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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1058)

Name of Candidate	Pratibha Verma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37460
Center	ORN	Date	18-08-2018

Society

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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:

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

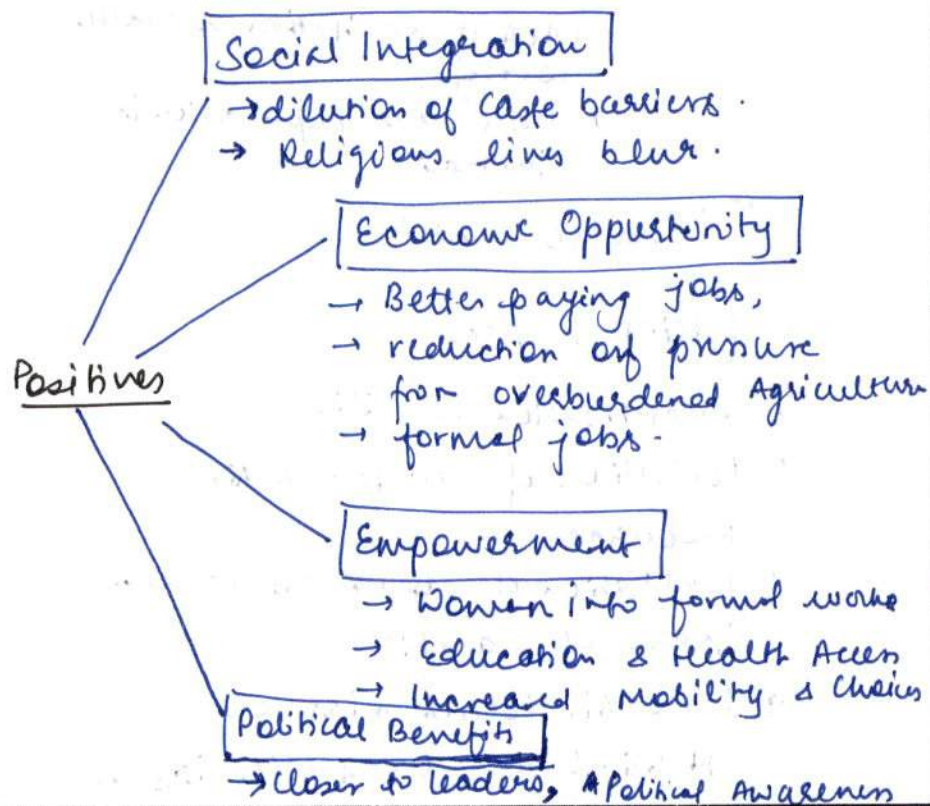
All the Best

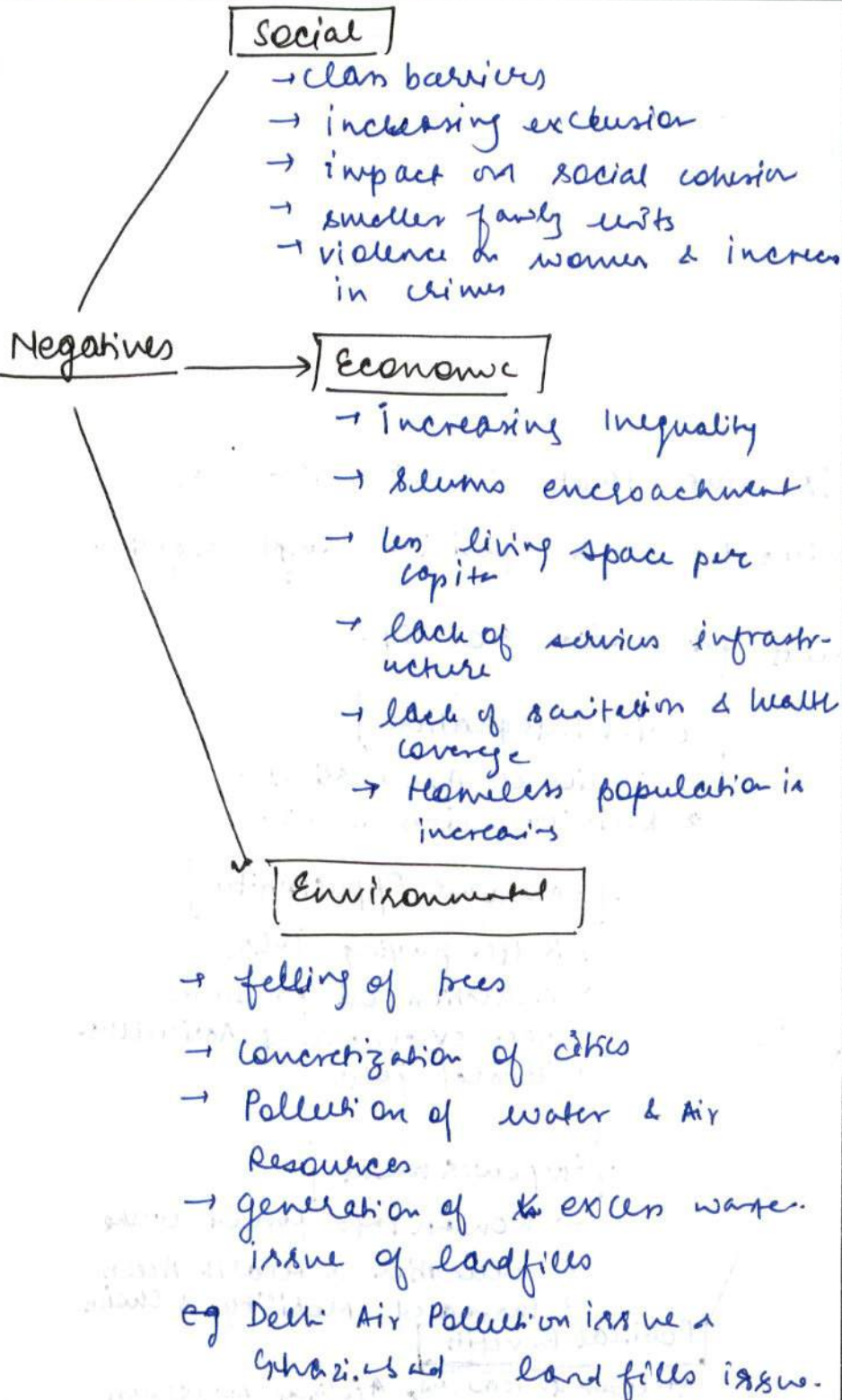
Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks. 12.5X20=250

1. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive?

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

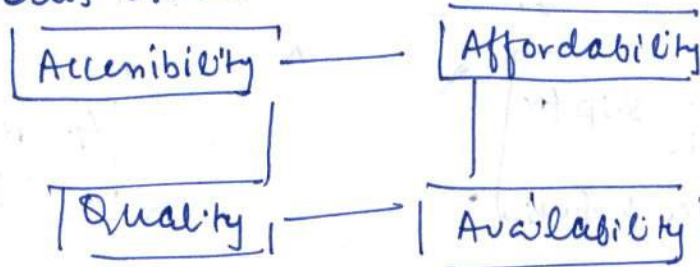
It is true that Urbanization has produced both positive and negative results for India society.





To make urban space more inclusive  
Multidimensional approach is  
required.

- ① Public Service delivery — Health, education,  
Water, housing for All.  
with focus on →



e.g. National Urban Health Mission,  
Housing for All, SBM-Urban etc

- ② Good Governance & e-governance  
initiatives e.g. Delhi's Door step  
delivery, decreasing exclusion  
error

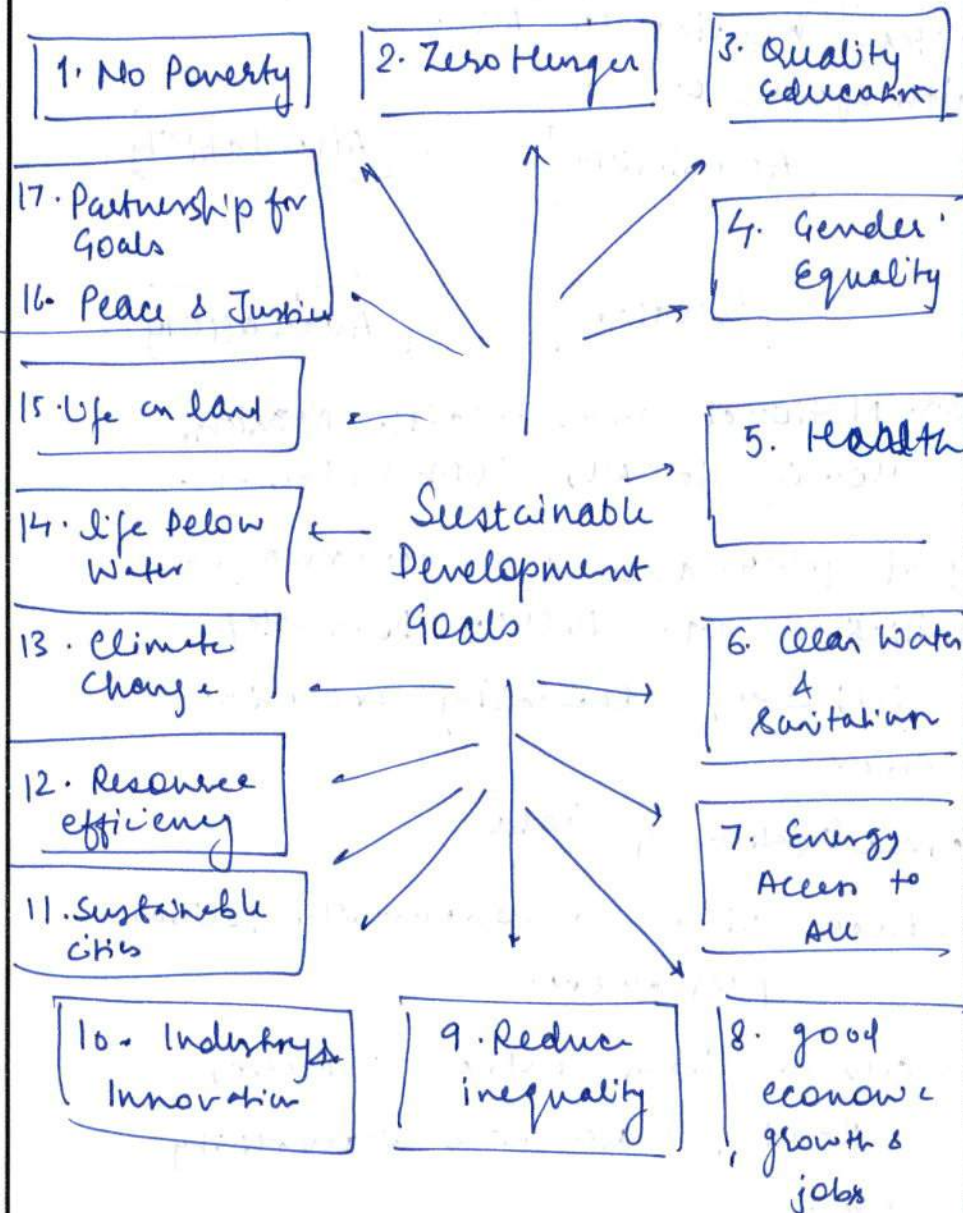
- ③ Formalization of jobs.

- ④ Reduce crime → Community Policing  
programmes.

- ⑤ Focus on Urban infra — Metro,  
Road, last mile connectivity  
etc.

2. The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals depends crucially on, among other factors, formulating development strategies that reflect the current and future population dynamics. Discuss.

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति अन्य कारकों के साथ-साथ विकास रणनीति के निर्माण पर, जो वर्तमान और भविष्य की जनसंख्या गतिकी को दर्शाती है, पर अत्यधिक निर्भर करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।



Looking at the diversified set of objectives from environment sustainability to good health, it requires huge capital investment and financial resources.

To achieve these goals —

- ① Assessment of Priorities and capabilities of each state
- ② Assessment of needs & requirement of people to meet these goals
- ③ Participation of All stakeholders  
— Democratic treatment of all involved.
- ④ Projection of quantity & quality required.

Why population dynamics should be included in development agenda —

- ① Urban & Rural divide
- ② ~~As~~ Gender Inequalities
- ③ Young Youth vs. Child vs. Elderly → Popul demographic dividend or increased social expenditure
- ④ To assess right mix of expenditure on each of social sector.
- ⑤ To create right amount of jobs.
- ⑥ To create right amount of infrastructure.
- ⑦ To provide enough support to vulnerable sectors against climate change & disasters.

3. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social stability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society.

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Post 1991 Reforms, a new era of reforms was ushered in. People had ~~see~~ greater access and contact to what world had to offer. This led to both positive & negative impacts

### Benefits of globalization

- ① Increased economic opportunity
- ② Increased competition led to improved quality of products
- ③ Transfer of technology.
- ④ Increased migration.
- ⑤ Cultural contacts.
- ⑥ Women empowerment → New jobs  
→ Increased mobility etc

- ⑦ Exchange of political ideologies
- ⑧ Health → Medical tourism
- ⑨ Education Reforms e.g. PISA tests.
- ⑩ Increased Trade ~~and~~ Tourism.
- ⑪ Exchange of Ideas & knowledge

### Negative Aspects

- ① Adherence to Norms of multiple treaties e.g. WTO, UNFCCC, ILO conventions etc. interfere in sovereignty to make own decisions
- ② Erosion of interest about Indian culture, handicrafts & increasing interest in materialism, consumption and awe towards western culture
- ③ Impact of ideas of fragmented families leading to social isolation and mental depression,
- ④ Cyber security & data security issue

~~④ Impact of~~

- ③ Increasing violence in society due to spread of pornography etc.
- ⑤ Value erosion.
- ⑥ Economic issues such as trade deficit etc.
- ⑦ Environmental degradation.

Though globalisation has produced negative results, improvement in Human development indicators can't be ignored due to increasing engagement with global organisation.

Need is to adopt values compatible with Indian culture and reject negative values.

4. Is the Indian notion of secularism, based on uniform respect for all religions by the state and separation of religion from public institutional practices, adequate to ensure a secular state? Discuss.

क्या राज्य द्वारा सभी धर्मों के प्रति एकसमान आदर और सार्वजनिक संस्थागत प्रक्रियाओं से धर्म के पृथक्करण संबंधी धर्मनिरपेक्षता की भारतीय अवधारणा एक धर्मनिरपेक्ष राज्य को सुनिश्चित करने हेतु पर्याप्त है? चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitution characterizes India as a "secular" nation. and though not inserted this phrase by constituent assembly itself, they imagined India, not as a <sup>polity</sup> ~~country~~ divorced from religion but a polity that respects all religions equally and does not favour one religion over another.

### Features of Indian Secularism

- No specific incentives to one religion over other.
- Recognition of minority religious group and freedom to establish

and manage ~~the~~ educational establishments.

- No bias on basis of religion while making educational grants.
- National Commission on Minority Educational Institutions to protect these
- \* Freedom of individuals ~~from~~ about practising any religion and propagate their faith.

Despite above constitutional provisions and safeguards recent trends have forced us to think about adequacy of these provisions.

e.g.

- ① Increasing communalisation of Politics
- ② Communal clashes over political issues.
- ③ Political leaders, MPs, MLAs often promising building temples, going

to temples & mosques to  
woo voters.

- ④ Low vigilantism often targeted  
against muslims.
- ⑤ Babri issue & Apathy of leaders  
towards violence.

These trends might suggest erosion  
of secular values from polity, but  
one should also consider recent  
positive efforts

- ① Supreme Court decision to  
make use of religion, race, caste,  
class, language as corrupt pra-  
ctices in election campaign.
- ② ~~Article~~ Attempt to bring Uniform  
Civil codes.
- ③ ~~Electoral law~~

5. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India.

एक युवा प्रधान उत्तर तथा एक प्रौढ़ दक्षिण एवं पश्चिम का एक उभरता हुआ प्रतिरूप दृष्टिगत हो रहा है। भारत में नीति-निर्माण में इस तरह के जनसांख्यिकीय भिन्नता (डेमोग्राफिक डाइवर्जेंस) के संभावित निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Due to Population control effort of South Indian States and Westward states their Total Fertility Rates have reduced as low as 1.3 for Kerala and similarly 1.6 for Tamil Nadu.

On other hand BIMARU States continue to have TFR at greater than 2.5 with Bihar having TFR of 3.4

As a result, ~~the~~ demographic structure has went a transition with ~~the~~ ageing population in South and West & continually young population in Northern states.

## Implication in Policy Making

### ⇒ Opportunity

- ① ~~As~~ Broad demographic dividend
- ② More jobs for youth in north who can replace and supply workforce in industrialized south
- ③ Regional equality can be promoted
- ④ Greater connect between South & North through supply & demand.

### Threats

- ① Issues of migration.
- ② Sows of soil theory e.g. exodus of NE student from Bangalore etc
- ③ Increase in regionalism.
- ④ Unskilled population of north & inadequate mechanism

for training.

⑤ Rise in regionalism.

~~⑥ Increasing load of aging~~

⑥ Rising unemployment in north

Therefore policy makers need to focus on -

① Shifting of few industries & build new industry clusters in north.

② Skill training to reap demographic dividend.

③ Vocational training

④ Industries in south & west to look for potential talent from north

⑤ Increase national integration & social harmony between states

6. Given the significant increase in urban population, it is important that the nature and extent of urban poverty should be recognised and adequately addressed by public policy in India. Discuss in the context of problems faced by urban poor and the government programmes and initiatives taken to deal with them.

शहरी जनसंख्या में सार्थक वृद्धि को देखते हुए यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि भारत में लोक नीति द्वारा शहरी गरीबी की प्रकृति और विस्तार को पहचाना एवं पर्याप्त रूप में संबोधित किया जाना चाहिए। शहरी गरीबों द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं और उनसे निपटने हेतु सरकार के कार्यक्रमों और पहलों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

It is estimated that Urban population in India will rise to 600 million by 2040 from current 377 million.

Rapid urbanisation has led to unequal development and poverty has manifested in various forms —

- ① Slum encroachment.
- ② lack of safe drinking water, sanitation, housing.
- ③ lack of productive employment
- ④ ~~the~~ Homeless people.
- ⑤ Food insecurity due to higher living expenses in urban

- areas
- ⑥ Migrant workers & exclusion from social security program.
  - ⑦ Issues of vendors & street vendors.
  - ⑧ Issue of
    - ① Affordability of services
    - ② Availability of services
    - ③ Quality of services
    - ④ Accessibility of services

### Government initiatives

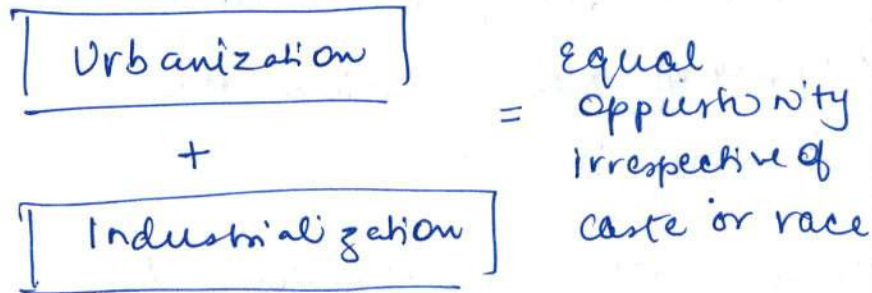
- ① Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban
- ② Housing for All by 2022
  - Credit linked subsidy
  - PPP
  - focus on EWS, LIG and MIG
- ③ Smart Cities Mission for inclusive growth
- ④ Slum redevelopment programs
- ⑤ AMRUT Yojana
- ⑥ The Sustainable transport

e.g. Metro etc

- ⑦ Mahalla clinic for health access in Delhi
- ⑧ Shelter homes.
- ⑨ NGO collaboration to extend social benefits
- ⑩ National Food Security Act, 2003 → 50% Urban population to be covered.

7. It is assumed that urbanization along with industrialization would induce certain essential changes in the caste-based system of stratification. In this context, discuss how the caste system has continued to persist and exert its influence in urban social life.

यह कल्पना की जाती है कि औद्योगीकरण के साथ-साथ शहरीकरण, जाति-आधारित व्यवस्था के स्तरीकरण में कुछ आवश्यक बदलाव को अभिप्रेरित करेगी। इस संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए कि कैसे जाति व्यवस्था शहरी सामाजिक जीवन में निरंतर बनी हुयी है और अपने प्रभाव को कायम रखे हुए है।



### Impact of Urbanization on caste →

- In urban setting, traditional caste based communities co-locating in one area is difficult to form
- Habitation, ownership of houses, entry to a locality does not depend on caste but affordability & purchasing power of customer.
- Highest bidder gets the best service

### Impact of Industrialization on caste -

- ① Traditionally, labour was divided on basis of caste
- ② But industry demands merit & talent irrespective of caste.
- ③ Supply of skill ~~decides the~~ is more important

Hence both urbanization & industrialization →

- ① Increase social mobility
- ② Enable to break free from caste based employment to skill based employment.
- ③ Inrelevance of caste based stratification

How caste system has persisted -

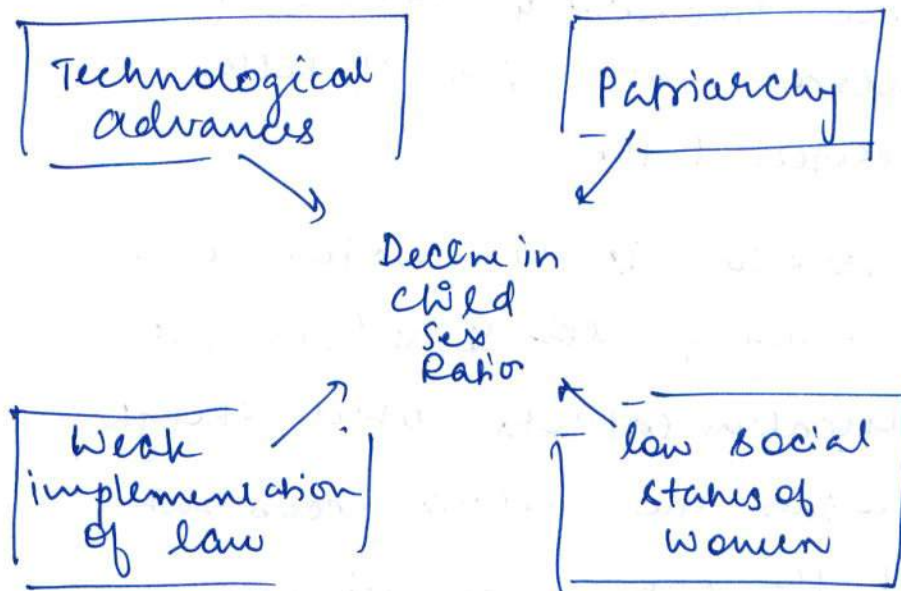
- ① Historically access of education & hence acquisition of skill was easier for higher caste leading to

domination of higher caste in formal employment.

- ② Historically, higher castes have been financially better off hence availability of better services to them.
- ③ Reservation is the major route of entry of SC/ST/OBC into education and jobs which though provides them better access but at the same time reinforces their caste based identity.
- ④ Rise of caste-based politics.
- ⑤ In response to reservation, counter politics by higher caste.
- ⑥ In urban areas, due to poor infrastructure, manual scavenging skill exists in which <sup>only</sup> Dalits are employed.
- ⑦ Marriage and dining behaviour.

8. Decline in child sex ratio, caused by various reasons, is a serious problem with severe socio-economic, demographic and cultural implications. Discuss in the context of India.

विभिन्न कारणों से बाल लिंगानुपात में गिरावट, विकट सामाजिक-आर्थिक, जननांकिकीय और सांस्कृतिक निहितार्थों के साथ, एक गंभीर समस्या है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।



Above are the 4 major causes why child sex ratio is still declining in India.

- ① Ultrasound & other techniques have advanced → sex detection
- ② Patriarchy & decision making power still in hand of men → son preference
- ③ Women have no decision

- over marriage age, no. of wds, abortion →
- ① More female foeticide
  - ② Women themselves becoming agent of patriarchy
  - ③ Laws as PCNDT Act, POCSO Act, have not brought criminals to justice. ~~to P~~

All this has led to only 944/1000 girls to birth ratio.

### Implication

- ① Lack of ~~women~~ marriageable women compared to men → dissatisfaction in men, increase in crime against women such as rapes & ~~harassment~~ harassment
- ② ~~loss of~~ Patriarchy is reinforced.
- ③ Value system erodes → violence over women increases, cycle of injustice repeats.

- ④ loss of workforce in form of lost women
- ⑤ Patriarchal mindset continues to persist → ~~low~~ gender sensitization fails due to low behavioural change & less acceptance of laws.
- ⑥ One of the reasons why rapes, trafficking, dowry deaths, domestic violence, marital rape etc. continues is because women are still not seen as equal → This mindset is promoted.
- ⑦ technology adoption (e.g. ultrasound abortion) is done for sex detection and aborting female child, which is wrong mindset

9. The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of the unplanned & rapid nature of urbanization in India. Discuss. Also, list measures that can be taken to tackle the issue of urban crimes in India.

शहरी अपराधों में बढ़ोतरी भारत में शहरीकरण की अनियोजित और तीव्र प्रकृति की विकटता का एक सूचक है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में शहरी अपराधों के मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए अपनाये जा सकने वाले उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Rapid urbanization in India led to various issues such as lag in policy, insufficient security of women, inadequate policing, lack of infrastructure, unplanned development, inequalities in urban life.

These combined together have led to rising crimes in ~~the~~ urban life. Major Reasons -

- ① Rising dissatisfaction due to unemployment and lack of quality life ⇒ attraction towards theft, kidnapping & robbery, ransom to quickly acquire money
- ② Increasing Drug menace ~~due by~~

to vulnerable youths who are easy to exploit.  $\Rightarrow$  Addiction leads them to crime

③ Criminalization of children and street kids.

④ Crime Against women due to lack of safe streets, gender apathetic education, increasing prevalence of pornography etc.

⑤ Vulnerability due to poverty, homelessness, unemployment leads to petty crimes for bare survival.

looking at above examples we see that increasing crimes are due to ~~in~~ lack of inclusive development and growth

Measures

- ① Community Policing
- ② Gender Sensitization
- ③ Strengthen laws to curb drugs abuse & smuggling.
- ④ Rehabilitation of drug addicts and homeless Wds.
- ⑤ Inclusion of every man, woman & child in welfare program.
- ⑥ Smart streets
  - └ CCTV
  - └ Street lighting
  - └ Police patrol
- ⑦ Sustainable development goals 11 stresses on inclusive and sustainable cities.
- ⑧ Provide education & meaningful employment
- ⑨ Protect ex-convicts from recidivism by rehabilitation.

10. Care for the elderly is fast emerging as a critical element of both public and private concern. Discuss in the context of India's increasing population of the elderly.

वृद्धों की देखभाल सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों हेतु तेजी से चिंता के एक नाजुक विषय के रूप में उभर रहा है। भारत में वृद्धों की बढ़ती जनसंख्या के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Though India is expected to reap the benefits of demographic dividend for next 25 years and is youngest country in world, it has a big challenge ahead of it. Its ageing population and lack of social safety nets to care for them

Why an element of concern

- Public life
- ① Major population in informal jobs have no security net for old age. e.g. No EPFO and savings
  - ② lack of geriatric health care.
  - ③ Femonization of old age because of higher life expectancy of women

- (4) Completely dependent on state's support
- (5) Motivation for state in economic terms because they contribute in form of productive work
- (6) Issue in targetting beneficiaries
- (7) Issue of Beggars mostly elderly
- Private life
- (1) Increasing nuclearization of family
- (2) Working age population migrating leaving old parents behind
- (3) Care for elderly is taken as burden by next.
- (4) Lack of old age homes
- (5) Require sufficient time & money for care.
- (6) Increasing life style disease such as cancer. increase cost.

Efforts by Govt

- ① National Social Assistance Program → Pension for elderly
- ② Senior citizen welfare fund
- ③ National commission for senior citizens
- ④ AYUSHMAN BHARAT →  
coverage of 5 lakh / family  
for tertiary & healthcare  
as well
- ⑤ ~~Make~~ PDS → food distribution
- ⑥ Several states have passed acts making it punishable offence if ~~the~~ children don't take care of parents.

11. Rapid urbanization not only requires addressing the deficits in urban areas but also addressing those that are created because of it in rural areas. Comment. Also, evaluate the success of government programmes to reduce the stress on rural population because of urbanization.

तीव्र शहरीकरण न केवल शहरी क्षेत्रों के अभावों को दूर करने की मांग करता है अपितु इसके कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्युत्पन्न कमियों से निपटना भी आवश्यक बनाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, शहरीकरण के कारण ग्रामीण आबादी पर पड़ने वाले दबाव को कम करने हेतु सरकारी योजनाओं की सफलता का भी मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Rapid Urbanization creates changes both in urban areas ~~but also~~ and rural areas that essentially fuels the urban growth.

Issues for

Impact of Urbanization on Rural Areas

- ① Urban growth absorbs peripheral villages → displacement of farmers & loss of traditional livelihood
- ② Demand for unskilled labour supplied by rural population such as plumbers, gardeners, house maid, security guard.

- leads to migration
- Feminization of Agriculture
- Elderly left out of care
- Children have to live without parents

③ Rural - Urban Inequality gap increases

- government focus shift to urban issues
- policy paralysis for rural areas leads to conflict

④ Education & healthcare gap increases.

- Rural students find it difficult to compete. Cost of education high in cities
- Quality healthcare only available in urban areas makes accessibility difficult

⑤ Other services -

① Drinking water

② Access to courts

remain centred in cities and urban areas.

Government Program -

① Healthcare in form of Primary health centre is positive effort.

② Self help groups to help become women farmers empowered.

③ Aim to supply quality education through network of school & Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

④ Skill building through National Skill development agency

⑤ Fill essential services gaps through construction of road network under PMGSY & Saksham Yojana, DDU GKY,

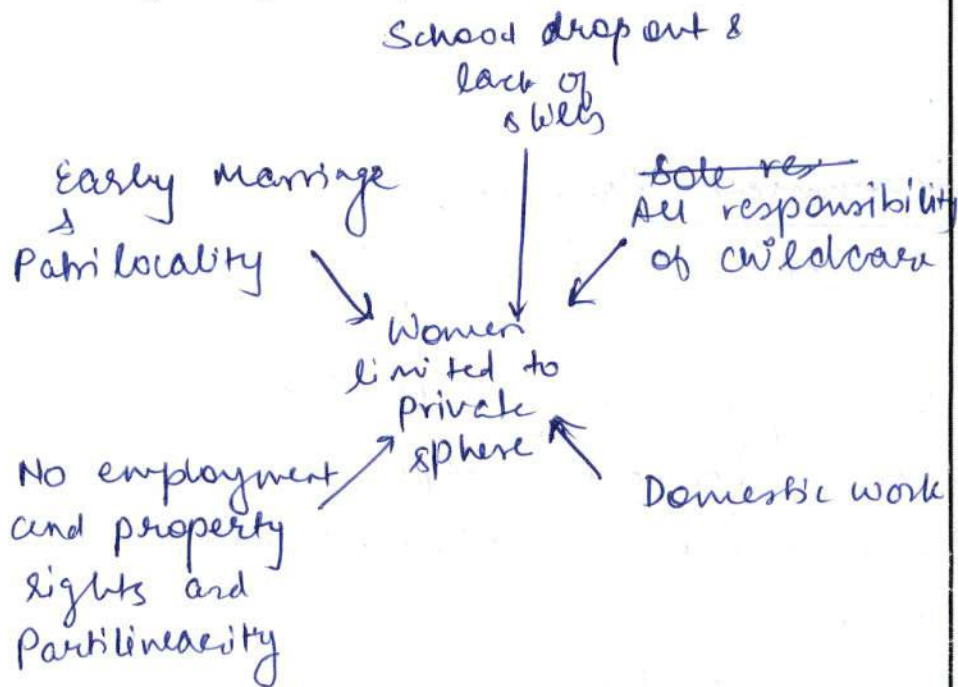
Kambhagha, Ujjwala are commendable

⑥ Land acquisition Act 2013 to protect farmers and guarantee of Rehabilitation

⑦ 73rd Amendment Act to Constitution → decentralisation of power.

12. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss.

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।



Above are the reasons why women get limited to private sphere structurally since birth to marriage to death.

This has been the cause of gender inequality in following way -

- ① No control over marriage, body and hence multiple kids limits

time and opportunity for job search

- ② Even employed & skilled women give up their job for dildom
- ③ Loss of financial autonomy and hence decision making power
- ④ No property makes them vulnerable to wishes of father, ~~and~~ husband & sons.
- ⑤ No decision making in health & education of children.
- ⑥ This leads to domestic violence, harassment & exploitation

How it can be tackled

- ① Beti Bachao Beti Padho → for early education
- ② ensuring completion of secondary education
- ③ Sukanya Samridhi Yojana →

incentive to delay marriage

- ④ Family Planning Program →  
contraceptives
- ⑤ Dowry (Death) Act, IPC Section 498A  
& Section 498D should be  
strictly implemented.
- ⑥ SWLGY of women, SHG,  
land rights should be given.
- ⑦ LPG through Ujjawala should  
be extended to All.
- ⑧ Maternity benefit.
- ⑨ Value education & gender  
sensitization in male.
- ⑩ #HeForShe is the need of  
hour. Without mindset change  
in men, no real change  
can happen.

13. Education is an important avenue for uplifting the socio-economic status of the Scheduled Tribes. In this context, highlight the challenges faced in providing education to tribals in India. Also, suggest some measures for improvement of tribal education.

अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति में उत्थान के लिए शिक्षा एक महत्वपूर्ण मार्ग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में जनजातियों को शिक्षा प्रदान करने में सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, जनजातियों की शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

Education not only increases opportunities in economic life but also improves status of women, increases mobility, helps secure and fight for rights & entitlements.

### Challenges faced by Tribals

- ① Accessibility → fragmented habitations often out of reach and of unviable to construct school ~~within~~ in far flung areas
- ② Availability of teachers - in such areas who are properly trained.
- ③ Issue of mother tongue & local language → every tribal

packet may have different language. It's difficult to find teachers and translate curriculum in ~~the~~ tribal language that is unrecorded.

④ Problem of Naxal Movement

in about 40 tribal districts, left wing extremism has not let any public infrastructure survive.

⑤ North East Areas → vacuum of governance

⑥ Policy Issue → Schedule 5 & ~~Schedule 6~~ govern ~~most~~ all of tribal pockets but efficiency, role and power of Tribal Advisory Council is unclear hence lack of proper policy

Measures

- ① Replicate more *shiksha* school in all tribal district
- ② Translate education in local language
- ③ Increase availability of primary school in ~~all~~ all tribal villages or cluster of villages
- ④ Issue more scholarship for accessing higher education
- ⑤ Make them aware about reservation benefit
- ⑥ focus on women education through Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas
- ⑦ Frame curriculum to include traditional knowledge of tribes

14. Even though millions have been lifted out of poverty in recent decades, the rise in inequality may have dire consequences for the society. Explain in the light of recent studies highlighting this increasing trend.

हालाँकि हालिया दशकों में लाखों लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला गया है, लेकिन असमानता में वृद्धि के समाज के लिए खतरनाक परिणाम हो सकते हैं। इस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए हालिया अध्ययनों के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए।

Recent studies highlight  
Inequalities in various form -

- ① Oxfam Report "Reward  
work not wealth" → 1% of  
India's richest control 73% of  
total wealth
- ② Global Hunger Index by IFPRI in  
2017 ranked India at 100 in  
119 countries
- ③ Status of Food nutrition & security  
by FAO -
  - ① 38.4% children below 5 are wasted
  - ② About 51% women are anaemic
- ④ Global climate change risk reports -  
cities elderly, poor and women  
are more vulnerable to  
disasters.

- ⑤ Rural teledensity is  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of Urban teledensity  $\rightarrow$  report by TRAI

Above examples show that inequalities are not just because of money but due to faulty policy making that empowered these, "already empowered".

### Consequences

- ① growth in crime & violent protest
- ② hindrance in sustainable development
- ③ digital divide & illiteracy makes digital India program impactless
- ④ ~~low participation of people~~ besides of subsidy ~~are~~
- ⑤ Corruption increases as vulnerable public can't hold leaders accountable.
- ⑥ Hampers India's credibility

- ⑦ Social Cohesion decreases
- ⑧ Can't reap demographic dividend
- ⑨ Unemployable population
- ⑩ Standard of living continues to stay low
- ⑪ Cases of exploitation increase.
- ⑫ Disasters, climate change affect vulnerable the most.

15. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss.

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारिकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India's growth story has been mixed with questions about how it is unable to create jobs despite having <sup>highest</sup> ~~being~~ highest GDP growth rate in world.

### Status of labour market

- Informal agriculture sector employs about 60% of population
- Informal MSME sector <sup>provide</sup> employs highest nonagriculture jobs.  
→ e.g. construction sector employs most people after agriculture in form of unskilled labour.
- Services sector contributing ~~only~~ most to GDP has been shrinking in terms of job creation

Impact of informalisation① economic potential

- ① Disguised employment
- ② Seasonal employment
- ③ low productivity

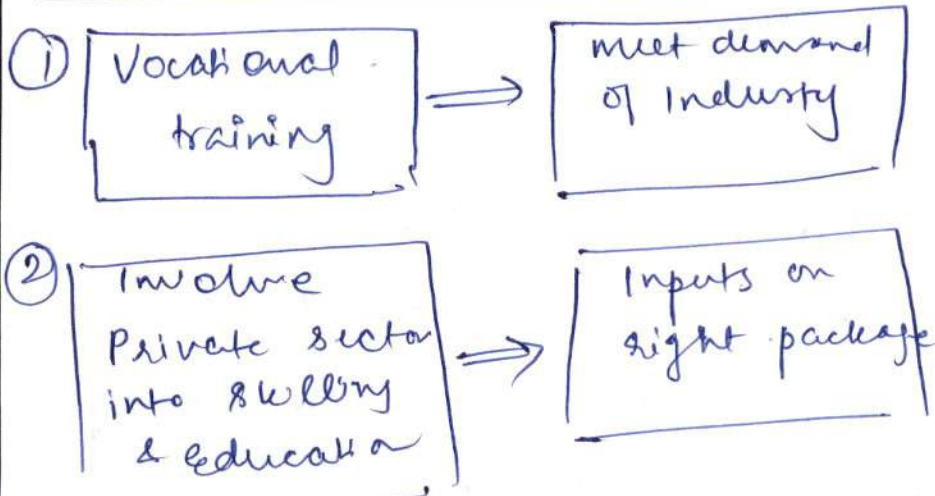
② Economic development

- ① low standard of living
- ② No social safety nets
- ③ No skill creation

③ Poverty

- ① ~~to~~ Can't afford nutritious food, quality education & hence human development compromised  $\Rightarrow$  Poverty continues
- ② Pressure on agriculture increases making farming unviable
- ③ Urban to rural migration increases.

How it can be corrected →



e.g. National skill development corporation.

- ③ Orient towards Big data, IT, AI, Robotics.
- ④ Invest more on Research & Development that can build a healthy innovation industry.
- ⑤ Integrate long term vision on economic growth with education curriculum to do away with outdated learning.

16. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India.

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप वाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Child delinquency has been increasing in India. There has been cases of rapes, murder, theft etc. against them. e.g. Nirbhaya case, Ryan school murder case, etc.

### Reasons

- ① Out of coverage of education. Most drop out occurs at secondary levels.
- ② Lack of skills at early age making them unemployable and hence prone to attraction of stealing.
- ③ ~~Exclusion~~ Exclusion of street kids from any social safety net,

education or healthcare

- ④ Increasing drug use by children  
e.g. Kolkata → children picking  
rags are highly addicted to  
drugs.
- ⑤ Undue influence of unemployed  
adults
- ⑥ Glorification of mafia culture by  
Bollywood movies
- ⑦ Increasing isolation, negative  
and unguided influence of  
social media and internet.  
Increasing pressure of academics.
- ⑧ Increasing menace of beggary  
and trafficking. (Organised)
- ⑨ Lack of NGOs or Child Protection  
services.
- ⑩ Most vulnerable section receiving  
least attention from government.

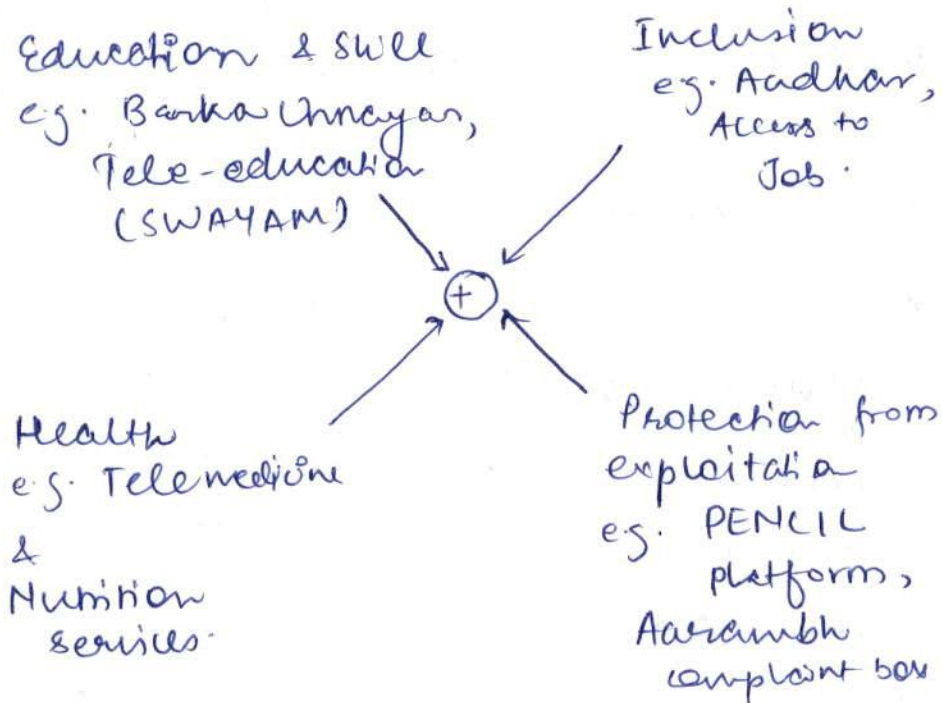
How it can be prevented —

- ① Comprehensive policy with multidimensional focus to education, healthcare and value education
- ② Early rehabilitation of homeless children, children protected from ~~etc~~ trafficking & drug addiction.
- ③ Child protection services → where children can complain about violence at home and at school
- ④ framework needed to address the different needs of children, & adolescent and their vulnerability
- ⑤ Stringent laws to protect from violence, rapes etc
- ⑥ Juvenile Justice Act 2016 shall be implemented in letter & spirit
- ⑦ Recidivism should be sp. addressed by reformative justice to children.

17. Digital technology can either be a game changer for disadvantaged children or yet another dividing line that prevents children from fulfilling their potential. Discuss.

डिजिटल प्रौद्योगिकी या तो वंचित बच्चों के लिए एक दिशा-परिवर्तक हो सकती है या फिर एक और बांटने वाली रेखा बन सकती है जो बच्चों को उनकी संभावनाओं की प्राप्ति से रोकती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

What digital technology can provide disadvantaged children -



digital technology can bring school and hospital closer to children, protect children from trafficking, child labour, include them in social security schemes.

But it can create dividing lines -

- ① Digital divide → cost of internet, phone still not affordable
- ② Rise in child pornography, trading of children over dark net away from state surveillance
- ③ Skill gap → Advantaged & affluent children have better access to information available over internet and hence better chances of acquiring relevant skill
- ④ ~~Exclusion → due to poor~~  
~~connectivity~~
- ⑤ Misguidance - Uncontrolled access to digital & virtual world which is full of games,

disturbing content can generate  
depression, negative perception.

Hence digital technology  
without state effort & parental  
guidance can be a curse  
for vulnerable children.

18. The demand by nativist political parties and movements that employment preferences be given to "local" people has raised certain issues. Examine the statement in the context of 'son of soil theory' in India. Also discuss, why such demands develop in some states and cities and not in others.

देशीय राजनीतिक दलों और आंदोलनों द्वारा "स्थानीय" लोगों को रोजगार में प्राथमिकता देने की मांग ने कुछ निश्चित मुद्दों को उठाया है। भारत में 'मिट्टी के लाल के सिद्धांत' के संदर्भ में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि ऐसी मांगें कुछ राज्यों और शहरों में ही क्यों विकसित होती हैं, अन्य में नहीं।

Why demand of preference in employment -

- ① Constitution → Article 16 provides that there can be no discrimination in matter of public employment based on residence except Andhra Pradesh and J & K.
- ② Fear of losing jobs to migrated population
- ③ Not enough new jobs are being created in economy
- ④ Growing population and demographic dividend.
- ⑤ Inequitable growth in ~~few states~~ which get overcrowded  
India: Regional variation

In recent times, Maharashtra has seen violent protests. Karnataka has passed law mandating IT firms to first give preference to local population.

Why only in some states

- ① Unequal growth in India -  
Prosperous south vs. deprived north
- ② Standard of living of middle class have improved → they don't want to lose it to people who have migrated & create competition for children
- ③ Backwards states and UTs ~~where~~ mostly are supplier & source of migration

④

P.T.O.

→ domination of middle class  
in politics



Spread of fear of losing jobs  
to outsiders



Pretext / violent conflicts.

Hence various factors such as  
prosperity of region, availability  
of jobs, standard of living,  
voice of middle class, competition  
are the main factors.

19. The mixing of caste and politics resulting into 'politicization of caste' and 'casteization of politics' in contemporary India has become a grave challenge to our democracy. Comment.

समकालीन भारत में जाति तथा राजनीति के मिश्रण के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाला 'जाति का राजनीतिकरण' तथा 'राजनीति का जातिकरण' हमारे लोकतंत्र के सामने एक गंभीर चुनौती बन गया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Politicization of caste can be defined as infiltration of political affairs and aspiration of power capture in caste based communities

→ Caste have become the basis and agenda of political parties to grab votes.

→ Issues concerning all, gets projected as issue of caste, hampering interest of people due to their caste.

Casteization of politics →

When caste becomes the dominant factor of electors choosing their leaders rather than based on their merit.

People when allow caste based interest to be advanced in politics

and vote is on basis of caste of the leader.

### Challenges

- ① Interest of one caste is seen as competing with other caste
- ② In extreme cases, at the interest of another caste.
- ③ Creates discrimination between castes more rigid
- ④ Increased exploitation e.g. against SCs & Dalits.
- ⑤ Appointment in jobs based on castes rather than merit
- ⑥ Larger public issues gets neglected.
- ⑦ Violence & caste conflicts increases
- ⑧ ~~8~~ ~~Amo~~ More divisions in society.

Ambedkar envisaged "Annihilation of caste" and Gandhi advocated "emancipation of Harijan". Both these leaders, if alive today would have cried 'seeing India heading towards a more divided society because of caste.

20. Explaining the importance of middle class in the developmental process of a country, discuss the grounds on which the Indian middle class is criticized by some.

किसी देश की विकास प्रक्रिया में मध्यम वर्ग के महत्व की व्याख्या करते हुए, उन आधारों की चर्चा कीजिए जिन पर कुछ लोगों के द्वारा भारतीय मध्यम वर्ग की आलोचना की जाती है।

India's middle class is an essential part of development process in following ways-

- ① Creates demand in economy by spending surplus income.
- ② Reduce pressure from government in terms of food security & welfare benefits e.g. LPG "give it up" campaign
- ③ Supply of skilled manpower
- ④ Aid urbanization by providing necessary labour
- ⑤ Increased political participation and provide input to government
- ⑥ Acts as link between higher rich class and lower class.

- ⑦ help spread scientific education and provide support and acceptance to social reforms.

### Grounds for Criticism

- ① Anti Poor demands e.g. demand to lower food prices impact farmers in term of lower return
- ② have not acted as link between poor to government. But advanced their own interest
- ③ Middle class has highest participation in communal politics
- ④ ~~for~~ Despite access to education ~~to~~ they did not give up caste discriminatory and untouchability practices

- ⑤ Imitation of higher class → false sense of superiority
- ⑥ Neither ~~traces~~ adopted modern values completely ~~and~~ nor gave up traditional customs and superstitions.
- ⑦ ~~to~~ Create hindrance in development process of ~~poor~~ poor. Populist policies address middle section leaving out vulnerable sections.
- ⑧ Reinforce caste system by marriage ~~into~~ denigrating behaviour
- ⑨ despite being educated class do not act as agent of change in eradicating social evils e.g. untouchability, domestic violence, manual scavenging etc.