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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1106)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	10605
Center	ORN	Date	02/07/18

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	- 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)। - There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। - All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। - The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। - 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। - Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। - 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।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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5.

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All the Best

1. The imposition of national emergency in 1975 was perhaps the gravest test India's democracy faced. Discuss. (150 words) 10

1975 में राष्ट्रीय आपात का अधिरोपण संभवतः भारत के लोकतंत्र द्वारा सामना की गई सबसे कठिन परीक्षा थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

National Emergency was imposed on 25th June 1975. It was the first time an emergency was being imposed on grounds of 'internal disturbance'.

CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO EMERGENCY:

- ① Discontent amongst people regarding rising prices and unemployment.
- ② Demonstrations in Gujarat had lead to elections being held and ruling party at centre was defeated
- ③ Similar demonstrations were being held in Bihar demanding elections.
- ④ Massive strike by Railway workers threatening to bring country to standstill.

However it is argued that the :
① Government had enough routine
powers to deal with these issues

② Protests are an integral part of
democracy.

Emergency tested Democracy as:

① Cabinet wasn't consulted but made
fait-acompli after Emergency was
announced.

② Civil liberties were curtailed

③ Supreme Court held that 'Habeas
corpus' could also be suspended.

④ Life of Lok Sabha was extended by
changing term to six years. Thus
elections needed to be held in 1978
instead of 1976.

However India passed this challenge

① Party in power was defeated in
next elections.

② Constitutional provisions regarding
Emergency were strengthened by 44th

2. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. (150 words) 10

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

'Privy Purses' was the support given by Indian government to the erstwhile leaders of what were earlier the 'Princely States'. This was abolished by then Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in 1971 as:

- ① India being a democratic republic any special status identifying royalty was seen to go against these values.
- ② The money essentially went from public exchequer and hence it was seen unjust that princes be paid from public money.
- ③ India was reeling under poverty and inequality where this was

a wasteful expenditure.

④ It violated the 'right to equality' and abolition of titles in Article 14 and 18 respectively.

⑤ At the time of independence these steps were difficult due to challenge of integration but then time was right.

⑥ This move enjoyed wide public support as well.

However leaders like Maraji Desai saw this a betrayal and even resigned as:

① Princes were being denied a right promised to them while signing Instrument of annexation.

② It was seen as a populist measure to go with 'Gandhi Hatas' and establish Socialist credentials

3. Attempts at land reforms in India involved not only legislation but also movements outside the government. In this context, examine the significance of the Bhoodan Movement. (150 words) 10

भारत में भूमि सुधारों हेतु किए गए प्रयासों में न केवल विधि-निर्माण अपितु सरकार से असंबद्ध आंदोलन भी सम्मिलित थे। इस संदर्भ में, भूदान आंदोलन के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The Bhoodan Movement was started by erstwhile freedom fighter and social activist Acharya Vinobha Bhave.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BHOODAN:

- ① The government had undertaken various measures like abolition of zamindari, land ceiling act, as well as land redistribution.
- ② However these steps had relatively little success due to lack of political will of implementation.
- ③ People used loopholes to transfer land to family members, various Benami transactions also took place.

② Therefore the Bhooman movement sought to create a feeling of responsibility by:

Large landowners were motivated to voluntarily give up portions of their land holdings.

③ Bhooman movement is inspired by the Gandhian idea of 'Trusteeship' where the rich hold wealth for public good.

④ It is significant as it tried to create mass awareness regarding rampant inequality and the role each individual needs to play.

⑤ Voluntary movements might not achieve success in terms of numbers but contribute in BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE

4. 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. (150 words) 10

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।

The 'middle class' is distinct not only because it belongs in the 'middle' not very rich but not very poor. It is distinct because:

- ① It represents the educated and working class of a society.
- ② It is often called the 'aspirational middle class' and considered hard working.
- ③ With economic growth this class grows and becomes vital in terms of being potential consumers.
- ④ Being educated it is hoped that this segment will bring about change and participate in Democratization Process and hold the government responsible.

⑤ The middle class is also the vital taxpayer which makes them crucial

Indian middle class is often criticized for:

- ① Having 'exited' from use of public services: don't use government health, schools, PDS and now even telephones.
- ② This exit implies unwillingness to pay taxes: only 4% of voting population pays taxes in India.
- ③ There is also less incentive to hold government accountable.
- ④ This has often been called the 'Middle Class Apathy'.

However we do see Middle Class mobilisation in issues like public protest during Nirbhaya case or voluntary giving up of LPG subsidy.

5. 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. (150 words) 10

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।

Political scientist Rajni Kothari has commented that to expect politics to not be based on caste is to expect it to be far removed from reality. This is because caste issues are essential to Indian democracy. However if extremists they can create social rift.

POLITICIZATION OF CASTE :

- i) With the abolition of Untouchability and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 caste as a 'social phenomenon' declined
- ii) However it has emerged as a 'political phenomenon' and in this sense has been 'politicized'.

iii) Political mobilization on the basis of caste lead to formation of parties like BSP (Bahujan Samajwadi Party).

iv) Further after Mandal issue the 'Other Backward Classes' emerged as a political powerhouse.

CASTESIZATION OF POLITICS:

i) When politics is shaped by caste identities and caste issues.

ii) This can create social rift and 'identity politics' can delegate developmental issues to the bureaucrat.

iii) There is a threat of populist measures.

WAY OUT:

In this regard the Supreme Court ruling of 2017 is significant in that it prohibited political parties from seeking votes on the basis of CASTE.

6. 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. (150 words) 10

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।

After the demographic dividend reaches around year 2032, the elderly population vis-a-vis young will start increasing.

ELDERLY CARE AS PUBLIC CONCERN :

- ① Directive Principles in the Constitution direct the State to make provisions for assistance in case of old age.
- ② From fiscal point of view it will require resources for pensions.
- ③ Health expenditure will have to be ramped up to provide assistance in case of old age.
- ④ Elderly find adapting to technology challenging thus any e-governance measure has to account for them.

PRIVATE CONCERN:

- ① As individuals it is our responsibility: moral and now even legal to provide for elders in the family.
- ② With the emerging nuclear family structure we will have to reshape our families to accommodate elderly.

WAY OUT:

- ① Steps like Atal Pension Yojna and New Pension Scheme are a sustainable way to support elderly.
- ② Rashtriya Swastha Bima Yojna for health concerns.
- ③ With both husband and wife working, grandparents can provide support in modern life.
- ④ Measures like increasing retirement age like in aging countries like Switzerland can be explored.

7. The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals depends crucially on, among other factors, formulating development strategies that reflect the current and future population dynamics. Discuss. (150 words) 10

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।

Sustainable Development Goals are a set of 17 well defined targets set to be achieved by countries by the year 2030. India has adopted these targets as well.

ROLE OF POPULATION DYNAMICS :

① SDGs include targets like :

Zero Hunger, Zero Poverty and Reducing inequality.

② Population dynamics will determine how these are to be achieved.

For instance :

Large population of children requires tackling malnutrition in infancy.

Similarly large adolescent population would require stress on tackling

issues like anaemia.

③ Population dynamics in terms of gender will also determine course. For instance gender gap in terms of literacy or pay will get in way of achieving equality.

④ The rural-urban population and future projections for the same will determine progress course for SUSTAINABLE CITIES goal.

⑤ Similarly growth of population and its relative distribution in terms of agriculture / industry will determine goal of SAFE AND CLEAN DRINKING WATER.

Thus population dynamics: age, sex, occupation, rural-urban will all determine progress.

8. 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. (150 words) 10

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 and unplanned urbanization has caused due to fast pace of rural-urban migration. It is projected that by 2020 32% of the population will be urban. This contributes to crime by:

- ① Unplanned development of peri-urban areas.
- ② Being far situated women need to travel which is a security threat if public transport isn't developed.
- ③ Amenities like road lighting hasn't been developed.
- ④ Law enforcement agencies are not able to keep up with the fast pace of expansion.

③ As a result police patrolling is absent in many areas which contributes to crime.

④ The social structure changes suddenly which people aren't used to this contributes to social crimes against women, members of low caste.

⑤ Stark inequality leads to a feeling of jealousy.

MEASURES

① Increasing capacity of law enforcement agencies in keeping with needs

② More policemen need to be recruited and technological measures like CCTV and phone helpline used

③ Developing effective public transport to make travelling safer.

9. 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. (150 words) 10

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।

The age structure of southern states like Kerala resembles an advanced economy: with ageing population whilst north has largely young population.

IMPLICATIONS ON POLICY MAKING:

- ① Capacity to tackle large migration that is bound to occur from North to South.
- ② This includes providing for sustainable residence, easy remittance
- ③ The population being young implies greater stress will have to be placed on education: specially primary and secondary.

④ Ageing population would require different social security measures like healthcare and pension.

⑤ Any migration can become a cause of social rift and will need a proactive and collaborative approach.

WAY OUT:

① Recently government allowed two dispensaries to be availed under Jan Aushadi scheme: this aids migrant workers.

② Fiscal federalism give greater autonomy to states to tackle issues specific to their region

③ Measures like EK BHARAT SHRESTHA BHARAT help maintain unity and integrity.

10. 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. (150 words) 10

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।

Informal sector implies sector where there is no social security, formal labour contract or condition of service. This sector has been growing and is a challenge because:

- ① Lack of social security measures like provident fund (EPFO) implies risk for workers.
- ② Wages are usually lower in the informal sector.
- ③ There is no certainty of employment and risk of losing job remains.
- ④ The companies do not have an incentive to invest in skilling of workers as they

are usually temporary.

⑤ Lack of social security measures lead to reduction in chances of availing credit or seeking better employment in future.

⑥ Workers aren't able to form union or use collective bargaining power.

WAY OUT

① Providing for informal sector

- Insurance (PM Rashtriya Bima Yojna)
- Pension (Atal Pension Yojna)
- Skilling (Skill India Mission)

② Increasing formal sector employment:

easing regulatory burden by simplifying labour laws.

11. Fallouts of the Green Revolution, the nature of intervention of the central government to address Punjab's problem, and increased communalization of politics led to an eruption of militant violence in Punjab. Elaborate.

(250 words) 15

हरित क्रांति के प्रतिप्रभाव, पंजाब की समस्या को हल करने में केंद्र सरकार के हस्तक्षेप की प्रकृति एवं राजनीति के बढ़ते सांप्रदायिकरण के परिणामस्वरूप पंजाब में उग्रवादी हिंसा का प्रस्फुटन हुआ। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Militant violence erupted in Punjab
till 1980s as a result of :

GREEN REVOLUTION :

- ① It benefitted medium and large farmers as only they could invest in expensive fertilizers and machinery.
- ② This led to growth of inequality.
- ③ There was migration of labour to assist the harvesting and sowing as agricultural labour.
- ④ This seasonal migration also lead to a rift.
- ⑤ Earlier large scale irrigation projects like Bhakra Nangal Dam had also displaced people.

⑥ Green revolution increased the dependence of farmer on state in terms of subsidy for power, fertilizer etc.

POLITICAL SCENARIO

① The demands of Akali Dal lead to formation of 'Punjab' on linguistic basis.

② However Akali Dal did not enjoy support of the lower caste Sikhs who still supported congress.

③ They further felt marginalized when centre dismissed the popularly elected government of Punjab in 1977.

④ This lead to demand for greater autonomy and creation of 'Sikh Suba'.

⑤ The more extreme factions demanded a separate nation: Khalistan.

CENTRE'S INTERVENTION

① Military intervention under Operation Blue Star in 1984 lead to damaging of Golden Temple.

② This hurt the religious sentiments of Sikhs.

③ Assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984 lead to violence against Sikhs in Delhi.

12. The India-China war of 1962 was a result of immediate as well as longstanding factors. Explain. Also, examine the significant consequences of the war. (250 words) 15

1962 का भारत-चीन युद्ध तात्कालिक और साथ ही दीर्घकालिक कारकों का परिणाम था। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध के महत्वपूर्ण परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

- ① After the formation of Communist China in 1959, India was one of the first countries to recognize China.
- ② India-China relations were set up on basis of Panchsheel principles of peaceful coexistence formulated by Jawaharlal Nehru and Zhou Enlai.
- ③ However boundary issues were imminent :
India considered boundaries established by Simla Accord (Macmoran Line) legitimate while China did not.

④ Therefore Aksai Chin and large parts of Jammu and Kashmir (then called NEFA) remained disputed

⑤ The immediate cause of 1962 war was Chinese occupancy of Tibet.

⑥ India gave refuge to Dalai Lama, religious head of Tibetans and condemned the Chinese aggression in Tibet.

⑦ This led to Chinese aggression on both fronts: North-East and Ladakh in 1962 while the world was occupied with Cuban Missile Crisis.

CONSEQUENCES:

① India was able to defend Ladakh though China had already constructed a central highway in Aksai Chin

- ② China declared a unilateral ceasefire in North-East and backed off from almost Assam.
- ③ Reputation of Jawaharlal Nehru suffered as a Prime Minister. The Defense Minister V. Krishna Menon resigned.
- ④ India had to take aid from USA and UK. USSR remained neutral
- ⑤ India ramped up defense expenditure. Department of Defense procurement was set up in 1965.

13. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

The North - East region presents a unique challenge as it is geographically isolated (chicken-neck corridor), has a complex social character (various tribes) and located in sensitive border:

- ① The chicken neck corridor leads to accessibility issues.
- ② Geographical terrain is challenging for building infrastructure like roads.
- ③ There is a complex social structure. various tribes have distinct social structures and customs which has historically been seen.

- ④ Immediately after Independence imposition of Assamese language lead to formation of All-India Hill People Conference to demand greater autonomy for tribal areas.
- ⑤ This lead to formation of multiple states: Tripura, Manipur.
- ⑥ Assam's failure to handle famine in Mizoram area lead to guerilla warfare under Lal Denga for decades.
- ⑦ Demands of people of Gorkha and Bodo tribes lead to creation of Autonomous District Councils for both.

⑥ The border issues lead to demand by Assam for sending back Bangladeshi refugees. This movement lead by All-Assam Students Union (AASU) lead to insurgency by ULFA.

⑦ Meitais, Kukis and Nagas of Manipur also contribute to complex social situation with internal upls.

WAY OUT :

① The emergence of Sixth Schedule States has aided in greater autonomy

② Government outlook towards North East should be of development. in this sense i3B : development of Biotechnology, Bamboo Mission will aid in prosperity in region.

③ Engaging with states using North East Council can help ease conflicts within the region.

14. 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. (250 words) 15

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।

The ^{child} sex ratio in India has declined from 927 in 2011 to 919 in 2011 which is alarming and regressive.

CAUSES.

- ① Preference for male child due to social reasons like last rites.
- ② Prevailing practice of dowry as it leads to girls being seen as an economic burden.
- ③ Preference for fewer children has been seen to increase the preference for a male child which can explain link between growth and falling CSR.

④ Accessibility to diagnostic technology is increasing leading to female foeticide.

⑤ There is a 10% difference in male and female infant mortality rate (IMR) which shows female babies are less cared for.

IMPLICATIONS :

SOCIO-ECONOMIC, DEMOGRAPHIC, CULTURAL.

① There will be a falling sex ratio in the society in general.

② Crimes against women are likely to increase which will further re-inforce male preference.

③ Practices like brides being 'bought' from various states like seen in Nanyang can become prevalent.

④ Decline in numbers can lead to further marginalisation as they will be fewer in all public spaces: schools, jobs etc.

⑤ A low child sex ratio is also in itself a very troubling matter as it reflects the society's attitude towards females. Any nation aiming to be a welfare state cannot have this disparity.

WAY FORWARD:

- ① Initiatives like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao need to bring about a change in attitude.
- ② Provision of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Test Act need to be effectively implemented.

15. 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. (250 words) 15

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।

Indian secularism is special in that it is not a mere 'separation of state and church' like in West.

We advocate a uniform respect for all religions as well. However secularism goes further:

- ① It allows intervention of state in religious matters in order to bring about social reform.
- ② Abolition of Untouchability and recent measures like Triple Talag are examples of state intervention
- ③ Separation of religion from public institutional practices is ensured by:

- i) Article 26: freedom to manage religious affairs
- ii) Article 27: freedom from religious instruction in educational institutes aided by government.
- iii) Article 29: freedom of minorities to establish educational institutes

④ Respect for other religions is ensured by Article 25: Freedom to practice, propagate and profess one's religion.

⑤ Similarly speeches that are 'inflammatory' or injure one's religious sentiments are punishable.

⑥ However secularism requires equal treatment of all religions. This can be furthered by:

- i) Social cohesion : people should be more tolerant. This can be done by educating about various religions, celebrating festivals together.
- ii) Article 44 of the constitution recommends Uniform Civil Code. This can help in bringing about parity.

JUDICIAL INTERVENTION

- ① Supreme Court ruled that appeal should not be made to voters based on religion.
- ② Supreme Court's Triple Talag verdict gives further impetus to cause of Uniform Civil Code.

16. 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. (250 words) 15

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।

According to an Oxfam research
top 1% rich of India had
amassed 73% of the wealth as of
2017.

Therefore even though poverty
head count ratio has declined
to 21.9% from 29% between 2001
and 2011 (Tendulkar line) the
inequality has kept on increasing.

CONSEQUENCES OF INEQUALITY :

- ① Social conflict: prosperity for
a few leads to inevitable conflict
between classes.
- ② This has led to phenomenon
like rise of Naxalism in past.

Few pockets of extreme poverty lead to Left Wing Extremism.

③ Low levels of 'capability': the poor are unable to invest in health and education thus remain poor. On the other hand rich acquire more wealth. Thus these inequalities become persistent and more grave.

④ An economic fall-out of inequality has been the small tax-base of the country. Since large part is out of the tax-net.

⑤ This low revenue reduces the capability of the government to invest in redistribution and increase quality of life of people.

⑥ Regional inequalities can be a challenge to national integrity. The neglected regions of North-East and Jammu and Kashmir witness maximum insurgency.

The famous economist Thomas Piketty has pointed to rising inequality world over. This has also been reason for:

- ① Rise of extreme nationalism : like in Finland, Hungary
- ② Anti-globalisation movement as in USA and UK
- ③ Anti-immigrant movements where migrants are seen as cause of inequality.

17. 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.

(250 words) 15

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।

The 'son of soil theory' asserts that certain people have greater rights over resources in an area by the virtue of being born there. For instance demands of locals being given preference in employment.

The constitution prohibits discrimination on the basis of place of birth or residence when it comes to public employment in Article 15. However Parliament can make certain exemptions. Similarly Article 30C allows such restrictions in Jammu and Kashmir.

ISSUES WITH THE POLICY :

- ① Against the spirit of the Constitution : as provided by Article 15
- ② Challenges national integrity by creating artificial boundaries.
- ③ Shortage of labour in one region is supplemented by migration, however 'son of soil' policy is likely to enhance any labour shortage.
- ④ Challenges idea of meritocracy: open competition for various posts ensures most suitable candidates get preference.
- ⑤ Movement of people for employment increases interaction between people of various regions and helps in

overcoming prejudice and stereotypes

WHY ONLY SOME STATES HAVE THIS
POLICY DEMAND :

- ① States that see large influx of migrants are likely to demand such measures
- ② Certain coastal states have seen large industrial development and influx of people seeking employment. The locals here feel neglected thus these regions demand such a policy. Eg Maharashtra.
- ③ States with distinct culture that they wish to preserve are more likely to raise such demands. Eg States in North East.

18. 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.

(250 words) 15

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 has created deficits in rural areas such as:

- ① Minimization of agriculture:
men migrating leads to women working the field.
- ② However lands are still not in their name. Thus their ability to access credit, avail subsidies or benefits of agricultural insurance suffers.
- ③ Exposure of rural areas to urban ideas through media has lead to a culture of consumerism.

④ It has also lead to insecurity and fear of loss of culture which reflects in regressive acts of Khas Panchayats.

⑤ Pressure on agriculture has increased as there is a larger population to feed. Further nature of demand has shifted to products like poultry, eggs, organic food.

⑥ Villages situated close to urban areas depend on nearby cities for sustenance. Thus infrastructure connecting the two needs to improve.

⑦ Increasing remittances from urban to rural areas require Financial Inclusion and rural penetration of banks.

Earlier government schemes like
PURA: Provision of ^{Urban} Rural Amenities
 in Rural Areas had limited
 success and have been replaced
 by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rural
 Mission.

SKILL INDIA:

Similarly focus on skilling
of people in rural areas will
 ensure they find well paying
 jobs in urban areas and not
 work as unskilled labour.

Initiatives like Aajeevika Gramin
 Express provide employment
 as well as increase Urban -
 Rural connectivity

19. 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. (250 words) 15

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।

Globalization has provided an opportunity for economic growth for India by:

① Services sector: BPO, financial services, business advisory services depend on globalization.

② India is largest receiver of international remittances sent by workers in various parts of the world.

③ Fast movement of technology has aided technical progress in India.

However it is a challenge as:

① National sovereignty might be

threatened due to influence of institutions like World Bank, IMF, WTO

② Further multi-national corporations try to influence domestic policy like FDI policy.

③ It erodes culture by imposing western ideas of consumerism and even the popular culture.

④ Social stability is challenged as repercussions of globalization are felt

⑤ ~~For~~ CASE STUDY:

Bharatiya Kisan Union protested liberalisation and reduction of agricultural subsidies. Similarly

National Fishworkers Forum protested government allowing large fishing companies to operate trawlers.

⑤ Economic stability is threatened as seen in Global Financial Crisis of 2007.

However globalisation can also aid these very things by :

① Cultural transformation instead of erosion via GLOCALISATION. Eg McDonalds serves only veg and chicken in India -

② International organisations can aid in times of financial crisis

③ Exposure to ideas can transform society in desirable ways.

20. 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. (250 words) 15

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल 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 might be an individual act however it is often based on social factors. Timely identifying risks factors and intervening is crucial as:

- ① Social conditions of poverty often lead to criminal activity.
- ② Growing up in certain areas like slums exposes children to a very harsh life.
- ③ Children without parents or guardians often fall into a life of criminality.

④ Thus certain risk factors can be identified.

⑤ Children charged with petty crimes need to be handled with care instead of hard punishment.

⑥ Juvenile detention centres need to function as transformative centres instead of gulling criminality into children.

⑦ Timely interventions should include psychologist care, consultation with parents if possible.

Thus we need to ~~at~~ adopt a reformatory approach to

*juvenile delinquency instead
of punitive.*