

NM



TEST 07

MAINS MAXIMA 2024

# FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

GS - PAPER I & II

Name Of Candidate	NANDANAA G. P.		
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Mobile No	[REDACTED]	Date	11/7/24

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE	
Total marks	111.5
Remarks:	

INSTRUCTIONS	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile No and Test Code in answer sheets.</li><li>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</li><li>3. 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 a medium other than the authorized one: -</li><li>4. Answers to Question Nos. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Question Nos: 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.</li><li>5. Word limit in questions should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ol>	
Start Time : 10	End Time : 1
Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

# FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

TABLE OF MARKS			REMARKS
Q NO	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	
1	10		Question Understanding:
2	10		
3	10		Presentation(Neatness):
4	10		
5	10		Content:
6	10		
7	10		Innovation:
8	10		
9	10		Other suggestions:
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
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18	15		
19	15		
20	15		

**SECTION: A**

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1. Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) should reset themselves and be strategically aligned for the purpose of continuing the struggles of the poor and marginalised. Comment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Civil Society Organizations, helps to educate & mobilize civil society towards common good.

Need for reset of CSO

- ① Need to focus more on rural than urban area where people are aware about rights
- ② Need to focus on areas where govt cannot intervene due to vote bank concerns etc  
↳ Centre for dalit rights
- ③ Reorient towards socially excluded  
↳ Hamsafar trust for LGBTQ rights
- ④ Need to consider culture & traditions of civil society  
↳ PETA in Jallikatti issue.

Strategically aligning to struggles of poor & marginalized

- ① Bridge between govt & poor to voice their concerns  
↳ The other Media in Niyamgiri forest struggle

- ② Help manage crisis situation  
eg Role of NGOs in wayanad landslide search & rescue
- ③ Crowdsource, resource fund for needs of poor  
eg Akshayapata foundation food scheme
- ④ Help in deepening democratic values  
eg ADR, MKZN

### Way Forward

National policy on voluntary sector  
envison

- ① light regulation to civil society organizations
- ② NITI Aayog as nodal agency to coordinate CSOs
- ③ Prevent moneylending, fund misuse  
eg FCRA Amendment
- ④ Motivate youth to participate more in CSOs

⑤ Vijaykumar committee recommendation can be taken to ensure that CSO act as 5th pillar of democracy

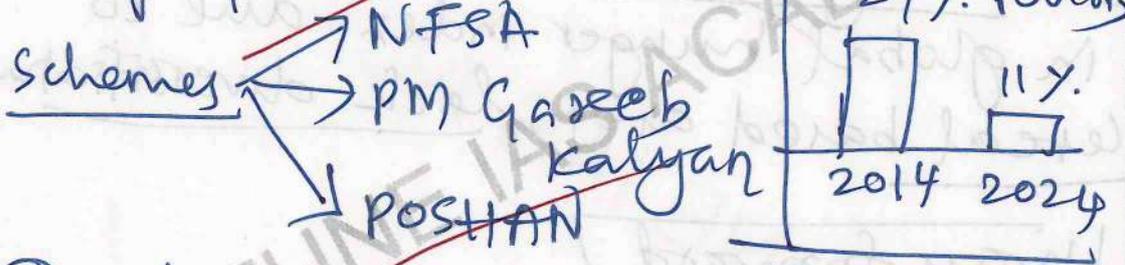
2. In 2022, India saw improvements across all Human Development Index indicators which can be attributed to various government policies and interventions but still underperforms due to various reasons. Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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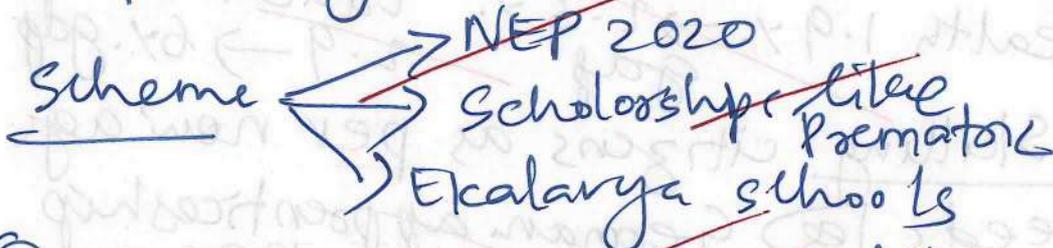
Human Development Indexes evaluate our performance in health, education, skilling etc

Improvement due to govt policies

① Poverty eradication - 25 Crore people escaped multidimensional poverty

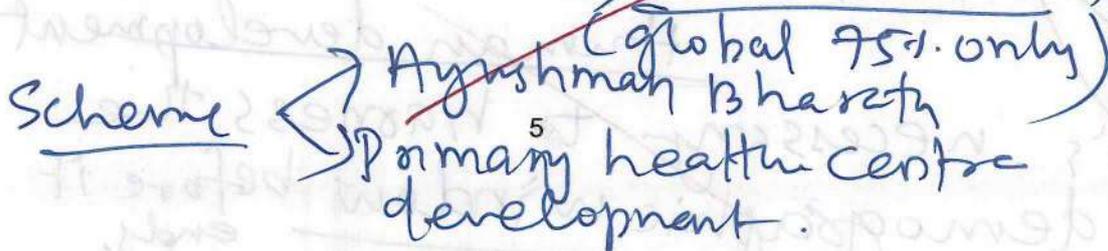


② Education - saw 99% enrolment in primary education



③ Health Maternal mortality

132 → 97/lakh  
Resilience to COVID, 85% vaccinated



## Underperformance reason

① lack of focus on vocational education, skilling - Only 4% formally skilled (PLFs)

② 47% Out of pocket expenditure - 45% PHCs have 24x7 doctor due to focus on curative than preventive health

③ Hunger issues - Ranked 111/125 in global hunger index due to cereal based diet, lack diversification

## Way forward

① Increase investment

health 1.9% → 2.5%    Education 2.9% → 6% gdp

② Skilling citizens as per new age needs (eg) German apprenticeship program

③ Focus on preventive medicine

(eg) AYUSH for non communicable diseases  
Human development

is necessary to harness the demographic window before it ends.

corruption

leakage

inclusion

exclusion

error

3. Digital Public Infrastructure will significantly enhance citizens' efficiency and accelerate India's digital, social as well as financial inclusion. Comment (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) include ~~India's~~ payment, document & account aggregator infrastructure for better e-governance

DPI enhance efficiency

- ① easy service delivery  
 → ~~Pension at doorstep~~ in Andhra Pradesh

DPI	
Payment	eg UPI
Document	eg DigiLocker
Aggregator	eg Account Aggregators

- ② Eliminate ghost

~~beneficiaries~~ → DBT saved 1-1% GDP due to exclusion error avoidance

- ③ Targeted delivery of service

→ ~~employee voucher~~ instead of service

DPI Accelerate

- ① digital inclusion

↳ 50% India's payment through UPI

↳ Improved <sup>digital</sup> ~~infrastructure~~ in rural India

- ② Social inclusion

↳ direct access to service to marginalised ~~eg~~ PM Kisan through bank  
↳ Can avoid middlemen who reduce the service delivery benefit to beneficiary

### ③ Financial inclusion

↳ JAM Trinity → 80% people have bank account in India

Yet,  
Issues

- ↳ digital divide  
only 55% rural internet (NITI Aayog)
- ↳ gender divide  
only 33% women use internet (Oxfam)
- ↳ lack of awareness  
only 40% digitally literate (CWE)

Way forward

- ↳ Better awareness
- ↳ digital access  
eg Asha kendra Kerala
- ↳ digital inclusion

④ G20, India MoU with 4 countries on DPI (Algeria, Suriname) is a stepping stone to inclusion

4. The presence of silos and hierarchy in civil services that keeps bureaucracy aloof from the common run of the people must be overcome by bureaucrats to adapt to modern times. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

India's bureaucracy which is in Weberian model is based on hierarchy division of work etc

Silos → Bureaucracy aloof from common

- ① lead to inefficient service delivery  
eg pipe laying after road constructed
- ② loss of public trust towards bureaucracy  
eg people fearing to reach out to police, village office.
- ③ Affect Ease of doing business & cause crowd out effect

Hierarchy → Bureaucracy aloof from common

- ① lead to inhumane service delivery  
eg Dharwa community losing reservation due to clerical error
- ② lead to red tapism & delay

Recently, NHAI criticised for taking 9 years to build a road

③ Irony tower syndrome breeds corruption, bribery etc

Overcome silo & hierarchy to adapt to modern time

① Behaviour change through sensitization to act as a facilitator

Red tape  
↓  
Red carpet

② Mission Karmayogi

↳ Onsite learning

↳ Rule based → Role based

↳ New age skills → I40T platform

③ Lateral entry to ensure new age expertise to bureaucracy

↳ Nandan Nilekani for Aadhar

④ Democratic policy making & implementation

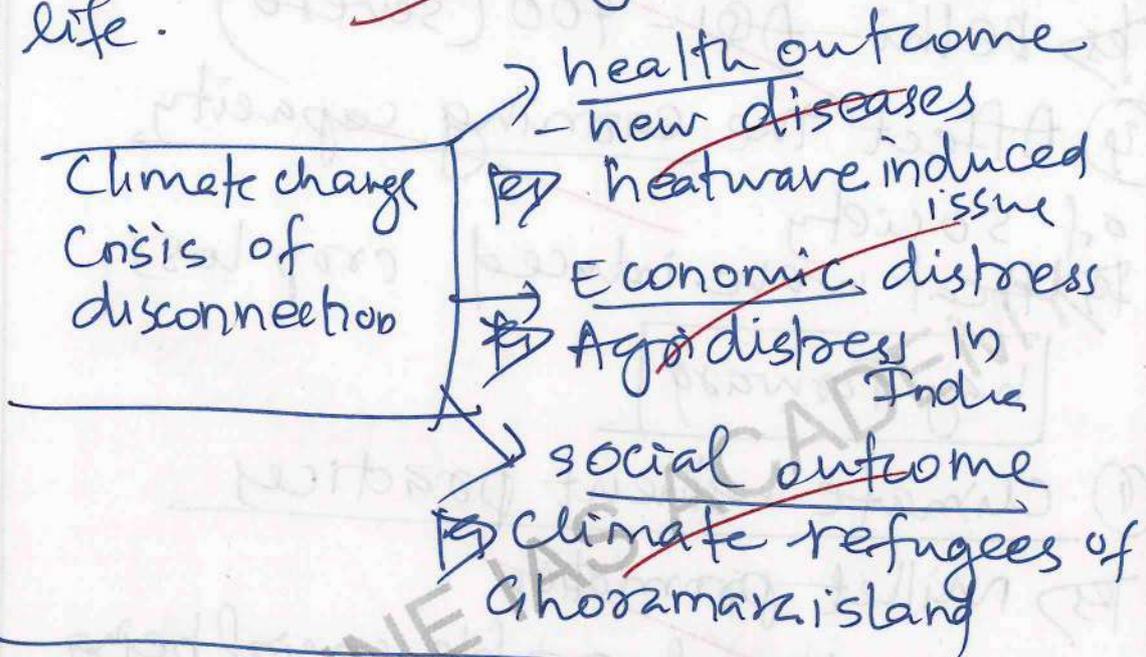
↳ ABCD campaign wayanad - documents to tribals

Beaucrats need to consider Amritkal as Kastaryakal to achieve Sevottam (2<sup>nd</sup> Ake)

5. "Besides skewing health, economic and social outcomes, climate change is also a crisis of disconnection." In the light of the above statement, elucidate the myriad effects of climate change on social structure and wellbeing. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Climate change is a new reality that affects every realm of our life.



Effects of climate change on

I. Social structure

① climate induced migration change demography → Youth migration of Bundelkhand

② feminisation of agriculture

75% of rural agri by women.

II Social wellbeing

① Effect on women → water wives of Rajasthan

② Induce resource conflicts

↳ Canvey water dispute

③ Pollution affect wellbeing

↳ Delhi - AQI - 400 (severe)

④ Affect the earning capacity  
of society

↳ Heat wave induced crop loss

Way Forward

① Climate resilient practices

↳ Millet promotion

② Protect vulnerable social being

↳ children, elders etc given  
primary care in crisis

③ Equitable sharing of resource  
to avoid conflict

↳ Helsinki rules in watershed

climate change

need to be addressed for

1.5°C aim of Paris achieved

to ensure societal wellbeing

5

6. Social marginalisation remains a critical means through which economic marginalisation is practiced and perpetuated in India. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

~~Social marginalization~~ refers to low resource & social capital access to vulnerable population

Social marginalisation →  
Economic marginalization

① caste system which denied economic access to low caste

↳ land ownership denied

② women considered secondary citizens → low labour force participation ↳ denied property rights

③ discrimination faced by minority - reduce their economic access ↳ Sachar committee emphasize social marginalization

④ Affect access to basic human rights like education → vicious cycle of poverty

↳ Rohingyan minorities denied school

⑤ Generational wealth transfer  
as a mean of social empower  
ment not available to them  
↳ lack of capital access to  
women entrepreneurs

[way forward]

① Equitable wealth transfer  
↳ tax on generational wealth

② social infra support

↳ stand up India for SC/ST

③ Ensure Universal Basic Income

↳ Nyay scheme chhattisgarh

④ Ensure economic support

for socially marginalized

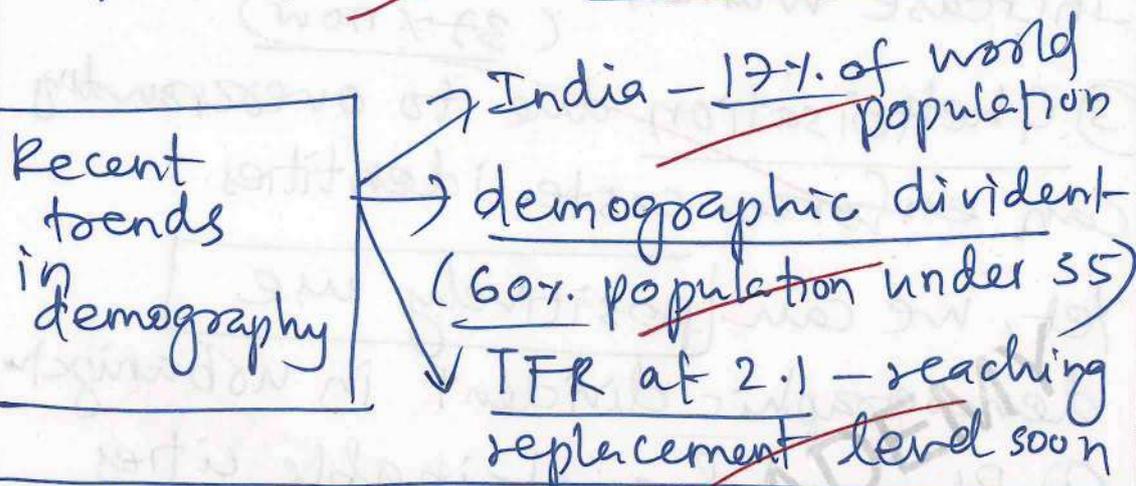
↳ Credit to women through  
mudra

④ Need to empower  
both socially & economically  
to ensure SDG 10

7. Addressing the recent trends in demographics, elucidate how urbanisation affects population dynamics in India, (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

32% of Indians are in urban area, expected to reach 50% by 2050.



Urbanisation affect population dynamic

ECONOMIC effect

① Migration to cities (37% internal migrants) lead to overcrowding of cities.

② youth bulge + jobless growth = ↑ gig economy  
 (1% ↑ GDP → 0.1% ↑ job) (25 million by 2025)

③ More demand for urban, new age jobs lead to diversification of economy → social media influencers, marketing

SOCIAL EFFECT

① Overcrowding → slum formation

17% urban population in slums

② More opportunities to women →

Increase women Labour force participation  
(37% now)

③ Ghettoisation due to overcrowding  
can enforce caste identities.

Yet, we can positively use  
demographic dividend in urbanization

① Planned & sustainable cities

to accommodate all  
↳ Chandigarh, China sponge city

② Social security measures to  
migrants ensured

↳ Rajasthan - Urban employment  
guarantee scheme

③ Human development focus  
↳ Skilling ↳ Upskill ↳ Reskill

we need to harness  
our demographic dividend

to rise as a viswagruha &  
2047 Viksit Bharat

8. Caste has been proclaimed obsolete, yet its legacy and impact endures. Examine the statement. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Caste system, even though reduced impact in modern world, it still persists.

Caste system as obsolete

- ① Punishment ensured by law  
↳ ~~Protection of civil rights act~~
- ② Social boycott fear lead to reduced atrocities.
- ③ Universal access to education, health, ~~reduce rigidities~~
- ④ Urbanization → identity of everyone ~~unknown~~

yet) Legacy & impact endures

- ① continued through preventing intermix, intercaste marriage  
↳ caste based matrimony
- ② Ghettoization of minorities, shums, still a reality  
↳ 17% urban population.

③ Mindset of people not changed  
lead to discrimination  
↳ minority facing issue in finding  
rented houses

④ Caste based atrocities still  
exist

↳ Ditya-Davarasi honour kill

⑤ Discrimination still practices

↳ Dalit groom not allowed  
horse procession in marriage

### Way forward

① strict implementation of  
legal policies like SC/ST Act

② ensure mingling & interaction  
of communities

↳ Inter-caste dinings

③ Focus on school children

↳ Chandan committee - ban caste  
based ribbon on school

④ Caste rigidities have  
to go away to ensure Ek Bharat  
shreshth Bharat

9. The divergence between intent and impact of poverty alleviation programs show that higher levels of social spending does not necessarily lead to a lower level of poverty. Justify. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

25 Crore Indians escaped multidimensional poverty in 2023

Divergence of intent & impact

① low focus on nutrition

25% stunting

② leakage, ghost beneficiaries

↓  
2 crore in odisha (CAE)

③

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10. Mizoram recently became the first state to operationalize an ABDM (Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission) Microsite. In this context, discuss how India is democratising digital healthcare. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Ayushman Bharat Digital ensure accessibility of healthcare for all

Democratising digital health

- ① Telemedicine as a way  
→ ~~e sangeerani project~~
  - ② Focus on mental health  
initiatives  
→ ~~Manodarpan scheme~~
  - ③ Focus on vulnerable population  
→ ~~Rs 5 lakh coverage according to SECC data~~
  - ④ Focus on rural healthcare  
→ ~~PHE → health & wellness centres~~
  - ⑤ Focusing on women health  
→ ~~PM Matruvandana Yojana~~
- Yet, Issues
- ① Rural healthcare in dismay  
~~so + specialists in urban~~

- while 70% population in rural
- ② digital divide (only 55% rural has internet) → lack access to telemedicine
  - ③ Presence of quacks (57% with) still persist
  - ④ Focus on curative than preventive healthcare.

### Way forward

- ① Improve portability of ABDM measures across private & public sector
- ② Increase population coverage to more poor
- ③ Expansion of primary health care - 70% expenditure to it (Sreenath Reddy committee)

Digital healthcare is a crucial necessity to achieve SDG 23

SECTION: B

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11. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are criticized for constraining state's fiscal autonomy where states end up shelling out more funds for sustaining them. Critically evaluate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

centrally sponsored schemes have 60% support by centre & 40% by state

CSS constrain state fiscal autonomy

- ① Tied up funds where state cannot use for other purposes
- ② state realities are better known by state govt than centre → conflict
- ③ Kerala need more infrastructural schemes whereas Gujarat needs more social sector schemes
- ③ Already states are fiscally constrained due to GST → double burden on states.
- ④ CSS criticised for not considering federalist nature of Indian union  
⇒ centralising tendency

⑤ State govts that are debt ridden forced to spent on skewed priorities.

States shell out more fund forces

- ① As it is obligatory for state to shell out, they can't ignore it
- ② Only few states like North East have 90:10 contribution
- ③ Lead to demand for special category states from more states  $\rightarrow$  Bihar, Andhra.

Yet, Positives of central sponsored schemes

- ① Ensure basic necessities of citizen  $\rightarrow$  PM Awas Yojana
- ② Ensure human development  $\rightarrow$  Ayushman Bharat
- ③ Ensure fiscal accountability of states  $\rightarrow$  CAG Audit

- ④ Ensure transparent delivery  
of benefit to citizen  
→ PLTs monitor CSS fund  
allocation.

### Way Forward

- ① Rationalisation of schemes  
to very basic service giving schemes  
(~~Shreead~~ (Chaturvedi committee))
- ② More choice to state govt  
to ensure that schemes chosen  
are according to their state  
realities.
- ③ Finance Commission recommendation  
on allocation to CSS enforced  
properly
- ④ Consensus between state and  
centre on allocation of number of  
CSS — NITI Aayog can mediate
- Negotiating &  
Rationalising centre sector schemes  
need to ensure better benefits  
to citizens

12. Data-driven decision-making has the potential to revolutionize governance by enabling evidence-based policies and more efficient public services. Examine the statement with respect to delay in Census. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Census was started in 1881 and has been continued ~~without delay~~ till 2011

Data driven decision = evidence based & efficient

Census for data driven decision

### I. Evidence based

① Better idea about demography & needs of citizen

eg → Urban population 32% → SDG → Sustainable city schemes needed

② Support vulnerable population & their needs

eg → gender budgeting need data on women

③ Avoid misutilization & underutilization of financial resource

eg → Allocation to states based on population → curb misutilization

④ Global example - Tanzania

health survey (data driven approach)  
→ 40% reduction in IMR, MMR

Candidates  
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## II Efficient public service

① Helps to allocate resources  
for the most needed group

eg Census population data → youth  
bulge identified → more skilling  
policies.

② data driven → more data on  
public domain

Accountability of ←  
govt & efficiency

eg Jan soochan portal, Rajasthan

Implication of delayed census

① No data on population diversity  
& their economic life

② Skewed Reservation policies  
affect justice delivery

③ Penalty to states that worked  
to reduce population through  
Family planning.

④ Lack of data to measure the impact of govt schemes

Way forward

① Census as a constitutional obligation ~~eg~~ Japan

② Digital census to ensure more efficient data

~~eg~~ Norway - <sup>digit-</sup> census for last 40 years

③ Collection of figures from other data for data driven governance

~~eg~~ NFHS data for health

④ Need to ensure efficiency of service delivery through better engagement with local self govt

In the techade of IR 4.0, data driven governance is a necessity & census need to be conducted with efficiency for that

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13. Right to Information Act aims to empower the citizens, promote transparency and accountability in the working of the Government, contain corruption, and make our democracy work for the people in real sense. Do you think it has succeeded in meeting this objective? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Right to Information Act aims to give us Right to information, a fundamental right by Article 19 of constitution.

Aim of Right to information

- ① Empower citizen to demand the service they are obliged to  
eg Bihar - 5 villages used RTI to ensure road construction connecting villages
- ② Ensure transparency & Accountability  
eg Jan soochan portal Rajasthan to publicise RTI info.
- ③ Contain corruption - 'Sunlight being best disinfectant'  
eg 29 spectrum, commonwealth sum
- ④ Democracy to work for people  
eg Citizens empowered to question what is happening inside govt.

## RTI succeeded in objective meeting

- ① Increased number of RTIs
- ② Governance redressal through Information commissioners
- ③ Just Rs 10 for any information  
→ democratise info
- ④ RTI online improve accessability

Yet, Issues

① Reduced power of Information commissioners through 2020 Amendment

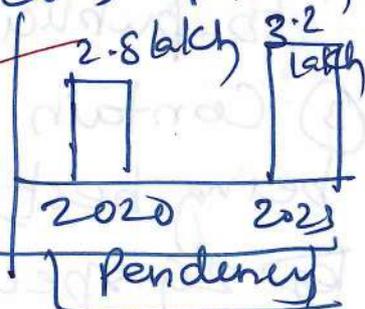
② Pendency in RTI Appeals pendency

③ lack of infrastructure

eg. Manipur, West Bengal

- no information

commissioners appointed



④ Lack of awareness among vulnerable group - Only 5% of Indians have ever filed an RTI

### ⑤ Beaurocratic burden

- ↳ Untrained public info officers  
(Only 55% ~~trained~~ - DoPT)
- ↳ Burden their original work

### ⑥ Exclusions Section 8 of RTI Act

### ⑦ Fruitless RTIs

Way forward

### ① Infrastructure development

↳ Computerize RTI office

↳ Appoint enough staff

### ② Proactive measures to reduce pendency ~~to~~ Supreme court's e court model replicated

### ③ Strengthen the role of information commissioners in election commission model

Taking the law  
in its spirit rather than  
words is necessary to ensure  
transparent information regime

In India.

14. Evaluate the impact of a Uniform Civil Code on Indian society. How can uniformity be accommodated with the plural Indian cultural fabric? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 44 of constitution envision a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) to India.

Impacts of UCC.

Positive impacts

On Society

- Uniform laws provide equality & parity among religions
- Uniform laws shows a progressive & modern society ~~→ Goa UCC~~

On Women

- Better access to resource ~~→ Shera law allow only half property right to women~~
- Independence & autonomy ~~→ Hindu women not allowed to adopt child alone new~~

Other

- Codification of law ensure ease of justice
- Can reduce <sup>32</sup> Judicial pendency (5 Crore case pending now)
- Avoid different law for different

## Negative impacts

On society

→ Indian model of secularism promote diversity & principled distance affected

→ can lead to communal disharmony

On religion

→ Affect autonomy of religion in essential religious practices.

→ Can lead to communal disharmony

Other

→ forced ucc without consultation will lead to state vs religion conflict

Acomodating Uniformity to plural Indian cultural fabric

① Engagement & interaction of different communities promoted  
↳ Ek Bharat Shresht Bharat

② Promote multicultural interactive spaces ↳ IITs, NITs etc as mini India.

Candidates must not write on this margin

③ Festivals, celebrations etc as  
a mean to enhance multiculturalism  
eg Durga puja - Muslims & Hindu  
together celebrate in West Bengal

④ Promote tourism to places  
that are important for plural  
communities

eg Moinudeen Christ dargah  
= Hindus + Muslims together

⑤ Provide spaces to bring out  
effective interactions

eg Badai bazaars in Kerala

⑥ Promote & accommodate diversity  
from school level onwards

eg Chandon Committee - ban caste  
based colour bands in Tamil Nadu  
schools

Thus, accommodating  
uniformity need engagement  
of interaction between all stake  
holders and govt should act  
as a middleman to promote it

15. Technological revolution has empowered women. Analyse. How does investment in women accelerate progress? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

In the era of Industry 4.0, Technology has empowered all vulnerable, especially women

Technology empower women

Provide comprehensive world view

eg DD Bharati telecast Jahan Chand Rehta hai to motivate women to study

education

eg DIKSHA platform

Awareness of successful women

eg Indira Nooi, Falguni Nair

New job opportunities

eg Instagram influencers.

Investment in women accelerate progress

POLITICAL progress

① Diversity of representation

eg Pameela Bisoi MP - SHG leader to Lok Sabha

② Women leaders use power better for social needs

eg Investment in water security in Rajasthan.

## Economic progress

① Female labour force participation  
37% → 50%, can improve India's  
gdp by 27%. (IMF)

② Financial independence gives  
better decision making power  
↳ Kudumbastree model Kerala

## Social Progress

① Nutritional security lead to  
reduce infant mortality, stunting  
(35%)  
wasting (20%) → Healthy generation

② Have courage to fight against  
social evils like child marriage  
(15 lakh in India/year)  
lead to better social outcome.

Yet, Issues

① low political representation of  
women (13.6% in Lok Sabha)

② Tokenism affect decision making  
↳ Sarpanch pati culture

③ Care burden (~~7.5% India's gdp~~)

④ Motherhood penalty lead to glass cliff.

⑤ Patriarchal mindset still exist especially in rural India.

### Way Forward

① Ensure learning opportunity to women → Employment

② Entrepreneurship opportunity for she-preneurship platforms like sheLead

③ Focus on rural women who are inaccessible to empowerment outside

→ Lakshmi Didi through SHG

④ Safe motherhood

→ Palna Ureche scheme

As prime minister said, 'our focus should be not on women but on women led development' to ensure

Wassha kti of SDG 5

6/2

16. India is globally renowned for being a beacon for accommodating diversity. Is India still a thriving example of unity in diversity? Justify. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

India always believed in sarvadharmā Samabhava based on diversity

India as beacon of diversity

CULTURE  
① Promoted cultural exchange from prehistoric time onwards

↳ Indus valley people relation with Mesopotamia

② Adopted traditions, dress, cuisine etc as freely from others

↳ Adoption of kurtas from Persian culture.

POLITICAL

① Refuge given to those who were in need

↳ Chakma refugees.

RELIGION

① Coexistence of Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jews etc without persecution history

## GLOBALISATION

① Promoted give & take, cross fertilization of ideas

eg British woollen industry

② Promoted intermix, promotion of our culture abroad

eg Yoga as a way of life.

yet, Some issues persist

① Insider-Outer concept

emerging eg Muzaffarpur revolt

② Caste, class, gender discrimination

eg Una flogging incidents

③ de globalization tendencies

alleged against India in WTO

eg Atmanirbhar Bharath

④ Treatment of Refugees

eg Rohingya refugees.

⑤ Incidents of unaccommodative stands

eg

eg Gang rape of foreign women  
Chattisgarh.

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## Way Forward

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① Promote multicultural interactions between diverse populations

↳ Interfaith conventions

② Political & legal measures to ensure safety of vulnerable

↳ Protection of civil rights Act

③ Curb hatespeech against the diverse culture of India

↳ Making diversity threatening speech corrupt practice in section 29A of RTA

④ Interaction between school children to weed out discrimination from little minds

↳ Chandan committee ban caste based colour bands in Tamil Nadu schools

we must follow the path of our ancestors who followed the idea of Aditi devo bhava to ensure unity in diversity

17. Do you agree with the view that globalisation is receding with de-globalisation and localisation occupying the vacuum left behind? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

World is facing deglobalizing & localizing tendencies which is clear from our policies, actions  
eg Rise of right-wing governments in Europe

### Receding globalisation

#### I deglobalization

① Protectionist measures increasing in various countries

eg US-China trade war

② friendshoring instead of offshoring as an economic policy

eg China + strategy

③ Xenophobia & rise of protest against migrants

eg Rwanda deportation by UK.

#### II Localization

① Every country ensuring promotion of local production,

supply chain

eg) India - ~~Atmanirbhar Bharat~~

② Promotion of locals instead of cheap migrant labour

eg) Nitagat rules in Middle east

Yet, Globalization trends are expanding

① Increase in migration from population surplus to deficit countries eg) ~~25 lakh people left India to abroad in 2022~~

② Multi National companies ensuring presence everywhere

eg) Macdonalization

③ Cultural intermix promoted

eg) Chutney music - ~~Indian apocalypso.~~

④ Diversifying strategy being adopted by companies

eg) Foxcon iPhone assembling factories in India

# globalisation

- ⑤ Problems that doesn't need  
passport ~~eg~~ covid pandemic  
china → whole world spread
- ⑥ Global common issues that  
need collaboration ~~eg~~ climate change

## Way Forward

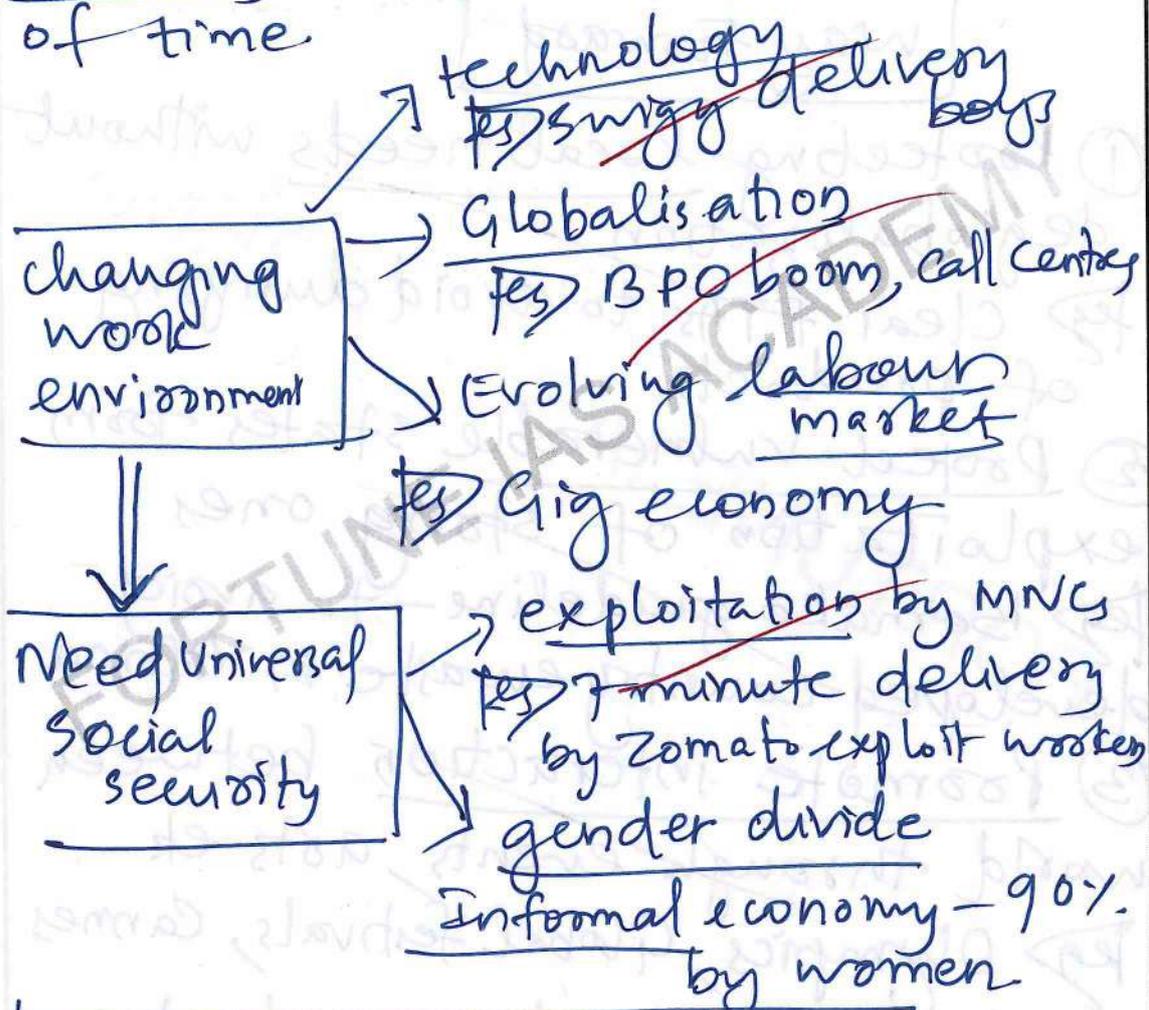
- ① Protecting local needs without  
deglobalization  
~~eg~~ clear FTAs to avoid dumping  
of products
- ② Protect vulnerable states from  
exploitation of strong ones  
~~eg~~ Bamako guideline — to avoid  
developed country waste in Africa
- ③ Promote interaction between  
world through events, arts etc  
~~eg~~ Olympics, Global festivals, Carnes
- World can adopt  
India's idea of Vasudhaiva  
Kudumbalcam to ensure to take  
good effects of globalization

Candidates  
must not  
write on  
this margin

18. A changing work environment characterised by technological advancements, globalisation and evolving labour markets pushes the necessity for a Universal Social Security in India. In light of this statement, how far is the Code on Social Security 2020 addressing the changing needs in this environment? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

In the era of Industry 4.0, we need to adopt our social security measures as per need of time



Code of Social Security 2020

Address changing needs

① Collection of data of various

- kind of worker → data driven governance
- ② Social security to gig workers which ensure (25 million by 2025) non exploitative work environment
  - ③ Easy hire & fire which ensure flexibility & increased hiring of workers.
  - ④ Demarcated minimum wage, pension provisions - like responsibility of employers

Yet, Issues

- ① More oriented to workers rights of employer than employee
- ② Ambiguity in provisions like social security contribution → loophole for exploitation of workers
- ③ Lack of enforcement mechanism which make it a teethless tiger.

④ Exploitation of workers in 'informal' sector still persist

↳ Foxcon discrimination to married women hiring in its companies

⑤ Easy hire & fire provisions lead to further informalization of economy which is already 90% informal.

### Way forward

① Proper data collection & benefits, social security etc to workers

↳ California gig act

② Updating minimum wage proposed as per need of time

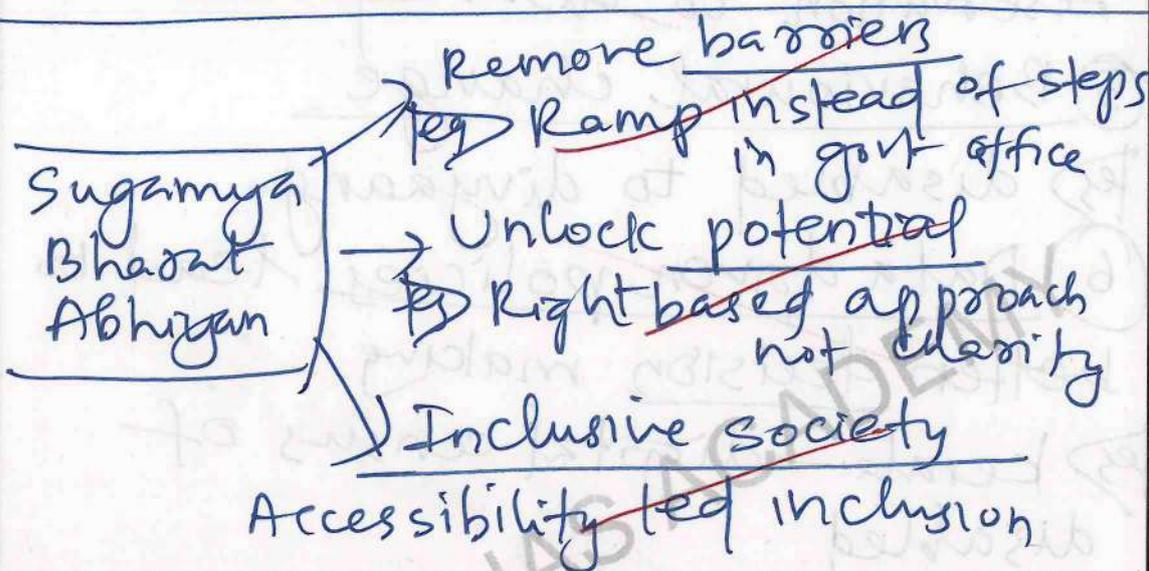
③ Addressing new age workers who suffer from automated job loss

Code of Social security 2.0 need to ensure Universal Basic Service (EU model) to all workers.

19. Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan was launched to remove the barriers to participation, unlock the potential of divyangjan and create an inclusive society. Analyse how empowerment schemes has changed the social milieu of disability in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

2.2% of population in India are disabled (Census 2011)



Empowerment scheme changed social milieu in India

- Rights of disabled protected  
eg Right of PwD Act → reservation in job & school
- Easy accessibility to social protection eg free education till age 18
- Ensure more participation in social fabric  
eg Para Olympics gold by Sheetal Devi

OK

④ Representation ensure that their voice are heard

↳ Chatisgash - panchayats seat reservation to disabled

⑤ Behavioural change

↳ disabled to divyaang

⑥ Data driven policies lead to better decision making

↳ Kerala - digital census of disabled

Yet, Issues

① Negligence faced by disabled

↳ disability data dropped from NFHS 6

② Can't provide confidence to face public & access opportunity

↳ only 5% disabled in formal schooling

③ Non disfriendly infrastructure

affect their movement  
↳ lack of disabled friendly  
toilets in schools

④ Charity based approach

affect their rights

↳ Religious notion of disability  
as god's curse

⑤ Lack of access to supporting  
devices like cane stick.

Way forward

① Improve their accessibility

↳ FSSAI - QR code in food for  
blind

② Inclusive education

↳ Braille texts availability

③ Inclusion in policy making  
structures

④ Awareness about rights & duties

An accessible world  
for dnyang need to be build  
to ensure their rights

20. Unless employability picks up, India could get old before it becomes rich. In the light of this statement examine how the output of Indian educational system is commensurate with the developmental goals of India and suggest measures to improve. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Candidates must not write on this margin

India's 60% population is under 35 years which says we need to harness ~~demographic window~~ before it shuts.

Employability pick up as a need

India facing ~~youth bulge~~

~~Jobless growth~~

1% increase GDP →

0.1% job increase

~~demographic window ends in 2055~~

Output of Indian education commensurate development goals

① 99% enrolment in primary education → Universal education

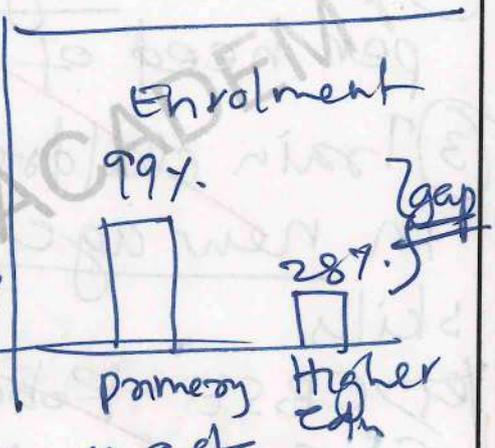
② 28-1 enrolment in higher education → utilizing demographic dividend

Candidates must not write on this margin

- ③ Improvement in infrastructure  
 PM DIKSHA for online education
- ④ New Education policy support new development goals
  - ↳ role → Creative learning
  - ↳ Vocational learning to 50% institutions

Yet, Issues

- ① drop out due to family circumstances
- ② Rat race behind competitive exams  
 youth bulge → 3 suicide/month in Kota JEE



- ③ Lack of employability  
 only 50.3% graduates are employable (India skill report)
- ④ Lack of private sector participation - 35% fund only  
 (South Korea - 75%)

25th

28th

... 4 ↔ 8 [9-20]  
[1st + 2nd 3rd]

(Key) (12)

10-19<sup>th</sup>

Candidates must not write on this margin

⑤ Low support to entrepreneurial skills (more focus on stable jobs)

Way Forward

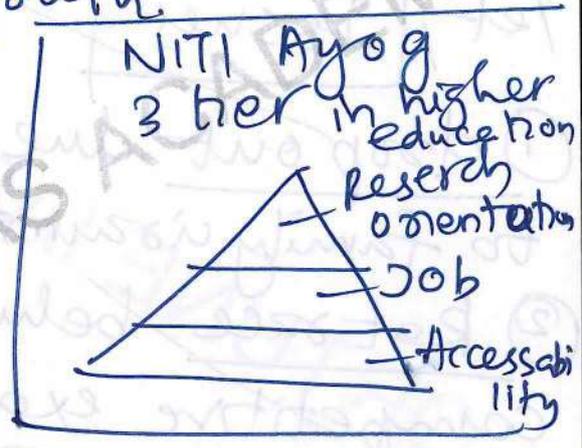
① skill, Upskill, Reskill

↳ German Apprenticeship model

② Harness higher education as per need of youth

③ Train children in new age skills

↳ CBSE - Robotics as a subject in class 9.



④ Value education to ensure positive developmental outcome  
↳ Mulyasavah guideline by UGC

⑤ Industry Academia collaboration

↳ Employment Linked Incentive in Budget

Need to harness our demographic dividend to ensure Viksit Bharat 2047