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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1058)

Name of Candidate	Deepak Kumar Aubey		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	74631
Center	ORN	Date	25/08/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

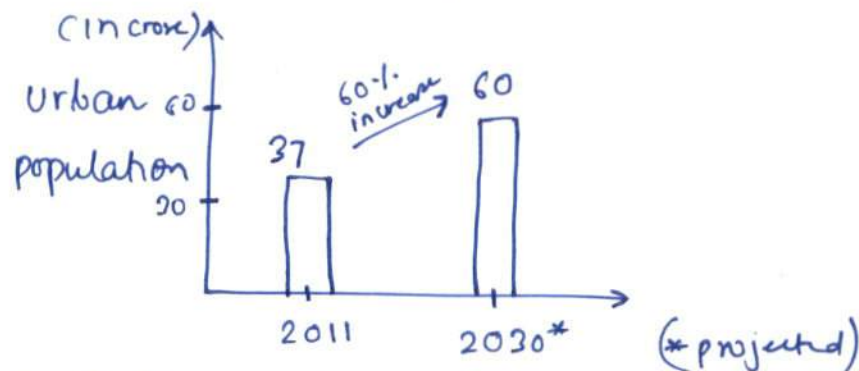
All the Best

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

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

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

Recent decades have shown a distinctive shift towards urbanization in India. As per 2011 census, 31% of the population was living in urban area, and the proportion is poised to increase further.



However Indian urbanization is characterized by 2 sets of paradoxes

- 1) Potential for Economic opportunities & social integration

→ Higher population ~~increased~~ working in tertiary sector → higher per capita income
→ higher productivity

→ Higher Social Mobility

- Lower caste and religion based discrimination
- Opportunity to progress by own hard work
- Meritocratic work places

→ Lower Poverty and Deprivation

- variety of employment avenues
- Dual-working families leading to diversification of income
- More opportunities for women

→ Inclusive Living Spaces

- Income main determinant in where one lives, not caste
- lower barriers to acquisition of real estate and assets by lower castes

2) Segregation and Exclusion based on Socio-economic status→ Ghettoization of Urban Space

- Poor live in slums with poor provision of basic services (hygiene, security, policing, water supply, education, hospitals)
- Rich live in gated societies

→ Subtle caste/racial discrimination persists

- Inability of certain castes and people of certain religious denominations to get places on rent in certain societies
- Discrimination against 'outsiders'
 - Eg 2012 exodus of North-eastern migrants from Bangalore
 - 2014 murder of Nido Tania in Delhi
- Cases of poor people being denied entry into malls (Mumbai, Gurgaon)

Steps needed to make urban spaces inclusive

- Redevelopment of slums (Pradhan Mantri Awas yojana focuses on slum redevelopment)
- Strict action against people practicing caste & religion based discrimination (eg against housing societies)
- Enforcing economically weaker section (EWS) quota under RTE, 2009
- Provision of better, formal, higher-income wage employment
- non-discriminatory access to hospitals, schools, malls
- behavioural change communication
- More 'green, open' spaces for recreation

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

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

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
are a set of 17 goals and 169 targets agreed to by all UN member states to drive the developmental agenda of the world in 2015-30 period.

~~to~~ The achievement of SDGs depends crucially on formulating development strategies that reflect current and future population dynamics.

Current Population Dynamics are characterized by

- 7.6 Billion Global population (2017)
- variety of demographic indicators & differences
 - Ageing population in Developed nations (Japan, Western Europe)
 - Young population in Developing world (India, Africa, Eastern Europe)
- High growth rate in South Asia and

Africa, low in the western world

Future Population Dynamics will be characterized by

- Ageing populations
 - Increasing ~~of~~ dependency on shrinking workforce
 - Slow population growth
 - Better gender balance
 - Population stabilizing around year 2050 at about 9.6 Billion and declining thereafter
 - Predominantly urban population
- The ~~developing~~ development strategies must take both realities into account

1) Current Dynamics

- Faster skilling of young populations to reap demographic dividend
- Increasing provision of basic and higher education
- Focus on creating stable and formal wage employments
- Increasing women participation in workforce

→ Provision of Housing, healthcare, mobility and education to urbanizing populations

2) Future Dynamics

→ Provision of social security to ageing population

→ Public & Private Pensions
→ Universal basic income

→ Increasing productivity to counter shrinking workforce

→ adoption of newer technologies like AI, Internet of Things, 3D printing, flexible manufacturing

→ Provision of unemployment allowance

→ Lifelong, continuous learning and skilling

→ Bridging digital divide

→ Stemming ^{increase in} income and wealth inequality

→ Sustainable and clean energy.

Thus policies must reflect the needs of both current and future population dynamics.

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

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

Globalization is the process of higher integration of different national economies with one another. It is characterized by

- global value chains
- workforce mobility
- faster communications and transport
- increasing global trade
- Mixing of different cultures, giving rise to a more cosmopolitan urban environment
- Consumerism and local adaptation of foreign culture (glocalization or globally local adaptations)

Globalization has been termed a double edged sword as it

→ ensures economic growth

- Higher FDI into developing countries
- Production for exports
- job creation

- Increasing incomes, with multiplier effects
- Better managerial methods and production processes leading to efficient production
- Assaults national sovereignty
 - Accession to multilateral regimes (WTO, proposed RCEP)
 - Disputes taken for international arbitration (Vodafone transfer pricing case)
 - Pressure ~~for~~ on amending IP laws that favour investors
- Erodes local culture
 - Adoption of 'foreign' ideas through exposure by media
 - Influence of foreign culture on dining, food etc.
- Threatens socio-economic stability
 - Inflow of FII or 'Hot Money' that can leave at will creating volatility in markets
 - External debt increases risk
 - Globalization Backlash
 - In western nations, by those who

feel left out of fruits of globalization

→ In developed countries due to widening rich-poor chasm

However, in the case of Indian society, the positives far outweigh negatives

→ Post-LPG reforms era characterized by more than \$500 Billion of FDI inflow that has created millions of jobs

→ Faster economic growth (7% on an average since 1991)

→ Surplus foreign exchange reserves (430 Billion USD)

→ Integration with global supply chains bringing efficiency

→ Boom in IT sector ⇒ seeds of transformation to a knowledge economy

While there are negatives like the ones mentioned earlier, we need selective integration of foreign culture, protecting national interest through better treaties and by increasing wealth/income redistribution.

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

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

Indian notion of secularism is based upon equal respect for all religions, as contained in Articles 25-28 of constitution.

This is distinct from western notion of secularism that advocates entire separation of church from state (cf France, USA)

Indian secularism is characterized by the following practical examples

- Religious holidays → Public holidays on festivals of all major religions
- No ban on display of religious symbols in public places, classrooms and even offices
(unlike France where Burqa was sought to be banned)
- Religious instruction permitted in educational institutions with conditionalities

→ Freedom of religious denominations
to establish their own educational
Institutions

→ NO tax on propagation of religion

~~India~~ Uniform respect for all religions
and separation of religion from public
institutional practices in essential for
India because :

- 1) Indian society is more diverse than
Western countries in terms of religions
→ 6 major organized religions
→ Multiplicity of sects within religions
- 2) Many religion and sect-based cleavages
exist
- 3) Indian society is deeply religious and
it is often difficult to separate
religion from public life
- 4) Religion is a great source of morality
and ethics, and separating it totally
from state may deprive the state
of the benefit from the religious
texts that promote harmony & ethics
in public life.

However, there are some pitfalls too:-

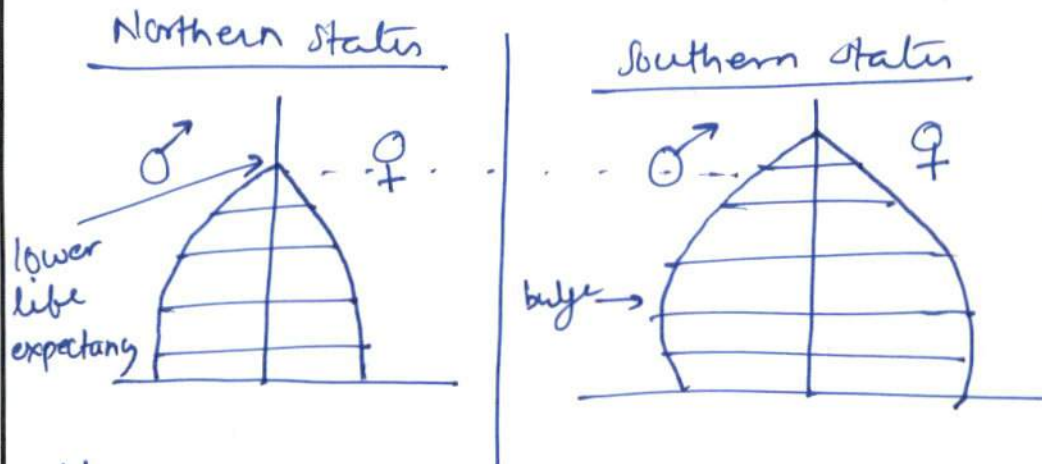
- Use of religious symbols and pandering to religious feelings to get votes by politicians
- Religion based identities and loyalties in civil servants
- Non separation of religion from secular affairs like marriage and divorce ⇒ leading to demand for uniform Civil Code under Article 44.

Thus, while this approach to secularism has its pitfalls, it is essential ~~to~~ due to unique Indian conditions. The separation of religion from public institutional practices provides a proper balance and it should be further strengthened.

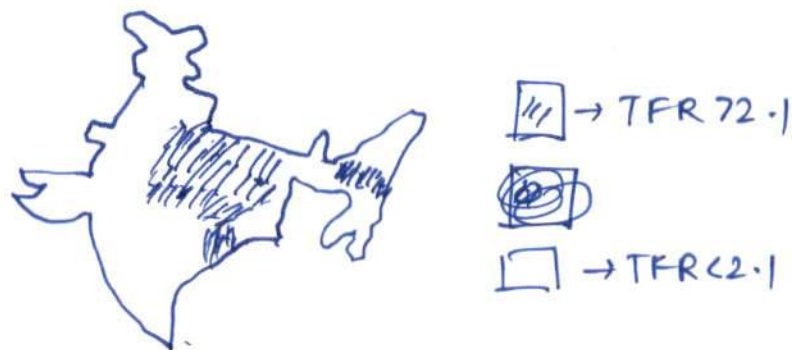
5. There is an emerging pattern of a predominantly youthful north and a maturing south and west. Analyze the possible implications of such a demographic divergence on policy-making in India.

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

While Indian demography still remains youthful, with median age of Indians currently at about 27 years, there has been a divergence in the demography of Northern and Southern states.



Moreover, many southern states have already achieved replacement level of Total Fertility ratio.



Some Implication of Demographic Divergence on policy making are as follows

1) Central level

- Financial Devolution to states by Finance Commission under Article 280
 - Demand by southern states for greater devolution.
 - Demand that devolution be based upon older population (1971 census) rather than recent census (2011)
- Skilling Programmes
 - Northern states may demand higher allocation due to younger population
- Flexibility in Centrally sponsored Schemes
 - Eg NHPS, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. would have to be designed so that centre provides its ~~allocation~~ share and states can adapt these programmes as per their unique demographic needs.

2) State level→ Northern states

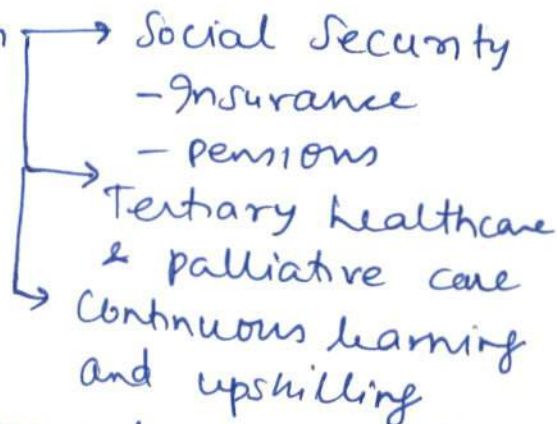
→ More focus on



→ Demand for special packages to address higher developmental challenges

→ Southern states

→ More Focus on



→ Demand for special package if finance commission grants insufficient

Thus divergence in demography presents unique challenges for both states and centres and they need to work together to develop policies that are just and fair to both the group of states.

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

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

India's urban population has more than doubled between 1991 and 2011 and is projected to increase from 37 crores in 2011 to about 60 crores in 2030. However increasing urbanization is characterized by widening wealth and income between the rich and poor. The problems that urban poor face are multi-dimensional :-

1) Housing

- Lack of adequate housing in cities
- Proliferation of slums and urban ghettos that exist side-by-side with high rises and gated societies

2) Hygiene

- Poor living conditions in urban slums and a lack of hygiene
- Low sanitation coverage

3) Security

- High crime rate in poorer urban areas
- Lack of safety of women and children
- Increasing incidences of rape

4) Access to Education & Health

- Poorly maintained and staffed public facilities
- High cost of private education and healthcare facilities
- Low health insurance penetration
- Higher disease burden

5) Income Security and Social Security

- Informal sector work environments
 - as security guards
 - as auto drivers
 - as domestic helps
 - in small shops
- Low, unstable income
- Wage volatility
- Low penetration of pension products
- Outside the EPFO net

6) Few Recreational Spaces

- Lack of green and open spaces
- Lack of playgrounds for children

The Govt. has taken various steps to deal with the problems of urban poor

1) Housing

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- Slum Redevelopment
- Interest-rate subsidy on housing

2) Hygiene

- Swachh Bharat (Urban)
- Community Toilets
- Door-to-Door waste collection

3) Security

- Nirbhaya Fund
- Community Policing
- Mahila Police Volunteers (Haryana)
- Operation Veerayana (Delhi)

4) Education and Health

- National Health Protection Scheme to cover 10 crore families
- RTE Act ⇒ 25% seats in private schools for EWS

5) Income and Social Security

- Atal Pension Yojana
- PMJDY and PMJJBY
- Skill India Mission & Make in India
- Start up and Stand up India

6) Recreational spaces → Smart Cities Mission

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

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

It is assumed that urbanization and industrialization aid in the reduction of stratification in the urban society. It was this assumption, combined with what he termed as 'feudalism in the villages' that Dr. Ambedkar urged dalits to leave villages and move to cities.

Urbanization and industrialization do contribute to decreasing caste based stratification to some extent

- Caste identities are not material in modern workplaces, it is the merit that counts
- Wealth is the main determinant of social status in cities (mostly)
- People eat from the same plates and drink from the same glasses in urban hotels & restaurants. These things are still not prevalent in some

rural pockets

- In accessing housing, caste based distinctions are reducing
- The youth of the cities is more open minded and aspirational and caste identities are not material for him
- Public Places → Temples, Malls, Gardens, Beaches, Restaurants are open to all without distinction, The same cannot be said about most villages
- Rule of law has taken deeper roots in urban areas, Informal bodies like khap Panchayats passing caste-based dictates are not there in urban areas
- ⊕ However in many cases, caste based distinctions have continued to persist:-
- Marriages, even in urban areas, continue to be guided by caste-matches.

- Caste based housing societies still continue and they refuse to give house on rent to people from another caste/religion
- Informal, caste-based groupings are prevalent even in newer workplaces
- Informal bias in employment opportunities based upon caste still exists in certain employments
- Cleanliness workers are predominantly of lower castes in urban areas
- People often check the caste of domestic help, drivers etc.
- Caste-based social networks are stronger in upper caste and help the network members in many ways (entrepreneurship, references etc.)

Thus it can be said that while caste based stratification has indeed reduced in urban areas, it has not ended entirely.

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

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

In the recent years child sex Ratio, defined as the ratio of females per 1000 males in 0-6 years age group, has continued to decline. Moreover this has happened when the overall sex ratio of the population has improved.

	2001	2011	change
Sex Ratio	933	941	+8↑
Child Sex Ratio	927	918	-9↓

(*) source : census data

(*) The reasons are numerous

- Explicit preference as well as meta preference for the male child in all sections of society
- Girl child seen as a 'burden' in many areas of country
 - High Dowry
 - Patrilocality → Girls going to live with in-laws after marriage

- Patrilineality :- Sons inherit property and daughters do not have equal rights (even though law disallows)
- Poor women safety in country
- Patriarchy :- Male dominance in socio-economic affairs of society
- Social Customs and norms :- Only sons can do certain rituals

However it has severe consequences

1)

Socio-Economic

- ~~Increasing number of men who remain unmarried~~
- ⁶ Bride trafficking :- Recent incidents have shown such cases of movements from West Bengal & Odisha to Haryana
- Increasing assault on women and decreasing women safety
- low women participation in workforce
- weakening voice of women in decision making

Demographic

- Gender Imbalance in society
- ~~on the other side~~ It may result to lower dowry, but this is hardly a solid justification
- Increasing number of unmarried men

Cultural

- May further boost patriarchy as voice of women in decision making decreases
- Poor ethos ^{and morals} creeping into the culture as female infanticide is now widespread, particularly in Northern India
- Depriving the Indian society of creative talents, energies and contribution of girls who are never born

Thus, due to various ^{all-} effects of declining CR, it must be checked by further strengthening Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao & by Behavioural change

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

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

The Unplanned and rapid nature of urbanization has led to a surge in urban crimes in India. Moreover, the increase in crime against women and children has been more pronounced.

Unplanned & Rapid Urbanization helps in crime increase in the following ways

- Increase in slums
 - Hard to police
 - Easy place for anti-social elements to hide and operate out of
 - Lower safety and privacy
- Increase in stress in urban life
 - Fast paced life
 - Poor recreational facilities
 - Poor work-life balance
 - Crowded public places and public transport
 - Constant noise pollution

→ Inefficient Policing

- Police has not grown in numbers in line with urban population
- Poor policing and intelligence infrastructure

→ Greater Vulnerability of Children, aged & women

- Poor social support structures
- Dual income families, with no parent present to supervise children
- Influence of drugs, alcohol and poor friend circle on children

Measures needed to control urban crimes

- ① Planned development
 - Redevelopment of slums
- ② Provision of space for recreation
- ③ SMART Policing
 - Increase police density
 - Equip with better technology
 - Better intelligence
 - Human Touch needed

① Destressing Urban lives

- Better public commut
- Control on noise pollution
- Promoting work life balance
- Yoga sessions, reading rooms, vyayamshalas in urban localities

① Awareness

- Children need to be made aware of good/bad touch and how to be vigilant and report any such incidences
- Community Policing can help
 - build awareness
 - pass on credible intelligence to police

① Social Support

- Day care institutions for children and elderly
- To reduce drug addiction and alcoholism

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

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

~~With India's population set to age fast in the coming decades, the need of the elderly~~

India's elderly population as per the 2011 census stood at about 10 crore and is set to increase to 30 crore by 2050. Because elderly have different needs when it comes to care, care of elderly is fast emerging as a critical element to both public and private concern.

Public Concern

- Tertiary Healthcare infrastructure remains insufficient to ~~meet~~ meet the needs of increasing elderly population
- The resource allocation towards elderly care in budgets has been inadequate

- Training programmes to prepare specialists in elderly care as well as nurses are inadequate
- Mental Health Care needs of the elderly are ignored, although the Mental Health Bill is a step forward
- Insurance Coverage for Healthcare remains inadequate
- Public Awareness about the care of elderly remains poor

Private Concern

- Low savings for needs in old age
- nuclear families and eroding support systems ⇒ lack of caregivers
- Low incomes leading to inability to contribute to pension plans like Atal Pension Yojana
- Issue of 'Living Wills' and 'Advance Directives' for older people
- Lack of access to tertiary and

mental health care in rural areas

→ Special needs of elderly women who need dignity and special care in old age

Thus India's increasing elderly population would need to be critically looked by both the policy makers as well as private citizens. Increasing tertiary and mental health infrastructure, strengthening social security and higher social support can help alleviate some of these concerns.

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

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

India has witnessed rapid urbanization in recent decades. The urban population in 2011 stood at 37 ~~crore~~ crore and is set to rise to 60 crore by 2030.

It creates deficits in both urban and rural areas.

Urban deficits

- Ghettoization :- leading to urban slums with poor housing, hygiene and healthcare facilities
- Overstressed urban transport :-
Mumbai locals carry ~~over~~ 70 lakh passengers each day;
Delhi Metro (25 lakh)
- Overcrowded Public Places and roads
- Environmental pollution (Air, Water, Noise)
- Increasing crimes
- Poor education facilities for poor
- Informal, insecure jobs

Rural deficits

- Increasing migration to cities
 - Women and elderly left behind $\Rightarrow$ poor care
 - Feminization of agriculture $\Rightarrow$ increased stress on women
 - Poor focus on childrens' education
- Low investment in rural infrastructure
- Lack of elderly care
- Lack of policy focus on rural areas in terms of job creation and provision of basic facilities

Thus rapid urbanization demands addressing both rural and urban deficits it creates.

(*) Various government programmes have attempted to address the twin deficits, eg

- Providing Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) through Rurban Mission
- Smart Villages Programme

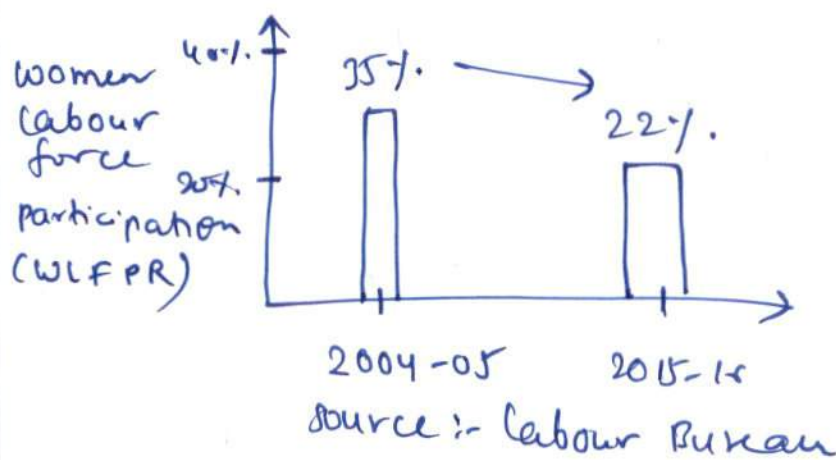
- Various agriculture sector schemes
 - RKVY - RAFTAAR to increase the productivity & diversification of rural agriculture
 - PMKSY to increase irrigation coverage
 - PKVY to promote less input intensive, organic agriculture
 - Pashudhan Sanjeevani, NAM, GRAM and various other schemes
- Promoting Rural and MSME entrepreneurship
 - ↳ National Rural livelihoods mission
 - ↳ PM Employment Generation Programme

④ NRLM - aajeevika has helped organize rural populace into SHGs and has created rural employment. However Rurban and various agricultural schemes are yet to show impact on ground as evinced by recent rural distress. It is therefore imperative that the twin challenges be addressed in a more holistic & mission-mode manner.

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

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

The participation of women in the public spheres of life - workplaces, politics and as social workers has been far from satisfactory in India. Women labour force participation has shown substantial decline recently.



Similarly, the crime against women has doubled in the last 10 years as NCRB data shows.

The relegation of women to private spheres of life - as wives, mothers and daughters - is cited as the main reason

towards increasing gender inequality and exploitation in India. This is mostly true, because;

- Patriarchal mindset leads to low participation in socio-political-economic spheres of life by women
- Economic dependence on men leads to loss of voice in familial decision making too
- Inequalities in laws related to family matters - inheritance, dowry, divorce - further exacerbates the lack of voice
- Preference for sons and ^{girls} being seen 'as a burden' further perpetuates discrimination against girl child

The end result is a relegation of women to the 4 walls of the home - leading to their loss of freedom in participating in the public sphere. This leads to various undesirable outcomes:-

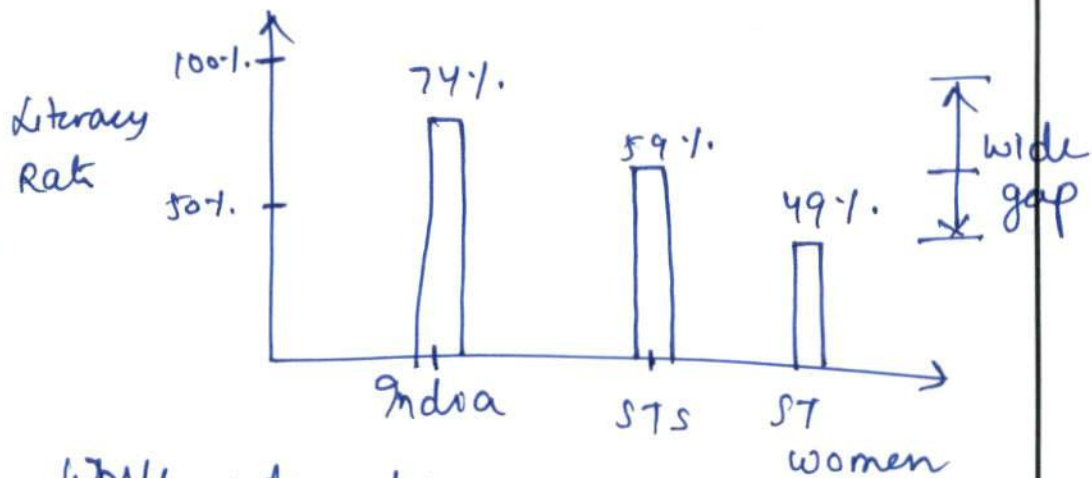
- violence at home by husband and in-laws
- low ownership of property by women (13% as per NSSO)
- Exploitation at public places and workplaces if she manages to go out of the 4 walls
- Medial dictats by informal bodies like khap Panchayats further disempowers them.

Thus there is urgent need to promote women participation in the public spheres of life. While various laws can only help to a certain extent, a change in societal mindset through healthy debate and multi-pronged information, communication & education (ICE) activities will help more.

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

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

The 2011 census paints a grim picture of literacy rate of tribal population.



While education is an important avenue for uplifting the socio-economic status of STs, providing education to STs is associated with various challenges

1)

Poor access

- Most tribals live in remote and forested areas
- School density is poor
- Small scattered settlements

2) Poor Implementation of RTE

- The recent 'school mergers' of small/unviable ~~tribal~~ schools has particularly hit Tribal areas hard
- 25% quota for EWS is hardly implemented

3) Lack of Role Models

- STs, particularly in rural areas lack role models they can look up to
- low awareness building by community and opinion leaders

4) High Cost of Private Education

- Where public schools have not reached

5) Widespread Poverty

- Due to which children are expected to help in earning family's livelihood

6) Poor condition of Ashram & Ekklanya Schools

- low safety
- High Pupil-teacher Ratio
- High Distance

Measures to improve tribal education

- Strict implementation of RTE
 - Particularly section 12(1)(c) mandating 25% EWS quota
 - Better school infrastructure
- Better access
 - School merger should be relooked into
 - Small schools need to be supplemented with residential schools
- Proper implementation of Mid-day Meal Scheme
 - To reduce drop out rate
- Incentives like conditional cash transfer and scholarships
- Better awareness among parents and community leaders about the need of educating the children.

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

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

While India has been able to lift millions out of poverty, particularly in the post 1991 period, various recent studies have painted a grim picture about inequality

- 1) Picketty and Chancel in their study 'From British Raj to Billionaire Raj' highlight that inequality in India is at its highest level since 1924

- 2) Oxfam's report 'An economy for ^{the} 1%' highlighted

- Top 10% of Indians own 58% of wealth at the end of 2016

- Top 10% of Indians appropriated 73% of income in 2017

- 3) World Bank reported that India's Gini Coefficient has risen from 0.45 in 1991-92 to 0.51 in 2013-14

This disturbing increase in inequality can have dire consequences

1) Economic

- Further pauperization of poor
- Increasing concentration of wealth
- lower taxes, therefore lower redistributive capacity of the state
- Increasing drain of wealth out of the country

2) Social

- Increased ~~tensions~~ ^{strains} among the poorer section
- Increasing antagonism against the rich
- May lead to social unrest
- Poor health, nutrition and sanitation outcomes
- Poor educational & skilling outcomes

3)

Political

- Increasing demand for higher taxation and wealth tax
- Political agitations demanding better income and livelihoods
- Backlash against globalization that may become a global issue

Due to these reasons, it is important, therefore, that increasing inequalities be checked through

- Progressive taxation
- Inheritance and wealth tax as suggested by Aravind Subramanian
- Stricter capital gains tax regime
- Taxes on ~~Transfer~~ 'Transfer Pricing' cases, but with a clear and transparent regime
- Crackdown on black money & Benami Properties
- Cooperation with G20/OECD on Base Erosion & Profit Shifting (BEPS)

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

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

The informalization of labour markets means high prevalence of seasonal or contractual jobs that do not come attached with social security benefits.

Indian Economy is characterised by highly informal labour market with about 80% of jobs informal, although recent data has shown increasing formalization post GST & Demonetization episodes.

Informalization of labour market is a barrier to long run economic development and in realizing economic potential because :-

- Companies do not invest in skilling of informal workforce
- Informal jobs have low wages, leaving little to the worker as private savings, a key driver of economic

growth

- Low incomes also mean that the multiplier effect of wages on economy is absent in India to a large extent
- Lack of pensions/EPFO contribution in ~~big~~ informal sectors further erodes a culture of saving for the future and reduces capital formation in the economy
- Informal enterprises continue to remain small, and do not invest in better machinery, leading to low productivity in the economy.

Similarly, Informalization of Labour Market hinders the poverty alleviation effort

- ⊖ low salaries, just enough to make both ends meet
- ⊖ low job security, with the perpetual risk of losing job

- ① risk of falling back to poverty ~~as~~ if job loss occurs
- ① Poverty in the old age due to absence of social security
- ① low skill level leading to inability to find better, formal job.

Thus, the need of the hour is to promote greater formalization with a combination of incentives. Govt EPFO contribution of Employer's share by Govt. and higher GST registration are a good start towards formalization.

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

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप 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।

There has been an increase in the cases of child delinquency in the recent past. Such children often ~~do~~ fall into chronic criminality, of Nirbhaya case, where one of the perpetrators was a minor.

Child delinquencies appear at a young age due to variety of reasons and influences:

- ① Poverty in the family due to which the child does crime
- ② Dual-income families due to which parents are not able to give adequate attention
- ③ Broken families
 - Marital Discords
 - Alcoholic / Drug addict father
 - Domestic violence

- Men deserting their families
- Criminal antecedents in family
- Parents in Jail

② Influence of media

- Social media :- bad influences of violent content being shared
- Depiction of women as a commodity in ads and films
- Exposure to explicit contents

③ Internet and exposure to pornography

④ Bad friends influence of friends leading to smoking, drinking and substance abuse

Such factors lead to child delinquencies, that if not checked can lead to serious consequences. To curb such cases, it is needed that

- Parents pay greater attention to children's education
- Parents and teachers monitor the

influences that the child is coming under

- A control on social media use and increased parental supervision
- Noticing early signs of delinquency and taking corrective measures by building healthy support structures
- Moral and value education in schools
- Provision of recreational outdoor facilities
 - Play grounds - yoga sessions etc.
 - ~~quadi~~

Thus a multi-pronged approach can help check child delinquency.

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

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

Digital Technology is building an interconnected society through smartphones, computers and internet. It has immense potential to be a game changer for children in general and disadvantaged children (poor, SCs, STs, PwDs and transgender) in particular.

They can be a game-changer by :-

- ⊕ Increasing access to educational content
- ⊖ Supplementing knowledge gained at school that tend to be not very responsive to the needs of disadvantaged children
 - MOOCs
 - 24x7 DTH channels like Swayam Prabha

- ② Helping build skills e, particularly digital skills that are increasingly becoming essential for employment.
- ③ Arming such children with skills necessary for self-employment
- ④ Awarining such children about various government schemes (eg scholarships)
- ⑤ Providing them information about various exams and job opportunities

⑥ However they can also become yet another dividing line that prevents children from fulfilling their potential by :-

① Providing multiplicity of poor influences

- Social media
- Violent content, hate messages, cyber bullying and so on
- Pornographic Content
- Unwelcome advances by strangers

- ⊖ Providing yet another avenue that takes away time from learning and self-advancement
- ⊖ Digital technology availability, but poor digital literacy can further compound access problem for the disadvantaged.

Thus it is imperative that such children be guided on how they can use digital technologies to their benefits and armed with proper digital literacy (eg through Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan) so that they are able to use the technologies to their benefit.

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

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

The 'son of the soil theory' advocates that preference in local employment be given to locals first, to the exclusion of 'outsiders'. Such movements are often fueled by political parties who use the issue to build their support base (eg in Maharashtra). The demand arises because of:-

- Shrinking employment opportunities in the formal sector
- Huge underemployment
- A poor understanding of the 'idea of India' that all ^{Indian} ~~people~~ citizens have a right to profession in all parts of the country (except

of a few exceptions)

- Local population not reaping the fruit of development of the region (eg Bangalore)
- Propaganda by political parties and vested interests
- A feeling that 'outsiders' are claiming the fruits of development rather than those who have lived there for a long time. This breeds a feeling of 'entitlement' in certain sections.

Thus such movements have developed in certain places like Mumbai and Bangalore, but not in other places because :-

- ① Local identities are not strong in some other places (eg Delhi-NCR where almost the entire population is migrant)
- ② Political parties are more mature

else where

- ① Regional languages are not different from the lingua-franca of the immigrants (Hyderabad)
- ① Employment opportunities are more abundant (Delhi)
- ① Rule of law is stronger and miscreants are swiftly dealt with
- ① Regional parties are not very strong

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

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

Politics and caste are an unhealthy mixture. However, in the Indian society, characterized by various caste-based privileges, politics and caste ~~always~~ often intermix, leading to:-

- ① Politicization of caste where a caste group, to protect its real or perceived interests gets politicized and undertakes political agitation and propaganda to further its ends
 - E.g. Dalit Movement under BSP
 - Patidar Movement under Hardik Patel
 - Jats' movement for reservation and recently Maratha agitation.

- ① Castization of Politics where various political parties pander to caste-based feelings and actively engage in caste mobilization and social engineering to further their political aims & capture power.

eg

- Ticket distribution keeping caste factor in mind.

However these 2 phenomena have become a threat to our democracy because:-

- ① Developmental policies and the National Development agenda takes a backseat
- ② It breeds animosity among various castes (eg Gujjar-Meena Rivalry in Rajasthan)
- ③ Dishonest and corrupt politicians

win elections by pandering
to caste feelings
⊖ It becomes an obstacle in the
eventual elimination of caste-
based cleavages in the society
to form an egalitarian, progressive
India.

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

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

The ~~Indian~~ Middle class,
comprising of the middle 30-40%
in the income distribution plays
an important part in the develop-
ment process of a country

- It earns a good part of national income and saves for better tomorrow
- It purchases a variety of consumer goods and services and helps absorb the industrial production
- It often provides wage employment to others through entrepreneurship
- It is liberal in outlook and receptive to ideas of social ~~pr~~ and economic progress
- It participates fiercely in debates

on national issues and priorities and shapes policies.

However Indian middle class is criticized on the following grounds-

- It is passive in terms of political participation and does not vote in large numbers
- It has not been able to shun Caste & religion based identities
- It looks at its own narrow benefit while analyzing various socio-economic & political issues
- It does not fiercely protest against corruption and injustice

However as India's against corruption movement & Justice for Nirbhaya Movements showed, it is able to break the stereotype and agitate for a better India.

