI accounts.
- ③ limits on capital account  
convertibility
- ④ Borrowing from Banks
- ⑤ Balancing existing forex Reserves.
- ⑥ Balancing interest Rates on the  
foreign bonds & Masala Bonds
- ⑦ FEMA act  
Given the chaotic environment  
of trade protectionism, Ukraine  
War, etc the RBI plays an  
effective Role as manager of forex  
and regulator of Bank sector  
via policies like sterilisation

4. लैंड पूलिंग क्या है? इसके लाभों और इससे संबद्ध चुनौतियों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दो)

What is land pooling? State its benefits and associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Land pooling Refers to the practice wherein lands that are geographically distinct are combined / grouped together so as to achieve economies of scale.



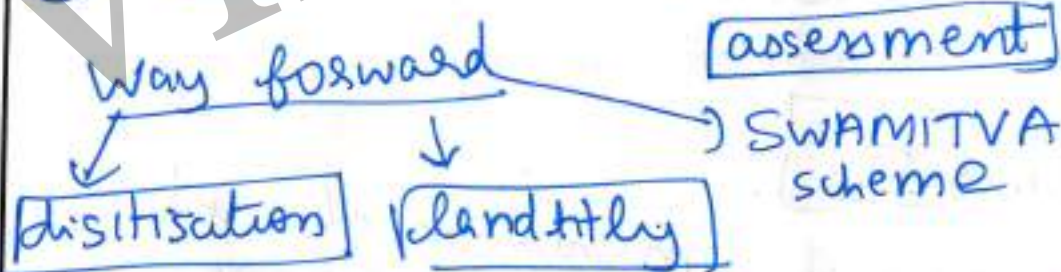
### Benefits

- ① Reduces fragmentation of land  
(Average land holdy 1.08 ha)
- ② Achieve economies of scale  
[Land holdy in India =  $\frac{1}{40}$  landholdy in US]

- ③ Formalizes land leasing market  
(99% are informalised)
- ④ <sup>conclusive</sup> ~~proper~~ land titling
- ⑤ Promotes corporatisation and commercialisation and cooperatives

### Challenges

- ① lack of digitisation and titles
- ② fear of corporate exploitation
- ③ lack of regulatory mechanism
- ④ non uniformity in state laws
- ⑤ societal issues - eg casteism



The concept of land Banks introduced in Recent Budget can also be explored

5. स्विस् चैलेंज मॉडल क्या है? इस मॉडल से संबंधित लाभों और इससे संबंधित समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What is Swiss Challenge Model? Discuss the advantages and problems associated with this model. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Swiss Challenge Model refers to a way of awarding contracts in wherein the private sector is given the autonomy to identify the projects, draw out detailed plans of implementation etc which is then put up for auction.

e.g. Ministry Policy - The mines for auction can be brought up etc

### Advantages

- ① More autonomy for <sup>corporate</sup> private
- ② Reduces government discretion (from regulator → enabler)
- ③ Reduces government effort, time
- ④ Private sector can focus in area

of specialisation of Adani - ports  
 ⑤ Better price realisation for government - Reduces collusion and cartelisation.

⑥ more flexible contracts

Problems associated

① lack of national framework

② lack of regulatory mechanisms

③ Bureaucrathology

④ land, environment clearance issue (policy uncertainty - economic survey)

⑤ Ignorance of welfare approach & focus on profit motive of Nallemala issue

Model Enforcement Contracts and effective Revenue sharing mechanism with adequate budgetary policy backing from government can make PPP the engine of growth via Swiss Challenge

6. हाल ही में शुरू की गई राष्ट्रीय मुद्रीकरण पाइपलाइन के संदर्भ में, परिसंपत्ति मुद्रीकरण की अवधारणा की विस्तार से व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत के लिए इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In context of the recently launched National Monetisation Pipeline, elaborate on the concept of asset monetisation. Also, discuss its significance for India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

Asset monetisation is the process wherein unused assets are leased / utilised so that there is effective value realisation

e.g. Railway coach used for ads, land leased for agriculture etc

Via the national monetisation pipeline, the government aims to achieve 5 L. crore via asset monetisation

Significance for India

- ① Contribution to infrastructure development via the National Infrastructure Pipeline

- ② Asset utilisation can bring development to regions around it  
ex: shops in Leased land used by locals
- ③ effective management of resources  
ex: no trusts of property
- ④ cheaper alternatives for leasees
- ⑤ Brings down gap between government and people

Concerns → overexploitation  
→ reduced inclusivity  
→ high fares  
→ lack of dispute resolution mechanism.

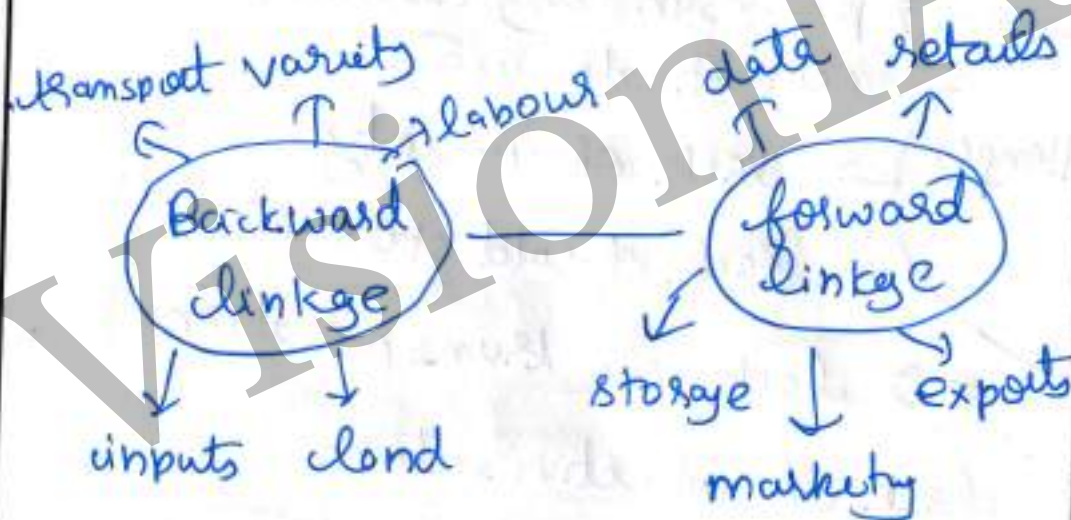
Involvement of private sector and ~~eff~~ making resource efficiency as key to achieving trillion dollar economy and the NMP pumps momentum in this direction

7. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग में बैकवर्ड और फॉरवर्ड लिंकेज के महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सुदृढ़ लिंकेज स्थापित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explain the significance of backward and forward linkages in the Food Processing Industry. Also, discuss the challenges in establishing robust linkages in India. (Answer in 150 words)

10

In India, less than 10% of the produced food is processed while in the US, these amounts are upto 40%, which raises focus on the potential for the sector in India



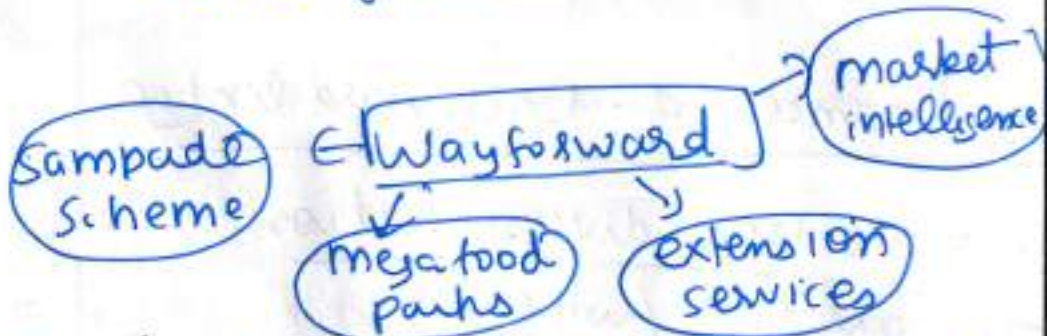
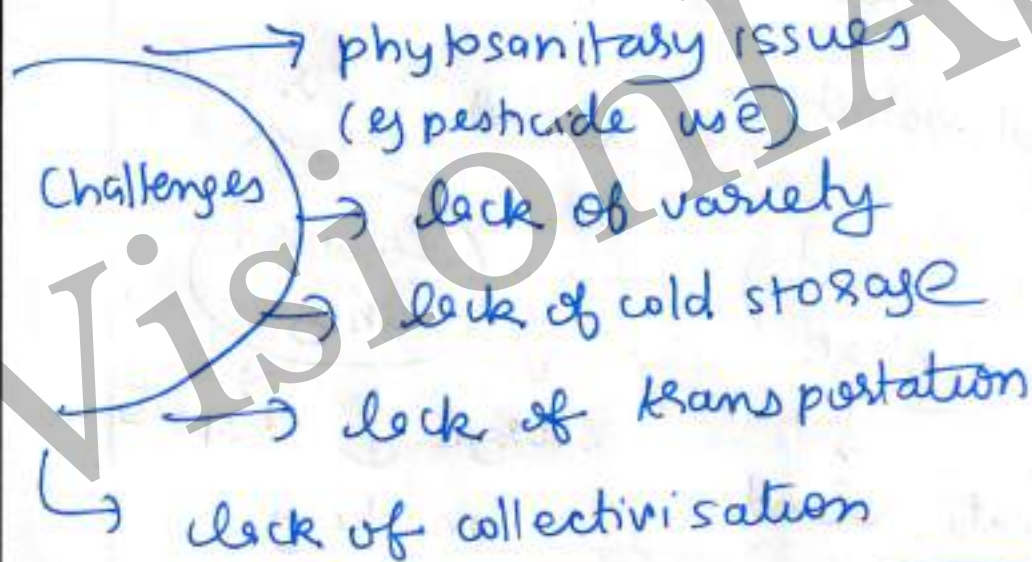
### Significance of Backward linkage

- ① promotes crop diversification  
(40% are rice / wheat)
- ② provide nutrient sufficiency  
(109 in hunger index)

- ③ curbs rural poverty
- ④ formalisation of agro sector

### Significance of forward linkage

- ① gates to global demand as well as to diverse ~~dem~~ sections
- ② export potential (\$50 billion exports)
- ③ more choice to customers



These initiatives would help agribusiness and convert farmers to agripreneurs

8. भारत में वाणिज्यिक कोयला खनन के लाभों और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the benefits of commercial coal mining in India and challenges associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Despite being Blessed with among top 5 in coal reserves, India faced a coal crisis ~~was~~ recently, with many plants running in emergency mode.

Recent initiatives like Mining Policy, schemes like NELP etc aim to address these challenges via commercially coal mining

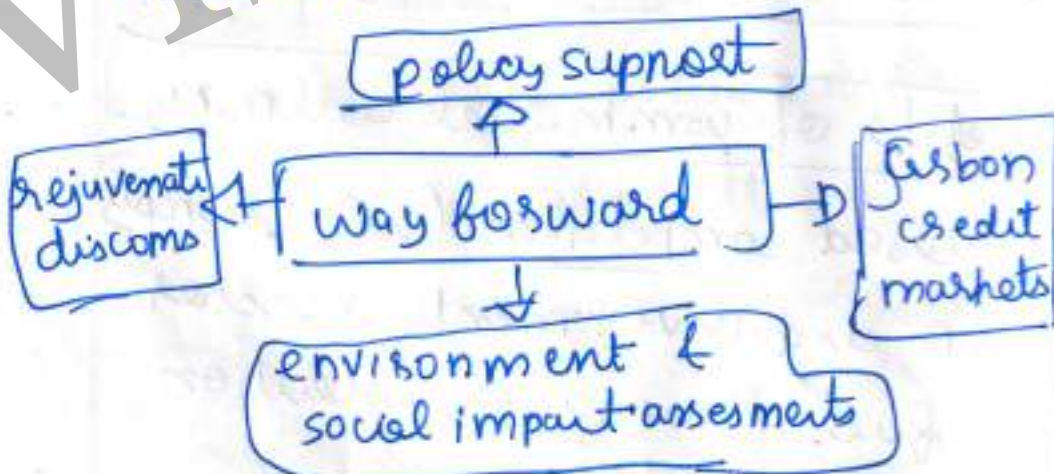
Benefits of commercial coal mining

- ① increased competition (↓ CIL monopoly)
- ② R & D and investment in sector (eg: fuel efficiency, pollution control increases)
- ③ Better management expertise and sharing of best practice.

- ④ competitive prices, energy security
- ⑤ more employment option
- ⑥ PPP in coal sector, reduces burden on government

### Challenges

- environmental issues by Andhra Pradesh, Bihar etc
- discom debt & NPA crisis
- highly capital intensive industry
- contract enforcement, clearances issue etc



Additionally, there can also be encouragement in the form of joint ventures for R&D

9. भारत में महिलाओं पर निर्धनता का बोझ विपरीत लिंग की तुलना में अधिक है। इस संदर्भ में, महिलाओं की निर्धनता के कारणों एवं उसके समाधान के लिए उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The burden of poverty weighs down heavier on women in India than on the opposite sex. In this context, discuss the causes of poverty among women and steps taken to address it. (Answer in 150 words)

10

According to recent Oxfam report  
2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the most poor are women

### Causes of poverty among women

#### A. Cultural factors

- ① traditional restrictions of employment
- ② patriarchal mindset & glass ceiling, glass cliff etc.

#### B. Social factors

- ① violence eg: workplace violence
- ② lack of education, health <sup>avenue</sup>

#### C. Economic factors

- ① feminisation of agriculture  
(3/5 of workers are women)
- ② lack of ~~titles~~ property titles.

- Others → dependence during birthing  
 → lack of inclusive workplace  
 → feminisation of informal sector

### Steps taken to address it

- ① promotion of women in food processing via PM-SAMPADA
- ② promotion of SHGs by Kudumbashree
- ③ Affirmative action by: political reservation, Reservation in IIIT/IIIM etc
- ④ Inclusive hiring practices by WIPRO, TATA etc
- ⑤ Right to education scheme
- ⑥ MUDRA loans to women entrepreneurs
- ⑦ Equal wages Act, Maternity Benefits Act etc.

Recent initiatives like provision of menstrual leave in Kerala University are positive steps in this direction

10. भारतीय कृषि पर जलवायु परिवर्तन के संभावित प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the potential impact of climate change on Indian agriculture. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Past economic surveys have pointed out that climate change related phenomena could bring down crop yield upto 20%.

### Impact of climate change on agriculture

#### ① Variable monsoon

→ affects crop & reduces yield.

ey droughts in Vidarbha, Bundelkhand

#### ② Cyclone: have damaged rice yield, jute mills etc

#### ③ Pest attacks by fall armyworm attacks on the rice

#### ④ Reduced work time on fields due to heat - Reduced productivity

#### ⑤ Heatwave: have damaged onion, sugarcane etc.

- ⑥ water scarcity e.g. Punjab, Haryana
- ⑦ Reduced cattle productivity  
e.g. in Gujarat, Maharashtra
- ⑧ farmers suicides: due to crop failure

### Steps taken by government

- ① Micro irrigation and water conservation
- ② promoting food processing to reduce waste e.g. Mega Food Parks
- ③ Foreign collaboration e.g. Israel - Climate Smart Agriculture
- ④ Disaster Forecasting e.g. IONS, Deep Ocean Mission, Doppler Radars
- ⑤ Using Technology in agriculture e.g. KISAN drones, geotagging
- ⑥ Promotion of multicropping / organic farming, natural farming etc.
- These help to form a viable, profitable & sustainable agro environment in the country

11. कृषि में राष्ट्रीय ई-गवर्नेंस योजना (NeGPA) भारत में कृषि के डिजिटलीकरण की दिशा में एक सकारात्मक कदम है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

National e-Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) is a positive move towards digitizing agriculture in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

National e Governance Plan in Agriculture (NeGPA) is part of the government's Digital India program and aims to formalise the highly scattered and informalised agro sector in the country.

### Components of NeGPA

- ↳ digitisation of records
- ↳ surveying and land titling
- ↳ agnistack
- ↳ financial inclusion for farmers
- ↳ ID cards and documentation
- ↳ creating database in National level
- ↳ promoting technology in agriculture
- ↳ grievance redressal online

## Benefits of the mission

- ① Access to data for data driven policy making
- ② Conclusive land titling makes access to credit easier
- ③ Information relayed by disasters, cropping patterns can empower the farmers
- ④ Promotion of financial inclusion (40% rely on informal credit)
- ⑤ Reduced land related dispute
- ⑥ Brings farmer closer to government
  - ↳ Reduces agrarian distress
  - ↳ Reduces farmer suicides
  - ↳ Reduces agitations
- ⑦ Reduces inclusion & exclusion error
- ⑧ Reduces loss of investment via physical data collection requirement

### Few of the concerns

- ↳ ① poor internet penetration Rurally  
(30% unserved areas)
- ↳ ② Lack of awareness (lower education)
- ↳ ③ Political apathy
- ↳ ④ Corruption at Panchayat level
- ↳ ⑤ lack of physical infrastructure  
↳ laptops, data centres etc.

Way forward

- PM Wani & Bharatnet
- JAM Trinity implementation
- extension services
- Panchayat as the unit for implementation

Visionaries like Grandhiji have pointed out change should begin at village level, & NeGPA is a stellar example in this regard

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12. सामाजिक प्रभाव आकलन की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए और इसके महत्व को बताइए।  
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Explain the concept of Social Impact Assessment and state its significance.  
(Answer in 250 words)

15

Social impact assessment (SIA) is the process of examining the results of a project via the impact made on society as against the on paper targets of MGNREGSA scheme

Social assessment

→ % of reduction in rural poverty

→ increased HDI indicators

Conventional assessment

→ number of jobs provided

→ number of structures built

→ number of worky days

How it is different

- SIA is more outcome oriented

than output oriented

- It has a longer term perspective
- It has taken into account all section of society
- Increased transparency, accountability

### Significance of SIA

- ① leads to inclusive outcome  
y: focus on vulnerable section
- ② leads to Bottom up planning  
y SIA can give different results on different communities for same project which enhances customisation
- ③ enables proactive decision making
- ④ promotes throughout lifecycle approach.
- ⑤ promotes citizen participation

(limitation)

- lack of efficient parameters
- Bureaucratization and apathy
- time taking procedure
- reduced empowerment of citizens
- political instability
- low literacy / gender empowerment parameters

Way forward

- ① social audits, citizen charters etc
- ② outcome based budgeting
- ③ lifecycle approach.

Additionally there needs to be a change from "whole of government approach" to "whole of society" approach.

13. सूचना का अधिकार और प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता सुशासन की पूर्वपिकाएं हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Right to information and transparency in administration are prerequisites for good governance. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

(RTI)  
Right to Information, the corner stone of transparency is often recognised as the "sunshine law" in India.

RTI, transparency as prerequisite for good governance

- ① empowers citizens by MKSS questioned government policy in Rajasthan
- ② bring out scams by Adesh scam
- ③ Reduces information asymmetry by IIM admission criteria
- ④ keeps a check on government performance by: schemes performance
- ⑤ Reduces misuse of public funds by: - thereby reduces corruption

13. सूचना का अधिकार और प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता सुशासन की पूर्वपिछाएं हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दे)

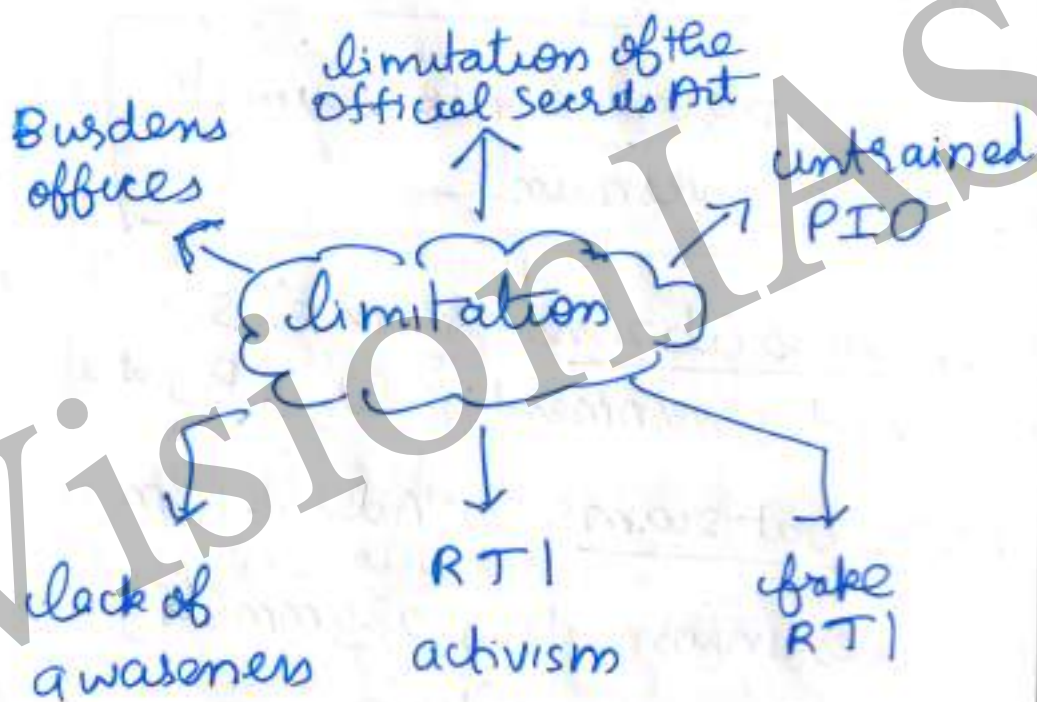
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- ⑤ Reduces misuse of public funds by - thereby reduces corruption

- ⑥ facilitates participation and democracy and brings people closer to the government
- ⑦ Promotes social justice e.g. budget outlay of schemes like MGNREGS



### Way forward

- ① Need to remove limitation of Official Secret Act (IIARC)

- ② Proactive disclosure under section 4
- ③ Need for a dedicated cadre to look into cases under RTI
- ④ Political parties to be brought under RTI for intra party democracy
- ⑤ Reducing the number of fake RTI that burden government office
- ⑥ digitisation of records
- ⑦ capacity building of PIO
- ⑧ proper accountability mechanisms

These measures would ensure that RTI becomes master key to good governance as envisioned by II ARC

14. प्रधान मंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इससे संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Highlight the significance of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana and discuss the issues associated with it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) is the flagship health insurance scheme of the government. It is a centrally sponsored scheme.

### Significance

- ① Reduces out of pocket expense in government (70% in India)
- ② Makes health insurance affordable (universalisation)
- ③ Increases insurance penetration (Presently 3% of GDP)
- ④ Reduces influence of agents and middlemen in the market.

- ⑤ Enhances digitisation via JAM linkage (health record computerisation)
- ⑥ Pan India coverage - leads to standardisation of products
- ⑦ Covers pre and post periods as well

### Issues associated

- ↳ ① Increasing financial impact on state - reduced centre contribution
- ↳ ② Issue of coercive federalism by West Bengal backed out
- ↳ ③ Privacy and data issues of digitisation of documents
- ↳ ④ Lack of support from stakeholders by upto 80% hospitals not enrolled
- ↳ ⑤ Lack of coverage (poor insurance density, penetration ratios).

## Way forward

- ① ensuring the state participation
- ② Bringing more disease under coverage
- ③ linking with Digital Health Mission
- ④ increasing rural penetration
- ⑤ Bring more private sector participation under the scheme

A proper implementation of

PM-JAY will reduce the vicious cycle of poverty whereby in Sabka

Saath, Sabka  
Vikas, sabka  
Prayas



15. भारत में ट्रांसजेंडर समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए विभिन्न कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

What are the challenges faced by the transgender community in India? Enumerate the various steps taken to address these challenges. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Transgender community in India have been challenged by various problems from socio-economic-political to cultural impediments

### Challenges faced

#### A) Social

- ① stereotyping & stigmatisation
- ② lack of inclusivity, education
- ③ lesser integration into mainstream
- ④ identity crisis, no role models

#### B) Economic

- ① increased poverty by high cost of surgery
- ② lack of access to schemes
- ③ homelessness, disease burden
- ④ less skill and employability

c) political

- no representation; < 1% are elected candidates

- lack of legal/civil rights

- criminalisation, violence

Steps taken

Legal

① decriminalising homosexuality  
- sec. 377 in Navtej Johar case

② citizenship rights given

Schemes

① garib kalyan yojana

② gasma greh to reduce the homelessness

③ promotion of entrepreneurship under MUDRA, PSL etc.

④ linky to SHGs.

Others

- ① Kerala government involved them in Kochi metro project
- ② Role models eg: trans-athletes, trans-police officers given recognition
- ③ fee concession in exams eg UPSC
- ④ inclusive history practises and LGBTQ week/months in various organisations

These initiatives help us meet SDG-5 targets of gender - inclusive developments

16. जब तक डिजिटल डिवाइड से संबंधित चुनौतियों का समाधान नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक डिजिटल शिक्षा की संभाव्यता को पूरी तरह से साकार नहीं किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The potential of digital education cannot be fully realised unless the challenges of digital divide are overcome. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Recently government has come up with initiatives like SWAGAM, PM DISHA, MOOC, NPTEL to promote digital education and reduce learning poverty in the country.

However the potential for digital education is hampered by digital divide challenges.

### Digital divide challenges

→ upto 40% less rural household receive internet in comparison to urban areas

→ Digital divide is skewed to male population (20% less female own mobile phone)

- less infrastructure of computers laptop, mobile phone surely
- less mobile towers, servicing outlets, operators etc surely
- Teachers not equipped technologically

### Potential for digital education

- ① total flexibility (watch any where)
- ② options and choice of content
- ③ penetration to remotest corners
- ④ less cost of physical infrastructure staff, & other operating expense
- ⑤ Development of edtech sector
- ⑥ Exports of services

### Way forward

- ① Enhance the potential of the national knowledge network

- ② Developing vernacular content
- ③ Multiplatform approach  
eg: Radio, Television
- ④ Scholarships in form of laptop, mobile to students
- ⑤ Capacity Building of teachers
- ⑥ Collaborating with IIT/IIMS etc for content creation
- ⑦ D2M technology for offline download and viewing thereby reducing data cost
- ⑧ Models like Pastepade model.

These initiatives help achieve free, open and inclusive education in the lines of RTE act and help achieve SDG-4 targets

17. हालांकि वैश्वीकरण ने भारत में महिलाओं के लिए नए अवसर सृजित किए हैं, लेकिन इसने कुछ समस्याएं भी उत्पन्न की हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Although globalisation has created new opportunities for women in India, it has led to some issues as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Since the opening up of economy in 1991, globalisation has provided an opportunities to women in the form of job opportunities, acceptance in society, liberalised outlook and choices, education, health, etc.

[New opportunities via globalisation]

A) [social opportunities]

- ① liberalised family / societal culture / values and norms (e.g. marriage)
- ② educational opportunities  
e.g. foreign universities
- ③ health outcome increased  
e.g. institutional delivery, modern medicine

## B) Economic opportunities

- ① jobs in MNC, call centres etc
- ② access to credit for entrepreneurs
- ③ Shift from agriculture to industries and service sector
- ④ migration for jobs; studies

## Issues associated

- ① violence (urban violence, moral policing, cyber bullying)
- ② glass ceiling in companies
- ③ ~~info~~ feminisation of informal sector - no equal wage, social security
- ④ rise of pink collar jobs
- ⑤ reduced participation in STEM sectors
- ⑥ non inclusive work places

⑦ education and digital divide

Way forward

- ① gender budgeting and gender sensitive legislation
- ② enforcement of social security measures by Equal wages Act
- ③ Increasing female labour force participation (20% v/s 60% in China)
- ④ political support  
by affirmative action like Reservation of seat in colleges
- ⑤ Promoting Role models  
by Kiran Shaw, Mithali Raj

Initiatives like BCCI fixing equal pay for women's team and men's team are positive steps

18. भारत में बेतरतीब शहरीकरण के कारण उत्पन्न हुई समस्याओं का उल्लेख करते हुए, सरकार द्वारा इनके समाधान के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the problems arising due to haphazard urbanization in India, mention the steps taken by the government to address them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

NITI Aayog estimates 40% of our population to live in urban areas by the next decade, which ~~is~~ deals with it allied issues

### Challenges due to urbanisation

① pollution and waste management  
- cited Number 1 concern by NITI Aayog

② Lack of planned cities  
upto 60% of cities not planned

③ Disaster vulnerabilities  
e.g. Chennai, Hyderabad flood,  
Mumbai heat island etc

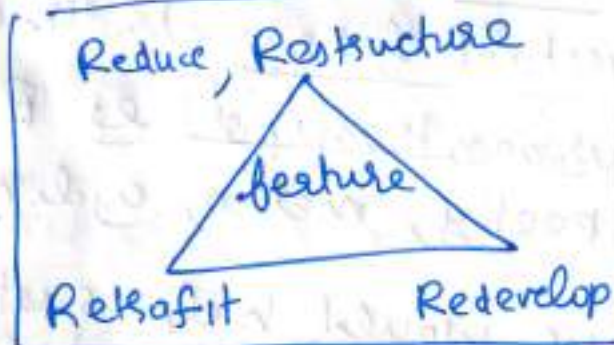
④ Urban employment issue  
leads to violence, crime etc.

- 5) urban housing prices rise
- 6) congestion leads to spread of epidemics, poor quality of service delivery, excessive resource use e.g. farmland
- 7) skewed sex ratios surely
- 8) son of soil agitation, unrest  
— due to migration of Maharashtra
- 9) reduced forest cover, encroaching of watershed e.g. Adyar river, Mumbai expressway etc.

### Steps taken by Government

1) Smart cities mission

2) PUA Scheme



- ③ urban forestry - eg Jelansana model
- ④ Solid Waste Management Rule
- ⑤ PM Awas yojana for housing
- ⑥ migrant housing schemes in various schemes - eg Project Charyathi state unkeale
- ⑦ developing suburbs & satellite cities eg: Gandhinagar - Ahmedabad
- ⑧ Intra village urbanisation

### Way forward

- ↳ urban employment guarantee scheme
- ↳ water and electricity regulation
- ↳ vertical farming etc in cities
- ↳ urban transport eg: BRT, car pooling, metro, cycling etc

These would help sustain the rate of urbanisation and meet SDG - 11 targets

19. विभिन्न उपायों के बावजूद, भारत में हाथ से मैला होने की प्रथा क्यों जारी है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite various measures, why does manual scavenging continue to persist in India? (Answer in 250 words)

15

Despite various measures by government there are more than 10 lakh manual scavengers, with majority being women (95%).

Reasons for persistence

(A) Social factors

(A) caste based stereotyping

(90% are Dalits / Backward caste)

(2) poor social mobility

↓ less education      ↓ less skill      → less choices

(B) Economic factors

(1) Less technological solution

(2) rapid urbanisation and

more waste generation

(C) Political factors

(1) poor implementation of <sup>laws</sup> scheme  
 - eg: Poor prevention of scavenging Act,  
 ineffective functioning of National  
Commission for Safai Karamcharis

(D) → poor access to credit for  
 entrepreneurs

(Others) → less job opportunities

Way Forward

(1) stricter implementation of law

(2) technological solution  
 eg. Project Bandicoot

(3) Waste to Energy initiatives

(4) counselling and skill development

- ⑤ Promoting education and Access to credit
- ⑥ Promoting smart cities.

These would help in achieving Vishwasera status by 2047 by equally empowering all sections of society and downplaying social evils.

20. स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात भारत में उभरे क्षेत्रवाद के विभिन्न रूपों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the various forms of regionalism that have emerged in India since independence. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Regionalism refers to the feeling of intense commitment towards one's own place of origin at the cost of feelings like nationalism, fraternity etc.

### Forms of regionalism

#### ① Secessionism

e.g. Greater Nagalim, Khalistan

#### ② Separate statehood

e.g. Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Vidarbha etc

#### ③ Son of soil issues

e.g. Maharashtra

④ territorial autonomy

eg. Ladakh: 6<sup>th</sup> schedule

⑤ North v/s South divide

eg. Bollywood v/s Kollywood issue

⑥ Economic dispute

eg. Jharkhand separation from Bihar

⑦ water sharing & territory dispute } eg. Assam-Mizoram, Karnataka-Jammu & Kashmir

### Reasons for emergence

① Need for autonomy and economic independence eg. Mizoram separation

② Resource sharing issues

③ ~~govt~~ issues of federalism.

eg: improper devolution of power by centre (6<sup>th</sup> schedule area)

④ aggressive leadership eg. Khalistan

- ⑤ Racial and ethnic tensions of North east Areas
- ⑥ language based issues
- ⑦ competition for resources of son of soil

### Way forward

- ① Promoting mother tongue
- ② territorial autonomy via special powers and provisions (Article 371)
- ③ Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat Abhiyan
- ④ competitive and cooperative federalism by Niti Ayog
- ⑤ Rational devolution by Finance Comm

Recently the President has addressed that the multitude of cultures and languages are the country's greatest strength, and hence regional tendencies must not be allowed to disturb that balance.