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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	RISHENDRA SINGH		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1295265
Center	ONLINE	Date	17-07-2022

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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9	10	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

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।

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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.

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(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss

Caste System means grouping a segment of population according to its pre-assigned social indicators. It is regarded as a "circle" from which "exit is barred" and entry occurs only after birth.

Recent debate of having a caste census (first done in 1931) to better apply government welfare schemes have ignited the everlasting topic to the fore.

Caste system and Poverty

A recent study concluded that out of 21% population, BPL (Below Poverty Line), 90% of them belong to SC, ST's and OBC's.

How Caste system drives poverty ⇒

→ Land reforms are related to Caste Hierarchy's
→ Most influential castes hold major proportion of land.

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- Low-income jobs (Menial and labour jobs)
- Barrier in reaching Higher Education Institutes (HEI's) (eg) ⇒
- Social status is dominated by caste criteria (eg) = Yadavs in U.P
- Access to resources Gujars in Haryana is minimal

Caste system and Inequality in society

- Untouchability (Article 17 of constitution) prohibits its practice
- Discrimination in workplaces (eg) ⇒ Team leaders in companies
- Mental Retardness all often belonging to higher castes
- Income inequality (eg - Recent instances in Maharashtra where works of SC was paid less than general works of MGNREGA)

Above instances highlight the chronic condition which the caste barriers provide. Affirmative action, education and government led reforms tend to ameliorate the poverty and inclusion issues of our diverse India.

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2

Recognising unpaid work of women is necessary but a challenging task. Discuss

A recent "Time Use Survey" highlighted that women tend to spend 9 hrs of their day in care work in houses.

Care works → Unpaid work (Household chores)
→ service and care giving job to elders and young.

Correspondingly, men only spent 2 hrs in care giving activities.

This issue signifies the need to recognise the unpaid work of women.

Recognising techniques →

- Assigning monetary value to the unpaid work (As recommended by a TN minister)
- Reduction of outdoor work if a woman does indoor activities. (Compensation)
- Assigning men to do care giving if both accept it.

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नहीं करनी चाहिए।
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Challenges associated with Recognition

- Rent to Patriarchal mindset would be resisted by the "heads of house".
- Difficult to calculate work done by each women in the country
- Supervision of tasks is an issue
- Creation of household negligence is eminent
- Deteriorating condition of elders and young in a house

Benefits recognition leads to

- Increase in household income
- women emancipation and liberation from the circle of daily course.
- Autonomy to women
- leaning towards education enhancement more
- Increase the health conditions.
(67% of women are anemic. - NFHS-5.0)

Government led programs might ameliorate their condition and thwart the endlasting patriarchal mindset by recognising the importance & difficulty level of unpaid work of women.

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3

The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time, discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth & their remedial measures.
Recently NITI Aayog in its report highlighted that the 73 bn youth of India signify the demographic dividend that India may gain.

Various challenges exist in utilising the potential of youth

- Skill Development ⇒ old and redundant skills of Indian youth hamper nation's progress
- Health issues ⇒ Prevalent stunting (35%) and wasting (29%) [NFHS-5.0] tend to hamper potential of youth (Nutritional degradation)
- Population explosion of the past ⇒ led to more unemployed population which hinders ~~the~~ and takes space of current youth
- Social Infrastructure ⇒ lacking educational institutes and skill promotion centres aggravate potential issues

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- Redundant education system - reliance on old National Education Policy 1986 for far too long
- Lack of Vocational education

Remedial Measures to utilise the Demographic Potential

- early adoption and implementation of National Education Policy - 2020
- Upskilling & Reskilling initiatives are needed (like Udyam and SARATHI portal)
- Vocational education is required
- Integration of ICT with education system
- Creating an efficient Manufacturing economy to fill the gap from our direct jump to Service sector.
- Improving nutritional needs.
 - (a) Use of Golden Rice
 - Aanganwadi Centres for skilling
 - Mid Day meal (POSHAN) Abhiyan

India's (15-59) years age group is going through a significant phase where adequate measures might improve our status like China's. But the window is only open till 2035, until which fast adoption of techniques are needed -

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⑧
④
Given the deeply gendered impact of population-control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India.

India's population might take over China's by 2023. (World Population Report of UN). Increasing population has led to significant population controlled measures which showcases deteriorating impact on women.

Current approach of Measures include:

- Prevalence of Birth control measures
 - ② - Tubectomy ; Vasectomy
- Use of Contraceptive techniques
- Self Restraint.
- Government led awareness campaign
 - ② - "Hum Do Humare Do" campaign
- Government incentives and disincentives
 - ② - UP Birth Control Bill
 - Disincentivise people having more than 2 children
 - ↳ by preventing govt. jobs application
 - ↳ by reducing pension & salary
 - Incentives ⇒ for doing Vasectomy & Tubectomy (Monetary benefits)



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एक सही उत्तर में
वही लिखना
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Deeply gendered impact

- Excessive mental and physical pressure on women.
- Relating birth giving only to women's responsibility
- Increased Vasectomy among women in comparison to men (NFHS-5.0)
- Familial pressure on the other hand
- Search for "boy child" impacting excessive pressure and physical pain on women.
- Increased abortion rates (NFHS-5.0) and even "hunger symbolised abortion" (i.e. self-abortion)
- Risk to life and nutritional status of women.

Although, the population control is the responsibility of both the parents but excessive "genderisation" is done in this sphere

- ### Steps to ameliorate
- Regular checks for women
 - awareness campaign
 - Autonomy provisions to women
 - Cont. initiative for tubectomy & sterilisation of men.

Although, NFHS-5.0 shows increase in prevalence of condoms (95%) but responsibility of women has been aggravated & falsely aggrandised

Need of "gender sensitivity" is required.

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5

The Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon.

Brain drain of healthworkers means outsourcing of the skills and human personnels to other countries creating a deficiency in our own.

Reasons for Brain drain of Healthworkers

- Education bewilderment - lack of institutes accomodating high candidate numbers results in migration to east european countries (Belarus, Ukraine) & Russia.
- Higher cost of Education in India
- Better practical experiences in European colleges - which is sin-a-qua-non for medical studies.
- Better job opportunities → due to more qualifications in India, a candidate needs to give multiple exams post graduation to get into gout services
- Higher pay-scale - for the same job.



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In order to retrain the outsourced functionaries

India needs to :-

- Increase expenditure on health - as National Health Policy - 2017 recommends 2-3% of GDP.
- Creation of medical institutes ⇒ as recommended, an AIIMS must be present in every Indian State.
- Involving private sector in health ⇒ In creation of medical institutions.
- Lowering qualifications but keeping the same quality & job profiles
- More lucrative job opportunities must be provided
- Reconciling with WHO need of 111000 doctors-population ratio (It will boost the need)

Thus, in order to create a sustainable environment for healthcare professionals, respect along with prestige must be ensured to them as done by the PM recently by declaring them 'COVID-warriors' to boost our own health ecosystem.

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6

Though various women organisations, have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship, among women, there continue to exist obstacles that ~~women~~ impede women entrepreneurship. Since the institution of Bharti Mahila Mandal and All India Women Conference (AIWC) by Margaret Cousins, Entrepreneurship, historically has seen an uplift among women.

Women entrepreneurship - leading the Indian females

→ Recently Kudambushree Model helped women in creating entrepreneurial roles

- financial freedom as sharing among the women members
- Importance of savings is taught
- Credit facilities to fellow members
- Support for entrepreneurship ideas by all members.

- (25) - Processed Honey Factories
- Jute Bags in Kolkata.
- etc

→ PM-Van Dhan Vikas Kendras - also motivate women ST's from vulnerable section to promote their Minor Forest Product Innovations via TRIFED.

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Obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship

Social Obstacles ⇒

- Patriarchal mindset
- Regarding women - only suitable for bearing child
- Society, accepting women out of the house, is hard.
- Double whammy of financial knowledge and (caste + female) discrimination

Educational Obstacles

- Education of women is largely undermined
- No support at homes.

Economical Obstacles

- Getting financial loans from bank is hard
- No collateral, as property is not in their names.
- Dowry and Marriage issues considered more imp.

Recently introduced Kudamleshree Model (Kerala) in 2000 has become a sole proprietor of women in entrepreneurial role by creating Self Help groups (SHG's). Recent Bank initiatives of providing loans to a women from each branch will surely help in uplifting the marginalised

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7

Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India
Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them.

Domestic workers - constituting informal sector of the economy include - utensil cleaners, sanitation & cleaning workers, maids and cooks being employed by households.

Recently, an NGO highlighted 52% of BPL households work as domestic workers.

Issues faced by them

- Social protection lacks → No pensions, maternity relief, health leaves (Social Security)
- Non-recognition - in government books
- Occupational safety - Insurance and family benefits is lacking - None to getting sick & hurt
- Molestation & health hazards
- Non-payment of salary
- Equal pay for equal work is also an issue
- Child workers as domestic workers :



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Empowering domestic workers

- * Educational empowerment ⇒ Creating institutional framework to give education to mid-aged and adult population about Basic numeracy and foundational literacy.
- * Monetary empowerment ⇒ Provisioning a minimum monthly salary for each type of work.
- * Social Security Benefits ⇒ Involving them in Social Security Code-2020 and giving
 - ↳ Maternity Relief
 - ↳ Insurance
 - ↳ Pension
 - ↳ Leaves (Holidays)
- * Recognition of their work ⇒ Most Important

Government Initiatives such as MGNREGA must also include a portal, connecting job seekers and job gives in domestic households and adequate regulation of such jobs must be insured to create a proper working environment

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8

It has been argued by some that raising the min. age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss.

Recently, Jaya Jaitley Committee has recommended to increase the minimum age of marriage of girls from 18 to 21 years.

Necessity of Jaya Jaitley Recommendation

- Increasing child marriage numbers inspite of so many legislatures prohibiting it.
- Health deterioration of newly wed females due to early pregnancy (18-19yrs)
- Impact on educational requirements and outcomes - as women not allowed to study beyond marriage ~~after~~ marriage.
- Sexual Harassment and negligence of consent after marriage at early age.
(29) ⇒ IPC - Sec 376 - (~~Sec 376~~ Marital Rape)
- Mental Trauma and illness.

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Why increasing age of marriage is not enough

- Will only increase litigancy and cases as observed after POCSO's legislation
- Not tackling the main issue
 - ↳ Awareness of women & men
 - ↳ Behavioural change
- differences in Civil Codes of various religions will remain a contestation
- Improving educational outcomes and health emancipation is, still unmet.

More needs to be done to improve women's condition

- Government awareness programmes
- Creating exemplary examples of women in various fields who are young and creating laurels (eg) Lalitha (Bronze Medalist)
Harabai Chaur (Silver Medalist)
- Highlighting the health impacts of early marriage

No law can take place of self restraint and personal emancipation. It is the progressive attitude of people which can stop the early marriage, dowry and related issues. Jaya Jaithey also recommended that change

needs to come from within

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9. There have been arguments that given the socio-economic status of Backward Castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Discuss -

Caste based census, first done in 1931 census is an important tool of government to channelise its initiatives accordingly.

Socio-economic status of Backward Castes (BC)

- <*> Less representation in educational institutions (despite reservations)
- <*> Decreasing numbers of teachers and professors in belonging to Backward castes in IT's.
- <*> Among OBC's - the benefits are mostly channelised by most influential classes amongst them. (Inequality in Distribution)
- <*> Prevailing health ailments and poverty issues among BC's.
- <*> Sanitation and living conditions are deplorable.
- <*> Prevalence of crime rates among and on people of BC's. Recently a women tribal of Sabarija PVTG burnt on her land alive. (MP)

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कुछ भी लिखें
केवल प्रश्न संख्या
के अतिरिक्त यहाँ
न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis
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(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only) (500)

संख्या
दिनांक
कक्षा
कॉलेज
कॉलेज का नाम
कॉलेज का पता
कॉलेज का शहर
कॉलेज का जिला
कॉलेज का राज्य

Government tried a socio-economic Caste Census (2011) to bring out the real data but due to faulty calculations and ~~the~~ survey, the census was kept ~~as~~ undisclosed.

Need of the hour (500)

- Real Demographic figures must be found
- Effective formulation of policies meant for vulnerable section
- A review of previous policies & their impacts would also be outlaid.
- Bring out a validated reservation policy on the basis of new census

Issues related to it's achievement

- Political tool → caste is an important factor for mobilising voters in an election (Merely a tool).
- Privacy & Representation → asking personal info in census is disregarded by some caste
- Use and transparency → use must be stated.
↳ available to all (unlike SECC)

Thus, citing its issues, the government first needs to ensure the provisioning and its use in order to make the vulnerable more "equal among unequals" Page

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10

While participation of private sector in the higher education system in India is a necessity, it raises issues that need careful redressal. Discuss

National Education Policy - 2020 highlights an expenditure of 5% of GDP by government, the rest being focused by private players.

Importance of Private Sector in Higher Education

- Infrastructure creation - Create more buildings and colleges to adapt the growing needs
- Inculcating foreign best practices - as recently, in IIT Kanpur, the research wing is enlarged and astronomical section is added on lines of MIT.
- Increase Research & Development
- Modernising labs and classrooms
- Financial expenditure on improvement
- Provide world-class education system
- Enhance Teacher-training infrastructural institutions.

→ This necessity arises from limited experience and financial constraints of the government sector.

Issues that private sector involvement brings

- Profit oriented investment - of the private players rather than education enhancement nature
- Flaunting norms of reservation and admission policies of the government
- Negligence - as once created, no longer need of enhancing
- Quality of education withheld for quantity of students.
- No engagement in vocational opportunities

- Govt. regulation over private colleges
- PPP model rather than sole private authorities should be promoted

Reforms needed

- Oversight on admission & teacher availability ratio
- Teacher training levels (standards) must be set.

Tax incentives and provisioning of land at cheap rates might motivate more private players but an adequate oversight and fulfilment of norms with achivable targets must be set first.

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11

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

Recently released Global Hunger Index (GHI) rated India among one of the poorest nations in managing hunger. NFHS -5.0 also highlights increasing anaemic (67%), stunted (37.1%) and wasted (29.1%) children (~~24.4%~~).

Multi dimensional Poverty released by UNDP also highlights the poor state of India in terms of health concerns.

Manifestation of Hunger and issues

- stunting - (low height per weight)
- wasting - (low weight per age)
- Anaemic - (Increased prevalence of decreasing blood quantity in children & women)
- Nutritional Deficiency - Lacking macro-nutrients (Fe, Ca, Mg) in the diet
- Obesity and Increased Junk food use.

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Concerns raised by reports ⇒

- (a) - Stunting is bound to increase due to decreased usage of healthy food
- (b) - Wasting = leading to various diseases such as rickets (Vitamin D) deficiency
- (c) - Anaemia ⇒ increase results in fatality rates due to increasing chances of heart failure
- (d) Life style diseases on the rise ⇒ Disease like blood pressure, diabetes are on the rise due to increasingly unhealthy food habits
- (e) - Nutritional deficiency ⇒ leading to Night blindness (vit-A), Scurvy (vit-C) and Beri-Beri (vit B) due to usage of junk and uncooked food
- (f) - Transmission of diseases - such as diarrhoea and cholera due to in bad sanitation

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Various initiatives taken to curb the menace of hunger & starvation

- Mid Day Meal Scheme - 1995 - to provide proper cooked food to school children (upto class 8th) and not only increase health but also education
- Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)
- Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) (1975)
provision of Anganwadi Centres with proper nutritional care by ASHA's and anganwadi workers
- National Food Security Act (2013) - distribute food at a subsidised rate to BPL families and Antyodaya Card holder at ₹3/₹2/₹1 for rice/wheat/coarse grains

Increased usage of golden rice (fortified) and roughage (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi) in food distribution might not only tackle their starvation but also fulfil their 'hidden hunger'

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12

Regionalism in India is a multidimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic & above all, psychological. Discuss

"Regionalism" according to Charles Weber means growth of sentiments for a certain geographical location due to various factors at the cost of a larger area "

Regionalism in India is ⇒ Multi-dimensional

Geo-cultural dimension ⇒

- Having an ethnic identity separate from others.
- Various religious beliefs prevalent at various geographical location
(eg) - N-E ⇒ "Christian"
North ⇒ "Hindu"
- Linguistic differences ⇒
(eg) ⇒ South India ⇒ (Dravidian language)
North India ⇒ Majorly Hindi
N-E India ⇒ Various languages
- Festive differences ⇒ (due to animal sports)
(eg) South India ⇒ Bull-Taming (Kambala)
(Mahaseela) (Karnataka)
N-E India ⇒ Bulbul fight. (Assam)

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Political - economic regionalism ⇒

→ Representation in Parliament - according to the population is contested by states of S-India

→ Employment criteria ⇒ "Son of Soils" disputes ^{75%}

(eg) Haryana brought reservation in employment for local people

(eg) Maharashtra & Delhi complain about huge inflow (UP, Bihar) of walkers taking their job opportunities

→ Development & Benefit Regionalism

(eg) - GST implementation -
(GST resisted by S-India on lines of their destination based losses)

(eg) - North India (labour sufficient)
South India (Industrial prevalence)
Technological giant
hurdle between them for labour and local rights

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उत्तरों में प्रश्न में दी गई शब्द सीमा का पालन करें।
प्रश्नों के अर्थों से अधिक महत्व है।
उम्मीदवारों को लिखने के लिए बाहरी छेद में लिखना नहीं है।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

Psychological Issue →

- Division of land by Vindhyas making diff. considerations -
- Ancient ideology still prevalent
i.e. Aryan Vs. Dravidian
(N. India) (S. India)
- Considering labour from various part of country as a different country individual
- Inherent notion of attachment of an individual to his district, state, or a region -



Regionalism, creates hindrances in holistic development of a nation. Appropriate awareness campaign, along with creating national notion with collective development should be the notive of the national govt through schemes like Azadi Ka Amrat Mahotsava celebrating the oneness of the nation.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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13

By adopting a variation of Western Secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse. Western secularism involves the ideology of complete separation of state from religion. (eg) France, USA, etc. India adopted a notion of positive secularism which means equal ~~so~~ involvement of state in all religious belief with accepting no national identity.

Indian Secularism - Weakening Secularisation of India

- Involvement of state in one religion more than what was ought in the constitution.
- equality in representation is often diminishing.
- Projecting a nation into a secular mould by adopting one religion over the other.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

- granting Fundamental Right to Religion (Art-25-28) which thwarts the very purpose of separation of powers..
- Not upholding the notion of assimilation of "involvement without adequate separation"
- Indulging in Religious educational Institution which are funded by state (Art-28)
- granting permission to manage affairs of religious place to people (26 Article 26) hampers inclusion principle.

Inspite of certain misdeeds, India through its positive secularism has managed to adequately hold the principle of Secularism
via :-

- Allowing Right to freely profess, propogate and practice religion. (Art-25)
- granting right to have conscience whether to believe or not in any religion

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- Right to Manage Taxation is ~~given~~ strictly prohibited. Although levying fees and management charge helps in maintenance of ~~the~~ affairs without financial struggle
- Religion - is characterised as an internal professy of a man.

Because of such provisions, India has managed to do well inspite of clams of authoritarianism and religious jingoism. On the other hand, western secularism has become quite controversial as it tends to bar the practice of religion as seen recently in France Hijab protests

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

14

Give the impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of economy. Is there a case of strong universal strong social protection of in India? Discuss.

Social protection means providing an adequate means of safeguard against various arbitrary happenings in the human's life which include \Rightarrow

On an Individual level

- *> Education Safeguard
- *> Health Safeguard
- *> Retirement Benefits
(Pension Schemes)
- *> Healthcare situations
Such as :-
 - + Maternity relief
 - + Sick leave for } individuals
- *> Occupational Safety
- *> Parity
(Gender Parity
(Pay Parity (Art-39(+))

On an Economy level

- *> Higher per capita income
of the society
- *> Greater economic
growth in terms
of GVA
- *> Safety and Security
of population from
situationalis.
 - War
 - External aggression
 - Disease (Pandemic)

Impact of strong universal social protection
on Individual Resilience

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस हार्जिए में
नहीं लिखना
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- Higher familial interdependence and strengthening of bonds
- Increased capacity of working obstacles
- Improved & Enhanced skill leading to economic freedom to individuals (eg Skill India Mission)
- Greater involvement in Nation building processes
(eg) Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav
- Less turbulence in health & educational outcomes

Impact of Social protection of resilience of economy

- Increasing Demographic Dividend
- Increased penetration of social sector activities to downtrodden (eg) - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Uplift of vulnerable sections via social protection scheme
(eg) SMILE scheme for Beggars & Transgender
- Increased growth ⇒ economic parity among the population
- Increased Per capita Income of the marginalised section (eg) - MGNREGA scheme

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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
न लिखें।

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Thus manipulating the vulnerable section,
not only leads to their individual upliftment
but also benefits the entire nation's resilience

Some more steps such as :-

- Creating a holistic portal for schemes available at "one-tap principle"
- Providing and recognising the social security to informal workers.
- Creating awareness through advertisement drives

An individual forms a part of the nation.
Therefore the upliftment of an individual
will also improve the capacity of the nation
as seen recently during the pandemic when
the national growth was sustained by
targeted approach towards MSME's.

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उत्तरों में अधिकतम शब्द सीमा का पालन करें।
प्रश्नों के अर्थों में अधिकतम शब्दों का उपयोग करें।
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15

Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India.

globalisation means thwarting the national boundaries and integrating the cultural, economic and sentimental bystanding of various nations and its people.

Tribal Development has been at the forefront of the globalisation aura ⇒

Integrating PVTG's of Andaman & Nicobar Islands with Malayan countries via agriculture and economic transfers

(eg) ⇒ Shompens and Jarawas products (eg- Katchatheevu) widely liked in Thailand & Malaysia

Junctioning of PM Van Dham Vikas Kendras and exporting their MFP enhanced items to various countries via TRIFED.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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संकेतित अक्षरों में प्रश्न संख्या ही लिखनी है।
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Social impact of globalisation on Tribals ⇒

- Opening of their undisclosed identities with the world.
- Integrating along with various nouns of the localised natives
 - (eg) ⇒ Traditional festival participation
 - ⇒ Acceptance in the society
- Use of modern means of gadgets and technology.

Economical impact ⇒

- Boost to their economic dependence through their craft and art.
- Acceptance of modernising development in roads, rails in their areas
- getting more opportunity in economic integration.
- Advertisement of their livelihood & products by global functionaries (eg) (ATG-7) - PM gifted various products of PVTG's of UP.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Educational Impact ⇒

- Global opportunities being provided to Indian tribals (e) - Australia providing educational support to certain sections
- Higher education involvement through gout policies
- Research & Development opportunities in reputed colleges of UK and USA

Political Impact ⇒

- Representation of ST's in parliament (as done in Brazil)
- Representing higher political/constitutional offices (e) G. Murmu - presidential candidate
- Enhanced voting rights even at their remote dwellings.

Globalisation has been at the change ~~the~~ which the tribals were hoping for and it has brought their economy to rewok but deletion of their own culture has been an issue

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न लिखें।

16

What do you understand by Feminisation of old age?
Highlight the issues associated with it in Indian
context. Also mention the measures taken by govt.

Feminisation of old age means higher prevalence
of female gender among the total old age
population (4-60+).

Recent examples of Japan and South Korea
has highlighted the issues that India
might face.

Issues due to Feminisation of old Age

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Content of the Question is more important than length.
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Read the
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the answer.



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17

Strengthening the system of govt run schools is a pre-requisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss

Under Sarva, Shiksha Abhyaan - 2003, the Government decided to improve the educational needs of the nation by creating govt-run schools in every ward / panchayat of the nation

Various issue plague the functioning of such schools

- *> Menial Infrastructural quality (Chair, Classes)
- *> Prevalence of untrained teachers
- *> Financial support is hollowed by rising corruption - Siphoning of funds
- *> Undesirable environment of already dilapidated schools
- *> Location of schools - unfit to accomodate youngsters (far from the panchayat area)

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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*> Lack of regulation - Unqualified principals
- Corrupt Basic Shiksha
Adhikaris (BSA's)

The functioning of gout-run schools in India needs a complete overhaul and needs to adopt the best practices as done in Uttar gout-run schools.

Gout-run schools ⇒ Social Empowerment &
Inclusive Development

- Education acts a "shot in the arm"
- Improving economic oppotinitiss
- Creating awareness among people
- Withholding caste barriers from an early age
- Provide nutritional requirement through Mid Day Meal Scheme
- Helps in creating an atmosphere of change
- Demand for better infrastructure in local needs.
- Accomodating various sition of society

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Strengthen - govt. run schools

(Recommendations of K. Kasturirangan along with NEP-2020

- *> Proper oversight - BSA's need to be held accountable
- *> Adequately ~~and~~ interviewing the post of principal before devolving him the role.
- *> Inclusion of 3-language formula to decrease ~~increase~~ horizon of linguistic barriers
- *> Improve infrastructural constraints by increasing the financial expenditure to 5% of GDP (2% devolved to primary educational needs)

Children constitute the future of the nation and in order to safeguard our future ~~part~~ need to improve educational freedom and opportunity to realise the demographic dividend.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

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अभ्यर्थी को प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त इस स्थान में कुछ न लिखना चाहिए।
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18

Though unity & diversity has been a mainstay in India as a nation, there exists certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also bring out relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India.

"Sarva Dharma Sambhava" meaning inclusion of all sects, genders and religion in the Indian way of living has been patronised by the nation showcasing the ideals of unity in diversity

Representation of Unity in Diversity

Linguistic Diversity

- Around 500 languages spoken in India
- Still united in all four

Geographical Diversity

- All types of landforms prevalent in India creating sizeable differences among the regional areas

Cultural Diversity

- Varied faiths in India
- Highlight Indian Uniqueness

Religious Diversity

- Various religions synthesising to form an unbreakable bond

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Threats arising due to Diversity

- * Communal threat - due to religious diversity
 - ⊙ Regular spat between Hindus & Muslims over temple/Masjid issues
 - ⊙ Sikhs in N-W India creating secessionist tendencies
- * Separatist Threat - due to various free speech propogators
 - ⊙ - Jammu & Kashmir (Azad Kashmir demand)
 - ⊙ Khalistan demand (in N-W region)
 - ⊙ Secession of N-E (Assamchal)
- * Linguistic barriers & spat
 - ⊙ Issues arising on 3-language formula
 - ⊙ Adoption of Hindi issues
 - ⊙ Demanding separate state on basis of language
- * Economical Threat - (Regional ideology)
 - ⊙ 'Son of Soil' controversy in North & South
 - ④ Haryana - reservation for local people in employment (75%)
 - Madhya Pradesh - regulating migrants from UP & Bihar.

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Civil Society ⇒ Sustaining the Diversity

Various Civil society & Not for profit organisations come up in order to save the unity of the nation

- Inculcating various ideologies in its membership
- Creating ground plan for inclusion at a national level.
- Giving job opportunities to the individuals which tend to sway youth's mind from baseless controversies.
- An opportunity to bring Govt, people on the table.
- Opportunity to work among people to alleviate fears.

More needs to be done by the govt. in order to channelise the energy of youth in constructive work working with CSOs, govt needs to enhance job opportunity and awareness along with alleviating fear of the minority in all spheres.

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19

In light of recently released national Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty.

National Multi Dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) - 2022 recently released by NITI

Aayog ranks the states along with the nutritional and health indicators of the population.

Meaning of Multi Dimensional Poor

- Earning less than what is required for basic minimum needs (Economic Survey - 2024)
- Unable to create educational opportunities for themselves.
- Nutritionally very poor. (Unable to fulfil daily dietary needs)
- Most Important ⇒ Unable to influence the decision making ~~power~~ of the govt
- No representation in political forum

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The report highlights that India's 22% population is way below the global set standards of earning \$1.90/day income (WHO)

Issues highlighted in the Report

- Prevalence of Malnourished children due to insufficient food intake
 - Stunting (35%)
 - Wasting (29%)
 - Anaemia (67%) - Mostly girls
- Rising gender gap in nutritional standards due to pandemic recently
- Informal workers on the rise.
(Informalisation of economy)
- Rise in minimal salary, low class job demand due to rising unemployment
- Decreasing economic and political participation of the poor section.
- Inefficiency of gout intervention to pull poor out of misery.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Several recommendations were also mentioned

- Clubbing various gout initiatives in one
 - ⊙ ⇒ POSHAN (Mid-day Meal; ICDS and TPDS)
 - ⇒ Mission SHAKTI, etc
- Providing a low-income ⇒ statutory support for the vulnerable.
- Health initiatives must focus on nutritional needs of the
 - ⊙ Children
 - ⊙ Pregnant & Lactating mothers

MPI holistically covers the India's lagging credentials with respect to the developed countries. It also tells to improve monetary support and have a relook on the Jendulkar committee recommended poverty line. In order to bring out people from misery, gout-needs to work religiously & meticulous implementation is must

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20 -

Indian cities are not only mimicking the social & cultural structures of inequality & exclusion found in rural areas but also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss

According to World Population Report (UN), India will constitute 45% of its population in urban areas by 2035. With increasing urbanisation, increase in issues have crept in urban livelihood

Cities mimicking Rural areas ⇒

Social structures ⇒

- Resuscitating the class hierarchy
- Intwinning class differences with caste ideologies. (like land in agricultural area = flats in urban areas)
- Provision of low and unhygienic work for lower strata of society

(19) ⇒ Rural areas ⇒ land tillers, ragpickers
Urban areas ⇒ Manual Scavenging

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- Role of kinship & family is same.
 - Rural areas ⇒ Dominated by male
 - Urban areas ⇒ Dominated by male
- gender identity - in spite of higher freedom, role of women has remained same.
 - Care givers

Cultural structures

- Celebration of festivals - growing tensions
 - Separation of religious & identities from each other festivals.
- exclusionary popogarda.
 - (eg) Muslims & lower caste ⇒ Rural areas ⇒ exist in periphery of the villages
 - Urban areas ⇒ Slums and low class shelters
- Hygiene & Sanitation ⇒ similar, as in rural areas - open drains, unclean water, slums overcrowded.

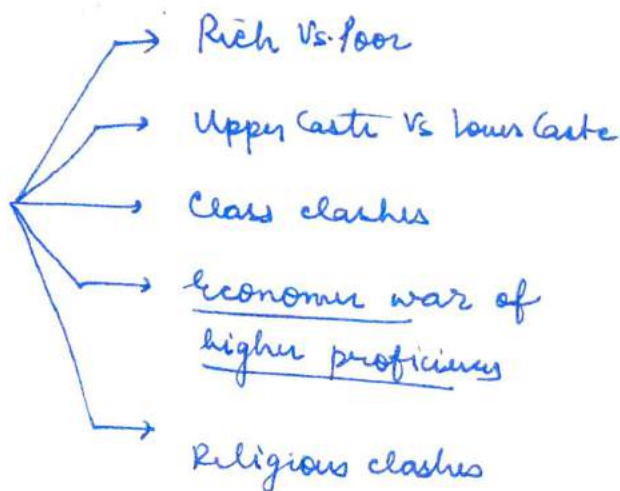
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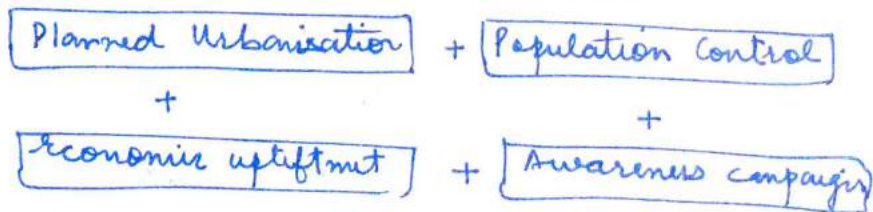
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These circumstances tend to open new fissures on the lines of Rural Backward ideology and division may be created among :-



In order to prevent such clashes :-



must be provided -

Govt. initiatives such as PM-AWAS, PM-AMRUT and Marghar Jal ~~work~~ have been initiated. Swachh Bharat Mission will also work in liberalising the hearts & minds of both Rural & Urban citizenry.