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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	M. Bhargav	Registration Number	88398
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	01-08-2022
Center	Hyderabad		

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	4.5
2	10	5.0
3	10	4.5
4	10	4.0
5	10	2.0
6	10	4.5
7	10	5.0
8	10	4.0
9	10	4.5
10	10	4.0
11	15	7.5
12	15	7.5
13	15	1.0
14	15	7.5
15	15	7.0
16	15	5.5
17	15	7.5
18	15	7.5
19	15	5.0
20	15	4.0

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

102

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।

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

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Dear Candidate,

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. Content: You have decent contextual understanding and clarity of concept. Addressed demand in most of the questions barring few (Q-13)

2. Content: You have decent content. However you can further enrich by writing specific points, include more dimensions and substantiate with data and examples (Q-5, 14)

3. Structure - presentation: Fair competency. Make short headings. Use keywords from questions. Also include maps for better presentation (Q-6, 8, 12)

4. Language: You have decent competency and legible handwriting

5. Introduction: Most of your introductions are decent. Further try to make them short and contextual (Q-3, 4, 11)

6. Conclusion: You have decent competency. Make them holistic, positive and suggestive. (Q-9, 15)

"Consistency is Key to Success"

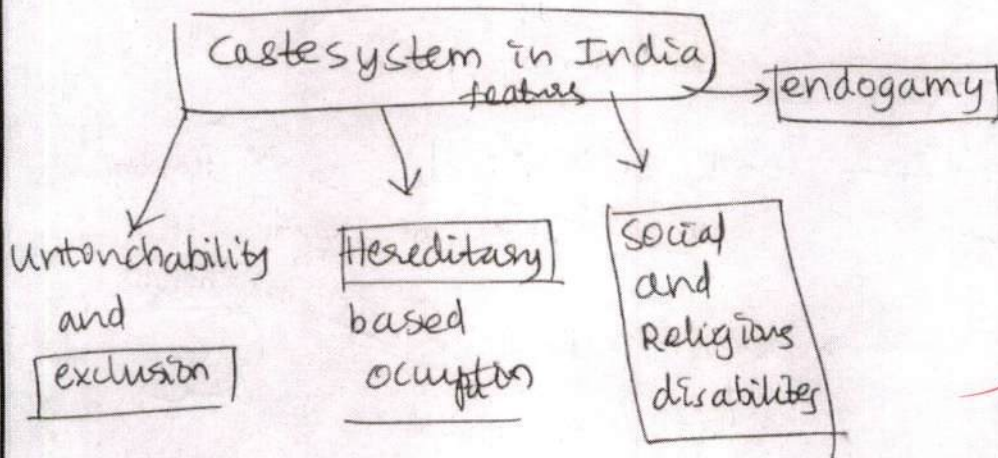
Keep working. Good luck!!
All the Best

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 is a social stratification which is unique to India based upon principles of purity and pollution. *which leads to poverty and inequality*

Fail introduction



Not required

Direct address inequality

with the ascriptive nature (birth based) it causes for the exclusion of social participation in societies

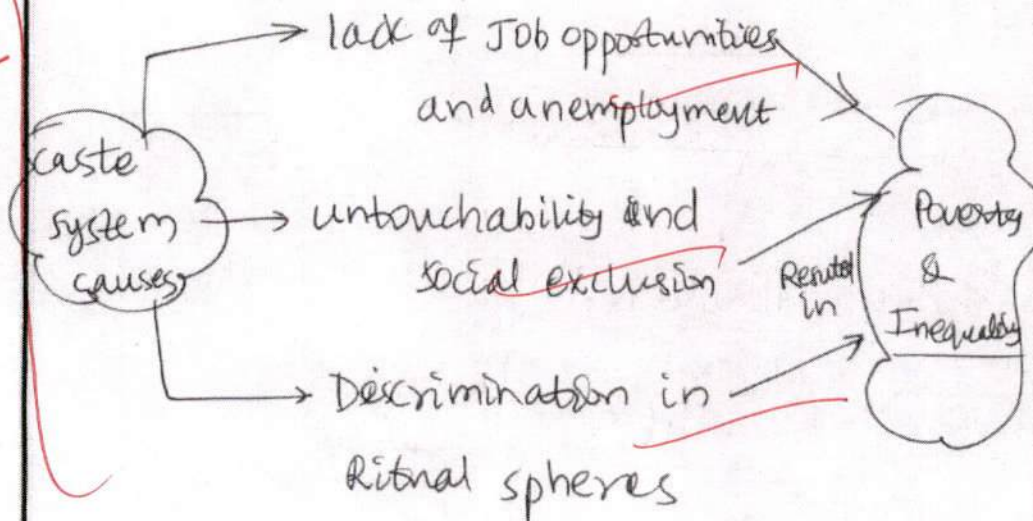
some of manual jobs are focused only lower caste people.

e.g.:- Manual scavengers - 90% are SC/STs

Fail point

- Discourages social mobility due to socio-religious disabilities. e.g.: (literacy rate lower in SCs & STs).
e.g.: 1) hamlets of lower castes outside village.
 2) No entry for Temples even today in some places.

Nice
points



Government introduced Art. de 17

Untouchability ~~abolition~~ through Civil disabilities act, 1955 and (SC, ST prevention of ~~atrocities~~ act, 1989)

However, It is the people and society that is needed to change to address the menace of caste system.

Decent
conclusion

4.5

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।

Recently, Many Political parties in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Assam promised payment for domestic work of women at home and ^{in detail} this is pay a way for recognising unpaid women's work.

Good use of recent events

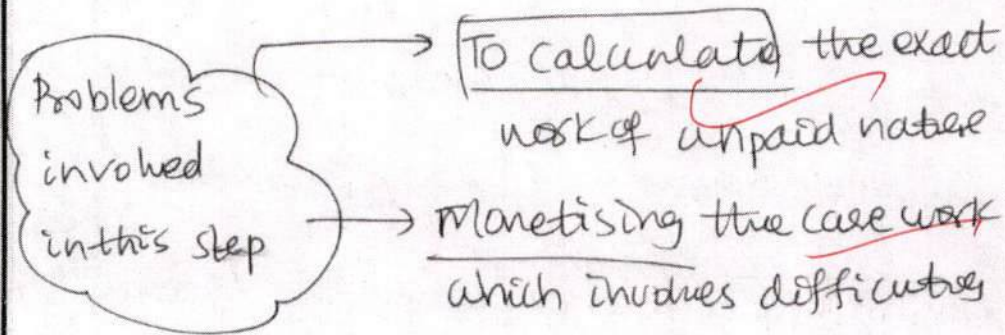
Positives for recognition :-

1. Financial Independence for women and helps for their autonomy.
2. Recognising their Care economy at home and providing sense of empowerment.
3. Domino effect on other fields to further encourage to participate in other sectors such as political level.
4. Addressing Inclusive Growth and gender disparities at home.

well addressed

Negatives for Recognition :-

1. Domestication of women, which prevents from participating real economic events.
2. Stereotyping of work for women as they considered as weak and only eligible for women's (care work) work.
3. No real change in decision making as the male still dominates due to the head of family nature.



Thus, it is a welcome step; but it should be complimented with women skill development and entrepreneurship programmes.

Dpsps

Fair conclusion

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

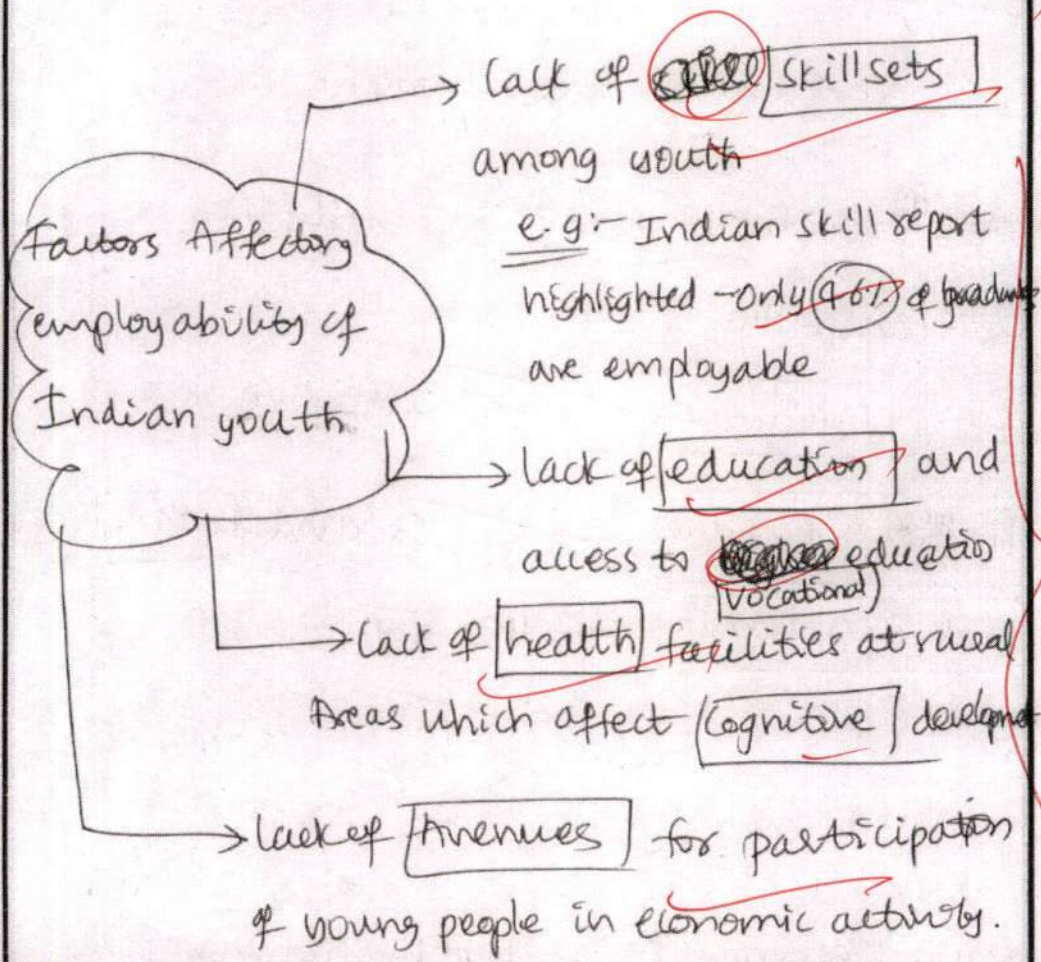
भारत की जनसांख्यिकीय क्षमता को दोहन करने का मौका समय के साथ सीमित होता जा रहा है। भारतीय युवाओं की रोजगार क्षमता को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों और उनके सुधारात्मक उपायों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

India is largest population of working age

people (18-59) age of above 60% in the world.

however, this realisation of Demographic dividend

involves lot of factors. ~ 35 by 2040 → UNFPA



Fair introduction
Link to context of question

Nice point
Also include social aspect
• patriarchy
↳ low female participation

(Measures to be taken) :-

1. Educational facilities to impart basic education and realization of the value.

e.g.: NEP, 2020 stressed on vocational education

2. Skill development programmes for youth

e.g.: National skill development mission

3. To provide health universally to access for the youth

e.g.: Ayushman bharat Initiative

4. Higher education facilities and Industry and academia linkage e.g. ?

5. Good ease of doing business for companies for employment opportunities for youth.

without realization of demographic dividend

it would become demographic disaster

Points
well
addressed

Final
conclusion

H.5

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।

NHFS 5 reported Total Fertility rate (TFR) of India has reached 2.0 and there

are demands for coercive state policies

for population control e.g. - UP-child policy

Also reported 75% of sterilisation announcement.

by women Shows gendered impact
Population control measures in India:-

1. Excessive focus on sterilisation methods

e.g. - women are mostly at regning end of this step.

2. Clinical centric approach to deal with

population control mainly focussed on

only on women

3. Onesize fits for all approach

Fair
introduction

Link to
Context of
question

Relevant
points

These resulted in chances of increase in MMR and ~~denial~~ of women reproductive rights. National population policy of 2000 to be ~~revisited~~ ^{should} and addressed these issues.



Include key aspects like

- Sex education
- Awareness

Generic Conclusion

4.0

Gender neutral policy

5. The 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 प्रतिभा पलायन से ग्रसित है। विवेचना कीजिए और इस परिस्थिति से निपटने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Indian health care system is primarily dependent on ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers as well as Auxiliary midwife nurses. However, this healthcare system is suffering from brain drain.

Decent
introduction

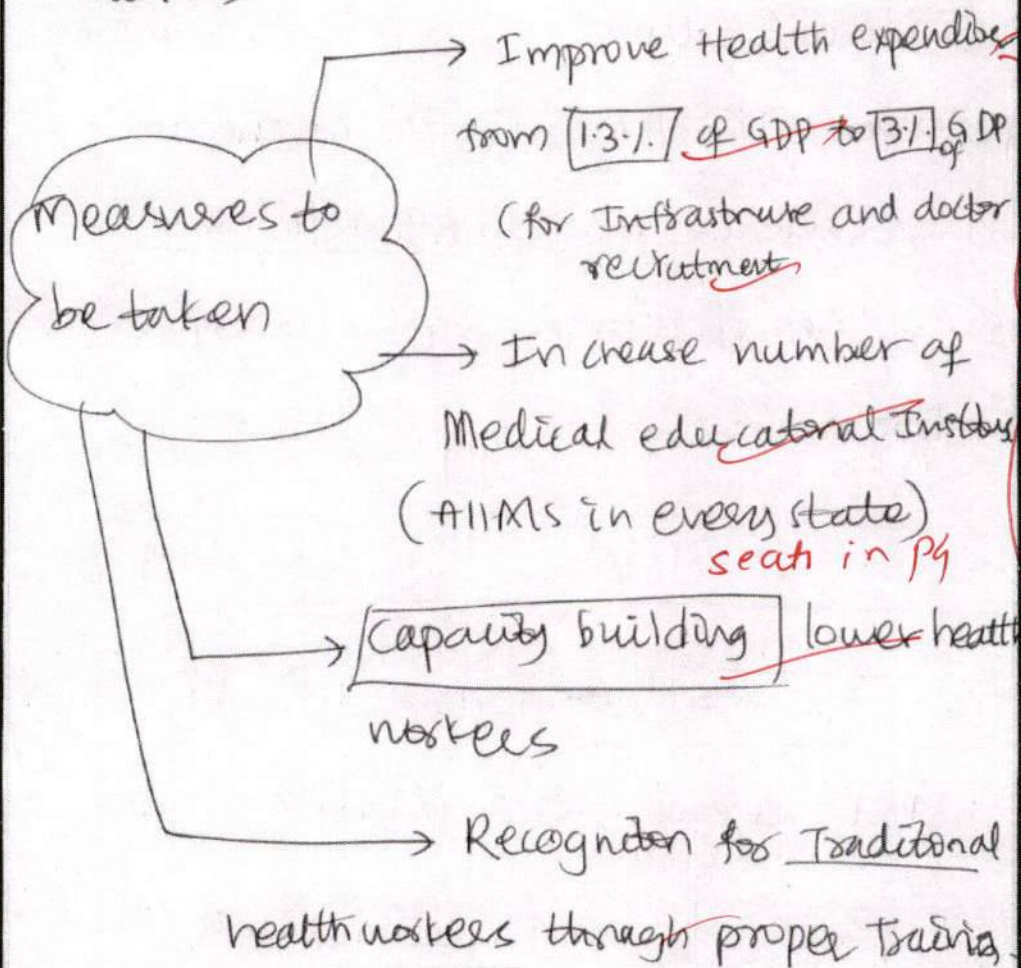
Excessive brain drain of health workers

- Lack of doctors → In India it is at 1:1454 against norms of 1:1000 by WHO
- Lack of Nurses — which would retard the last mile delivery of services.
- Rural-urban divide — As the majority of the population resides in rural India but less number of doctors.

This is result of Brain-drain
write
Causes

- Key factors
 - Remuneration
 - Social Security
 - Standard of living

4. Lack of recognition of Ayurvedic doctors and lack of skills for ASHA and Anganwadi workers



social security
protection for doctor

Also mention national commission for health and Allied Sector - 2017

Thus, Success of National health policy (2017) and universal health would depend on the efficiency of health workers in the Society.

2.0

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 Economic Survey, women labour force participation ^{Rate} is still around 27.1% (LFPR) and women entrepreneurship is needed great ^{14%} thrust for their empowerment.

OrganisationsSEWA

Society of economic women

Association (launched by ela bhatt) gave initial thrust for women's entrepreneurship. other women's organisations such as prevana and SHGs of different states helped for women entrepreneurship.

e.g. kudumbasree of Kerala enhanced women's economic activities.

However, they have many problems to be addressed due to —

Fair introduction

Nice points

make headings to structure answer

obstacles for women enterpreneurship in India

→ lack of Credit for economic activities

→ small economics of scale to compete with MNCs

→ lack of skill sets among women

→ Patriarchal social structure affects women position

e-g: Glass ceiling effect on women employees.

points well addressed

Govt Initiatives in this regard

→ MUDRA loans for women entrepreneurs

→ Standup India programme to promote them.

④ Odhigrami scheme

Final conclusion

With women empowerment, the social and Inclusive development in India is incomplete. SDG's

④ H.i

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।

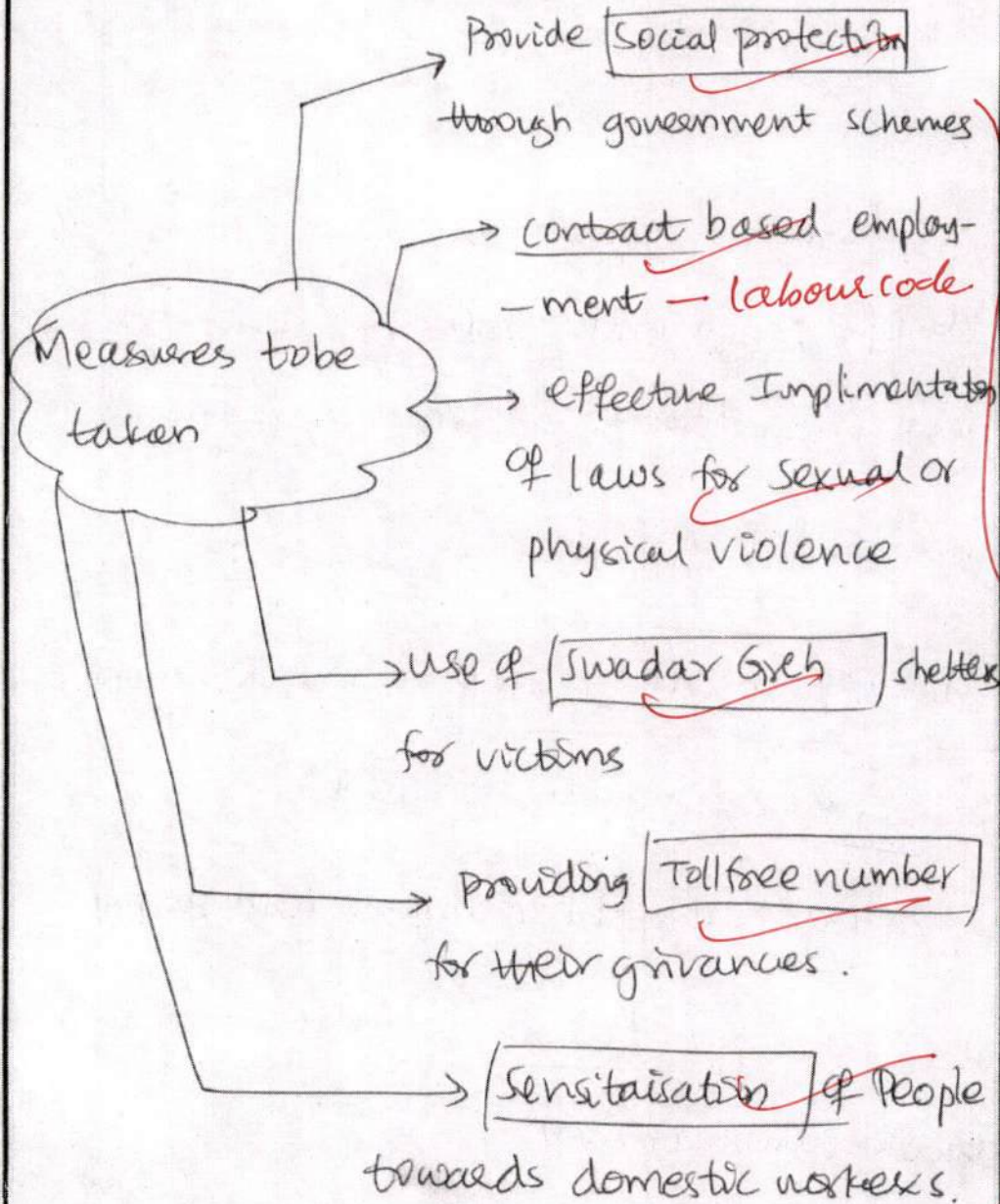
Recently, government has proposed ~~for~~ draft policy and census for domestic workers in India to address their grievances.

Issues faced by Domestic workers:-

- 1) Lack of social security - due to nature of Informal sector of job.
- 2) exploitation by the owners and low pay
- 3) chances of violence against them due to vulnerability
- 4) lack of voice due to no union nature
- 5) Discrimination at work place
- 6) COVID-19 impact - due to loss of jobs.

Decent introduction

Nice points



points
well
written

Domestic workers are vulnerable section of society; Civil society should be proactive to support their problems and provide emotional support.

Decent
Conclusion

5.0

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

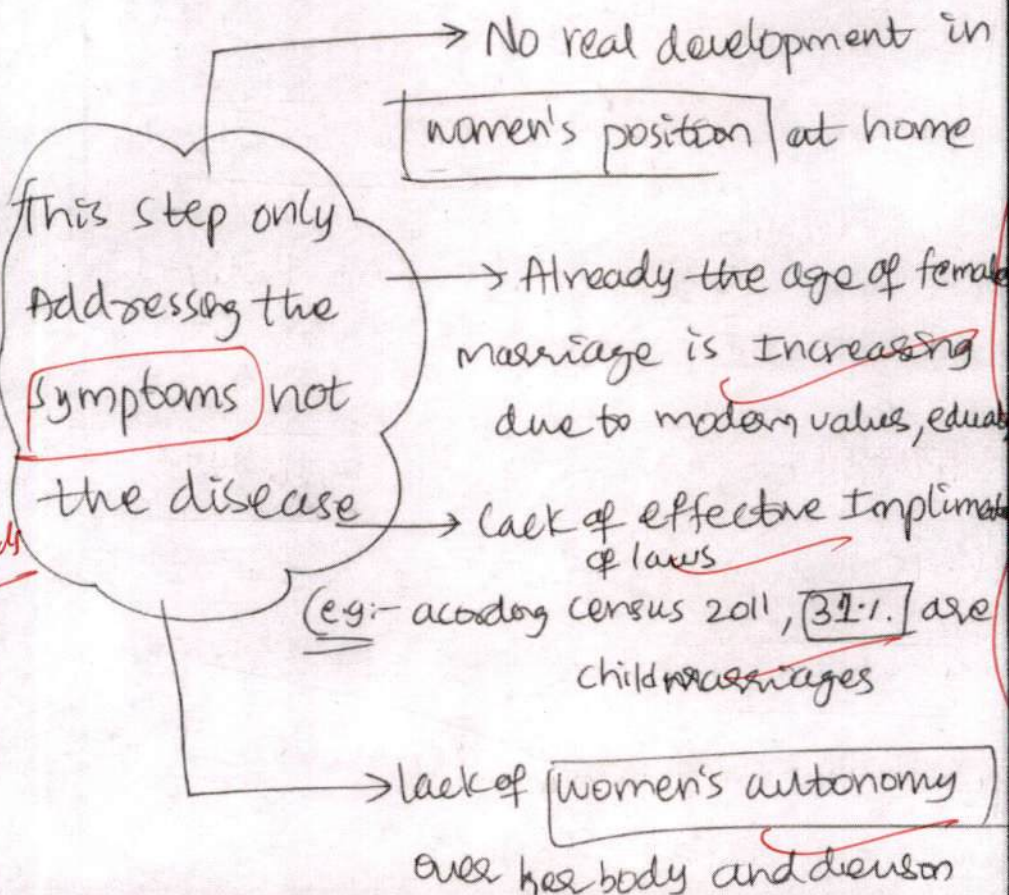
कुछ लोगों द्वारा यह तर्क दिया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिए विवाह की न्यूनतम आयु बढ़ाने से भारत में लैंगिक मुद्दों के अंतर्निहित कारणों के बजाय केवल इसके कुछ संकेतकों का समाधान होगा। विवेचना कीजिए।

Recently, Government appointed Jaya

Jaitly committee recommended raise of minimum age of marriage of females from 18 to 21 (on par with male counterparts).

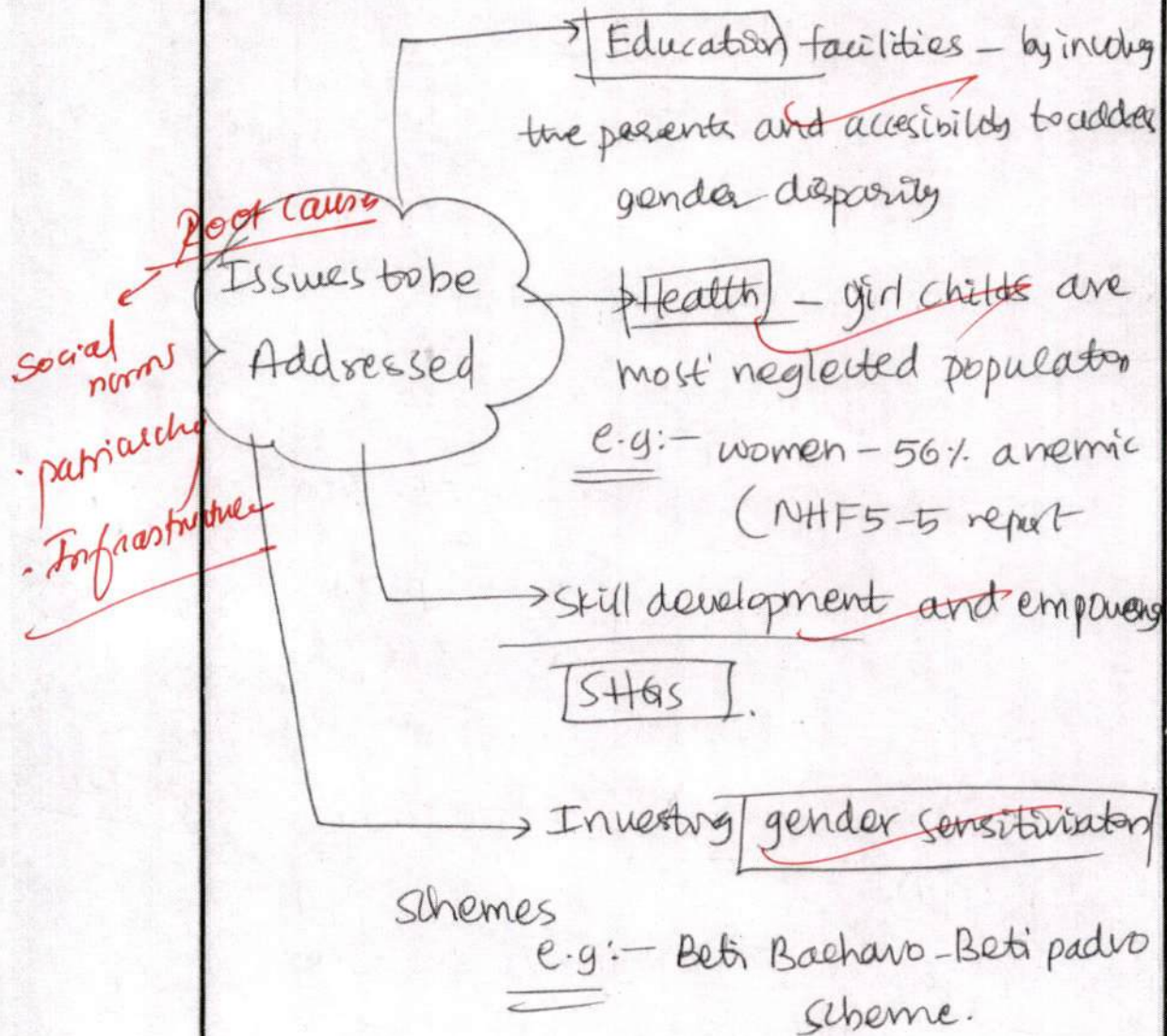
Decent
introduction

good use
of
Committee



Relevant
point

make
short
heading
use keywords



Recent Conclusion

4.0

To address deeprooted patriarchal structures and practices; there is a need for multidimensional approach for women empowerment through socio-cultural and economic interventions.

9. There have been arguments that 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 के सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति के संदर्भ में, ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि जाति आधारित जनगणना समय की आवश्यकता है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं?

Recently, many states such as Bihar had passed resolutions for caste based census for 2021 in India.

Decent introduction

Caste based census

In Favour Arguments

Against Arguments

- evidence based policy making

- politicisation of caste system

- To address the real marginalised sections

- Caste centric policy would undermine the

- To address data deficiency (eg:- last caste census 1931)

equality of rights

- divisive forces and caste antagonism in society.

Relevant points and presentation

Caste based census would address the data deficiency problem for evidence based policymaking for marginalised sectors of society.

However, caste based census has the chances of creating divisiveness and antagonism and populist politics in society.

Thus, caste based census can be avoided but these socio-economic backward castes can be addressed through

Qualitative education at all levels
Skill development programmes for youth
Health and other facilities for cognitive development.

Thus, there is a need for creating human capital for these backward castes.

argument
similar
to
against points
above

mention
govt schemes
like

Ayushman
plan

- POS

Final
conclusion

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।

Indian Government only spends 3.4% of GDP on education. The higher education enrollment is very less (27.1%) in this aspect. Thus need Private Sector in higher edu

Participation of private sector in Higher education

— provides for capital requirement for Infrastructure development.

— will close the gap of Quality deficiency

through following best standards which can boost employment opportunities.

— Chances of associating with foreign university for better practices

— enhance the enrollment in higher edu

— skill development as well as academic-Industry linkage.

Fair
introduction

link to
content of
question

points
will
written

Issues that need careful Redressal

1. privatisation of education — which may deny the equal chances for lower sections of people.
2. Lack of Accessibility and Affordability for marginalised sections
3. profit oriented business rather than Human development centric.

Government in its NEP-2020

address these Challenges through target of achieving 45% of enrollment by 2035 and PPP model suggested by NITI aayog can be useful in this regard.

Thus, along with private sector, government needed to invest in government institutions as well.

Final Conclusion

4.0

Relevant points

mention govt schemes
• RISE
• EQUIP
• Institute of Eminence

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।

India is one of the food surplus and exporter of food grains country even during the pandemic. However, It is also place one of the highest number of hungry people across the world.

Hunger situation in India:-

1. Global Hunger Index (GHI) which was released by world hunger ranked India as 101 out of 118 countries.
2. It placed 'serious' category of hunger status of India's position of hunger with respect to its population.
3. NHFS-5 highlighted 57.1% of women and 65.1% of children are anemic.

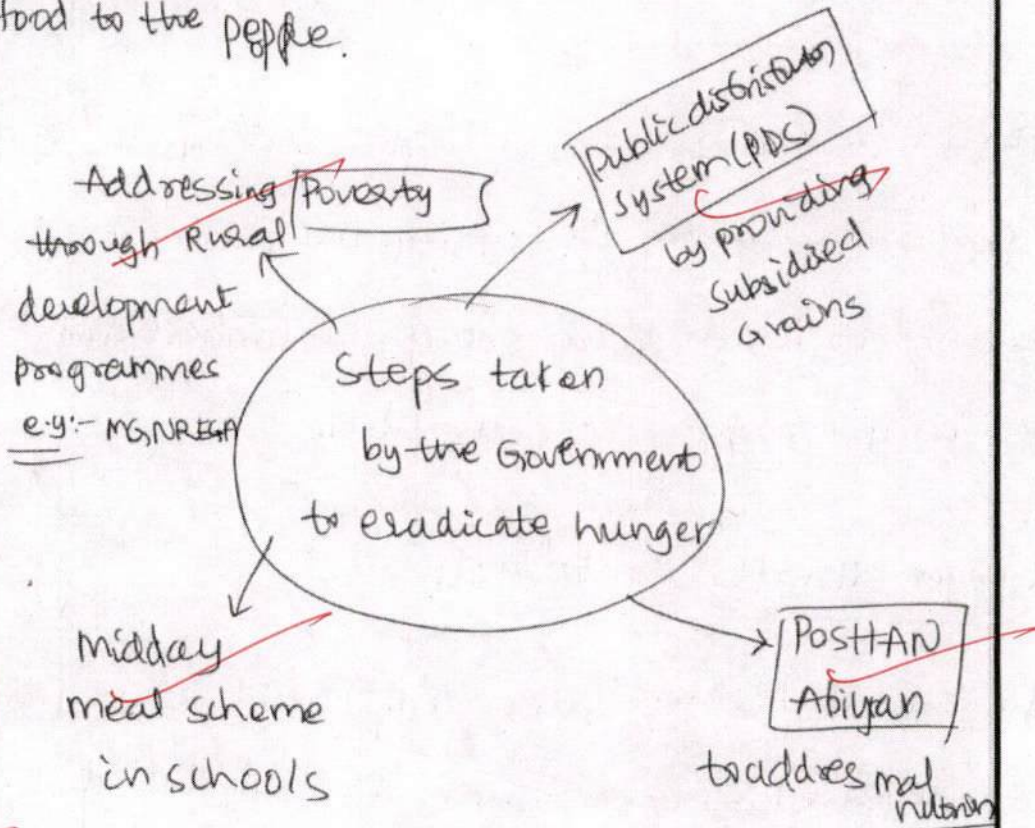
generic

Instead
you could
have
written

on GHI report

Relevant
points
and
data

Eradication of hunger depends on the affordability, Accessibility and availability of food to the people.



Points well written

Lacunae in the policies of government:-

1. Availability:-

Poverty, Deprivation of the people along with Squeeze in food subsidy bill impacting the availability of food grains.

2. Accessibility (migrant poor workers and hilly areas of Tribal regions yet to realise the accessibility of these grains)

3. Affordability: leakage at PDS and bogus cards and denial of eligible poor causing the problem of Affordability.

Measures to be taken:-

1. Addressing the hidden hunger i.e., malnutrition of people through micronutrients by food diversification basket

2. Addressing Triple burden of children child stunting, wasting and underweight through Target policy

3. women centric approach to address their anemic problems

Thus, It's not just about food availability but diversification of food basket is the solution for hunger eradication of SDG 2.

good
point
and
Substantive

Decent
Conclusion

7.5

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।

Decent
introductions
Regionalism is the feeling of loyal or respect
towards Region based upon culture, language
or common shared values. It is multidimensional
and important feature diverse country like India

Regionalism is multidimensional :-

I) Geo-cultural :- It is centered around
the geographical feeling associated with
Religion, Region as well as cultural aspects.

e.g.:- 1) Demand for Separate states of Bodoland
based cultural of tribal.

2) Sessionist movements of Kashmir
and Phalishthari in Punjab due to
Religious overtones.

Fair
point

2) Politico-economic :- The subjective or perceived feeling of others as well as competition of resources by the locals in economic and political spheres.

e.g.:- 1) Formation of Telangana state based upon unequal Resource distribution in AP

2) Naga movement in North east based upon political autonomy to rule themselves.

3) Psychological - It is based upon the feeling of togetherness at Individual basis through socialisation and cultural factors.

e.g.:- 1) Son of soil movement in Maharashtra against migrants

2) Feeling of 'Dravidanadu' based upon historical mythologies of natives in South India

points
well
mentioned

use
map to
show this
for better
presentation

Regionalism is doubledged sword, it needs to be tackled carefully →

Regionalism

Positives	Negatives
<p>→ Accommodates <u>federal</u> spirits</p> <p>→ represents <u>Indianness</u> of <u>unity in diversity</u></p> <p>→ realisation of <u>people's</u> Aspirations</p>	<p>→ <u>Sectionalist</u> Tendencies ex:- <u>J&K, Nagaland</u></p> <p>→ <u>Problem</u> of National Unity and Integration</p> <p>→ <u>Parochial</u> Tendencies which <u>Impact</u> growth of Nation</p>

— schemes like ek-bharat - Srest Bharat needed. State should address grievances of Regional Aspirations to build nation along with all sections. This will automatically solve the problem of excessive regionalism with accomodation of their diversity.

Direct Conclusion

7-5

Not the demand of

Q, kindly omit it.

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

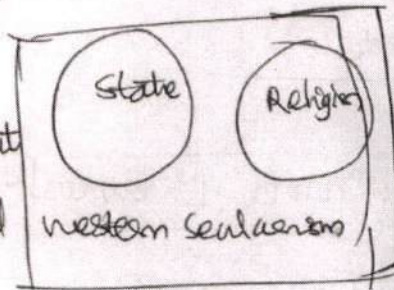
(250 words) 15

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 is the practice of state policies which are detached from the Religion. However Indian Secularism is different than that of western secularism.

Deceit introduction

Western secularism adopted strict separation of State and Religion to weed out the Religion Impact in all spheres of people and state policies.



In intro mention difference

- Strict Separation

- principled distance

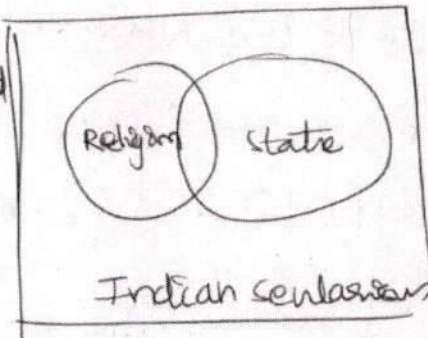
However, the adoption of this type of secularism would impact Indianness feeling as Indians deeply involve and associated with Religion historically and it is also their cultural aspect.

Thus, practising western secularism would impact Indian secularization in matters of -

- Complete disassociation of Religion with people would bring anonymity among the public
- Clash of cultures as people are involve in religion deeply and cannot practice publicly

Thus, Gandhi advocated for Religious Centric Secularism In India. India adopted positive secularism in this regard.

Rajeev Bhargava termed Indian secularism as -
 Principle of equidistance from All religions.



Indian Constitution adopted Secularism in its preamble as well as in the articles

Context of question is not addressed

Principled distance led to weakening of Secularism

meddly with Religion issues

Vote bank politics led to resentment

of (25-28) for Religious freedom for the people.

State Interventions in Religious activities encourages people to adopt their religion along with Tolerance towards other religions.

e.g.:- 1) Government making efforts
Haj visit for muslims and
Kumbh Mela preparation for Hindus.

This will address the problems of Religions through Judicial proceedings and legislatures

e.g.:- 1) Shabnamaha Judgment for women equality
2) Ban on Triple Talaq Act

Thus, Indian Secularism is unique and it meets the need of the people's aspirations of Religious freedom and their holistic development

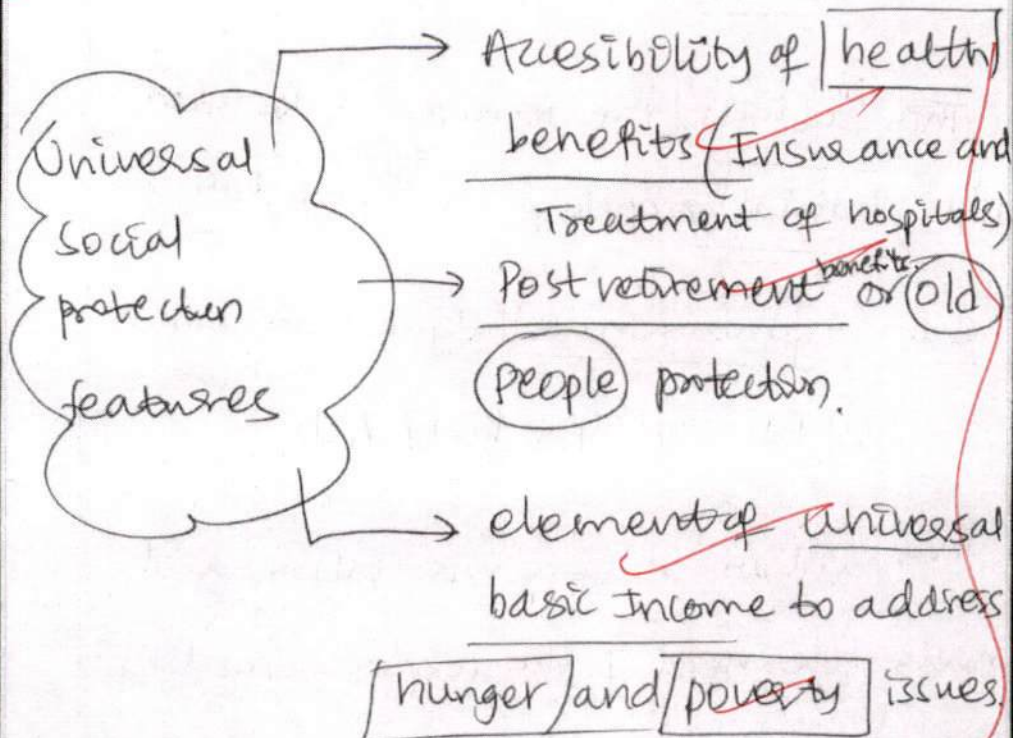
Demand not addressed

1.0

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. (USP) (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।

[COVID-19] Pandemic Impacted Individuals and society and created havoc in economical as well as emotional level. In this light, we need to address India's social protection policy for the victims as well their families.



Fair points
write it
(can be
an
introduction)

Impact on Economy :-

Positives	Negatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protection of all sectors of people - welfare state of Indian constitution pily - Realisation demographic dividend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - burden on public exchequer $\rightarrow 6\%$ of GDP - Dev't to merit based development - burden on Tax paying people - Inflation Impact.

Easy money

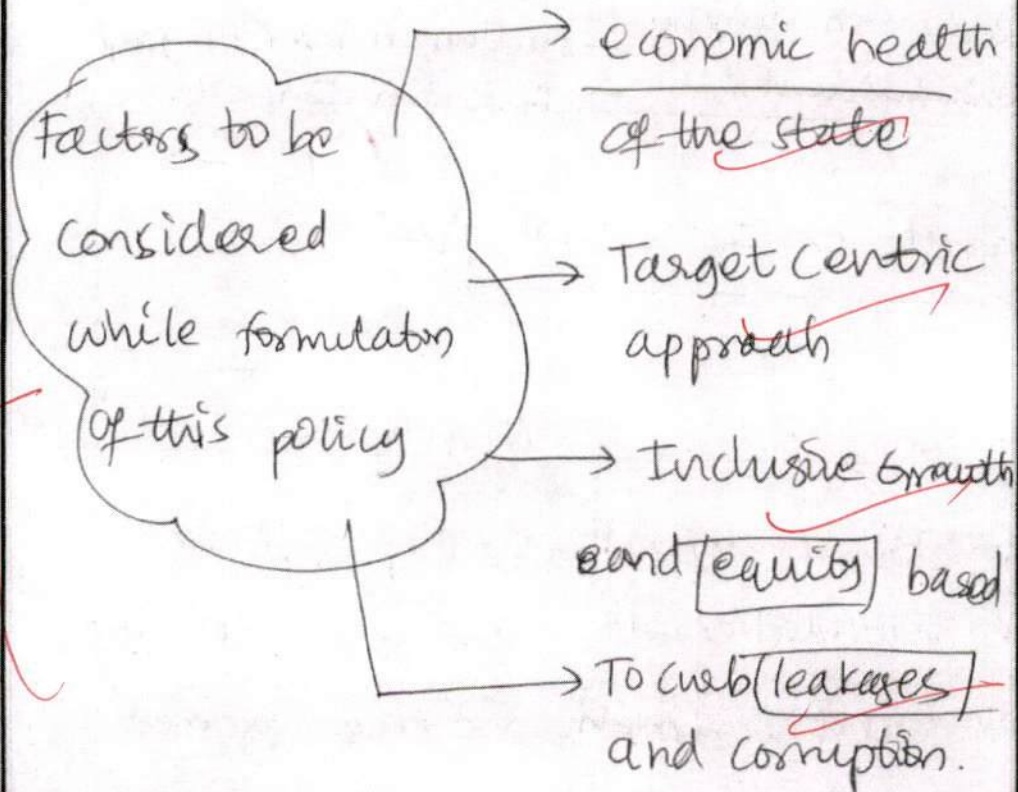
Impact on Individual :-

Positives	Negatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holistic development in health and education - No fear of social protection thus impact on productivity - emotional and social capital generation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of scope for merit based development - no encouragement for Tax paying people in the society.

Restructures
First write
Impact on individual

points well written
However need to substantiate

India adopted welfare state policy in its constitution, so it's duty of state to provide social security protection towards its citizens. However it should be careful, while formulation of this policy



Good argument

Universal social protection would enhance the human capital but it should not become unviable in nature. ie.g.:- Sri Lankan Crisis

Decent conclusion

7.5

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 is the process of Interconnectedness and interaction of Nations in socio, economic and cultural spheres. This has drastic impact on all sections including Tribals.

Decent
introduction

Impact of Globalisation on Tribal Development

Positive :-

1) Arrival of New markets and Technology for livelihoods and Culture propagation.

eg:- TRIFED launched portal for Tribal products on online

2) Regional Development and Economic prospect by through arrival of MNCs in Tribal region.

Relevant
point

3) Employment opportunities for Tribal youth and fulfilling their aspirations in the companies.

4) Rational outlook to eradicate superstitions among the Tribals through modern culture.

5) Women Empowerment and girl education and social mobility among the Tribals.

e.g. - GOAL ^{Programme} - leadership of Girls on online education by Microsoft.

6) Assimilation to mainstream societies.

Negative :-

1) eradication Tribal languages - UNESCO

pointed out many Tribal languages are at the brink of extinction

2) Threat to Tribal autonomy and their culture.

Nice
points

and

Substantive

3) Displacement Induced development due to activities of mining and new projects

A Report by ferndes pointed almost 46%

of total displaced since Independence are Tribals

4) marginalisation and exploitation of Tribals by outsiders

5) Human contact from outside bring new problems such as - (new diseases, practice of conspicuous consumption etc..)

India need to adopt Integrationist

Approach towards tribals than complete assimilation of their culture. Careful policy making

in their region with the advent of globalisation is need of hour to preserve and promote tribal way of living and autonomy

Relevant point

meets on govt effort

- panchsheel policy
- PESA
- FRA

Fair conclusion

7.0

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 represents the concentration of women in older people as percentage of population. With increase in expected life of people and death of older men resulted in this phenomenon.

Feminisation of old age also highlights the [longevity] of women's life and their [resilience] towards diseases who live longer than males counter parts.

(Issues Associated in Indian context):

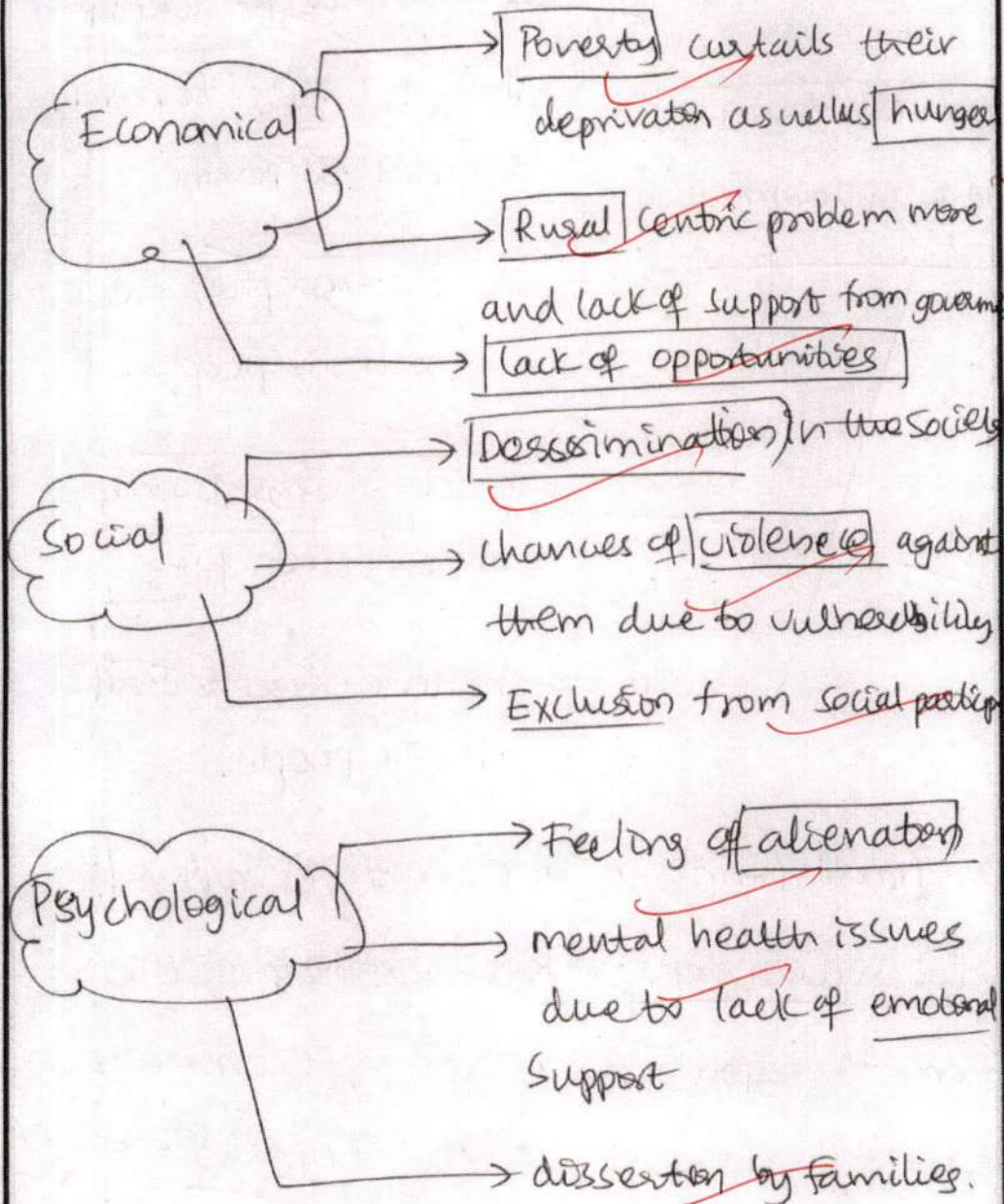
1. Old age population around 8% (according to 2011 census) and expected to rise by 20% by 2045.

Decent
introduction

You can
skip this
part

You can
write
this
in
intro for
content

2. Feminisation of old age represents the widow and single older women at their last stage of lives. Issues associated are.

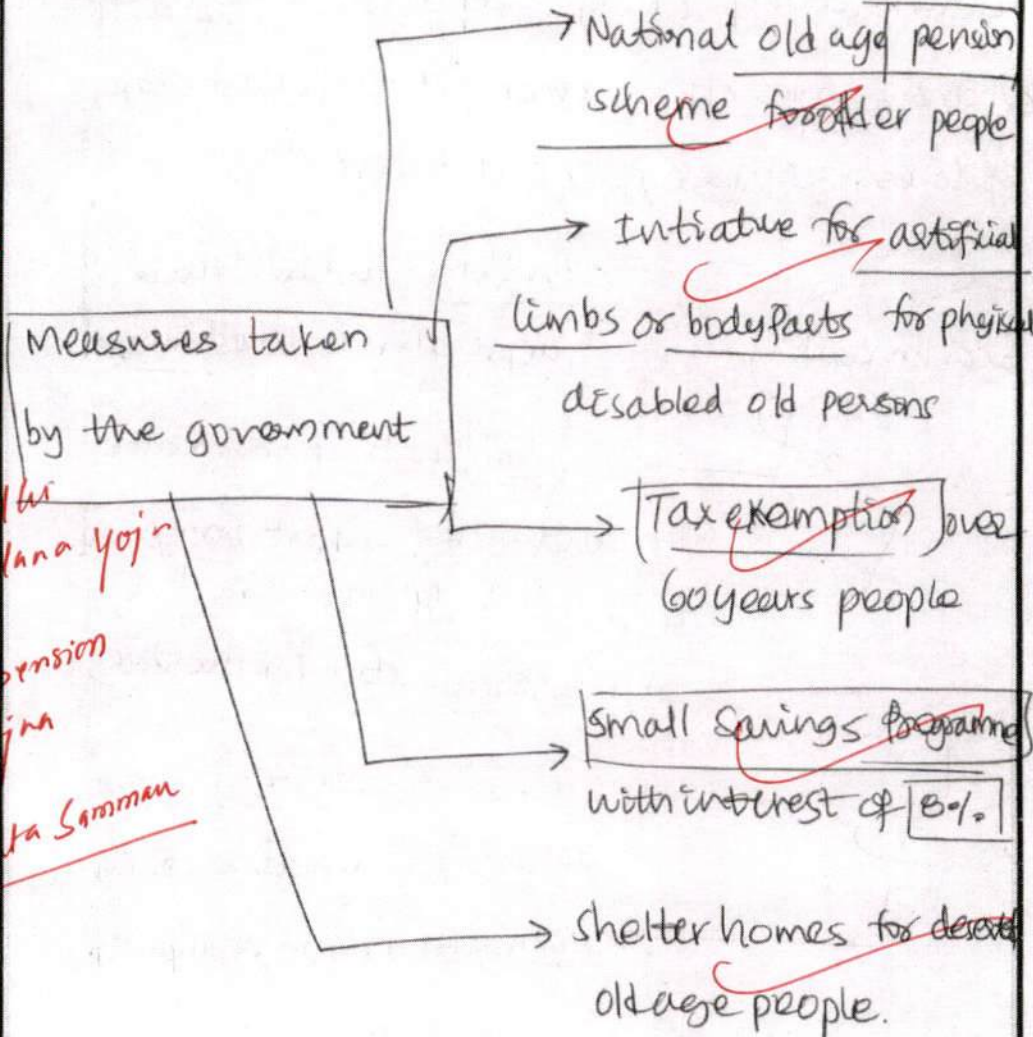


not required
Info will suffice

Nice points and categorisation

Write specific measure

- Indira Gandhi Vaya Vandana Yojna
- Varishta Pension Bima Yojna
- Vayoshreshtha Samman



Apart from the government, many NGOs and civil society organisations are helping the older women to support emotionally, economically in their last stage of life. They are store house of knowledge can be useful for silver economy.

Final conclusion

5-5

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।

Indian Government Introduced Right to Education Act (RTE) through Article 21A of the constitution for universal and compulsory education of children. However its objectives are yet to be achieved. For social, economic and geographical inclusivity

Fair introduction

link to content

Strengthening of Government run schools :-
prerequisite

1) Social empowerment :-

- To address the issue of girl child education at local levels

- women who have education act as social change agents.

e.g.:- MOWCD report women

no education	[11.1]
with 12th education	[39.1]

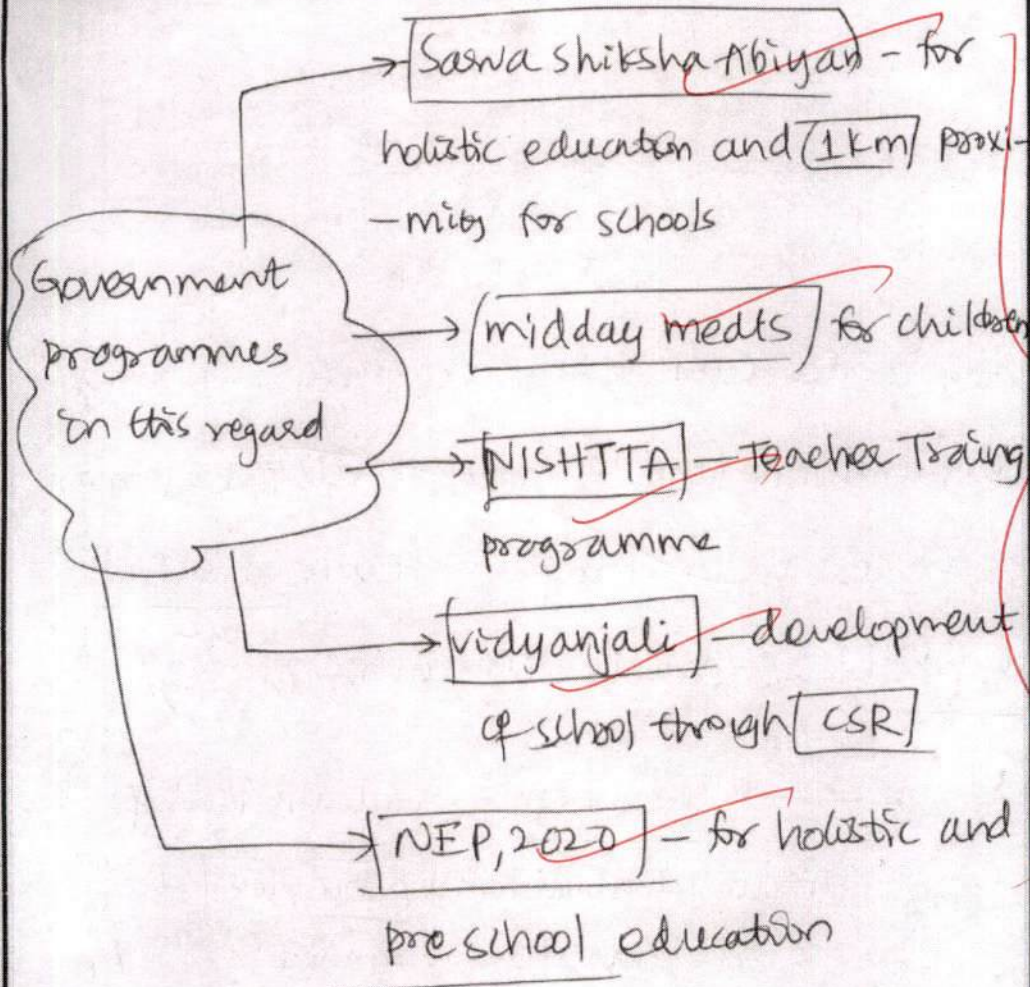
immunisation

Fair point

Use keywords from question to make headings

- Sense of autonomy in decision making
- Utilitarian perspective of employment opportu-
-ties.
- Realisation of Demographic dividend
- 2) Inclusive development
 - To fill the gap of Gender Inequality for
the Development. WEF gave Gender inequality
report India Ranked 135/169 in world
 - To address Rural-urban Inequality
as majority of rural population facing
the problem of accessibility and affordability
of government education.
 - To address caste and Tribal development
issues through education as social agent
eg: Ellyard model

points
well
addressed
with
relevant
data



Good

Apart from these, Digital education Initiatives of SWAYAM, e-patashala etc, to bridge the gap of education material. There is need to increase expenditure on education from 3.4% of GDP to 6% of GDP to address the Infrastructural issues.

Decent conclusion

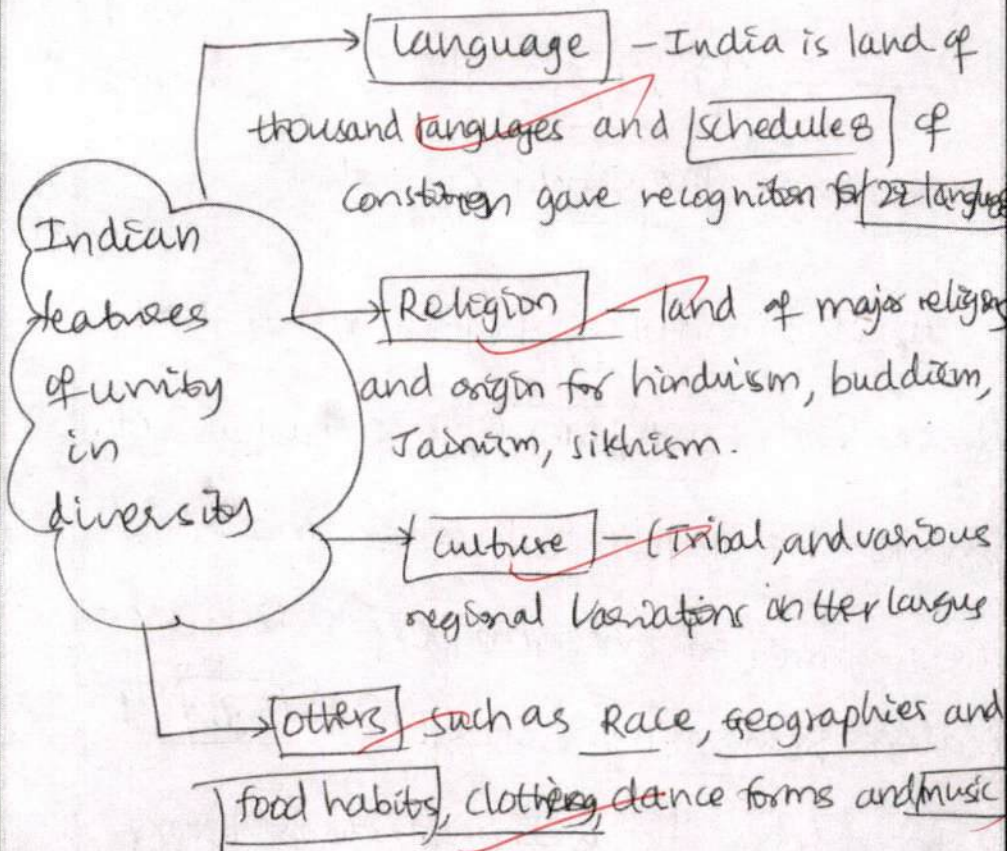
75

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।

Unity in diversity is unique feature of Indian society and it is land of multiple religions, languages, races and cultures to evolve a salad bowl model of multiculturalism. *These are all multiple threats though*

*Fail
introduction
make it
holistic*



*Relevant points
You can also use map to show this diversity*

Threats to Indian Diversity:-

1) Communal Conflicts and Fundamentalism - due to radicalisation of religion doctrines and impact social harmony. e.g.- Delhi riots in 2020.

2) Regionalism - Parochial Tendencies which hinders unity and Integration of the society
e.g.- Son of soil movement in states opposing migrants.

3) Homogenisation of culture by complete eradication of Tribal and other cultures.
e.g.- English is dominated in market economy

4) Language barriers and chauvinism; Racial differentiation and attacks on people.

e.g.- Attacks on North east people in Bangalore branded them as 'chinkis'

Good
points
and
examples

Relevance of Civil societies in sustaining the diversity

→ To bring awareness among the people ✓

→ To promote harmony and peace ✓

e.g.:- Temples distributing sweets on Ramzan day ✓

→ bridge to address differences ✓

→ To address the problems of radicalisation ✓

e.g.:- Recent meet of All Religious leaders with NSA ✓

→ To maintain their culture and Identity ✓

→ Social media campaigns ✓

Apart from civil societies and governments

Individual need to contribute to promote social tranquility and tolerance through his actions and words mention policies

like Sabka Saath Sabka Vika

Final Conclusion

(7.5)

point well written

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।

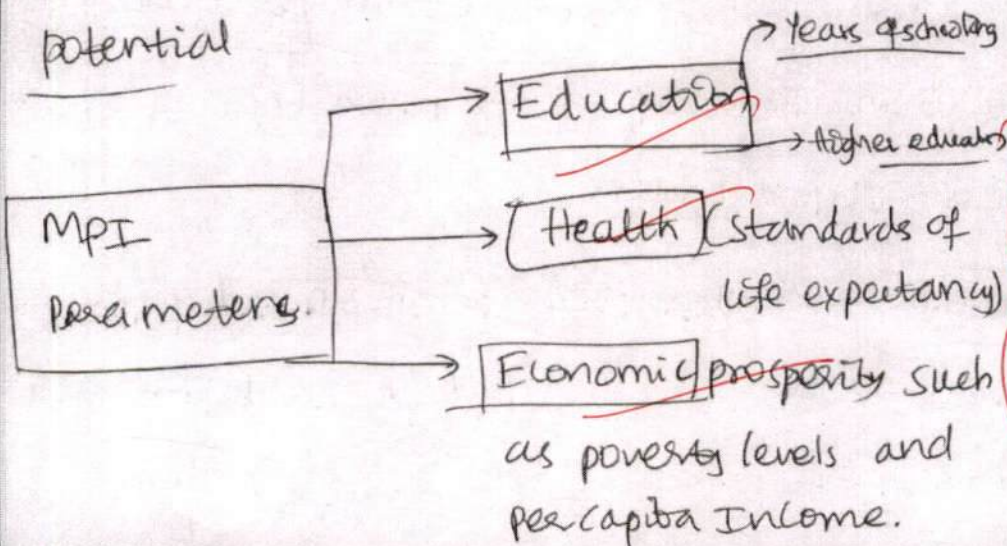
A:-

India Ranked 62nd out of 106 countries in multidimensional poverty Index (MPI) released by UNDP. However ~~NITI~~ Aayog also released National MPI to address the ~~problem~~ holistic

Decent introduction

Poverty is generally defined as lack of resources but in broader sense it is deprivation of Individual to realise its own potential

not required



Relevant points

National multidimensional poverty index (MPI)

- NITI Aayog pointed around $[27.1\%]$ of population under multidimensional poverty
- It is different from other poverty lines such as Tendulkar committee (21.9%) of BPL which solely on economic parameters
- multidimensional poverty highlights learning education - India only spends $[3.4\%]$ GDP expenditure but it needs to rise $[6\%]$ to address school enrolment and quality of education. The rise of learning poverty due to lack of infrastructure in schools.
- Health - India only spends $[1.3\%]$ of GDP expenditure on health; but it needs to increase $[3\%]$ to address three problems of

well
addressed

- i) focus on primary health centres (PHC)
- ii) Over reliance on private sector in health domain
- iii) lack of constructive discussion among public about health awareness.

Poverty or economic conditions need to be addressed through multi pronged approaches of rural development and skill enhancement and Inclusive growth with women empowerment.

Recent Economic Survey laid out

Basic necessities Index (BSI) which addresses the problems of MPI through holistic and convergence way to realise the goals of SDG-1 to eradicate poverty by 2030.

You can mention programmes like
• Ayushman
- NFSA-2013

Also write on other aspects of MPI

- cooking fuel
- Electricity
- Standard of living

Fair conclusion

5.0

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।

Urban population in India is around

31% (2011 census) and expected to rise by

70% by 2040. The rise of urban cities are

Symbol of social mobility among society how

~~ever~~ some characters are still prevalent which symbolises rural backwardness.

Decent
introduction

Indian cities (Inequalities in spheres of) -

1) Social structures -

i) Rise of urban slums which mostly concentrated by poor rural migrants of SC, ST and other marginalisation sectors

e.g. - lack of housing, sanitation facilities.

Fair
point

ii) Untouchability practice in latent and manifest way.

e.g. - Toilet boards only upper castes for house renting.

iii) elite recruitment through class and caste based which is denial of opportunities in private sector.

e.g. - 90% media and entertainment industry are only from upper castes.

2) Cultural Structures :-

i) Son of soil movement which excludes the migrants from participation in local events.

ii) lack of political voice and exploitation by the contractors due to their cultural difference

iii) Marginalisation due to their minority numbers in social development

Also point

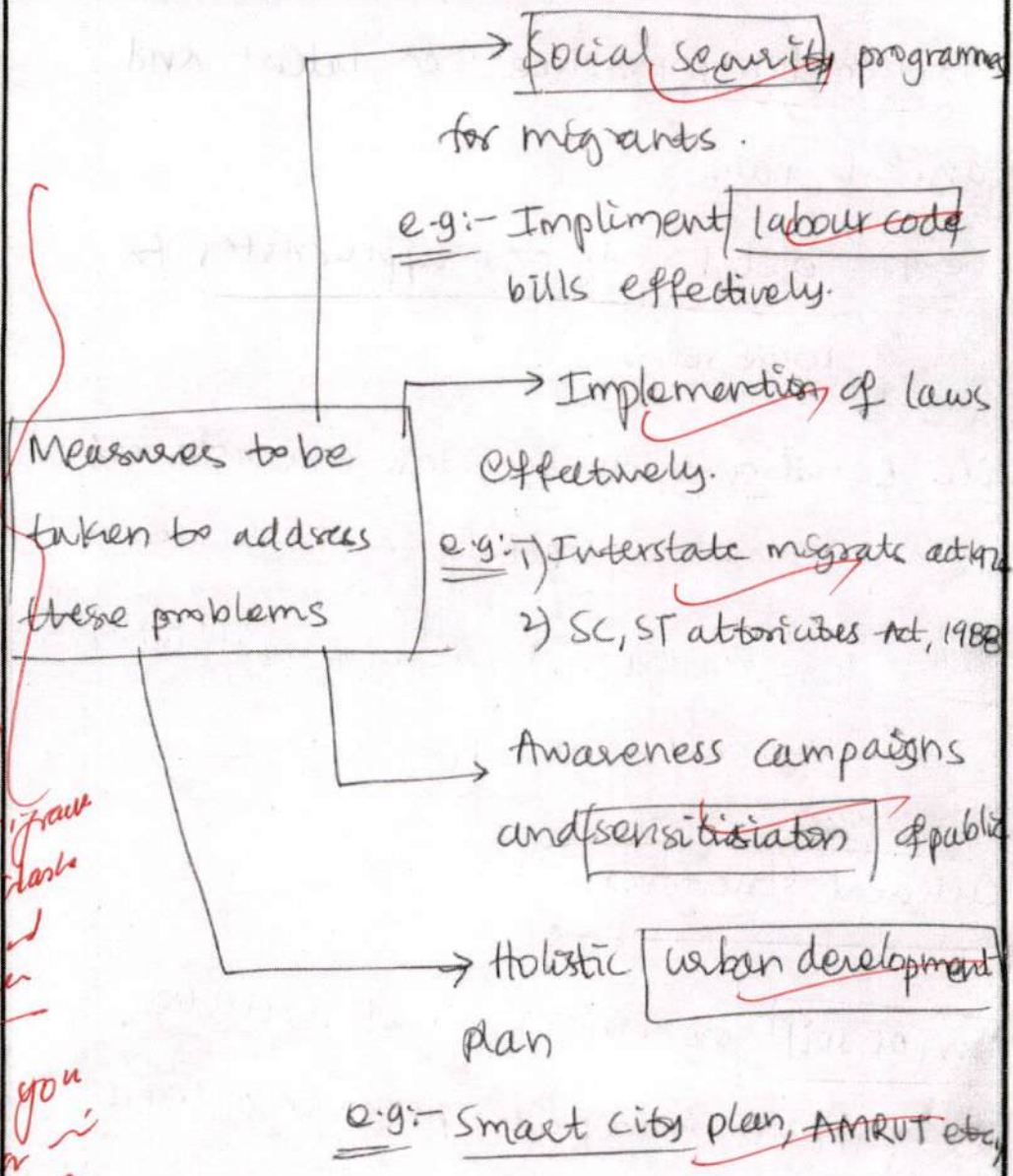
Also mention prevalence of endogamy

Instead address other part

Creating further faultlines

- anti-immigrant
- Communal riots
- Extremes and violence

measures you mention in short



Thus, urbanisation process should accommodate the migrants and strive for inclusive growth (SDG 11) of sustainable cities should be the guidelines for our actions.

Direct conclusion

4.0