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GENERAL STUDIES (Test Code : 291)

Name of Candidate	Ajay Dwivedi	Registration No.	1761
Schedule	ORN 12:00-1:00	Module	
Place	ORN	Time	10:10
Date	12/11/13		
Classroom		Distance Learning	
Classroom & Distance Learning			

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	20	
1.(b)	20	
1.(c)	20	
1.(d)	20	
1.(e)	20	
1.(f)	20	
2.(a)	15	
2.(b)	15	
2.(c)	15	
2.(d)	15	
2.(e)	15	
2.(f)	15	
3.(a)	10	
3.(b)	10	
3.(c)	10	
3.(d)	10	
3.(e)	10	
3.(f)	10	
4.(a)	5	
4.(b)	5	
4.(c)	5	
4.(d)	5	
4.(e)	5	
4.(f)	5	

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

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).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

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12/11/13

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Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

1. Answer any five in about 250 words each:

5 x 20 = 100

(a) It is often argued that "globalization has made deep inroads into the social, political and economic life of countries around the world". Examine whether it would be erroneous to see this merely as a one-way street where local cultures placidly submit to the global juggernaut.

Globalization ~~and~~ ^{vs} cultural penetration have been a rising phenomenon specially propagated by rise of cultural nationalism. Though it has affected every sphere of life in countries but with respect to India it has been prominently displayed in changing economic life.

Globalization supplemented by liberalization of the economy post 1991 reforms has been lead by ~~an~~ economic transformation. Reduction of state role in the economic & social life of India further enhanced by promotion of private sector ~~too~~ domestic or foreign (especially in today's context) with the promotion of FDI & MNCs.

In context of cultural modifications as propagated & promoted by ~~the~~ globalization, ~~it~~ there have been an increasing tendency of local culture to ~~not~~ change in greater proportions with time but to claim it as a one-way street would be certainly erroneous. Rather the effect ~~of~~ the global juggernaut has been seen in the synthesis of a new culture or rather hybrid culture which contains both the characteristics. This global culture as propagated through penetration of western political thoughts, economic transformation, social values have in fact been ~~able to~~ ^{accommodated} in ~~the~~ all the spheres of life.

With respect to ~~the change~~ whether it has been two way or not, the question becomes ~~is~~ further significant in times when there has been a constant rise of Indian diaspora all over the world further enhanced by India gaining a position ~~of~~ in world politics on account of its policies & growing economic significance.

~~The pr~~ Propagation of Indian culture may be seen ~~is~~ all around the globe as have been that of global culture in India. With globalization & lessening restrictions many cultural ~~org~~ have been able to make their ~~&~~ impact in other countries. Prominent Indian artists like Pt. Ravi Shankar, M.F. Hussain etc. have made their culture heard. Activities of Indians ~~on~~ NRIs in economic sphere outside the country has been equally important in promotion of India at global stage. Further position of India in U.N. and various international forums have been strengthened and ~~politics~~ ~~to~~ she has emerged ~~as to~~ as a prominent leader representing developing countries & their interest at world forum.

~~Though~~ ~~in reality~~ In practicality, one may point out that the culture of other countries have had a far reaching impact ~~of~~ over India in comparison to what India have been able to comprehend. The reason for this can be attributed to social & economic

backwardness of the country as well as political ~~in~~ incompetency which prevents it from becoming a superpower and lionise its interests. Hence there is a need to enhance that rather than outright rejection of a global culture on grounds of loosening the identity as India has a long history of openness & accommodativeness of various cultures itself.

1. (b) "A poverty line is an absolute measure of a relative concept." In the light of this statement and recent controversies over India's poverty line, discuss why calculating a poverty line is fraught with difficulties? 20

Poverty line, a measure of bare minimum required by a person for their survival. The current poverty line stands at 32 Rs per capita per day for urban & 26 for rural at 2004-05 prices.

Recently This low level of ~~poverty~~ standards have been a point of contention between government & propagators of welfare in India. Further, there is vast difference in the package of services accessible by people BPL & APL be ~~may~~ they hovering around sustenance level. ~~this~~ In addition such a measurement of poverty prevent to determine the regional inequalities that are characteristics of Indian scenario to be visible.

~~Poverty~~ Poverty line is based on National surveys rather than highlighting regional requirement. ~~what may be consid~~ ~~in~~ Being a multi societal country as India, what may be considered as a luxury in ~~one~~ place may just be a bare necessity in others required to live a dignified life as guaranteed by Constitution of India. Further there is a huge difference in social status & thus ~~the~~ inaccessibility & utility of resources by various groups in different parts of the country. Thus it is not possible to capture all these variations with singular poverty line in absolute terms. In fact criterion to decide absolute poverty are more influenced by perception of poor's condⁿ rather than the reality.

The difficulties ~~to~~ encountered in fixing such a line ~~to~~ are the absence of uniformity in India be it uniformity of culture, economy, society ~~etc~~, political. This non-uniformity make it difficult to accept the poverty line determined solely on the basis of per capita income & expenditure ~~of~~ on food, shelter etc. barring the requirements for ~~recreation~~ recreation, health, education, enabling environment, etc. These factors are often neglected or suppressed in taking an absolute measure.

Recent controversies apart from criticizing the low levels of poverty line also tend to highlight the long found delays in revising and recalculation of poverty line according to fast changing economic & social conditions of the country. It also emphasize on the ~~the~~ non-universal applicability of poverty line & shortens the claims of government ~~is~~ over the reduction in levels of poverty as the close examination of socio-economic conditions of the country point towards further deterioration of marginalized section & increasing gap b/w rich & poor.

1. (c) There have been instances of people advocating that they be given the major, if not the sole, right to work in their states or regions. Analyze the economic, demographic and socio-cultural factors which have given rise to these 'sons of the soil' movements. 20

Regionalism as ~~under~~ can be understood as propagation of improvement ~~& id~~ of local ~~land~~ people while fostering a hostility towards the migrants. Identifying one self as of a particular region as Gujarati, Punjabi etc is not a regionalism propaganda.

Sons of soil movements as seen in Maharashtra especially Mumbai, ~~is~~ is an extreme form of regional promotion. The factors responsible for such a rise can be attributed to following

Economic factors — Growing population & decreasing employment opportunities have been a ~~major~~ most important basis of these movements. Migrants from other states ~~are~~ receiving higher education & training than the local youths tend to overtake the jobs which would have been otherwise gone to local educated youths. This causes the deterioration in their condition & their marginalisation. Thus the sons of the soils movement foster on the economic needs of the people & tend to intensify the demand to a extreme portrayal of regionalism where there can be incidences of violence against migrants.

Demographic factors - Ever increasing population of the cities especially metropolitan cities on account of native or by in migration. This increase in population of migrants tend to increase stress on the infrastructure & services of the cities. This problem becomes more visible where migrants starts participating in local affairs.

Socio-cultural factors

Various social factors like adherence to one's society, increasing influence of migrants over local culture and modifications made by them, Difference in language & traditions tend to ~~int~~ step up the conflict ~~sto~~ between two. Further the pattern of and history of migration in a particular area tends to effect the interests of local people. for eg in Maharashtra there has been a rather ~~the~~ less incidence of immigration as seen in U.P. Bihar etc. ~~Thus~~ Thus there is a constant inflow of migrants more than outflow. Also these movements are prominently seen in urban areas where middle class jobs are at stake rather than in rural areas where it is not so.

1. (d) The judgement of Supreme Court on dance bars in Maharashtra may stand firmly on the legal ground; however it may seem like choosing the lesser of two evils, particularly in the context of Indian society. Comment. 20

1. (e) "Secularism cannot exist as a positive value in society without equality, social justice and democracy". Examine in the context of India. 20

Secularism is primarily regarded as separation of religious affairs from state i.e. religion be made as private/personal affair. But this model of secularism is Western in origin and cannot be applied to a multicultural society like that of India.

In India secularism has to stay & flourish side by side with the principle of equality - social justice & democracy. Intervention of state ~~on~~ in the affairs of religion must be kept to minimum so as to ~~not~~ check on communal forces & penetrating in the jurisdiction of state affairs. But the religion when left unchecked tend to be theocratic which leads to oppression of the weak.

With respect to securing equality i.e. it b/w make ~~or~~ female or caste equalities or hindu - muslim equality (i.e. inter religion equality), it is the duty of the state to ensure its enforceability. ^{Principle of} Provisions of by state to ensure the development of minorities in every sphere economic, social, justice, political have been enshrined in the constitution itself.

Further, for the promotion of welfare & squashing inequalities be it intra religion or inter religion can only be ensured through the secularism supported by these principles. The Indian model of secularism, rather than preventing the state from maintaining religious affairs, enable it to manage them equally with equal rejection of some aspects of each religion which tend to oppose these principles of social justice & equality.

For ensuring equality & democracy, principle of universal adult franchise has played a important role. One person one vote regardless of religion has enabled the India in integrating itself in a true national characteristics.

National unity can only be ensured if there is a satisfaction among masses in every sphere of the life (economic, social, political etc). To maintain ~~these~~ this satisfaction, equality, social justice etc are foremost important. ~~as it~~ Because deprivation of these leads to dissatisfaction which can be reaped by communal forces thus threatening the entire fabric of Indian as a nation.

1. (f) "The attacks on English language in India are counterproductive to the country's interests". Examine the statement and evaluate the importance of English as a medium of instruction in India. 20

India is a multi lingual country with an estimate of as many as 1700 language spoken all over the country though many of them are tribal languages spoken by less than 1% of population. In such a context, requirement of common language for the purpose of common development, universalism & further a integration of India, English plays a major role.

With the rising level of globalization in the country, there is a ~~constant~~ ^{inherent} need of promotion & development of English language as a language of educational instructions.

Ever increasing number of Indian diaspora and increasing influence of English speaking nations in India, employment opportunities provided by MNCs, ~~of~~ educational institutions abroad, etc. have made it a necessity for English to be used as medium of instructions to further the enhance of country on local & global stage.

Reluctance & even restriction of English may lead to ~~almost~~ alienation ~~of~~ and discouragement of the opportunities provided by English language. Further the attacks on English may lead to deterioration in administrative sphere too. especially in case of bureaucracy. The All Indian nature of civil services requires a ~~any~~ each and every administrator to be proficient in a dialect which can be used as a medium of communication all over the country. Such a medium can easily be provided by English due to ~~its~~ its colonial legacy and far reaching consequences.

The ~~also~~ All the above requisites. ~~is~~ English to ~~not~~ be developed as a medium of instruction as early as possible in the education sphere.

This will enable a level playing field between all the aspirants be they for an engineering - medical, MBA, or even civil services. English as a medium of instruction not only enables them to compete at national level, but also opens door to opportunities available abroad. It will further enhance the social status of people as English is still considered as a lingua franca as ~~they~~ it will enhance their economic condition by giving more job opportunities.

2. Answer any five in about 200 words each:

5x15 = 75

(a) While caste-based institutions serve as guardians of their caste's masculine honour, the onus of maintaining that honour continues to fall on women. This may be one of the factors behind heinous acts against women. Examine.

Caste institutions are dominated by male and masculine honour. These institutions tend to give male ~~as~~ a domination over female & from their position and stronghold over them. The onus of maintaining that so called honour falls to women ~~as~~ due to their lack of awareness & patriarchal structure of society.

~~This~~ Most Every ~~restrict~~ caste restrictions in the society are imposed on female. Be it property, dowry, inter caste marriages, education etc. ~~The~~ Male instead of taking responsibility for their own honour lies on false pretence of women to be the receiving end of that honour & thus instituting heinous crimes & discriminatory practices over them to ~~to~~ undermine them.

Honour killing or dowry related incidents are clear examples of such institutions. Also restricting the free movement of women, their right to wear ~~a~~ clothes according to their choice,

restrictions on their educations, restriction in property, female infanticide, domestic violence ~~all are~~ the are a few consequences of such honour based facades. ~~But~~ As we can clearly see that all these facades lead to the discrimination against women & if also to crime against them in the name of honour, the above statement gives a broad understanding ~~and an~~ to the condition of women in the society too.

2. (b) Discuss the social consequences of economic development in India. Do you think that it has increased economic inequality and failed to promote social justice? 15

Economic development in India has been able to improve the overall ~~is~~ standard of living of people but it has certainly ~~been~~ led to increasing economic inequality and thus ~~is~~ depriving masses of social justice.

Economic development being regional in character like it in case of agriculture or industries has led to growing disparity. ~~in~~ for eg Western half of country is more commercialized than eastern. Southern more than northern. This regional inequality has also manifested in the form of social inequality with main deference to backward classes & women.

It has also lead to increase in further widening of gap b/w poor & rich. This creates further marginalisation of poor and thus leads to their social deterioration robbing them the equality of opportunity as well as right to live with dignity.

Economic development has also lead to urbanization & rapid development of cities. ~~this~~ This on one hand has been able to remove a cultural divide between people ~~but~~ but on the other over crowding and over urbanization has led to deteriorating living condⁿ of the the poor people who lives in slums.

With respect to labour, the development has lead to increment in taken income as well as greater opportunities but flexible labour laws & large scale development of unorganized sector has led to the insaurity of jobs and their exploitation.

Withdrawal of state from social sector schemes since liberalization such as health, education etc has led to further deterioration in their condition.

Thus economic development ~~may~~ has on the one hand promoted development but on the flip side it has be promoting inequalities too.

2. (c) In the light of multi-cultural society of India, can we say that multi-culturalism and pluralism are the two sides of a coin of "unity in diversity" comment? 15

2. (d) Large population – is it a resource or a constraint for the development in India? Elaborate in the context of population policy. 15

India is the second largest country in terms of population with 17% of world population living on 2% of world land area. This huge difference in resource availability & population has led to hampering of development in some regards.

The larger the population, greater are the demand be it national level, state level, district or even at family level. This has led to discrimination within families particularly with the neglect of girl child. In context of development in the absence of availability of employment, the large population has ~~been~~ tend to be a burden on the country.

The need of the country is to develop an elaborate mechanism so as to utilize the potential of this huge population and to transform it from a constraint to a resource.

Reaping the demographic dividend.

India for the coming 20-30 yrs would have the largest workforce of 10 in the world as a percentage of its population.

belonging to 15-50 yrs. This is a huge resource in context that ~~a large~~ since the population of developed countries is either declining or ~~growingly~~ average age of their popⁿ is increasing, the onus lies to India in providing the workforce all over the world.

For the ~~po~~ large population to be a resource for the country, ~~to~~ it is required that the development of country should be job oriented rather than jobless as seen in previous two decades. To enable this, there is a need for ~~train~~ proper training & vocation, development of manufacturing sector as the basis of growth.

2. (e) "As opposed to conventional urban sprawls, the new urbanization is rapidly incorporating villages into its fold." Elaborate this statement in the context of the growth of census towns in 2011 census. 15

2. (f) Discuss the various aspects of the issue of development displacement.
Suggest means to address the same. 15

3. Answer any five in about 150 words each.

5x10 = 50

(a) It is often said that caste has reinvented itself as a category of political mobilization in democratic India. Do you agree?

~~Caste has been~~ Despite the provisions of non-discrimination on the basis of caste as provided in the constitution, it has become an identity of people in urban India or rural with far reaching effects in rural India.

It has become a medium of commonality by which masses relates themselves to their leaders on the basis of their caste. These caste sentiments have been exploited fully more so in on local level and ~~more~~ increasingly on national level as the role of regional parties has been strengthened largely.

Social oppression on the basis of caste like that of untouchables or lower caste groups has led to rise of caste based parties like in the likes of BSP etc. Rather than promoting the development of oppressed classes, parties try to mobilise the masses on the basis of castes.

This political mobilization tends to be on the lines of the mobilization advocated by communal forces on the basis of common problems & common responsibility. While the communal tendencies leads to wide spread mobilization, caste based

mobilization generally restricts itself to the local level.

The reason why the caste based mobilization is able to establish itself is due to growing inequalities ~~between~~ poor becomes poorer. So the need of the hour is to employ the strategies for overall development so as to reduce & restrict these tendencies.

3. (b) Write a short note on Religious Fundamentalism.

10

Religious fundamentalism is the tendency of a religion to ~~restrict~~ ^{reject} the change and keep itself ~~inclined~~ inclined to the texts & tradition which have become now irrelevant in context of changing culture.

Religious fundamentalism is generally born as a reactionary force to the changes taking place in the society which tend to disturb the ~~social~~ social order thus threatening the position of people most benefited by the current social order. In contemporary context, it may be borne out of need of ~~pro~~

need to protect the religion from outside influences and ~~promoting~~ a common welfare among ~~so~~

Religious fundamentalism may be a reaction to the influence of other religions as well as to the changes in social order within a religion itself. It can be attributed to the times of social reform movements which tendend to reform the religions & social practices attached to it. Apart from this, the policies of British & propaganda of christian missionaries ~~tend~~ to lead to increasing suspicion & they rise in religious fundamentalism.

Extreme form of religious fundamentalism can convert into communalism threatening the fabric of unity thus it is essential to keep it in check.

3. (c) Evaluate the social consequences of green revolution.

10

Green revolution apart from having ~~posit increased the~~ ensuring food security to India has led to unforeseen social consequences in India. Prominent of these are growing regional inequalities and growing disparity among the people.

Green revolution remained mainly concentrated in western half of the country thus neglecting eastern half which led to growing imbalances between two. The rainfed area was neglected during green revolution.

Apart from regional regional inequality, it has also promoted disparity. The fruit of GR were mainly reaped by big farmers who were able to capitalize ~~the~~ their resources leaving marginal & small farmers generally belonging to the lower classes further deprived.

It has also lead to changes in pattern of urbanisation, ~~too~~ culture & society. Western half of country is more urbanised. ~~also~~ Also green revolution has lead to increasing dependence on wheat which has ~~neg~~ neglected coarse cereals thus creating nutritional imbalances.

3. (d) Discuss the role of mass media in the modernization of Indian society. 10

3. (e) Differentiate between the concept of secularism as practiced in India and the west. 10

Secularism in west is limited to the idea of separation of religious affairs from that of state thus necessarily designating religion ~~as~~ ~~from~~ as a private affair. State does not recognize any particular religion as religion of state and thus does not interfere in it. Such type of model is successful & applicable in West as there is an overwhelming majority of a single religion there. Also this model recognizes only rights of individual but not of ~~g~~ individuals as a group thus undermining the rights of a minority.

India, being a multi-religious country, has adopted its own model of secularism. ~~From~~ State in India ~~besides~~ ^{inspite} of separating it from religion ~~have~~ promotes all religion equally & rejected some aspects of all religions equally. This have been done so to promote the principles of equality, social justice, democracy etc. ~~has~~ For eg abolition of untouchability, equal status to men & women, banning of sati etc. have been in context of providing equality.

Such a model ~~has~~ been widely accepted in India as it promotes ~~la~~ liberal thoughts and also gives enough room for preservation and promotion of every religion.

3. (f) What are the socio-economic factors behind the low status of women in Indian society?

10

Various socio-economic factors tend to undermine the status of women in Indian society.

Social factors

~~The~~ Lack of awareness and education has led to low status of women than being limited to household. Further the male domination or patriarchy in the society leads to low status of women with them being reduced to ~~scale~~ standard level. Also evil practices like female infanticide, child marriage ~~etc~~, female child neglect have further led to their deterioration. ~~The~~ outlook of male as a breadwinner and ~~home~~ women as a subordinate to him. This low status

can also be attributed to the acceptance of such a position by women themselves

Economic factors —

21.7% of workforce in India comprise of women of that 87% being employed in unorganised sector doing manual work. The pay of only a very limited no. of women work at a managerial or productive capacity. This further the wages of women labour are lower than that of men. This tends to degrade their position as secondary in society. Although right to property, inheritance but they seldom demand share in the property.

Further apart from these above mentioned factors religious sanctions tend to undermine the position of the women as equal to men in the society.

4. Answer any five in about 50 words each.

5x5 = 25

(a) Social Exclusion

Social exclusion refers to the exclusion of a particular class of people ~~with~~ from a society. This may be on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, gender etc. These group may be excluded from using public places and using public services too. Although constitution prohibits such a discrimination, ~~as~~ it can still be found widely spread among the country partical in the rural areas due to their lack of awareness & education.

4. (b) Panchsheel principle for tribal welfare

5

4. (c) Clean India Campaign

5

4. (d) National Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society

5

4. (e) Santosh Hegde committee

5

4. (f) National Jawaharlal Nehru Science Fellowship/ Professor-ships
programme

5

