



SUBJECT:		Test Code:	1	2	5	5
Name of Candidate	OM KANT THAKUR					
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	7	7	6	89
Center	DRN	Date	2	5	08	19

[illegible]

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. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4. 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।
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. 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।

Total Marks Obtained:

**1/8-B, 2nd Floor, Building- Apsara Arcade, Near Gate-7 Karol Bagh Metro Station, Pusa Road,
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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

② Diversity in India : Does it better or fetter the economic growth ?

Economic progress of any country depends upon available resource endowment and its population as a productive resource. India being one of the most diverse nation in world had its own growth trajectory simultaneously keeping its 'Unity in Diversity' intact without compromising sovereignty and integrity.

Diversity is a broader concept elaborating various dimensions of it into physiographic, socio-cultural and socio-economic diversities.

How these different kinds of diversities played intricately to put India at the ~~6th~~ sixth largest economy in the world and

third largest in terms of per capita along with one of the fastest major growing major economies in the world needs a critical analysis.

⇒ Positive impacts of Diversity

Analysing whether diversity has resulted into better economic growth needs analysis of various sectors in temporal fashion that how available resources put to use for economic development. The journey from first-five year plan of 1951 upto the twelfth-five year plan that ended in 2017 has seen many ups and downs.

India's diversity has impacted to push economic growth through available resources such as metallic minerals of Iron ores, Copper

Bauxite, etc. leading to the establishment of factories such as Bhilai, Rourkela, Bokaro, Durgapur Iron and steel plants. Similarly, Muri has witnessed Aluminium plant.

On the other hand, the rich ^{resources} ~~minerals~~ coal and energy has led to the growth of thermal power plants. The hilly areas had potential of small hydro-electric plants for power generation and livelihood creation.

The physiographic diversity of land and terrain has given India to exploit resources for its economic advantage. Perennial rivers of Himalayas has given enough water for year-round irrigation that led to sufficiency in food grains through green revolution is one of the most striking examples of economic progress in agricultural regions of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh. On the similar lines, the southern peninsular rivers helped to develop

dam for electricity generation and irrigation facilities.

Apart from basic economic advantage from physiographic diversity, the present era of tourism sector is one of the most thriving sectors in India for overall balanced regional development. The vast high mountainous terrain of Himalayas in the north to the serenity of the Oceans in the south and thar desert in the west to the lush ^{green} rainforest of the North-east adding to the beauty ~~is~~ our natural assets.

These natural assets with high degree of diversity has enough potential economic growth without second thought. The natural diversity adds to the variety in economic earnings of the local

people, such as push from the government side for Ecotourism, village tourism, ageitourism, adventure tourism are prime examples of diversity adding to India's GDP.

This is helping poor people of villages to earn extra income apart from their regular subsistence. Not only tourism, but variety of things are attached to physical diversity due to environmental determinism.

The human settlements, food habits, economic activities, clothes, traditions, festivals and much more with different aspects of human life create India a unique land in the world with rich thriving diversity in almost all aspects of life. This diversity in different way of life has created variety of opportunities for the economic sector to grow upon.

Consider for an example, the

agriculture and allied activity, the diversity in agro-ecological regions and their production led to different parts of India with different food items and that leads to trade across borders of various states.

For instance, the 'Kesar' of Kashmir, 'Apples' of Himachal are traded across India till the south from where the coconut of Tamilnadu may be reaching to north. This diversity has added unique economic activity of trade and transportation, which is third largest service sector in India.

Not only agriculture, but products made from it such as arts and crafts of north east and other tribal regions have achieved global recognition and bringing dollars through export. Thus, diversity in any country helps in adding and augmenting the economy. And,

India is no more exception. Similarly, on secondary and tertiary sectors as well diversity has added to richness in level of production.

Since, diverse population has diverse range of demands, thus, variety of companies in the same product category can survive and cater to different range of customers depending upon their purchasing power. This is directly showing the case of Socio-economic diversity. For example, in the smart phone sector, Apple iPhone catering to rich whereas Micromax, Karbon and Lava handsets are fulfilling the dreams of millions of lower middle class to have access to smart phone. This same case may fail in the U.S. or major E.U. market where only few brands that too in the same price range compete to each other.

Therefore, with earlier examples it is clear that diversity in India helps in building various layers of economy catering demands of people as well as giving employment to millions. The same concept can be expanded to other sectors like textiles, Automobiles, foods etc.

The growing cities, which are already engines of growth, contributing nearly 66 percent of GDP showing sign of rising cosmopolitization. It is one of the factors adding to diversity in that urban lifestyle. For instance, Mumbai or Delhi being the cosmopolitan cities thus supporting all kinds of restaurants, movie shows etc such as South Indian restaurants in Delhi and screening Telugu pictures in Mumbai. These are added advantage and activities of diversity in India.

The concept of 'Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas' (Taking every one for growth) is outcome of the reality that India's unity exists in diversity. This diversity only helps in added benefits of availability of labour at all levels of economy. Otherwise, the condition of U.S., UK, Germany, where no one or very less people are available for basic stuffs like teachings, ~~the~~ cleanings, barbers, etc. However, for manual work also the skilling and trainings must be given priority to execute work in the budget with self respect and human dignity.

Diversity adds to cultural, pluralistic ethos in governance, economic organization and in society. This ultimately helps in improving the overall larger benefits of humanism not just narrower view of economic growth. Diversity adds the

values of acceptance and tolerance to change and also teaches accommodating new circumstances.

The journey from the Hindu rate of growth to becoming growing at a rate of 7 percent per annum is with the kind of diversity which India possesses.

⇒ Fettering : the counter view

However, despite existence of reality few ~~of the~~ economists and critics often say that India has not able to grow at par with China, U.S. or U.K. because of hindrances created by its own diversity.

The models of China, Japan U.S. led to industrialize them in very short period of time yet India failed to achieve the mark can be attributed to variety of reasons and not just linked to

its impediments due to diversity

The post independence history of last seven decades have created a lot of internal demands because of socio-cultural-linguistic diversity. After the partition shock, India did not want to divide its states on the cultural lines such as language. This language based identity and demands for creation of new ^{linguistic} states based on language has created some socio-political upheavals and economic growth trajectory declined.

Similarly, Jammu & Kashmir facing Pakistan ignited insurgency just on the basis of religion has impacted the growth of that region. The demands for Khalistan or Tamil revolt against imposition of Hindi have been few examples of how state's focus shifted from real economic growth and progress to political stability.

The recent changes in the GST income tax system has put India into a path of One Nation, One tax shunning unnecessary barriers created in the name of diversity.

Similarly, there needs to be in depth understanding of tribal regions and their growth and development as India cannot let the economic progress to halt. There needs to be mature administration to protect diversity and involve the local community in the final say of the economic development.

Having said these, there must be a pragmatic policy planning with long term vision aligned with sustainable development that gives equal emphasis to economic growth plus conservation and protection of their local rights, values, customs, etc. & Also, only GDP and economic growth should not be the measurement of development rather happiness and well being of society should be the primary goal of any economic policy.

⑥ Reservation policy in India : Does it need a revisit?

Recently, Maharashtra government has allowed 15 percent reservation for Maratha community in the jobs in Maharashtra has created discussions among various sections of media, socialists and policy makers about the rationale behind the reservation. The whole country has witnessed the demands of reservation in the past whether it is train-delay due to strike on the railway tracks by Jats and Gujjars for reservation or footmarch by Maratha community throughout Maharashtra.

Even in the very beginning of the year 2019, Govt. of India allowed 10 percent reservation for economically weaker sections from

unreserved category in the employment and educational institutions.

What began as a temporary measure has become permanent. This has created criticism from various sections of intellectuals as well to let have broad discussions on the revisiting ~~re~~ the reservation policy.

Motive behind reservation

Going into the nitty gritty of reservation, one must look into the basic philosophy and motive behind the same. The ideas of makers of Constitution, in general and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in particular was to uplift the then prevailing socio-economic status of marginalised sections of ^{society.} different castes.

facing the issue of untouchability and basic deprivation of resources must be given protection.

This was only limited to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the parliamentary and legislature representation for a period of ten years. Later through amendments these provisions kept on increasing indefinitely for 10 years each time. Plus the new protections have also been added through amendments under Article 15 and Article 16.

They very rightly observed at the framing of constitution that India is a stratified society with many haves and many have nots. The To overcome this inequality needed an affirmative action that came as a form of reservation in political representatives and also educational institutions. Even, the history of reserving parliamentary seats

can go back to the idea of separate communal electorate and acceptance of Poona Pact. However, here the very basic premise of reservation was socio-economic upliftment of those who have suffered deprivation and atrocities ~~as~~ since millenia and just because they took birth in the lower caste which was not in their hand.

Evolutionary phase

The framing of reservation policy with the ideals of justice, liberty and equality based on the principles of Veil of ignorance of Rawls. The evolutionary phase took it for granted and kept on expanding with adding more beneficiary to the ambit of reservation, leaving lesser pie for the selection through merit.

It is exemplified by the Mandal Commission report implemented in 1990 with 27 percent reservation to Other Backward classes castes (OBCs) in career opportunities. That led to huge social unrest of that time among aspirants of government jobs. ~~seekers~~

Later on, in 1992 Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney case clarified that 50 percent reservation must be kept open for general unreserved candidate through merit only and rest is constitutionally valid for upliftment of socially and educationally backward classes. The 27 percent later expanded to educational institutions as well from 2008.

However, there has been constant push to make more rooms for reserved candidates as demands by various communities in Rajasthan, Maharashtra can easily be seen. Lastly, creation 10 percent of economically weaker section.

Need a Revisit

Looking at the motive and evolution of reservation, the protagonists of rational implementation of reservation have raised voice against Reservation Policy. There are multiple arguments that have been cited by various political analysts in favour of revisiting reservation policy.

First, the Liberal point of view is that the experience of 70 years is huge and now it should be scrapped and made admission to educational institutions and job opportunities and should be merit based only. However, it is one of the most ~~extreme~~ arguments and clearly be rejected on the ground reality is different.

Second, Let the reservation be given to all castes, religions based on

their percentage of population. Yet, it is also not desirable and counters the arguments for merit.

Third, Rationalising reservation as why only caste based why not economic criteria and that has implemented recently by the government of India. Although economic criteria can be criticised on the ground that income certificate can be made fake easily that is not the case with castes. Also the creamy layer outer bound of annual income is too high and thus give more room for non-deserving candidates to have say in reservation.

Fourth, Feminist voices with bringing women at par with men. And, thus reservation needs a revisit in terms of women reservation for at least 33 percent in jobs, educational institutions and parliaments as well as legislatures.

Fifth, On the similar lines of ~~Castes~~ ~~Women~~, the reservation for weaker section of our society that is persons with Disability (and differently abled - दिव्यांग ज्ञान) have been brought into implementation through Act in parliament. It gives 3% reservation to PWD. This has been major intervention in the past in reservation policy.

Sixth, The last and the major argument in revisiting Reservation policy is coming from the beneficiaries themselves. As it has happened that reservation has created benefits to first and second generation people after independence. Presently, even their wards are getting reservation benefits despite no deprivation or dearth of anything. For instance, the son/daughter of IAS/Engineer/doctors are again getting benefits into selection

of civil services despite they had enjoyed all the benefits which a well earned person enjoys. In this way, the very purpose of reservation is defeated because a tribal or really deprived Scheduled Caste candidate from remote part of the country loses a seat just because his/her same fellow caste person enjoying the fruits of reservation.

The very idea of reservation was a temporary measure to bring everyone on par with a normal standard of living. Once one get that standard of living, livelihood, social recognition and absence of any deprivation. Then, second generation or third generation persons must not be permitted to get the benefits of reservation. Then only, it will bring almost all deprived to a normal level of socio-economic status.

It is also being argued that instead of restricting to next generation let him/her exercise his/her rights of reservation only once. For example, if one has already used that in admission to educational institution such as IITs / IIMs. Then, if one wants to go for IAS, then in that case that person has to compete in general open category seat and must not be allowed to again end up eating a seat of another candidate who is deprived at the time of getting admission to IIT/IIMs.

In this way, Government can expand the horizon of reservation to larger deserving candidates and not restricting it to narrow bandwidth of few who are exploiting this opportunity again and again. This minor tweak in reservation policy will be a game changer for many and will be widely accepted by society as well.

Critics to change Reservation policy

There are many intellectuals and politicians who don't want to touch this policy at all. According to them any change in existing reservation order will create severe socio-political problems and may lead to law and order degradation.

Many protagonists in this category just wanted to maintain status quo and utilize the reservation policy in their own benefits. Even they want reservation in private sectors.

New Aspirations: New India

However, the fact is that India is growing at faster pace and to achieve the new set agenda one need to be innovative, proactive and pragmatic in its approach. The country vying for becoming super power and global leader in

twenty-first century cannot want to live on doles and orders of 20th century. The new vision needs new approach, and in this regard, the growing voice for reservation of women, ~~rationalization~~ along with ~~existing~~ rationalization of ~~the~~ existing reservation policy are the need of the hour.

It does not mean that reservation should be done away with. Yet, the amendments as per demand and the skewed benefits can be implemented in intelligent manner by the government.

If India has to achieve the next level the rationalization in reservation policy help in accelerating towards achieving 5 trillion dollar economy. Also, noted that any changes must not be forced upon on the society rather

proper study oriented results can be implemented that too with enough public discussions, debates and deliberation.

All stakeholders must take this responsibility irrespective of caste, class, creeds, sex, religion, that India is one and must make strides towards greater value of humanism taking everyone onboard, with the vision of present government 'Sabka sath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishvas'.

~~What can be regulated~~

Reservation policy in India : Does it need a revist.

⑤ SC / ST
OBC / Creamy
EWS / Gen
Women

Institutionalizing caste
What Dr B.R. Ambedkar
wanted abolish become
permanent

PWD

And the divine
turned into
devil...

Reservation

(1990 Reserve
Mandal
Commission
1992 → India Sarkar
2008 edun
2019 EWS
10%

① Motives

② Evolution

Persistence

④ Amendment
Argu for

⑤ Argu against
Perisist

⑥ ~~meritless~~ way forward
~~future implications~~

→ equality

→ proportional eq

→ special need

(Affirmative
action)

damuni
Maratha
Ayyang
Top
Family

into the lot

Religious

(merit is the basis
Liberal view
with social welfare
approach)

25% SC/ST go for higher
edu
compared
to 66% of General.

Upper level of administration

- Stratified
Society

- deprivation of all
less
socio-economic

- Untouchability

- Atrocities

- Awareness

Hungryism

② Diversity in India: does it better or fetter economic growth?

SE

E - Economic level given - low - Physical in
V - Policy, aims

E - Physic

C

U - Unity

C - HD; Harmony,

P -

I - America - Different level of employment
Europe - Demand variety

L -

E - Ethical

SD - Technology

innovation

Vast potential of energy resources

Developing - SDG

PCI

Literacy

Physiographic diversity

Cultural diversity

Lead to Tourism

Diversity enriches human being to become better human resources.

tolerant

Sensitive

Consumer

Concern

Better

Different level of employment

Demand variety

Product differentiation

Price based

Needs and wants of different people

Multiplicity/pluralistic approach in development

company or

profits

different price level

different products

different services

Apple, Microsoft

services

Lead to Tourism

age, rural tourism, Himalay, beach, temple

adding

tribal art

adding

adding

India is the most diverse in the world
unity in diversity to national unity
diversity our strength

fetter

No one size fits all

Company needs to diversify products

diversity cost

more cost

Japan

Singapore

Israel

conflicts, riots, son of the soil migration

UPG Libentism

Haves/Havenots

Give it up

adding

adding

adding

adding

adding

adding

adding

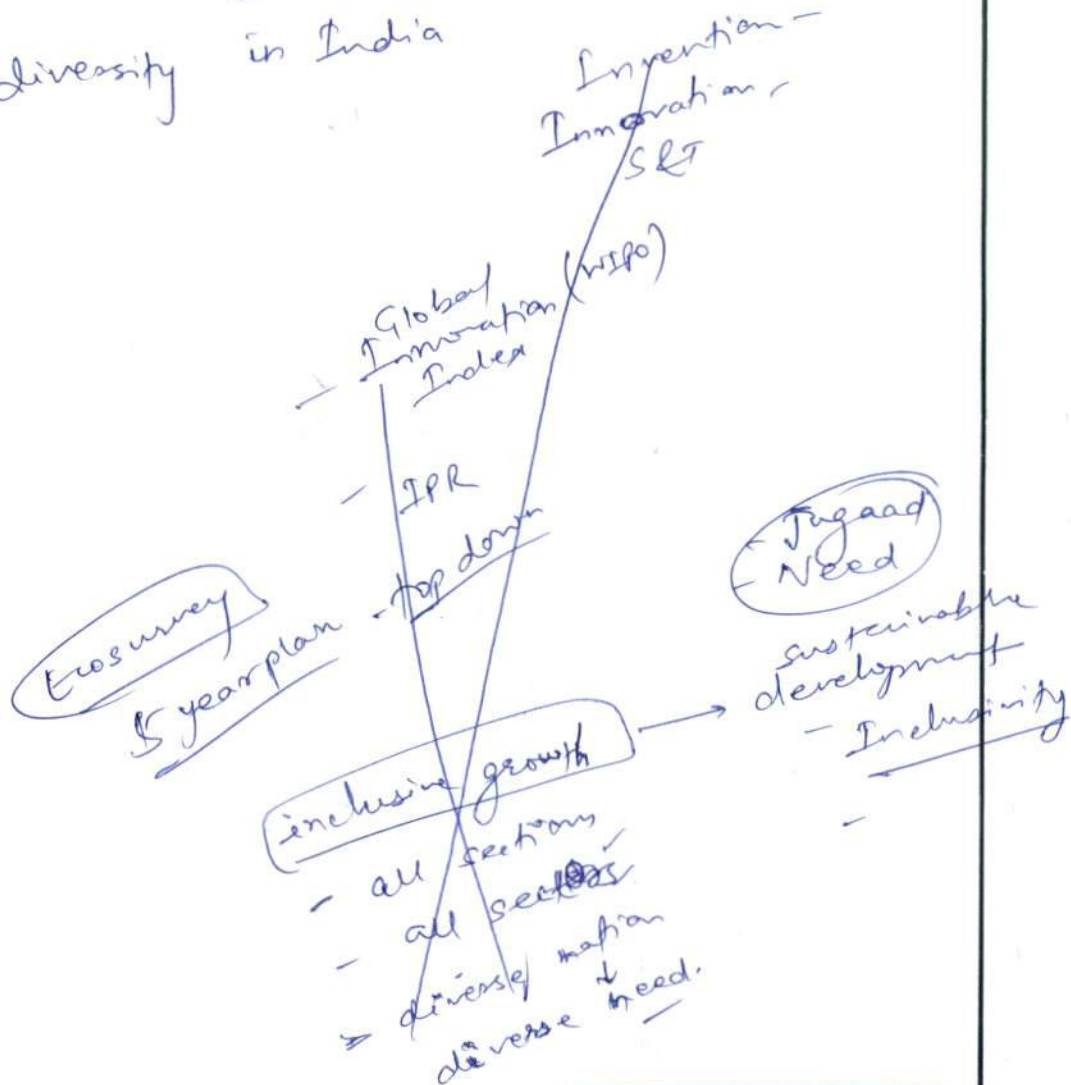
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adding

④ Innovation as a tool for achieving inclusive growth.

② diversity in India



Development of any country depends upon resource endowment and human population. Diversity in the

Better how

One nation one tax GST

fetter critical analysis

happiness well being pillars diversity will remain integrity & sovereignty innovative technique to only