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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 862)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	35234
Center	O.R.N.	Date	13/09/17

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		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	12.5		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	12.5		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	12.5		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	12.5		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	12.5		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	12.5		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।
8	12.5		
9	12.5		
10	12.5		
11	12.5		
12	12.5		
13	12.5		
14	12.5		
15	12.5		
16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What are the issues associated with the existing sterilization campaigns for family planning in India? In this context, comment on the need for a multidimensional approach for family planning.

भारत में परिवार नियोजन के लिए मौजूदा बंध्याकरण (स्टर्लाइजेशन) अभियानों से संबद्ध मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में परिवार नियोजन के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The government is trying to achieve the total fertility rate in India to the replacement level of 2.1. For that, family planning is essential; of which, the sterilization campaigns are a part.

However, there are various issues with the campaigns, which are following:

1) Lack of adequate infrastructure to carry out sterilization in camps - this causes various other health problems due to insanitary conditions and practices eg. HIV AIDS, infections etc.

2) Lack of awareness about post-sterilization care

- 3) Stigma attached to sterilization of males - for instance, they are said to lose their manhood, which ultimately leads to women sterilization in the family planning.
- 4) Incompetent doctors and lack of manpower like nurses etc.

With these problems and with the fact that sterilization is not necessarily the only and affordable method for family planning, there is a need to adopt multidimensional approach.

Following are the main reasons:

- 1) Sterilization is permanent
- 2) Sterilization in women causes various biological problems like hormonal changes and lack of calcium etc.
- 3) Use of contraceptives is easy, affordable and effective and can be used by both men and women
- 4) Need for research on other possible methods of contraceptives

and making them available
eg. recent invention of 'Vasalgel'.

2. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Globalisation is the process of integration of the world as one unit. It makes the world as a global village.

However, globalisation is different from westernization, as the latter is about adoption of western practices in a non-western nation.

The following show that globalisation is a one way street :

1) Economic sphere

The world has not only adopted the western economic practices, but the east has also contributed to it for eg. the Human Development Index and the inspiration for Happiness Index from Bhutan.

2) Culturally

The world has adopted various practices of East in the fields of health (Yoga etc.), medicine (Ayurveda), fashion (Indian Khadi), music (amalgamation of song by Beatles, ~~by~~ inspired by Mahesh Yogi), dance (bollywood dance), festivals etc.

3) All societies have been impacted positively by religions like Buddhism, Islam and have been converted to them.

All these show that globalisation has been a two way process.

4) Change in food habits

As east has adopted western food habits, so has West been inspired by the food habits of East like Indian cuisine, Thai food, Chinese cuisine etc.

Therefore, it can be said that the fact of globalisation has been a two-way process.

3. How are minorities defined in India? Does the commitment to ensure special rights for minorities contradicts the idea of secularism? Discuss in the context of India.

भारत में अल्पसंख्यकों को कैसे परिभाषित किया जाता है? क्या अल्पसंख्यकों के लिए विशेष अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने की प्रतिबद्धता धर्मनिरपेक्षता के विचार का विरोध करती है? भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Minorities are defined in India state-wise, i.e., if a group of people is religiously, or linguistically, less in numbers than the half of population in a state, it becomes a minority.

The idea of secularism is of positive secularism in India, which ensures development of all religions and equitable hand of state in the same.

Moreover, secularism has another element, i.e., secularism within a religion → ensuring that minorities and majorities enjoy their religious freedoms equally.

The constitution of India ensures this under Articles 14, 21, 25 and 29.

Therefore, protection of minorities,

by giving the special rights to save them from the majoritarianism is not against the idea of secularism.

The another angle is that, the state gives equal respect to all religions, and to make all the religions equally enjoyable for all, the religious minorities are given protection.

Therefore, the very idea of giving special rights to minorities is embedded under the concept of Indian secularism.

4. An effective strategy to eliminate poverty must consider it as a violation of human rights and not just an economic issue. Discuss in the context of India.

निर्धनता को समाप्त करने के लिए प्रभावी रणनीति के अंतर्गत निर्धनता को केवल एक आर्थिक मुद्दा नहीं बल्कि अनिवार्य रूप से मानव अधिकारों का उल्लंघन समझा जाना चाहिए। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Poverty is at the base of cause of various problems. In the present times, it has ~~not~~ remained just an economic problem.

- 1) The poverty is multidimensional and it causes ~~or~~ promotes various other problems like reduced and poor access to health, poor education, lack of nutrition, high MMR, IMR, high Birth Rate, depression, crimes etc.

Therefore, to alleviate poverty, a holistic and coherent strategy needs to be laid out.

- 2) Poverty inhibits capability which is the direct cause of

low human development.

Therefore all these show the poverty inhibits realisation of basic human rights and other fundamental rights granted under the constitution which are :

- (1) Right to life (Art. 21)
- welfare
- (2) Right to equality (Art. 14)
- poverty creates inequality
- (3) Right to freedom of speech and expression (Art. 19)
- poor and downtrodden can hardly express themselves, and they are generally snubbed
- (4) Right against exploitation (Art. 23)
- for eg. poverty leads to some people accepting manual scavenging
- (5) Right to legal aid (Art. 21)
- inhibited by poverty
- (6) Other rights like movement, dignity etc., right against child labour.

Therefore, elimination of poverty

must be seen from the lens of
curbing violation of human rights
of people.

5. Mass exodus of people inhabiting mountain regions to plains is fast turning hamlets into haunted villages, in places like Uttarakhand. Discuss the causes, implications and possible remedies for this phenomenon.

पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में निवास करने वाले लोगों का बड़े पैमाने पर मैदानी क्षेत्रों की ओर पलायन के परिणामस्वरूप उत्तराखंड जैसे स्थानों में बस्तियाँ वीरान गांव बनती जा रही हैं। इस परिघटना के कारणों, निहितार्थों एवं संभव उपचारों की चर्चा कीजिए।

People are finding it difficult to survive in the hills, and therefore there is migration to the valleys in huge numbers.

Following are the causes:

1) Lack of basic facilities

- healthcare and medicine
- water availability
- safety
- livelihood avenues
- food

- internet and mobile, roads, other infrastructure, etc.

2) Environmental concerns

- natural and anthropogenic causes
- landslides
- cloudbursts

3) Education facilities

Implications:

- 1) The left places are strayed

- 2) left out houses become avenues for crimes etc.
- 3) overcrowding of valley areas and clashes for resources
- 4) Increasing poverty

Possible remedies :

- 1) Better implementation of govt. schemes and their monitoring them
for eg. the following schemes can be helpful
 - MNREGS
 - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
 - Janani Suraksha Yojana ~~etc~~ etc.
- 2) Creating area specific schemes
- 3) Providing for basic infrastructure
- 4) Allowing private investments in health, education by giving incentives like land, tax etc.
- 5) Create councils for deliberations of problems
- 6) Implementation of Sengai Plan for

*better disaster management
and rehabilitation.*

6. Whereas the UN Habitat report calls cities "the highest pinnacles of human creation", the moot question is what form the cities of developing world should take. In context of this statement, examine the contending strategies of urbanisation, with respect to India.

यद्यपि यू. एन. हैबिटाट रिपोर्ट (संयुक्त राष्ट्र पर्यावास रिपोर्ट) में नगरों को "मानव रचना की सर्वोच्च पराकाष्ठा" के रूप में वर्णित किया गया है, लेकिन बहस का प्रश्न यह है कि विकासशील देशों के नगरों को किस प्रकार का रूप लेना चाहिए। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, भारत के संबंध में शहरीकरण की परस्पर विरोधी रणनीतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

India is rapidly urbanizing.
Urbanization is seen as the driver of growth, but at the same time there are various issues associated with it.

There have been various discussions on the strategies of urbanisation, some of them are following:

1) Independent and uncontrolled urbanisation

This view supports urbanisation which is uncontrolled so that people develop cities on their own with minimal regulation.

However, this strategy has drawbacks like prevailing inequality, self centered people, problems of collective use of resources, waste management. eg- this is the problem of cities with dumps etc.

2) Planned urbanisation

This strategy follows centralized planning and robust civic architecture, but this too ignores the needs (diverse) of people and ~~cannot~~^{might} address the problem of ~~urb~~ migration efficiently.

3) Holistic urbanisation with community participation

This strategy takes into ambit all the current problems and tries to overcome all with a sustainable plan in consultation with all the stakeholders.

India is following the third strategy, which is evident from the ~~for~~ schemes like SMART

city mission, HRIDAY and AMRUT.

Moreover, it's also focussing on different area like sanitation (Swachh Bharat Mission), skill development etc. and convergence of all schemes.

7. Rather than being a transitory phenomenon of fast-growing economies, today's slums pose deeper, persistent structural problems and represent major policy challenges. Discuss in the context of India.

तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं की एक संक्रमणकालिक (अस्थायी) परिघटना होने के बजाए आजकल की मलिन बस्तियां (स्लम्स) गंभीर एवं दीर्घस्थायी संरचनात्मक समस्याएं खड़ी करती हैं और प्रमुख नीतिगत चुनौतियों को भी प्रस्तुत करती हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Slums are habitations in urban areas with inadequate basic facilities as compared to the urban areas but more urbanised than the rural areas.

Slums, however, are not the transitory phenomenon of economic growth, this can be due to the following:

- 1) facilities for health, water, sanitation, space, etc. are not better than rural areas, but worse
- 2) these are illegal constructions and cannot be developed as such with economic growth, but need a coherent policy for the same.

Therefore, Moreover, slums pose

the following problems:

- 1) inadequate infrastructure
- 2) congested, unclean and unscientific infrastructure
- 3) No proper regulatory mechanisms
- 4) Areas of widespread diseases
- 5) can become centres for crime and criminals to thrive
- 6) Presents the dismal state of unemployment and migration owing to factors like agriculture failure etc.

Therefore, all these require a proper planning at all levels and convergence of various ministries to develop the slums and make them livable and ultimately merge them into the urban infrastructure and sphere.

8. While on the one hand, violence and discrimination against women justify strong laws, on the other hand, such laws are also misused. Why does such a state of affair exist in the Indian society? Discuss the reasons behind it.

यद्यपि एक ओर महिलाओं के विरुद्ध हिंसा और भेदभाव कठोर कानूनों को न्यायसंगत ठहराते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर ऐसे कानूनों का दुरुपयोग भी किया जाता है। भारतीय समाज में इस प्रकार के हालात क्यों विद्यमान हैं? इस समस्या के निहित कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

With the increase in violence against women, there has been increasing demands to make laws more stringent. However, there has been a trend that even after stricter laws, crimes rates haven't come down.

For eg. after the 2013 amendment to the IPC and the stringent provisions of POCSO Act, there is rise in crimes against women and girls.

Following are the reasons for it:

- 1) Low conviction rate

The deterrence effect of law cannot only be created by the provisions, but by its effective implementation

In the recent judgment of SC, it has asked to set up welfare Committees to look into the complaint of Domestic violence. With this and with the increasing number of cases and incidents relating to women especially of domestic violence and sexual harassment and dowry death, ~~misuse of law has been~~ there has arisen a complex situation.

Following are the reasons for it.

1) Incompetence of police investigators - -ons

The Police, register cases without verifying if there exists a prima facie situations.

2) Delay in prosecution

This is used as a tool of misuse, just to harass the other party, as it is known that the case won't be taken up in the court,

and the party can be harassed because of cognizable and non-bailable nature of offences like dowry death, domestic violence, rape etc.

3) Lack of gender equality

Although, POCSO Act is gender-neutral, but it also has resulted in very low conviction of male accused which shows the misuse of laws by women.

However, a few cases of misuse should eclipse the larger picture of ~~the~~ women's vulnerability and their protection.

9. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

Unity in diversity is what India is proud of. However, with the increasing incidents of communal conflicts, its cultural diversity is under scrutiny.

Cultural diversity is a hindrance:

- 1) Increased intolerance among people and linguistic conflicts
 - 2) Inequality caused by policies of Govt. like reservation - giving rise to hatred against communities
 - 3) Increasing protectionism towards one's culture
 - 4) Certain practices of different cultures are inherently incompetent
 - 5) Song of the soil theories e.g. in Maharashtra for
- Thus, all these have hindered Marathi creation of ~~one~~ nation.

Cultural diversity not a hindrance:

1) Historical perspective: India as a nation was anyway built on the power of its coexisting diversities.

2) With globalisation - people are increasing interactions with different cultures.

3) Integrated economy: leading to migration for jobs etc.

e.g. Bengaluru as an IT hub, hosts people from different cultures.

4) People's respect for other cultures and their tolerance towards them.

Thus, it can be concluded ~~that~~ due to certain incidences, it is not necessary to say that cultural diversity is inimical to nation building, rather it facilitates by different ways of living of cultures. Moreover, Govern-

ment is proud of this and is promoting respect of other cultures by scheme 'EK Bharat Shreshtha Bharat'.

10. Gender justice is often hindered by religious sensitivity over women related issues. In this context, discuss how gender justice can be ensured while also keeping in mind religious sensitivity of different communities.

लैंगिक न्याय (जेंडर जस्टिस) की प्रक्रिया प्रायः महिलाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों पर धार्मिक संवेदनशीलता के कारण बाधित होती है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि विभिन्न समुदायों की धार्मिक संवेदनशीलता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी लैंगिक न्याय किस प्रकार सुनिश्चित किया जा सकता है?

In India, all religions have freedom to it and all people have freedom to practice, profess and propagate religions, under Article 25.

However, it has been seen that ~~the~~ sometimes religions are not sensitive towards gender equality, and rather the customs, rituals etc promote gender inequality, for instance, no entry in garbhagaha of temple to adult women, no entry in saa inner sanctum of dargah, gender unjust practice of triple talaq (recently invalidated) etc.

Ways to ensure gender justice while keeping in mind religious sensibility

1) interpreting the religion in the light of rationality and humanism

eg. what Raja Rammohan Roy did to argue against sati

2) Create awareness regarding unnecessary and unjust practices and rationalise behind them by various media

eg. movies like PK and etc.

3) Court judgments

This is the penultimate solution when court interprets the secular tenets of a religion and doesn't interfere in essential practices

eg. Invalidation of triple talaq, allowing entry to Haji Ali Dargah to women, allowing entry into Sabrimala temple to women of certain age of menstruation etc.

4) legislation within constitutional limits

This is the last resort.

eg. ~~to~~ Hindu Marriage Act etc.

11. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Equality of opportunity is provided as a right under the Constitution. It means providing the opportunities to people so that they can be brought on the same pedestal and then compete in equal capacity. It is provided under Article 16.

This implies that if people are to be given the opportunities for a job, which requires certain qualifications, then people must have access to attain these qualifications to avail the opportunity which otherwise they cannot. Therefore, equality of opportunity means capacity building to compete for positions.

However, a fallout and necessary implication of this is the process of reservation, by which the disadvantaged are brought at par with others and then they compete. For this, reservation is given in education, jobs and even in promotions to posts.

Thus, it is an affirmative action to give opportunity to compete equally which is provided under Article 16(4).

Thus, unless a person has qualifications for a job, he cannot compete for it, therefore, it is imperative to give access to the resources to make himself capable and qualified and then to compete for it.

12. Fertility rates in India are more closely related to education levels and the socio-economic development within a state, than to religious beliefs. Elaborate. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to achieve population stabilisation.

भारत में प्रजनन दर, धार्मिक विश्वासों की तुलना में एक राज्य के अंतर्गत शिक्षा के स्तर एवं सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास से घनिष्ठ रूप से संबंधित हैं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। जनसंख्या स्थिरीकरण प्राप्त करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को विस्तार से बताइए।

Fertility rates in India have been falling, but there are still states with very high rates such as Bihar, UP, Assam etc. This inequality also points toward the fact that less developed states have more ~~great~~ higher fertility rates and more than the replacement rate of 2.1, whereas the more developed states like Kerala have Fertility Rates (FR) lesser than the average Replacement rate.

Asa Following shows FR is more closely related to education and socio-economic levels :

- 1) More developed states particularly more developed cities have

low fertility rates (eg. Kerala, Tamil Nadu)

- 2) Education empowers women, makes them aware and their decision making power - leading to lower FR
- 3) More women are working now, therefore, FR related to socio-economic development, that women keep no. of children low and focus more on socio economic upliftment
- 4) Religious reasons are not given consideration when widespread poverty etc. Even Muslim women make use of contraceptives, whereas, Islam considers children as gift of god

Following steps can be taken to achieve population stabilisation:

- 1) Education and awareness
→ programmes like 'Hum do Hamare do' etc. are impactful
- 2) Provisions for easy and cheap availability of contraceptives
- 3) Gender equality and a secure

and developed society to women and girls

→ main reason for high fertility rates is unwanted girls, as women go on giving birth to girls in want of boys.

4) Schemes like

→ Targeting states which high fertility rates

13. It has been observed by some that emergence of a distinct "female vote bank" has made political parties and leaders take women related issues seriously. Critically examine in the context of electoral mobilisation in India in the recent times.

कुछ लोगों द्वारा देखा गया है कि एक सुस्पष्ट "महिला वोट बैंक" के उद्भव ने राजनीतिक दलों और नेताओं को महिलाओं से संबंधित मुद्दों पर गंभीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देने हेतु प्रवृत्त किया है। हाल के दिनों में भारत में चुनावी लामबंदी के संदर्भ में आलोचनात्मक समीक्षा कीजिए।

On the recent times, gender equality is one of the burning issues.

With the increasing number of educated women, gender equality has been added to the agenda of political parties.

With more awareness, a distinct female vote bank has emerged which has impacted the political scenario.

Yes, female vote bank has made parties and leaders to take women related issues seriously:

- 1) This is evident by the fact of 48% composition of women in population → the G parties, all of them, include gender equality and empowerment in their manifesto to some extent.

2) Parties even try to woo women voters by giving tickets to women candidates

3) Parties ~~are~~ and leaders are taking diplomatic stands on women's burning issues
eg. almost all parties and leaders welcomed the SC's decision invalidating triple talaq

No, the gender issues have nothing to do with vote bank politics :

- 1) Reservation to women in PRIs
- 2) Parties and leaders still not sensitive about gender issues
eg. still the reservation to Women in Parliament not confirmed
- 3) Some parties were anyway doing work in field of gender equality

Therefore, even if the issues are taken up due to vote bank, the women are being benefitted, unless and until the promises are kept.

14. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Persons with disability are differently abled and they become disabled because they don't have adequate infrastructure and facilities making their requirements. Employment is one of the factors in empowerment of persons with disabilities (PwDs). Following are the reasons for it:

1) Sense of pride

When one is economically independent, there is sense of pride

2) No dependance of economic reasons

3) Economic empowerment leads to reduced stigma and increases social standing

Acknowledging this, the government has taken following steps:

1) Passing of Persons with Disabilities

Act, 2017

- Act increases the ^{number of} disabilities.
- clearly defines duties of state
- reservation in education and employment
- provisions for infrastructure facilities in public buildings, public transport etc.

2) Sugamya Pustakalaya

- creating the online database bank of books and making them accessible

3) Availability of Technological assistance like screen reader etc.

4) Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan

to make the buildings etc. more accessible

5) Address of PM to PwDs as 'Divyang' → trying to reduce stigma

6) Signing of Marrakesh VIP Treaty 2016 by India

Thus, all these will go a long way

in increase in employment of
PwDs ~~in~~ and ultimately empowering
them.

15. Even as the caste system has weakened in recent times, caste based identity has strengthened particularly in the wake of democratic politics in India. Comment.

भले ही हाल के दिनों में जाति व्यवस्था कमजोर हो गयी है, लेकिन भारत में लोकतांत्रिक राजनीति के परिणामस्वरूप जाति आधारित पहचान सुदृढ़ हुई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

With the increased globalisation and urbanisation, the caste system has weakened with time. However, in recent times there have been various incidents based on caste identities in India. This is more particularly seen in the background of democratic politics in the country, which provides everyone, every caste, every creed etc. to participate in politics.

Following reasons can be attached to increase in caste identities in wake of democratic politics:

- 1) Democratic politics gives space to everyone to put forward their grievances
- 2) prevailing inequality and failure of state at various levels to

do away ^{with} the grievances of various castes which are still downtrodden

- 3) Certain socially strong dominant castes are asking for reservations due to unequal representation by them in employment
- 4) Rule of majority in democratic politics, has oppressed the dalits, and now they are asserting their identities -
- 5) State has failed in creating equality by way of reservations, which fuels anger in people, and they demand equal representation in economy
- 6) Vote bank politics has led to strengthening of caste identities and their subsequent assertion in the sphere of democratic politics.

Thus, the caste based identities are gaining ground in the political

sphere, rather than in the social
sphere as the case used to be.

16. A three pronged strategy of social empowerment, economic empowerment and social justice is needed to ensure removal of disparities, elimination of exploitation and protection of disadvantaged sections in India. Elaborate. Also enumerate the steps taken by the government in this regard.

भारत में वंचित वर्गों के प्रति असमानताओं को समाप्त करने, उनके शोषण का उन्मूलन करने एवं उनके संरक्षण के लिए सामाजिक सशक्तिकरण, आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और सामाजिक न्याय की एक त्रि-आयामी रणनीति की आवश्यकता है। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को भी विस्तार से बताइए।

India cannot develop when there is a lot of people which is disadvantaged. For removal of disparities and elimination of exploitation and protection, a multipronged approach is needed, which includes their social empowerment, economic empowerment and ~~so~~ social justice. All these are interrelated and equally important to empower the disadvantaged.

Social empowerment will have the following effects -

- give them more voice in social sphere
- stop their exploitation at the

hands of socially superior
- essential aspect of equality, thus
removing disparity

Economic empowerment

- this forms the basis of all solutions
- makes them independent and allows them to take decisions with others
(eg. inclusion in Panchayats when economically empowered)
- gives them freedom of choice
- correlation with social empowerment
→ cause and effect relation

Social justice

- is the ultimate step towards equality

The government has taken various steps :

- establishment of National Commission
- Protection of Civil Rights Act
- amendment of laws like Protection of SC and ST Act
making more stringent provisions
- various schemes like Stand Up

India, Ustaid, scholarships,
MNREGS, TPDS, skill development
schemes, Hostels for SC & ST students,
Beti Bachao Yojana, Ujjwala
Yojana etc.

- Forest Right Act 2006

17. Explain the factors leading to emergence of class among tribes in India. How is it affecting the tribal society?

भारत में जनजातियों के बीच वर्गों का उदय होने के कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह आदिवासी समाज को किस प्रकार प्रभावित कर रहा है?

The tribes in India, though being primitive, have undergone a structural change with emergence of class among them.

Following are the factors :

- 1) Economic empowerment
→ members of tribes who make use of economic opportunities become well off, this leads to class differences among members gradually
- 2) Educational opportunities
- 3) Migration and assimilation with mainstream population
- 4) Political empowerment of some member who ~~took~~ benefit of PESA Act 1996 and provisions of sixth schedule of Constitution
- 5) Impact of globalisation
- 6) Modernisation of areas, due to factories etc.

These are affecting the tribal society in the following ways:

A. Positive impacts

- 1) emergence of class shows that at least some people have been development
- 2) Gives promising prospects of downward filtration
- 3) more are being influenced by upper caste
- 4) People are leaving inhuman practices
- 5) Better integration
- 6) Class emergence merely transitional

B. Negative impacts

- 1) alienation of lower class tribals
- 2) increasing gap between the classes
- 3) exploitation of lower class by upper class
- 4) extinguishing culture and traditions by modernization

Therefore, the government must focus

on overall development of the tribals
and see class differences as
an evidence of transitory
structural change.

18. Even though globalisation has led to increased employment opportunities for women, it has also created a new set of challenges for women workers. Discuss with examples.

यद्यपि वैश्वीकरण के कारण महिलाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसरों में वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन इसने महिला कर्मियों के लिए चुनौतियों की एक नयी श्रेणी भी उत्पन्न की है। उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation has had a huge impact on empowerment of women, especially in the economic sphere, but it has created new challenges too.

Following are the impacts :

→ Globalisation has created ~~a~~ job prospects for women in MNCs etc, but there remains the challenge of their

- 1) Security, especially at night
- 2) Impact on family relations
- women primarily looked after families, which is becoming difficult to cope with now
- 3) Sexual harassment at work place is another issue

- 4) difficult to balance worklife post childbirth, even when maternity Benefits Act allows them ~~the~~ some advantages
- 5) impact on upbringing of children → women leave jobs too for this
- 6) little change in social mindsets
- 7) Prevalence of 'glass ceiling' which shows how women are restricted to subordinate jobs and not given leadership positions
- 8) Disparity in wages between men and women

Thus, with opportunities, there are new challenges which needs to be taken care of by all the stakeholders.

19. Inclusion of dominant castes in the OBC list is not the solution to challenges they are facing in the job market. Comment. Also critically evaluate the arguments for revisiting the reservation policy in India.

अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों (OBC) की सूची में प्रभुत्वशाली जातियों का समावेश वस्तुतः रोजगार के बाजार (जॉब मार्केट) में उनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का समाधान नहीं है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। भारत में आरक्षण नीति की समीक्षा हेतु प्रस्तुत तर्कों का भी आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Dominant castes, according to M.N. Srinivas, are the socially better off classes, having political influence. Of late, there have been demands of inclusion of dominant castes like Jats, Patidars, Marathas in the OBC so that they may enjoy the benefits of reservation. However, this is not the solution to their challenges in job markets for the reasons as follows:

- 1) These castes are socially and politically dominant, but mainly agrarian, and main issue is failure of agriculture causing widespread unrest thus, agriculture be made remunerative.
- 2) These castes are facing problems

- of unemployment of youth due to lower education qualifications and lack of skills, so, focus must be on education and skill development, than reservation.
- 3) They are facing class differences, owing to their educational and employment backwardness, and they can't accept raising dominance of downtrodden.

Following are the arguments for revisiting the reservation policy

- 1) Reservations have created inequality, rather than equality
- 2) Benefits of reservation are going to economically and socially sound sections of certain castes causing anger
- 3) politically vulnerable

Arguments against revision

- 1) Reservations have developed many downtrodden and historically

disadvantaged

- 2) There is still widespread inequality with respect to SC, ST and OBCs when compared with others in fields of education, employment, land holding etc.
- 3) There is still need for reservation
- 4) There are already provisions for revision of lists

Thus, reservation are important to achieve the aspirations of constitution, but they should not be politically motivated

20. Regional aspirations in the North East have been dominated by demands for autonomy, movements for secession, and opposition to 'outsiders'. Discuss with relevant examples.

पूर्वोत्तर में क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं में स्वायत्तता की मांगें, अलगाववादी आंदोलन एवं 'बाहरी व्यक्तियों का विरोध हावी रहे हैं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

After the integration of the north eastern states into the country, there have been various demands.

These regional aspirations have been based on demands for autonomy, secession and outsiders' removal.

Following are the examples:

- 1) Nagaland has been aspiring for a greater nagaland and greater autonomy
- 2) Assam, after 1971 war, and with the influx of Bangladeshi migrants, demanded for their removal
- 3) secessionist movements have been witnessed in Assam on the allegations of unjust

inclusion in India
4) Manipur has ^{demands for} numer line permit
so that ~~so~~ outsiders cannot
just come in like that

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें।)