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N 06 SEP 2016

SUBMITTED IN 3 HOURS
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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 749)

Name of Candidate	Dipankar choudhary		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	14177
Center	Mukherjee Nagar	Date	6 th Sep 2016

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	12.5		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 HINDI and ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों 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।
2	12.5		
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16	12.5		
17	12.5		
18	12.5		
19	12.5		
20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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.

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. Investment in the future of girl child is not only a question of economic priority but also one of social attitude. Comment. How can the government schemes help change entrenched social attitudes vis a vis the girl child?

बालिकाओं के भविष्य हेतु निवेश करना केवल आर्थिक प्राथमिकता का ही नहीं बरन् सामाजिक अभिवृत्ति का भी एक प्रश्न है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। सरकारी योजनायें बालिकाओं के प्रति सामाजिक अभिवृत्तियों को परिवर्तित करने में किस प्रकार सहयोग कर सकती हैं?

A girl child's future gets secure when someone invests in it and works for a better future. However, her future should not be looked at only with economic eyes. Her future is also a building block for the society as whole. Thus, one must look at the larger picture for how a girl child would contribute to the society, family, country and future generations as a whole. Hence, it is not just a question of economic but social attitude too. Economic

attitude helps us in realising that she will contribute to the GDP, national income and supplement family income but social attitude helps us look at the bigger picture and the society as a whole.

Government schemes such as

Beti bachao, Beti padhao → for the protection and education for the girl/child.

Saksham → to help adolescent boys develop a positive attitude towards girls.

Sabla → For proper nutrition of adolescent girls

etc,

not only help in improving the situation as an external actor, but also bring about a change in social perception.

- Government taking up the cause, encourages ~~family~~ families as a whole to save the girl child.
- Government providing monetary benefits to encourage family.
- The social message that the advertisements deliver, help bring about a change in attitude.
- etc.

2. Suicide is a leading cause of death among young people not only in India but also in other countries. Why are the youth vulnerable to suicides? Discuss some strategies to address the problem of suicides among the youth.

आत्महत्या, न केवल भारत में वरन् अन्य देशों में भी युवाओं के बीच मृत्यु का एक प्रमुख कारण है। युवा आत्महत्या के प्रति सुभेद्य क्यों होते हैं? युवाओं में आत्महत्या की समस्या का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Statistics all over the world, both in developing countries such as India, and developed countries such as Japan (highest suicide rate), show that the youth are particularly vulnerable.

This stems from many reasons such as:—

→ Growing consumerism and a culture which enjoys money and status, thus pressurising the youth to make big money fast.

→ Some suicides are triggered by failed love affairs. As the society opens up more, failed love affairs are a common sight.

→ Growth and development has also led to a rise in competition in all fields including academics. ~~This~~ Added to this are the mounting expectations of family and society.

→ Drug abuse, depression, alcoholism all related to a modern lifestyle are also a huge contributing factor.

Many countries, including India has addressed this problem, and thus some strategies to tackle this are

→ Counselling, both by parents and experts if a youth shows symptoms of depression or has suicidal tendencies.

→ Government and also private sectors should open up rehabilitation centers, where people who feel suicidal can

be treated.

→ Society as a whole should focus less on consumerism and materialism and strive to inculcate human values.

→ Government of India, & later has announced that it ~~has~~ will aim to decriminalise suicide, a much needed attempt towards this.

etc.

3. The skewed sex ratio in India not only has social but economic implications as well. Explain. Also, suggest policy correctives that the government needs to make to achieve a healthy sex ratio.

भारत में विषम (विकृत) लिंग अनुपात के न केवल सामाजिक वरन् आर्थिक निहितार्थ भी हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, स्वस्थ (बेहतर) लिंग अनुपात प्राप्त करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा अपनाए जा सकने वाले कुछ नीतिगत सुधारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव भी दीजिए।

The skewed sex ratio has no doubt many social implications including

→ Rise in crime towards girls specially.

→ Marriage imbalances, as has been seen in many areas where prospective groom outnumber prospective bride.

→ ~~It~~ promotes social evils like female infanticide even more.
etc,

However, the implications are not only related to social issues but also incorporates economic factors such as

→ The workforce of the country dwindles as females are discriminated against.

→ A healthy sex ratio, contributes to a healthy society, which then contributes to better economic growth.

→ Females contribute a lot in some specific sectors of economy and play a huge ~~and~~ role in productive activities.

The government does aim at promoting a healthy sex ratio through schemes such as Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, however, some policy ~~or~~ correctives that can be implemented are:-

→ strict penal and economic punishments for both doctors

and patients who indulge in sex selective abortions.

→ Portraying — the contribution made by females in the society in a brighter light so that positive messages reach the masses.

→ Encouraging grass root activism among people who fight such social evils.

etc .

4. "With the success in reducing child mortality, the challenge before India is to safeguard early-life conditions in order to prevent long-run loss in welfare for individuals and the economy". Discuss in the context of the issue of child malnutrition and its long term impact.

"बाल मृत्यु दर कम करने में सफलता प्राप्त होने के साथ-साथ, भारत के समग्र जीवन की आरंभिक परिस्थितियों को सुरक्षित बनाने की चुनौती है ताकि व्यक्तियों और अर्थव्यवस्था के कल्याण के निमित्त दीर्घावधिक रूप से होने वाली हानि न बचा जा सके।" बाल कुपोषण और इसके दीर्घकालिक प्रभाव संबंधी मुद्दे के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

While, owing to sustained efforts by the governments to promote maternal health and institutional delivery, the child mortality has decreased, yet malnutrition remains a huge problem.

Malnutrition has not only short term impact in terms of stunted growth etc, its long term impact is even more profound.

Economically it

→ Raises the burden on the government in terms of welfare

activities to be provided to those who won't be able to provide for themselves.

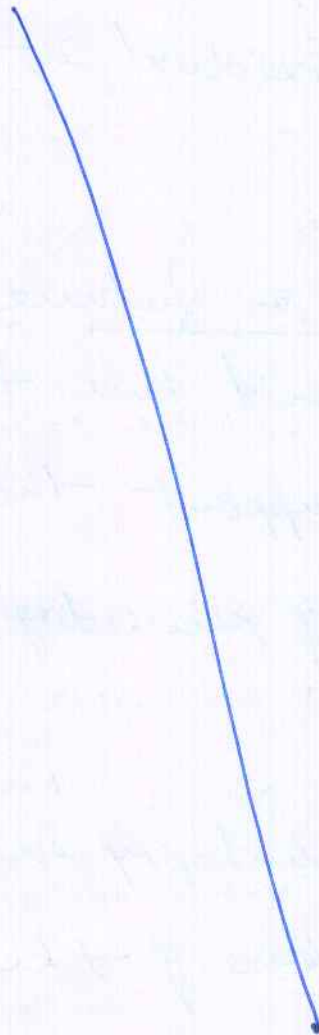
— shrinks the productive workforce of the government ~~in~~ ~~term~~ which would have contributed to economic growth, as malnutrition reduces the ~~work~~ productive capacity of the individual in the long term.

→ create a burden on future generations who would have to work harder to support those who are incapable of providing for themselves.

→ Also leads to an unhappy social life, as many members of the

society live unfulfilled and empty lives.

Thus, the long term impact of malnutrition specially when it comes to welfare and economic situations are even more profound.



5. The decriminalization of homosexuality in India has been debated at length in recent times. Enumerate the major strands of this debate keeping in mind the issue of individual rights, law and social morality.

भारत में हाल के दिनों में समलैंगिकता को अपराध के दायरे से बाहर करने पर लंबी बहस हुई। व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों, कानून और सामाजिक नैतिकता के मुद्दे को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस बहस के प्रमुख बिन्दुओं का विस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए।

The supreme court of India, overturned an order of Delhi high court which decriminalised homosexuality. According to the Indian Penal code, "homosexuality" as such in specific terms has not been mentioned or ~~decriminalised~~ ^{criminalised}, but "sex against nature/order" has been ~~decriminalised~~ ^{criminalised}. This term, as interpreted by courts include "homosexuality" also.

When it comes to individual rights, the debate is set as those who support decriminalisation argue that sex is a private affair, and an individual choice, and the state

has no business trying to regulate it. Those opposing argue that, homosexuality is not a private affair as it reflects on the morals of the society and thus shouldn't be acceptable in a civilised society.

When it comes to social morality, those arguing for decriminalising it argue that society has no business forcing medieval dictates on individuals. It also curbs one's individual liberties and the right to choose freely. Those against it argue that, the society as a whole derives its values from a lot of sources including religion, tradition, culture etc. As it has been sanctioned nowhere,

it cannot become a part of a healthy society.

Legally, the decriminalisation group argue that "homosexuality" is not against "natural order". It is a British law, and the British themselves have repealed it in their own country.

While, those against it argue that the law is fundamental to hold society as a large and dissuade immoral activities to take hold in the society as a whole.

6. Unemployment can not be ascribed only to economic factors, social and personal factors equally contribute to this phenomenon. Discuss.

बेरोजगारी के लिए केवल आर्थिक कारकों को जिम्मेदार नहीं माना जा सकता; सामाजिक और व्यक्तिगत कारक भी इस परिघटना के लिए समान रूप से उत्तरदायी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Traditionally unemployment has been linked to economic factors. People who are poor and are not able to find work are the major sufferers of unemployment. However unemployment, when taken as a big picture includes:

Social factors: -

Social factors such as caste, untouchability etc play a major role. People belonging to backward castes, untouchables etc are discriminated against at schools, colleges etc. Thus they are not able to develop necessarily

skills / for employment.

Discrimination against females, specially when it comes to education etc, are a major factor for unemployment ~~again~~ amongst the females.

Many people are involved in traditional works of their families/caste, such as pottery, weaving etc. With growth in technology and globalisation, they are unable to compete or upgrade their skills, thus, becoming unemployed.

Personal factors:-

Some people choose not to do a particular kind of work. Thus, a traditional high caste, would

refuse to participate in cleaning activities, again leading to unemployment.

Some people choose to stay on welfare, don't upgrade skills with changing technology etc, thus pushing them into unemployment.



7. Gender inequality is not a homogenous phenomenon but a collection of disparate and interlinked problems. Discuss.

लैंगिक असमानता कोई सजातीय परिघटना नहीं है बल्कि यह असमान और अन्तर्संबंधित समस्याओं का एक समुच्चय है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Gender inequality, as such, emanates from various sources of one's lives. Hence, it is not a homogenous phenomena which can be attributed to one cause or effect thus,

Inequality in income for the same job. For example— Female actors in Bollywood are less paid as compared to their male counterparts.

Inequality of opportunity. For example some fields are considered exclusive to males and females are discouraged to join them. A good example is

the army, where the joining of females in combative roles is still a very debated topic.

Inequality in progress - It has been felt that even if females and males start with the same job, the probability of the male getting promotions faster is much larger than females.

Inequality in responsibility. Thus, in an typical family, the female is overburdened and responsible for all the household chores like cooking, cleaning, taking care of family etc, while the male is

typically free of a lot of these responsibilities.

Moreover these issues are interlinked as inequality in opportunity at the first place, leads to inequality in income, progress etc. A woman who has no opportunity to start and ~~will~~ is caught in household chores will ~~not~~ earn less, will have less scope for success, so on and so forth. Hence Gender inequality is a complex interlinked phenomena.

8. In context of the tribal communities in India, describe the importance of Common Property Resource as a crucial part of the socio-economic setup. How has the destruction of forest resources dismantled the traditional economic activity of the tribes?

भारत में आदिवासी समुदायों के संदर्भ में, सामाजिक-आर्थिक व्यवस्था के महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के रूप में 'सार्वजनिक संपत्ति संसाधनों' के महत्व का वर्णन कीजिए। वन संसाधनों के विनाश ने जनजातियों की परंपरागत आर्थिक गतिविधि को किस प्रकार विघटित किया है?

Common property ~~resources~~ resources are the cornerstone of tribal and rural life in India. Thus

→ Village lakes is not someone's private property. Everyone has the right to fish in it, use its water for any number of purposes etc.

→ Forests too serve as a community building factor.

→ Animal pastures, open land, wells etc, all serve as a common property resource.

The destructions of forest resources, in the name of industrialisation, modernisation etc, thus has proved to be very disruptive.

→ Communities depended on forests for products such as nahua fruits, tendu leaves (used for making "bidi"), fine wood etc. The disruption has caused economic hardship as forest was the source of income. Economic hardships on the other hand has caused social tensions as resources are shrinking and there is a lot of competition for the dwindling resources.

→ socially and culturally too, many forest communities viewed forests. They had a religious and holy

hold significance for the forest
communities. ~~These~~

Thus, overall the entire fabric
has been disturbed. While the
government has tried to counter
this with acts like Forests
rights act, ~~the~~ poor implementation
leaves much to be desired.

9. Removing barriers due to disability is not only a welfare issue but also one which includes human development and human rights. Discuss. Highlight the lacunae in present legislations and various governmental steps pertaining to the disabled and suggest measures to improve them.

विकलांगता के कारण उत्पन्न बाधाओं को दूर करना एक कल्याण परक मुद्दा ही नहीं है बल्कि एक ऐसा मुद्दा भी है जिसमें मानव विकास और मानव अधिकार सम्मिलित है। चर्चा कीजिए। विकलांग लोगों से संबंधित वर्तमान कानूनों एवं विभिन्न सरकारी कदमों में व्याप्त दोषों को उजागर कीजिए एवं उन्हें सुधारने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय सुझाएं।

Disability has found its place not only in welfare programmes of various countries but also major human rights initiatives such as the United Nations Declaration for Human rights. It ~~cat~~ categorically mentions both physical and mental disabilities.

Disability incorporates within it the rights of the disabled, their liberty, freedom to move and settle anywhere, dignity and the right to be treated like any

other human being and not the
discriminated against on any ground.

Denying, a disable person any service or opportunity, is a violation of the right to equality. While welfare aims at making special provisions for them; ~~human~~ human development and human right approaches are needed for overall development -

The present legislations ~~suff~~ to address this issue, suffer from many lacunae -

→ While the government through many acts and policies such as 'Integrated Plan', help to make

public spaces more accessible to them, the implementation has severe shortcomings with many

private and public sector offices,
buildings not complying with it.

→ Mental disability, has been ignored
with the mental health bill still
pending in the parliament.

→ Penal provisions for those who
discriminate against them are
very mild and very often not
awarded. ~~there~~

→ There is a critical shortage for
rehabilitation homes to deal with
both physical and mental disability
problems etc.

10. Post-independence India has witnessed many instances of extreme form of regionalism. Is regionalism a threat to national integrity? How can regional aspirations be addressed within the constitutional framework?

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत क्षेत्रवाद के चरम रूप की कई घटनाओं का साक्ष्य रहा है। क्या क्षेत्रवाद राष्ट्रीय अखंडता के लिए खतरा है? संवैधानिक ढांचे के अंतर्गत क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाओं का समाधान किस प्रकार किया जा सकता है?

Post-independence India saw many movements in the form of Khalistan (in Punjab), Greater Nagalim (Nagaland), Bodoland (Assam), etc, which were a manifestation of extreme regionalism. Sometimes they even took the form of secessionism.

Regionalism is fuelled by a regional identity, which can at times be stronger than the national identity, and a desire ~~to~~ to see one's ~~the~~ own culture progress and flourish.

While, if it takes the form of a secessionist movement, such as

in Khelistan movement (Punjab), it can be a threat to National integrity, but very often it is directed towards social preservation, cultural preservation and economic growth of one's own region. Such as - Regionalism in Maharashtra, Assam etc.

The constitutional devices, many frameworks and provisions to deal with regionalism.

A flexible nature of state formation and boundary redrawing can help address it. Such as in - the Telengana and Jharkhand movement -

Provisions in the fifth and sixth schedule are ~~express~~ expressly provided, not only for

governance of such areas but also to address regional aspirations

Section 370, is unique as it addresses the regional identity of Jammu and Kashmir -

Co-operative federalism, a flexible language policy which allow States to choose their own ^{official} language for administration are all designed to address regionalism.

Thus, the constitution provides variety of way outs to deal with and incorporate regionalism.



11. Even though the provision of reservation for women has enhanced their presence and visibility, this has not necessarily translated into their empowerment. Do you agree? On what grounds is the reservation for women in Parliament opposed?

यद्यपि महिलाओं के लिए आरक्षण के प्रावधान ने उनकी उपस्थिति और भागीदार में बढ़ोत्तरी की है, किंतु यह अनिवार्यतः उनके मशक्तिकरण के रूप में फलीभूत नहीं हुआ है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किन आधारों पर संसद में महिला आरक्षण का विरोध किया जाता है?

The provision for reservation
of women at local level in
Local body elections have no
doubt increased their visibility.
Some states such as Bihar,
have even gone for 50% reservation.
However, this has not necessarily
resulted in empowerment as
→ Decision making by them ^{individually} is
hampere as the male voices ~~voices~~
in local bodies are forceful enough
to dominate.

→ Some women have been used

as proxies. While they win the elections, the real power is wielded by their husbands, brothers, fathers etc.

→ Women too, owing to their culture and background shy away from independent decision making and delegate a lot of power to the males.

The Women reservation bill for the parliament, keeping in mind women empowerment has been opposed because:-

→ Some people say that it will hamper the democratic right to choose freely as the number of choices in reserved constituency will be limited to women.

→ It is also argued that the positions will be captured by the elite women who do not represent the society.

→ Some say that it will discourage the MPs to invest in the constituency as he might not be able to contest election from that constituency again, because of reservation etc.

12. Rapid growth of social media has changed human behavior in ways we have never seen before. Elaborate. Do you think that social media can actually do more harm than good?

सोशल मीडिया के तीव्र विकास ने मानव व्यवहार को जैसे परिवर्तित किया है, वैसा हमने पहले कभी नहीं देखा है। विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आप यह मानते हैं कि सोशल मीडिया लाभ के स्थान पर अधिक क्षति पैदा कर सकता है?

Social media and telecom ~~are~~ and internet revolution has had ~~had~~ some major effects on human behaviour

→ The abundance of news and opinions online make people jump to conclusions and take sides rigidly very easily.

→ There is this danger of people becoming less social with those who are around them as they are always engrossed in social media.

→ Psychologists have discovered that behaviours such as "narcissism" has increased as people

do everything to get more likes and upvotes.

→ Online abuse, trolling and name calling has seen a huge upsurge.

As the one commenting is not present face to face, abuse and trolling from behind the screen have become a huge menace.

Overall, social media has been a mixed blessing. It has certainly had many positive effects such as

- fast news, networking etc.
- economic effects such as business promotion, online advertisements etc.
- helps people stay in touch.
- Leads to better democracy as people are able to interact with leaders, one to one.

However, as mentioned, cyber crime, bullying, negative changes in behaviour, trolling, abusing, etc, are some of its consides. This also puts the onus on social media giants like Facebook and twitter to make sure that negative activities such as abuse, terrorism, terrorist recruitment are subdued and controlled.

Ultimately, the harm and good done by social media depends on how people use it.

13. What do you mean by Juvenile Delinquency? Explain its causes and examine its consequences. Analyse the procedures in place to deal with juvenile delinquents in India.

किशोर अपराध (बाल अपराध) से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए एवं इसके परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत में किशोर अपराधियों (बाल अपराधियों) से निपटने के लिए विद्यमान प्रक्रियाओं का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Juvenile delinquency refers to the morally and legally wrong acts committed by those who are characterised as "Juveniles". In India, a Juvenile is anyone less than 18 years of age.

Causes of Juvenile delinquency are many

→ children growing up in broken families with abusive parents are more likely to be delinquent.

→ Lack of education, specially sex education has led to a rise in sexual crimes by Juvenile delinquents.

→ Harmful effects of consumerism, lust for money etc are some other causes.

Like many in society treat the Juvenile without some mercy and compassion, recent cases of gruesome crimes has changed this opinion, specially after the horrific Nirbhaya case where a Juvenile was delinquent.

Thus, as a consequence

- the society has changed its opinion.
- Crimes by juvenile are looked at with same point of view as adults.
- Laws have been changed to counter it.
- There is increase in crime overall in the society.

In India, as per new law, Juveniles

who are found to be delinquent are to be treated separately. If the Juvenile is between 16-18 years of age, then depending on the nature of the crime, the Juvenile Justice board would decide if he is to be treated as an adult.

Rest for all other cases, he is sent to a Juvenile rehabilitation home where overall care is taken.

If he is treated as an adult, then he may serve a prison sentence, however death penalty and life-imprisonment have been ruled out.

14. While the middle class is the cornerstone of any stable democracy, the Indian middle class has become indifferent to society in its obsession with consumption. Examine.

मध्यम वर्ग किसी भी स्थिर लोकतंत्र की आधारशिला होता है, जबकि भारतीय मध्यम वर्ग उपभोग की मनोवृत्ति से ग्रस्त होकर समाज के प्रति उदासीन हो गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The middle ~~too~~ class, numerically speaking, constitutes the largest number of people in any democracy.

The upper, rich class are few in number and in many cases are global citizens. They are much more concerned with global economies and not per se with one country. The ~~poor~~ lower and working class, is mostly too preoccupied with sustaining their lives to take part in a healthy democratic debate. Moreover, education and level of ^{awareness} interest is generally low in them. Thus,

the middle class emerges as the cornerstones.

Of late, the Indian middle class has experienced some profound changes

→ The opening up of the market and the entry of multinationals has increased the appetite for goods, luxury and commodities.

→ Increasing competition has pushed the middle class into a fierce economic competition.

→ Moreover, consumerism, new products, glamour of money etc, has taken their attention of democracy and nation building.

Thus, a lot of thought processes, opinions etc of the middle class is being guided by money, commodities and consumerism.

Although, many sections do continue to engage in a democratic debate, this space is shrinking. Moreover, ~~breaking of caste~~ some initiatives, still do emerge from the middle class in form of NGOs, voluntary organisation and civil society movements etc, which indulge in the ~~single~~ democratic processes.

However, in India the opinions are now shaped by market economics, money, consumerism, luxury etc. This is the general trend now and has affected the democratic process as people are either guided by money or are indifferent.

15. Even after years of independence and despite modern legislation, the antiquated practice of child marriage still persists in certain sections. What are the reasons for persistence of child marriage in India? How does it affect our society? What can be done to eradicate this practice?

स्वतंत्रता के अनेक वर्षों पश्चात् एवं आधुनिक कानून के अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, बाल विवाह की प्राचीन प्रथा अब भी कुछ वर्गों में विद्यमान है। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा के विद्यमान रहने के क्या कारण हैं? यह प्रथा हमारे समाज को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती है? इस प्रथा के उन्मूलन हेतु क्या किया जा सकता है?

India has outlawed child ~~marriage~~ marriages since very long. Modern legislations have only increased the penal provisions in this outlawed activity. However, it still persists in certain sections as: -

→ The reason behind child marriage is traditional and cultural. Some people still see child ~~marriage~~ marriages as a part of their tradition and are not willing to do away with it.

→ It enjoys the sanction of society in many areas. The society sees it

as a perfectly legitimate activity.

→ Illiteracy is another factor. As the people are illiterate, they don't realise the short term and long term harmful effects of this practise.

Child marriages effects our society in a number of ways.

→ Socially it puts the girl at great health risks, as child marriage is also associated with teenage pregnancy which puts a heavy toll on female's body.

→ It also hampers the overall growth and education of both the male and female as they get involved in worldly lives keeping their education aside.

→ In the long term, a poorly educated couple, makes for a bad unproductive workforce, thus effecting us economically.

While a lot has been done, some more efforts to eradicate this can be

- strict enforcement of laws.
- Wide ranging and long campaigns to bring a change in attitude.
- Increased penal provisions for the parents.
- Efforts to improve the overall literacy.

16. With overpopulated cities and their strained infrastructure, India is in the midst of an urban crisis. How far can the Smart Cities Mission help in upgradation of existing cities in the country? What are the reservations of local bodies with respect to this mission?

अत्यधिक जनसंख्या वाले शहरों एवं उनकी दबावयुक्त अवसंरचना के कारण, भारत शहरी संकट से जूझ रहा है। देश में वर्तमान शहरों के उन्नयन में स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन कितना सहयोग प्रदान कर सकता है। इस मिशन के संबंध में स्थानीय निकायों की पूर्वापेक्षाएँ क्या हैं?

The Indian Urban infrastructure is on the verge of collapse. The smart city mission can help to address this to some extent.

→ It aims at digitally connecting the city and its residents.

However, many residents are poor migrants who may not be able to take advantage of it.

^{physical}
→ Infrastructure wise it aims at smart buildings, faster transport and connectivity. However, it does not address illegal and irregular colonies, slums and their

rehabilitation and settlement plans.

It hopes ~~for~~ to raise money through both government sponsoring, private funding and also through Public-~~R~~ Private partnership (PPP) and special purpose vehicles (SPVs). However, it does not elucidate on how it aims to increase the management and technical capacities of the implementing bodies, as most such bodies are ill-equipped and ill trained.
etc.

Thus, while the smart city has many good proposals, ~~it~~ it fails on many substantial points.

Local bodies, as such are very critical of this mission as

→ It diminishes their roles by

hoping in PPP and special purpose vehicles (SPVs). They think that these outside bodies don't understand the local situation.

→ Local planning is done at the local level, its approval is at the state and finally central level. Thus, they have little control over their plans, and have to ultimately fall in line with what the state and center want.

→ It puts a lot of burden ~~of~~ on local bodies for maintenance and implementation but without improving their financial capability to collect tax, impose new taxes and raise money, etc.

17. What are Personal Law Boards? Are their decisions binding on citizens? How can the incongruence between the principles followed by them and those of the common law courts be reconciled? Discuss.

पर्सनल लॉ बोर्ड क्या हैं? क्या उनके निर्णय नागरिकों पर बाध्यकारी हैं? उनके द्वारा अनुपालन किए जाने वाले सिद्धांतों एवं सामान्य कानूनी अदालतों के सिद्धांतों के मध्य विसंगति की स्थिति में किस प्रकार सामंजस्य स्थापित किया जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Personal law boards are semi-religious and semi-legal bodies who are responsible for the religious, cultural and personal laws of a community, religion or sect. Subjects under them generally comprise of marriage, inheritance, divorce etc.

While their decisions has no legal binding on the citizens, however, not following their decision leads to boycott, loss of status and alienation amongst one religion or sect. Thus, their decisions in

a way are socially binding as not obeying them has repercussions.

Over the last few years they have given many decisions which go totally against the legal statutes and decisions of our law courts. Thus, they have sanctioned one and triple talags (divorces), social boycott, fatwas for exclusion or violence.

The legal courts do not recognise any such dictats of the personal law boards as some of their dictats even go against the fundamental rights.

Thus, one way to reconcile the incongruence between law boards and common law courts is to frame

and agree on a ~~code~~ uniform civil code. This will reduce the scope of the discretionary powers of such law courts.

Sometimes, the courts have also taken the step to quash any dictat by such boards, if writ petitions are filed or the matter comes up before them.

Ultimately, the final solution would be to frame a law which is acceptable to all, delineates everyone's jurisdiction, ~~keeps~~ safeguards minority and religious rights and is enforceable.

18. What seems globalisation at the macro-level, is actually globalisation at the local level. Discuss.

वृहत् स्तर पर प्रतीत होने वाला वैश्वीकरण, वस्तुतः स्थानीय स्तर पर वैश्विक-स्थानीयकरण (globalisation) होता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Globalisation at the macro level consists of the interconnectedness of markets, economies, and countries all across the world.

Thus, at the macro-level it looks like

→ Economic boundaries are falling as countries are able to trade more freely.

→ Multinationals now sell their products all across the world.

Thus, same products, say Samsung electronics or Nike shoes can be found anywhere.

→ Movement of goods/people/services, has become easy.

However, under this macro-trend of globalisation is the trend of "glocalisation". This means that even though markets are connected and open, products are so designed and sold, so as to meet the local conditions of the market. Thus, emphasis is added on localisation as well as connecting to the world market in the form of globalisation. So, we find the international food chains like McDonalds prepares a different menu for every country, depending on the taste and food choices of the locals. Similarly, large consumer

electronics companies like Samsung also adjust to local conditions by manufacturing their devices in the local language, and as per the need of the local people.

Thus, globalisation at the macro-level has been accompanied by globalisation at the local level.

19. Over the past few years, there have been innumerable cases of domestic workers, nearly all of them female, being abused and exploited by their employers. What are the factors that make domestic workers vulnerable to abuse and exploitation? Enumerate the provisions in Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act 2010 to prevent their exploitation.

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, घरेलू कामगारों जिसमें कि ज्यादातर महिला कामगार हैं से संबंधित ऐसे असंख्य मामले सामने आए हैं, जहाँ उनके नियोक्ताओं ने उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया या उनका शोषण किया। वे कारक कौन से हैं जो घरेलू कामगारों को दुर्व्यवहार और शोषण के प्रति सुभेद्य बना देते हैं? घरेलू कामगार कल्याण और सामाजिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम 2010 में उनके शोषण को रोकने के लिए किए गए प्रावधानों का विस्तृत विवरण प्रदान कीजिए।

20. Reservation policy is a logical and useful strategy for ensuring justice and providing equal opportunity to the socially oppressed groups. Discuss.

आरक्षण की नीति न्याय सुनिश्चित करने एवं सामाजिक रूप से उत्पीड़ित वर्गों को समान अवसर प्रदान करने की एक तार्किक और उपयोगी रणनीति है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The policy of reservation has been much debated and argued in India.

Socially, it is argued that reservation helps the socially outcast, backward classes in the main stream by giving them opportunities. However, this argument is countered as it is now being argued that the benefits of reservation has been cornered by a few castes and the majority of socially descending castes are left behind. Thus, this policy has failed.

Culturally, it has been argued that it corrects for the injustices done to a few classes in the name of cultural and tradition.

Thus, those opposing reservation do realise that historically injustice was done. However those injustices was done ~~by~~ not by them but by their ancestors; so ~~it is~~ is it prudent to punish them for the crimes of their ancestors.

Economic justice is ensured as the ones who are left behind in the economic order get a chance to catch up. However, those against reservation argue that, this argument is ~~invalid~~ as reservation is not provided on the basis of economic status, but caste. There are many in forward castes who are economically worse off and can't avail reservation. The recent agitations in Gujarat and Haryana are a testament to this.

Thus, while no one has denied the good-effects of reservations, many say that its implementation is faulty. The debate has heated up recently.

Thus, while using reservations for social justice is recognised by many, its effectiveness in correcting wrongs has been questioned by many, & it continues to be applied in the current form.