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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1237)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI THAKUR	Registration Number	044930
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	1/9/19
Center	PATNA		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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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1. There is need for a more effective implementation of the existing provisions, as well as strengthening the current legal and institutional frameworks for addressing issues related to sexual harassment at workplace. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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

According to NCRB data between 2014-2015 cases of sexual harassment in office premises doubled from 57 to 119.

Currently, provisions exist to prevent and effectively punish the harassment :-

- (1) Prevention of sexual harassment Act, 2013 (POSH)

- every establishment → appoint an internal complaints committee → complaint severity & declare results
- local complaints committee for other areas such as <10 employees, against employees ch in every district
- wide ambit of act

- (2) Shre-Box for online complain and monitoring

But issues with implementation :-

- >30% firms not constituted ICC.
- conflict of interest in ICC
 - power structure at workplace deter female employees → fear of career damage

Further, current legal and institutional framework needs improvement:-

- reduce judicial delay → strengthening of national commission of women
- sensitisation of Police officers, ~~lower~~ magistrates + encouragement to NGOs/CBOs
- free legal aid
- legal awareness → better data gathering

Thus, better implementation and strengthening legal and institutional framework are essential. Further, empowering women through skilling, training, awareness and support are essential to improve the declining LFR and achieve SDD 8.0.

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?

2 out of 3 Children in India suffers physical abuse. Violent and heinous sexual crimes against children are also on the rise (NCRB data)

Stringent laws such as Protection of children against sexual offences act, Juvenile justice act, and prohibition of child marriage act and ~~separation~~ a separate commission NCPCL have not been able to prevent this rise.

Reasons :-

- ① Social :- most convicts are known to the victim → family structure (joint) favours sexual violence ; stigma against sexual violence → deters reporting.

- lack of awareness among parents about provisions such as interim compensⁿ

- insufficient education to children
- e.g. difference between good touch / bad touch
- digital - pornography is addictive
- ② economic - poverty, unemployment, deprivation increases vulnerability e.g. child labour exposes them to abuse.

③ rising cyber crime Suggestions :-

- ① Awareness and education
- ② implementation - POCSO - SC took notice that in 2019 only 4% cases have been decided (despite 1 year limit)
 - further enhancing role of police as protector
 - mandatory reporting etc.

Fact - Musaffarpur shelter home case; despite provision of mandatory registration of child care activities → most are not.

- ③ strengthening of NCPCR → better data gathering and monitoring.

Children are country's future, it's essential to provide them a happy healthy and

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।

Ancient four fold varna system in India degenerated to produce numerous castes and subcastes resulting in a fragmented, hierarchical, inquisitious society.

But democratic processes and practices have refashioned caste in multiple ways:-

- ① Equality - fundamental rights to equality (14, 15, 16), and right to life and liberty (21)
- ② Protection - against unjust practices
 - prohibition of untouchability (art 17)
 - prohibition of civil rights acts (1955)
- ③ Participation - elections on the basis of UNIVERSAL adult franchise (art 326)
- ④ Affirmative action for empowerment

art 15(4), 16(4) 4A 484C, art 46
reservation in legislation (Parliament,
Art 330
legislative assemblies (art 332) and local
bodies.

Representation in services (art 335)

⑤ Empowerment - education,

mobilisation

Political parties based on
caste based demand
pressure groups

Watchdog institutions - National Commission
(338, 338A)

Skilling, employment, training

⑥ Protection to especially vulnerable
section - manual scavengers, PVTGs,
disabled tribes

Apart from ^{the above} ~~participation~~ in
democratic processes, further awareness
about rights, ~~even~~ economic and
social empowerment are necessary to

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

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

Globalization entails exchange of ideas, trade, people and technology. Hyper-globalization since 1970s has touched every facet of society.

Impact on contemporary education system

Positive → Curriculum - broad based emphasis on science, technology

Language - Prevalence of english education - better opportunities at global level (IT-BPO industry)

Demand - value of education increased due to greater opportunity
 (97% enrolment in primary school)

Technical education - proliferation of engineering, medical, architectural, management schools

International competition - Olympiads,
PISA assessment

Negative outcomes

- Neglect of ancient knowledge system
- neglect of regional languages especially
time for linguistic minorities
- widening of inequality
- lower emphasis on quality both
in school education and higher
education
- India still NOT a knowledge creator
especially in locally relevant
areas

Overall, the impact has been
positive. The need is to shift
the emphasis from quantity to
quality to truly reap the benefits
of ~~for~~ globalisation.

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

Delayed data collection (census at

10 yearly interval) adds to the problem.

Impact of the lack of clear cut guidelines:-

- ① poor collection of taxes, fees, user charges
- ② basic amenities - electricity, water, sewage, housing - difficult to supply
- ③ encroachment over water bodies, open spaces e.g. Mithi Nadi in Mumbai
- ④ diversion of fertile agricultural lands towards urbanisation
- ⑤ creation of slums, air pollution, solid waste concentration.

Planned and sustainable urbanisation is essential for economic transformation.

Schemes like AMRUT, PMAY (Urban), Swachh Bharat mission, ~~then~~ Unified ~~metropolitan~~ planning authority are steps in right direction.

Better data collection, providing clear cut guidelines, empowering ULBs are needed.

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।

Employment landscape is changing due to disruptive technologies, low time gap between technology development and employ-
ment. Thus, artificial intelligence, automation, 3D printing etc mean that single skill based jobs will become automated.

Other changes - shifting manufac-
turing base from China and other ~~south~~
east Asian economies due to wage
growth → more opportunities to India.

Knowledge based economy - IR 4.0 needs
learning to learn

Vocational education needs to be
integrated with school curriculum to:-

- ① enhancing real world skills
along with textbook education through

field trips, work shop, apprenticeship.

- ② Include Dropouts into mainstream
- ③ improve employability of school pass outs
- ④ better decision making in study
course for collgns.

Simultaneously, vertical mobility
in vocational education should be
provided by recognising vocational degree.

Steps taken by government

- ① National vocational education qual-
ification framework will formally
integrate vocational education with
conventional education
- ① Draft National education policy, 2019
- also recommended early vocationalisation.
- ①① National skill development and
entrepreneurship policy aims to
integrate 25% schools with skill development
programme.

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

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

Communalism refers to loyalty to a particular community in favour of the nation as a whole. In India it manifests as violence, discrimination and disruption of social harmony.

Causus of persistent of communalism

① socio economic disparity

- Health, education, skillling, employment opportunities → scorhar community pointed out minorities are lagging behind.
- discrimination - housing (rent), business opportunities

These lead to a feeling of relative/perceived discrimination leading to dissonant ment.

② Politicisation of identities - ~~Politic~~ communalism is nothing but trade of religion in politics.

The underlying discontent is mobilised by politicians to pit one community against other by presenting their interests at ~~mutual~~ mutually hostile and incompatible. e.g. love jihad disrupting demography in India thru; Political appeasement (Vote bank politics) e.g. violation of Shah Bano judgement further, lack of proper laws and their ineffective implementation (e.g. mob-lynchings over cow slaughter, Papsus in Pehlu Khan judgement) lead to emboldening of communal elements.

Thus efficient action by election commission, sensitisation of law enforcement machinery, value education, and implementation of Sachar committee recommendations are essential to protect the secular and democratic fabric of India.

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

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

PVTGs are recognised by the Government of India as distinct subgroup within the larger scheduled Tribes community.

Reasons for backwardness

- ① PVTGs - are distinct due to their
 - economic backwardness - pre-agricultural economy, hunting, gathering, artisanship
 - swilling cultivation, animal herding
 - geographical isolation
 - shyness to contact with outsiders
- ② Dwindling population - due to poor health and nutrition status
- ③ exploitation - unable to avail existing benefits; exploited by middlemen (PVTGs unaware of NTFP value)
- ④ Lack of uniformity in developmental works - e.g. Odisha has separate

projects. but Gujarat does not.

Steps taken by government

- ① Dhebar commission 1973 - identified them as a separate - Primitive Tribal groups.
- ② Government ~~also~~ recognised them as PVTG → currently 75 PVTGs ~~are~~
- ③ 100% centrally funded central sector scheme - flexibility to states
 - state - Conservation cum development plan
 - monitoring and evaluation by ministry/ independent agency
- ④ relaxing ~~the~~ restricted area permit to promote tourism in Andaman - Nicobar
 - recently decided to reimpose.

Proper decentralisation and adopting a bottom up approach is required to respect their unique identities along with promoting development.

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?

Census 2011 indicates the presence of 30 million child labourers (5-18 yrs) in India. and 10 million in (5-14 yrs + age)

Despite significant decline from 2001 level (56 million), persisting prevalence is cause of concern.

Reasons

- ① Economic — Poverty, adult unemployment, indebtedness, poor educational outcome of parents, exploitation of cheap labour
- ② Social — higher population growth, out of school children, presence of household based industries, lack of perception of future prospects in education

- ③ administrative - ineffective implementation of detection, rehabilitation and mainstreaming of child labourers.

Steps

- ① constitutional, legal provisions - Prohibition of Child Labour (amendment) Act 2016
 - stringent punishment
 - Juvenile Justice act, Factories act
- ② schemes - of Labour ministry
 - National policy on child labour
 - Periodic portal for proper implementing
 - National child labour survey
- ③ Right to education (21A) - fundamental right; mid day meal scheme, MNREGS
- ④ encouragement ^{to} of NGOs/CBOs in detection / rehabilitation
- ⑤ Ratification of ILO conventions 138, 182
- ⑥ further need to include domestic workers in labour regulations to prevent child labour.

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

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

Regionalism usually refers to loyalty to a region in preference to the nation (or state) as a whole.

It has both positive and negative connotations

i) Political and administrative

- more participation
- better articulation of issues
- convenient governance
e.g. Telangana

ii) economic

- locally suited policies
- better utilization of resources
e.g. Jharkhand

iii) socio cultural

- linguistic development
- better education opportunities
(in local language)
- cultural enrichment

i) when it takes militant/aggressive turn

PAROCHIALISM

↓
hatred against people from another region
e.g. attack on north Indians in Maharashtra
(sons of soil)

ii) secessionist

demand of regional autonomy within

e.g. 6th schedule
areas, article 371
- 371J.

constitutional framework is
acceptable
↓
outside constitution
e.g. Khalistan, Naga secessionist
- it movement

(iii) unhealthy competition - water disputes
Thus, regionalism helps in promoting
development of consciousness and better
engagement of people. It usually turns
negative when ^{selfish} political interests hijacks
the movement to satisfy its own narrow
interests.

Granting autonomy (e.g. Greenland),
strengthening ~~of~~ local governments (5th, 6th
~~scheduled~~ schedule areas) and actively
reducing economic inequality will go
a long way in ~~developing~~ ^{not}
promoting national unity.

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 means providing (UHC)
affordable, accessible, acceptable and
quality health services to all the
citizens. It is essential for
sustainable all round development.

Achieving this in India is a
challenging task because :-

① Economic

funding - Public spending only 1.4% of GDP

Out of pocket expenditure > 60%

poverty - 356 million still multi-
dimensionally poor

② Public health infrastructure

Primary health care - most important
for UHC - but financial, physical
and human resources lacking

Only 0.62 doctors / 1000 population

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③ Social - determinants of health such as nutrition, drinking water, sanitation, women empowerment insufficiently developed

④ Double burden - non communicable (due to pollution, life style changes) diseases (NCD) → rising along with persisting communicable diseases

⑤ Persisting interregional divide
Significance of Ayushman Bharat in tackling above challenges :-

① Primary health care →

- developing a network of 1.5 lakh Health and wellness centres



promotive, protective, preventive, curative, palliative health care for both communicable, non communicable disease ; along with mental ^{and} psychiatric care

- providing free drugs & diagnostic services

- coordination among various branches -

allopathic, AYUSH

② Secondary and Tertiary -

₹ 5 lakh per annum insurance to 10 crore family → covering pre-hospitalisation, in-hospital and post hospitalisation care

→ completely online, Pan-India coverage

→ includes both public and private hospitals.

→ includes privacy policy, fraud detection. Then Ayushman Bharat can aim to

comprehensively address all challenges in

a continuum. Proper funding, scaling up of infrastructure and coordination among

various schemes will be essential in achieving SDG 3.0 → achieving health for all.

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।

According to recently released 2011 census report on internal migration in India, there are over 45 crore internal migrants (every 3rd Indian)

Migrants contribute immensely to economic growth (6% GDP) and social cohesion. But they face numerous challenges.

- ① Exploitation — separate labour market for migrants based on cheap labour due to poor bargaining capacity and low skills
- ② socio-economic benefits —
— weak laws (Interstate migrant workmen Act, 1979) and poor implementation of other laws (Building and other construction

workers act, Minimum wages act etc
- documentation, identity, reservation benefits
- Poor portability of Health,

education,
social security benefits

- low wages, hazardous work conditions

③ Discrimination - violence e.g. in Gujarat recently

local job quotas e.g. Andhra Pradesh

④ Vulnerable section - women and children
↓
trafficking / sexual exploitation

⑤ Political exclusion

Need for a National policy on migration

① Recognising the role of migrants in

boosting growth

- cheap labour
- consumption
- social remittance
- national unity

② Fragmented policy making at present

— need for inter-district and inter-state coordination committee

— mainstreaming migration into programmes e.g. Smart City, AMRUT J.

③ promoting human development :-
by providing education facility for
children, healthcare facility, skill develop-
ment, portability of social security,
universal national minimum wage (as
suggested by Labour ministry panel),
financial inclusion

④ prevent exploitation - migrant labour
cell in each state's (labour department);
empowering local government, CBOs

⑤ sustainable and planned urbanisation
⑥ Comprehensive DATA for evidence based policy.

Migration is a natural phenomenon
in any economy that leads to
optimum utilisation of resources and
inclusive growth. Need is to make
it balanced, ~~coordinated~~ coordinated
while ensuring basic rights 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।

According to 2011 census there are 51% nuclear families in India

Contemporary trends

- i) Rise in nuclear families - couple living with their children
- ii) Rise in live-in families, same gender couple household, single women households
- iii) within joint families - matriarchial system also appearing
↓
married daughter with husband living with her parents

Reasons

- i) Urbanisation → rural to Urban migration
- ii) Social values changing → premium on individual aspirations, independence
- iii) women empowerment → greater decision making

iv) economic opportunities in secondary/
tertiary sector (structural shift away
from agriculture)

Challenges to social security
due to these trends

- i) Elderly population - rising population
(will double to 16.7% by 2041)
- lack of intra family care
- ii) Unemployment, disability - declining
support due to declining joint family
- iii) Catastrophic health costs

Reforms Needed in existing social security protection structures -

- i) Insurance - Insurance penetration
needs to be raised for both
health and life
- ii) Pension - encourage savings by

- enhancing awareness, financial inclusion.
- Coordination and convergence of various schemes especially for poor section
e.g., Atal Pension Yojana, Shram Yogi Maandhan Yojana etc
 - enhancing amount and coverage of National social assistance programme.

③ Housing and disability assistance

- formalisation of economy with secure jobs along with social protection
e.g. EPFO, ESIC schemes etc

Thus, there is a need to enhance the level of saving and insurance in the economy. to ensure inclusive growth of vulnerable sections.

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।

According to census 2011, 2.2% population of India is living with disability. (PwD)

Challenges that PwD face in living a dignified life :-

① Early life - neglect, abuse in family

- lack of educational opportunities
 ↓
 out of school disabled teaching methods exclusionary
 friendly textbooks not available

② women - difficulty in getting married
 - neglected
 - sexual exploitation

③ Adulthood - employment
 discrimination in opportunities poor educational outcome

movement

infrastructure
- roads / railway /
cans / ~~port~~ airports

lack of physical
aid
(higher GST
inefficient govt aid)

- ④ Participation - in policy making,
policing, administration - ~~at~~ poor
due to exclusionary architecture.

Thus disability itself is not a
constraint, rather exploitative, exclusionary
social, political, economic architecture
makes it a constraint and hampers
the PwD from being a dignified life.

Measures:-

- ① PwD Act, 2016 - effective implementation
- ② Accessible India Campaign
government infrastructure opportunities
building

- ③ improving educational outcome
- ④ early vocationalisation
- ⑤ mainstreaming into society especially
destitute children - collaborations
with NGOs, CBOs.
- ⑥ Research and development - special
aides, text books, ~~text~~ online
learning material
- ⑦ promoting extracurricular activities
- ⑧ Affirmative action in political
participation.

Multidimensional steps need to
be taken to empower PwD along
with infrastructural/ attitudinal
changes in society to achieve
inclusive growth.

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।

According to Global nutrition report 2018
India has highest number of children
with stunting and wasting in the world
along with 1 million ~~are~~ children who
are obese.

The reasons for this triple burden

① Undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies

→ Health

e.g. measles
diarrhoea

drinking water

sanitation

low
women
empowerment

Food / Nutrition

low protein intake

income / livelihood

→ Programmes and policies — work in
silos — no integration

→ food quality — TPDS only cereals
lack of eggs / pulses / milk

- frequent child births, low BMI of women
- poor primary health infrastructure
- poverty / unemployment
- lack of decision making power to women
- lack of awareness about dietary practices
 - low rate of exclusive breast feeding
 - resistance to immunization
 - withholding food during diarrhoea

② Our nutrition and micro nutrient deficiency

- unhealthy diet - processed food, low green vegetable content, high sugar and salt
- globalisation & improved income

Measures to improve

- ① Integration and coordination among programmes e.g. POSHAN ABHIYAN
- ② Behaviour change and awareness

- ③ improved quality of TPDS food
 - ④ food fortification - cereals, double
fortified salt, bio-fortification
→ inclusion in ICDS, mid day meal
 - ⑤ enhancing agricultural yield and productivity
with crop diversification - milra ureals,
pulses
 - ⑥ better infrastructure / incentive to front
line functionaries (ASHA/ANM)
 - ⑦ better income and livelihood opportunity
 - ⑧ special focus on high burden districts
- The multidimensional nature of
India's nutrition challenge must be
recognised and accordingly multidimensional
steps must be taken to achieve
sustainable development goals especially
SDG 2.0.

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।

National family health survey IV indicates that India's total fertility rate has declined to 2.18 (below the ^{average world} replacement level of 2.3)

Further population growth trends:-

- ① 0-19 yrs - already declining
 - ② 20-59 yrs (working age) - will peak ~~at~~ in 2041, then decline
 - ③ >60 yrs - ~~at~~ at ~10% in 2015 will be 17% in 2041
 - ④ wide interregional variation
 - ⑤ Child sex ratio - improved marginally
- Factors that have influenced:-

- ① Declining population
 - i) women - female education, late marriage, focus on career

ii) Social - awareness
 less stigma with contraceptives

iii) Health - reducing infant/child mortality
 - better availability of contraceptive
 surgeries (unmet need declined
 to 12.9 %)

② ~~Demographic~~ Inter-regional variation -
 due to relative prevalence of child
 marriage, persistence of patriarchal
 attitude and norms, lower economic
 growth

③ Sex ratio - declined marginally but
 persisting due to prevalence of dowry,
~~not~~ ~~some~~ maternal preference (21 million
 unwanted girls) neglect and abuse of
 female child (61 million missing girls)

Measures taken by government :-

① One of the first countries to adopt

population stabilisation as socio-economic development goals in 1952

→ providing contraception
 OCPs
 condoms
~~family~~ sterilisation camps

⇒ increasing awareness through ASHA, ANMs, mass media campaigns

→ increasing demand for contraception services by promoting education and employment

→ RMNCH+A approach - holistic targeting ~~to~~ reproductive health of all age group

→ schemes to balance sex ratio - beti bachao beti padhao ch

According to UN FPA, India will become most populous nation of the world by 2027. It is crucial to rapidly attain population stabilisation by ensuring overall women empowerment and economic growth along with suitable policies.

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।

356 million people in India continue to be multidimensionally poor.

Poverty is a violence on society that prevents our democracy from developing.

Strategy for combating

- ① Anti-poverty programmes
 - food and nutrition - effective TPDs
 - good quality (eliminate malnutrition)
 - basic amenities - health, education, skilling, social and physical infrastructure
 - universally available
 - Self employment programmes - National urban and rural livelihood missions
 - wage employment - effective MNRGS with timely disbursement

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→ social security programmes

Ayushman Bharat

↓

every year 6 cr people into poverty due to health expenses -
disease

Pension
(Shram Yogi Maan Dhan)

- Universal
induring

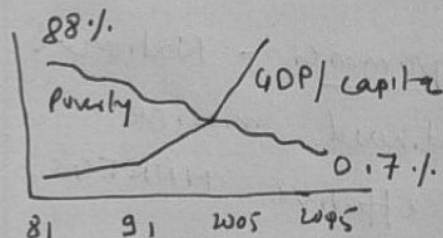
Protection in
during accident/
disability / death

- Jeevan Yogi
Bharat Yojana
- PM Suraksha
Bharat Yojana

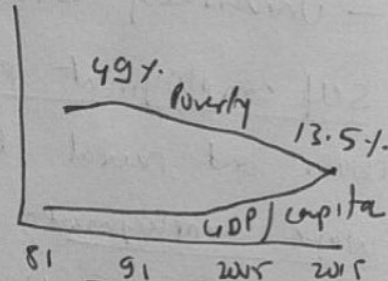
Effective implementation of these
schemes substantially will be critical
for reducing poverty but NOT
SUFFICIENT

② Employment intensive economic growth

World bank data



China



INDIA

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Page 40 of 50

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Role of economic growth is thus
evident on poverty reduction

But the growth should employment
intensive.

Measures - focus on labour intensive

sectors e.g. apparel / gems-jewellery /
electronic goods / tourism / food processing
by liberalising labour laws, providing
infrastructure, cheap credit, overall ease
of doing business - to move away
from simply capital intensive growth

- Enhancing employability of youths
→ education outcomes, skilling
- Urbanisation (sustainable), rural development, sector
wise comprehensive reforms, industriali-
sation (IR 4.0)

Achieving SDG 1.0 of eliminating poverty
will have a effect on achieving all
the SDG. Effective policies and their
implementation are critical to
achieve this.

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

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

Globalization refers to integration among nation states of the world due to exchange of people, goods and services, technology and ideas.

Impact of globalization on rural society

Positive -

Social - reduced caste-discrimination
gender discrimination

- better education opportunities (both demand and supply increased)

- technology infusion - 25 crore internet users in India are from rural areas

Cultural - reduced dogma, stigma towards modernisation

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 कुछ मत लिखें)

Economic - migration towards ~~to~~ urban areas

- agricultural technology - improved yield
 easier credit, extension

- industrialisation of rural areas

Political - empowerment, participation
 e.g. use of technology by local representatives

Negative -

Social - traditional bonds broken,
 drug addiction, rising crimes in rural areas

- reactionary violence against women

e.g. fatwas against mobile phone use

Cultural - intolerance, mob-lynching

- social media's influence → rumour

mongering e.g. child lifting rumour.

Environmental - rising pollution

- impact of climate change on

agriculture

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economic = inequity

- more opportunity in industrialised and urban areas
- feminisation of agriculture
- Government sector pulling out - less support for traditional industries, arts and crafts, MSMEs, agriculture ch

Strategy for tapping

- ① Education, skill, training
 - ② Rural-urban interface - cluster based rural development e.g. PURA scheme
 - ③ Sustainable development - using local, indigenous methods combined with technology e.g. agriculture according to agro-climate zones
 - ④ closing digital divide, financial ~~inclusion~~ inclusion - completing Bharat Nxt, training of local representatives
- Social, economic, political empowerment of rural society along with emphasis

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on environment

sustainability
Page 44 of 50

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