

# GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1058)

Candidate	Neha		
Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	135596
		Date	-

## INDEX TABLE

Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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## 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. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI  
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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
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Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best



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?

Census 2011 estimates that 31% of India's population lives in urban areas.

Urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity by:

- (1) Secular pattern of living
- (2) Commensality, shared transportation
- (3) Occupations that need not be defined by caste → breakdown of Jajmani system
- (4) Scope for unskilled, semi-skilled and high skilled job opportunities



(5) Close living and working conditions

However, at the same time, it is also seen to be leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic conditions as:

(1) Proliferation of slums → upto 40% population in Mumbai, Kolkata lives in slums.

(2) Due to low income, poor live in slums → it is seen that these are majorly from backward castes and minorities

Thus, caste replaced <sup>by</sup> yet reinforced in class in urban areas.

(3) Unorganized sector → jobs depend on kinship network caste relations. Example: jobbers get their own region or caste



people to fill in jobs.

(4) "Unclean" professions like sanitation work still sees lower caste workers.

The need is to make the urban space truly inclusive by:

- (1) Low rent housing → to replace slum dwellings
- (2) In-situ slum redevelopment → proposed in Smart City
- (3) Transit oriented development
- (4) Industry clusters to be formed with dedicated living areas.
- (5) Organized sector employment
- (6) Using SBM-Urban, AMRUT to improve infrastructure in urban areas.

Thus, a socially and culturally inclusive urban space can be created.



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।

SDGs are 17 goals and 169 targets to be attained by 2030 with an aim of sustainable development.

The current and future population dynamics need to be taken into account while formulating the strategy.

This can be seen as:

(1) Health for all → India is currently in midst of the demographic dividend, hence child care, maternal, adolescent RMNCH+A framework is important.

However, as ageing will take place, geriatric care and



palliative care need to be taken into consideration.

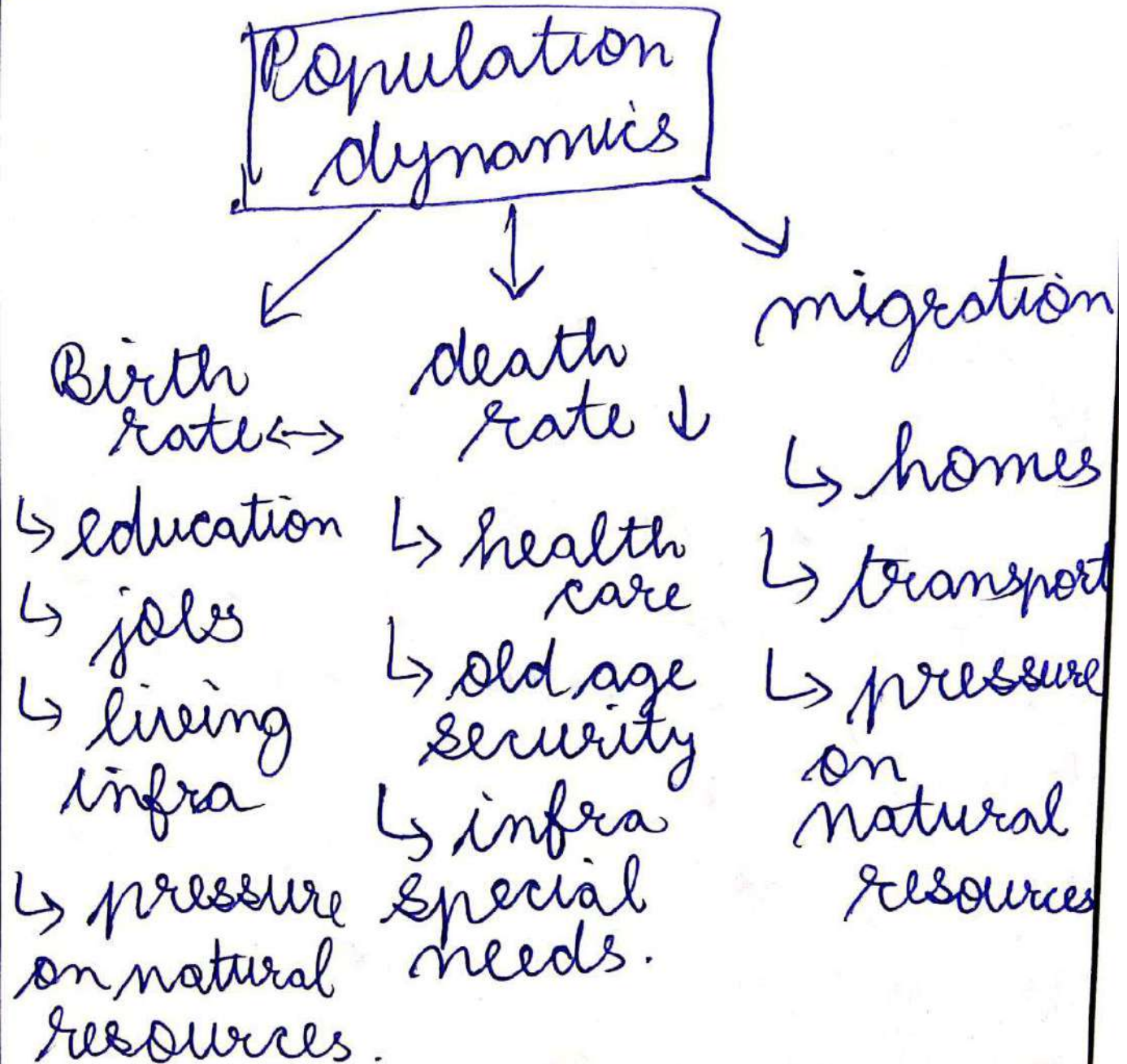
(2) Education → almost 100%. Primary enrolment achieved. With more youth, enrolment in secondary and tertiary education will ↑ and needs necessary policy implementation.

(3) Clean energy, clean water, life on earth, life under water → changes in population density, income levels will change consumption and demand patterns.

(4) Infrastructure → Should be future-ready. Especially the transportation and housing sector needs to account for migratory patterns, especially from north to south.



(5) Employment → special attention as more youth enter workforce.



Hence, each factor needs to be analysed wrt population dynamics and accordingly plan for SDGs.



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 interconnectedness of the economic, political and cultural systems of the world.

It aids economic growth,

- (1) different types of job opportunities
- (2) greater choice to consumers
- (3) faster technology propagation
- (4) removal of trade barriers

However, it is a double-edged sword and can threaten

① ECONOMY →

- a) informalization
- b) feminization of informal sector



c) loss to smaller and cottage industries due to poor economies of scale.

d) Opens farm sector to imports → harmful to India as 50% population depends on agriculture

e) spreads consumerism

f) dumping, non-tariff barriers, phytosanitary rules hinder true free trade

## ② POLITICAL:

a) TNCs and MNCs have political influence due to huge money power.

b) cases of regime change supported by Western power to suit own interest.

Example: seen in Africa and Arab nations

c) corruption, favoritism



### ③ SOCIAL STABILITY:

→ due to economic and political influences.

→ "sharp power" is used by some nations to indirectly influence social stability  
example: NGOs with foreign funding

### ④ CULTURE: McDonaldisation, homogenization

However, it is seen that many times the benefits outweigh the dangers.

Way forward:

- (1) Rule-based international order so that all can benefit from globalization
- (2) Respect for sovereignty.
- (3) Glocalization → to prevent cultural isolation.



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।

India is a secular state with freedom of religion under articles 25 to 28. Indian notion of secularism is based on:

- a) uniform respect for all religions by the state
- b) separation of religion from public institutional practices
- c) freedom of religion is subject to restriction due to: safety, health, law and order

This is different from:

(1) French secularism → where religion is strictly restricted to private space and no place in political and social interactions.



(2) USA secularism → Iron curtain between state and religion and no interference by state whatsoever.

These 2 models are often cited as more "ideal" versions of secularism.

India's commitment to secularism has been tested in cases like:

(1) Shah Bano → SC ruled over the personal law as per sharia to ensure dignity and livelihood to a divorced woman. However, political class overturned the decision → both actions have been subjects of intense debate

(2) Public order, law and order → debates over Azam, Ganesh, Durga Puja



Bandals in open spaces  
and use of loudspeakers.

(3) Cow slaughter → though part of Article 47 of DPSP, is seen as attached to religious sentiments.

(4) Sabarimala, Haji Ali → entry of women issue.

(5) Ban on instant triple talaq

(6) No right to worship to Parsi women married to non-Parsis. → Gulbuh Gupta case

Thus, we see the issues that arise due to a "permeable membrane" between religion and State. However, considering India's unique diversity and culture this is the best model of secularism.



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।

NFHS IV showed that Southern and Western states have reached TFR of 2.1 or less while north is yet to reach it. This points to the predominantly youthful north and a relatively maturing south and west.

The policy implications include:

#### NORTH:

##### (i) Education →

- more primary, secondary, tertiary enrolments.
- need for skill training as larger population will enter job market.



(2) Healthcare →

→ RMNCH+A care

→ family planning and welfare facilities.

(3) Infrastructure → greater stress due to rising number

## SOUTH:

(1) Healthcare →

geriatric, palliative care will need greater attention

(2) Employment →

may lead to shortage of labour, especially in low skilled jobs. Example: Kochi metro workers were from Bihar and Assam.

(3) Infrastructure, social security facilities that cater to an ageing population

Migration will be seen from north to south



to fulfil demands of the developed industries.

Hence it requires:

- (1) Portability of PDS benefit
- (2) Strict adherence to Inter-State Migrant Workmen Act
- (3) Social, cultural efforts to overcome linguistic barrier
- (4) Rental, temporary housing facilities for migrants.
- (5) Education in relatable language for migrant kids

Thus, the youthful north will need large focus on education and employment while the south and west may need migrants to maintain current development levels



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।

31% of India's population lives in urban areas and almost 25% of this population lives below poverty line pointing to the significant urban poverty.

SECC had identified 4 parameters to define the "deprived" households in urban areas.

The problems faced by urban poor include:

- 1) Poor housing → slum, urban sprawl.
- 2) Poor infrastructure and utilities availability → inadequate toilets, water, electricity.



(3) poor social security → almost all are employed in unorganized sector

(4) vulnerability to crime, especially girl child and women.

Various government programmes and initiatives to deal with the issues are:

(1) SMART city project

(2) Pradhan Mantri Awasas

Yojana → focus on low cost housing, interest subsidies.

(3) in situ slum redevelopment

(4) Valmiki Awasas Yojana → for urban poor of backward castes.

(5) PMJJBY, PMJBKY → insurance schemes at nominal fee

(6) Atal Pension Yojana → social security for old age.



- (7) AMRUT → water, transport, open spaces development.
- (8) Mohalla Policing → to help prevent crimes in densely packed urban slums
- (9) MUDRA loans → for small entrepreneurs.
- (10) SWACCH Bharat (Urban).
- (11) Suburbanization and development of counter magnets.
- (12) low cost transport.

The schemes thus aim at education, healthcare and livelihood security of urban poor. However, it is only when we focus on SMART villages that a true development can happen.



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।

Urbanization and industrialization were assumed to be the harbingers of true socio-economic equality.

Yet, we see that both these factors have failed to eradicate caste-based system of stratification.

Caste system persists and exerts influence in urban social life by:

- (1) Unorganized sector → employment often depends on kinship network, thus reinforcing caste and region networks. Inability to find jobs in organized sector



(2) Urban small industry clusters are often divided as per the caste-based occupations → example: potters, dyers, tanners, butchers are some small industries, and see dominance of the traditional castes.

(3) Castitization of class → urban society was expected to be class based instead of caste-based.

Yet we see an equivalence of caste-status and corresponding class-status in urban areas.

Example: poor are mostly from backward castes.

(4) Caste-wise division of slum settlements → due to kinship network, housing in slums also sees caste



and religion play an important role.

(5) Vote bank politics → caste appeal is used by politicians for electoral gain.

(6) Occupational segregation: Sanitation workers and those in other "unclean" professions are from backward castes.

(7) Separation of contact → due to different living arrangements. And also seen in cases where residential buildings have separate gates, lifts for maids.

Thus, caste though in the form of "class" very much exists in urban, industrial areas.



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।

India's child sex ratio is 919 females per 1000 males and is a worrying statistic.

The causes for the same are as follows:

- (1) Female infanticide
- (2) Severe neglect of girl child → less access to nutrition, healthcare.
- (3) Son preference → families may not have more children once they have the desired number of sons.

With small families preferred among urban, educated sections, one male child may be enough.

- (4) Early next pregnancy



after the birth of girl child → reduced focus on the child due to mother's healthcare needs in pregnancy.

The implications of the same are:

(1) Imbalanced sex ratio in youth → creates shortage of brides.

Practice of getting brides from poor states like Bihar, Jharkhand for grooms in Haryana is seen even now.

(2) Rising crime and sexual violence against women.

(3) Androgyny in extreme cases is seen.

(4) Missing girls phenomenon.

Efforts are being made to reverse this trend. It



needs a mix of policy,  
social and cultural change:

- (1) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao → to celebrate the girl child
- (2) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana → saving scheme for education, marriage of girl
- (3) Role models being roped in → example: Phogat sisters
- (4) Religious leaders, caste panchayats like khap are also being involved.
- (5) Schemes like ICDS, PMSMY, MAA, MDM to provide affordable or free food and healthcare facilities.

Only a gender-balanced society can expect to be called a "developed" society and India needs to strive for the same.



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 विवक्षिता 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।

Urbanization, while a source of economic development can also be a source of growing crime rates.

The surge in urban crimes is a grim reminder of all that is wrong with the urbanization in India. Some causes include:

- (1) Poor living conditions → slums, urban sprawl.
- (2) Low wages, unorganized sector proliferation, no income security
- (3) Relatively anonymous nature of urban society
- (4) Poor law and order implementation due to



lack of manpower facilities

(5) Relative deprivation → Antilla and Slum are next to each other fostering frustration, relative poverty

(6) Urban counter culture → example: joining a "gang" was a 'prestigious' thing in Mumbai of 1980s.

(7) Heavy influx of migrants → makes tracking difficult

These problems have been caused due to:

(1) Inadequate low housing  
(2) Poor future planning → infrastructure cannot handle migration numbers.

(3) Slow response to changing needs by authorities

The measures to address issue of urban



crimes are:

- (1) Mohalla policing → involve local community in law and order maintenance.
- (2) Mobile vans for patrol
- (3) Eyes and ears on the ground → network of khabeis.
- (4) Avenues for education, employment, skill development for youth.
- (5) Involve local religious leaders, NGOs, social services.
- (6) Showcase good role models to the youngsters.
- (7) Improve basic amenities in urban slums.

Urban areas are prone to "Broken Window" syndrome and thus the need is to prevent and detect urban crime.



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 की जाए।

According to 2011 census, 8% of India's population is above 60 years of age.

Rising life expectancy and lower death rates are necessitating an urgent focus on elderly care.

The areas to note are:

(1) Geriatric care → medical services to treat age related conditions like dementia, osteoporosis, Parkinsons.

(2) Home care → to assist elders who are unable to perform daily activities by themselves.

(3) Public infrastructure → roads, buildings, parks



must be designed in such a way that elders can access them easily.

Printing on consumer good items can be large for easy reading by elderly.

AADHAR authentication has shown issues due to fading fingerprints in old age → alternate method needed

(4) Social Security → Old age pension, health insurance

Thus, both private and public efforts are needed to handle this concern.

The measures taken by government include:

(1) Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act 2007



- (2) Pradhan Mantri Vayo Vandana Yojana → pension
- (3) Widow pension by some state governments
- (4) free supply of living aids to elderly BPL.
- (5) Old age pension for BPL.

### Way forward:

- (1) Geriatric care as a separate faculty in medical education
- (2) Old age homes with healthcare facilities to be encouraged in both public and PPP format.

- (3) Multi-generational homes
- (4) Avenues to use the rich wisdom of the elderly → turn them into a resource.

Ageing is not just a natural phenomenon but a social one and hence needs a social solution.



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।

Census 2011 estimates that 31% population of India lives in urban areas and is expected to touch 50% by 2050, pointing to rapid urbanization.

This requires addressing deficits in urban areas like:

- (1) low cost housing
- (2) transit oriented development
- (3) affordable rental homes.
- (4) Redevelopment of slums.
- (5) Social security benefits portability → PDS facility migration
- (6) Education, Skill training
- (7) Reduce unemployment and underemployment in urban areas.



However, focus is also needed on the deficits in rural areas due to rapid urbanization. These include:

- (1) feminization of agriculture  
→ due to largely male oriented migration to cities
- (2) Greater % of old people living alone in rural areas.
- (3) More women headed household
- (4) "ghost villages" in states like Uttarakhand where entire villages are empty.
- (5) Decreasing employment opportunities, further leading to urban stress and urbanization.
- (6) Low or far-away facilities and amenities like healthcare, education, colleges.

The following programmes have been launched to reduce stress on rural population.



- (1) ARYA → Attaining and retaining youth in agriculture → to reduce shortage of farm workers and develop skilled farmers.
- (2) Primary health centres to be converted to health and wellness centres. Every district hospital's tertiary care upgraded plan in PPP.
- (3) "Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana"
- (4) Irrigation, mechanization to reduce labour intensity of farm sector.
- (5) SECC identified rural poor on 11 parameters including female headed, no youth HHs → Special schemes for deprived.

However, the pace of urbanization remains steady and only with "smart villages" through Bharatnet type of initiatives can lead to holistic development.



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।

Indian society has been patriarchal with women expected to play the traditional role of home maker and look after household and child rearing.

This relegation of women to private sphere of life is demonstrated by :

- a) 29% female labour force participation → lower than countries like Bangladesh.
- b) Almost 24% wage gap, one of the highest in the world.
- c) Pink collarization of jobs → even in public sphere, limited to selected career paths.

This is seen as a cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India as:

- (i) Birth of girl child is not



welcomed → viewed as a burden who does not contribute to household income.

(2) Early marriages, dowry → due to no economic contribution and low status

(3) Household work is not valued and not viewed as a monetary contribution

(4) Economic dependence on father, brothers, husband, son in different life stages → makes them vulnerable to violence and exploitation

(5) Low focus on education and skill development → further propagating the cycle of economic dependence.

(6) Poor participation in decision-making in house.

(7) Female labour is seen as flexible labour → thus even when working, are limited



to low paying, unorganized sector. low bargaining power  
(8) Inability to make decisions on healthcare, nutrition due to no economic power → further leads to poor health.

Contribution of women's "unpaid work" is estimated to be almost equal to 50% of the GDP. Yet the view that private sphere work is unimportant leads to viewing women as not contributing economically.

And it is this economic sub-status that reinforces patriarchy and son-preference thus causing gender inequality and exploitation.



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 सुझाए।

Scheduled Tribes remain the most deprived community in parameters such as education, healthcare, employment even after seven decades of independence.

Education is an important avenue that can help in uplifting the socio-economic status of STs.

However, challenges faced in the same include:

(1) Absence of curriculum that students can relate to and find useful in pursuing life skills and employment → causes low interest, or drop-outs from school.



(2) Migratory nature of certain tribes like Bakarwals, Banjaras → affects child attendance.

(3) Absence of textbooks in tribal languages → often they have no option but to study state language which may be alien.

(4) Remote dwellings → accessibility to school may be an issue, especially in harsh weather conditions.

(5) Recent Act has mandated that teachers in tribal areas be from tribal community itself → lack of adequate qualified teachers.

(6) Poverty → need to join employment or assist in household duties.



Measures to improve the tribal education are:

- (1) More Eklavya model residency schools.
- (2) Usage of technology to convert course books into tribal languages.
- (3) Vocational studies, work-oriented curriculum.
- (4) Curriculum should incorporate greater local elements
- (5) Freeships, Scholarships from secondary level as RTE is only till age 14
- (6) Increase digital literacy → can access SWAYAM, MOOCs → solves accessibility issues
- (7) Teacher training

Education can truly lead to social change and needs to be focussed upon in the context of tribals



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।

A survey reported that Top 1% own 47% of assets in India, pointing to the sharp inequality in the country.

While the % of poor has rapidly fallen and it is estimated that only 21% population lives below the poverty line, the high inequality is a concern.

This can cause issues:

1) Relative deprivation → felt very strongly. May lead to resorting to non-legal means to attain success.

Rising crime, violence, juvenile delinquency are some possible effects.



(2) Possibility of social unrest → can cause law and order issue, instability of the political class.

Marr called this class polarization which then leads to proletariat uprising

(3) Immoral means to acquire wealth → corruption, bribery, black money are justified in the name of the accumulation of wealth by the upper classes.

(4) Failure of socialist vision as enshrined in the constitution

(5) Resort to ascriptive factors like caste, religion as means of social solidarity and support to fight poverty



(6) Note bank politics by offering freebies gets strength

Various measures are being taken to tackle this growing inequality:

- 1) Doubling farmer income by 2022
- 2) Incentives to formal sector for employment generation
- 3) Financial assistance, training for self employment → PM KUY, DDU-GKY, MUDRA loans.
- 4) Cess on income of HNIs.
- 5) Highest GST + additional surcharge on luxury items
- 6) Crackdown on black money

- Hence, merely uplifting people out of poverty isn't enough, ensuring a decent standard of living is needed



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।

'Informalization of labour market' is the phenomenon of greater number of employment opportunities being created in the informal sector than the formal sector.

While it has some advantages like:

- (1) low cost manufacturing
- (2) low entry barriers
- (3) low skills, especially helpful for women.

it is generally agreed that this is a barrier to longrun growth. As:

- (1) Factors of production are diverted to informal sector instead of formal sector



(2) low wages, poor skill development, career path, no social security benefits → perpetuates the cycle of poverty.

(3) hinders growth of investment in formal sector → low skill, low wage manufacturing becomes the key, instead of technologically advanced industries.

(4) Vulnerable to competition → Thailand, Bangladesh have now taken away the jobs in informal sector in Textile, footwear industry.

Low cost, low wage is an easy to replicate advantage and hence competition is high.

This can lead to massive layoffs and unemployment



once the industries close.

Thus, only an increased focus on formal sector can help improve the labour market's:

- (1) Competitiveness
- (2) Niche advantage → Example: China in electronics circuit manufacturing
- (3) Higher wages, better living standards.

Way forward:

Informalization, though unavoidable should not be allowed to replace formal sector -



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।

Of the total crimes committed in India, NCRB shows that about 41% are committed by minors (<18)

Child delinquency risk factors include :

- (1) Poverty, unemployed family
- (2) Broken families
- (3) Improper role models, media influence.
- (4) Influence of adult family or friend members.
- (5) Inadequate watch or control of parents → in cases where children are left alone at home.
- (6) Contra culture that treats crime as cool.



- (7) Criminal gangs hire minors as they are less likely to be suspected and easy to get lighter punish.
- (8) Drop out from school.

Timely interventions that can make a difference include :

- (1) Moral values, ethics education right from school level
  - (2) Intervention by teachers, family when such a case may be possible.
  - (3) Efforts to reduce poverty, unemployment among adult
  - (4) Education, skill training, sports → activities to channelize energy of the youngsters.
- Example: Nehru Yuva Kendra



Scout and Guides, NCC.

(5) Correct role models.

Juvenile Justice Act 2015  
lays out guidelines to deal with juvenile delinquency like:

- (1) Panel assessment if to be charged as adult in case of heinous crime.
- (2) Safe house
- (3) Rehabilitation facilities after release.

Howard Becker's  
Labelling Theory may come into picture and hence it is very important to not demonize child delinquency which may then lead to chronic criminality in absence of alternate avenues



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।

India currently has over 400 million internet users, and the number is only growing further.

Digital technology can be a game changer for disadvantaged children by  
(1) SWAYAM, MOOCs, SWAYAM-PRABHA → online and TV education. Can overcome shortage of teachers in remote areas.

(2) social media → avenue to raise awareness, learn more about the world, showcase talent.

Example: Youtube videos, bloggers, instagram influence



(3) Can provide employment opportunities right from home  
→ outsourcing jobs.

(4) children with low vision, hearing issues can enhance their learning experience using digital technologies.

However, at the same time, this technology can also become yet another dividing line as:

(1) "Digital Divide" → poor access to technology and poor literacy.

Female children have much lower access to mobile phones, internet, PC

(2) Expensive hardware → phones, computers. Beneficial



to the rich and middle class children.

(3) Non availability of content in Indian languages

→ benefits English educated, mainly urban and well-to-do children.

(4) May lead to neglect of traditional infrastructure and over reliance on digital technology.

Thus, Bharatnet, CSC are measures that need acceleration to prevent digital technology from becoming yet another disadvantage to poor children.



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।

'Son of Soil theory' talks about greater preference to local people, especially in the area of employment.

The movement has gained prominence in states like Maharashtra, Assam and Karnataka.

The demands develop due to :

(1) Lower employment opportunities in the semi-skilled sector, especially for lower middle class section → example: taxi drivers, street vendors, small traders.



(2) Political parties who take advantage of the discontent and channelize it for political mileage and gain → example: Shiv Sena, MNS in Maharashtra, AASU, AGP in Assam.

(3) Relative deprivation → when the "outsiders" are perceived to be more prosperous than locals. Example: Marwaris, Bengalis in Assam.

They do not develop in other states inspite of heavy in-migration due to:

(1) Entrepreneurial spirit of locals → example: Gujarat does not have demand among locals for lower-end jobs

(2) Shortage of labour → for farm work, construction work in prosperous states like Punjab, Haryana, Kerala.



(3) Heavy out-migration from the state → example: from Kerala to Gulf, Telangana, to West, thus creates demand for additional labour force.

India is a union of states with the constitution providing right to settle and employment in any part of the country.

The issues by such demands:

- (1) Undermining constitution
- (2) Possibility of violence
- (3) Fear psychosis among migrants
- (4) Political activism, rhetoric
- (5) Possible shortage of labour  
example: in Gujarat industrial hubs when migrants fled.

Way forward:

- (1) Balanced economic development
- (2) Create opportunities in states like UP, Bihar where migrants come from.
- (3) Law and order maintenance



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।

Caste and politics are closely intertwined in the Indian democracy.

The initial years of democracy saw less focus on caste as the leaders were committed to constitution values.

Post-1967 era saw the emergence of several local political parties and caste became a unifying factor to cater to a sure vote bank.

The Mandal agitation was the pinnacle of this, and this is called 'politicization of caste'.

It was expected that caste would undergo these changes according to development.



(1) Constitutional mandates → removal of caste from social sphere.

(2) Economic, educational development → removal of caste from private sphere.

(3) India as a developed economy → caste replaced by class.

However, only stage 1 has somewhat been achieved.

The reason for casteization of politics include:

(1) Need for vote bank

(2) Lower literacy → easy to convince that secular interest of different castes differ

(3) Historical injustice → even in the initial years, the presence of SC/ST politicians in higher rungs of national parties like Congress was minimum



(4) Perceived indifference to plight of own caste by others → resulted in many politicians forming own political parties catering to caste base. Example: BSP, RPI (A).

(5) Dynasty politics → strengthens caste-based identity

(6) Affirmative Action → has made caste an important part of every narrative

(7) Reservations in Tier 3 bodies → made the consciousness of caste at local levels, permeate to local and then state, national politics.

With newer generation political outfits like Ratidhar Samiti, Savarna outfit, Brahmin Mahasabha, it seems like caste is here to stay in Indian politics.



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।

India has a strong 30% middle class and is ever growing section.

The importance of middle class in developmental process :

(1) Social reforms → 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> century reforms were spear-headed by the middle class intelligentsia

(2) labour force → for the newly industrializing India. Engineers, management graduates came from middle class.

(3) Saving → contributed to funds for infrastructure development and welfare schemes by prudent saving in Banks, RVPs, PPFs.

(4) Tax → Only 6% Indians pay



tax and this is an important source of government revenue.

(5) Pressure group → at the forefront to demand changes in government policies.

Example: price-rise agitation, anti-rape agitation, anti-dowry agitation, LGBTQ+ rights

However, the group is also seeing criticism due to:

(1) Consumerism culture and conspicuous consumption

(2) Withdrawal of middle class from spheres of public education and healthcare facilities → hence less accountability of government in these 2 areas.

(3) Leading to trade deficit → due to increased imports to cater to gold, electronics demand.



- (4) Greater % of subsidies is estimated to be benefitting the middle class rather than poor → example: subsidised water, electricity, transport.
- (5) Apathy to political process → seen by less % voting in middle class areas compared to slums and poor tenantments.
- (6) Contributing to brain drain

The middle class is called a buffer between the 2 classes and acts as a safety valve against class polarization.

It needs to play its role to ensure the rising inequality does not lead to polarization.