



# VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1696)

|                   |               |                     |            |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | Satyam Gandhi | Registration Number | 803048     |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English       | Date                | 21/11/2020 |
| Center            | Online        |                     |            |

### 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

1. 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)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.** सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. **Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.** प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. **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।

## 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.

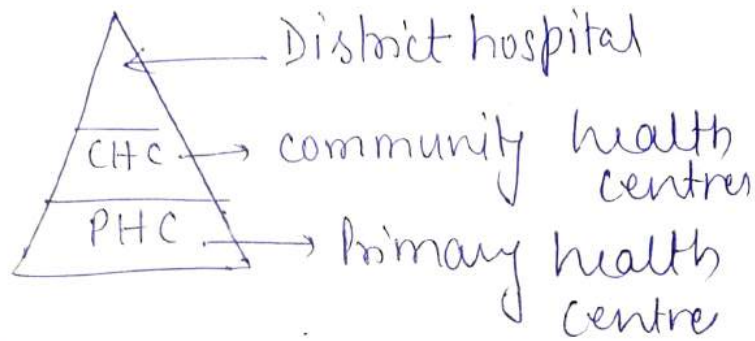
5.

6.

1. Rural health care in India faces significant challenges. Elaborate. What can be done to deal with these challenges? **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के समक्ष महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

India spends around 1.7% of its GDP on Rural healthcare. Majority of it goes on Rural healthcare.



### Challenges

- ① Inadequate infrastructure of PHCs.
- ② lack of trained doctors.
- ③ Inadequate doctor: population and nurse: population ratio.
- ④ Poor motivation level among health officials.
- ⑤ Poor referral services.

- ⑥ less expenditure on PHCs
- ⑦ More focus on curative rather than preventive healthcare

### Steps that can be taken

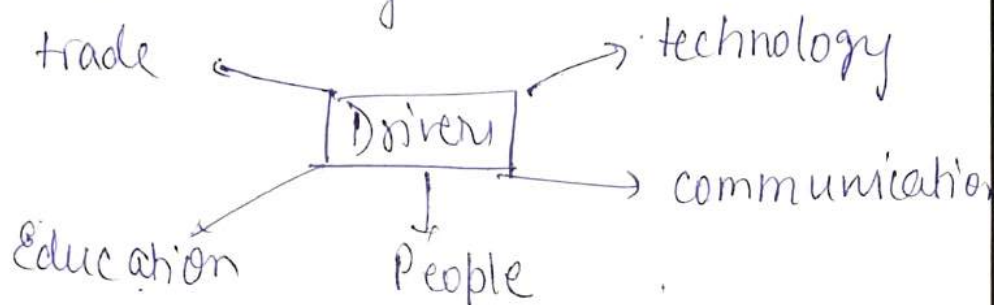
- ① Raise public expenditure to 6% of GDP -  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd should go to PHC
- ② Public private partnership (Nih'ayog)
- ③ establish health information registries
- ④ Incentive schemes for posting of professionals in rural area
- ⑤ fill up vacancies in doctors nurses.
- ⑥ Co-location of traditional medicine including AYUSH with PHCs (Nih'ayog)

Rural healthcare is most important component of healthcare system in India, as 70% population resides in rural area. Hence need to strengthen it.

2. Provide a critical evaluation of the impact of globalization on the position of women in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Globalisation is phenomena of increasing interconnectedness and integration between people, society and country.



Positive impact on women

- ① It has increased job opportunities.
- ② Increased awareness on various issues concerning women
- ③ Gave rise to women movements such as #MeToo
- ④ Freed women from shackles of traditional family.

- ⑤ Brought gender equality in society
- ⑥ More opportunities to women in education

### Negative impacts

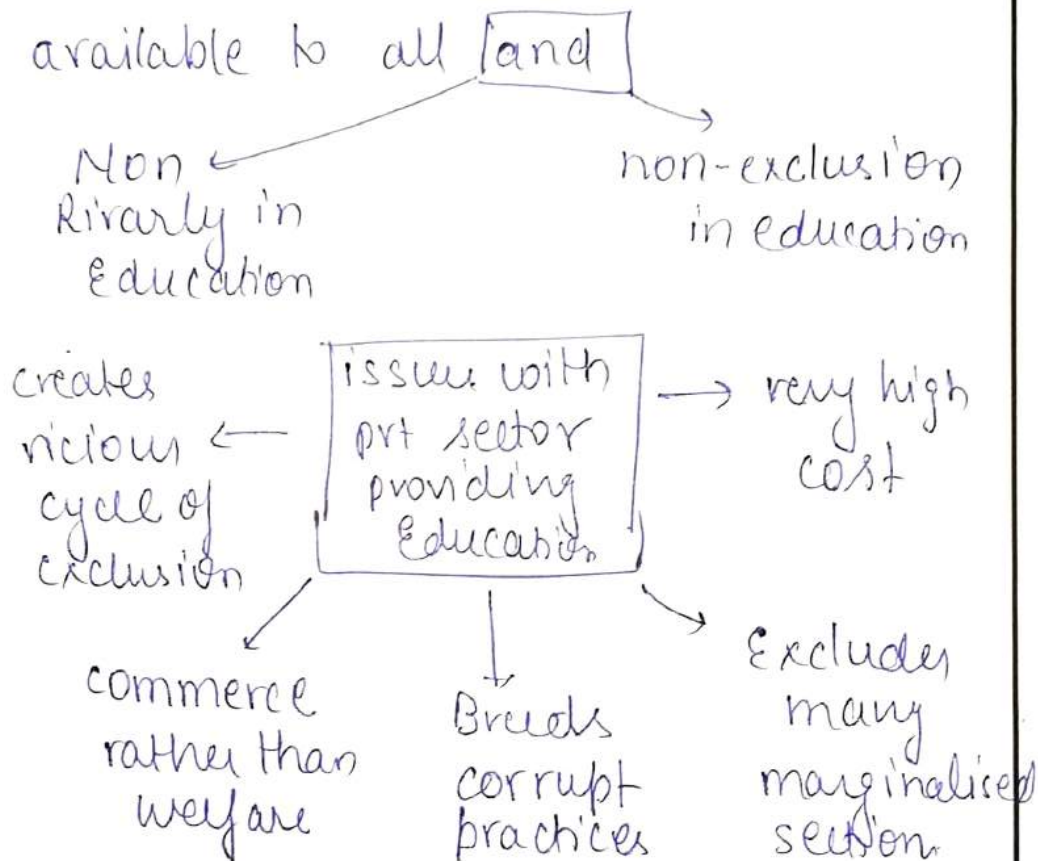
- ① Increased competition in jobs results into mental health issues for women
- ② have to do dual role → both as homewife, working women
- ③ New issues emerged such as women trafficking, safety issues, cyber bullying.
- ④ sexual harassment at workplace
- ⑤ counter response from society ~~or~~ ~~is~~ against women empowerment

Hence, Globalisation has brought both positive and negative impact on women. The need is to promote positive impact and rectify negative impacts.

3. It has been argued that private sector reduces education to the status of a commodity. In this context, discuss why education should be seen as a necessary public good. (150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि निजी क्षेत्रक शिक्षा का दर्जा गिराकर उसे एक पण्य वस्तु की स्थिति में ला देता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि शिक्षा को एक आवश्यक सार्वजनिक वस्तु के रूप में क्यों देखा जाना चाहिए।

Education as public good means that it should be available to all land



In this context, Education should be seen as public good

- ① Education is a basic human right under UNDRHR

- ① Universal Education is important for Economic growth and Knowledge economy.
- ② To break intergenerational transmission of poverty
- ③ for inclusive growth
- ④ To harness demographic dividend.

However counterarguments are also given

- financial constraints on govt
- take loan - pay back later
- very large size of population
- problem of free-riders

Hence, the need of the hour is to

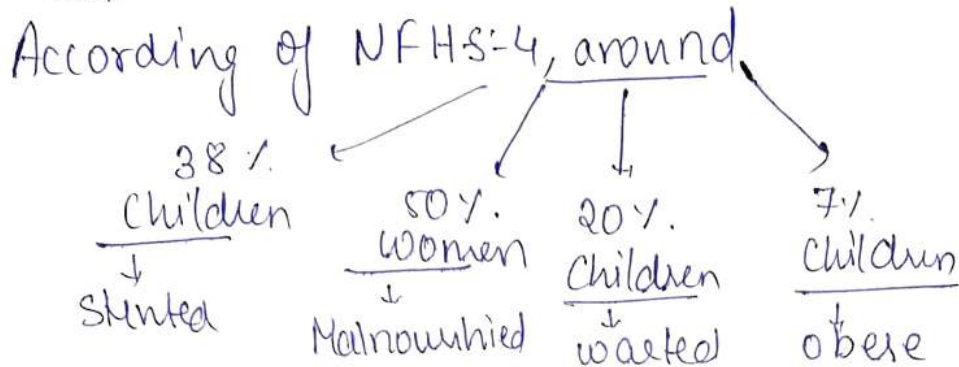
- ① strengthen public education system
- ② implement New Education policy,
- ③ Regulatory check on private schools
- ④ focus on scholarships, teacher training and learning outcomes.

Hence, education is the new wealth of Nation and should not be ignored.



4. Despite undertaking many initiatives, malnutrition continues to be a matter of concern for India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

अनेक पहलों के बावजूद, कुपोषण भारत के लिए निरंतर चिंता का एक विषय बना हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।



Recent Lancet study found that 3 out of 4 Indians from rural area cannot afford cheapest nutritious food.

### Govt Initiatives

- ① Poshan Abhiyan to reduce incidence of malnutrition by 2022-23
- ② National Nutrition Mission
- ③ Integrated Child Development Scheme
- ④ Mid-day meal scheme
- ⑤ Eat Right movement
- ⑥ Anaemia Mukt Bharat

Despite these schemes, results are not encouraging. Reasons

- ① faulty design of ICDS, Mid-day meal.
- ② lack of focus on diversification of meals
- ③ implementation challenges and administrative apathy.
- ④ focus only on ~~cause~~<sup>symptom</sup> (malnutrition) not cause (poor maternal health)

Hence (The Need is to)

- ① Introduce fortification of staples in ICDS, Mid-day meal
- ② focus on maternal health by providing monetary help, raise age of marriage
- ③ Include cereals in meals
- ④ Create employment opportunities for raising standard of living.

Hence, Removing malnutrition is important for achieving SDG 2.3 and Directive principles.

5. Critically discuss the idea that followers of a religion share not only a community of religious interests but also common secular interests.

(150 words) 10

इस विचार की समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए कि किसी धर्म के अनुयायी न केवल धार्मिक हितों वाले एक समुदाय को अपितु सर्वनिष्ठ धर्मनिरपेक्ष हितों को भी साझा करते हैं।

Religion forms important part of 'mosaic of Indian society'

- India has 6 major religions

→ followers of a religion share both religious and common secular interests

① All people have demand of basic health, education facilities

② Interests in inclusive development

③ they all want employment opportunities.

④ Secular human rights are valued by followers of all religions.

However, they may not have common secular interest but favour only religious interests

① Religious customs such as Triple talak over secular interest of human rights

② Demand of autonomy and secessionism based on religious identity (Kashmir)

③ Radical elements inside a religion perceive activities of other religion as anti-theical to theirs (eg- Namaz at public places)

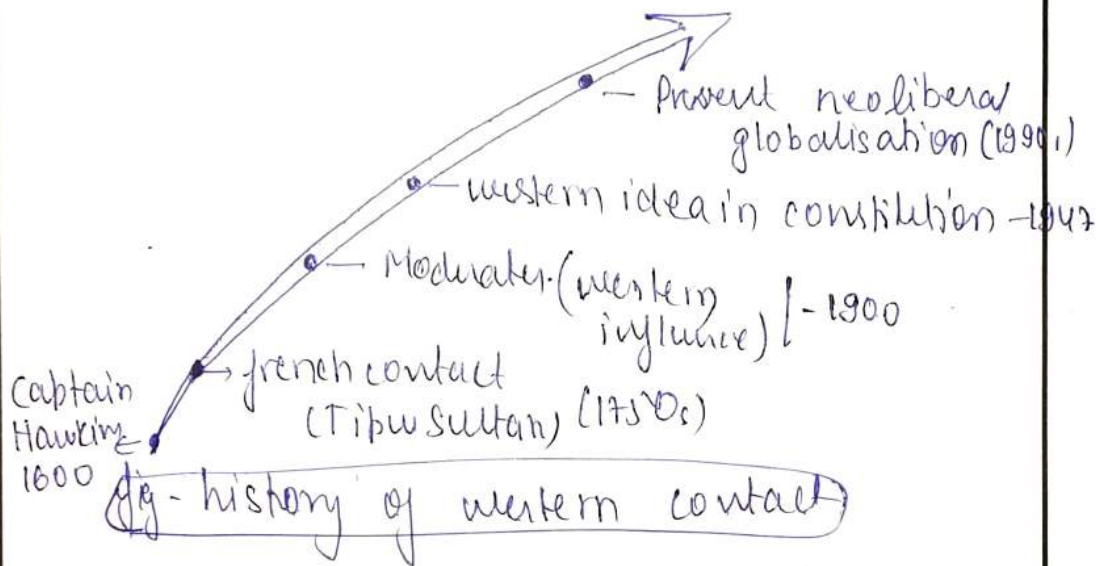
④ Thus, the need is to understand that there must be balance between religious and secular interests. My religion is good, yours bad is harmful for unity of this nation.

6. The constant and aggravated contact with the Western culture has had an erosional impact on the Indian value system. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

पश्चिमी संस्कृति के साथ निरंतर और अतिशय संपर्क का भारतीय मूल्य व्यवस्था पर क्षरणकारी प्रभाव पड़ा है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Indian value system has been deeply impacted by western culture in both positive and negative way



⇒ western culture has positive impact on Indian value system.

- ① strengthened consciousness about rights, equality, liberty
- ② Modernised Indian value system with present context

- ③ Broken traditional stereotypes
- ④ Resulted into social reform movements for improvement in status of women, Dalits.

However, ~~French~~ western influence has also eroded Indian value system

- ① focus on individualism rather than communitarianism
- ② Nuclear families replaced joint families
- ③ People forgetting their duties but demanding rights
- ④ Care, social cohesiveness replaced by competition, rivalry
- ⑤ sharing pain together replaced by consumerist society
- ⑥ Breeds corruption, greed and never ending need.
- ⑦ weakened authority of Elders.

Although, it has eroded Indian value system but many positive changes have happened which are welcomed

7. A dispersed pattern of urbanisation leads to sprawl with associated problems. In this context, discuss how India should manage the inevitable process of urban growth going into the future. (150 words) 10

शहरीकरण का प्रकीर्णित पैटर्न संबंधित समस्याओं से युक्त अव्यवस्थित फैलाव का मार्ग प्रशस्त करता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत को भविष्य में होने वाली शहरी विकास की अपरिहार्य प्रक्रिया का प्रबंधन किस प्रकार करना चाहिए।

Urbanisation is the phenomena of increasing urban population and increase in area of Urban regions.

→ (Census 2011) - 31% people live in Urban area

(Urbanisation has lead to urban sprawl)

- ① → Increased haphazard growth of Urban area
- ② No planning in road, colonies
- ③ Inefficient public transport.

This has resulted into growth of many (associated problems)

- ① Increasing air, water, noise pollution.
- ② Jammed road, traffic problems

- ③ Accidents such as building collapse, industrial disasters
- ④ Increase in number of urban poors
- ⑤ Inefficient urban local bodies

### Way forward

- ① NITI ayog recommends to expand cities vertically to control Urban Sprawl
- ② Adequate enforcement of building codes
- ③ Adequate planning before expansion of cities
- ④ focus on data management for future policy design..
- ⑤ Promote public transport to decongest road
- ⑥ transit oriented development

Urbanisation is inevitable, hence need of the hour is to focus on sustainable urbanisation.



8. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

caste and race form two important identity of social group.

Both are closed system of stratification

(why)

- ① lack of social mobility.
- ② Identity is defined on birth and cannot be changed.
- ③ Both are exclusive social group.
- ④ Both system has some higher and lower group enmeshed into hierarchy.
- ⑤ Both system acts as a social block in political activities.
- ⑥ Both systems has sub-classes.

However, there are many differences between caste and ~~class~~ race.

- ① caste is based on ritual hierarchy while race is based on conventional hierarchy
- ② social mobility is more strictly prohibited in caste than ~~class~~ race.
- ③ No legal/constitutional recognition to race, but caste has legal recognition
- ④ Racial difference is natural phenomenon, caste difference is not natural but created by humans.

Hence, despite having many similarities between race and class, differences outweigh them.

9. Highlight the challenges associated with the rising number of old age dependents in India. What can be done to deal with these challenges?

(150 words) 10

भारत में वृद्ध आश्रितों की बढ़ती संख्या से संबद्ध चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

→ Currently, old age people comprise about 8% of population.

→ By 2050, senior citizens would consist about 20% of total population.

Hence, the rising old age dependents presents many challenges

- ① More need of social security will increase gort. expenditure
- ② Decrease in productive workforce
- ③ Decrease in demand in the economy.
- ④ Health needs will increase.

- ⑤ More psychological support will be needed
- ⑥ Ageing population without harnessing demographic dividend is worst case scenario

### Way forward

- ① search ways to keep them economically productive even in old age.
  - ② More focus on schemes related to pension & savings
  - ③ Construct one old age home in every district (Niti Aayog report)
  - ④ Increase retirement age in crucial services.
  - ⑤ Strengthen public health infrastructure
  - ⑥ Establish National senior citizen commission for visionary planning.
- Old age population is going to be reality, so need of the hour is to convert problem into opportunity.

10. Highlight the impact of drug addiction on individuals, families and society. In this context, discuss the approach adopted by National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction. (150 words) 10

व्यक्तियों, परिवारों और समाज पर मादक पदार्थों की लत के प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संदर्भ में, 'मादक पदार्थों की मांग में कटौती के लिए राष्ट्रीय कार्ययोजना' द्वारा अपनाए गए दृष्टिकोण की विवेचना कीजिए।

India is considered one of the most drug addicted country due to its large population

Reasons → situated between golden crescent & golden triangle  
 ← Poverty, psychological issues  
 ↓  
 weak regulatory implementation

### IMPACTS

#### A] Individuals

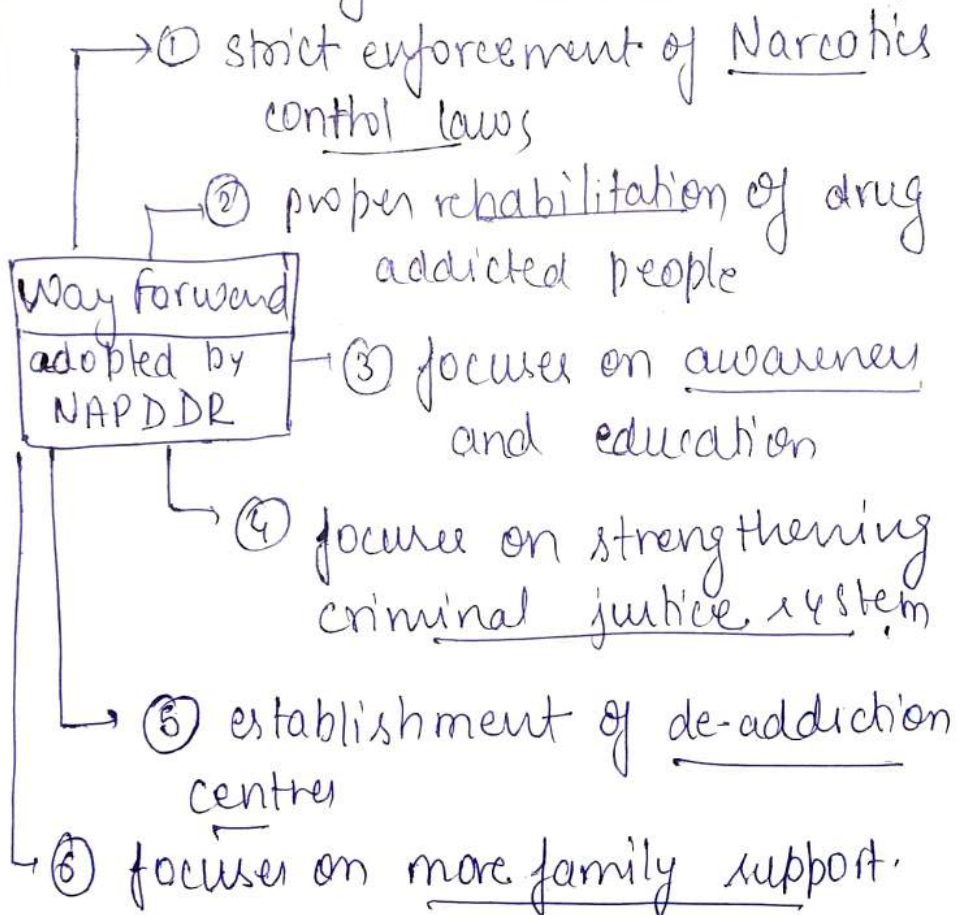
- weakens health system of individual
- psychological impact such as suicidal thoughts
- decreases economic productivity
- ~~propels~~ propels them towards crime

#### B] Families

- Mental Trauma and quarrels

- weakening of traditional family bonds
  - wrong impact on children
  - More domestic violence on women
- of Society

- increase in crime rate
- Moral degeneration of society
- breeds culture of violence
- weakening social cohesiveness



11. A Uniform Civil Code is a much needed step for India to move forward in the 21st century. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

21वीं सदी में आगे बढ़ने हेतु एक समान नागरिक संहिता भारत के लिए एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Uniform civil code is a proposal to formulate personal laws of citizens which apply to everyone regardless of their religion.

→ Article 44 of Indian constitution directs state to formulate and implement Uniform Civil Code.

Why UCC is Needed

① To formulate gender neutral laws to achieve gender justice and equality.

② To bring sense of uniformity in India.

③ To stop misuse of personal laws by vested interests.

④ Important to realise the vision of fathers of constitution.

→ Supreme Court on numerous occasions has reminded central government to formulate VCC and has expressed dissatisfaction with inaction.

However, it may not be helpful as it is presented to be

① It would violate freedom of religion, manage religious affairs.



- ② It might incite communal feelings and ultimately weaken India's unity.
- ③ It might be used by different political parties for vote bank politics.
- ④ A top down approach may not be beneficial in sensitive matters.

### Way forward

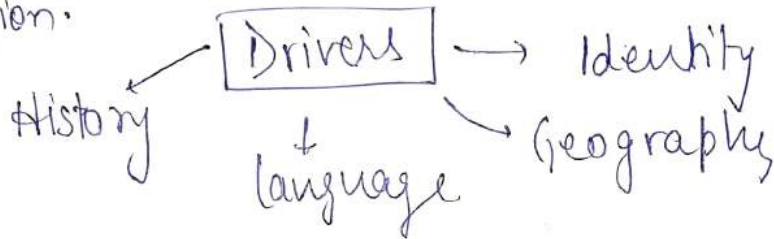
- ① Law commission reports says that time is not ripe for UCC.
- ② formulate consensus with religious leaders about UCC
- ③ spread awareness to make UCC more ~~app~~ acceptable.

Time of UCC has already come. It is not only essential to implement directive principles but also to achieve gender justice & equality.

12. In India, geography, identity and a sense of deprivation have historically combined to drive regionalism. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत में भूगोल, पहचान और वंचना की भावना ने ऐतिहासिक रूप से संयुक्त होकर क्षेत्रवाद को बढ़ावा दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Regionalism is the feeling of  
sense of togetherness in a  
region.



Geography.

- ① Dravida movement in 1950-60s demanded separate state and legislative autonomy.
- ② Demands of Regional autonomy and secessionism in North Eastern states of Nagaland, Assam due to separate from mainstream India.

⑤ Geographical uniqueness of Himalayan states → granted them special category states.

### IDENTITY

- ① Ethnic movements by Bodos, Nagas and other tribals in North East for separate state.
- ② Demand of Kashmiris on basis of Muslim identity.
- ③ Khalistan movement on basis of Sikh identity.
- ④ Son of soils theory is also based on identity (Mumbai).
- ⑤ separate formation of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh based on Tribal identity.
- ⑥ Demand of Bodoland, Greater Nagalim is based on identity.

⑦ linguistic reorganisation 1956 was based on language identity.

### Sense of Deprivation

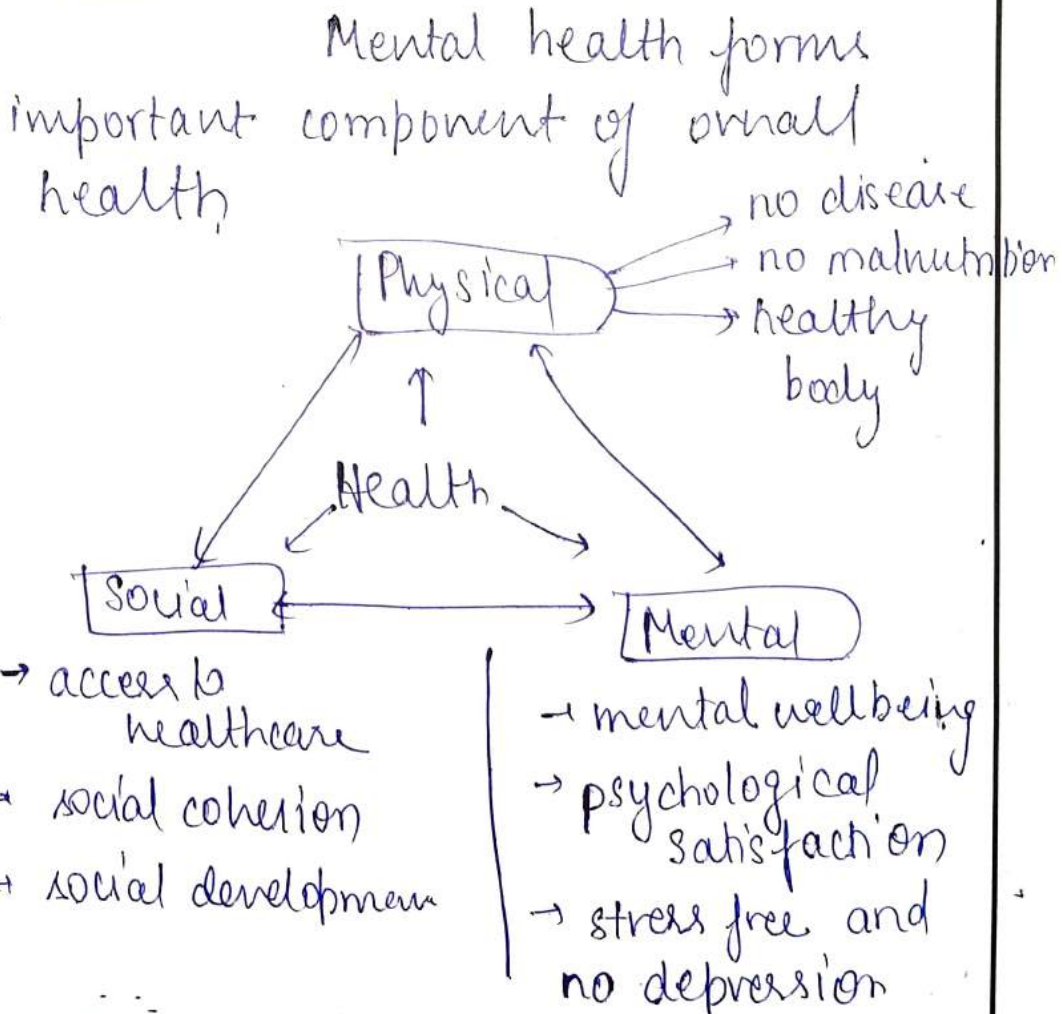
- ① formation of Pelengana was based on sense of deprivation
- ② Many secession movements in North East also has roots in deprivation
- ③ Intra region regionalism such as in Saurashtra - Marathwada based on sense of deprivation
- ④ demand for separate statehood of Seemanchal based on sense of deprivation

Regionalism is important part of democracy and should be seen as vehicle of pluralism rather source of conflict.

13. According to the WHO, health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well being. In this context, discuss emerging trends in mental health issues in India. (250 words) 15

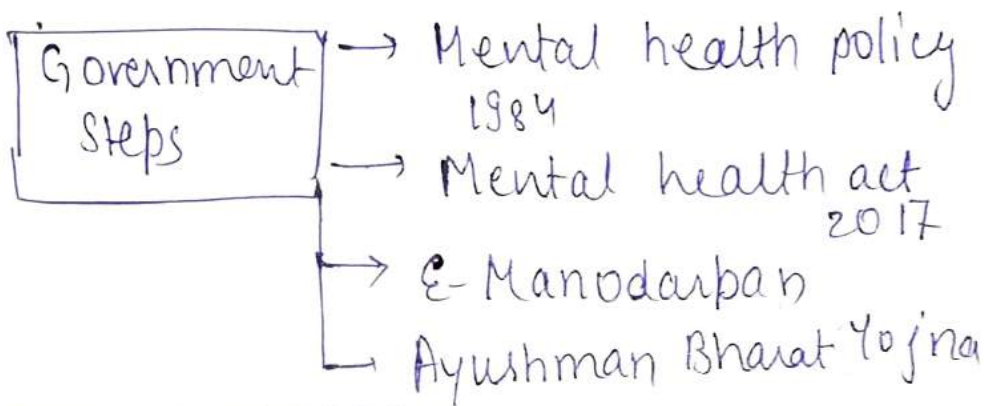
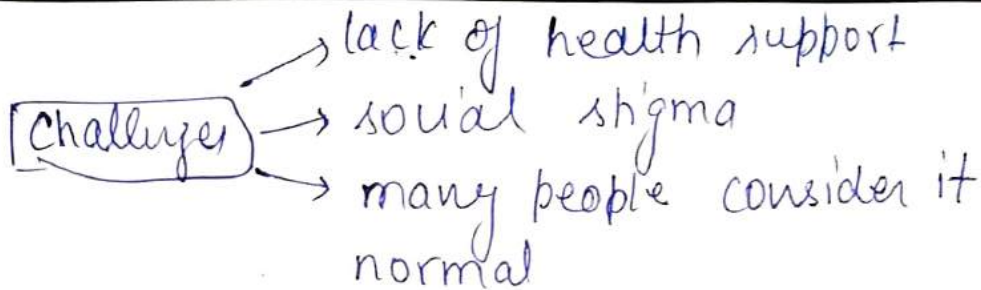
WHO के अनुसार, स्वास्थ्य वस्तुतः पूर्ण शारीरिक, मानसिक और सामाजिक कल्याण की एक स्थिति है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानसिक स्वास्थ्य समस्याओं में उभरती हुई प्रवृत्तियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

According to various studies,  
Every one in seven people in  
India is suffering from mental  
health issue.



Why mental health emerging  
(issue)

- ① Consumerist society → more demands and needs → source of relative deprivation
- ② Individualism has fostered loneliness, depression
- ③ More stress due to competition in job market
- ④ Lack of family support due to emergence of nuclear family replacing joint family
- ⑤ Social media breeds jealousy and feel of deprivation. It affects mental health
- ⑥ Psychological disorders can also give rise to mental health issues.
- ⑦ Unhealthy corporate work culture impacts mental health.



**Way forward**

- ① Need to integrate mental health issue in school curriculum.
- ② Organise community ~~lunch~~ lunch, etc on regular interval.
- ③ Awareness to remove social stigma.
- ④ Fill up vacancies of psychiatrist.

Mental health is important component of overall health and is necessary to achieve SDG3.

14. What are the challenges associated with cultural diversity in India? How has India been able to accommodate and manage this cultural diversity?

(250 words) 15

भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता से जुड़ी चुनौतियां क्या हैं? भारत इस सांस्कृतिक विविधता को समायोजित और प्रबंधित करने में किस प्रकार सफल रहा है?

India is known as country  
with unity and in diversity

- 6 Major religions
- 1200+ languages/dialects
- numerous race, ethnicities
- Geographical diversity.

However, this cultural diversity,  
apart from being strength also  
presents many challenges

① Religious diversity

- breeds communalism
- May result into riots, conflicts
- encourage vote bank politics  
and religious mobilisation.



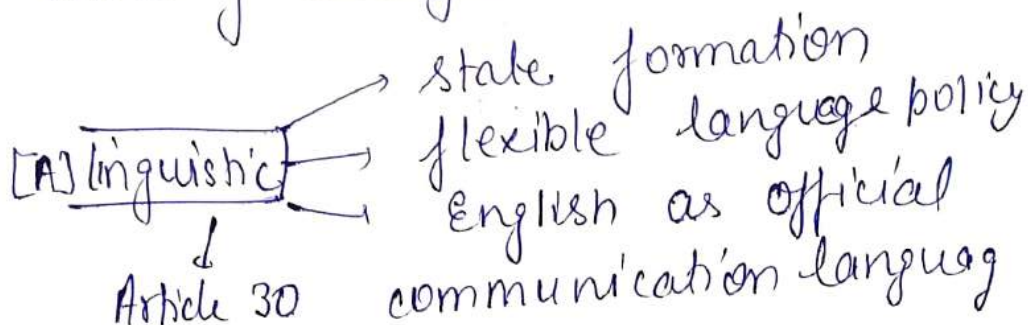
## ② Linguistic diversity

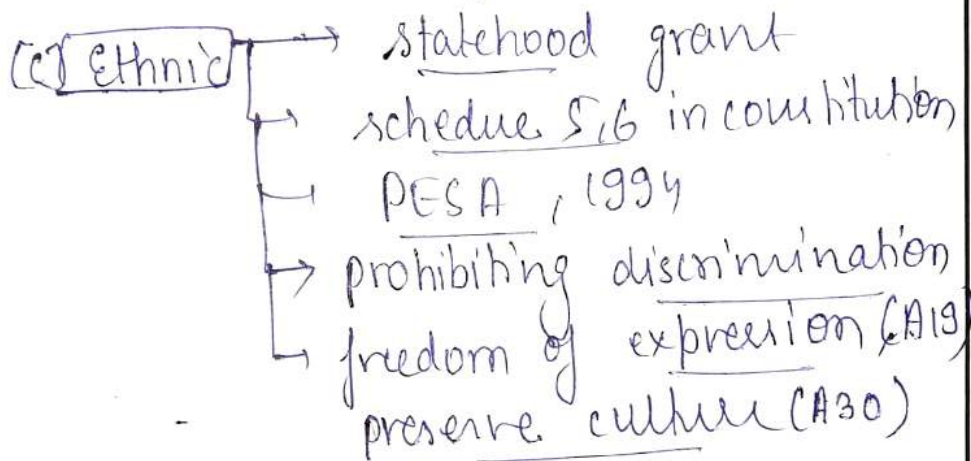
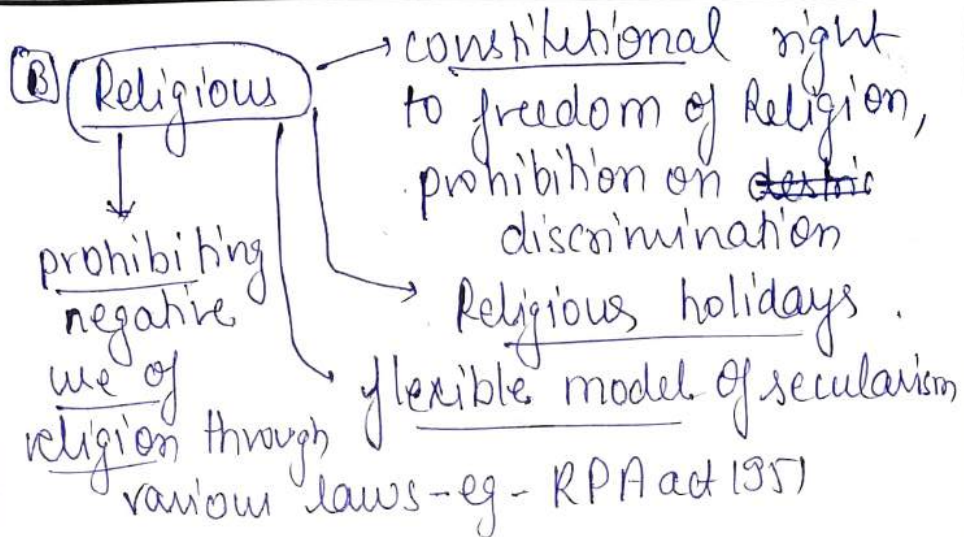
- breeds demands for separate statehood/autonomy (state reorganisation)
- conflict between languages is not unknown (Hindi vs Kannada in Bengaluru)
- Discrimination on linguistic basis

## ③ Ethnic diversity

- gives theory of son of soil and may result into conflict
- secession demands in North-East
- discrimination → weakens unity of Nation

However, despite diversity, India has been able to accommodate diversity (through)





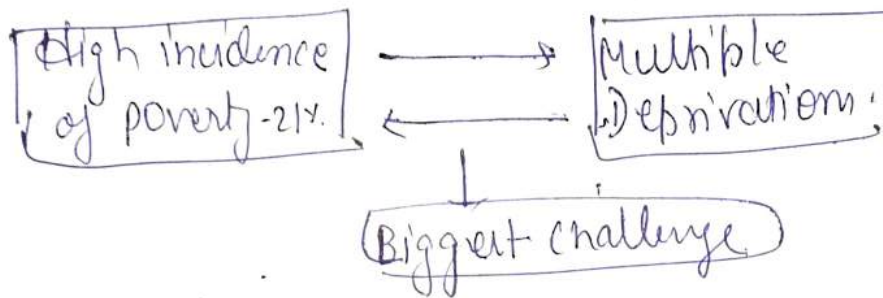
Hence, India represents unique case of 'Nations inside Nations' and 'Unity in Diversity'. The need is to promote tolerance to achieve dream of framers of constitution.

15. The high incidence of poverty combined with multiple deprivations among poor is the most important development challenge for India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

निर्धनों के मध्य व्याप्त अनेक अपवंचनाओं के साथ संयुक्त निर्धनता की उच्च व्यापकता, भारत के लिए सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण विकासात्मक चुनौती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Tendulkar committee,  
21% of India's population still  
lives below poverty line.



(A) High incidence of poverty

- ① Mainly result of intergenerational transmission of poverty
- ② Pooors are trapped inside vicious cycle of poverty
- ③ Highest incidence of poverty among tribals, SCs and other vulnerable section

### ③ Multiple deprivations

- ① India ranks below many african countries in Multi-dimensional poverty index of ~~the~~ UNDP
- ② poor standard of living, less education, bad health → most challenging.
- ③ vicious cycle of poverty stops poors from getting out of deprivations

### Why Biggest Developmental Challenge

- ① to promote Inclusive growth and remove inequality (Directive principle)
- ② Poverty reduces purchasing power
 

↓

low Demand

↓

low Economic growth → Further poverty

- ③ To remove mass ~~the~~ hunger and break chain of intergenerational transmission of malnutrition
- ④ To harness demographic dividend

### Way forward

- ① Address the social determinants of ~~the~~ poverty, deprivation
  - ② Improving public service delivery capacity
  - ③ Establish strengthen ITIs in every bloc of tribal districts (Niti ayog)
  - ④ Expand Eklavya schools
  - ⑤ Extend MERINERGA to urban areas
  - ⑥ Strengthen public health—increase expenditure to 6% of GDP (Niti ayog)
  - ⑦ Skill training and placement tracking
- India needs to work seriously towards eradicating poverty to achieve \$5 billion economy goal in true sense

16. Highlighting the population growth trend of India in the last few decades, identify the key contributing factors behind this trend. **(250 words) 15**

विगत कुछ दशकों में भारत की जनसंख्या वृद्धि की प्रवृत्ति को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस प्रवृत्ति में योगदान करने वाले प्रमुख कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

According to world's population prospects by UN, India is currently second most populous nation and will become most populous in 2027.

Population growth trend in last few decades

1960s → high population growth rate

1970-80s → total fertility rate (TFR) decreased due to actions by I. Gandhi govt

1990s → population increased but TFR decreased

2020s → current TFR ~ 2.24 expected to reach replacement level by 2021

Other trends

- Youth population (15-49) years largest share
- working age population ~ 60%
- Old age population increasing ~ 8%
- More TFR in poorer states such as Bihar (3.4)

Reasons behind such trends

- ① Earlier years → not much awareness on family planning, hence resulted into population explosion.
- ② National population policy 1976, 1994, 2000 → focused on family planning → so TFR progressively reduced.

- ③ poorer states in Hindi belt has less literacy hence high TFR
- ④ literate southern states has already achieved Replacement rates.
- ⑤ Emergence of ASHAs, ANMs resulted into more awareness on family planning.

### Way forward

- ① Empower ANMs, ASHAs, Anganwadis and home-delivery of contraceptives
- ② Population control as a subject in school curriculum
- ③ special focus on high TFR regions in North Bihar is needed.

Hence, a pro poor, pro women, pro nature population strategy would help India to achieve an optimal level of population.



17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

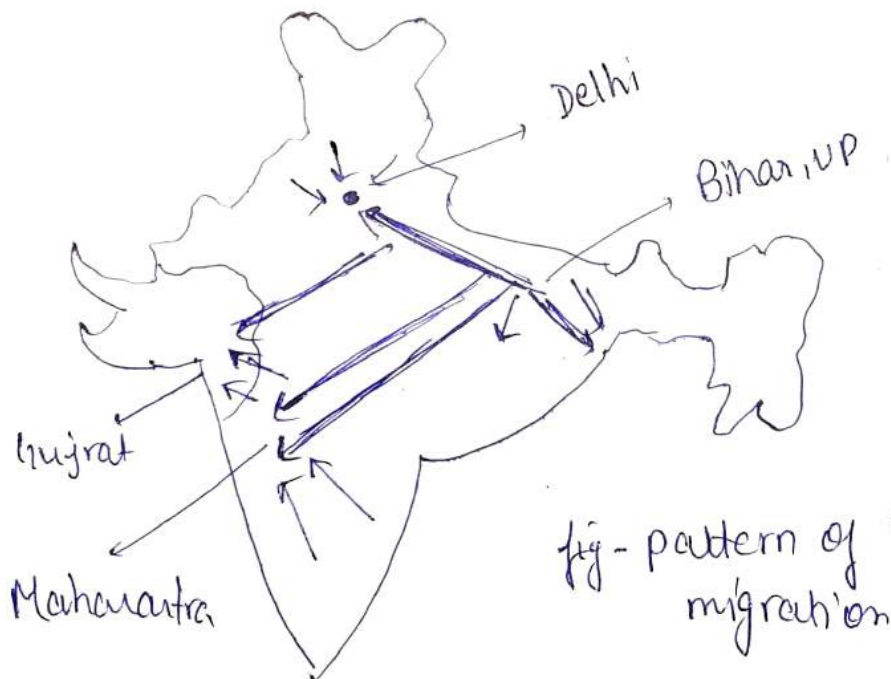
(250 words) 15

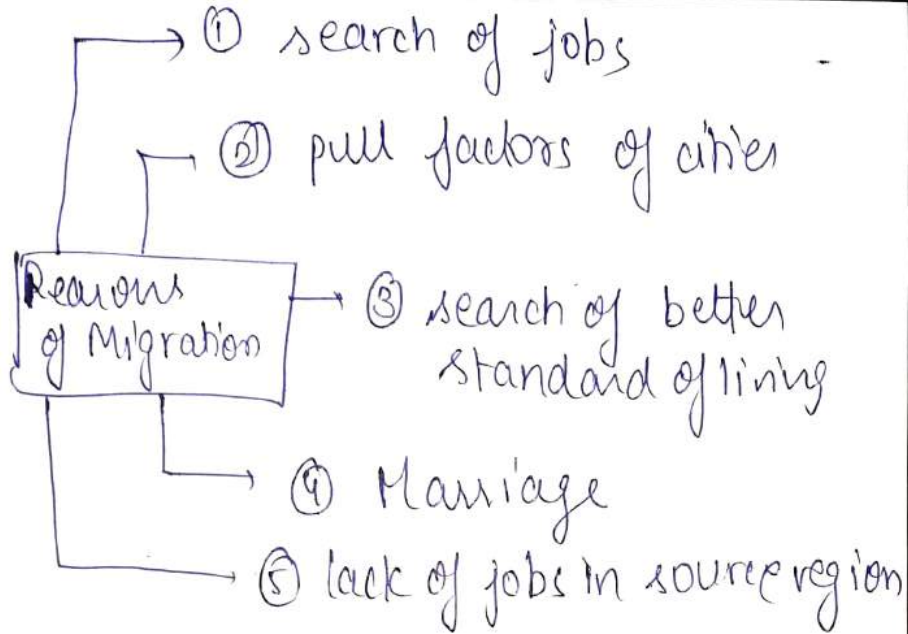
समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

According to Census 2011, there are approx 450 million internal migrants in India.

Economic survey 2018 mentions 139 million seasonal migrants.

→ Contemporary India is story of migration. - (Present migration pattern)





### Migration has shaped India

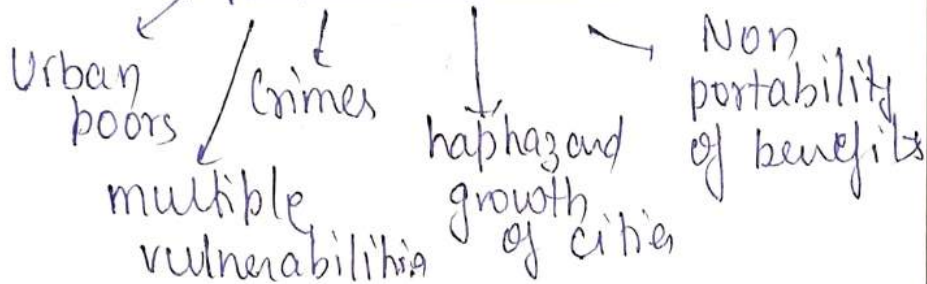
#### A) socially

- ① gave rise to multiculturalism
- ② gave rise to sons of soil theory
- ③ assimilation of social groups
- ④ increase in individualism rather than communitarianism
- ⑤ diluted traditional caste based occupational structure

(B) Economically

- ① Contributed in high economic growth of regions in Gujarat, Mumbai
- ② Rise to problem of Urban poor, slums
- ③ Increased their income and remittances to villages.

However, problems remain

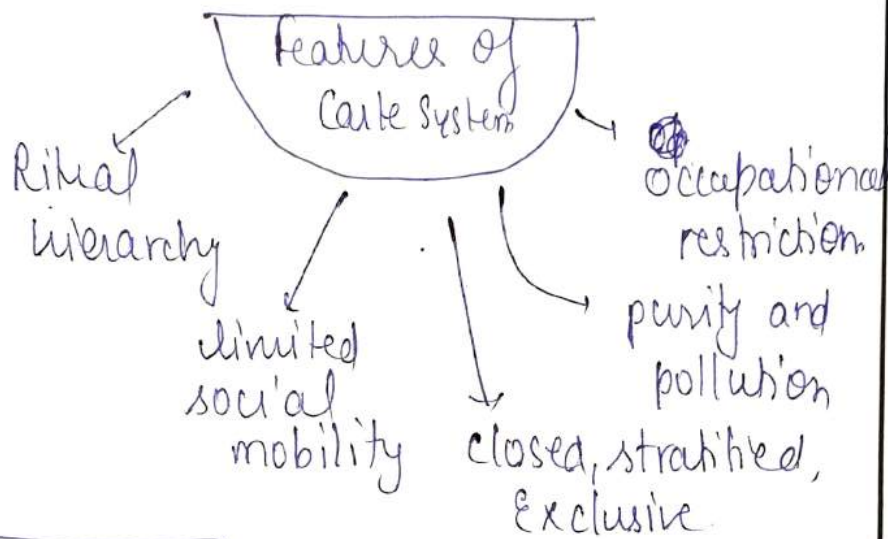
Way forward

- ① Establish Inter-state migration Commission for holistic planning
- ② Skill mapping and data bank of migrants
- ③ Introduce portability of social schemes like one nation one Ration Card.

18. It can be argued that caste like social stratification is a feature present across religious distinctions in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि जाति जैसा सामाजिक स्तरीकरण भारत में सभी धार्मिक संप्रदायों में विद्यमान एक विशेषता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Caste system is the derivation of Ancient Varna system and today considered as 'mosaic of Indian society'



Historically - Caste was feature only of Hindu society.

Present → Caste is found in all major religions.

## Caste in ~~other~~ Religions

### [A] Hinduism

- chaturvarna system
- many subcaste emerged due to accomodation, assimilation (Hunas invaders became Rajputs)

### [B] Islam

- Islam believed in equality within Religion
- Under influence of Hinduism, many caste emerged
- Ashraf → original muslims from foreign
- Ajlaf → local converts
- others
  - sheikhs
  - Siddiquis
  - Ahmediyas.

(C) Buddhism

→ although buddhism doesn't recognise caste system, but still social stratification is present.

(D) - Sikhism

→ some type of social divisions exist among Sikhs -  
eg- Mihingar, Namdhari, etc

Hence, Caste like social stratification is present in India across religious distinctions.

19. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. (250 words) 15

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाएँ।

Domestic servants have become important group of workers in modern India due to changing lifestyles.

Reasons of rise in domestic workers

- traditional connections
- rise of nuclear families
- women becoming more aware
- need of more income - hence both parents work in cities.

Why invisible

- No legal identification given
- Based on oral contracts
- dispersed across India hence no organisational strength.

### Challenges of domestic workers

- ① they are more vulnerable to exploitation due to unregulated nature of job.
- ② less wage - only for subsistence
- ③ Sexual harassment is a new challenge
- ④ less job security.
- ⑤ often harassed on accusation of burglary.

### Reasons/factors of these challenges

- ① oral contract - hence no job security
- ② No organisational strength, hence no bargaining power in fixing wages
- ③ lack of any legal/institutional grievance redressal mechanism.



- ④ unregulated hour of working due to absence of laws like code of workers act
- ⑤ Informal, unorganised form of employment

### (Steps that can be taken)

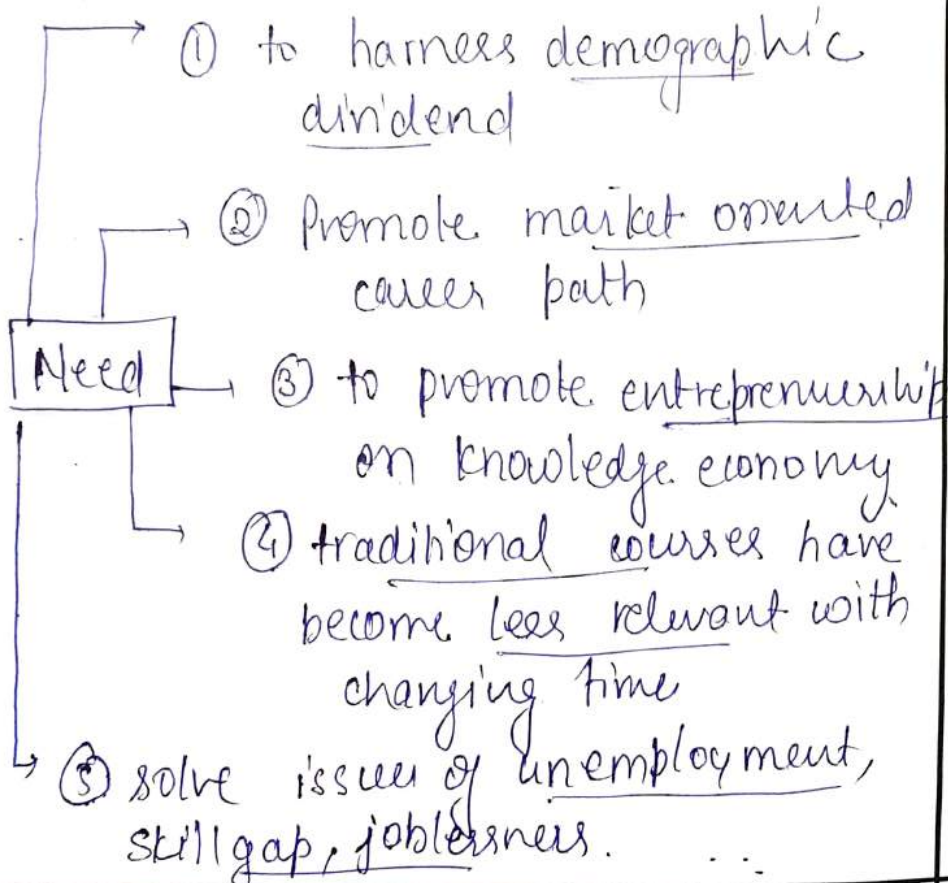
- ① Establish "commission of domestic workers" to formulate plans for their working conditions
  - ② one stop centre for grievance redressal
  - ③ make written contract mandatory.
  - ④ fix minimum wage per hour basis.
  - ⑤ separate judicial mechanism for speedy hearing on sexual harassment cases
- Welfare of domestic workers is important to implement right to life and ensure human dignity.

20. Highlight the <sup>(1)</sup> need and <sup>(2)</sup> challenges of mainstreaming vocational education in India. What measures have been taken by the government in this regard? (250 words) 15

भारत में व्यावसायिक शिक्षा को मुख्यधारा में लाने की आवश्यकता और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

According to NITI aayog, only 2.2% of population in India is formally trained.

This highlights the need of vocational education and formal training.



However, mainstream vocational education presents many challenges

- ① low aspirational value of vocational education
- ② social taboo against vocational education
- ③ Poor vertical-mobility structure (from school → college → job)
- ④ lack of standard curricula which is uniform across India.
- ⑤ All colleges don't have sufficient resources to promote vocational education.
- ⑥ shortage of faculties, poor infrastructure

Measures taken by India

- ① established vocational institutes like ITIs, across India.

- ② Included vocational curriculum resources on Swayam Prabha, E-Pathshala
- ③ New Educational policy
  - ↳ focus on increasing aspirational value of vocational edu
  - ↳ More flexibility to students in schools, colleges in choosing subjects

### Way forward

- ① Need to promote Industry-academia linkage (Nih-aayog)
  - ② Attract CSR, NRI funding towards vocational education (Nih-aayog India@75 report)
  - ③ Awareness generation about career opportunities
  - ④ develop uniform standard curriculum
  - ⑤ set up independent skill assessment board (Nih-aayog 3 year action agenda)
- Vocational education needs to be brought into mainstream to harness our demographic dividend.