

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	XXXXXXXXXX	Date	11/7/24

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE	
Total marks	111.5
Remarks:	

INSTRUCTIONS	
1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile No and Test Code in answer sheets. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 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: - 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. 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.	
Start Time : 10	End Time : 1
Mode Of Examination :	Online ☐ Offline ☒

FORTUNE IAS ACADEMY

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

SECTION: A

Candidates
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this margin

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 considerations
eg Centre for dalit rights
- ③ Reorient towards socially excluded
eg Humsafar trust for LGBTQ rights
- ④ Need to consider culture & traditions of civil society eg PETA in Jallikatti issue.

Strategically aligning to struggles of poor & marginalized

- ① Bridge between govt & poor to voice their concerns

eg The other Media in Niyamgiri tribal 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
envision

- 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)

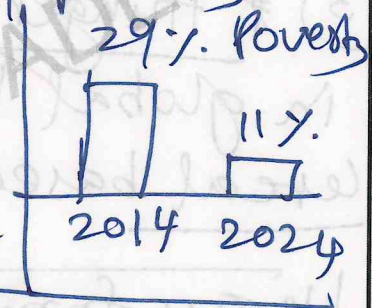
Candidates must not write on this margin

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

Schemes → NFSA
→ PM Grameen Kalyan
→ POSHAN



- ② Education - saw 99% enrolment in primary education

Scheme → NEP 2020
→ Scholarships like Prerna
→ Ekalaya schools

- ③ Health Maternal mortality

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

Scheme → Ayushman Bharat
→ Primary health centre development.

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% $\rightarrow$ 2.5% Education
gdp 2.9 $\rightarrow$ 6% gdp

② Skilling citizens as per new age
needs $\rightarrow$ German apprenticeship
program

③ Focus on preventive medicine

$\rightarrow$ 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

② Eliminate ghost

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

③ Targeted delivery of service

→ e-mee voucher instead of service

DPI Accelerate

① digital inclusion

↳ 50% India's payment through UPI

↳ Improved ^{digital} infrastructure in rural India

② Social inclusion

DPI

Payment → UPI

Document → Digit locked

Aggregator → Account aggr.

- ↳ 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~~ Aishwarya 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 beaurocracy which is in weberian model is based on hierarchy division of work etc

Silos → Beaurocracy aloof from common

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

Hierarchy → Beaurocracy 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

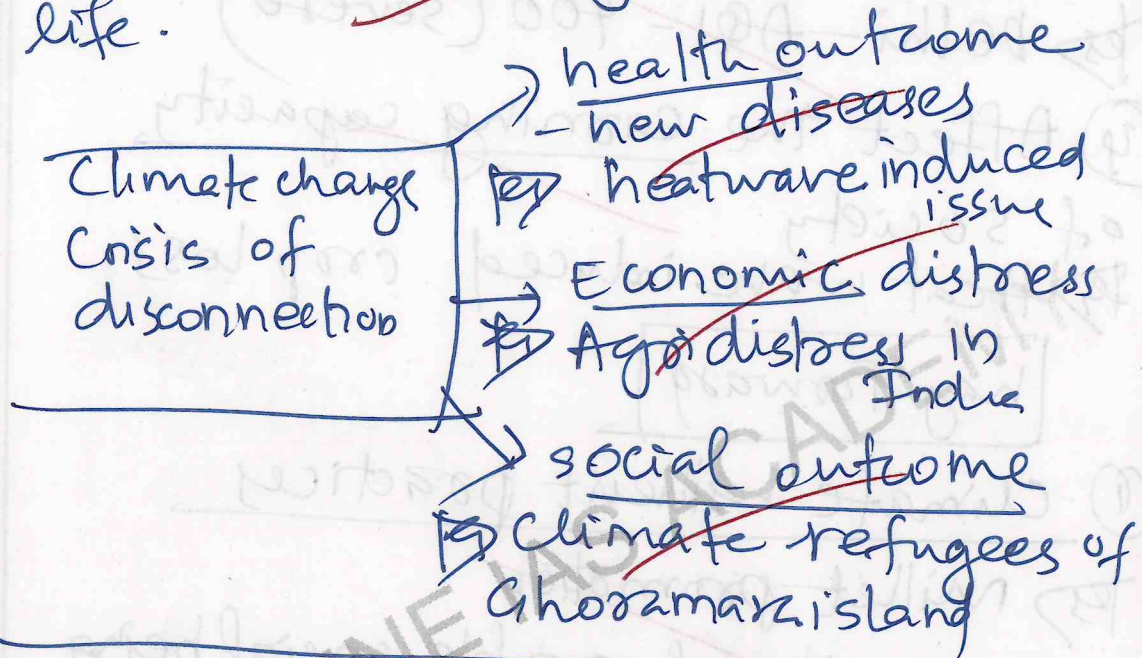
↳ ABCD campaign wayanad — documents to tribals

Bureaucrats need to consider Amritkal as Kasturyakal to achieve Sevottam (2nd 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 ags 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

5 need to be addressed for 1.5°C aim of Paris achieved to ensure societal wellbeing

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
↳ Nyaay scheme chetisgarh
- ④ Ensure economic support
for socially marginalized
↳ Credit to women through
mudra

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.

Recent trends in demography

- India - 17% of world population
- demographic dividend (60% population under 35)
- TFR at 2.1 - reaching replacement level soon

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% gap → 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 visnagon &
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, slums, 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

⑤ 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 beneficiary

↓
2 crore in odisha (CAE)

③

Candidates
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WISDOM TUNE IAS ACADEMY

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
→ ~~eSangeerani 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
~~80% 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% witho)
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 3

SECTION: B

Candidates
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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 more than centre → conflict

③ Kerala need more infrastructure
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 govt that are debt ridden
forced to spent on skewed
priorities.

States shell out more fund for

- 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
eg Bihar, Andhra.

Yet, Positives of central sponsored
schemes

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

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

Way Forward

- ① Rationalisation of schemes
to very basic service giving schemes
(Shreead C 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% → 50% → 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
must not
write on
this margin

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 - ^{digit} 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

Candidates must not write on this margin

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 2G spectrum, commonwealth scam
- 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

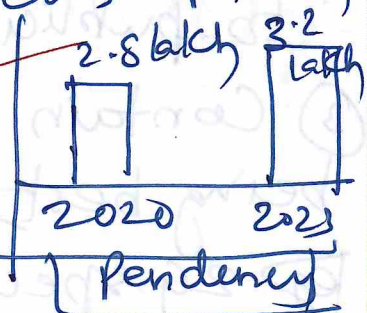
② Pendency in RTI Appeals

③ Lack of infrastructure

eg. Mauipur, West Bengal

- No Information

commissioners appointed



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

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

⑤ Beaurocratic burden

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

⑥ Exclusions Section 8 of RTI Act

⑦ Evolutionary RTIs

Way forward

① Infrastructure development

- ↳ Computerize RTI office
- ↳ Appoint enough staff

② Proactive measures to reduce pendency ~~to~~ Supreme court's lean staff 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 ~~for~~ Goa UCC

On women

→ Better access to resource ~~for~~ sharia law allow only half property right to women

→ Independence & autonomy

~~for~~ Hindu women not allowed to adopt child alone now

Other

→ Codification of law ensure ease of justice

→ Can reduce ³² 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
eg) Ek Bharath Shresht Bharath

② Promote multicultural interactive spaces eg) 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 chist dargah
= Hindus + Muslims together

⑤ Provide spaces to bring out
effective interactions

eg Badai bazaar 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
& interaction between all state
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
→ Kudumbasree 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 entrepreneurship platforms like SheLead
 - ③ Focus on rural women who are inaccessible to empowerment outside
 - ④ Safe motherhood
- Lakshmi Didi through SHG
- 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

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 kurta 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

Candidates
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this margin

① Promoted give & take, cross fertilization of ideas

eg British wool industry

② Promoted intermix, promotion of our culture abroad

eg Yoga as a way of life.

yet, Some issues persist

① Insider-Outsider 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 Rohingyan refugees.

⑤ Incidents of unaccommodative
stands such

eg Gang rape of foreign women
Chitrangada.

Way Forward

Candidates
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write on
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① Promote multicultural interactions between diverse population

↳ 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 - ~~Amanish 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) Foxconn iPhone assembling factories in India

globalisation

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

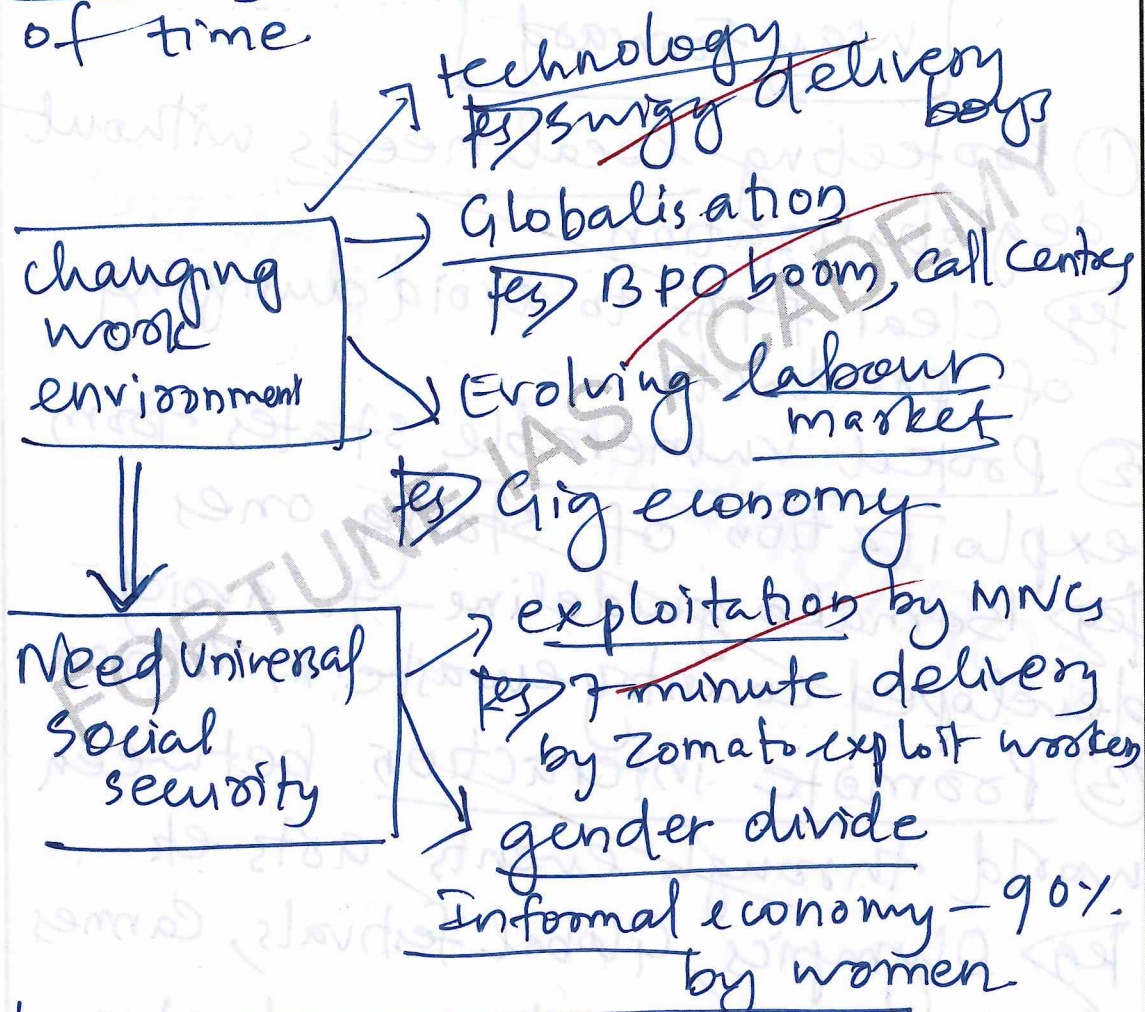
~~eg~~ Olympics, Global festivals, Carnes

World can adopt
India's idea of Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam to ensure to take
good effects of globalization

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

eg 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

eg California gig act

② Updating minimum wage proposed as per need of time

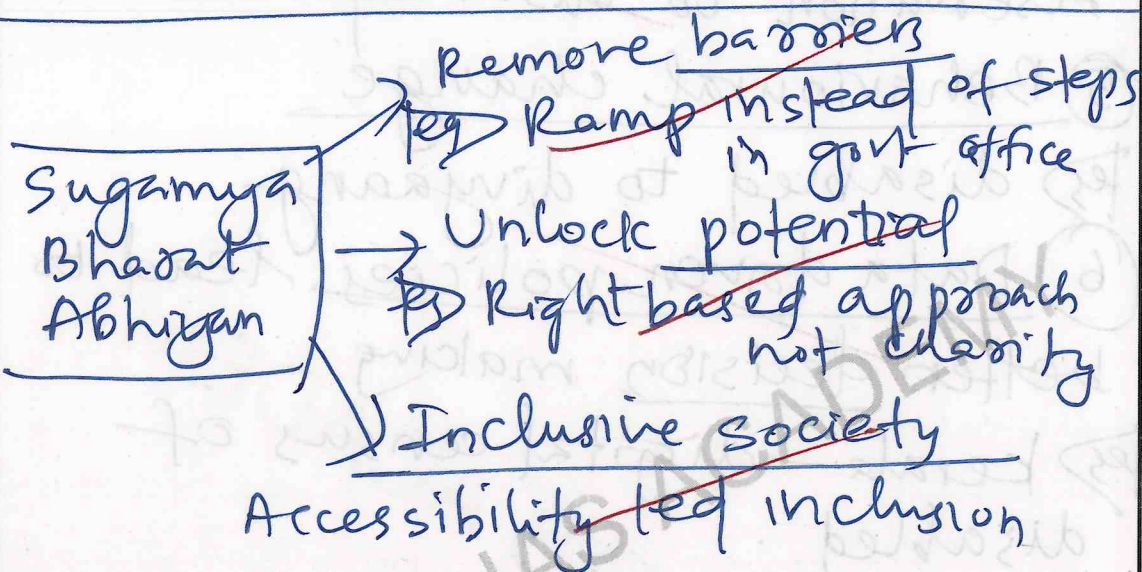
③ Addressing new age workers who suffer from automated job loss

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

- ① Rights of disabled protected
eg Right of PwD Act → reservation in job & school
- ② Easy accessibility to social protection eg free education till age 18
- ③ Ensure more participation in social fabric
eg Para Olympics gold by Sheetal devi

④ Representation ensure that their voice are heard

↳ Chatisgarh - panchayath 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 disforendly Infrastructure

affect their movement
eg lack of disabled friendly
toilets in schools

④ Charity based approach

affect their rights
eg Religious notion of disability
as god's curse

⑤ Lack of access to supporting
devices like cane stick.

Way forward

① Improve their accessibility
eg FSSAI - QR code in food for
blind

② Inclusive education

eg Braille texts availability

③ Inclusion in policy making structures

④ Awareness about rights & duties

An accessible world
for differing 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

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 waste

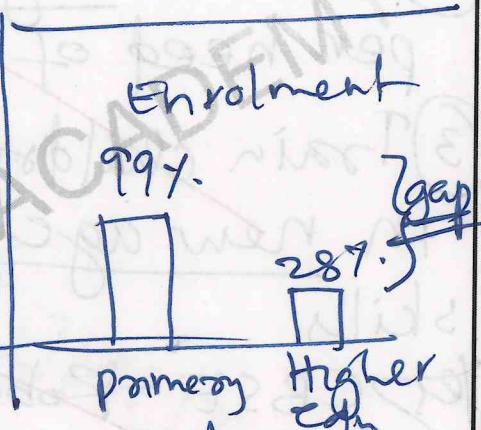
youth bulge → 3 suicide/month in Kota JEE

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)

10-19th

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

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

Way Forward

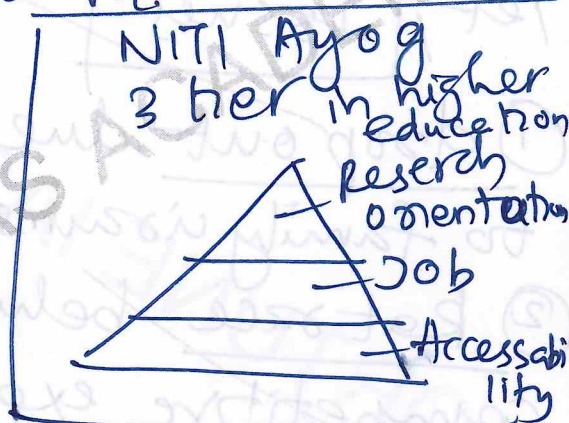
① Skill, Upskill, Reskill

↳ 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
↳ Mulhyaparaksh guideline by UGC

⑤ Industry Academia collaboration

↳ Employment Linked Incentive in
Budget

Need to harness our
demographic dividend to
ensure Viksit Bharat 2047