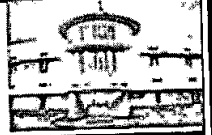




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MOCK TEST- 4 -

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL STUDIES

Name of Candidate

SAKSHI SAWHNEY

Test Code

291

Schedule

Registration No.

1618

Place

O-R-N

Time

4.30-7.30PM

Module

Classroom

Distance Learning

Classroom & Distance Learning

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

103, 1st Floor B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-09

2/9/013

11/1/12

Ans. 1
(a)

Globalisation has led to a more open world. While it has been criticised of trying to homogenise the world into following the dominant "western" culture; it has also led to the flow of ideas from East to West and an appreciation of global diversity. Thus it can't be seen merely as a one-way street.

Globalisation with its individualist centered, neo-liberal philosophy was feared as promoting roll back of the state and following structural adjustment programmes with one-size fits all approaches. In the Indian context, it was felt that being a welfare state with a completely different politico-economic set up from the OECD nations this would lead to further marginalisation of the poor and vulnerable sections. Historically disadvantaged sections such as Dalits who did not have the requisite education, skill set to cope with a

market driven economy were especially affected by such a roll back of the state. Further, it was feared that consumerism promoted by the globalisation would negatively affect traditional values of "savings" economy of India. Many groups also blamed it for degrading the culture of India in terms of food habits, interests, and hobbies of the youth.

However, Multinational companies themselves had to ~~bow to~~ ^{incorporate} Indian culture - eg. McDonald's Aloo tikki burger. Indian culture also became an important soft power for Indian diplomacy :- Bollywood movies, yoga, Indian music is popular the world over. India has also benefited from the diversity of policy approaches followed by other nation states in dealing with like problems. For instance, the conditional cash transfer experience of Brazil has benefited Indian policy makers in schemes like Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna. Similarly, Indian best practices like MGNREGA have served as examples for

the world.

Think local act global and vice versa are the buzzwords in dealing with common problems like environment change, terrorism, etc. Globalisation and ~~relat~~ its experiences in different nations have served to better the policies and practices in other nations. Globalisation can not be viewed as imperialism as it has benefitted Indian culture as well. Further, a composite culture like India's has always ensured harmony with new experiences, and become more diverse rather than dominated.

Ans 1
c

Sons of the soil sentiments are reflected in several ~~movements~~ regions today eg. Telangana movement, Bodoland Violence, etc. These are fuelled by the undercurrent of cultural identity, and the hostility towards an 'outsider' or 'diku' who has captured all the benefits while the indigenous population is comparatively poor and disadvantaged.

The economic, demographic and socio-cultural factors overlap in such circumstances, each adding and causing the other.

Historically backward and disadvantaged communities such as the ~~Tela~~ population from princely states (Telangana), or tribal population were sought to be ~~#~~ integrated into a mainstream with relatively well off communities. The Constitution provided ~~#~~ safeguards to ensure that their distinct cultures were respected while they were brought up to par - Articles 14-17, 29, 30, etc. However, the skill set was limited and the educational opportunities, lucrative jobs, etc were soon taken up by better skilled persons who had not to faced similar disadvantages. These factors also fuelled regionalism wherein migration from some states into others was sought to be opposed as jobs began to ~~rise~~. Here be depleted. Here too the cultural

identity factor played a major role. of Maharashtra's backlash towards incoming non-Marathi labour. Limited job opportunities and stress on urban infrastructure were important factors in this regard.

Coupled with these are issues of dignity and depiction in popular culture. of Telangana movement has stressed on how the Telangana Telugu speakers were always depicted as servants, dumbbodies, comic ~~and~~ and intellectually weak characters in cinema and books.

The feeling against "outsiders" becomes extremely strong especially when government policies such as Backward Regions Grant fund, or Autonomous Councils are ~~to~~ not implemented well.

Stress thus has to be on culture of tolerance and respect amongst communities by creating awareness, better implementation of existing policies and addressing grievances of communities before they become fires of hostility and hatred.

Ans 1 (d) The recent decision of the Supreme Court has rejected the closing of dance bars as unconstitutional as it creates an artificial distinction w.r.t. same activity between relatively poor and relatively well off classes. Further, this "remedy" is worse than the problem. However, this does not address larger questions of poverty, occupations of dignity and the "freedom" behind the choice of becoming a dance bar worker.

The closing of dance bars in Mumbai led to women entering prostitution as alternative professions and further exploitation of women as there were no other employment opportunities. So long as dance bars were open, they had a comparatively dignified life where they did not engage in flesh trade. Many women argued that it was a matter of free choice, and the state could not play a moral police man. But what prompted this free choice - poverty stricken women with no employment opportunities and

exploitation due to circumstances of poverty is not a question choice that is free. With better skills, and alternative employment opportunities many of these women may not have opted for working as dancers in a bar where they are exposed to undignified comments and are vulnerable to be exploited. Such occupations also bring with them much stigma and alienation in society, wherein these workers are further vulnerable to other forms of exploitation.

The larger causes for women "choosing" such careers must be studied and the root causes such as poverty, lack of education, and hence employment must be addressed and alternative choices be made available to women. There are several government policies that cater to women's education and health, but many of them are not targetted at this segment.

of urban poor women. Law must also treat them as distinct from trafficked women - schemes such as National Urban Livelihood Mission should specifically provide for skill upgradation and training for such women and provide them with real choices and freedom.

Ans 1(e) Secularism is a positive value but when it is propagated ~~there~~ without there being equality, social justice or democracy, it is likely to fail. Further, it will not adequately address the 'minority' question without causing tensions in society.

Secularism practiced in India is different from the western concept of separation from state. Rather it believes in the equality of all religions - lowa Dharma Sambhav and is more specifically the opposite of communalism. The plural nature of

Indian society and multiculturalism has led to secularism being a basic feature of the Constitution. However, the cultural identity has often played up in communal tensions due to relative disadvantage of minorities. This maybe in terms of economy or even access to political power.

The Sachar Committee report for instance had pointed towards the poverty of most Muslims in the country. However, a recent survey has found that despite its recommendations the situation of Muslims has not improved as accepted expected. In such cases, it becomes necessary to come out with special measures and schemes. But this runs the danger of being seen as "vote bank politics". Further, secularism may sometimes be seen as too strict. eg. the adverse reaction of Muslim community towards the Court disallowing a public

Sector Bank from taking up Islamic Banking.

The Constitution has provided special safeguards under Article 29-30 to provide a method of integrating minorities into mainstream without disrespecting their culture. Similarly, the duty of spirit of brotherhood is prescribed in the Preamble as well as Part IV A. These are important to ensure that equality, social justice are ~~ensured~~ the right of not just dominant group but also minorities.

Ans 1 (p)

English language introduced by the British as part of modern education is ~~an~~ important aspect of Indian unity at the same time encouragement has to be given to regional languages.

The Three language formula adopted wherein English became a link language so that the South Indian states were not disadvantaged by the

adoption of Hindi as the official language remain important till date. It has served the purpose of administrative convenience as well as national unity. Further, in this globalised world, the knowledge of English, which is also the global link language is extremely important. The services sector which has contributed immensely to the GDP has greatly benefitted from the English language. In education too, English helps bring about a standardisation.

However, at the same time, India is a plural and multicultural country - while there are 24 national languages, there are several ~~to~~ local language varieties. Language is an important tool of empowerment. When mother tongue is the medium of instruction - it acts as a vehicle for better education, knowledge, political power, etc. It also leads to preservation of.

national languages. Recent language survey found that the poor, backward, linguistic communities ^{had} ~~were~~ at a greater probability of losing their language and dialect. The Nehru-Verrier tribals policy had also envisaged education in the mother tongue of the tribals to ensure modern education reached them while preserving their distinct identities. Further, the 3 language formula had also stressed on need to popularise regional languages and aim for instruction at university level at them.

Thus, while English remains an important medium of instruction, to ensure empowerment, regional languages must be made instruction medium wherever there are sufficient ~~from~~ number of students. Steps are already being taken e.g. Udru Caravan by Press Council of India to popularise the ~~set of~~ various languages. However, translations of English books into various languages is key.

Ans.2. Caste is an institution that legitimises inequality on the basis of a fixed hierarchy. It affects women more than men. However, men from the lower castes are also severely affected by notions of honour.

Caste has become an ascriptive institution. Since reproduction is associated with women, controlling the reproductive and marriage rights of women has become an important aspect function of caste. Honour killings because of exogamous relationships have become common. Even where the killings murder does not take place, societal pressure is so much that cases like the Illywarsan suicide occur, wherein couples separate to protect the honour of the upper caste family.

Women who in a patriarchal society are viewed in terms of purity, honour and dignity are even more

vulnerable in, caste crimes, Rapes, abductions are forms of expressing caste dominance on the upper lower caste. Rising violence ^{towards} amongst Dalit women is an instance of continued renew between women as sefguards of honour.

At the same time lower caste men who elope with higher caste women face violence, harassment and excommunication from illgees; because "they defiled" the honour of the upper caste girl. Thus honour has a huge role to play in caste violence wherein lower caste men and women from across castes suffer. Women, however, face the double disability of caste and gender and are looked at as objects in a patriarchal society - bringing shame, humiliation to their families if they defy caste norms.

Ans 2
(b)

Economic development and its gains are subject to social hierarchy in society. While social structures such as caste, religion, gender, etc. are slowly becoming less dominant in distribution of economic development - they are resilient and have led to new inequalities and have not disappeared.

The trickle down approach to economic development had to be changed to one of inclusive growth to ensure that all partake the fruits of development. Certainly, in terms of absolute poverty the historically disadvantaged sections have benefitted and have moved upwards in terms of economic mobility; however, resilient social structures have also ensured that relative poverty, deprivation and inequality remains and in some cases increases. A recent

NSSO survey has shown that distance from poverty line amongst Scheduled Castes is more than any other community. Further, even in terms of private schools - it is the higher castes that are likely to attend these whereas Scheduled Castes are more likely to remain in Government schools, thereby ensuring a difference in quality of education. Similarly, women are more likely to remain in low-paying traditional rural jobs while men migrate to urban areas. Without the requisite skill set, merit and market will both elude them. However, there are positive stories like Delit Chamber of Commerce emerging. Rights based development - like Right to Education, Right to Food, National Skill Development; etc. will all contribute to the empowerment of communities and the impact upon economic development of social structures is likely to weaken even further.

Ans 20 Demographic dividend which means a situation wherein working age group is more than the dependants, is usually assumed to be a ~~to~~ tool of economic growth. However, it is temporary, and even the small window requires a skilled and employable population. It can thus be a dividend or a tragedy.

Being a temporary phenomenon, the same numbers of youth are going to be the future elderly, thereby increasing future dependency ratio. Thus there needs to be proactive policy making for the needs of the elderly and a policy for utilising the small window of opportunity as it comes.

Further, even currently, in terms of employability many of the youth in the working age group are unemployable, or unemployed or underemployed and thus are dependants in the real sense.

Another, challenge is that the demographic dividend ~~and~~ ^{may} ~~will~~ arrive at time of huge ~~emp~~ climate change and other adverse scenarios - diseases, population pressure, resources, etc. which could be a challenge for utilising the dividend.

There is thus a need to link employability in terms of skill development, sustainable development, social security net for the elderly and reducing fertility rates in order to ensure that demographic dividend is appropriately harnessed. Currently, the National Skill Development Mission, National Population Policy - stressing on voluntary family planning measures, policies that encourage and incentivise small families, National Policy for Elderly Maintenance of Parents and Elderly Act exist but need to find convergence.

Ans 2
(2)

Census Towns under the 2011 Census have registered an increase. These are those towns which do not have Municipal Authorities, Town Area Committees etc. and are not statutorily given status of towns but due to special circumstances are identified as census towns on the basis of population criteria.

Recently, new mechanisms of organised urbanisation policies have ensued that urban sprawls which are limited traditionally and are disorganised, have consciously added villages into their fold and contributed to development around them. This has been made possible due to increasing the spread of transportation facilities - eg. the Delhi Metro has connected several villages. Further, the emergence of large reasons such as the

National Capital Region or the Metropolitan Municipality region of Mumbai have contributed to the increase of persons residing in periphery, connected to main cities. Policies have also come up to develop counter magnet areas to ease pressure on metropolitan region. ~~Further~~, this has increased the linking of villages with cities.

The proposed Dudhiana-Kolkata Corridor will further stir the development of infrastructure along the region and ensure that villages are also developed as pressure eases on major cities.

Due to lack of land availability, commercial offices are increasingly coming up on the outskirts of cities and this too has contributed to villages coming into the fold of cities.

Ans 2
(5)

Development-displacement is the overarching debate of sustainable development and inclusive growth. Popular Recent movements such as Narmada Bachao Andolan, Tal Satyagrah, etc. have focussed on ^{the} ~~these~~ It is essential to promote development with rehabilitation and inclusiveness.

Tribal areas such as Odisha are also the resource rich regions. Exploitation of the same has the impact of displacing already marginalised communities if not undertaken responsibly.

Further, infrastructure development which the 12th Five Year Plan has identified as needed to be taken up on a large scale requires land acquisition on a large scale leading to displacement of the farmer community amongst others.

Both these groups tribals as well as farmers share a unique link with

land which they consider as part of their soul, Tribals are devoted to it, as their God. Taking away this precious space from them leads to marginalisation.

The State needs to pursue policies that ensure that this relationship between land and tribals / farmers who cannot be easily rehabilitated into other ~~type~~ employment remains alive. The recent Land Bill which provides for relief, rehabilitation has made the suggestion of providing equity stakes - this will be a good method of providing a stake in development. The consent of 80% of affected persons is also a progressive measure. But, consent is not equal to participation and participation in development planning should be participated ensured. A culturally sensitive rehabilitation policy must be followed which does not lead to disability, alienation or impoverishment.

Ans 3:
(a)

Caste has been a resilient social phenomenon in India. It has certainly re-invented itself as a category of political mobilisation.

Caste rallies have become a method of assertion of the lower castes. Political parties such as the Bahujan Samaj Party have however at the same time also tried to address common issues of poverty amongst various castes.

While spatially too caste is an important factor in rural areas more than urban areas. Development issues overlap with caste in rural areas where the caste factor is still very strong. Further, it is rural India that is the avid voter in comparison to urban areas. Hence caste considerations play an important role in voter behaviour.

Further, while 'dominant' caste has become

an important ~~caste~~ political mobilisation area where in feudal states - the larger number of castes rather than upper castes have seized ~~no~~ important political status - eg. Yadav caste.

The Allahbad High Court has recently expressed its disapproval of caste based rallies. Caste is thus still important, but as a double edged sword where lower castes have become assertive especially with respect to issues like reservation in jobs as important promises of political parties.

Ans 3(c) The green revolution ushered in food security into the nation and also led to the rising incomes of agriculturalists in the belts of U.P., Haryana and Punjab. However, while absolute poverty declined, there was an increase in new inequalities and relative poverty. The gap between rich farmers who could afford the fertilisers and high yielding variety of seeds,

benefitted whereas the poor farmers who had no access to these resources were not benefited much.

Cultural identity also had a major role to play. The rich farmers were usually Jats and the non-Jats were dissatisfied with the growing disparity. This was a case of both underdevelopment - non-Jats, and overdevelopment - Jat farmers.

The Jat farmers were unhappy with the lack of economic resources that the state of Punjab was receiving from the Centre who despite being the food provider for the country and the secessionist tendency of food riot. Regionalism was thus prevalent amongst both Jats and non-Jats.

Subsequently, the effects of green revolution on the social fabric of these regions was an increasing feudal tendency, regionalism and even secessionism.

Ans 3(d)

Mass-media plays an important role in modernisation of the Indian society. There ~~is~~ ~~are~~ ~~is~~ is an increasing penetration of technology into rural areas and thus modernisation of society is being accomplished throughout India. Televisions air scientific programmes and channels such as National Geographic, Discovery, etc. in various languages. Further, daily soaps have also begun to address social issues and thus trying to change the paternalistic mindset of society - eg. Balika Vadhu. Further, educational ~~pro~~ channels by NCEERT, IGNOU, etc. are also available. Radios too are a medium of airing modern views and especially dealing with local issues and inequities through the medium of community radios. Doctors, teachers, scientists, etc. are regularly interviewed and their

views aired on radio. Several educational and research institutions have also started some based news. Newspapers regularly report on liberal views, science and technology, etc.

At the same time, several new channels and flow of information dissemination also spread superstitions. These can be countered through self regulation as well as education amongst the citizens and development of scientific temperament as stated in the Constitution.

Ans. 3
(e)

Secularism practiced in the west grew out of the separation of church from the state due to movements based on reason and Renaissance. This strict separation of religion and the state such as practiced in France, is not followed in India. Indian secularism believes in

Sarva Dharma Sambhava and equal respect to all religions. However, the State is required not to favour any one religion.

Constitutional provisions under ~~Section~~ Articles 28 and 29 do not allow imparting religious education in Government run or Government aided schools. Whereas under Article 30 religious minorities are allowed to set up own institutions which are exempt from several policies of the State such as reservation.

Secularism in India does not prohibit practice of religion or preaching of religion even in public places whereas in countries like France there is a strong controversy, a wearing of religious symbols such as burqa and turbans is banned.

Indian secularism is inclusive and well suited to ensure tolerance in a pluralistic nation.

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Question No. (प्रश्न संख्या)

Ans 39) The low status of ~~so~~ women in Indian society is due to various factors the most important of which is the patriarchal nature of Indian society. Women are seen as objects and dependents, thus there is no incentive amongst parents to ~~be~~ invest in the development of girls and their future. This leads to high rates of female foeticide and sex selective abortions. Since, they are seen as liabilities they are usually not educated, not made to do house work and thereby there is no sense of empowerment amongst women, who face abuse and violence and severe restrictions when they are married.

However, with modernising society, the traditional role of women as child bearers is changing. Several Government initiatives such as

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Bal Kishori, Ladli, etc. are incentivizing parents to invest in the education of girls and thereby empowering them. Further, social and community initiatives such as rewarding couples that have baby girls and planting trees on their behalf are also slowly changing the patriarchal attitude of society. Efforts are also being made to ensure there is no nutritional disparity by providing ration cards in names of women.

Ans 4(a)

Social Exclusion - "are the ways of depriving an individual from full participation in society without his consent. Caste, gender and other hierarchical social structures ensure them same by humiliation, exploitation and maintenance of status quo of hierarchy. Unintended social exclusion may also occur because of insensitive social policies and non-inclusive infrastructure of toward disabled

Ans 4
(c)

Clean India Campaign is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism whereunder private sector is invited to invest in adoption of tourist sites in order to maintain the same. The aim is to give a better tourist experience and increase return of tourists specially from other nations. Recently Taj Mahal was adopted by ONGC.

Ans 4 (c) Santosh Hegde Committee was set up by the Supreme Court to enquire into enormous "fake encounter killings" in Manipur by using provisions of AFs: Armed Forces Special Powers Act. It has recommended repealing the Act in Manipur where it has not contributed to reduction in insurgency, there is no accountability or review mechanism and the armed forces routinely misuse the Act and behave in an irresponsible and bigger happy manner.

