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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	60279
Center	ORM	Date	30/3/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न से संबंधित मुद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए वर्तमान प्रावधानों के अधिक प्रभावी क्रियान्वयन के साथ ही, मौजूदा कानूनी और संस्थागत ढांचे को सुदृढ़ बनाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Growing instances of sexual harassment at workplace led to the government enacting the Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention) Act. It was basically based on the Vishakha judgement pronounced by Supreme Court.

Provisions :

- ↳ formation of Internal Complaints Committee in each organization
- ↳ stated the composition of committee
- ↳ provided safeguards for ensuring victim safety

Positive effects :

- ↳ boost to women empowerment
- ↳ women could now air their grievances
- ↳ increase in acceptance that sexual harassment does exist

Failure of the framework :

- ↳ very few organisations have formed ICC and those who have it are dysfunctional.
- ↳ usually the victim is pressurized and traumatized to take back complaints.
- ↳ complaining has sever repercussions on the

career of the women in future.

↳ the members of ICC are not co-operative and further victimize the women.

Effective implementation and strengthening of current legal framework:

↳ making it mandatory to form ICC

↳ doing surprise checks to ensure its presence

↳ maintaining of records and procedure for appointment of ICC members.

↳ punishment to be made more stringent-

↳ co-operating with victim and keeping her identity secluded as far as possible.

↳ ensuring victim is not penalized for her complaints

The She-box is a great initiative by Ministry of Women and Child development to address the sexual harassment issues. More tooth is needed to be given to the act to make it really work.

2. Despite existing mechanisms and laws, crimes against children have been rising in India. Discuss the reasons behind this trend. What more can be done in this context to address the prevalent situation? **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान व्यवस्था और कानूनों के बावजूद, भारत में बच्चों के विरुद्ध अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं। इस प्रवृत्ति के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में वर्तमान स्थिति से निपटने के लिए और क्या किया जा सकता है?

Crimes against children are on the rise despite presence of numerous safeguards in place.



Steps taken by Government to address this:

- i) Prevention of Child Against Sexual Activities Act.
- ii) National Creche Scheme under umbrella ICDS program
- iii) Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS)
- iv) Right to Education Act
- v) National Child Labour Policy

vi) Recent enactment of Trafficking Bill, 2017

Measures that can be adopted :

- i) Ensuring efficient implementation of Right to Education Act and National Child Labour Scheme, so that no child stays out in vulnerable situation.
- ii) Ensuring availability of Anganwadis at nearest places for safe keeping of child.
- iii) Raising awareness of parents along with child to stay alert.
- iv) Sensitizing public to be aware of signs of child distress.

A child is an asset for a nation's future. Hence development of a child is of paramount importance to develop a healthy and prosperous future.

3. Democratic processes and practices in India have refashioned caste in multiple ways. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रियाओं और प्रथाओं ने बहुविध तरीकों से जाति का एक नए सिरे से निर्माण किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste is a hierarchical, segmental division of people of society based on the twin notion of purity and pollution. It imposes restrictions of marriage, inter-dining and occupations as well.

As Dipankar Gupta put it caste as a structure has been slowly dissolving but caste as a phenomena is still going strong. The primary reason of it is the democratic processes and practices.



Refashioning caste seen in the form of:

- ↳ rise of caste based associations
- ↳ caste specific matrimony sites
- ↳ Gyenger cafe, pure vegetarian food → reinforcing chastity of caste
- ↳ rise of the phenomena of "Casteism"

Democratic processes and practices have reinforced it by:

- ↳ democracy allows everyone to form political parties and contest elections. Politicians evoke caste factor to gather followers
- ↳ Rise of identity politics. Because of presence of ideological vacuum. Political parties have no strict ideology, hence appeal to castes.
- ↳ Rise of casteism - People from lower castes found expression due to positive discrimination, hence could be a part of political process
- ↳ Reservation of seats in Panchayats, legislative assemblies, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha - further gave ammunition to political parties to gather votes appealing to caste consciousness.
- ↳ Freedom of speech and expression - led to rise of fight of oppression against injustice by lower caste people e.g - Rohit Verma's suicide.

Though democratic processes have refashioned caste but not necessarily in a negative way. It can be harnessed to bring the discriminated and marginalized populace into the developmental fold.

4. Globalization has been a significant force in shaping the contemporary education system in India in both positive and negative ways. Examine. (150 words) 10

वैश्वीकरण, सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक दोनों प्रकार से भारत की समकालीन शिक्षा प्रणाली को आकार देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण शक्ति रहा है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalization is a phenomena of interdependence, interconnectedness and integration of all the economies and societies of the world. It has brought about a change in all parts of society - economical, social, political.

The education system in India has been shaped by this globalization wave as well.

Benefits of globalization :

- i) Opening up of access to vast amount of material resources, faculty - widening up one's horizon.
- ii) foreign student exchange programs.
- iii) Introduction of new innovative branches of studies with global appeal.
- iv) opening up of foreign institute branches in India, providing online courses - enhancing opportunities for the youth.
- v) students can now study abroad and gain much better prospects.

Downfalls of globalization in education :

- i) Sudden exposure to global curriculum and inadequate alignment of national curriculum to the same has brought about systemic inefficiencies and inconsistency.

- ii) Education has become increasingly commercialized.
- iii) Rise in cost of gaining education - leaving behind the poorest in access to the same.
- iv) only affluent few can afford the world class global education facilities.
- v) has further accelerated brain drain because of attractive global opportunities.

Way forward:

- Globalization can be used to India's advantage to plug the gaps in higher education especially.
- India needs to remove restrictions of on opening of foreign university branches in India.
- It must promote greater student and faculty exchange.
- The norm of not recruiting foreign faculty in government posts has to be modified to gain higher rankings in education survey.

5. The lack of clarity over what constitutes an urban area encourages haphazard development pattern in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

शहरी क्षेत्र का गठन करने वाले तत्वों के संबंध में स्पष्टता की कमी भारत में अनियोजित विकास प्रतिरूप को प्रोत्साहित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

An urban area has various definitions as per the need of the surveyor. For example census towns classify urban space as:

- ↳ population of more than 5000
- ↳ population density more than 400
- ↳ 75% of male population engaged in non-agricultural purposes.

While every state has its own definition of an urban settlement. And at the national level it is dissimilar as well.

This difference leads to :

- ↳ lack of formulation of an unified approach to tackle the menace of unplanned urbanization
- ↳ difficulty in demarcating the boundaries of the work
- ↳ issue in allocation of fund as per the need because of dissimilar definition.
- ↳ lack of proper national level data of actual presence of urban and rural areas — hampering the planning process at all level.

This is manifested in the form of:

- ↳ urban sprawl in Delhi and Mumbai metropolitan area and the haphazard planning associated with it.
- ↳ presence of numerous agencies managing one space/area leading to confusion and chaos.
- ↳ improper command channel in the urbanization process.

Way forward:

- i) Adoption of a National Urban Planning Policy with a national definition of urban areas to ensure coherence.
- ii) Flexibility to states to accommodate the areas as per local conditions.
- iii) Generation of national level aggregate data.

SMART city, AMRUT yojana, HRIDAY scheme are some of the promising schemes. The need is to produce not just smart-urban area but 'just, livable, inclusive' spaces.

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

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

Globalization has resulted in interconnectedness of the whole world leading to unrestricted flow of goods, services, technology and above all people.

Hence for the new 'very mobile' people throughout the world, the need is to adapt as per the changing global scenario.



Importance of vocational education:

- i) It skills the people at a very young age.
- ii) ~~It~~ Depending on the 'not so strong' educational system in India, and high poverty level-drop-outs after primary school is high. Vocational education can help in at least finding a job to survive.

- iii) Vocational education can produce young skilled labours which can be absorbed by the growing global demand in developed nations.
- iv) lead to rise in entrepreneurial activities.
- v) lead to economic growth of the nation.
- vi) in slowing down of global economy, India can still be resilient of the shocks if its labour is skilled ~~and~~

Fallouts :

If the global economy goes into recession, it may result in low demand, thereby affecting manufacturing in countries like China, Korea as we witness today and affect all.

Japan has recently signed an MoU with India to impart technical training to 3000 Indian youths. Hence vocational education can provide a base for further build up of later stage of training.

7. Communalism in India is fuelled by socio-economic disparities and politicization of identities. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में सांप्रदायिकता को सामाजिक-आर्थिक असमानताओं और पहचान के राजनीतिकरण से बढ़ावा मिलता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Communalization^{ism} is an ideology wherein people belonging to same religious belief think that they have similar secular beliefs and that this secular beliefs are mutually incompatible and antagonistic to those belonging to people with different religious faith.

Communalism is a gift of the colonial British but nevertheless the effect is felt even today in form of :
 Hashimapura incident
 Babri Masjid demolition, 1991
 Godhra Kand, 2002

Socio-economic disparities :

- ↳ prevalence of high level of poverty, as shown by Sachar committee report
- ↳ Structural disabilities — low level of literacy among Muslims especially less representation in government jobs . miniscule representation in policy making bodies.
- ↳ discriminatory attitude portrayed at all societal level — in schools, hospitals.

government offices.

Politicization of identities:

- ↳ invoking of hyper nationalism and Hinduwa politics.
- ↳ imposing majoritarian views on all
- ↳ restricting choice of food, freedom of speech e.g - cow vigilantism
- ↳ inflammatory speeches to appeal to caste-men or religious leaders appealing to people.

All of the above have led to rise of religiosity which in turn has converted into communalism.

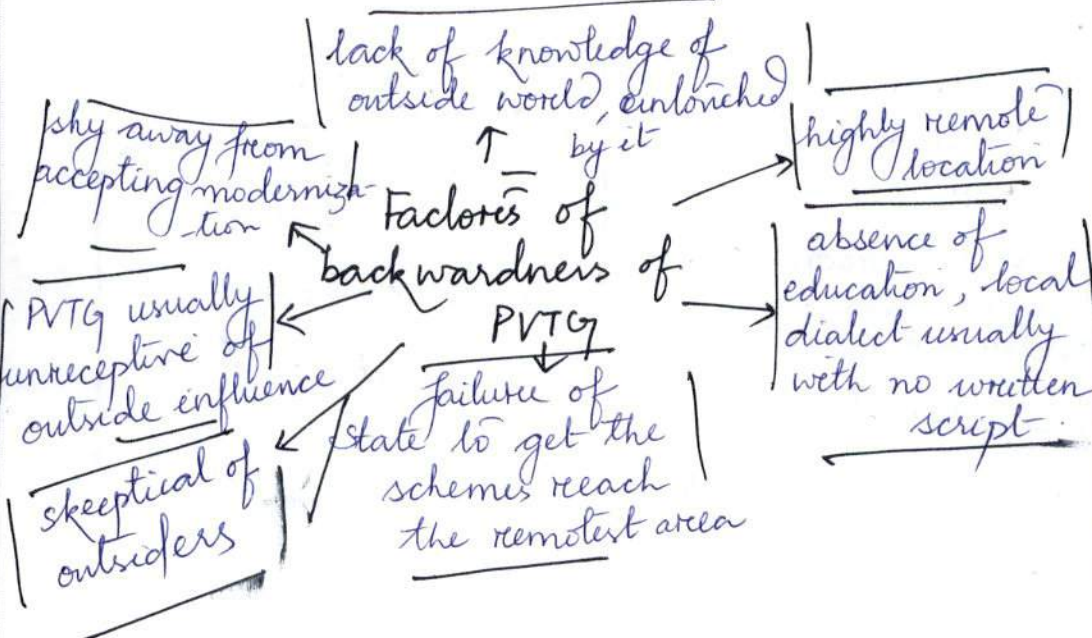
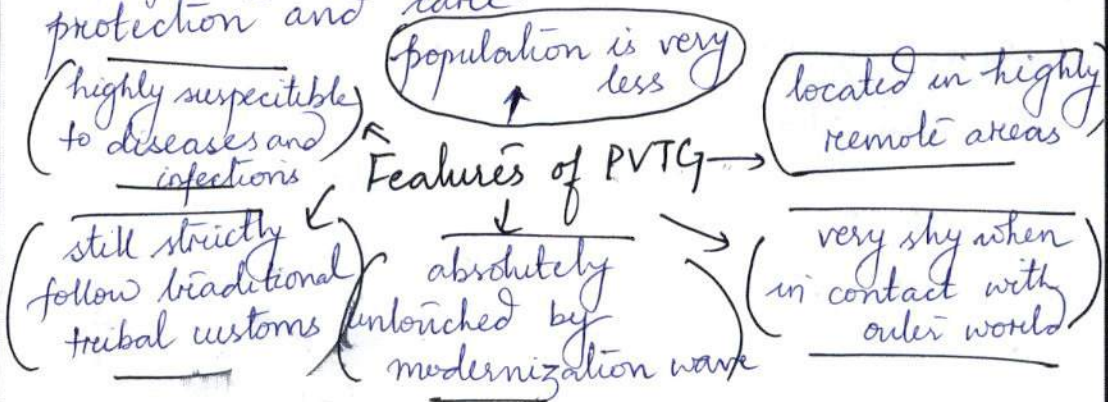
When a section of populace is deprived from enjoying the fruits of development, there is bound to resurgence of social cracks.

But still India has preserved its diversity without any major upheaval. The need of the hour is 'inclusive development' and exercise of restraint on political and religious leaders.

8. What are the factors due to which Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) remain one of the most backward groups in India? Highlight the steps taken by the government for their upliftment. (150 words) 10

वे कौन से कारक हैं जिनके परिणामस्वरूप विशेष रूप से कमजोर जनजातीय समूह (PVTGs) भारत के सर्वाधिक पिछड़े समूहों में से एक बने हुए हैं? उनके उत्थान हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are ^(PVTGs) specific tribal groups who are at an enhanced risk of being exposed to social, economic, political or physiological fatality. Hence they need extra protection and care.



Steps taken by government- to address the problems of PVTG :

- ↳ Special Scheme has been formulated focussing on PVTG for their holistic development and growth.
 - ↳ focussing on reducing distress migration.
 - ↳ gradual changes to be brought in without suddenly imposing all schemes.
 - ↳ Van Dhan Yojana and Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana for harnessing the potential of minor forest products.
 - ↳ Scholarships in pre-post matriculation to children, Ekalvya Residential schools, Ashram schools, Hostels.
 - ↳ Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Plan.
 - ↳ Grants under Article 275.
 - ↳ Conserving traditional agricultural practices.
- Inclusive agenda comprises development of every person as enumerated in Sustainable Development Goals. Hence PVTG have to be accommodated in the development process all the while respecting their culture and tradition.

9. Examine the reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India. What steps have been taken by the Indian government for addressing the menace of child labour? (150 words) 10

भारत में बाल श्रम की मौजूदगी के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। बाल श्रम की समस्या से निपटने के लिए भारत सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

As per Census 2011, nearly 10 million children in India are still outside schools, mostly engaged in child labour. The same figure has been much higher as per ILO estimates. In spite of several plans and policies, the high prevalence of child labour is because of:

1) Socio-economic factors:

- a) Poverty is the primary reason why child are pushed into labour sector early to help the financials at home
- b) Gender bias leads to girl child being kept out of education to help in household chores as she is considered a burden anyways.
- c) Low wages are paid to child, hence profitable to many industries which are exploitative as well.
- d) Adapt to working in specific industries which needs small working hands.
e.g - fireworks in Shrirang
carpet weaving
bangle making in Faridabad.

Institutional factors :

- ↳ laxity in implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009
- ↳ lack of inspection and collusion of inspectors with industrialists.
- ↳ lack of employment opportunities for poor.
- ↳ low wages of parents
- ↳ blind eye by bureaucratic system as they fail to find a solution.

Steps taken by Indian Government :

- ↳ Enactment of Right to Education Act, 2009
- ↳ National Child Labour Policy Scheme
- ↳ PENCIL portal to enforce the above.
- ↳ Signing of ^{2 nos of} ILO conventions for ensuring minimum age of child to work and abolish child labour.
- ↳ POCSO Act to prevent child sexual harassment and trafficking.

In spite of the provisions, the child labour is rampant, because as ILO pointed out India lacks a national legislation to tackle it. The need is to enforce the laws and mandate strict inspection eradicating child labour. But along with the fiscal capacity of poor have to be enhanced as well.

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

क्षेत्रवाद को तब तक हानिकारक नहीं माना जाना चाहिए जब तक कि यह उग्रवादी एवं आक्रामक रुख न अपनाए तथा अलगाववादी प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा न दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

Regionalism is a manifestation of loyalty of an individual or a collective towards one's own region. It may be extreme when one places the regional development on the top of state or national development agenda.

India is a land of diversity - cultural, linguistic, religion, ~~Rise of regionalism~~ ethnicity. But even after so many years it an exemplary example of - 'Unity in Diversity'.

Regionalism arises ~~where~~ because of the following factors:

- ↳ socio-economic disparities e.g - Telangana creation.
- ↳ linguistic chauvinism - as in ~~And~~ Gorkhaland
- ↳ establishing self-identity
e.g - state flag in Karnataka.

Regionalism is beneficial because:

- 1) It strengthens the unity of nation as everyone is allowed to express their self identity and is not forced to accept an all-encompassing national identity.

ii) Even results in better economic indicators as seen in some Southern States.

Hypernationalism, majoritarian chauvinism stokes resentment among minority. And if it is not addressed, it can lead to secessionist tendencies.

But in a democracy, every individual or collective has the basic right to expression of individuality.

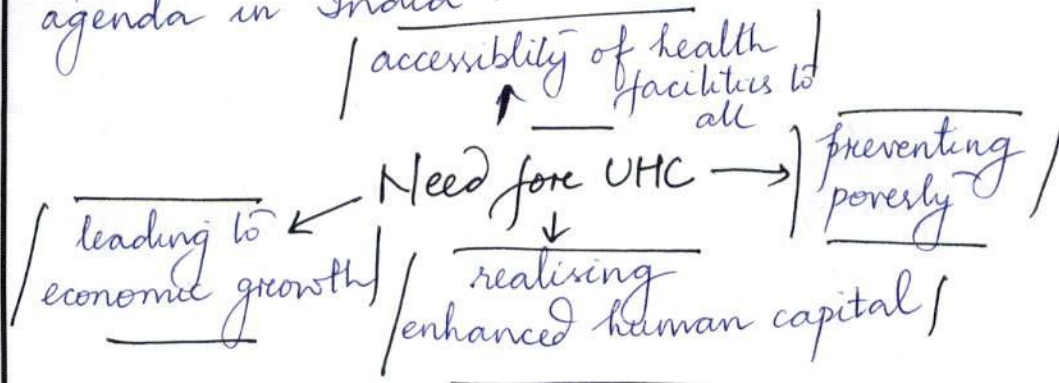
Until and unless regionalism does not evoke anti-national sentiments resulting in violence, secessionist tendencies, it must be allowed to flourish. That is how peace and stability can prevail.

Imposition of Bengali language on Gorkhas leading to Darjeeling shutdown, or agitation against use of Hindi in Karnataka are examples of imposition of majoritarian view. The outburst needs to be allowed, and then addressed, but not brutally suppressed. Else it may result in future chaos.

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

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

Universal Health coverage refers to providing (UHC) accessible, affordable health care services to all citizens. With nearly 63 million people slipping into poverty each year because of health expenditure makes it an even important welfare agenda in India.



Challenging task in India :

- i) huge fiscal burden on the exchequer - because of the need of huge amount for the same.
- ii) absence of appropriate health infrastructure in terms of doctors, nurses, hospitals, health centres to cater to such huge demand.
- iii) Regional disparity with mostly infrastructure located in urban areas - rural people at disadvantage.

- i) Rampant corruption at public health level, inefficient Medical Council of India, privatization of medical seats.
- v) Privatization of healthcare facilities ~~no~~ has further escalated the cost of treatment which the scheme may not be able to address.

Ayushman Bharat Scheme: has been announced in budget 2017-18.

Features:

- ↳ insurance coverage of 5 lakh ~~rupees~~ rupees to each family irrespective of number of family members.
- ↳ to benefit 10 crore people.
- ↳ cashless scheme
- ↳ provision of opening of 1.5 crore Health and wellness centres.

Benefits:

- ↳ help the poor the most
- ↳ covers all pre and post hospitalization charges
- ↳ availability of free drugs
- ↳ focus on preventive healthcare
- ↳ cashless hence prevents any hassle to poor

Issues :

- ↳ the source of funding the scheme is unclear
- ↳ bringing in private insurance parties has been objected.
- ↳ identification of beneficiary is unclear.
- ↳ leaving out out-patient care from the scheme condemned as it is one of the biggest cause of out of pocket expenditure
- ↳ absence of standard procedure and prices may be illegitimately used by private hospitals to inflate charges.
- ↳ lack of adequate health infrastructure to carry out the scheme.

Way Forward :

India can take cue from Thailand which has made health as a fundamental right and ~~so has~~ has enhanced its spending manifold.

National Health Service in UK is a good example to be emulated.

Though the scheme is attractive, it depends whether it can address the systemic flaws.

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

भारत में आंतरिक प्रवासन के स्तर को देखते हुए, प्रवासियों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, प्रवासन पर राष्ट्रीय नीति की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

As per census 2011, India has nearly 139 million internal migrants. The primary reason for the same are attributed as:

- i) agricultural distress (push factor)
- ii) economic opportunities (pull factor)

Challenges faced by migrants:

- i) Economic: low wages, work in informal economy, poor work conditions, overtime, lack of social security, temporary jobs,
- ii) Social: lack of access to proper housing and sanitation, forced to live in inhuman settlements like slum,
 - lack of access to water and electricity, education, health facilities.
 - lack access to PDS ration, work security card.
- iii) Psychological: feeling of loneliness and uprootedness. Inability to get along the new culture. Discrimination by local populace e.g 'son of soil' theory.

- live in constant fear and threat of eviction
e.g - mass exodus of north-eastern people from Bangalore
 - desperation, frustration sets in
- iv) Political - not considered as vote bank, usually ignored by local politicians. Causes not taken up by any party -

Benefits of migration:

- ↳ address the cheap labour need of the urban place
 - ↳ do menial jobs at lowest wages.
 - ↳ domestic helps have been the greatest boon for working women
 - ↳ remuneration sent helps in lifting up rural poverty
- ### Need of National Policy on Migration:

In spite of the presence of Inter State Migration Act ^{fit} which has been wide spreadly neglected and rendered ineffective.

A national policy would help in:

- i) addressing the various challenges faced by migrants.
- ii) Migrants remuneration are an important proven source for uplifting rural poverty, hence safeguarding migrants is of paramount importance

- iii) result in realising inclusive development agenda.
- iv) exploring the potential of migrant-workers to its maximum.
- v) improve economic growth as the productivity of workers improves.
- vi) productivity would improve because of better access to basic facilities for healthy and happy survival.

Recent news report showed that people are migrating even from the most fertile Bengal delta region because of primarily economic reasons. Hence migration is a reality. It cannot be cordoned off anymore but needs to be addressed at the national level.

13. Examine the contemporary trends and reasons for change in the traditional family structure in India. Discuss the reforms needed in the existing social security protection measures in this regard. (250 words) 15

भारत में परिवार की पारंपरिक संरचना में परिवर्तन की समकालीन प्रवृत्तियों और इसके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में वर्तमान सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपायों में आवश्यक सुधारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Family is the basic unit of society. It is the agent for primary socialization of the child, maintenance of social harmony and regulating member behaviour.

Contemporary trends in traditional family structure:

- i) breaking down of large joint family and increasingly replaced by nuclear family.
- ii) rise in new family structure such as live-in families, bean-pole families, gay or lesbian families, single parent families.
- iii) rise of double-income families, wherein women leave for jobs, leaving behind elderly and children.
- iv) rise of long-distance marriages, platonic marriages because of double income families.
- v) family has lost its function of imparting education or economic support which has now been taken up by special institutions.

Reasons for the changes :

- i) Industrialization and urbanisation demanded geographical mobility - hence breaking down of families.
- ii) education and economic support functions were taken up by institutions like schools
- iii) freedom of speech, expression, rise of democracy
- iv) Modernization brought about rationalization of thoughts, beliefs.
- v) Westernization of culture
- vi) Availability of education and employment opportunities for women.

~~Probs~~ Issues arising because of the changing patterns :

- ↳ rise in divorces
- ↳ rise in juvenile delinquency
- ↳ negligence of elderly population
- ↳ disturbed family life
- ↳ rise in individualism
- ↳ rise in materialistic life, hedonism.

Reforms needed in existing social security protection measures:

↳ For the aged populace - old age homes, institutional support, structural support -
to prevent psychological breakdown -

↳ for children - revamping school curriculum
to address ethical, moral values.
Promoting creativity, engaging them.

↳ for couples - ensuring same place jobs
as far as possible.

14. What are the various challenges that persons with disabilities face in living a dignified life? Suggest some measures for ensuring their effective participation in society. (250 words) 15

विकलांग व्यक्तियों द्वारा गरिमापूर्ण जीवन जीने के मार्ग में व्याप्त विभिन्न चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? समाज में उनकी प्रभावी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Disability is an impairment in physical, mental, cognitive aspect of one's life which prevents them to carry out their day to day activities in a normal manner.

As per Census 2011, India has nearly 2.12 crore disabled persons.

Various challenges faced by disables are:

- i) Mobility - is one of the biggest problem because of absence of disable friendly infrastructure be it on buses, railway platforms, public buildings.
- ii) Dependency on others makes them loose confidence. Even for simple mobility they need help from others.
- iii) Discrimination at education front, job front, personal life by all people further demoralises them.
- iv) Economic dependency because of the structural constraints placed on them.

because of lack of skills or lack of proper jobs.

- v) Personal life is difficult for them as well as they are usually discriminated in matters of marriage, friendship. They are a part of constant sympathy which demoralizes them.

Steps taken by Government to address the problems faced by differently abled people:

- i) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan
- ii) Sugamya Pustakalaya
- iii) Unique ID for disables.
- iv) Deendayal Disable Rehabilitation Scheme
- v) Assistance to buy Disability Aids/ Devices Program.

Measures for their effective participation:

- i) Ensuring full implementation of Rights of person with disabilities Act, 2017.
- ii) Ensuring the seats reserved for them in educational institutes and government-jobs are fulfilled.
- iii) Making Accessible India campaign a reality.

- iv) ~~Implement~~ Adhering to Supreme Court-guidelines of making public transport and buildings disable friendly.
- v) Elimination of discrimination against disables and ensuring punishment for the same.
- vi) Conducting seminars, campaigns to instil confidence among disables and empower them.

India is a signatory of UN Convention on Rights of Disable Persons. Though India has all laws in place, the need is the change in societal attitude in reception of disables. They need to be accepted as they are and empowered and not targeted.

15. India is currently facing "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies. Examine the reasons and suggest some measures for combating them. (250 words) 15

भारत वर्तमान में अल्पपोषण, अतिपोषण और सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी के "तिहरे बोझ" का सामना कर रहा है। इनके कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए और इनका मुकाबला करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Triple dilemma staring at India as a paradoxical situation which calls for a novel approach to address the problems.

Undernutrition

- ↳ NFHS-4 suggests
- ↳ 35.4% children underweight
- ↳ 38% children malnourished
- ↳ more than 50% women & girls anaemic

Overnutrition

- ↳ the percentage of obese people has increased manifold.
- ↳ 61% of disease burden is non-communicable diseases - mostly lifestyle diseases

Micronutrient deficiencies:

- As per IFPRI Report
- ↳ nearly 38% of children are stunted
 - ↳ 25% of children are wasted.
 - ↳ 50% of women are anaemic.

Hence from above it is evident that all the three dilemma are simultaneously existent.

Reasons:

- ↳ lack of coherence between agricultural produce, nutrient requirement and health needs.

- ↳ excessive focus on production of wheat and rice due to prevalence of MSP - micro nutrient deficiency.
- ↳ faulty Targeted Public Distribution system - leading to hunger and malnutrition.
- ↳ faulty management of Food Corporation of India godowns - hunger and malnutrition
- ↳ sedentary lifestyle, lack of physical mobility, rise of fast food culture - obese and lifestyle diseases.
- ↳ rising pollution levels

Measures to combat the problems:

- i) Align Agriculture with National Nutrition Mission - to raise health levels.
- ii) Promotion of diversification of crop production - eg millets, ^{hardy} cereals, vegetables - which can address all health needs.
- iii) Alignment of PDS + ICDS + MDM (midday Meal Scheme) - to address all hunger and malnutrition issues.

- n) fortification of food and oil.
- v) Involving private players to popularize healthy foods.
- vi) Implementing Shanti Kumar committee report to revamp FCI godown and structure.
- vii) Implementing technology in efficient management of TPDS.
- ix) Promoting people to take up healthy diet, walk.
- x) Health Assurance Schemes can be used by private players to promote healthy lifestyle.

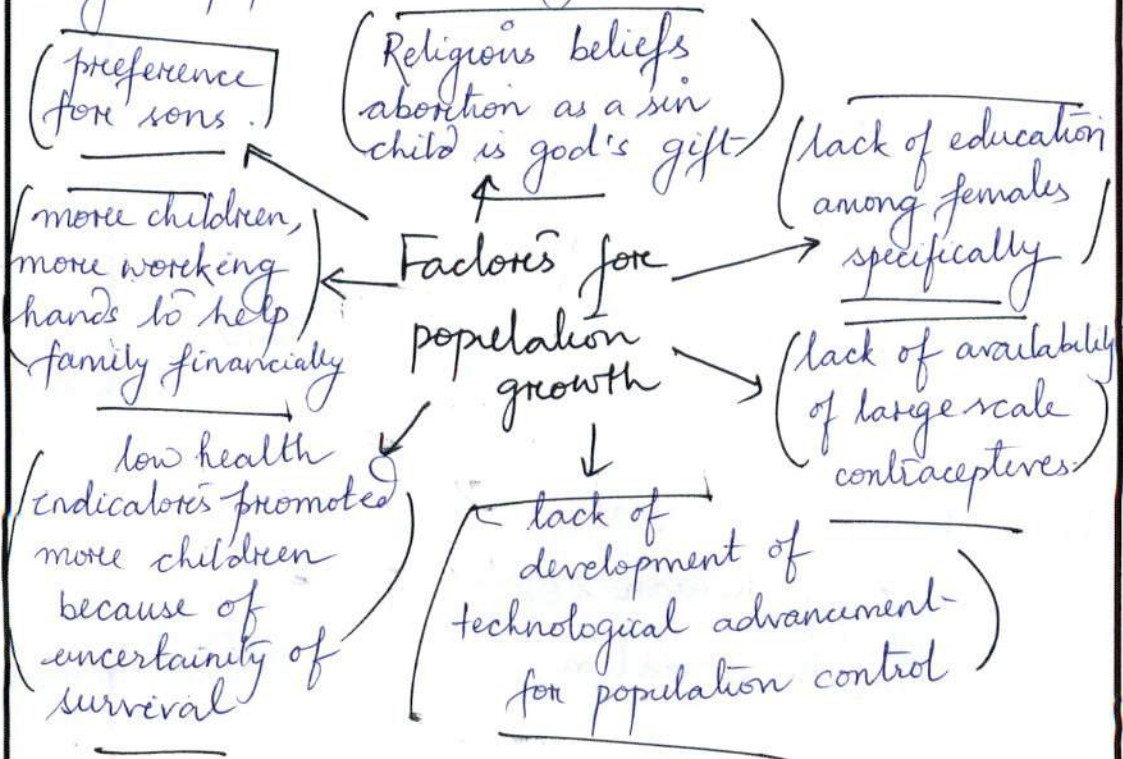
Poshan Abhiyan needs to be streamlined to address not only malnutrition but all around development of all. This can result in developing human capital for economic growth of nation.

16. State the factors that have influenced India's population growth trends. Also, enlist some measures taken by the government for attaining population stabilization. (250 words) 15

उन कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए जिन्होंने भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को प्रभावित किया है। साथ ही, जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण का लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

India's population has always charted a growing trajectory (except in 1981). During 1951-1981 India witnessed a population boom. But as per Census 2011, the decadal growth rate has slowed to 17%.

But still India is poised to be one of the largest populated country in world.



Measures adopted by India to attain population stabilization:

- i) India is one of the first country to adopt policies focused on control of population as early as 1951 in 1st five year plan.
- ii) Various population control measures such as vasectomy, tubectomy were conducted free of cost in government hospitals for population control.
- iii) Using Anganwadi workers, to popularize usage of contraceptives.
- iv) ~~for~~ Mass-sterilization camps during emergency years.
- v) National Population Policy, 2000 formulated with a target to reach replacement level (RLF) fertility by 2040.

All of the above measures have resulted in disproportionate results with varying degree in north and south India. While South has already reached below RLF to 1.8, UP and Bihar are still at 3.2 level.

The major impediment is lack of education, widespread poverty.

Hence the need is to popularize the benefit of small family. Rather than coercion, awareness is the key. And local community members are best equipped to address this. ASHA workers need to be incentivized to serve the purpose.

17. The strategy for combating poverty in India must rest on both effective implementation of anti-poverty programmes and employment intensive economic growth. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता से मुकाबला करने की रणनीति निर्धनता-रोधी कार्यक्रमों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन और रोजगार गहन आर्थिक विकास, दोनों पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए।

With nearly 200 million going to sleep hungry and 21% of population still lingering below poverty line after 7 decades of independence, it is a point to ponder the lacunae in spite of several poverty alleviation programs.

Anti-Poverty Programs in India:

- i) Food for Work Program
- ii) MGNREGA
- iii) National Urban Livelihood Mission
- iv) National Rural Livelihood Mission
- v) MSP for farmers.
- vi) National Food Security Mission
- vii) National Food Security Act
- viii) Antyodaya Ann Yojana, Targeted PDS.

But still it has been ineffective because:

- i) presence of loopholes, corruption at all levels.
- ii) failure to reach the targeted beneficiaries.
- iii) piecemeal approach rather than addressing the issue holistically.
- iv) unsustainable scheme without augmenting the capability of poor.

As Amartya Sen put out - The need is to bring ~~out~~ about equality of capability to ensure all around development.

Need of employment intensive economic growth:

- ↳ Result in creation of jobs which will help in developing self capacity of poor.
- ↳ jobs will lead to survival of poor rather than being perpetually dependent on aid.
- ↳ sops, subsidies will help in easing the cost of living, but wages will supplement the same ensuring a dignified life for the poor.
- ↳ nation can reap the demographic dividend
- ↳ reduce dependency culture, promote hard work.

Hence poor can be uplifted from perpetual poverty by providing aid, subsidies. But-

for a sustainable life style, they need to have self-sustaining jobs. This will ensure — their dignity —

↳ harness their potential

↳ help them come out of poverty forever, rather being a chronic poor slipping in and out of it.

Stand Up India, Start Up India, Skill India, Mudra Yojana are good steps for enhancing entrepreneurship. The need is strengthening the basic facilities — education and health. Along with it addressing jobless growth can lift millions out of poverty.

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

भारत में ग्रामीण समाज पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, वैश्वीकरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए अवसरों का दोहन करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों की रूपरेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Globalization has resulted in a worldwide integration of societies and people. A small incident in any part of the world has a ripple effect on the other remotest part.

Rural society in India has also not escaped this wave.

Positive impact of globalization:

- i) Technological advances - led to import of hybrid seeds, hi-tech agricultural machinery, fertilizers - improving agricultural productivity
- ii) Rise of bullock cart capitalists in the rural villages.
- iii) Exposure to greater market for sale of their produce.
- iv) Exposure to cultural and psychological advancements as well.
- v) Access to hi-end products, goods like consumer durables.
- vi) Access to.

III- effects of globalization :

- i) Commercialization of agriculture after India joined WTO resulted in enhanced debts levels in rural India.
- ii) Shifting to capital intensive agriculture created rural distress.
- iii) Rise of stark regional disparity in rural India.
- iv) Lack of education and knowhow to adopt the new technology efficiently created bottlenecks.
- v) Sudden exposure to global markets, import of cheap subsidized agricultural products from developed markets, depressed rural grain prices.
- vi) Rise in rural inflation.

Strategies to tap the opportunities offered by globalization :

- i) To arrive at a conclusive agreement on Doha Development round talks to safeguard agrarian sector of developing countries.
- ii) Strengthening the agrarian sector - both

structurally and institutionally to be a leading exporter of cereals and other products.

India is a leading producer of grains, vegetables, & milk. With nearly 9% of arable land of world, 26 types of agro-climate, India has huge potential which needs to be tapped.

↳ Food Processing Sector needs to be explored to harness its immense potential.

Globalization can help India sail through its agrarian distress if it can use it to its advantage.

19. Patriarchy is not mere economic dependence but also operates in cultural habits and dominates the minds of males and females equally. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

पितृसत्तात्मकता केवल आर्थिक निर्भरता नहीं है, बल्कि यह सांस्कृतिक आदतों को भी संचालित करती है तथा पुरुषों एवं महिलाओं की मानसिकता पर समान रूप से हावी रहती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

“One is not born a woman, but is made one.”

— Simon de Beauvoir

Patriarchy is a mindset which establishes dominance on the conduct of women. It ensures perpetual slavish attitude of women so that she is kept on tap.

Patriarchy in cultural habits :

- ↳ girls are to play with dolls, while boys with bat and ball
- ↳ girls are weak, hence can cry, but boys never cry.
- ↳ education is not important for girls but for boys as they are the breadwinner.
- ↳ girls are to be kept secluded, they are the property of men; but boys are allowed all freedom.

Patriarchy in economic dependence :

Devoid of education and skill a girl perpetually is dependent on her father and after marriage on her husband to meet expenses. Lack of job as it is considered 'bad' for a woman to work further reinforces this dependence.

Patriarchy as a mindset of men:

- ↳ Girl child should be dominated and doile.
- ↳ Wife is a man's property and her identity merges with man after marriage.
- ↳ Mother is dominated by son.
- ↳ Marriages of girls to be as per the wish of father - because she is the "honour" of the family.
- ↳ Working women ~~to~~ are looked down upon.

Patriarchy as a mindset of women:

- ↳ girlchild should learn cooking and household chores rather than study as per elderly women at home.
- ↳ girl should not play with boys.
- ↳ girl should dress appropriately and cover herself up to avoid unwanted attention ~~to~~ as per women.
- ↳ Mother-in-laws have disclaim for working daughter-in-laws.
- ↳ Working wifes or ladies are referred to as selfish, who don't care for family as per other women.

The patriarchal mindset referred above are not all pervasive. They have reduced to certain extent, thanks to modernization and westernization, but still it persists.

The alarming child sex ratio of 919 in Census 2011 is a glaring example of the prevalent discrimination till date.

This can only be addressed by the change in societal attitude.

Government schemes such as

- ↳ Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
 - ↳ Kanyashree
 - ↳ Dhanalakshmi
 - ↳ Sukanya Samridhi Account
- are positive steps.

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

प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन और आधुनिक समय में भारतीय समाज ने सदैव एक अंतर्निहित एकता का प्रदर्शन किया है, जिसने एक ऐसी सामासिक संस्कृति का निर्माण किया जो अपनी प्रकृति में निश्चित रूप से अखिल भारतीय है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian society is a unique example of simultaneously being a salad bowl along with a melting pot accomodating wide spread diversity in culture, language, ethnicity, religion.

All the culture have existed on their own accord along with adopting the best parts from each other resulting in synthesis.

Ancient India:

saw the invasion of Aryans who mingled with the Krishna varnas. Adopted their lifestyle, resulted in syncretism and creation of a new Indo-Aryan civilization.

Aryans and Dasyas though different, co-existed and resulted in flourishing Mahajanapadas.

Medieval India: saw the arrival of Muslim rulers to India.

↳ there was adaptation of Muslim cuisine, clothing into Indian custom and vice versa.

- ↳ rise of new language - Urdu
 - ↳ rise of new religion - Sikhism - a medley of Sufism and Hinduism
 - ↳ Adoption of political ideologies of Muslim by Rajput rulers.
- Hence medieval times saw emergence of
- ↳ Mughal miniature paintings
 - ↳ sculptures
 - ↳ co-existence of Mughals and Rajputs

Modern times :

- ↳ saw the advent of Britishers
 - ↳ brought about Modernization of Indian culture at structural as well as societal level
 - ↳ emergence of rational thought process
 - ↳ abolition of abhorrent practices e.g Sati.
- At the same time, Hindus & Muslims preserved their cultural traditions, customs and beliefs.

Hence we observe that in every era, though there was an external influence, it has been well absorbed by the Indian society bringing about synthesis.

None has resulted in political or social upheaval.

Hence the composite culture of India is pan-Indian in nature.