

VISION IAS
R NO.
N 18 AUG 2019 03
RECEIVED



SUBJECT:	ESSAY TEST 4			Test Code:		1	2	5	5	
Name of Candidate	RAHUL GOEL									
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English			Registration Number	1	2	2	9	8	2
Center	BRN			Date	1	8	0	8	1	9

Remarks :

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. All questions are compulsory.
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, 1st Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homoeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar,
Delhi-110009

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

④

Innovation as a tool for achieving Inclusive
Growth in India.

On one early dawn in Nawanshahra
town of Punjab, the locals heard a message of preventing
or prohibiting female foeticide in the Prabhat Pheris.
Prabhat Pheris are the morning prayers walks carried
out by members of Gurdwaras in Punjab. The
reason for this was the drastically abysmal sex ratio which
was below 800 ^{female} per 1000 males in 1990. The District
Magistrate happened to enact on this ^{fast} through the help
of social persuasion or so to say by spreading the
message of abolishing female infanticide through
Prabhat Pheris. The sex ratio drastically improved to

more than 850 in just 5 years. This innovation
part of the DM of the district has put Nawanshahr
on the map of India. Presenting to all a case study for
using innovation in social persuasion to deal with a
ethical issue.

Innovation is not something new & it is
not invention rather more of improvisation. A steam
engine or a spinning jenny was an invention but not
powerloom or the cars. The later one's are typical case of
innovation. Innovation is also not a new phenomenon.

Much before the coming of scientific revolution it has
been on the picture ever since beginning of the
mankind. To take a case the teats of Indus valley or

or the fine crafter pottery were more a result of
innovation rather than invention. Invention usually makes
the content more richer, policies more inclusive and
technology more efficient.

• Innovation and inclusive growth are not
exclusive rather inclusive. In fact the concept of the
inclusive growth is also an innovation. The Gandhian
concept of "Barnodaya" and "Antodaya" have translated
into concept of inclusive growth. Inclusive growth is
all encompassing the divided, the poor, the weak, the
hungry, the women & child, the aged, all are part of
inclusive growth. In fact more than covering all individual
& society it covers all aspect of growth such as financial,
economic, social, political, cultural & spiritual.

INCLUSIVE INNOVATION

Starting from period of Bhakti movement, innovation has tried to be all inclusive. The acceptance of all castes into the fold of Bhakti movement ^{or} the renunciation of caste inequalities by Nathpanthis & Kabir, ~~emphasizing~~ at a lot of points in history ~~the~~ inclusivity is aimed to achieve through social or cultural innovation.

In recent times to encompass all caste & tribal & sections of society, innovation on lines of Panchayati Raj etc.

73rd & 74th Constitutional amendment Act & the reservation

therein for the marginalised ^{was enacted and is a} symbol of ~~growing need of~~

inclusive politics. moreover the CST Council ~~at IT Angaj~~, which is a bulwark of cooperative federalism ~~is~~ inclusive of all states.

for eg less developed such as Manipur or more developed such

as Maharashtra.

Political innovation is coupled with economic innovation

is imperative for inclusive growth. Using technology in

financial sphere through BHAM, SWIFT ^{or RuPay card} ~~etc are growing~~,

making inclusive economic policies such as Self Help Group

or liberalization or ~~for~~ providing subsidy to farmer or MSMEs

are signify the growing thrust toward the inclusive economic

society. To bring into fold women, SC, ST's Mudra Yojana

to promote rural handloom growth USTAAD scheme are necessary

to cover all the sections of society.

Political & Economic innovation can result into

social well being but some social issues need to be tackled

independently. Take case of mid day meal scheme, a signature

innovation in ~~providing~~ providing food to the poor students or

Public Distribution Scheme started in 1970s which aimed to
to eradicate hunger. Social innovation such as these are
necessary to eradicate social ill such as poverty & malnutrition.
Moreover usage of technology in social sector has led to
innovation such as Telemedicine services to encompass all.
Programs like Ayushman Bharat have tried to reach
to 50 crore individuals. ~~that more innovation~~ which is
more than population of USA!

All these innovation have been possible due to
flow of ideas and data which bring us to realm of the scientific
innovation. Growth of scientific research into medicine
starting from ~~discovery~~ invention of penicillin to innovation in
Biotechnology, have changed the face of healthcare. The rise
of technology based startup such as Zomato or Flipkart are

giving rise to new areas of economic jobs & opportunities.

The unskilled can be employed for delivery & skill for

running the company! The innovation in case of carbon

structure such as carbon nanotube have opened an entire

gamut of research which can provide strong future.

~~Inclusive~~ Inclusive growth is not always direct result

of innovation but a spill over effect as well. For example,

Innovation in disaster resilience building can ^{shouldly} lead to ~~the~~

upgrading of building leading to safety of all. Similarly

in area of environment or agriculture. Agriculture forestry

doesn't cover a single individual but benefit will be reaped

by whole mankind, similar is case of ^{zero budget natural} ~~production agriculture~~.

Farming which will safeguard the future of farming as whole.

MORE THAN INNOVATION

The critique of innovation sometime call
innovation as something which disrupts the society.

For example when ^{power loom} ~~spinning jenny~~ was introduced it resulted
into loss of jobs & hence was vehemently opposed but it
flourished because it was an innovation to increase social
productivity.

For innovation to work in favour of the growth
inclusive or economic, it should ~~be~~ have the support of
time of that period. The social & cultural values,

the need of society, the demand for the innovation all

determine its success. Take case of ^{which people supported,} child marriage, although

Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed ~~to~~ it but the ^{Sande} act was passed

(it was effective)
in 1929 ^{actually} ~~which~~ ^{people} ~~opposed~~ was banned in 1829.

Often we say that post 1991 reforms, India has
been on a path of jobless growth. This criticism is on the
basis that structural innovation in form of role of government
or policy was missing. The ~~rest~~ country should be ready
for innovation to work. Moreover, innovation such as the
nuclear technology have led us to an arms race and
also to weaponisation of space. Innovation always cannot be
good for it may disrupt the society. If nuclear weapons
are there it cannot promote inclusive growth. For example
both India & Pakistan are neck deep in poverty but nuclear
arms race won't solve it.

Above all no one size fits all approach could be
adopted towards innovation. For example, innovation in odisha
for malaria prevention could not be applied for dengue

Control in Delhi. It needs to be area specific, value specific & audience specific. Innovation in the sector of science has presented us with new challenges to ~~difficult~~ inclusive growth. The case of digital divide is a case in point. The digital divide has resulted in looming digital infrastructure in urban areas whereas in rural areas the infrastructure & digital literacy is still inadequate.

In social sector, Reservation which was an Indian innovation to eradicate caste based discrimination ~~to~~ i.e. to solve a sociological problem has translated into a ~~sociological~~ political phenomenon of vote banks. Innovation is necessary but should not be too aim specific. If the aim is not fulfilled then innovation has failed.

BALANCING INCLUSION AND INNOVATION

Just like ~~the~~ schedule tribe & other traditional

Forest Dweller (Right Protection) Act 2006 was innovated to

ensure inclusive growth, in other sector as well more steps

are needed. Program or policies to translate the women

panchayat leadership into the women panchayat leadership

is required. More over innovative policies to eradicate

poverty "a phenomenon" hence age are required for

real inclusion for a poor man have no choice.

The aim of innovation currently is observance

in form of policies or programs need to be realigned for

example reservation or subsidies to farmers. with changing

times and innovation, we need to find more innovative

solution for problem of ~~tomorrow~~ tomorrow, today.

More than just a ~~condistinct~~ ^{state} ~~country~~ or country, we

need to innovate to find new technologies & methods to

safeguard humankind from dangers such as climate change

& radicalisation. Lastly we need to ~~protest~~ ensure that

innovation is participative, consensus oriented and consent
based ~~for~~ to be really inclusive.

The 2018 nobel prize ~~award~~ in economics went for

project " innovation & growth " which said that innovation

is critical for the growth of economy & especially, indigenous.

With growing urbanisation, industrialisation & globalisation,

we need to ~~best~~ take all together ~~and~~ to survive. India ~~is~~

~~leader since ages~~ - has the potential to use innovation & industrial

Revolution 4.0 to ~~find~~ find solution to most pressing problem of

today & tomorrow
~~securely~~ inclusively, & it should take the lead as well!

⑦

Reservation Policy in India: Does it need a revisit?

In year 1909, the Government of India Act 1909 for the first time started the policy of separate electorate by giving seats to Muslims for the Central Legislative Assembly. Continuing this trend towards the 1919, Montagu Chelmsford Reform of Government of India Act 1919 expanded the provision of separate electorate for Sikhs, Muslims & General category i.e. all except ~~other~~ ^{Sikh} & Muslim. With increasing demand from other sections such as depressed class and Christians it was decided to expand in the forthcoming Government of India Act 1935. ~~Another~~

One thing in this Act of 1935 i.e. separate electorate for depressed class was what something Gandhiji was against.

In Yerwade jail of Pune serving his sentence for
civil disobedience movement, he started the fast till death
to oppose separate electorate for depressed class or Harijan.

His view was that depressed class was part of Hindu fold
and awarding separate electorate could forever, make the
chance of their reintegration into Hinduism vanish. ~~B.R.~~

B

B.R. Ambedkar who was at forefront of the
struggle of depressed class stood against Gandhiji but later on
gave into what was called as Poona Pact of 1934. This
Pact resulted into retraction of separate electorate for
Harijan & provision of joint electorate for them. This policy
also ~~for~~ found its mention in Constituent assembly and hence
we got the provision of reservation for SC/ST in our constitution.

AN AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The reservation policy derives its legitimacy from the fact that the Schedule Castes & ~~the~~ Schedule Tribes were excluded since the beginning is from ancient period.

The Chatur Varnashram relegated the Dalits & Shudras to end of spectrum & rendered their upliftment impossible.

Along with that the scathing sin of untouchability which was practiced rendered one segment of society completely excluded.

To ~~the~~ right the historical ~~wrong~~ ^{wrong} the policy of reservation was advocated by our forefathers.

Moreover, the Brahmins have taken up all the high-paying posts in government jobs & left nothing for the lower caste. The Justice Party movement of 1917 was

infect against their specific grievance & they demanded separate electorate in legislature. They did not even joined with Congress for they believed Congress was basically a upper caste urban elite organisation. To remedy these wrongs and to ensure that there is enough representation for the marginalised & backward the policy of reservation was promulgated.

With Article 14 promising Right to equality, Right Article 15 & Article 16 advocate or direct the state to provide reservation for the socially & economically backward class or section of society. This socially or economically backward section consisted of SC, ST, OBC, women & physically handicapped. Through this it broadened the scope of reason to provide reservation to provide equality & equal access to opportunities. Those who were marginalised or

secluded could ~~not~~ now come to mainstream &
compete as on equal.

Alongwith ~~that~~, ~~in~~ education & ~~an~~ employment based
reservation, the constitution also provides the reservation to
SC/STs for seats in Parliament, legislature through Article 300 &
302. Moreover to ensure that they take part & equal
interest in panchayat raj, through Article 243 they have been
provided 50% reservation. Moreover women also have benefit
of reservation for making governance participatory to the
tune of ~~33~~ ³³ % in panchayat seats. Some states like Odisha
even went a step ahead to provide 50% reservation to women.

Now the question arises the need for reservation?

To answer this just consider the women participation in

17th Lok Sabha which stands at 18%. A chronic drop

from 33% at panchayat level to 18% at national level.

This drop tells us that the reservation is necessary to ensure that equal representation & opportunities to grow should be available to everyone.

Moreover, with equal access to opportunities, ~~equal~~

respect and dignity of individual is also necessary. ~~Also~~ To

maintain diversity, reservation plays a big role in through

adequate representation. & hence providing respect & dignity to

both individual & community.

Some effect of reservation can be seen fairly early:-

For example the assertion of caste identity through political parties

such as Bahujan Samaj Party and also in decreasing

Coste distinction in urban areas due to growth & job

opportunities. Even more, due to the globalisation, the

lower caste get an opportunity to go beyond India & study

and also promote their community at home. Reservation

has been a blessing for some but ~~it~~ need not be a curse

for someone. It now in contemporary times do needs a revisit!

REVISITING RESERVATION

After the reservation policy of 1947, the

question of reservation arose again in 1980s. Mandal Commission

famously called Backward Commission was appointed to recommend

and suggest if needed reservation for the socially & educationally

backward class or OBC. ~~As~~ It recommended 27% reservation for

OBC. Post that Narsimha Rao government introduced reservation

for Economically weaker section of society in 1991, which was

challenged in Inora Sawhney case of 1992 - Supreme

Court said that the policy of reservation can only be

enacted for socially & economically backward & not just

for economically backward class because economically backward

ness is a transitory phenomenon whereas social backwardness

is permanent. Moreover concept of Creamy layer & 50%.

ceiling was also advocated

Post that when the government decided to extend

reservation into promotion, it ran into troubled water in

Nagraj case in 2006. The Court said that promotion should

not hamper efficiency as well as quantifiable data is needed.

Just like creamy layer & suggestion of Inora Sawhney case

in Nagraj case the Court reiterated the need for concept of

creamy layer in SC/STs.

Apart from the legal & court cases, the ~~political~~ reservation today has become more of a political phenomenon instead of a tool for social upliftment. We often hear in news "OBC vote bank of ^{Uttar Pradesh} ~~UP~~" which signifies the vote bank politics & mass mobilization of people based on caste lines. This has also rendered the caste identity rigid. For someone now has to be a backward to claim reservation. Moreover the dominant caste in each caste group for e.g. Jat, Yadav take away chunk of reservation seats leaving not much for other castes. This has actually led to upliftment of a section of society lower caste which is politically & economically empowered at the cost of marginalised in that same caste group.

Also Along with the social problem, there are cases where this is used as tool. for example 74% reservation is there in the Tamil Nadu, 72% in Chhattisgarh (announced recently) which breaches right to equality under Article 15.

Along with dominant caste issue, the reservation is often poorly targeted for example even after Supreme Court advisory for reservation for transgender there is no step in that direction.

With urbanisation the caste rigidities are declining and also most of reservation is availed by urban groups leaving nothing for the rural areas. This has led to perpetual backwardness of rural areas. In addition to this, the repeated facility of reservation (for example entry into IIT then IIM then UPSC) leaves 2 opportunities for someone else as a

single person takes it all the three times - This at last
puts the debate on merit issue that whether merit &
efficiency are not being rewarded in vest of political
reservation.

~~####~~ INNOVATION IN RESERVATION

"The aim of welfare should be to obliterate the
need for its own existence". The quote applies for reservation
pretty perfectly. The aim of reservation was to totally uplift
backward class & not perpetuate it till eternity as seen in
Indian reservation with extension given in every 10 years.

To start with Reservation facility should be
restricted to one individual per family and once for one
individual (at least at entry level both in education & jobs).

According to Supreme court the concept of creamy layer should be applied to both SC/ST and OBC reservation. In addition to that the scope of reservation should be increased to cover the poor (perpetual poor) such as through recent EWS category reservation for 10% and also to transgenders due to their nil representation in almost all spheres.

Reservation also must be aimed for sociological goal and not for political goals. The reservation of women at Panchayat level should be converted into same representation at national & state level through adequate reservation at legislature via women Reservation bill. Moreover objective criteria should be there to evaluate the need for reservation and representation and it should also reach poor.

India is gifted with diversity. A diversity which
was
moulded together could ^{to} with us independence and which
also gave trauma of partition. We need to mould this diversity
for an inclusive growth through affirmative action but all
through our ~~the~~ journey we should not leave the right
of our aim we want to achieve. Better targetting, better

(for all families)
coverage and ~~the~~ ^(in rural areas) increased reach ^{is} necessary to really

Fulfill goal of Gandhiji to make India one ^{inclusive} nation.

Reservation policy in India : - Does it need a revision?

- ~~Intro~~ 1909
1912 - Separate electorate
1919 - More to women, depressed class
1935 - Govt Act
1932 - Poona Pact

Reservation as a tool -
 ↳ Caste discrimination ✓
 ↳ Representativeness ✓
 ↳ Positive discrimination Promotion
 ↳ Equal opportunities ✓
 ↳ Liberty & Growth

Effect - & move to urban areas -

* Discrimination &

BR

trial

Why revision?

- Merit debate -
- Racial reservation vs Sociological reservation

✓ Nijraaj Case.

✓ Indira Sawhney Case

Monopol combination VP Singh Govt

- Extension in Tamil Nadu 74%, CG - 72% announced

- Dominant caste -

- Poor skill poor

- Changing social dynamics in urban area due to urban caste not rigid & families affluent

- Caste rigid - Census 1961 -

- Efficiently affected

- BSP politics - SP, OBC votes

- blot on cultural diversity

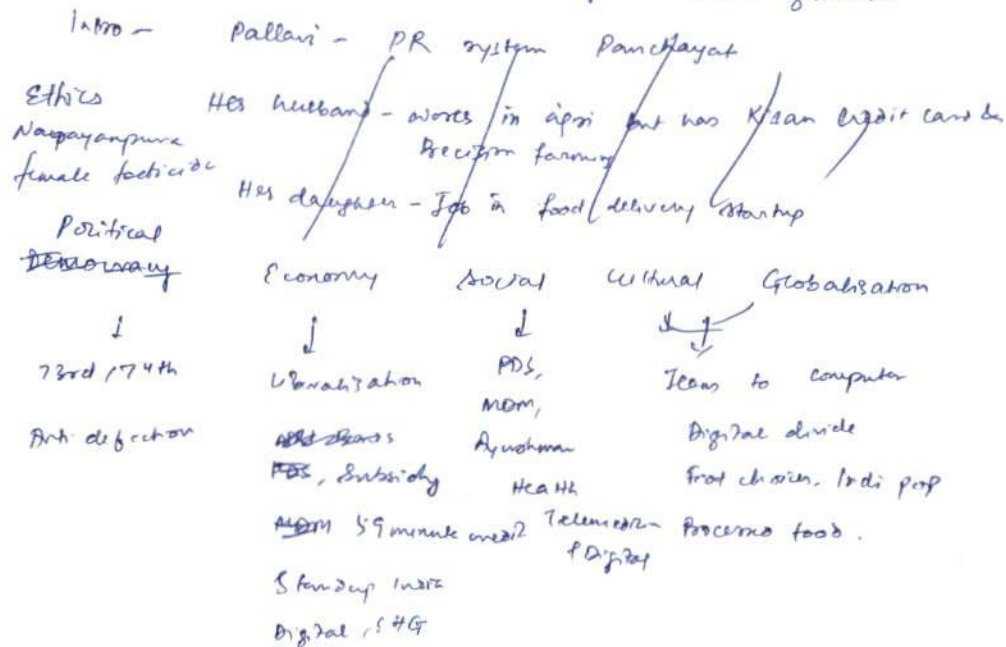
way forward

✓
Suresh

→ Creamy layer
once in lifetime
Once for each family

Spread out base
Rt
transgender

Innovation as a tool for achieving inclusive growth



Environment - forestry, Satellite imagery, plastic

Science - Biotech, Carbon nanotube, etc. Nuclear

More than Innovation.

✓ Conservative - Kallu man

Sati system / Caste System - Reservation but more needed.

✓ People's support

✓ Values

✓ Consensus oriented

✓ challenges due to digital

✓ Atempt can disupt - for eg

✓ Nuclear challenge, Amu

✓ Social change

✓ Economy Structural

Way forward → Innovation in reservation need.
Tourism, plastic, democracy