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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	28-Jun-2019
Center	ORN		

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **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।

Prevention of sexual harassment
at workplace Act based on Nishabha
guidelines of supreme court have
needed legal protection to women.

Need for effective implementation

- 1) Internal complaint committee not formed
↳ 35% Indian companies do not
have ICC (FICCI)
- 2) ICC members not legally trained
- 3) Transfer of employees convicted of
sexual harassment.
- 4) Time bound process not followed
↳ 90 days timeline for ICC not followed

Strengthening Current Framework

- 1) Expanding definition of sexual harassment to include whole working culture
- 2) Penalty at present based on economic condition of harasser, should be made homogenous.
- 3) External member presence in ICC should be made mandatory for quorum
- 4) NGOs and civil society should be given a role in ICC.
- 5) Women should be protected from getting fired due to filing a complaint.
- 6) Judiciary should be expedited through special courts

Protection of women from sexual harassment at workplace would ensure equality in economic sphere resulting in 27% increase in GDP.

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?

NCRB- 2016 highlighted increased crimes against children, specially rape and sexual harassment.

Existing mechanisms & laws for crimes against children

- 1) POCSO Act : for protection of children from sexual harassment
- 2) Juvenile Justice Act for assuring adaptations.
- 3) Article 24 which provides for freedom from child labour
- 4) Prohibition of Child Labour Act
- 5) Protection of Children Policy.

Reasons for increasing crime

- 1) Lack of complaint filing or most

times series done by known.

- 2) Attitude of police is not child friendly.
- 3) Timelines provided in POCSO Act is not followed.
- 4) Judicial delay in cases.

What needs to be done

- 1) spreading awareness among children and parents.
- 2) Penalty on adults for not reporting series against children.
- 3) Child friendly procedures for complaint reporting and statement recording
- 4) special children cell in police station
- 5) special courts for children in each district.

India is signatures to UN convention for protection of children from violence and implementation of laws in street would

assure safety and development of children.

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 from historical times has
proved to be a disability to Indian
culture.

Refashioning of caste by democratic process

① Positive Result

- ① caste based parties such as Shakhs
Bahujan Samaj Party have brought
dalit demands to forefront
- ② leaders of backward caste such as
B. R. Ambedkar, Jagjwan Ram
accepted by all as idols.
- ③ every caste has formed grouping and
highlighting its demand.
- ④ constitutional promises of eliminating
untouchability and equal access to
public places has been upheld.

③ Political mobilisation among lower caste has increased their participation in public sphere

② Negative impact

① Vote bank politics with parties focused on dividing society on caste has undermined indusriality

② corruption in democratic process due to caste dedication.

③ centralisation of politics due to voting only on caste

④ Economic performance of parties have taken a backseat.

⑤ Women participation in democracy has been limited due to caste identity being strong.

Democracy has power to ensure equality and justice to all caste. To ensure it elections in India should be made free by strengthening election commission.

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।

globalisation has brought together the societies of the world through transfer of ideas, technologies and people.

Role of globalisation on education

① Positive Impact

- 1) Indian students going abroad and bringing with advanced skills
eg: PhD in microbiology.
- 2) Foreign students coming to India to study and bringing new ideas.
- 3) Indian universities learning from foreign university for curriculum upgradation, infrastructure etc.

4) Foreign experts coming to India to teach.

5) MOOCs from foreign universities being used by Indian students

② Negative Impact

① Increased inequality as ^{only} students with financial backing able to go and study abroad.

② Value system of western countries affecting Indian students

↳ decreasing respect for teacher

③ Indian losing foreign exchange when students go abroad

④ most foreign universities for-profit & same culture coming to India.

globalisation can be effective for Indian education if we allow top 200 foreign universities to open campus in India & providing scholarship for

weaker sections for studying in them.

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।

Urbanisation ^{has been} ~~is~~ increasing with 30-1- of Indian population living in urban centres in 2011 which would increase to 50-1- by 2030 (World Bank).

Clarity on what constitutes an urban area

1) Definition used by census

- Population of more than 5000
- Density more than 400 people/km²
- At least 3/4th working adult working in non-agriculture sector.

2) However townships such as railway colonies, steel towns (Bhilai) only added after 1961.

3) classification happens only once in 10 years.

Resulting in haphazard development

- 1) Pero-urban areas which expand fast are kept out of jurisdiction of urban local bodies
 ↳ No sanitation, water infrastructure
- 2) Planning of cities is impacted when a new peri-urban area is classified as urban.
- 3) Transport facilities are not provided to such areas.
- 4) Finances provided by center do not take such areas in concern and are limited.

India should ensure continuous classification of areas with buffer areas classified as urban for future expansion for planned development.

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।

India has focussed on school and vocational education but as two distinct separate commitments.

Changing employment landscape across globe

- 1) Increase in jobs in service sectors which need soft skills.
- 2) Jobs for specialised workforce such as carpenters, electricians, masons etc.
- 3) Increased access to job markets through entire globe
 ↳ Global infrastructure for FIFA World Cup developed by migrant.

Integration of vocational & school educationI Why

- ① Reaching soft skills
- ② Reaching specific skill set
- ③ Job opportunities when out of school.
- ④ Low employability of class Xth or XIth pass out.

II How to integrate

- ① Parallel curriculum after secondary classes
- ② Certificates of Xth & XIIth through vocational training.
- ③ Credit based education system in schools.
- ④ Apprenticeship program in industry.

India is nearing demographic dividend in 2031 and vocational training can play a part in taking advantage of the same.

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 a psychological thinking where members of a particular religious groups start thinking that their social and economic needs are also the same and different from people of other religions.

Cause of communalism

→ Socio-economic disparities

1) Differences in social and economic conditions of people of different religion brings about competition and hatred

↳ eg: muslims in India economically weaker.

2) When government not able to provide equal social benefits and infrastructure

↳ eg: muslims live in poorer states
of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh

3) competition for jobs between people of
different citizens may lead to communalism

↳ eg: After 1857 competition for limited
english jobs lead to communalism

→ Politicization of Identities

1) Political leaders use religious
identities for getting votes

2) Religious leaders use religion for
strengthening their control on
the people of a religion

3) Vote bank politics has increased
communalism.

India ~~was~~ should ensure equitable
development of people of all religions and
ensure elections become free of ~~all~~
religious voting to reduce communal
tensions.

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
have been identified among the
tribes based on

- Homogeneous population
- Traditional economic activities
- Geographical isolation
- Unique culture

Based on above 75 tribes have
been identified as PVTG.

Factors for being backward

- 1) geographical isolation has resulted
in infrastructure not being
developed.
- 2) economically isolated due to which
limited economic capacity.

- 3) livelihood opportunities such as honey collection, permitive agriculture becoming unprofitable.
- 4) modern ideas and technologies did not reach.
- 5) education & health facilities in this living area limited.
- 6) living in mostly poor states
 - ↳ most (15) in Odisha
 - ↳ Bihar has 2nd highest

Steps taken by government

- 1) continuous counting & classification
- 2) committee on their status
 - ↳ Idate committee
- 3) Niti Nayog formed committee to study recommendations of Idate committee
 - PVTs should be included in mainstream society but keeping their culture intact.

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?

child labour has been eliminated through Article 24 of Indian constitution but still prevails.

Reason behind prevalence

- 1) lack of knowledge among people of various law and penalty.
- 2) implementation of law has ~~not~~ been lax.
- 3) cheap labour : child labour are paid less wages ~~than~~ or compared to adult labour.
- 4) Judicial delay in cases of child labour.
- 5) Family pressure on children to work.
- 6) Poverty forces children to start

working

- 7) Failure of education system to
provide livelihood skills.

Steps taken by Indian government

- 1) National Child Policy aimed at
educating all children
- 2) Prevention of Child Labour Act amendment
 - ↳ Prohibits working of children
under 14 in all industries
 - ↳ Children from 14-18 can work
only in non-hazardous industries
identified by central government.
- 3) Factory Act prohibit child labour
- 4) Plantation Act prohibits

Child labour issues can only be
resolved by resolving reasons behind
such as poverty, lack of social security

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 the feeling of oneness of people living in a particular region of a country.

[Not always unhealthy]

1) State movement look cool from regionalism

- ↳ Not harmful
- ↳ small states developed faster
- ↳ eg: Andhra Pradesh.

2) Autonomy movement such as in Assam

- ↳ Autonomy helps in protecting culture language
- ↳ more political power to mass.

- 3) spirit of greatness by getting inspired
by local leaders
↳ Maratha identity not against
Indian identity

When becomes secessionist

Regionalism becomes unhealthy

when:-

- 1) Becomes militant as creates law
and order problem
↳ eg: Khalistan stand of Sikh
regionalism
- 2) Demand secessions as undermines
unity & integrity of nation
↳ eg: Mizo Movement under
Mizo National Front

Regionalism has potential under
Indian constitution to be positive and
should only be suppressed when becomes

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 ensures that all citizens of the country have access to health facilities and no citizens suffer from health issues due to limited monetary resources.

Universal Health coverage - worthwhile goal

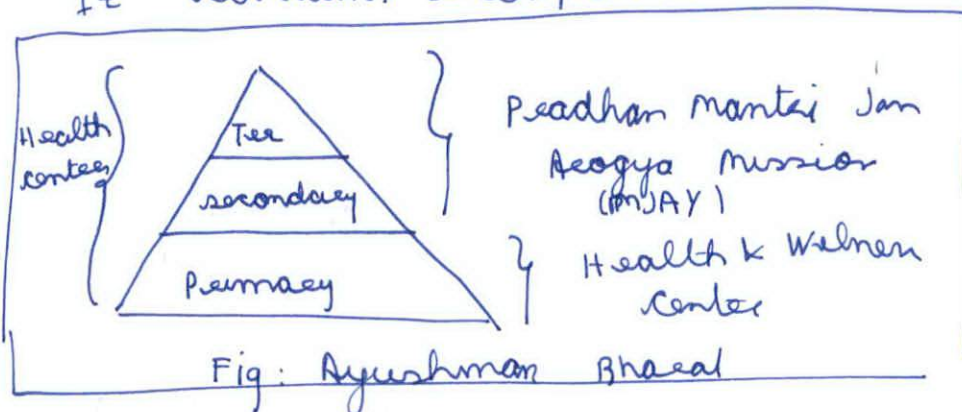
- 1) High out of pocket expenditure in India at around 62%.
- 2) 6-8 crore people fall into poverty every year due to health expenditure.
- 3) Healthy body ensures development of a person to enjoy all other rights.
- 4) Health expenditure is more burdensome for vulnerable sections such as women, SC/ST & OBC.

Challenges of Universal Health Coverage

- 1) Fiscal ~~back~~ backing for such a large
 ↳ eg: Ayushman Bharat at 17,000 crore
- 2) Insufficient infrastructure
 ↳ 1 bed / 2000 people
- 3) Lack of human resources
 ↳ 1 doctor per 1627 people VS
 1 doctor per 1000 (WHO recommendation)
- 4) Inclusion & Exclusion error in beneficiary selection.

Ayushman Bharat

It contains 2 components



- 1) Health & Wellness Centers
 → 1.5 lakh primary centers

- Factor on nutrition & Communicable
& Non-communicable disease.
- First point of contact.

2) PMJAY

- Universal insurance scheme
- Insurance cover of 5 lakh/family
- Beneficiary selected through SECC data
- Would cover 10 crore families
- services provided through private
and public hospitals

Advantages of Ayushman Bharat

- Protect people falling into poverty
- Infrastructure & capacity through private
and public hospitals
- Fraud detection mechanism
- Rates decided by National Health Authority

Issues with Ayushman Bharat

- ethics in private hospitals
- Inclusion / Exclusion issues
- RSBY lead to increased hospitalization
- Ayushman Bharat can be strengthened
using e-governance initiatives & giving

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।

Census - 2011 highlighted total migration at 4.4 crore internally. However economic survey studying exit data pointed at a larger figure.

Scale of internal migration

- Female migration more than male migration
 - ↳ 2/3rd migrant female (economic survey)
- Migration increasing
 - ↳ 4.5% increase/year (2001-11)
- Not affected by linguistic divide.

Challenges faced by migrants

- 1) social protection schemes are not available at the migrated place
 - ↳ eg: PDS

- 2) Political rights are not fulfilled
↳ Vote card of native place
- 3) Living conditions poor in large cities
↳ 6.6 crore people living in slum
↳ cheap homes unavailable
- 4) Violence against migrants due to regionalist tendencies
↳ Against Bihari migrants in Maharashtra
- 5) Breakdown of families
↳ wives left behind when men migrate for job
- 6) Most need in informal sector for migrants
↳ no social security

Need for National Policy of Migration

- 1) Assuring inter-state and intra-state migration committee
- 2) social services should be made transferable
↳ using Aadhaar in PMJAY-

- 3) Low cost housing should be a priority all all cities.
- 4) Social services such as education for children and basic healthcare for migrants
- 5) Reducing / Eliminating use of sail of son policy.
- 6) Awareness campaigns about the usefulness of migrants.

Other steps which can be taken

- 1) Inter-state migration Act to be amended for ensuring right based approach.
 - 2) Hostels and rented accomodation for women.
- Thing developed due to the migration of labour & india can do the same by ensuring safety and basic social services to migrants.

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 has been an important feature of Indian society with kinship bonds based on family still strong.

contemporary trends in family structure

- 1) Nuclear families are increasing in place of joint family.
- 2) matrilined families are also taking shape.
- 3) Single parent family due to divorce, death of other parent
- 4) Old age parents moving with children to take care of grandchildren.
- 5) Families with both parents working

Reasons for change

- 1) Economic Reasons

- i) Job opportunity have increased for women
- ii) High cost of living have compelled all adults to work
- iii) Globalisation has brought increased service sector job.

2) Social causes

- i) Equality between men and women have lead to shared responsibility in every sphere
- ii) Liberal ideals from west have brought out women in public.
↳ Increased individualism

3) Political causes / legal cause

- i) Equal inheritance laws have ^{promotes} ~~made~~ nuclear families
- ii) Other reason
 - (i) Migration specially rural-urban has resulted in nuclear families
 - (ii) Differences in values of parents and

children have resulted in smaller families

Reforms needed in social security measures

- 1) Elderly protection and support
 - ↳ live alone with no one to care
 - ↳ Financially dependent
 - ↳ limited resources
 - 2) Women being provided necessities
 - ↳ facilities at workplace
 - ↳ maternity leave for childcare
 - ↳ paternity leave as equal sharing of responsibility.
 - 3) Social security measures made gender neutral
 - 4) measures for after school care of children as both parent working
- Family is a fluid concept with continuous changes and social security measures should be updated for ensuring maximum benefit.

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 have been provided equal protection & right under our constitution. However these section face various challenges

Various challenges for persons with disabilities

- 1) Accessibility is a big challenge.
 - ↳ Ramps, toilets for disabled not provided in government buildings
 - ↳ Websites not friendly for visually disabled.
 - ↳ Public transportation is not disabled friendly.

- 2) Education facilities are inadequate
 - ↳ Reservation of 3% provided under People with disability Act not fulfilled.

- ↳ Teacher unaware about issues with disabled candidates
- 3) employment facilities are limited
 - ↳ Private sector do not have any targets.
 - ↳ Target in public sector not achieved for disabled workforce.
- 4) societal discrimination as ~~see~~ disability is seen as result of past evil doing
- 5) marriage of disabled women a tough ask with high dowry demand.
- 6) Financial services not provided at homes resulting in exclusion

measures for effective participation

- 1) Public places be made disabled friendly with lifts and ramps
- 2) Reservation quota for disabled candidates be fulfilled
- 3) clear definition and quantifying

measures for disability

- 4) Perception of society towards disabled need to be changed through showing disabled in positive light in TV, movies.

↳ Use of Divyang by our PM

- 5) Civil society should be included in making measures for disabled

Steps taken by government

- 1) Amendments in People with disability Act
 - ↳ Increased number of disabilities
 - ↳ Increased reservation
 - ↳ National committee for welfare
- 2) Accessible India campaign
- 3) Marrakesh Treaty signed.

Disabled should be ensured Right to life with dignity (Article 21) for equal participation in 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।

India ~~is~~ is facing a unique challenge
of triple burden

→ Undernutrition in form of lack of nutrition

Stunting	: 35.4%
Underweight	: 36.1%
Wasting	: 21.1%

Fig: NHFS-4 (2014-15)
children nutrition

→ Overnutrition

↳ India home to 2nd largest obese
population in world

↳ WHO states that 50.1% of Indian
adults are obese

→ micronutrient deficiency in form of
deficiency of iron, calcium, Protein etc.

↳ 53% women suffer from anemia

Reason for tight busterOvernutrition & nutrient deficiencies

- 1) lack of awareness among the citizens
of proper nutrition and balanced diet
- 2) green revolution increased cereal production
thus increasing carbohydrate intake
resulting in overnutrition
- 3) MSP to farmers for rice and wheat
lead to overproduction

Undernutrition

- 1) Poor sanitation facilities specially in
urban slums and rural area.
- 2) clean drinking water unavailable.
- 3) Poor social status of women lead to
malnutrition in family
- 4) Poverty and lack of access to nutritional food.
- 5) leakage and corruption in PDS.

Measures for combating triple burden

① Nutrient deficiency

- 1) Coarse grains (Bajra, Jowar & Ragi) should be promoted
- 2) Pulses to be bought at MSP.
- 3) Mid-day meal scheme expanded to include eggs, milk etc

② Undernutrition

- 1) Clear drinking water and sanitation
↳ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- 2) Regular checkups of pregnant women
↳ PM Maternity Sahyog Yojana
- 3) Expanding PDS scheme

③ Overnutrition

- 1) Measures about obesity
 - 2) Exercise to be promoted.
 - 3) Regular height weight check up.
- India by combating triple burden
can ensure demographic dividend does
not become demographic curse.

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 stood at 121 crore in 2011 (Census) and is projected to cross China in 2027.

Factors that have influenced population growth

- 1) High Infant Mortality Rate at 40 (NFHS), results in parents giving birth to more children because not aware of sex.
- 2) Illiteracy at 74.24% because of which lack of awareness about family planning.
- 3) Farm based economy where more the labour hand the better for a farmer family.

4) lack of access of contraceptives

↳ NFHS: 13% lack

5) Permanent sterilisation policies

↳ Focus on only tubectomy

↳ Vasectomy ignored

↳ large camps leading to death
(e.g.: Jharkhand)

6) Weak primary health center in rural areas

↳ No access to opinion of expert.

7) Measures Taken by government

1) National population policy 2000

↳ Accepted choice of family contracept
planning

↳ Aimed at 2.1 fertility rate

2) Free contraceptives distribution at
primary health center.

3) Rashtriya Panchas Vikas Karyakam

↳ spreading awareness

↳ Saas-Bahu Sammelan

↳ ASHA have been promoting talk
between couples on contraception.

4) Regular data collection on fertility
rates.

5) Permanent sterilization promotes

↳ monetary award for Torsotomy.

What more needs to be done

1) condom machines at public places

2) Reducing IMR to 28 (National health
policy target)

3) Increasing contraceptive choices

4) Awareness through ICT

Population control would ensure
India able to reap social benefits
to the whole population.

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।

India has come a long way
in reducing poverty from 45-1. in 1991
to 22-1. in 2015 (Tendulkar line).
However to further succeed India need
to follow a multi-dimensional
strategy.

Effective Implementation of anti-poverty
programmes

1) Reducing corruption through use of
JAM ternity

↳ CAG highlighted corruption in MGNREGA

2) Social Audits to be institutionalised

↳ made compulsory in MGNREGA

- 3) Rationalisation of vaccine schemes
↳ result in thin spread of resources
over vaccine scheme
- 4) Gram Panchayat and Urban local bodies
participation should be increased.
- 5) DBT (Direct Bank Transfer) can be
used for transferring social welfare
money.
- 6) leakages should be reduced
↳ Chattisgarh PDS model to be followed.
- 7) Public feedback on requirements to be
taken.

Employment Intensive economic growth

(I) Need

- 1) Agriculture has reduced in GDP
percentage.
- 2) Manufacturing provides jobs along
with social security

3) demographic dividend on the horizon

II | What needs to be done

- 1) Outcome based reforms in school.
- 2) spilling and vocational learning.
- 3) micro-credit access to be improved
- 4) self Help groups to be strengthened.
- 5) employment intensive industries such as textile and leather to be promoted.
- 6) ease of labour and land laws
- 7) creating of SEZ and coastal economic zones

India still has load of 55% multi dimensionally poor population and this would only reduce by direct action through implementation of schemes and capacity building through employment intensive growth

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।

Globalisation refers to the coming together of the world economy and society due to transfer of people, ideas, technology, values, products and services.

Impact of globalisation on rural society

① Positive Impact

- 1) loans and credit expansion in rural society through finance from abroad.
- 2) new technologies introduced in agriculture
 - ↳ Bt-Cotton by monsanto
 - ↳ micro-irrigation

3) Farm to market linkage

↳ Retail brands directly buying
from farmers
eg: Bigbasket.

4) Job opportunities increased in urban areas leading to sub-urban migration5) comforts of daily life reaching villages

(eg: TV, Internet, ACs, Refrig)

② Negative Impact

1) Farmers getting affected by global markets due to inter-linked markets.

2) Multi National companies threatening legal actions

↳ eg: Pepsico or farmers for sowing potato.

- 3) Increased inequality between rural and urban areas
- 4) Foreign Direct Investment has been limited in agriculture.
- 5) Exploitation through monopoly in seeds and fertilizers by MNC's.

Strategies for tapping opportunities reared by globalisation

- 1) Skilling of labour for higher productivity
- 2) Make in India / Product of India brand should be strengthened through marketing and quality check
- 3) IPR should not be reared in seeds and fertilizers
- 4) Growing crops through market reeduction
- 5) Import/Export control on agricultural products to be removed

Globalisation can be a hugely successful if its negative impact are

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 is a phenomenon through which female rights are undermined in the society because gender biological differences are manifested in economic and social spheres.

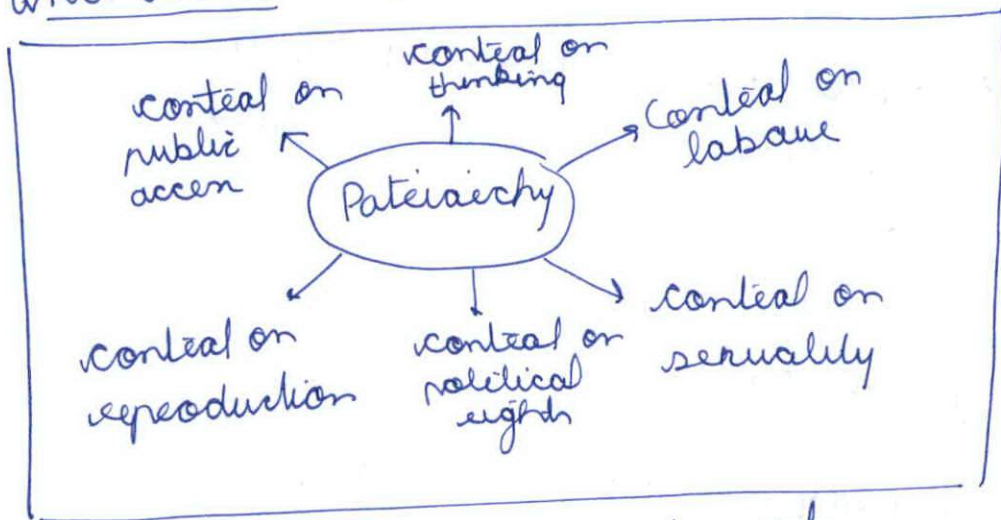


Fig: Various dimension of patriarchy.

Economic sphere dependence in patriarchy

- 1) no control if women of house would provide labour in market or not.

2) care giving role of females is not given any economic worth.

3) sexual violence in workplace a manifestation

4) glass ceiling for females at workplace

5) unequal pay

↳ ILO : 35% inequality in pay in India

6) lack of property rights

↳ 40% female work in agriculture but only 10% agriculture land owned by female.

Patriarchy in cultural habits

1) Public-private dichotomy outcome of patriarchy

↳ males participate in public cultural events

↳ Female limited to house.

2) Households are headed by male

↳ Female not part of decision making

3) manifestation in religious sphere

↳ Temple Talaq

↳ no access to Shari temple mahacashtra

4) minimising public contact

↳ Burqa or veil

↳ ghoonghat

Affect mind of both males and females

→ males benefit from patriarchal setup
and thus follow the mindset.

→ Females are brainwashed in accepting
patriarchy as universal truth due to
repeated pressure from society

Patriarchy has resulted in inequality
in society and exploitation of females.

Patriarchy can be eliminated through
implementation of laws in spirit, not
children being taught equality and
providing access to females in all
spheres

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 culture of today is result of mixing and learning from various cultures throughout history.

Underlying unity in Indian society

- 1) Geographical unity with Himalayas in north and the Arabian seas in ~~east~~ West & Bay of Bengal in east.
- 2) Political unity : India united politically by Ashoka in ancient time, Arbas in medieval time and through modern constitution today
- 3) Culture of interdependence has been always a feature which took many forms
eg: Jajmani system

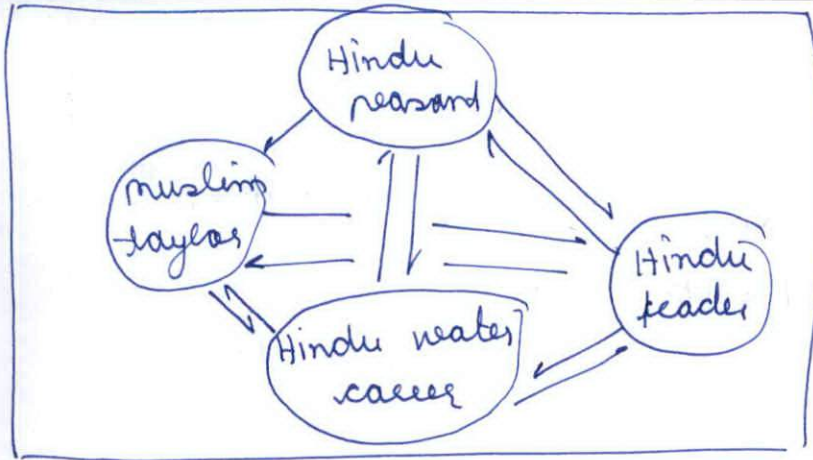


Fig: Jayamoni system

4) Culture of pilgrimage has reached
unity

eg: Kedarnath in North
Rameshwaram in South
Puri in East
Dwarka in West
Haj Ali Dargah Aymer.

Creation of a composite culture

1) Religious culture

→ Hinduism itself made up of
number of sects

→ Different religions in India

Hindu : 80%	Buddhist : 0.7%
Muslim : 14%	Jain : 0.4%
Christian : 2.7%	

- 2) culture of tolerance with openness of
new ideas and culture
 - ↳ continuous influx of refugees
from North West
 - ↳ New religions been due to
new ideas
- 3) culture of brotherhood and kinship
with people of different religion,
caste and language seemed to
be Indians -
- 4) Architecture of India manifestation
of various cultural idea.

This unity has created a
composite culture which is pan-Indian
and unites the citizens of the country.
Indian constitution followed composite
culture model and should be upheld
by protecting minorities and securing
all equal rights.