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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1989)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	627010
Center	Hyderabad	Date	27/11/21

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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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. Explaining the concept of silver economy, mention the steps which the government should undertake to strengthen it. (150 words) 10

रजत अर्थव्यवस्था (सिल्वर इकोनॉमी) की अवधारणा को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए जाने वाले कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Silver economy is a concept where goods and services are produced to cater to needs of elderly, it recognises them as a resource, to organize the economy around them



with ~8% of population above 60 (sample survey data, 2017) and Indian thought focused on youth, it is high time elderly are centred in policy

Steps government should take

- 1) Healthcare needs customized to elderly

- 2) Regulation of elderly care homes
- 3) increase social sector spending.
- 4) Insurance and social security coverage
must be broadened (limited to 9.1%)
- 5) Domestic violence & mental wellbeing
must be tackled with social awareness
campaigns.
- 6) Focus on women elderly as they makeup
~65-75% of elderly

new social roles must be defined for elderly to avoid loss of meaning of life for them, they can contribute to protection of biodiversity, preservation, mental health counselling (Tanzania) best practise to enable usage of elderly as a resource not burden

2. Discuss the achievements of National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK) towards ameliorating the conditions of manual scavengers in India. What other steps can be taken in this direction? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में हाथ से मैला ढोने वालों की स्थिति में सुधार लाने की दिशा में राष्ट्रीय सफाई कर्मचारी आयोग (NCSK) की उपलब्धियों की विवेचना कीजिए। इस दिशा में और क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

The ~~Nat~~ NCSK was established to empower the Scheduled castes, to takeup new arenas of employment and liberate themselves from social discrimination it has been active in:

- 1) Provision of Capital/loans to start new self-employment activities
- 2) Enforcement of prevention of employment as manual scavengers act, 2013 in ground level
- 3) Protection of dignity & human rights of scheduled castes
- 4) Involved in provision of skill development

still there are limitations that can be bridged by

- 1) Increased autonomy of the body
- 2) providing separate secretariat - for administrative convenience
- 3) provision of personnel to avoid crunch
- 4) give more powers to enforce the rights of scheduled castes
- 5) cooperation with private entities like Dalit India chambers of commerce & industry DICCII for forming social networks to prevent relapsing to manual scavenging
- 6) Technology use - Bandicoot robot of kerala

Dalit Capitalism must be the approach for empowerment along with strict enforcement of law to protect the human rights of scheduled castes

3. The current COVID-19 pandemic has posed a serious threat to the safety and wellbeing of children all over the world. Discuss. Also provide an account of the measures taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in this regard. (150 words) 10

वर्तमान कोविड-19 महामारी ने विश्व भर में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और कुशलक्षेम के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

COVID-19 pandemic has spelled disaster on children, UNICEF in its report states decade of efforts has gone waste.

COVID threat to safety & wellbeing of children

- 1) Children dropped out of school and joined labour force to support income of poor parents
- 2) domestic violence on children increased called the "silent pandemic"
- 3) trafficking of children increased among vulnerable populations
- 4) High risk of contracting COVID-19 virus

5) Digital divide has caused only 35% of children to have digital devices.

6) Mental health of children has degraded

Steps taken by NCPCR in this regard

- 1) Increased monitoring to check child labour
- 2) Vigilance on trafficking & organised crime
- 3) Toll free number to report domestic violence and child protection services.
- 4) Education material - textbooks distributed
- 5) Child rights awareness campaigns have been held

NCPCR must be strengthened to protect the future of nation. Article 21-A must be implemented in letter and spirit for child welfare

4. India faces the 'triple burden of malnutrition' that threatens to erode the growth and development of its human resources and economy. Explain. Also highlight the role of the National Nutrition Strategy to address the nutritional challenges. (150 words) 10

भारत 'कुपोषण के तिहरे बोझ' का सामना कर रहा है जो इसके मानव संसाधन और अर्थव्यवस्था की वृद्धि व विकास को नष्ट करने का जोखिम उत्पन्न करता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पोषण संबंधी चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय पोषण रणनीति की भूमिका पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India faces the triple burden
of malnutrition – the unbalanced consumption
of calories & nutrients – in the form of

- 1) undernutrition – (38.1%) (22.1%) (NFHS-4)
stunting, wasting
- 2) obesity – (20.1%)
high calorie intake
- 3) micronutrient deficiency in diet – iron,
calcium, magnesium etc vitamins & minerals

Threat to growth & development of human resources & economy

- 1) Weak health status of children → tomorrow's
citizens causes high burden on exchequer
could be spent in development
- 2) Inadequate acquisition of skills & quality
of learning falls

3) loss of vigour & innovative capacity
due to developmental disorders in them

4) smaller workforce & higher dependency
ratio wastes demography — "demographic disaster"

To tackle this challenge government launched
National nutrition strategy — its significance is:

- 1) maternal & child nutrition — via ICDS and
anganwadi workers (ANMs)
- 2) Mid day meals scheme & Kishor swasthya
karyakram to enforce child healthcare
- 3) target to reduce 2% annually in stunting,
wasting, underweight
- 4) Reduction in anaemia (53%) by provision of
healthy food & awareness, Iron supplementation

The UN report said India is far from
target, proved by 102nd rank in Global Hunger Index
the nutrition strategy must be well implemented.

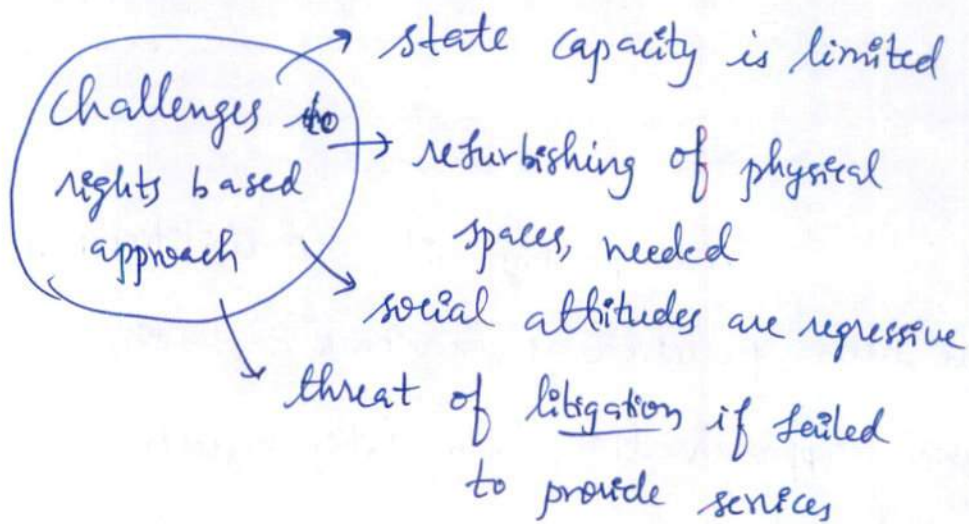
5. To empower persons with disabilities in India, it is imperative to shift from a charity-based approach to a rights-based approach. Analyse.

(150 words) 10

भारत में दिव्यांगजनों का सशक्तीकरण करने के लिए, परोपकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण के स्थान पर अधिकार आधारित दृष्टिकोण को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The Persons with disabilities (PwDs) have been perceived as burden & a charity based approach has been taken neglecting capacities of PwDs, rights based approach can fill those gaps by:

- 1) Ensuring education & employment
- 2) provision of access to physical spaces, transport and digital education & resources
- 3) increase participation in society & polity
- 4) reduces impoverishment & alienation they suffer in 4 walls
- 5) provides enabling environment, ensure human dignity & recognising their unique capability and helps them be independent



Way forward

- 1) "social concept of disability" must be adopted where society adapts to the needs of the differently abled
- 2) Sugamya Bharat mission must be implemented in mission mode
- 3) skill development - Sandeep Nandani IAS did in Andhra Pradesh can be replicated.

PwDs must be recognised as resources proved in paralytics, with increased social spending and enforcement of their rights inclusive growth and equity can be achieved. by 2030

6. Despite all the long strides towards women's rights to property and inheritance in India, there still exist challenges that need to be addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं के संपत्ति अधिकारों और उत्तराधिकार की दिशा में सभी बड़ी प्रगति के बावजूद, अभी भी ऐसी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं जिनका समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Women's rights have been attacked
on since the guptan age by perceiving as
"Pareya dhan", denying inheritance to ~~ancestral~~
property
patrilachal mindset - son mubs
preference
women's efforts are not
recognised/appreciated
why such
denial? → to keep property within family,
as loss of land is fatal in agriculture

Long strides in women's property rights

- 1) Hindu succession Act, 1956 amended
to attach 2002 as date after which women
have coparcenary rights
- 2) Recent Supreme Court judgement gave
coparcenary rights to all women irrespective

of father being alive or otherwise, women are not second grade citizens.

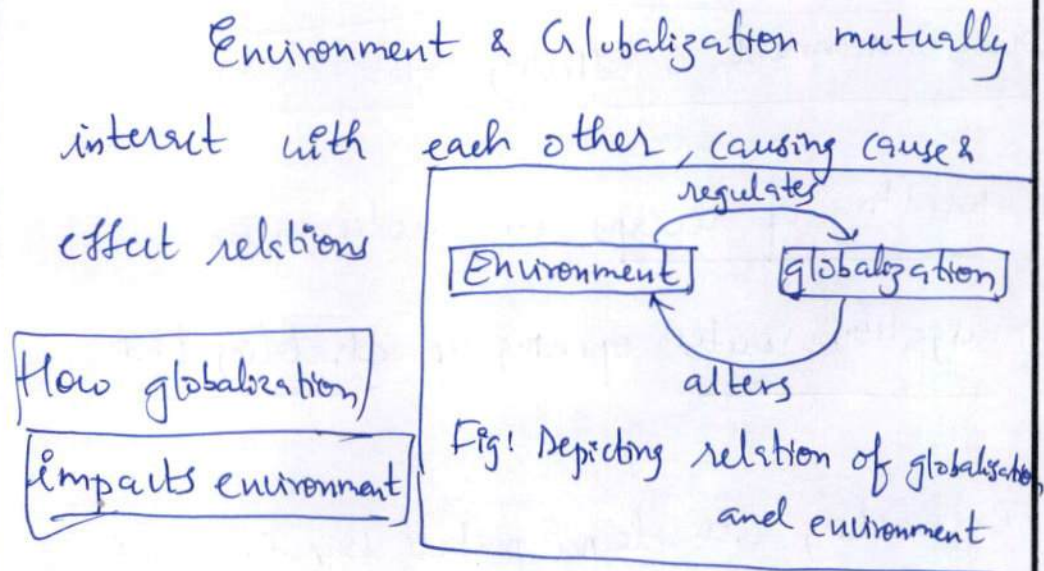
still challenges are many

- 1) law hasn't been fairly implemented in reality
- 2) only 13% women own land in rural areas despite feminisation of agriculture
- 3) only 2% women hold assets.
- 4) Enforcement officials are insensitive to gender issues.
- 5) long delays in settlement of court cases with huge pendency.

Women must be provided their rightful share in inheritance, attitude change campaigns & sensitising the enforcement mechanism can help truly realising women empowerment

7. Not only does globalisation impact the environment, but environmental factors also impact globalisation. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

न केवल वैश्वीकरण पर्यावरण को प्रभावित करता है, बल्कि पर्यावरणीय कारक भी वैश्वीकरण को प्रभावित करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।



- 1) Globalisation caused increased green house gas emissions and pollution degrading environment $\Rightarrow$ toxicity $\uparrow$
- 2) Global warming $\Rightarrow$ biodiversity extinction the 5th wave of biorextinction
- 3) Increased exploitation of natural resource reduction in "carrying capacity" of environment

4) trade in endangered species, waterways disturbing natural habitats,

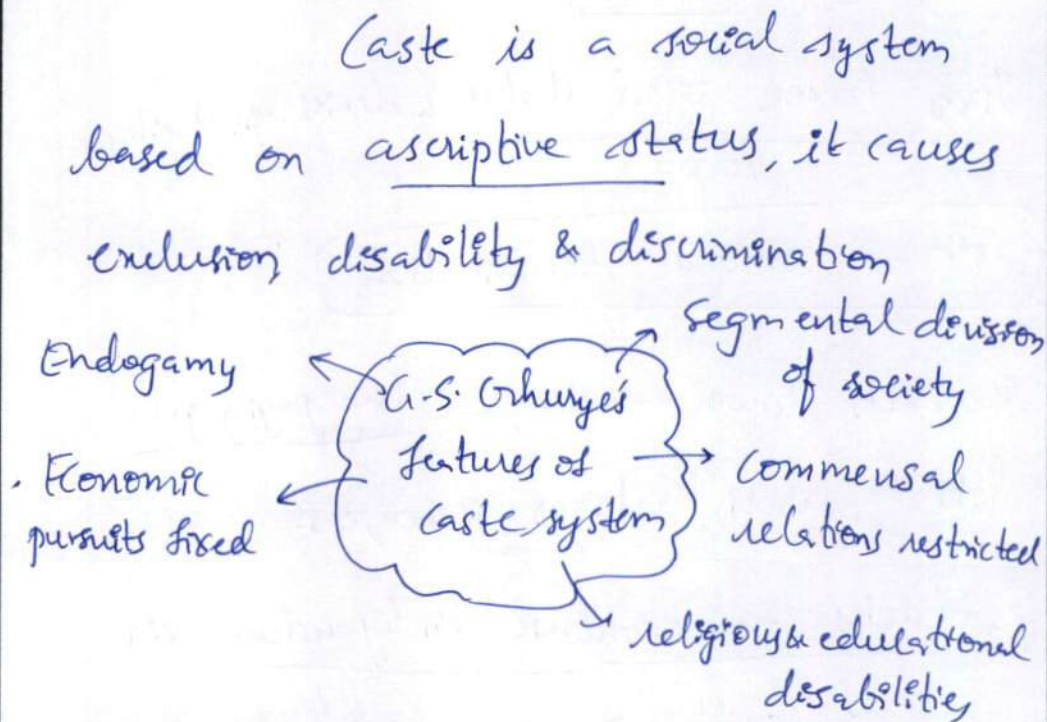
How environment is effecting globalization

- 1) Melting of icecaps in arctic, new navigation routes opening up enabling trade
- 2) encroaching into deeper pockets has increased interaction with fauna $\Rightarrow$ Zoonotic diseases, like COVID have checked globalization with national boundaries shut $\Rightarrow$ trade declined
- 3) threat to environment causing international frameworks - UNFCCC, UNCCD, CBD to preserve environment
- 4) Cyclones, wildfires, varying rainfall patterns have altered globalization - uncertainty ↑
Globalization must be at right pace in consonance with environment sustainable development is the need of the hour

8. By persisting as a system of inequality, caste not only leads to social exclusion but also economic discrimination in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

असमानता की व्यवस्था के रूप में बने रहकर, जाति भारत में न केवल सामाजिक बहिष्कार का बल्कि आर्थिक भेदभाव का भी मार्ग प्रशस्त करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।



Caste — social exclusion

- 1) restricts social participation on equal measure to lower castes
- 2) Caste restricts access to mobility
- 3) caste denies access to power to lower sections of society

2) Confines social interaction via commercial restriction and endogamy

5) Fixes lower social status & denies opportunities

Caste — economic discrimination

1) Restricts lower castes to low paying jobs like barbers, artisans, scavengers.

2) attacks on economic independence via payment in kind — ^u“Jagmani system”, subordinating them to dominant castes — M.N. Srinivas

3) Caste created regressive attitudes that affected sciences → reducing technological progress & economic growth & opportunities.

4) Impoverishment of lower castes due to differential access to education & mobility, resources
Social movements are necessary to break shackles of discrimination to attain egalitarian society

9. It has been observed in India, while the population has stabilised in southern states, this remains a pipe dream in the case of northern states. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 words) 10

भारत में यह देखा गया है कि जहाँ दक्षिणी राज्यों में जनसंख्या स्थिर हो गई है, वहीं उत्तरी राज्यों के मामले में यह अभी भी एक स्वप्न बना हुआ है। इस प्रवृत्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The NFHS-4 data reveals that Southern states have TFR of below 2.1 while northern states especially Bihar (3.5) have higher values.

The reasons for such dichotomy in population

- 1) Higher social spending in southern states on education and healthcare
- 2) higher levels of socio-economic development have accelerated the transition to low-birth, low-death status.
- 3) strong social campaigns on awareness & benefits of small family

- 4) political will in southern states to reduce population growth rates.
- 5) Broad based economic structure enabled transition from agriculture to service sector, reducing poverty in the South
- 6) Higher prevalence of poverty in north India, improper policy implementation, to allay fears of public especially minorities.

Way forward → provision of better reproductive health services at panchayats using Anganwadi workers.
spacing methods, new contraceptives

"Women empowerment is the best contraceptive"
 - UN Women

population has to be seen as resource and higher spending on social sector can tackle issue

10. Tribal population has fared poorly in various health indicators at the national level. In this context, highlighting various reasons for poor health of tribals, suggest suitable steps that need to be taken to address the same.

(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर विभिन्न स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों के संदर्भ में जनजातीय जनसंख्या का असंतोषजनक प्रदर्शन रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, जनजातियों के दयनीय स्वास्थ्य के विभिन्न कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए उन उपयुक्त कदमों का सुझाव दीजिए जिन्हें इसका समाधान करने के लिए उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

The IMR amongst scheduled tribes was 56 - NFHS-4 report while it was 33 in general populace. Maternal mortality rate was around 256 whilst 123 in general population shows the disparity in tribal health.

Reasons for poor health of tribals

- 1) Environmental degradation, lack of access to forests due to migration by displacement $\Rightarrow$ traditional diets replaced
- 2) poverty & illiteracy amongst tribals.
(85%) rising cost of healthcare, ↓ accessibility.
- 3) lack of healthcare services in remote areas
- 4) tribals lack trust in western medicine.

have their own ethnomedicinal system - shaman
etc

5) poor drinking water & sanitation cause
water borne diseases like cholera, typhoid

6) isolated population are at high risk of
contracting mainstream diseases, which can
wipe out entire population - measles outbreak in
northeast during colonial times.

Steps to address the matter

- 1) collaboration with traditional medicinal systems
to improve trust & acceptance - B.D. Sharma
IAS
- 2) Increasing tribal sub plan money allotment
- 3) Clean water supply & special focus under
national health mission for access to nutrition
- 4) Mandatory service in tribal areas imposed
on MBBS doctors to ↑ availability

tribals constitute 8.6% of population, they
need to be energised to have a healthy growth Bharat

11. Explain why healthcare systems do not self-organise using the forces of free market. Also, discuss how this problem can be addressed.

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि क्यों स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली मुक्त बाजार की ताकतों का उपयोग करके स्वयं को संगठित नहीं करती है। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस समस्या को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Healthcare systems are organised by public sector to tackle the challenges of market models free.

Issues with market based health care systems

- 1) Exclusion of large underprivileged sections of society e.g. USA
- 2) higher costs of healthcare, unaffordable
- 3) urban-rural bias in provision of services & health needs addressal
- 4) threat of monopoly by cartelization
- 5) IPR issues create barriers to equitable health access

- 6) Neglect of primary health care eg - Doctors
- 7) profit orientation denies health as "public good"
- 8) availability of diagnostics & medicine reduces with access to few rich classes only
- 9) Unethical profiteering due to poor regulation due to regulatory capture,
- 10) Quacks - unqualified doctors, poor standards of hospitals haunt market based hospital systems

How to tackle the issues

- 1) mix of public & private health players
- 2) Independent regulators for health systems
- 3) grievance redressal cells to check profiteering

- 4) Enabling health ecosystem to provide ease of doing business reduce bureaucratic procedural hurdles.
- 5) patent pools, stronger IP enforcement
tax incentives to generic health medicines
- 6) light & effective regulation of private health establishment using digital technology
e-registers
- 7) Competition Commission to check monopoly
- 8) Allowing foreign players into the systems for low cost, high effective products

health must be recognised as an essential service & public engagement via state holding a complementary role to market led system can achieve SDG-3-health goals by 2030

12. Identify the barriers that exist in the enjoyment of reproductive health rights by women in India. Also highlight the interventions that have been adopted to remove these barriers. (250 words) 15

भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उपभोग करने के समक्ष विद्यमान बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए किए गए हस्तक्षेपों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Reproductive health programmes like RNCH, National rural health mission were initiated by government to tackle the reproductive restrictions on enjoyment of rights by women but challenges/hurdles exist

- 1) patriarchal mindset, blaming women for victimhood
- 2) reproductive slavery - men decide when and how many children family will have
- 3) women predominantly are forced to undergo sterilization instead of men.

- 4) Financial dependence challenges women enjoying their right of bodily integrity.
- 5) restriction of law on abortion by women
- 6) inadequate access to contraceptives
B.I. unmet need for reproductive health
- 7) Awareness lacking, poor education, many women use unsanitary clothes, so dirt during menstruation $\Rightarrow$ school curriculum excludes it.
- 8) early marriage of girl child, to reduce dowry, women lose reproductive health rights
- 9) poor health infrastructure, low availability in rural remote areas $\Rightarrow$ ↓ institutional delivery

Government steps taken

- 1) 1.5 lakh health & wellness centres to provide primary healthcare including reproductive health
- 2) Sanitary pads made available at Tanushaadi Kendras (generic stores)
- 3) Scheme for adolescent girls (SABLA) to provide reproductive health education & services
- 4) ICDS component of nutrition, Iron supplementation
- 5) Population Stabilisation Fund provides reproductive health services
- 6) Chaya & Antara - injectable contraceptives

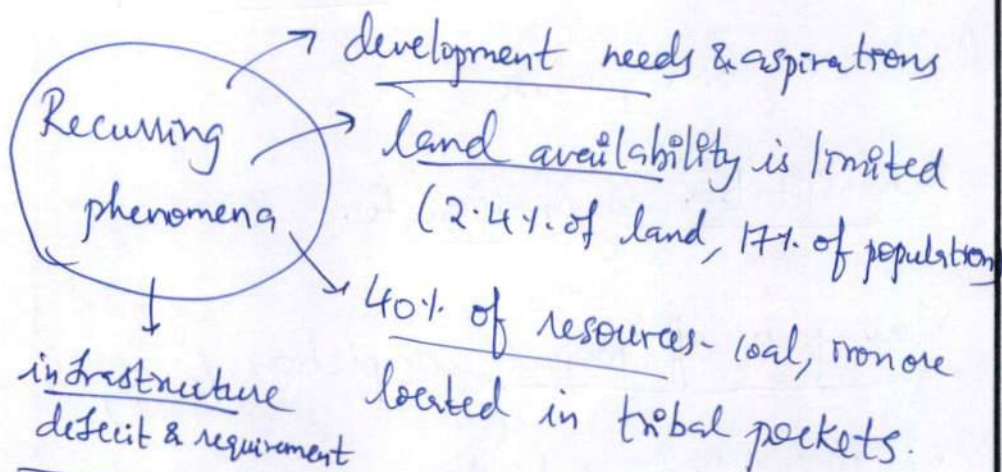
These efforts have to be strengthened to reduce reproductive rights denial, higher budgetary spending & social awareness. Campaigns can help health of women to be secured.

13. Development-induced displacement is a recurring phenomenon in India and the poor and marginalised are hit the hardest by it. Examine.

(250 words) 15

विकास जनित विस्थापन भारत में एक आवर्ती परिघटना है और निर्धन एवं सीमांत वर्ग इससे सबसे अधिक प्रभावित हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

60% of displaced persons are STs. 2/3rd of scheduled tribes have been displaced multiple times shows the unequal burden borne by marginalised sections due to development induced displacement



Why is it unevenly burdening poor & marginalised?

- 1) Weak political voice of the poor neglected by political parties.
- 2) Unaware of rights which they have

- 3) Fragmented & dispersed - Can't organize
a formal resistance to displacement
- 4) poverty - Can't compete in courts
- 5) Inadequate protection of rights.
- 6) Implementation of LARRA Act 2013 is
poor, not upto promise
- 7) Rehabilitation is inadequate.
- 8) Slow pace of project completion leading
to unjustified relocation.
- 9) Corruption & discriminatory attitude towards
unplanned urbanisation.

How to manage the issue

- 1) stakeholders given equity in the project
Brazel model to give justified benefits to displaced
- 2) land compensation for land acquisition
- 3) displacement Relocation to be organized closer to the displaced site
- 4) skill training, amenities provided - housing, health care & rehabilitation cost included in project estimation.
- 5) provision of government benefits by enrolling in schemes - ANREGA, NIRM etc

Displacement is inevitable but it has to be justifiably handled with care taken for "humane displacement" and organising the displaced to ensure their rights aren't compromised

14. Elucidate the network of key schemes designed to achieve the 'bare necessities' in India, and also analyse their outcomes. (250 words) 15

भारत में 'बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं' की पूर्ति करने के लिए अभिकल्पित प्रमुख योजनाओं के संजाल का विशदीकरण कीजिए और साथ ही, उनके परिणामों का भी विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian government has launched multitude of schemes to address the deficit in bare necessities to attain aim of Antyodaya & Sarodaya in the spirit of 'Sabke Saath, Sabka Vikas'

- 1) PM-Awas Yojana for housing provision
- 2) Public distribution system to enable access to rice, wheat, other necessities
- 3) DAY-NLM - for provision of self employment loan & training
- 4) National health mission for health coverage
- 5) Aspirational districts programme - for

holistic & inclusive growth of bottom tiered districts

6) Ujjwala yojana for gas connections

7) Har gas jal mission - for rural drinking water supply

8) Saubhagya yojana - for household electrification in rural India

9) PM - Gram sadak yojana - for rural roads & transportation

positive results of schemes

1) 2 crore houses sanctioned, nearly 1 crore delivered under Awas yojana - rural & urban

2) 85% of population covered under National Food security mission. hunger deaths ↓

3) 5 lakh coverage for ^(health spending) family under PM-JAY

- 4) 9 crore gas cylinders provided
- 3) 34 crore Jan dhan accounts opened for financial inclusion

Issues left still

- 1) slow pace of implementation delays
- 2) Inadequate spending & usage - 28% is average of utilization of several schemes
- 3) many beneficiaries unaware of schemes
- 4) duplication & siphoning of benefits $\Rightarrow$ corruption
- 5) patients still paying out of pocket despite PM-JAY scheme benefits $\Rightarrow$ out patient care & medicine costs are high

6) 22% still under poverty line.

government must adopt "rights based approach" for provision of bare necessities. The Economic surveys bare necessities index be adopted

15. Do you think that the separation of state and religion is a sufficient criterion for the existence of secularism? Comment in the context of existing inter-religious and intra-religious domination in India.

(250 words) 15

क्या आप मानते हैं कि राज्य और धर्म का पृथक्करण धर्मनिरपेक्षता के अस्तित्व के लिए पर्याप्त मानदंड है? भारत में विद्यमान अंतर-धार्मिक और अंतःधार्मिक वर्चस्व के संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Secularism is a normative
doctrine which aims to achieve freedom
for equality in individual and group
level.

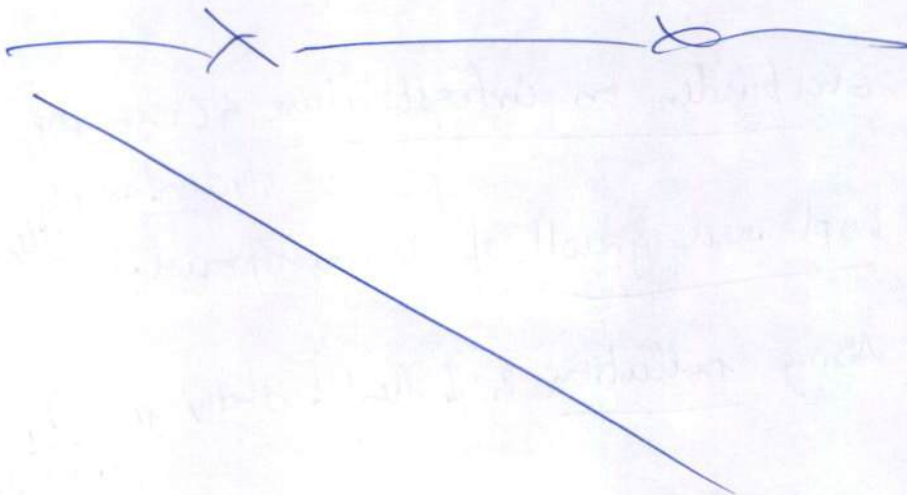
Secularism doesn't propagate separation
of state & religion. It is neither a
sufficient nor a necessity for attaining
secularism

- 1) Secularism necessitates individual freedom
right to pursue religion of choice, state
silence is not sufficient to ensure this
eg- mob lynching of muslims in U.P.

- 2) Equality of minority religious group
necessitates special treatment not achieved
by mere separation
eg- grants to minority educational institutions
Haj yatra. funds support
- 3) Freedom of religion must be enforced
intra-religiously too - individual can't be
subjugated on grounds of religion this
isn't attained by mere separation
eg- Sabarimala judgement - women can't
be discriminated on basis of sex
- 4) Indian brand of secularism focuses
on humanistic approach & engaging
with religion via reform, supporting
all religions equally eg Articles 25, 26, 27, 28

5) Letter & law provision of separation
and lacking of implementation of the
laws trouble secularism

To attain true secular
credentials religion & state must
mutually respect their autonomy in
spheres to complement each other and
realize spirit of secularism.



16. As Indian cities are undergoing rapid urbanization with burgeoning population, state policies and actions have proved to be inadequate to address the corresponding challenges. Analyse. (250 words) 15

जहाँ भारतीय शहर तेजी से बढ़ती जनसंख्या के साथ द्रुत शहरीकरण के दौर से गुजर रहे हैं, वहीं राज्य की नीतियां और कार्रवाईयां संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त सिद्ध हुई हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

32% of Indians live in cities

as per Census 2011, but UN habitat says
60% of Indians will live in cities by 2050
indicating the rapid pace of urbanisation

Challenges of urbanisation

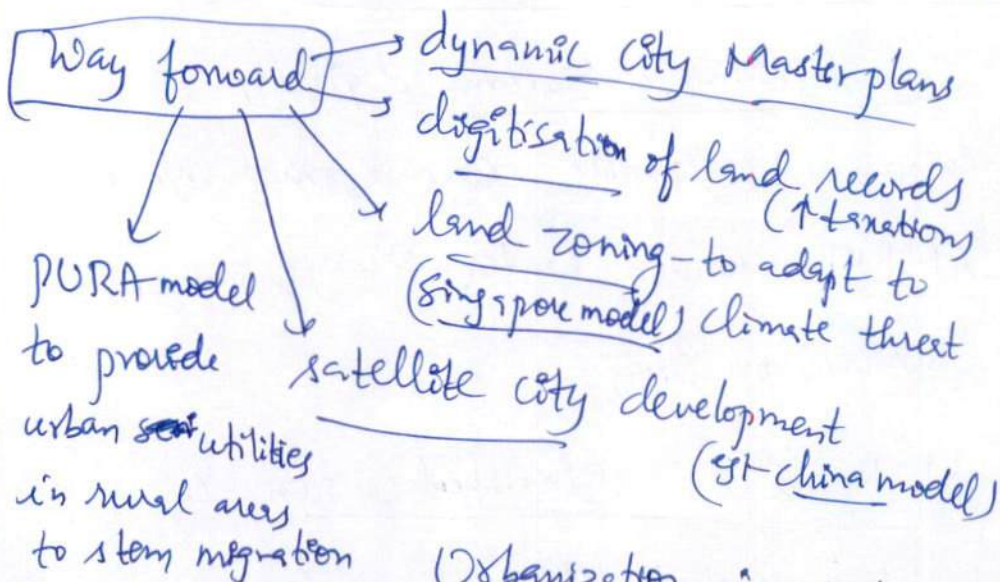
- 1) provision of amenities - health, education, electricity
- 2) overburden on infrastructure & crowding
eg Hyderabad old city
- 3) unplanned growth of urban sprawl. city
- 4) rising pollution & ↓ health status eg delhi
air pollution
- 5) rising crime rate in urban areas

- 6) Rising isolation of youth - delinquency
- 7) lack of funds to run out governance
- 8) climate disasters - urban floods, urban heat island effect
- 9) Cyber bullying of women & children, apathy & loss of moral fabric

State ~~para~~ policy to urbanisation

- 1) Smart cities mission - digitally empowered, livable, economic growth engines
 - 2) AMRUT scheme - water, sewage environment services provision
 - 3) National urban livelihood mission - for tackling poverty, self-employment provision
- Why failed to tackle challenges
- 1) Lack of urbanisation policy - holistic

- 2) migration data isn't monitored, no data inputs
- 3) Crunch of resources, poor capacities
poor utilization of resources, taxation ↓
- 4) litigation - courts involvement cause delays
- 5) multiple agencies, bureaucratic red tape
- 6) states not issuing ^{Master} ~~mega~~ plans revision.
- 7) Infrastructure projects late implementation



Urbanization is great

opportunity to achieve inclusive growth, proper PPP models need to be leveraged for realisation of aims in SDGs

17. Establishing the National Council for Transgender Persons is a step in the right direction but many other measures are required to holistically address the issues faced by the transgender community. Discuss. (250 words) 15
- उभयलिंगी व्यक्तियों के लिए राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना सही दिशा में एक कदम है, लेकिन उभयलिंगी समुदाय द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं का समग्र रूप से समाधान करने के लिए कई अन्य उपायों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Council for transgenders
Act, created NCT to enable
transgenders attain equal opportunities
for development

How it helps

- 1) Enforcement of rights
- 2) Hearing of complaints of violation of rights
- 3) provide Certificate of recognition
- 4) help victims of torture
- 5) Advise government on policy

Issues remain

- 1) No one transgender appointed to the NCT
- 2) It lacks funding and personnel support
- 3) It lacks constitutional status like National Commission for women
- 4) It lacks financial authority
- 5) Transgenders lack legal provisions for inheritance, marriage, rape
- 6) Household discrimination and stigma still continue

- 7) Transgender healthcare status is poor
- 8) Lack reservations in education and jobs
- 9) violence on them is rampant
- 10) poverty & begging continues to disable them
- 11) District magistrate decides the certificate provision right to self identification is denied

health care facilities, social
destigmatisation using religious leaders,
providing political party tickets can help
tackle the unequal status of transgender

18. By empowering women economically, trade can play an important role in promoting women's equality. Analyse. Also, discuss the constraints that affect women in trade related roles and how these constraints can be addressed. (250 words) 15

महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से सशक्त बनाकर, व्यापार महिलाओं की समानता को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, व्यापार संबंधी भूमिकाओं में महिलाओं को प्रभावित करने वाली बाधाओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए और बताइए कि इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

Women face financial disability
the largest cause of disempowerment is
the patriarchal structure

How economic & trade empowerment help?

- 1) Financial independence $\Rightarrow$ Leadership
- 2) Make own decisions $\Rightarrow$ live independently
- 3) Mobility in society $\Rightarrow$ can raise voice
- 4) Society perception of women changes
- 5) social status improves

~~How~~(Constraints in women participation in trade)

- 1) poor skills & education
- 2) lack of mentorship facilities
- 3) Inadequate social networks
- 4) discriminatory attitudes in promotion
- 5) 84% felt it - McKinsey study
- 6) Double burden of household
- 7) Security issues for women
- 8) low pay - gender disparity
women given 34% less than men

How to address it

- 1) provide loans easily
- 2) assets & inheritance rights
- 3) tax incentives for women businesses
- 4) Women's organisations like FICCI
- 5) Awards to acknowledge contributions

Women need to be provided
equal opportunities to achieve inclusive
growth to ↑ GDP by 28%. McKinsey
reports & attain SDG-5 by 2030

19. As long as it is not secessionist, or aimed at othering sections, subnationalism can be seen as a constitutive element of democracy.
Comment. (250 words) 15

उपराष्ट्रवाद जब तक अलगाववादी न हो, या अन्य वर्गों को लक्षित न करे, तब तक इसे लोकतंत्र के एक रचनात्मक तत्व के रूप में देखा जा सकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Subnationalism is the construct where the loyalties of individuals lies with region instead of nation. But as long as it fits within larger national interests it can be constructive.

- 1) It creates solidarity regionally
- 2) helps proper utilisation of local resources
- 3) local parties help achieve their development needs better.
- 4) checks casteism, communalism by asserting regional identity.

- 5) helps in preservation of language & culture
eg- Tamil culture preservation
- 6) healthy competition between states
in spirit of competitive federalism eg- Telangana
and Andhra Pradesh growing better on
case of doing business
- 7) enables decentralization and checks
central tyranny & efficiency of administration
improves.
- 8) provides identity to provide certainty
in an ever increasingly complex world
- 9) helps develop social capital and
solidarity and strengthens social
networks

(Subnationalism, as an element of democracy)

- 1) Regional parties ensure local interests are protected
- 2) Increased participation of people
- 3) multiple ideologies enrich democracy
- 4) enables decentralisation of power
- 5) establishes trust in people about polity
- 6) Improves service delivery via multitude of levels of governance
- 7) provides mechanism to vent out grievances

Hence subnationalism can help balance and enrich nationalism in attaining democratisation of society

20. The past year witnessed an increased emphasis on online learning. In this context, examine the various challenges in providing accessible and inclusive education in India. Also discuss the steps needed to address these challenges. (250 words) 15

विगत वर्ष ऑनलाइन शिक्षा पर जोर दिए जाने पर वृद्धि देखी गई। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सुलभ एवं समावेशी शिक्षा प्रदान करने में आने वाली विभिन्न चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक कदमों की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

The pandemic has caught the education system unprepared & exposed the backlogs in it

Challenges involved

- 1) Digital divide

{

150% penetration
in urban

57% in rural
- 2) only 29% women have access to internet
- 3) Digital devices are costly out of reach from poor people (22% of population)
- 4) Migrants face difficulty in accessing

online education

- 5) lack of peer-to-peer learning
- 6) loss of social interaction and
rise in domestic violence.
- 7) poor quality of internet - optical fibre
penetration is poor
- 8) online resources are limited in reach
only 36% had access to textbooks
- 9) poor learning outcomes - students
of lower classes lost more pratham
(1 & 2)
study, 2021

Steps to be taken

- 1) low cost digital devices production
under PLI scheme

- 2) panchayat, common public areas identified for provision of online education in rural areas
- 3) High quality digital resources, teacher training sessions
- 4) Door-to-door monitoring of student wellbeing, focus on mental health by Asha workers
- 5) experience based learning
- 6) Mission based implementation of Bharatnet mission

India needs to invest more on education ~~from~~ to 6% of GDP to attain new educational system adept to new age challenges of pandemic