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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1058)

Name of Candidate	Abhishek Toen		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1904
Center	ORM	Date	11/04/19

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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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20	12.5		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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

12.5X20=250

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

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

There has been rapid urbanization in India in the last decade. Cities in India contribute a mammoth 70% to India's GDP, thereby are the centres of economic growth.

- Cities provide economic opportunities to women to break the traditional social exclusion.
- Cities provide anonymity to

women to break the traditional social exclusion.

Urbanization causing social exclusion—

- Residential segregation by religion is a growing phenomenon in a few large & medium cities.
- Migrant workers face exclusion due to lack of access to financial services, because of lack of adequate identity documents
- There have been arguments related to self exclusion by the urban middle class in India - eg gated communities

Steps to be taken -

- Capacity of urban governance institutions should be developed & expanded, keeping pace with urbanization of population.
- City planning should be pro-active, and genuinely decentralised.
- Health & sanitation need focussed attention for sustainable growth and inclusion.

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

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

Sustainable development goals are seventeen inter-related goals set by the United Nations, that balance the environmental, social & economic dimensions to ensure sustainable development.

Current population dynamics in developing countries revolves around rapid population growth, high maternal & child mortality, unemployment etc. Development strategies should

focus on -

- Reproductive and child health services
- Skill development
- Special infrastructure for aging people
- Family Planning education to slow population growth.

Population dynamics in developed countries are experiencing rapid population ageing and population decline in some cases like Japan. The risks associated with these are like depression, de-urbanization and shrinking manpower etc.

Future strategy -

- change in policy to arrest the population decline -
- Creating immigration policy to attract skillful people
- Investment in automation of tasks

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।

Globlisation is the speeding up of global inter connectedness by technology, trade and movement of people.

Globlisation has large interdependence on the world economy. Economic globalization is not fairly spread among different countries due to differences in power and resources.

Global governance has led to the standardization

of rules, norms and practices through interconnections at forums such as UN & WTO. It is important in context of growing trans-national issues such as climate change, terrorism and pandemics.

Globalization ~~an~~ has added to the diversity of societies & provided impetus to multi culturalism. Globalization has also led to the modification trend as hybridization or globalization.

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 and so there
is no preferred state
religion and all the
religious group enjoy the
same constitutional protection
without any discrimination.
It has been elaborated
in -

- Article 25 to 28 of Indian Constitution
- Article 14, 15, 16, 17, 44
- Keswanand Bharti case, has

declared secularism as a part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.

- Section 123(3) of RPA, 1951 also prohibits political parties from fighting elections on the basis of religion.

Challenges —

- Mutual misunderstanding and intolerance b/w the sections of people of different religions, faith.
- Incidents of communal clashes, hatred & violence

are a blot to multi-cultural Indian society.

- Religious hate speech, dis-semination of wrong information among the masses.

Present challenges may be overcome by adhering to the principles of humanism, rationalism & universal religion.

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।

The emerging
disparity in the rate of
Population growth in north
and south could reshape
the country politically,
economically & culturally.

Implications —

- Hindi speaking state
have youthful population
their representation in
Lok Sabha needs to be
reviewed.

→ In states like ^{Assam} Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, it would be more effective to adopt policies for delaying childbearing rather than limiting births.

— Investing in skill development is essential to realize the demographic dividend.

— Social and Cultural Issues

It is imperative for the policy makers to take into account this demographic transition

in order to fully
realize the demographic
dividend -

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।

As per 2011

Census, 31.16 % of Indian population lives in urban areas. The urban poor have -

- Limited access to the employment opportunities
- Inadequate & insecure housing
- Sanitation problems
- Unhealthy environment

So, Govt initiatives & programmes become very important for urban poverty alleviation. It includes -

- Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna
- Smart Cities Mission
- AMRUT Mission
- National Urban Livelihood mission.
- Skill India, Make in India
- Swachh Bharat Abhiyan etc.

Solution to urban poverty has to include

a greater equity in the
provision of basic
services, targeted subsidies
for vulnerable sections,
skill development & generation
of gainful employment.

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.

मनु कल्पना की जाती है कि औद्योगीकरण के साथ-साथ शहरीकरण, ज्ञानि-आधुनिक व्यवस्था के स्वीकृति में कुछ आवश्यक बदलाव की अपेक्षा करेगी। इस संदर्भ में सभी मानते हैं कि वेसी ज्ञानि व्यवस्था शहरी सामाजिक जीवन में निम्नतर रही होगी और अपने प्रभाव की कार्यय में रहे हुए हैं।

In India caste identity tends to diminish with the rapid urbanisation as the urban social structure is organised on the values of rationality, professionalism. However, still caste system influence urban social life :

- New status groups & class structure have emerged due to modern industry

marriages, professionalism
in urban youths provide
a new hope for a
more egalitarian society
devoid of evils of caste
system.

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।

As per 2011
Census, the child sex
ratio (0-6 years) has
shown a decline to
914 females / thousand males.

The declining
sex ratio in india cannot
be viewed as a medical
or legal issue. It is
reinforced by tradition,
culture and religion as
follows -

- Preference for sons

- Exorbitant dowry demand
- Wide spread poverty and illiteracy.
- Misuse of Diagnostic procedures
- Advocate female as secondary gender.

Implications —

- Inability in finding a female partner would lead to social tensions & crimes like rape, molestation, eve teasing etc.

- Bride pricing
- Early marriages to cope with the problem.

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

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

Ans.

Urban crimes are rising & as per NCRB data, and pose a grave danger to life & security.

Surge → Reasons →

- high population density, thus easy targets by criminals.
- & anonymity
- religious fundamentalism, & marginalisation of poor.
- symbols of authority in urban areas eg → district officers, police etc.
- diverse population, thus larger impact.
- tourists are easy targets.

- presence of large social & religious congregation insti-
-tutes.
- alcoholism, drug abuse.
- increased use of social media
for propaganda, sleeper cells.
- Measures required →
- informed urban citizenry.
- better intelligence.
- stricter gun control laws.
- lack of politicisation of
religion & caste.
- community policing of Friends
of Police initiative.
- provide employment, improve
basic amenities in slums.
- skill development, reduce alcoholism
& drug abuse through awareness
generation.

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

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

Ans

~~It~~ With population transitioning from youth to mature i.e. demographic dividend fading away in a decade, elderly face a number of challenges & loneliness.

- homelessness.
- feeling of uselessness.
- nuclearisation of families.
- lack of companionship.
- busy life for children, no time for parents.

Critical element because of → less public spending on elderly.

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।

Ans.

Urbanization is the increase in population and economic activities in the urban area.

- Urbanization in India has been fast and unplanned, which leads to an imbalance in resource availability i.e. dearth of space, shelter, food etc. for the rising population.
- Urban crimes are

- increasing with the same
pace because of
- Stressful socio-economic and political conditions.
 - Unplanned Urbanization
 - Rise of slums
 - Drug abuse, vandalism, alcoholism.
 - Lack of Basic amenities
 - Resource competition breeds regionalism, thereby increasing social conflicts.

Measures —

- Inclusive Urban Planning
- Reducing Urban unemployment

and income inequality

- Socio-economic upliftment
- Building resilience amongst children by quality education
- Raising awareness about heinous crimes against women
- Balanced rural development & creation of employment opportunities in rural areas.

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।

Ans.

Due to low labour force participation rate, seclusion of women in houses, role of women only a 'child bearer', women has been relegated to private sphere of life.

This impacts

→ her self-confidence, esteem.

→ low skilling.

→ lower decision making authority in family matters.

→ ~~lower~~ less say in matters of child birth, right to choose, education of children.

→ less focus on her health and wellness.

→ This ultimately results into →

→ women disempowerment.

- $\frac{1}{2}$ sexual & domestic violence.
- low participation in public sector & private sector jobs.
- low political participation
concept of 'Sarpanch Pati' &
'Pradhan Pati' emerges.
- illiteracy & backwardness.

Thus women must be made
a co-partner in every sphere
of public & private life.

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

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

Ans. Tribals are geographically excluded, economically backward & use primitive technology.

Challenges in education →

- geographical isolation
- teacher absenteeism
- lack of trained teachers in tribal ethos, customs & values.
- syllabus is not in consonance with tribals' needs & aspirations & their social background.
- Poverty & deprivation, so can not send children to school as children assist in bread earning.

→ Mysticism & superstition against attending schools.

Measures

→ improve ~~the~~ student-teacher ratio.

→ improve syllabus & include tribal fairs, festivals, games in curriculum.

→ develop more Eklaya Model schools.

→ strict inspection & audit of schools.

→ ensure livelihood security to tribals through Van Dhan Vojra.

→ special focus on denotified tribes.

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।

Ans.

As per, Oxfam report Top 1% of the rich in India possess more wealth than bottom 50%.

Many have been left out of poverty through

→ Ensuring food security.

→ PDS, MDM, MGNREGA, PM Employment Guarantee Scheme.

Consequences of inequality →

→ increased poverty & consequent low livelihood & social security.

→ inequality percolate into women equality.

→ lower caste & Tribes suffer the ^{more} burden of poverty.

- environmental harm & ~~to~~ unabated exploitation of resources to curb & reduce poverty.
- unsustainable development.
- may create a roll over / dynamic effect → i.e. further increase in inequality.

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।

Ans. Informalization of labour means employment of labour in unorganised sector or unorganised employment in organised sector. It acts as burden & hindrance → lack of productivity.
→ lack of social security, low wages, no insurance, dangerous machinery.
→ employer unable to get skilled personell.
→

VISION

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।

Ans.

Child delinquency refers to initiation of children to crime, ~~and~~ unruly behaviour & violence.

Reasons

- maladjustment with peers, for recognition in social groups.
- Jealousy, hatred, jealousy, timidity, unabated ~~first~~ aggression, frustration
- Drug abuse & alcoholism.
- poor academic performance, low esteem, low teacher to student ratio, lack of focus on sports & cultural activities in school.

Timely intervention

- awareness about child issues,
open discussion with parents
& teachers
- child helpline
- mental health specialists &
psychologists
- predicting child behaviour.
- Hcos & social support.
- Child rehabilitation centres.
- juvenile justice boards needs
reformation &
- New National children policy need to
be formulated in tune with
requirement of changing times.

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।

Ans. Digital technology can assist disadvantaged children by +

- providing learning aids to deaf & dumb students, by online classes with special instructors.
- Massive online open courses, Swayam can help poor, marginalised children.
- Online books, material can be accessed.
-

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।

'Sons of the soil' is the movement that focuses that local native people be given preference in ~~the~~ employment & educational opportunities.

Issues associated →

- against ~~the~~ Art 19 of Constitution i.e. Fundamental right of freedom of profession.
- Lack of open competition ~~leads~~ compromises efficiency.
- fuels similar movements in other areas.
- creates enmity & distinction between insiders & outsiders

- ^{to} Develop in some states & not in others →
- in some ~~are~~ states & regions, there is higher immigration as compared to others.
- Ideological & political stance →
eg → Communist Party in Bengal refused to nurture son of the soil theory.
per capita income & job availability

→
B.T.

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।

Ans. →

Politicization of caste refers to seeking votes, mobilisation of people based on caste identities.

Casteization of politics is the formation of political groups based on caste.

It is a challenge to democracy as it is used for vote bank politics. polarisation of people based on caste.

It harms national identity & promotes caste identity.

votes not sought on development agenda & welfareism but on caste identity.

Castes in majority over-shadow those in minority.

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।

Ans

Middle class is a group of people who earn income between 2 lakh & 10 lakh.

Importance

- as an important voting block and a vote bank.
- adequately educated, thus put forth their demand to political executive.
- push for reforms in democratic process eg + Anna Hazare movement, protest against Delhi rape.
- form voluntary organisations. NGOs & help deepen democracy.
- middle class creates demands for goods & services, thus ~~also~~ help create a vibrant market.

→ it promotes agenda for social reforms eg → women's rights movement, against low caste exploitation.

→ middle class forms the base for skilled personnel eg → engineers, doctors, & help improve/ utilise demographic dividend.

② Criticism →

→ Fragmented & bifurcated among themselves i.e upper middle class & lower middle class.

→ not form a uniform political group or voting group, thus ~~can~~ do not demand reforms from a particular political party.

→ are indifferent to many issues such as environment pollution,

biodiversity loss and busy
in ~~making~~ working for economic
betterment.

→ are themselves divided on
caste, ^{sub}class, ethnicity & lingui-
-stic background.

Thus middle class is
the backbone on which India's
future economic, political &
social prosperity depends.