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Test (18) Society 2022

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1829)

Name of Candidate	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1210976
Center	ONLINE	Date	1/10/22

INDEX TABLE

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.

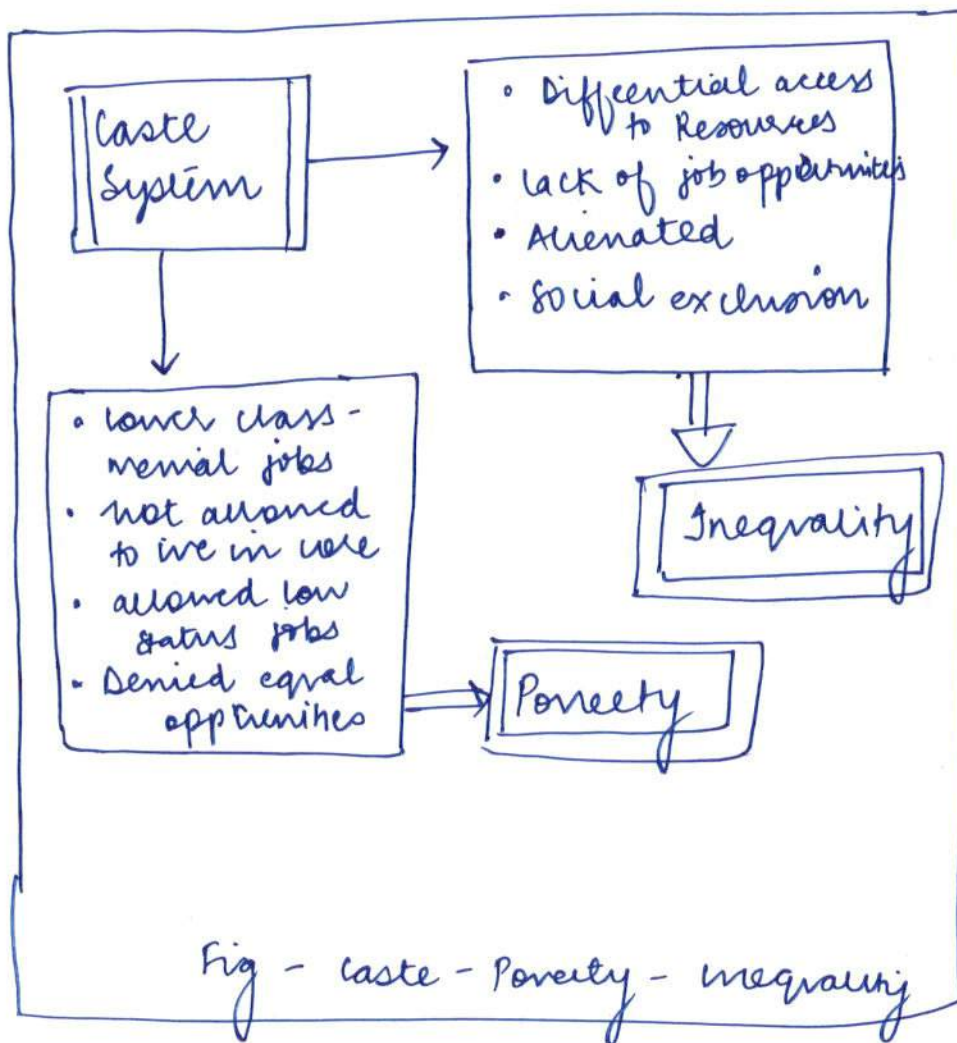
6.

All the Best

1. The caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty and inequality in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

जाति व्यवस्था भारत में निर्धनता और असमानता के प्रमुख चालकों में से एक बनी हुई है।
विवेचना कीजिए।

CASTE SYSTEM refers to the system of social stratification consisting of hierarchially based, closed, endogamous strata where membership is ascriptive, contact restricted & mobility impossible



CASTE SYSTEM - Key Driver of Poverty

- 1.) Denied Equal opportunity for Jobs
 - ↳ some jobs being prefered for high caste
- 2.) Discrimination in educational inst.
 - ↳ lower castes - denied to admit school.
- 3.) Outskirts living
 - ↳ slums proliferation.

CASTE SYSTEM - Key Drivers of Inequality

- 1.) Differential access to resources
 - ↳ unequal Access - success
- 2.) social exclusion
 - ↳ Different access

WAY FORWARD

- 1.) Govt. initiative of Stand up India
- 2.) Eklavya School
- 3.) DICCI.

Thus, with Reservations penetration to needy, underprivileged due to caste can be brought to mainstream.

2. Recognising unpaid work of women is a necessary but challenging task.
Discuss. (150 words) 10

महिलाओं के अवैतनिक कार्य को मान्यता प्रदान करना एक अनिवार्य लेकिन चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है।
विवेचना कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey, 91.8% of women of Age group (15-59) were engaged in ~~domestic~~ unpaid work, while men only 20%.

This shows, that the responsibility of unpaid work is borne mostly by women.

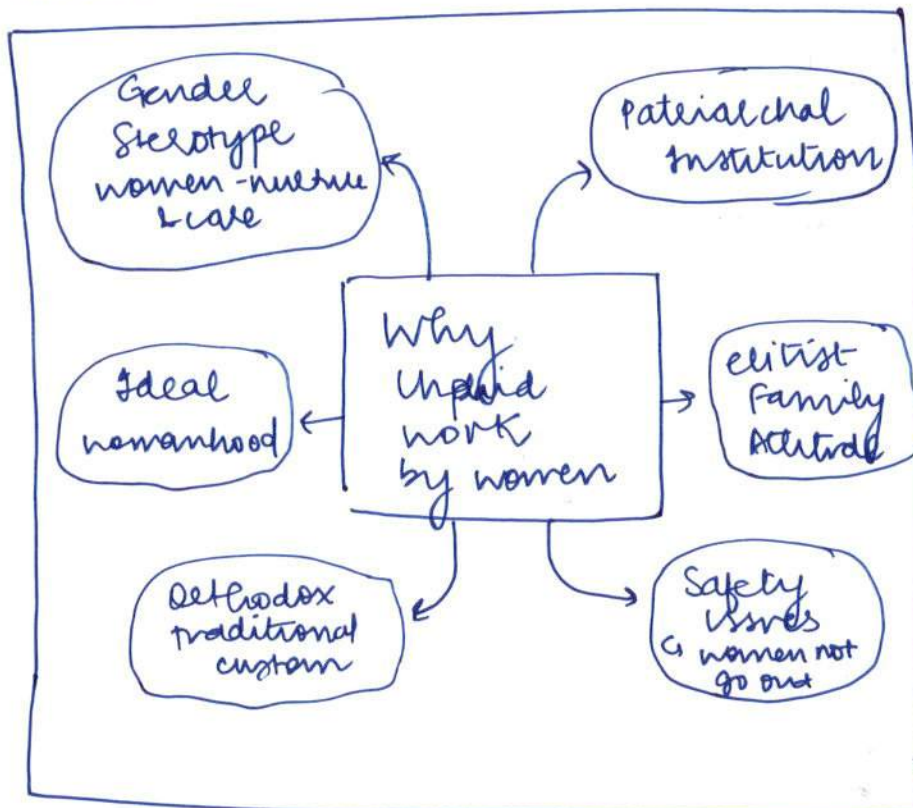


Fig - Unpaid Work.

UNPAID WORK - necessary

- 1.) to provide them financial autonomy
 - ↳ can spend more independently.
- 2.) work / labour recognised / accounted
 - ↳ increase their bargaining power.
- 3.) contribute to increasing status of women
 - ↳ Respect within family members.

UNPAID WORK - monetisation
challenging task.

- 1.) No parameters - to monetize work
 - ↳ no prescribed criteria available
- 2.) will rob out activities done out
of love
 - ↳ by innate nature - want to do.

If not monetizing, but acknowledging
and giving them equal respect and
dignity, can help women to
be more empowered and more
strong.

3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting the employability of Indian youth and their remedial measures. (150 words) 10

भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

According to World Population Report (2021), India's Demographic potential will peak by 2035.

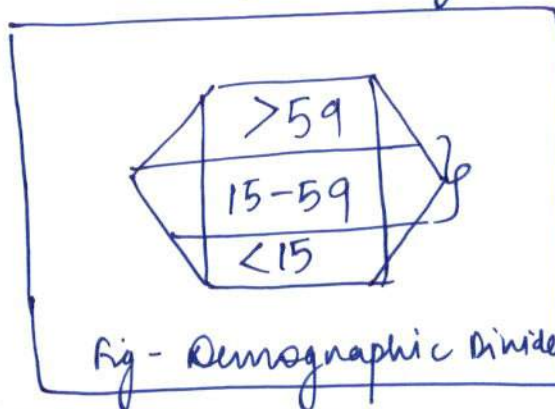


Fig - Demographic dividend.

Demographic dividend $\rightarrow$ potential narrowing down

- 1.) Job Employability
 $\rightarrow$ In 2022, highest till now unemployment rate in 70ys.
- 2.) Resource wasted
 $\rightarrow$ With no job in hand, either unemployed with low skills/low pay jobs.
- 3.) Demographic Disaster
 $\rightarrow$ With less job opportunities, youth diverted to crimes / radicalisation.

FACTORS AFFECTING EMPLOYABILITY

- 1.) Less Skill oriented education
 - ↳ education - more focus on marks less skills developed.
- 2.) Population - Job ratio
 - ↳ cut-throat competition
- 3.) Communication & other skills not in focus.
 - ↳ deprive them of opportunities

REMEDIAL MEASURES

- 1.) overhaul of education system
 - eg) ↳ NEP, 2020.
- 2.) focus on Vocational education
 - ↳ new opportunities like Design, Fashion
- 3.) Skill Development
 - eg) Skill up India ; coding for youngsters.

By focusing not only on educational qualification, but also preparing them for future endeavours with respect to job with high skills, demographic potential can be realised.

4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India. (150 words) 10

जनसंख्या नियंत्रण संबंधी उपायों के गहन लैंगिक प्रभाव को देखते हुए, भारत में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण उपायों के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण पर पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

According to census 2011, the population of India is more than 121 crore which ~~is~~ pushes for focusing on population control measures.

CURRENT APPROACH OF POPULATION CONTROL MEASURES

- 1.) Focus on 2 child Policy
↳ campaign for 'Bachhe - 2 hi Achhe'
- 2.) Increase use of contraceptives
↳ to have one / two kids only
- 3.) Job opportunities denied for more than ~~two~~
↳ several provisions for such
- 4.) Incentives for having less kids.
egs UP Government Population Policy.
- 5.) Awareness campaign
egs Posters, Banners, on Road side streets

GENDERED IMPACT of Policy

- 1.) son - meta preference
↳ in prefer for son, girl child unwanted
- 2.) Female Infanticide on rise
↳ Since only $1/2$ children, so want son.
- 3.) Female Foeticide
↳ Before even being born, killed girl child.

Need to Rethink &
Devise new Methods.

- 1.) Campaign for Equality
(eg) - 'Ladka - Ladki Ek Saman'
- 2.) Incentives for Girl child
(eg) Girl single child - policy.
- 3.) Awareness to change social mindset
(eg) Role models of Gita - Babita.

Instead of just focusing on
population control measures, equal
emphasis has to be given to
importance of Girl child and their
development.

5. Indian healthcare system is mired by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss and suggest measures to address the phenomenon. (150 words) 10

भारतीय स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं के हृद से अधिक पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION describes health as well being in terms of physical, mental, financial and emotional.

INDIAN HEALTH CARE - mired by excessive Brain Drain

① Lack of Institutions

↳ forces students to go far out of India
② - (COVID-19) - medical students from China, Ukraine.

② Not economical

↳ Indian Institutes - heavy fee - becomes unaffordable.

③ Foreign studies

↳ make them comfortable to settle abroad only

④ Lack of security

↳ lack of opportunities in India

⑤ Safety issue

↳ cases of harassing of doctors - pushes them to settle outside

MEASURES TO ADDRESS THIS

1.) More Private Institutions

↳ With Government incentive provided, more private players need to come.

2.) Stringent laws for safety

↳ Doctors safety needs to be ensured with legislations.

3.) Economical studies

↳ Scholarship or other rewards for them to settle in India.

4.) Training

↳ ASHA workers & other healthcare workers - skilled ones.

5.) Incentives & morally boost them

↳ work needs to be recognised.

6.) Better working condition

↳ safety & security should be ensured.

HEALTH CARE System in India, thus, needs more infrastructural push in form of atleast spend of 2-5% of GDP as well as societal changes to recognise medical staff role.

6. Though various women organisations have played a key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continue to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि विभिन्न महिला संगठनों ने महिलाओं के बीच उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, तथापि महिला उद्यमिता के समक्ष अड़चने पैदा करने वाली बाधाएं भी विद्यमान हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

According to Consulate General of Sweden, women's participation in manufacturing and services is less than 20%. which signifies that women's participation in entrepreneurship have still miles to go.

women organisations → played key role in promoting entrepreneurship.

- 1.) Telargana -
↳ Women's organisation to have all women staff
- 2.) Kerala Railway Station
↳ employed all women.
- 3.) New start ups
↳ prefer to give percentage to women
- 4.) Pink collared jobs
↳ Reception, nurse for women

(colleage)

Obstacles1.) Less women role models

↳ According to Deloitte study, in India only 9% of CEOs are women.

2.) Glass ceiling

↳ stops them from going to higher positions - Supreme Court never had women CJI till now.

3.) Patriarchal Institution

↳ prefers women at home.
eg) Socialisation of domestic chores.

4.) Institutional constraints

eg) CCTVs, cecce facility not available.

5.) Lack of Investment

↳ in industries to absorb women labourers like textiles, apparel etc.

WAY FORWARD1.) Self Help Groups2.) women leaders breeds3.) Diffusion - wcentric Theory

eg) Thus, providing the environment to women to come up and work, can provide them real women empowerment.

7. Discuss the issues faced by domestic workers in India. Also suggest measures that can be taken to empower them. (150 words) 10

भारत में घरेलू कामगारों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन्हें सशक्त बनाने हेतु किये जा सकने वाले उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Domestic workers are the helpers / workers employed in number of households in India who are vulnerable to exploitation at large.

ISSUES associated with Domestic workers.

1.) Exploitation

↳ in name of work, exploited to work extra hours

2.) Child labour

↳ at homes, prefer to have child labour - cheap & flexible.

3.) Minimum wage

↳ not fixed, thus underpaid

4.) Sexual harassment

↳ number of times, sexually harassed and compensated with salary

5.) No law for protection

↳ no idea of seeking help.

6.) Stigmatizing

↳ less respecting - settle by money.

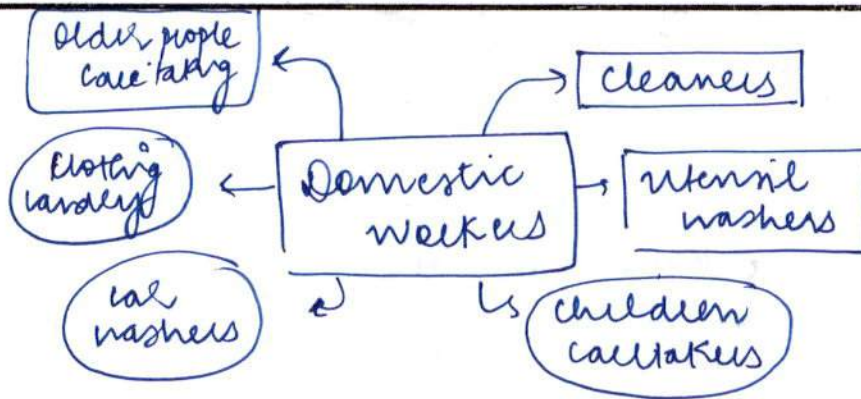


Fig - Domestic workers
MEASURES TO EMPOWER THEM

1.) Legislation

↳ need to bring laws - protect them legally.

2.) Minimum wage & hours fix

↳ to give them financial security & less exploitation.

3.) Penalisation accused

↳ not letting go the accused easily but strict punishments.

Article 14 of the constitution and Article 21 talks of Right to Equality and Right to Dignity respectively which is every individual's right and should be claimed by each one.

8. It has been argued by some that raising the minimum age of marriage for females only addresses the symptoms rather than the underlying causes of gender related issues in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, the child marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was proposed, which has led to debate regarding whether raising marriage age can help in women rights or not.

Raising Age → only address symptoms rather than underlying causes.

Yes

- 1) no change in social mindset
↳ ~~still~~ will change legally, but not in culture & traditions
- 2) women rights / autonomy not talked of.
↳ will not give them autonomy with respect to decision making.
- 3) child marriage still prevalent
↳ 1/3 of child brides of world from India.
When 18 yrs age has not followed yet, what guarantees 21.

But no, will improve women's condition through.

1) Education

↳ early marriages - barrier to higher education

↳ provide them opportunity to study

2) Reduce economic dependency

↳ provide them with job opportunities to qualify & work.

3) Agents of change

↳ educated women can bring reforms within

4) Reduce Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

↳ Aware women - more conscious about health.

As being rightly said, laws decide the way society should move, while the culture decides the way society actually moves.

Thus, with legislative measures, effects needs to be taken to change things at ground level.

9. Given the socio-economic status of backward castes in India, caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree? (150 words) 10

भारत में पिछड़ी जातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की मांग है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

According to Higher Studies Survey Report, the enrollment rate in general in higher studies is 27% while for SCs & STs is 23.4% and 19% respectively.

This signifies the differences entrenched in opportunities for backward communities.

caste Based census - need of Hour.

Yes

1) Policy formation

- ↳ affirmative actions accordingly.
- ↳ Better policy design.

2) Penetration is needed

- (cy) ↳ horizontal division in OBCs - most needed

3) Identification of Beneficiaries

- ↳ can help in identifying the most vulnerable.

4.) Classes within caste

↳ normally opportunities taken by few - already privilege.

5.) Backward will come forward

↳ most vulnerable will be identified.

But no,

1.) Caste Based Politics

↳ will give impetus to such divisive politics.

2.) will create animosity

↳ divide people on caste lines.

3.) reinforce caste identities

↳ solidarity among caste members and hostility towards others.

5.) Majoritarianism

↳ create rift.

WAY FORWARD

1.) Utility of Data.

2.) Identify vulnerable / most backward.

3.) Policy oriented towards most needy.

Thus, Caste Census Data utilised in correct manner can improve & be beneficial for the most backward, otherwise can bring fractionalism in society.

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

(150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM in India
in recent has seen an increased
participation of private sectors
which though had improved quality
education, while at same time
created unequal access to opportunities

Private sector - necessity

1) improve quality of education

Recent survey showed better
outcomes and skilled students
from private institutes.

2) more choices - more opportunities

With priv sector, more chances &
opportunities for students to learn &
grow.

3) competitive environment

Provides the platform to learn,
grow & compete

4.) Skilled professionals

↳ opportunity to learn from high class professionals.

5.) prepare for Globalised skills

↳ put instilments prepare students - to compete in Globalised world.

ISSUES - with put

1.) High Fee Pay structure

↳ create rich - poor divide

2.) Less affordable

↳ not everyone can access.

3.) Discrimination

↳ in terms of Gender, caste - usually rich

4.) Nepotism can be seen.

↳ no legislative control - freedom to do.

REDRESSAL

1.) Guidelines by Government.2.) Maximum fee has to be fixed.

3.) make them accountable

4.) more inclusive & conducive environment.5.) Safety - security needs to ensure Private Players can upgrade the Indian potential when channelised in right direction

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

(250 words) 15

भूख का उन्मूलन वस्तुतः भूख और भूखमरी के संकट को रोकने के लिए नीतिगत हस्तक्षेपों की पर्याप्तता पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में भूख की स्थिति पर हालिया रिपोर्ट्स द्वारा उजागर की गई चिंताओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

HUNGER in test

Recent Report of Global Hunger Index, placed India at - 105 Rank (scoring) which shows the deteriorated state of Indian state in terms of it.

Eradication of Hunger - Depends on Adequacy of Policy Intervention

- 1.) Policy formulated but lack in Implementation
 - ↳ Schemes of Government do not reach the needy.
- 2.) Middle Man
 - ↳ Diverts the fund & stops them to reach Beneficiary.
- 3.) Hoarding
 - ↳ Blank marketing of stuffs.
- 4.) Waste of Government Resources
 - ↳ when not reaches to ~~one~~ target Beneficiaries.

- 5.) Effective Policy - Good outcomes
↳ sensible to implement policy there
- 6.) Capable officers to check upon
implementation.

CONCERNS RAISED BY RECENT REPORTS.

- 1.) Starvation
↳ India situation - miserable.
↳ Food insecurity + not nutritious food.
- 2.) Child stunting
↳ 34.7% (2016-18) though reduced
still high.
- 3.) Child wasting
↳ 17.3% - highest in all countries.
- 4.) Mortality of child
↳ on rise; and IMR and under 5 Age
- 5.) Inequality created gap
↳ Recent Report - 90% of Indians
holds 3% of wealth.
↳ Rich poor divide.

- 6.) unequal access to resources
↳ discrimination on caste / Religious lines.
- 7.) Women health
↳ MMR -
↳ neglected to much extent.

GOVT INTERVENTION

- 1.) end hunger → Digitalization of Ration card
→ one Ration one card
- 2.) improve nutrition → POSHAN Abhiyan
- 3.) ensure food security → PDS, NFSA
- 4.) sustainable Agriculture →
crop diversification

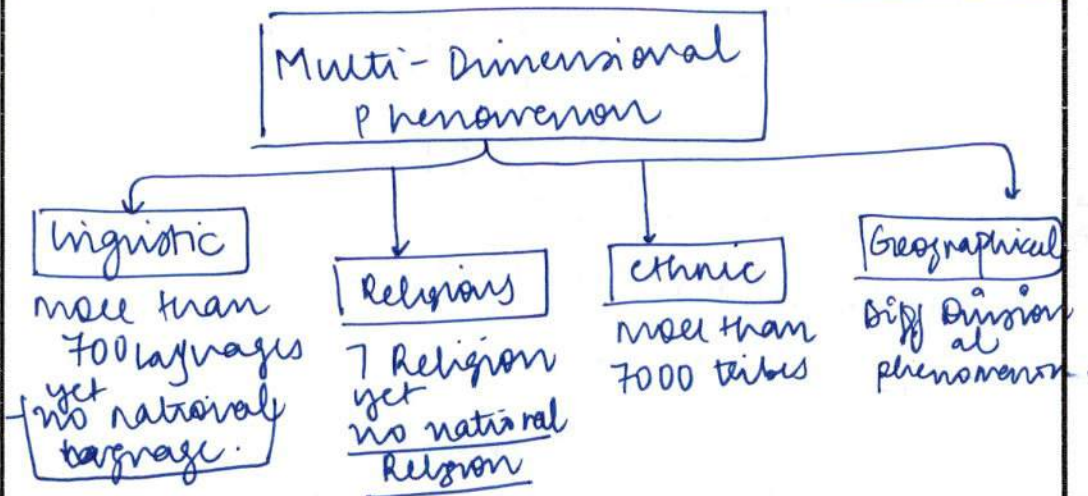
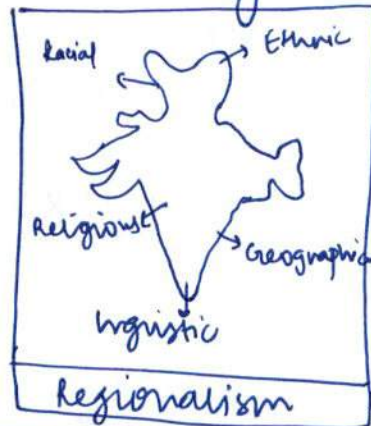
To address the problem of hunger, issues of malnutrition and undernourishment has to be addressed with proper policy intervention & their penetration to achieve SDG 2 Goal.

12. Regionalism in India is a multi-dimensional phenomenon, at once geo-cultural, politico-economic and, above all, psychological. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में क्षेत्रवाद एक बहु-आयामी, साथ-साथ भू-सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक-आर्थिक और सबसे बढ़कर मनोवैज्ञानिक, परिघटना है। विवेचना कीजिए।

REGIONALISM refers to the ideology under which interests of a region or a state are in hostile arrest against the interest of other region or state or nation



1.) GEO-CULTURAL

1.1.) Geographical landscape

eg) Chicken neck areas of Sikkim
↳ North East Region - porous borders.

↳ Bordering states.

2.1.2.) Cultural/tribal

⊗ ↳ ethnic tribes - Bodoland Senad.
↳ Assam.

↳ Gorkhaland in West Bengal.

1.3.) Linguistic Diversity

⊗ ↳ supra-nationalism

↳ regional languages - mother tongue debate.

2. Political - ~~cultural~~ economic

2.1.) son of soil theory

↳ MAHARASHTRA (Marathi-nigrants)

↳ Karnataka.

2.2.) Natives vs migrants

↳ Reports of clashes / discrimination

↳ lack of trust.

2.3.) lack of out migration culture

↳ ~~no~~ Reservation for locals

⊗ ↳ Haryana.

3.) Psychological1.) Alienation

(Eg) Racial attack of North East people in Delhi.

2.) Lack of trust & inclusivity

↳ fearing migrants taking away opportunity

3.) Insensitivity

↳ mocking ~~them~~ people from other regions.

4.) Cultural Disturbance

↳ assuming they will spoil our culture.

WAY FORWARD

1.) using it as an asset

↳ Differences = more diversity
- more knowledge
- more opportunity

2.) Ek Bharat

Shreer Bharat → promote inclusivity.

3.) feeling of oneness → need to instill

& patriotism ↳ more inclusive.

unity out of differences & diversity
will bring organic solidarity
and not just mechanical solidarity.

13. By adopting a variation of Western secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularization in India. Critically analyse.
(250 words) 15

पश्चिमी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की विविधता को अपनाकर हमने एक ऐसी स्थिति को आमंत्रित किया, जिसने भारत में धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की प्रक्रिया को क्रमशः दुर्बल कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

SECULARISM refers to the system of separation of religion from political intervention and vice versa and the freedom to profess and propagate one's religion.

Adoption of Western Secularism
is weakening of secularization in India.

Yes

1) no state intervention
- freedom of Religion

→ in its fall
• increased animosity
• Religious fanaticism
• Hatred increased.

(Eg) murder of Kanhaiya Lal in Vadipur.

2) Right to freedom to propagate

→ Rift between communities

	→ Display in Public space → Jingoism (eg) Karnataka High School controversy
3.) Freedom to choose	• Forced conversions • trap • untouch running (eg) Christian missionaries in Kerala.
4.) Separation of State & Religion → no official Religion	• Hostile Relation between diff communities • Communalism (eg) Hindu Muslim Riots Delhi, 2020.
But, however, Secularism has also <u>strengthened</u> <u>India's Diversity & secularization</u>	
1.) no official Religion	• Freedom to choose & decide • no imposition • Rational & scientific temple • Right to choose own Religion
2.) NO state Intervention	• People's faith in democratic value.

	◦ no barriers ◦ All Religion - equal
3.) Right to propagate	◦ mutual respect for other Religion ◦ combined celebration of different Religion ◦ communal harmony ◦ Unity in Diversity ◦ Brotherhood & Fraternity

Ideas of Secularism enshrined in Indian constitution in Article (25-28) preaches for communal harmony, peace & tranquility by giving equal respect to all Religions and with avoidance of religious attitudes

14. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

~~Strong~~ Universal Social Protection
talks about providing social security
net to Indians in terms of
education, health, livelihood,
shelter or food.

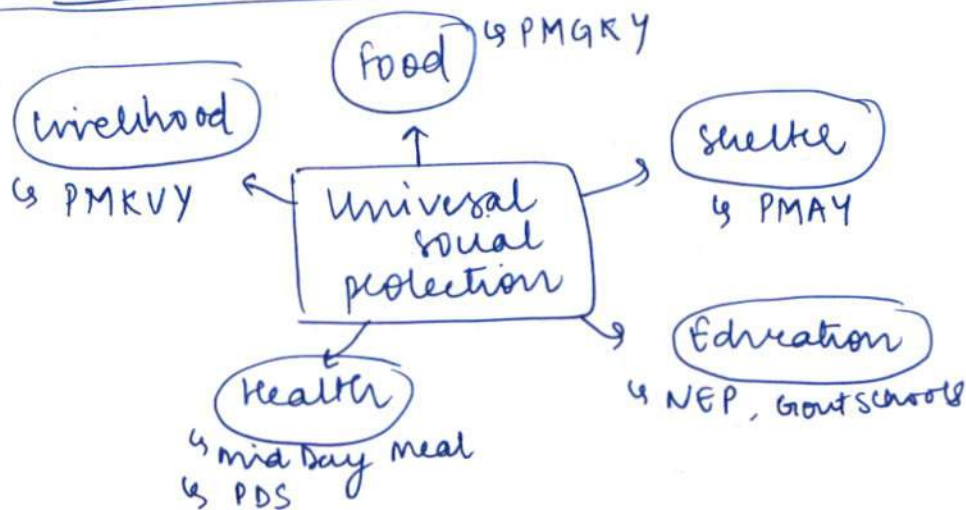


Fig - Social protection in India

IMPACT

A. Individual Resilience

1.) Economically

- ↳ make them financially independent
- ↳ increase standard of living

(eg) Pradhan Mantri Kusthal Vikas
Yojana - provide opportunity

2.) socio-cultural
socially & culturally

- ↳ improve status
- ↳ remove stereotypes & provide equal opportunity

(eg) Ekamya school, Hard up India.

3.) Educationally

- ↳ more aware, more confident
- ↳ agent of change

(eg) NEP, 2020, Skill up campaign

B. ON ECONOMY

1. Burden on exchequer

- ↳ policies - will be subsidized
- ↳ high burden on economy

2. Wider cost-benefit Ratio

- ↳ investment on health per person - will have better benefits in future.

3.) Long term consequences

- ↳ initially incurring cost on individual → reap human capital formation benefits in future.

Is there a need?

YES.

- 1.) ~~push~~ Reap Benefits of Demographic Dividend.
- 2.) Push Indians to greater heights.
- 3.) provide them security
- 4.) Equity in Real sense.
- 5.) Equal level Playing ground
- 6.) incentives to the needy

But NO

- 1.) make them dependent
- 2.) no incentive to do on own
- 3.) Burden on economy
- 4.) Analytical ability reduce
- 5.) less skilled
- 6.) less efforts, hope of getting from Government

Though Social security protection can empower vulnerable and the underprivileged and bring them to mainstream; while ensuring the right penetration and right reach of programmes.

15. Examine the multi-dimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India.
(250 words) 15

भारत में जनजातीय विकास पर वैश्वीकरण के बहुआयामी प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Globalisation refers to the process through which different cultures, ideas, societies and nations integrate through IT, communication and trade and commerce.

↳ had its impact on almost every sector & even vulnerable groups like Tribals.

Multi-Dimensional Impact

1.) Culture →

~~the~~ Positive → intermingling of different cultures.

→ provided platforms to showcase their talent/teachings to world.

→ on international level, tribals' Dances recognised.

Negative → threatened existence of their culture.

→ fear of losing originality

2.) Political →

+ve : → gave them political rights
- more active
→ introduced them to real world
→ connected to the world through media.

-ve : → disturbed their original
conduct with things.
→ penetrated their tribal cultures &
corruption introduced.

3.) Economic →

+ve : → their food tradition recognised
& valued.

→ their art & artworks helped to
earn living - intro to world.

(Eg) Haat Melas.

-ve : → Consumerist culture ignored
tribal works.

→ Run for cheap mechanised products

→ suffered loss due to less demand.

4.) Social →

+ve : → connected them with one another

→ Bonded them with unity

→ introduced them with new ways of interaction (eg) - FB.

-ve : → racially discriminated

→ Degradation of value system

5.) Technological →

+ve : → new technology introduced

→ simplified their work

→ easier connectivity

-ve : → Digital Divide

→ less know how.

6.) Environmental →

+ve : → scene Beauty - came to forefront.

→ their products - helped world.

-ve : → issue of patent rights.

→ exploited by developed / big nations.

Thus, Globalisation had a profound impact on tribal peoples' lives, what's needed to work for their welfare & to mainstream their issue.

16. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of Old Age refers to when there is measurable increase in females in age group of older people. (>60 yrs).

Why so?

- ↳ Biological reason
 - Females live more
- ↳ health issue
 - men - more in
- ↳ cultural drugs / alcohol.
 - Men - more stressed usually.

↳ Census 2011 revealed that there are 1033 women per 1000 men in older age population; for which needed steps should be taken to tackle issue.

ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH FEMINIZATION OF OLD AGE

- 1.) Economic issue → no of unpaid women in good proportion
 - only 10% and 11% women in rural and urban area financially dependent.
 - dependent on spouse; young generation migrate
- 2.) Social issue → Acc to World Widows Report, India is home to the largest widows.
 - stigma attached & discrimination
- 3.) Health issue → non communicable disease like Diabetes, blood pressure, asthma.
 - vision loss
 - unaffordable healthcare facilities.
- 4.) Psychological issue → isolated & alone
 - neglected
 - mental health problems

MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT

1.) PM VAYO VANDANA YOJANA

↳ to provide assue pension

2.) OLD AGE POLICY

↳ to assist them financially, physically, mentally.

3.) INDIRA GANDHI OLD AGE PENSION SCHEME

↳ to provide them with pensions for survival.

WAY FORWARD

- ① Mainstream the issues of old Age.
- ② create inclusive Age-friendly environment for them.
- ③ job opportunities where - their calibre can be used - (Ex) Advisor, councillor in think tanks.
- ④ Mental Health issues address.

With initiative of SACRED portal by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment Government has taken step in right direction

17. Strengthening the system of government-run schools is a prerequisite in ensuring social empowerment and inclusive development in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण और समावेशी विकास सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकारी विद्यालयों की व्यवस्था को मजबूत करना एक अनिवार्य शर्त है। विवेचना कीजिए।

SOCIAL EMPOWERMENT refers to the process through which we seek to empower the fair society by creating and giving equal rights, opportunities and autonomy.

(Eg) → providing housing facilities to homeless

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT refers to a way of development by accomodating everyone and not letting anyone to feel alienated.

(Eg) → making infrastructure in ~~the~~ alignment with need of PWD. (Ramps) in school.

GOVT. RUN SCHOOLS

↳ ~~ensure~~

ensures social empowerment

1.) education quality

↳ good quality -

aware citizen

↳ politically aware

2.) Economic

- ↳ open job opportunities
- ↳ skilled men - higher jobs

3.) Health

- ↳ mid Day meals - nutritious
- ↳ less burden on Family for food

4.) Secular

- ↳ education pattern
- ↳ no discrimination

INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

- 1.) Bringing Backward community
children to mainstream
 - ↳ Build confidence in them
 - ↳ provide them equal opportunity
- 2.) Sensitive towards children's
familial Background.
 - ↳ aware about child marriage
 - ↳ Rights & Duties
 - ↳ Rational & Questioning
- 3.) Students from lower income
group → can also join
 - affordable education
 - Learn & Grow.

4) shedding of Differences

- ↳ same uniform
- ↳ no caste / class.
- ↳ opportunity to grow.

~~Thus,~~ # To Strengthen Govt School

1.) Pre - Service & During service training (Eg) DISHA.2.) Digitise to make them connected with the world.

- ↳ NISTHA portal

3.) Sensitize the Stakeholders.4.) Fun - come - activity Based learning

- ↳ Keep interest alive.

Thus, By strengthening the Government schools, social empowerment & inclusive Development can be achieved by taking efforts in right direction.

18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exist certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also, bring out the relevance of civil society in sustaining the diversity of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि विविधता में एकता, एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत की आधारशिला रही है, तथापि इस संबंध में कुछ खतरे भी विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की विविधता को बनाए रखने में नागरिक समाज की प्रासंगिकता को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has 7 Religion, 700 languages
7000 tribes, and countless Religions
festivals celebrated across the
nation which signified the
Diversity of India.

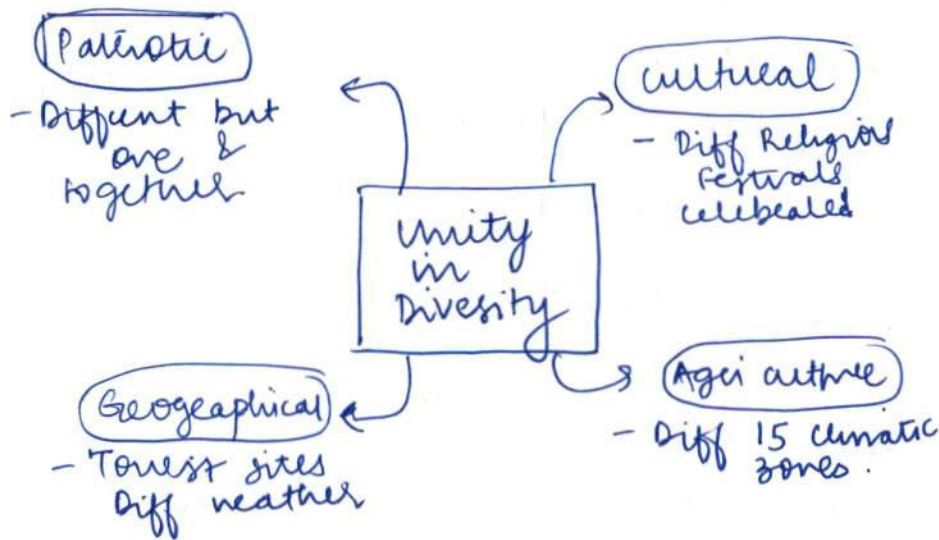


Fig - Unity in Diversity.

Though, Diversity at times have
come up with certain threats
in Indian context.

DIVERSITY AS A THREAT.

1.) Linguistic Diversity

- ↳ though no official language.
- ↳ rift between different lingual groups.
- ↳ Demand for recognition.

(Eg) Gujarati - Marathi; Telugu - Kannadas.

2.) Religious Diversity

- ↳ communal ~~to~~ Mistrust on rise
- ↳ clashes between different communities.
- ↳ political leaders pit one another.

(Eg) - Delhi Riots, 2020.

3.) Regional Diversity

- ↳ son of soil theory
- ↳ migrants vs native
- ↳ attachment to one region.

(Eg) - Kashmir (secessionist), Khalistan, Nagalim.

4.) Ethno - Nationalism

- ↳ Ethnic identity
- ↳ antagonism

(Eg) - Bodoland, Gorkhaland.

RELEVANCE OF CIVIL SOCIETY

- 1.) can create awareness
 - ↳ campaigns like with Nuktad Natak, posters.
 - 2.) Mediators at times for dispute Resolution
 - ↳ NE Dialogue with central Govt.
 - 3.) Patriotic feeling inculcate
 - ↳ initiatives to connect one with another.
 - 4.) Crushing fake news & myth
 - ↳ avoid clashes.
 - ↳ spread peace & harmony.
- Regionalism + national aspiration = Real Development.

As rightly said by our PM on 76th Independence Day - "One nation has proved that we have an inherent strength from our Diversity and a common thread of patriotism makes India unshakeable".

19. In light of the recently released national multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) by India, assess the country's performance on eradicating multi dimensional poverty. (250 words) 15

भारत द्वारा हाल ही में जारी राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक (MPI) के आलोक में, बहुआयामी गरीबी उन्मूलन पर देश के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX (MPI) is released by NITI A4OG annually to assess the status of poverty in India with different

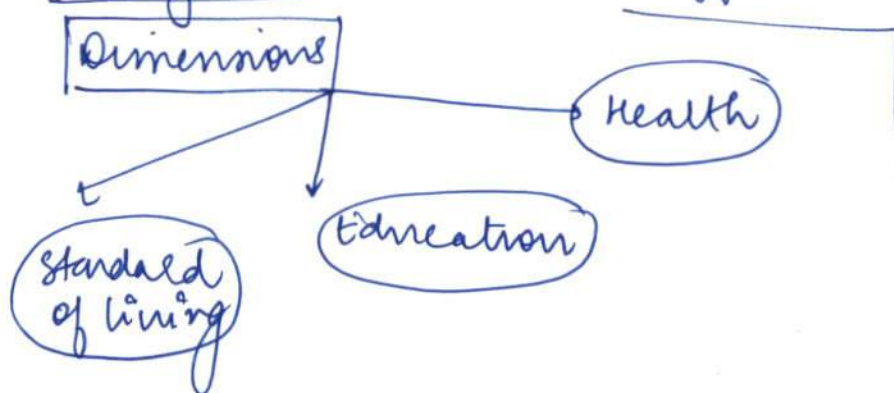


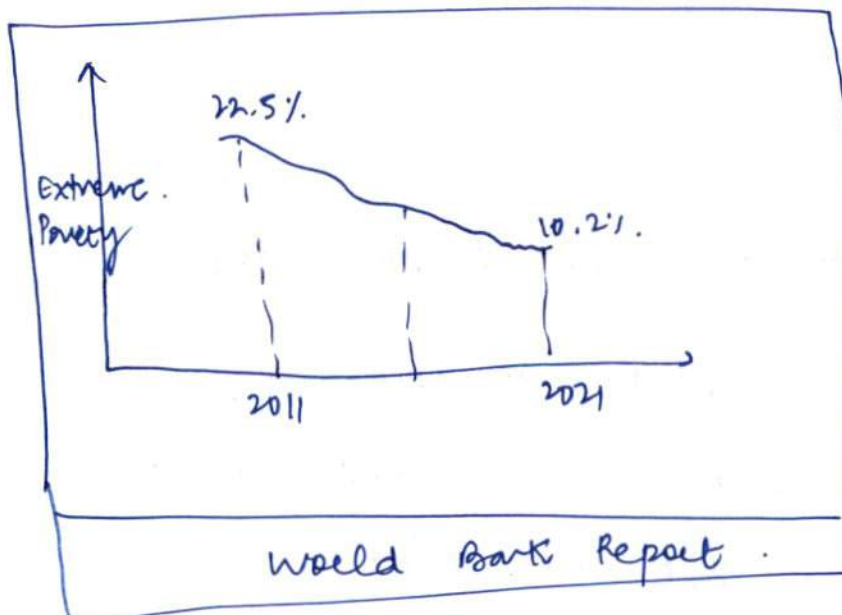
Fig - Different Dimensions of MPI.

→ In the recent data released, India though has eradicated poverty but while at the same time has miles to go.

* COUNTRY'S PERFORMANACE

↳ Poverty level

- **Bihar** had highest population of poverty level, followed by **Madhya Pradesh**, **Odisha**.
- While **Kerala** has lowest level of poverty level followed by **Pondicherry**, **Tamil Nadu**.



↳ Extreme poverty reduced from
22.5% to 10.2%.
(2011) (2021).

* GOVERNMENT REPORTS

1) to accelerate eco growth &
social security net →

- E-Shram Portal
- MGNREGA
- National Social Assistance Programme
- Code on Social Security

2) Access to Basic Services

↳ PMJAY

↳ PMAY

↳ POSHAN

3) Livelihood

↳ Stand up India

↳ Start up India

↳ SAMPADA Yojana

* WAY FORWARD

1) Capability Approach → Amartya Sen
entitlements are significant.

2) Growth Approach → Ry Tagdir
Gujarat Model ^{राजवर्मा}

To achieve SDG 1, comprehensive
efforts of Government & other
stakeholders are needed.

20. Indian cities are not only mimicking the social and cultural structures of inequality and exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating fault lines for future conflicts. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारतीय शहर न केवल ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली असमानता और बहिष्करण की सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संरचनाओं की नकल कर रहे हैं, बल्कि भविष्य के संघर्षों के लिए दोषपूर्ण स्थिति का भी निर्माण कर रहे हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to 'Global Cities Report',
India's urban population will
reach by 650 million by 2030.

social & cultural structures of
Inequality & Exclusion

1. INEQUALITY

1.1 Rich & poor divide

— similar in cities -
upper & lower caste.

1.2 Rich landlords - poor labourers.

↳ in urban Area; similar
domestic helpes treated.

1.3 Untouchability

↳ on similar lines followed in
urban areas.

↳ Study by Amit Thorat & Ankal
Toshi - 30% of urban Areas
practice untouchability.

2) EXCLUSION

- 2.1.) forcing backward communities to live in fringe areas
 ↳ similar slum proliferation in urban areas
- 2.2.) caste based segregation
 ↳ similar ghettos / high apartments on religious lines.

FAULT LINES FOR FUTURE CONFLICTS1) Environmental

- ↳ Air pollution
- Reports - 10/15 worst populated cities in India.
- ↳ water pollution
- Wastage & no proper treatment
- ↳ create problem in era of climate change for cities to survive.

2.) Physical Infrastructure

- ↳ congested settling pattern
- ↳ unplanned cities - drainage system
 (eg) Bangalore floods.
- ↳ Public transport - not efficient.
 ↳ create problems for commuters.

3.) Social Infra

- ↳ segregated societies
- ↳ gender discrimination
- ↳ slums proliferation
- ↳ caste / class discrimination
- ↳ nepotism - job opportunities.

Indian cities in race of
becoming modernized & westernized,
 needs to take in account the
 interest of the people living in
 and to progress with sustainable
Development.