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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

Name of Candidate	MUKUND		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	49120
Center	ORN	Date	18 Aug. 2019

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.

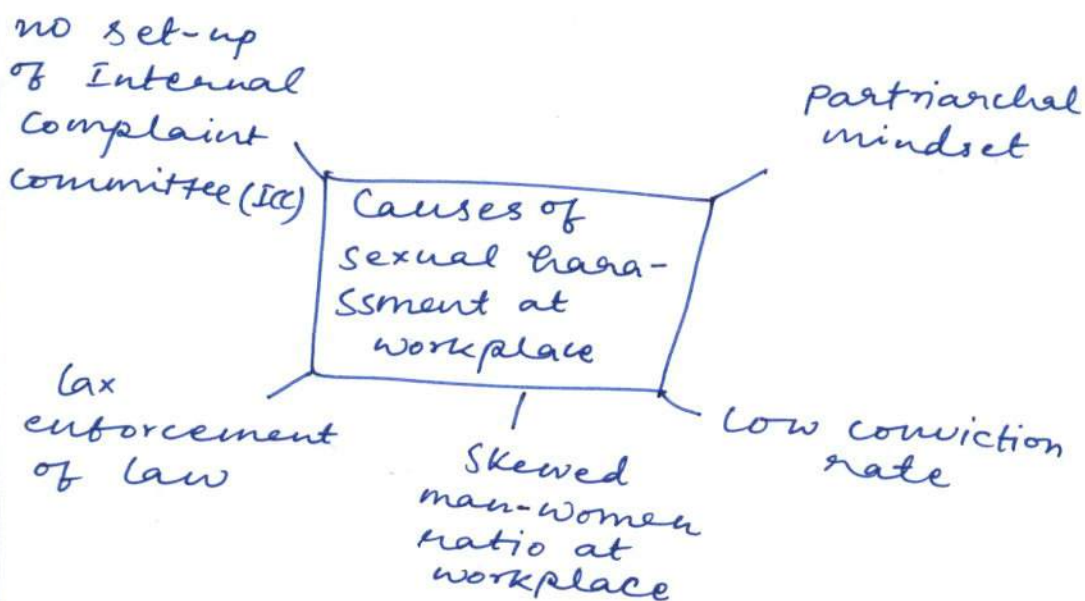
6.

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।

According to data released by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), there is general increase in the cases of sexual harassment at workplace since 2005-06.



- There is a need for more effective implementation of the existing provisions as:

- 1) General increase in cases of harassment: will deter women from joining workforce.
 - 2) Low conviction rate: reflects loopholes in the existing laws.
 - 3) Absence of Internal Complaint Committee (ICC): makes it difficult to lodge complaints
- Need for strengthening current legal and institutional framework:
- 1) As Judiciary continues to be out of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Protection) Act, 2013
 - 2) As per recommendation of J.S. Verma Committee (2013), instead of ICCs, special tribunal must look in cases.
 - 3) Ensure that process is women-friendly and easy to lodge complaints.
- Steps like SHE-box by Ministry of Women and Child Development is step in right direction

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?

According to NCRB data, crime against children has increased over last decade by 12-15% overall.

- Reasons behind increasing crime against children:

- 1) lax enforcement: of existing laws like POCSO Act, sections of IPC etc.
- 2) low conviction rate: results in delayed procedure and reduces deterrence
- 3) General decrease in value system: has made child vulnerable
- 4) Child pornography: along with various other media, has made child susceptible to violence

- existing mechanisms and laws
include:

- 1) POCSO Act, 2012: Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act, 2012
- 2) Death penalty: in case child below 12 years is raped
- 3) Provisions against child marriage: as sex with children below 18 yrs., with or without consent, shall be treated as offence of rape.

- Further steps to be taken:

- 1) Promoting awareness: among children in schools, homes etc.
- 2) Making complaint filing: child friendly through video conferencing, anonymisation
- 3) Increasing conviction rate: acts more as deterrence than mere strict laws. Focus here.

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।

India democracy and caste has
intertwined relations in multiple
ways, notes scholar Christophe
Tebberlot.

The intermingling of caste and democracy has both positives
and negatives.

- Positives of caste in democracy:

- 1) Strengthened bargaining power
of lower castes like Dalits.
- 2) Emergence of parties on caste
lines: like Bahujan Samajwadi
Party (BSP) in UP strengthened their
position, Lok Janshakti Party in Bihar;
RJD for Yadavs in Bihar.

3) Strengthened the social cohesion as party alliance between different castes like Yadavs & Dalits (through NTD) has strengthened social cohesion.

- Negatives of caste in democracy:

- 1) Further marginalisation: as people vote their caste and not developmental agenda.
- 2) Division on based of caste: is resulting in clash between one caste against another for vote-bank politics.
- 3) No perceptible benefits: as Dalits, other lower caste continues to suffer.

Thus, there is a need for comprehensive inclusive development, irrespective of caste, region, religion, language etc.

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: in simplest term, refers to dilution of physical boundaries between nations, which ultimately results in more interaction between people.

It has impacted our society to a great extent, one factor being shaping contemporary education system.

-Positives of globalization on education:

- 1) Increase in diversity: as new vistas were opened in different fields like hotel management, event management learning etc.
- 2) Enriched our education system: by integrating advanced features from

western nations in form of
AI, IoT, Big Data analytics learning.

- 3) Emphasis on English as lingua franca as English has emerged as global language, thus promoting its learning.

- Negatives of Globalization on education system:

- 1) Rise of consumerism culture: has depleted our old way of learning where 'moral education' use to be part of syllabus.
- 2) Dominance of western ideologies/ thoughts: has led to dilution of diversity in our education system
- 3) Alienation from our own cultural education system: as homogenisation is outcome of globalization.

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।

Due to rapid urbanization,
as a result of rapid
population growth along with
migration towards urban areas,
it has come under stress
on multiple grounds, for example,
water crisis, environmental
pollution etc.

Due to absence of
clarity over urban areas,
haphazard development pattern
is seen in India, as :

- 1) Rapid construction : in face of
rising population leads to
unplanned settlement.

2) Absence of clear demarcation:
leads to 'ghettoisation' in particular
area.

3) Absence of clean water supply,
electricity: due to unplanned
settlement in urban areas.

- Measures/Way forward:

1) Need to define urban areas:
so as to promote planning
and construction accordingly.

2) Giving proper structuring: for
roads, transportation during
construction.

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।

According to OECD reports, less than 25% of college graduates are ready for hiring in India. There exists wide 'skill-mismatch' in our country.

- The changing employment landscape across globe has emerged as :

1) Rise of 4th Industrial revolution based on Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Big Data Analytics etc.

2) Automation in industries : ^{is} ~~has~~ causing unemployment due to lack of available skill.

3) Service-led economy: many western nations like UK, US and even India is more relied on services than other sectors.

- Hence there is a need to integrate vocational education in school curriculum as:

- 1) To promote easy employment: based on one's learning skill at early age.
- 2) Would reduce skill mismatch: as required skill can be imparted with help of private sector.
- 3) To enhance the culture of vocational learning: which has largely remained neglected in our education system.

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।

Communalism: refers to the process of division of people prominently on the basis of religion. It is a stage when people start deriving their alliance on religious lines.

- Communalism due to socio-economic disparities:

- 1) Social deprivation/marginalisation: promotes a feeling of alienation vis-d-vis mainstream society.
- 2) Economic deprivation: also fuels feeling of neglect among minorities, thus seeking alliance on religious lines.

3) Vote-bank politics: as politicians
uses socio-economic disparities
to divide people on haves &
haves' not

- Communalism as result of
politicization of identities:

1) The emergence of parties
on religious lines: promotes
communalism amongst people.

2) Identity factor: where one
supports people only on religious
lines or from same religion.

Hence, there is a
need to uplift minorities/neglected
sector - socially, economically
as well as politically - as
recommended by Sachar
Committee (2005).

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 कमज़ोर 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 (PVTGs), refers to those tribal groups who has very distinct culture, lifestyle and are also numerically very less.

As per data of Ministry of Tribal Affairs, there are 75 PVTGs in 13 states and UTs. e.g

Jarawas, Onge in Andaman.

- Factors due to which PVTGs remain one of the most backward group :

1) Lack of assimilation: with main-stream society has deprived them of health, education opportunities.

- 2) General resistance: shown by PVTGs towards outsiders, has deterred their integration.
- 3) Lack of scientific advancement: in their region. As electricity, internet remains distant.

- Steps taken by government for their upliftment are:

- 1) Attempts to integrate: through different anthropologist, ensuring they maintain their isolation along with benefits.
- 2) Providing health & education opportunities: with special focus on PVTGs. e.g. Eklavya Schools for STs students.

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?

According to International Labour Organisation (ILO) reports, India has one of the highest children employed as labour, figure standing at 11-12 million.

- Reasons behind prevalence of child labour in India are:

- 1) Poverty: is biggest challenge as it compels children towards labour.
- 2) Lack of education: among children despite RTE Act, 2009; makes child prone to child labour.
- 3) Lack of awareness: among parents to promote education rather than earning through

employing children.

4) Lax enforcement of law: as mostly victims are poor, and ignorant of laws.

5) Anomaly in law - as Child Labour (Amendment) Act, doesn't consider help at own family as child labour, hence prone to exploitation.

- Steps taken by govt. to address menace of child labour:

1) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986: amended recently to increase scope, penalty etc.

2) PENCIL Portal: to promote education among children employed as child labour.

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 : refers to mobilisation of people on the basis of their 'regional identity'. It is also a form of 'identity politics'

- Regionalism need not be regarded unhealthy in absence of secessionist tendency as:

- 1) It can promote cohesion - among people based on regional identity transcending religious, casteist division.
- 2) Increase bargaining power : of people for developmental projects, employment opportunities.

However, when it takes a militant, aggressive turn and encourage growth of secessionist tendency, it needs to be countered.

As otherwise, it may promote social division and may challenge territorial integrity as well as sovereignty, as seen in case of Khalistan; Kashmir issue.

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 (UHC)
has been one of the prime
agenda of global communities
since 1978 Alma-Ata declaration
itself.

Even recently adopted
2030 Agenda for SDGs, talks of
universal health coverage (UHC)
in its Goal 3 (ensure healthy
lives for all at all ages).

- Achieving UHC in our country
is a challenging task because:

1) Absence of robust Primary
Healthcare centre (PHCs): puts

unproportionate burden on
secondary as well as tertiary

- 2) lack of finance: as expenditure on health is mere 1.2% of GDP, lowest among neighbours as well
- 3) lack of infrastructure: as many PHCs doesn't have bed, essential medicines, medical devices etc
- 4) Absence of doctors: as doctor to population ratio continues to be very low vis-a-vis WHO standard.
- 5) Out of Pocket expenditure (OOPE)— Around 70% expenditure on health is OOPE, thus putting burden on poors.
- 6) High cost of medicines/devices: due to absence of generic medicines; predatory pricing.

In this context, Ayushman
Bharat holds huge significance.

- 1) Seeks to provide free health
coverage : to 10 crore households
upto ₹5 lakhs/year in secondary
and tertiary care.
- 2) 1.5 lakhs Health & Wellness
Centre (HWCs) : will make PHCs
robust.
- 3) Also covers pre-hospitalization
cost : this will reduce burden
on poor, marginalised section.

— Way forward :

- 1) Increasing funding : to atleast
2.5% of GDP by 2025 as per
National Health Policy (NHP-2017)
- 2) Increasing prescription of generic
medicines : as envisaged under
PM Bhartiya Janasudhi Pariyojana.

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 NSSO's report, India witnesses more internal migration than external migration. There is a huge rural-rural, rural-urban and urban-rural migration due to various pull and push factors.

- Challenges faced by migrants are following:

- 1) Lack of ^{adequate} employment opportunities: as destination renders them vulnerable to exploitation.
- 2) Lack of health & education opportunities: at destination makes their stay more piteous.

- 3) Lack of option for accessing PDS ration : in absence of local identity card, puts additional burden.
 - 4) Regionalism-based attack : as seen against people of Bihar, UP in Maharashtra, Against people of North-East at Bangalore (2015).
 - 5) Lack of collective bargaining power : of these migrants vis-à-vis local workers.
 - 6) Biased policies of few state government - like Gujarat, Andhra mandating 70-80% local hiring, put migrants at disadvantage.
- Need for National Policy on Migration arises so as to :
- 1) Broad guidelines : can be provided through it to all

States to formulate policies for outsiders migrant.

- 2) Rights of migrants: can be mentioned in policy itself, to make sure they get it.
 - 3) To address cause of migrants' plight: by promoting their association, welfare groups etc.
 - 4) To ensure health & education: to migrants, his/her children and family members.
- Way forward:

- 1) Strict enforcement of Inter-State Migrants Act, 1979: to ensure migrants safety at destination.
- 2) Aadhar portability: to access ration at Fair Price shop.
- 3) Promoting work opportunities: in source region itself.

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।

Traditional family structure in India has been predominantly joint family with large co-habitation.

- Contemporary trend in the family structure includes:

1) Rise of nuclear families - due to migration in urban areas for better life opportunities, for employment etc.

2) Rise of single parents: due to divorce-rate increase.

- Reasons for change in traditional family structure in India are:

1) migration: to cities, urban areas

has reduced joint family to nuclear families.

2) High cost of living: in urban areas has made co-habitation costly thus nuclear family.

3) Emergence of privacy culture: where people increasingly prefers to stay alone or in solitude, avoiding interference from outside

- Consequences of these change:

1) Rise of elderly population: in villages, left unattended.

2) Rise of hypertension, health related issues: as people feel loneliness and associated depression.

- Reforms needed in existing social security protection measures are:

- 1) Increasing emphasis on old-age care: which live alone in villages, away from families.
- 2) Emphasis on care for single-parents and their children.
- 3) Promoting joint-family culture: for better old age care, child care
- 4) Pensions for old age: be increased in face of rising challenges associated with health care costs.

Thus, there is a need to ensure that each section of society is taken care adequately in rise of changing pattern.

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।

Persons with disabilities (PwD)

faces various challenges in living a dignified life. Those challenges are:

- 1) Social stigma: associated with disabilities emerges as a major inhibiting factor in their integration in mainstream society
- 2) Lack of accessible workplace schools, hospitals: hinders their ability to access requisite services from these places.
- 3) Lack of specialised education opportunities: keeping in

mind the particular need of
disabled. e.g. Braille script
for blind students.

4) Issue of online harassment or
physical harassment: by calling
with derogatory terms, hampers
their self-confidence & dignity.

5) Lack of economic opportunities:
projects them as liabilities and
thus further prone to assault,
mistreatment etc.

— Measures taken by government are:

1) Enacting PwD Act, 2016: increasing
disability ground from 7 to 21.

Along with reservation in educational
institutions.

2) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan: to make
public places accessible to PwD.

- Further some measures to ensure their effective participation in society include:

- 1) Countering social stigma: by broadcasting success stories of PwD; carrying out awareness drive via mukhad natak, stage show
- 2) Providing specialised education: to PwD, according to their need.
- 3) Providing skill training - especially to these section under PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to promote economic opportunities.

Hence, PwD remains very important section of our society and their earliest integration is 'give and take' for overall growth of society.

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।

As per various reports of Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and also FSSAI, India faces "triple burden" of undernutrition, overnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies.

- Broad reasons for "triple burden" are:

- 1) Poverty: as lack of money causes decreased food intake
- 2) Lack of adequate food: for all in adequate quantity
- 3) Skewed food intake: without proper diet need regards.

- Specific reasons for "triple burden" are:

● A) For undernutrition -

- not ^{breast} feeding children within 1 hour of birth
- lack of mothers' milk upto at least one year
- Heavy reliance on outside food intake at early stage.

B) For overnutrition:

- Junk food culture: which are rich in fat, oily substances
- no physical activities

C) Micronutrient deficiencies:

- no diet plan
- lack of balance diet
- Absence of diversified food source.

- Measures for combating
"triple burden" are:

- 1) Food fortification: by targeting those elements which lack heavily. e.g. Iodine salt, Vitamin A fortified milk.
- 2) Promoting mothers' milk: as done by govt. through schemes like Mothers' Absolute Affection (MAA)
- 3) Promoting outside activities - through sports, recreation for overnutrition
- 4) General targeting of poverty: as increase in income will lead to diversification of food intake as seen through MGNREGS scheme.

Thus, there is a need to overcome these burden. Schemes like POSHAN Abhiyan is step in right direction

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।

According to recent Economic Survey 2018-19, India has lately entered into population stabilization mode with Total Fertility Rate (TFR) reaching replacement rate at 2.18.

- Factors that influenced India's population growth trends are:

- 1) Rise in living cost: made family planning imperative need, in face rising inflation, living cost
- 2) Increased literacy rate: over years made people aware of necessity of growth control.

3) Increased health opportunities:
increased life - expectancy of
people, decreased IMR, USMR,
MMR etc.

4) Increased migration - led to
emergence of nuclear families
and delays in child conception.

5) Promotion of two-child policy:
by appealing to people, through
ads like 'HUM DO, HAMARE DO'
also brought positive results.

- Measures taken by the govt.
for attaining population
stabilization are:

1) Mission Parivar Vikas : launched
by the government aimed at
promoting family planning.

- 2) Free contraceptives : distributed through PHCs. Like recently introduced CHAYA and ANTARA.
 - 3) Encouraging institutional delivery : through NASHA, ANMs etc. to have safe delivery and provide necessary support guidelines.
 - 4) Financial incentives : under PM Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) only for 2 child had indirect effect
 - 5) Maternity leave : under 1961 Act for first 2 child only also promoted family planning.
 - 6) General mobilization through ads, plays, video messages etc.
- India, in order to reap demographic dividend, need to stabilise population and reach replacement rate at 2.10 in near times.

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।

According to UNDP's Multi-Dimensional poverty Index (MPI)-2018, around 27% of India's population are multi-dimensionally poor, measured on ground of health, education and standard of living.

- Effective implementation of anti-poverty programme are needed as:

- 1) To counter root cause of poverty : which is primarily relative deprivation from health, education etc.

- 2) Anti-poverty programme are target-oriented towards poor
eg MGNREGS providing employment opportunities to BPL workers
- 3) Anti-poverty programmes like TPDS is necessary to make sure that poor have access to food.
- 4) Other BPL benefits are equally important to alleviate suffering of poor.

However, only anti-poverty programmes will not end poverty and thus there is a need for employment-intensive economic growth, as so called 'TRICKLE DOWN' model has failed to uplift poor largely.

-Need for employment-intensive economic growth:

1) To create job opportunities:
for poors/marginalised in
labour-intensive sectors like
footwear, apparel, leather, automobile
etc.

2) Jobless growth: is detrimental
is it perpetuates economic
inequality, thus increasing
poverty.

Thus, there is a
need to have multi-pronged
approach to counter menace
of poverty on 'war-footing'
mode.

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 impacted different sections differently. The impact of globalization on rural society has been multi-dimensional.

A) Social impact of globalization on rural areas:

- Has promoted the nuclear family due to migration
- Has promoted technological advancement via TV, mobile etc.

B) Economic impact:

- increased job opportunity due to forward-backward linkage.

- increased rural productivity
due to market opening,
exports to foreign countries.

c) Cultural impact:

- Rise of consumerism
- Shifting towards 'western lifestyle'
- Rise of 'generational gap'
- Strategies for tapping
the opportunities offered by
globalization:

1) Skill upgradation - can help in
better manufacturing of goods
that can be produced in
cottage industries.

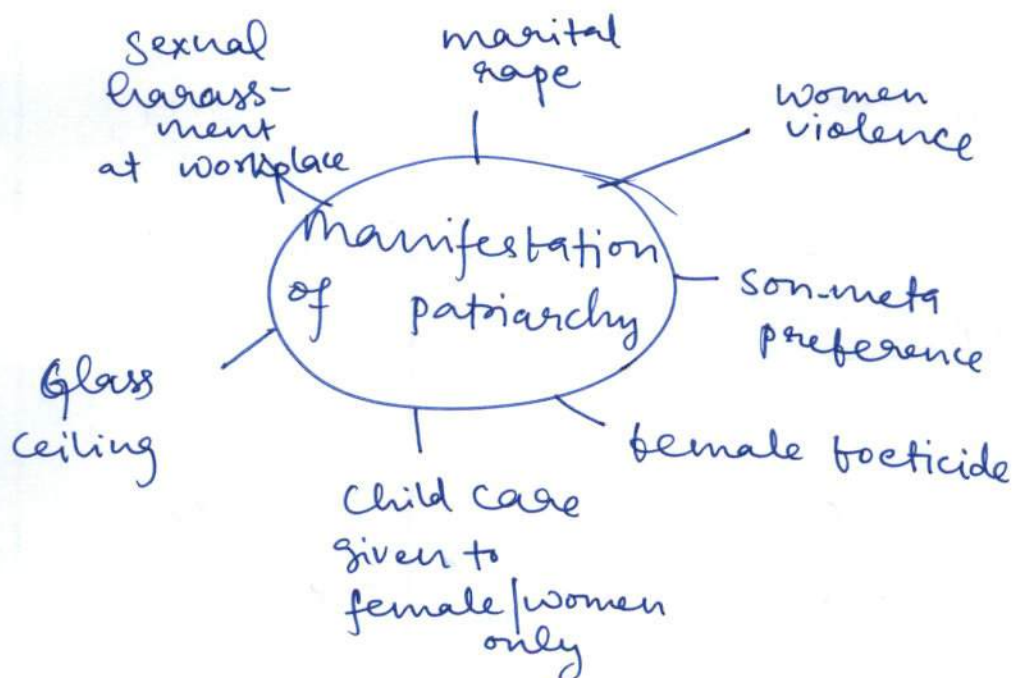
2) Various factories like that of Sports (football, Volleyball); Footwears can be settled in village for cheap labours and easy availability of large labours.

Hence, there is a need to tap maximum benefit out of globalization impact on rural economy.

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।

Patriarchy, simply referred,
is a socio-cultural set up
of society which thrives
on "differential treatment"
to based on gender.



- The roots of patriarchy lies not only in economic dependence of women on men, as even independent well-earning women faces multitudes of patriarchal problems as harassment at workplace; low pay wage; "Dual Burden" - work as well as child care; eve-teasing; issue of marital rape etc.

Thus, we can say that patriarchy operates in cultural habits as well, as different festivals assigns gender-based role to women e.g. Karwa-Chauth. Along with this

family, school, society also promotes patriarchal norm. As a child sees "Gender-divided role" in his/her home and finds it natural later-on.

Patriarchy dominates mind of female male equally, as even female members of family is seen enforcing it.
e.g. Grandmother preferring/expecting male child birth.

Thus, to counter this, society has to work on multiple front to end the pseudo-segregation based on gender.

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।

First Prime Minister in his book 'Discovery of India', highlighted the 'composite culture' of Indian civilization since time immemorial.

The idea of 'UNITY IN DIVERSITY' along with 'Sarva Dharma Sambhav' has been the broad corner-stone on which Indian society rests.

The idea of composite culture in ancient times, is reflected through the preaching

of Gautam Buddha and his
follower 'The Great Ashoka'.
Ashoka in his inscription at
various pillars/stupa, has called
for "mutual toleration" amongst
all religion, caste, clan etc.

In medieval time,
reign of Great emperor AKBAR
stands out. His initiatives like
abolishing Jaziya (religious tax);
Ibadat khana (for religious debate
discussion) reflects the trend of
Pan-Indian composite culture.

In modern times,
the constitution itself promotes
Composite culture by denying
discrimination on basis of

religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. Various fundamental rights in Part III (Art. 12-35) promotes right to equality, religion etc.

However, the occasional emergence of regionalism, casteism, communalism etc. puts dent to this ancient to modern trend. We need to maintain the ethos of Indian culture which is essentially diverse, plural and yet pan-Indian in nature.