



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1504)

Name of Candidate	NAMANI GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	933854
Center	ONLINE	Date	21/07/21

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, दिद्यार्थी 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।

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

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. Explaining the concept of silver economy, mention the steps which the government should undertake to strengthen it. (150 words) 10

रजत अर्थव्यवस्था (सिल्वर इकोनॉमी) की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans) Silver economy refers to employment & economy of the old age.

Concept:

- ① Old age face problem of retirement causing poverty & low expenditure
- ② Old age people face issues of violence, lack of healthcare facilities desertion etc.
- ③ With rising life expectancy, old age are increasing willing to work & contribute to economy
- ④ This would reduce social expenditure & welfare measures
- ⑤ Feminization of old age would be benefitted

Way Forward/Steps

- ① Increase retirement age
- ② Provide incentives to old age for entrepreneurship
- ③ Encourage old age to participate in economy.
- ④ Higher credit & interests under Provident fund, pension scheme etc.
- ⑤ Training of elderly.
- ⑥ Construct old age home, shelters & better, effective legislations towards empowerment.

Government can significantly increase GDP through silver economy methodology and investment

2. Discuss the achievements of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) towards ameliorating the conditions of manual scavengers in India. What other steps can be taken in this direction? (150 words) 10
- भारत में हाथ से मैला ढोने वालों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने की दिशा में राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग (NCSK) की उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इस दिशा में और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

Ans) Manual scavenging is the act of cleaning drainage and community toilets. This act is being prohibited under acts of constitution (Art 17 untouchability) however still widely prevalent

National Commission of Safai Karamcharis

(Positives):

- ① Reduced participation of Safai Karamcharis in manual scavenging
- ② Financial assistance through National Safai Karamchari Financial Development Corporation (NSK FDC)
- ③ Skilling and entrepreneurial mindset among safai karamcharis

- ④ Awareness generation among public
- ⑤ Enquiring into violation of legal safeguards
- ⑥ Examine the policies & take suo moto cognisance upon violation

### Challenges

- ① Highly prevalent due to caste consciousness
- ② Rural scavenging
- ③ Poor health & sanitation prevalent

### Other steps:

- ① Government intervention to provide credit & incentives
- ② Value education without caste colouration
- ③ Strict rule & its enforcement in case of violation
- ④ Rehabilitation & relief to safai karamcharis

3. Bring out the reasons behind growing mental health related issues in India. Also, suggest some steps which can be further taken by India in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित बढ़ते मुद्दों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत द्वारा आगे उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans) Mental health issues are rising with growth in economies & development. Mental health is a type of non-communicable disease.

Reasons :

- ① Increase stress & tensions in society of work.
- ② Due to capitalism, consumerism culture, focus on money.
- ③ Lesser focus on peace & quality of living.
- ④ Globalisation & growth of social media induces mental health issue.
- ⑤ Increase prevalence of non-communicable health disease.

- ⑤ Social discrimination
- ⑥ Political challenges in large parts of the count world.  
↳ e.g terrorism, state terror, authoritarianism, absence of freedom

### Steps

- ① Destigmatisation of mental health issue
- ② Setup mental health institutions & research centres - Increase funding
- ③ deploy psychologists in police stations & elsewhere
- ④ Tele-consultation & Telemedicine.  
↳ e.g NIMHANS, Manodarpan
- ⑤ cheap availability, easy identification of mental health patients
- ⑥ education & awareness

Solving mental health issue can significantly improve work culture GDP and happiness index of country

4. India faces the 'triple burden of malnutrition' that threatens to erode the growth and development of its human resources and economy. Explain. Also highlight the role of the National Nutrition Strategy to address the nutritional challenges. (150 words) 10

भारत 'कुपोषण के तिहरे बोझ' का सामना कर रहा है जो इसके मानव संसाधन और अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि व विकास को नष्ट करने का जोखिम उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति की भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans) Triple Burden of Malnutrition

refers to issues of

- Undernourishment - lack of calories
- Malnourishment - unbalance diet & nutrient intake
- Obesity overweight

Threat to Growth & development

① Reduces nutritional standards of society.

→ Child Stunting - 34%

Child Wasting - 17%

undernourishment - 35%

② Reduces economic capacity of citizen to perform

↳ eg 50% adolescent females are anaemic

③ Increases poverty & unemployment

- ④ Increased incidence of ill health  
↳ eg obesity increases chances of  
non-communicable diseases
- ⑤ Poor health reduces disability  
Adjusted life years (DALY)
- ⑥ Reduce educational attainment
- ⑦ Increase public expenditure on health

### National Nutritional Strategy :

- ① Provide nutritional food to  
children & mothers.
- ② Biofortification to ensure reduction  
in deficiency of nutrients
- ③ Financial assistance & nutritional  
assistance pre-natal & post natal
- ④ Deworming & other health  
issues to be controlled. immunisation
- ⑤ Improve nutritional standard  
in Mid Day, Meal & ICDS

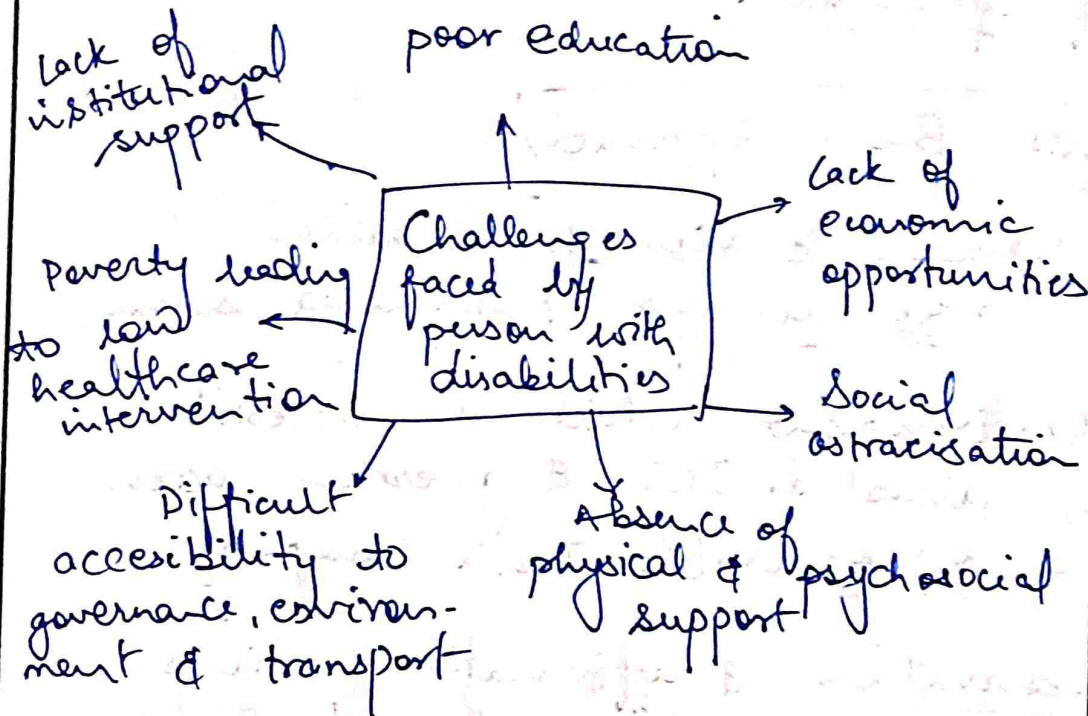
Strengthening nutritional strategy  
to achieve SDG - 2.2

5. To empower persons with disabilities in India, it is imperative to shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भारत में दिव्यांगजनों का सशक्तिकरण करने के लिए, परोपकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans) According to the Census, 2011, there are over 2 crore persons with disabilities in India.



### Charity Based Approach :

- ① Provide financial assistance to disabled

↳ eg Assistance to disabled for assisting/fitting aids.

- ② Provision of free food, nutrition, healthcare
- ③ Institutional assistance in the form of subsidised services: pensions etc
- ④ Assistance to disabled in the form of personnel.

### Rights Based Approach:

- ① Educate & skill the disabled  
↳ eg Suganya Pustakalya scheme
- ② Environment which is accessible to disabled. ICT & governance access  
↳ eg Accessible India Campaign
- ③ Reservation & affirmative actions in jobs, education through Right to PwD Act.
- ④ Employment, entrepreneurship, institutional support, handholding

Awareness of society, participation of civil society, NCO, interaction of PwD with other citizens & empowerment would allow their growth

6. Discuss the status of paternity leave in India and state its significance. Also, mention the challenges in granting paternity leave in India.

(150 words) 10

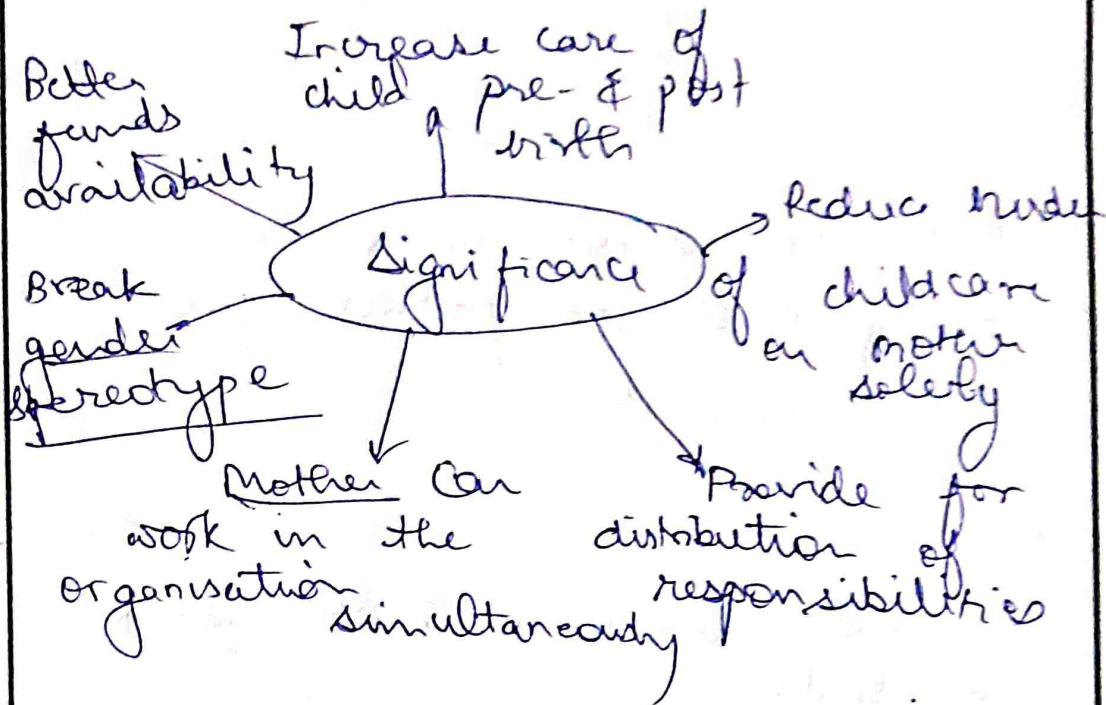
भारत में पितृत्व अवकाश की स्थिति पर चर्चा कीजिए तथा इसका महत्व बतलाए। साथ ही, भारत में पितृत्व अवकाश उपलब्ध कराने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ans) Paternity leave refers to leave granted to fathers pre- & post child birth.

Status:

- ① Paternity leave is mostly absent in India
- ② Some organisations & PSU have begun to give paternity leave of upto 2 months
- ③ Western countries provide for a longer paternity leave
- ④ Recently, paternity leave to sportsman Virat Kohli, ignited demand for paternity leave.

Significance:



### Challenges:

- ① Organisation feel that their financial resources would be reduced.
  - ② Limited contribution of fathers in India towards childcare
  - ③ May increase incidence of domestic violence
  - ④ Loss in skills & employment aptitude of males lead to unemployment
- limited paternal leave can be provided however focus on maternal leave

7. Not only does globalisation impact the environment, but environmental factors also impact globalisation. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

न केवल वैश्वीकरण पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करता है, बल्कि पर्यावरणीय कारक भी वैश्वीकरण को प्रभावित करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans) Globalisation is the process of interconnectedness, integration of societies & economies across the world, where change in one society affects other regions. Environment is so resistant to globalisation

Globalisation impacting environment

- ① Industrialisation due to globalisation has increase:

Green house gases emission (GHG)      land degradation      pollution  
deforestation

- ② Increase climate change due to increase urbanisation, globalisation & interconnectedness

- ③ Transportation development increase

Emissions of gases

↳ Global trade is 40% of GDP  
& contribute to climate change

④ Exploitation of resources, Consumerism  
commodification

Impact of Environment on Globalisation

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① Due to increased<br><u>climate induced</u><br><u>disaster</u> | Interdependence on<br>other countries are<br>increasing for trade<br>→ displacement of migrants |
| ② Exploitation &<br>extraction of<br>natural resources          | Globalisation,<br>trade of raw<br>materials from<br>developing to developed                     |
| ③ Pollution in<br>developed countries                           | Shift of industries<br>to developing countries<br>& connected value<br>chains                   |

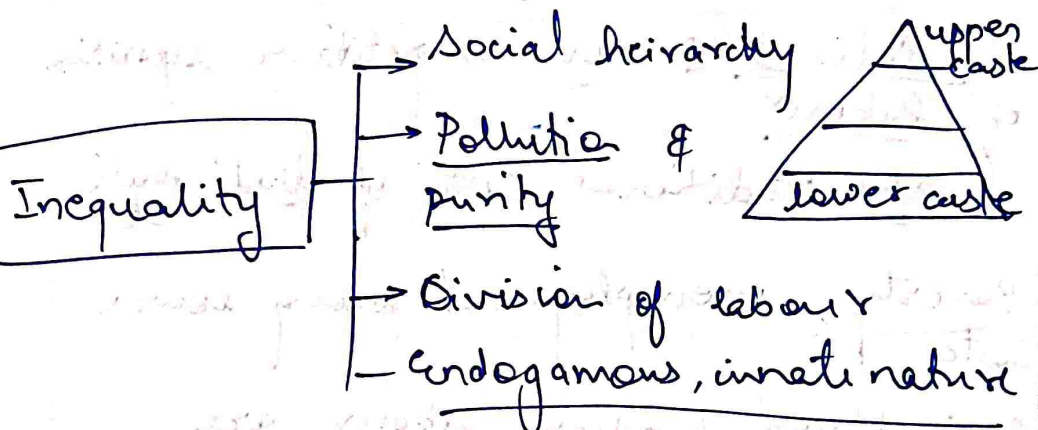
Globalisation has impacted environ-  
ment significantly, hence, need  
is to ensure sustainable globalisation  
under WTO, UNCLOS, UN etc

8. By persisting as a system of inequality, caste not only leads to social exclusion but also economic discrimination in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

असमानता की व्यवस्था के रूप में बने रहकर, जाति भारत में न केवल सामाजिक बहिष्कार का बल्कि आर्थिक भेदभाव का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

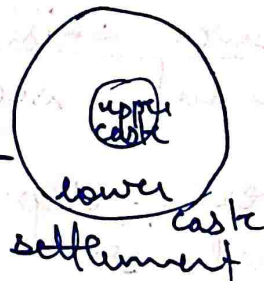
Ans) Caste system is a socially stratified system with concept of endogamous hierarchy where mobility is restricted, membership is ascriptive and occupational division of labour exists.



Social Exclusion:

- ① lower caste are not allowed to live with upper caste.

↳ eg village segregation



- ② segregation in consumption patterns  
↳ eg non food sharing between two

- ③ Mobility & intercaste marriage is restricted → Eg NFHS - 11% intercaste marriage
- ④ Restriction on education, access to public resources by lower caste.
- ⑤ Caste councils/Jati Panchayats exert repressive laws

### Economic discrimination :

- ① Specialised & non competitive separation of labour  
↳ Eg traditional caste of dhobi, mali etc
- ② Poverty, unemployment among lower caste
- ③ Agricultural, landless labour are dominantly SC/ST  
↳ Eg 50% landless labour ST, 10% upper caste
- ④ Lower skilled, informal, absence of social security among lower caste

However, steps like affirmative action, Mandal Commission, Land Reforms, modern values, urbanisation, industrialisation & globalisation, caste system is diluting.

9. The issue of revising the minimum age of marriage for women in India has been raised in the public domain recently. Discuss the different strands of the debate in this context. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु को संशोधित करने का मुद्दा हाल ही में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में उठाया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, वाद-विवाद के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Government of India has appointed Jaya Jaitly Commission to look into revising the minimum age of marriage for girls.

Positives of increasing minimum age:

- ① Large number of girls are still married below the minimum age of 18 yrs.  
↳ NSSO survey - 26% girls are married before 18 yrs
- ② Girls married after 18 yrs show better health results of newborn  
↳ NFHS IV survey: 10% rise in better stunting & wasting parameters for 20-24 yrs as compared to 14-18 yrs
- ③ Decreased maternal mortality rate & infant mortality rate (IMR)

- ④ Increase education opportunities to girls.
- ⑤ Reduced household drudgery responsibilities to girls at earlier age
- ⑥ Better choice making to girls about spouse selection
- ⑦ Equality of age wrt boys (21 yrs)

### Issues with rising minimum age

- ① Illegalise large number of girls married early & prevent from any social protection
- ② Supreme Court, law Commission, NHRC have give minimum age as 18 yrs. for both boys & girls.
- ③ Increasing age might not address the issue of poor socio-economy
- ④ Poor conviction, police action & deterrence of Minimum Age of Marriage Act

Need to consult various stakeholders & move focus on increasing education & health standards to improve employment and economic capacity of women.

10. Tribal population has fared poorly in various health indicators at the national level. In this context, highlighting various reasons for poor health of tribals, suggest suitable steps that need to be taken to address the same.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों के संदर्भ में जनजातीय जनसंख्या का अग्रनीयजनक प्रदर्शन रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, जनजातियों के दयनीय स्वास्थ्य के विभिन्न कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उन उपयुक्त कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए जिन्हें इसका समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Ans) Tribal population constitute 8% of total population in India (Census 2011). However, they are least socio-economically developed group.

### Health Indicators

- High mortality due to malaria (contributes 40% of national deaths)

- Typhoids, TB also prevalent

Issue of intoxications of disease → non communicable

→ Higher mortality rate of children (>40/1000 live births)

→ low life expectancy (>65 yrs against average of 64 yrs)

→ High MMR, poor stunting & wasting

→ Higher fertility rate

→ High prevalence of communicable disease

Reasons :

- ① Poverty & low income
- ② Alienation from normal society
  - ↳ No transfer of modern technology
  - ↳ Poor medical facilities
  - ↳ Lack of awareness on diseases
- ③ Use of traditional methods of cure
- ④ Poor health infrastructure, staff in tribal areas
- ⑤ Lack of vaccination (<50% children)
- ⑥ Environmental factors like forests

Way Forward / Steps :

- ① Increase expenditure in tribal area under Tribal Sub Plan
- ② Awareness generation, vaccination  
↳ eg. COVID-19 vaccines
- ③ Economic : Vandhan Yojana  
Trifood, Minor forest produce marketing.
- ④ Community participation

Balance between isolation & intervention is required to ensure better health.

11. Explain why healthcare systems do not self-organise using the forces of free market. Also, discuss how this problem can be addressed.

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि क्यों स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली मुक्त बाजार की ताकतों का उपयोग करके स्वयं को संगठित नहीं करती है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Ans) Economic Survey 2021 talks about infirmities and issues with healthcare system with respect to its self organisation using the forces of free market

self organisation would mean that the private players charge according to the demand supply. There is adequate development of infrastructure & public facilities are not burdened.

Why do healthcare system do not self organise

① Healthcare is an emergency service where the patient has no choice but to spend large sums of money without enough decision thinking & inspection.

② Lack of awareness among public

about the technicalities of the health care.

↳ As a result, private players charge large sums of money

- ③ lack of sufficient private funding, investment & staff who could create private cheap healthcare  
 ↳ eg 1 in 1000 doctor/people  
 ↳ low competition & high monopoly
- ④ High charge of machines, medicines  
imports of API etc
- ⑤ low public health expenditure of just 1.3% of GDP.
- ⑥ Various kind of specialisation.  
 ↳ eg Pediatrics, orthopaedics, mental health, dental, cardiac etc
- ⑦ Absence of proper governance mechanism, regulatory framework.
- ⑧ low subsidies, poor insurance coverage, low rural penetration

Ways to address the problem:-

- ① National Health Policy (2017) calls for better regulatory framework of private healthcare sector
- ② Regulation of maximum pricing, quality control, medicine availability
- ③ Better FDI, investments opportunities to increase competition
- ④ Increase expenditure on public health care to over 3% of GDP
- ⑤ Development of primary health & community health centre (PHC & CHC)
- ⑥ Better insurance coverage, increase infrastructural support, more nursing & doctors staff.
- ⑦ Reduce out of pocket expenditure (70%)

Steps like National Digital Health Mission, National Health Mission, PM Ayushman Bharat, e-Sanjeevani, ICDS, Mid Day Meal, Janani Suraksha Yojana, etc are positive steps

12. The development of women's organisations has witnessed phases of accommodation, crisis and maturing in post independent India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में महिला संगठनों का विकास समायोजन, संकट और परिपक्वता के चरणों का साक्षी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Women organisation has played critical role in empowerment throughout the history of gender discrimination.

Accommodation phase :

- ① Early independence India witnessed development of acts & policies for women welfare.
- ② Several acts like dowry prohibition, domestic violence, sati prohibition formulated.
- ③ Growth of civil society to ensure increase education of women, political participation etc.

## Crisis phase

- ① In mid 1980s - 90s, civil society & organisations faced downturn
- ② state took prime responsibility of educating, better welfare of women,
- ③ NGOs developed on domestic violence but weak

## Returning

- ① organisations like MRSS, SHG, Kerala organisation increase the education levels & employment standards
- ② Increasing skilling & voice of women  
↳ eg # Metro Movement
- ③ WONJ, SAATI & other women organisation working
- ④ Working towards women FPO,

women agriculture dairyist

However, movements have been generally weak due to caste issue, patriarchy, religious challenges low employment etc.

13. Development-induced displacement is a recurring phenomenon in India and the poor and marginalised are hit the hardest by it. Examine.

(250 words) 15

विकास जनित विस्थापन भारत में एक आवर्ती परिघटना है और निर्धन एवं सीमांत वर्ग इसके सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans) Development of the economy has been at the cost of welfare of vulnerable specially the poorest, who have been displaced due to alienation of land, unemployment etc

Development induced displacement

① Recurring phenomena - In the early 1950s & 1960s, after the 11 & 111 five year plan's thrust on industrialisation, several tribal groups were displaced in central India.

↳ eg for mining of coal & iron ore in chota nagpur plateau

② In the 1970s and beyond, due to development of hydro power projects, cutting of forests, drowning of villages & displacement

↳ eg Narmada Valley & Tehri dam protests

③ By construction of roads railway tracks, industries, agricultural lands were taken away without due compensation

④ Urbanisation phenomena, especially suburbanisation & periurbanisation have encroached upon lands of poor.  
↳ eg around Delhi, agr lands urbanised.

⑤ Development of tourism  
↳ eg in Himalayas, pastoral nomadic lands were taken

⑥ Tribal lands were alienated in North east, pollution issues

⑦ Due to climate induced crisis displacement of over 50L climate migrants mainly poor & marginalised  
↳ eg floods in Kosi basin

Steps to be taken to ensure  
rehabilitation & less displacement.

- ① Proper compensation (Act 300A)  
Right to property
- ② Rehabilitation of poor at equally  
productive lands.
- ③ Tribals welfare under Forests  
Rights Act, 2006, PESA etc
- ④ Sustainable development with  
minimum displacement of poor.  
↳ eg using unproductive & uninhabited  
land.
- ⑤ Resolve land issues.  
↳ eg POSCO, Niyamgiri hills,  
Sterlite Plant, Pichampalli etc

Inclusive development with welfare  
of vulnerable sections can ensure  
better growth & sustainable  
development (SDG goals) in future

14. Elucidate the network of key schemes designed to achieve the 'bare necessities' in India, and also analyse their outcomes. (250 words) 15

'भारत में 'बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं' की पूर्ति करने के लिए अभिकल्पित प्रमुख योजनाओं के संजाल का विशदीकरण कीजिए और साथ ही, उनके परिणामों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans) Bare Necessities are basic needs that any person would require to live a dignity & respectable life in today's world.

Economic  
Survey identifies  
Bare Necessities

— food  
— shelter  
— sanitation  
— water  
— cooking fuel

Various Schemes & their outcomes:

	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Outcomes</u>
Food	① National food Security Act (NFSA)	① <u>Reduction</u> in <u>wasting</u> , <u>starving</u> & <u>undernourishment</u>
	② Antodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)	
	③ <u>Public distribution system</u>	(18% <u>wasting</u> 34% <u>starving</u> )
	④ <u>Mid day meal</u>	② <u>Food security</u> to <u>80cr people</u>
	⑤ <u>Integrated</u>	

Don't write anything this margin (as per the rules)

	<p>Child development scheme (ICDS)</p> <p>⑥ <u>Poshan Abhiyaan</u></p> <p>⑦ <u>National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture</u></p> <p>⑧ <u>FSSAI - Eat Right Campaign</u></p>	<p>② <u>Food availability to children, lactating &amp; maternal health</u></p> <p>④ <u>Improve <del>to</del> agricultural production</u></p> <p>⑤ <u>However, poor nutritional security, high mortality, anemia &amp; mal-nourishment exist-</u></p>
<p><u>Shelter</u></p>	<p><u>PM Awas Yojana Gramin &amp; Urban</u></p> <p><u>Hostels for SC/ST, women</u></p> <p><u>Affordable rental housing complex</u></p>	<p>① <u>Increase in houses construction (1 Cr urban rural houses &amp; 50 L urban houses by 2021)</u></p> <p>② <u>Shelter with slum redevelopment</u></p> <p>③ <u>Cheap housing</u></p>
<p><u>Sanitation &amp; WATER</u></p>	<p><u>Jal Jeevan Mission</u></p> <p><u>Swachh Bharat Mission (rural &amp;</u></p>	<p>① <u>Functional household tap water connection increasing</u></p>

Namami Gange Mission

Smart City Mission

Integrated Watershed Development

Cooking Fuel

Ujjwala Yojana

Drinking water & blackwater treatment

③ Sludge treatment

④ ODF & ODF+ status

⑤ Community & household toilets construction.

Clean fuel through cylinders to all households

- Women empowerment & better health

- However reduction in wage due to costs

Bare Necessities are mandatory to achieve quality of living, better standards, health & education and ensure constitutional provision like (Art 21, Art 39, 41, 42, 47 etc) & ensure economic growth & zero poverty

15. Do you think that the separation of state and religion is a sufficient criterion for the existence of secularism? Comment in the context of existing inter-religious and intra-religious domination in India.

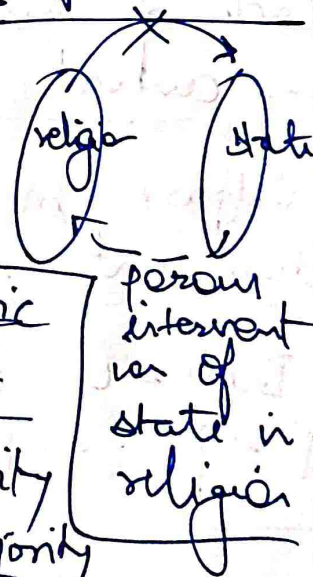
(250 words) 15

क्या आप मानते हैं कि राज्य और धर्म का पृथक्करण धर्मनिरपेक्षता के अस्तित्व के लिए पर्याप्त मानदंड है? भारत में विद्यमान अंतर-धार्मिक और अंतःधार्मिक वर्चस्व के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans) The constitution of India provides for a secular state under Art 25, 26, 27, 28, 51A etc. However, the separation of state is different & insufficient to achieve its objectives.

Separation of state & religion-India

- ① No official religion of India
- ② Equal treatment with all religions
- ③ However, for minority religions, certain specific provision for protection
- ④ state welfare for minority to protect from majority religious domination



Secularism in the scenario of inter-religious domination:

- ① Majority religion often have more say & power in the government.  
↳ eg Most of the ministers in the central government are Hindus.
- ② Some of the policies are often favoured dominant religion.  
↳ eg Alleged that Citizen Amendment Act, 2019, NRC are discriminatory.
- ③ Lack of minority religion trust on central & state governments.
- ④ Welfare measures are targeting dominant religion.
- ⑤ Influence of certain religious groups in policy making.

## Intra religious domination!

- ① Caste factors often lead to more representation in policy making of forward castes
- ② Certain dominant castes play critical role in policy making  
↳ eg Patels, Yadavs, Jats, Reddy etc
- ③ Many lower castes are calling for reservation however either not awarded to class within caste

## Way Forward:

Therefore, need is of strengthening secularism where more powers to all religions in relation to their number, equality in practise & no discrimination, laws which are constitutional & secular, increase welfare of all caste, sub castes & religions, respect to all etc

16. Discuss the significance, of sustainable urbanization. What are the challenges in realising the goal of sustainable urbanization? In this context, also highlight the efforts being made by the government. (250 words) 15
- संघारणीय शहरीकरण के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। संघारणीय शहरीकरण के लक्ष्य को साकार करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? इस संदर्भ में, सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे प्रयासों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans) Sustainable urbanization is the process in which the development of urban areas are according to economic, social & environmental measures which can improve quality of living.

Significance of sustainable urbanization

① Economic benefits

①.1 Better growth of employment opportunities

1.2 Reduced poverty, inequality

1.3 sufficient jobs options in service sector to all

1.4. growth of sustainable mobility

② Social benefits:

2.1: Reduce occupational division

of labour, secular living

2.2. Rehabilitation of slums, better housing availability

2.3. Availability of education & health

2.4. Reduce crime delinquency

2.5. water, sanitation

③ Environmental significance

3.1. Reduce urban pollution, heat island effect

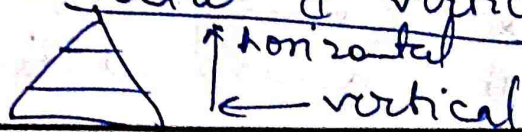
3.2 reduce urban disasters like floods, heatwave

3.3 Green mobility, renewable energy

3.4 In-situ agriculture, spaces for tourism,

Challenges in realising sustainability

- ① lack of funds with urban centres
- ② Functionaries are not trained to achieve sustainability.
- ③ Absence of horizontal & vertical planning



- ④ Poor governance mechanism, regulatory framework
- ⑤ Old & traditional mobility, lack of renewable energy development
- ⑥ Heavy influx of immigrants, periurbanization, urban sprawls  
↳ eg growth of Delhi, Mumbai
- ⑦ Poor housing, division of work by states

### Steps taken:

- ① Smart Cities Mission
- ② HRIDAY
- ③ AMRUT
- ④ Jal Jeeva Mission
- ⑤ Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)
- ⑥ RURBAN Mission
- ⑦ JNNURM
- ⑧ PM Awas Yojana
- ⑨ 2041 Action Plan of Delhi
- ⑩ HCNG buses, e-vehicles (FAME, NEMAMP)

Further steps, is needed to accommodate 10 Cr extra immigrants in next decade in urban areas achieve SDG goals.

17. Establishing the National Council for Transgender Persons is a step in the right direction but many other measures are required to holistically address the issues faced by the transgender community. Discuss. (250 words) 15

उभयलिंगी व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना सही दिशा में एक कदम है, लेकिन उभयलिंगी समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का समग्र रूप से समाधान करने के लिए कई अन्य उपायों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) According to Census 2011, there are over 4 Lakhs transgenders in India. Accordingly, Transgender Persons Act, 2019 established National Council for Transgender Person.

### Features & significance of Council

- ① Chairman - Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment
- ② Members from Ministry of Health, NITI Aayog, Ministry of Education, NHRC, state representation etc.
- ③ Transgenders representation
- ④ Enquire into legal safeguard for transgender
- ⑤ Awareness generation in society with respect to transgender

- ⑥ Provide suggestions & measures to government for better policies.
- ⑦ Research & studies
- ⑧ Meet with different stakeholders & understand issues.

Challenges with the council:

- ① limited participation to transgender communities
- ② Only 5 states could participate leaving issues of others sidelined
- ③ limited jurisdiction to enquire upon cases of harassment.
- ④ Lack of proper research wing for data collection
- ⑤ Didn't provide for a separate commission

Other measures required:

- ① Provide educational opportunities for better employment.  
↳ over 60% transgender are not educated
- ② skilling, vocational training.
- ③ Value education & awareness among society  
↳ over 95% transgender face social & physical abuse
- ④ Affirmative action in jobs & employment
- ⑤ Proper data collection to address issues based on analytics
- ⑥ Proper healthcare facilities, shelter homes etc.

Government need to further strengthen policies & acts for transgender communities for equitable growth.

18. By empowering women economically, trade can play an important role in promoting women's equality. Analyse. Also, discuss the constraints that affect women in trade related roles and how these constraints can be addressed. (250 words) 15

महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाकर, व्यापार महिलाओं की समानता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, व्यापार संबंधी भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को प्रभावित करने वाली बाधाओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए और बताएं कि इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Ans) Women participation in trade is very low at 10-20% of total workforce according to private surveys.

Role of trade in women participation

- ① Increase ~~economic~~ economic well being by increasing income
- ② Better labour force participation rate from current 24%. (economic survey)
- ③ Strengthening of social prestige of women
- ④ Reduce cases of men's dependence leading to sexual harassment & domestic violence

- 5) Growth of women equality & social norms  
 ↳ eg delayed marriage, decreased fertility, better health & nutrition
- 6) Self decision making responsibility
- 7) Global connectedness
- 8) Increased participation in transport logistics etc.

### Constraints :

⊕

Constraints

- low education & skilling
- Issue of safety in trade sector
- Family & society does not allow driving (prejudice)
- High mobility is required - constrained due to religious & caste factors
- lack of role models
- Increase income of

households is deterring  
women to participate  
Global digital divide restrict  
their participation

### Way Forward :

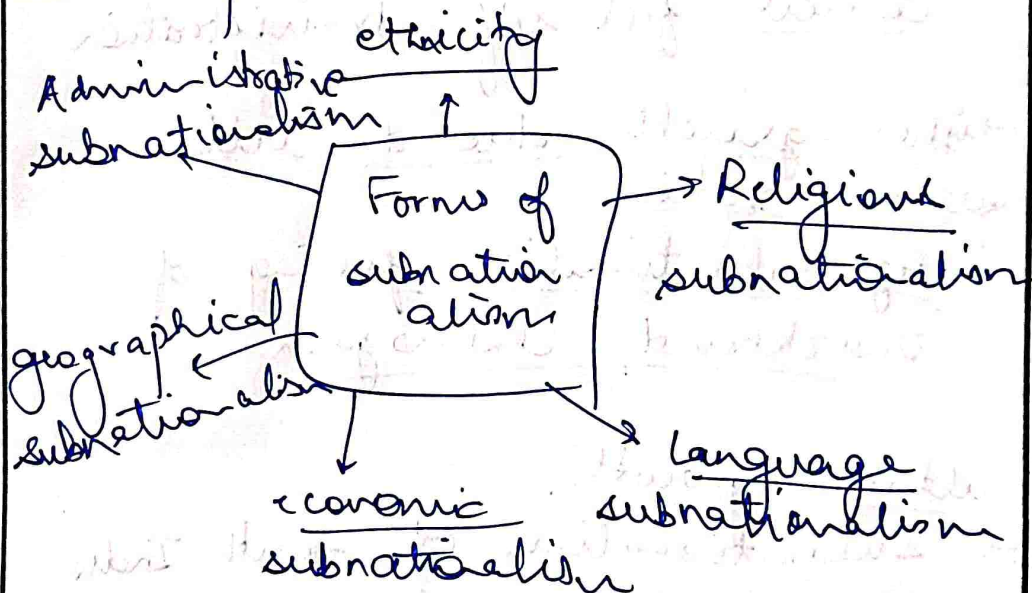
- ① Education since school levels on better socialisation regarding women participation in trade
- ② Incentives to women on trade
- ③ Better safety standards
- ④ Skilling of women in transportation, marketing, warehousing
- ⑤ Use of ICT global connectedness  
Bridge gender divide
- ⑥ Value education & increase participation of women in higher education.

Female interest subvention, cheaper credit, easier loans, ownership of assets in women's name are correct steps towards increasing women participation in trade

19. As long as it is not secessionist, or aimed at othering sections, subnationalism can be seen as a constitutive element of democracy.  
Comment. (250 words) 15

उपराष्ट्रवाद जब तक अलगाववादी न हो, या अन्य वर्गों को लक्षित न करे, तब तक इसे लोकतंत्र के एक रचनात्मक तत्व के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Ans) Subnationalism is a form of regionalism where people associate with larger region within their nation for the whole national identity.



Subnationalism as a constitutive element of democracy:

- ① Provides for federal sentiment  
↳ e.g. Southern India states

have strong federal sentiments

- ② Unity - both regional & national  
 ↳ eg due to linguistic reorganisation  
unity has prevailed  
Hindi Nationalism
- ③ Sense of self administration  
 ↳ eg several autonomous district council feel self administration
- ④ Higher growth due to better administration  
 ↳ eg subnationalism feeling of Jharkhand, Chattisgarh
- ⑤ Cultural growth  
 ↳ subnationalism of South India  
ethnicity of North, East India
- ⑥ Geographical subnationalism  
 ↳ eg difference in himalayan thinking from plains

Challenges :

- ① Secessionist tendency  
↳ eg Khelistan, Greater Nagalim
- ② Open up the Pandora box of demands  
↳ eg Corkhaland, Vidharba etc.
- ③ Interregional-subnational disputes  
↳ eg Krishna river dispute,  
North east border dispute
- ④ Law & order challenges  
↳ eg Naxalism & Insurgency in  
north east & Jammu-Kashmir
- ⑤ Dev of soil policy - impact migrant  
welfare & economic growth

Therefore, need is to enhance  
nationalism & subnationalism  
carefully using integrative methods  
like common culture, sports,  
movement, integration of economy  
etc etc

20. The past year witnessed an increased emphasis on online learning. In this context, examine the various challenges in providing accessible and inclusive education in India. Also discuss the steps needed to address these challenges. (250 words) 15

विगत वर्ष ऑनलाइन शिक्षा पर बल में वृद्धि देखी गई। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सुलभ और समावेशी शिक्षा प्रदान करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Ans) COVID-19 tremendously increased the need of online learning due to closure of schools.

### Benefits

<u>Continuous education</u> despite disruption	<u>Education to all geographies &amp; communities</u>	<u>Flexible education</u> with any time learning
--	---	--

### Challenges due to online learning

① Lack of digital penetration in all region

L. eg NSO - 60% rural households have internet facility.

- ② Non penetration of Information & communication technology devices  
 ↳ (Eg) NFHS - 26% urban region & 4% urban rural households have laptops
- ③ Gender disparity due to inaccessibility to girls child. Also increase burden of household work.
- ④ Reduction in enrollment  
 ↳ ASER Pratham → 5% unenrolled in 2020 as compared to 1.6% (2019) in schools.
- ⑤ Lack of social interaction, community development, communication
- ⑥ Lack of teacher training
- ⑦ Most of the content in non-vernacular language
- ⑧ Absence of study material with children  
 ↳ (Eg) 25% children in Rajasthan, UP, Bihar have study material

- ⑨ Challenges of cheating, examination
- ⑩ Disruption in electricity

### Steps needed:

- ① Provide handset & mobile to children
- ② Community resource utilization  
(eg) Computers to educate
- ③ Local village intellectuals should educate poor in open spaces
- ④ Expand Bharatnet project
- ⑤ Train teachers for easy delivery
- ⑥ Electricity to all regions → reliably.
- ⑦ Develop content in vernacular language
- ⑧ Online skilling & training by higher education.

Steps like SWAYAM, NISHTHA, Manodarpan, PRAAYATA, e-Vidya  
MOOCs; NEAT, STARS are correct way forward