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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2209)

Name of Candidate	Archita Goyal		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	622963
Center	Online	Date	28.7.2022

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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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			
Signature of Examiner			

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

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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

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अनिवार्य रूप से लिखें।

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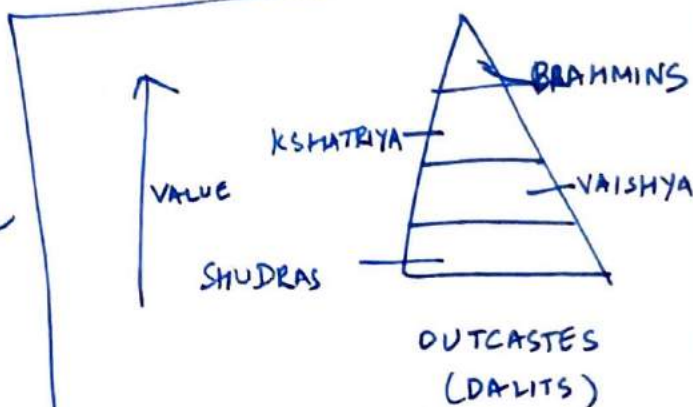
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Caste system continues to be one of the key drivers of poverty & inequality in India. Discuss.

Caste system refers to social system of stratification, imposition of hierarchy and religious & social disabilities.

Caste system continues to be

Key driver of poverty & inequality:-



- ① Historical system of occupational lineage continues to exist

(eg: Shudras are more likely to do artisan work, cleaning community, sweepers belong to SC / Dalit community)

⇒ Intergenerational inequality

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② Most out of school children are from SCs.

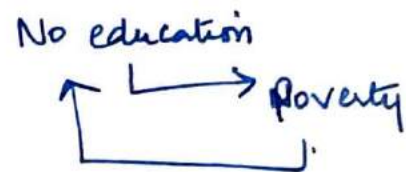
because -

Discrimination

(eg): Payal Tadin case, Polint Vennula case

Inability to afford fee

③ Only 3% of SCs in public service



VICIOUS CYCLE

④ Limited employment opportunities -

(eg): Dalit woman cooking midday meals in Uttarakhand expelled after children denied eating food cooked by her

(eg): only 9 SC professors in 20 elite IIMs according to latest survey.

Hence, caste system continues to cause inequality.
Schemes such as Stand Up India, Milind Kamble's DICCI are necessary.

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2. Recognising unpaid work of women is necessary but challenging task. Discuss.

According to recent time use survey, average woman spends 299 minutes on unpaid domestic work and 134 minutes of unpaid care giving work per day.

Recognition of unpaid work - necessary?

- ① To acknowledge the work gives sense of fulfilment & empowerment
- ② Recognition is key to reduce & redistribute work.
(eg: recognition can lead to males dividing work, taking paternity leaves etc.)
- ③ Even world Bank recognises the importance

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of care economy

④ Reduction & redistribution can bring economic empowerment

eg: domestic work keeps women out of jobs — the motherhood penalty

However, this is a challenging task as

① Issues with quantification of work.

② Politicisation such as offering monthly

salary (Kamal Hasan's party's proposal during TN elections)

will lead to — vicious cycle of women continuing to be in domestic realm
legitimacy of unpaid work as women's job.

Hence, recognition of unpaid work must be followed by redistribution eg: — Paternity leaves, gender neutral

child rooms in Bangalore airport one step in right direction



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3. The window to realise India's demographic potential is narrowing with time. Discuss in context of factors affecting employability of youth & remedial measures.

India is set to reach the pinnacle of demographic potential in 2041 with over 59% of its population in working age.

However, in order to reap the full benefit, the youth must be empowered with better skills, education & employability.

Factors affecting youth's employability -

① Education system focussing on rote learning

eg: recently home minister pointed out

Macaulay - putra syndrome

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② Lack of focus on vocational training

eg. India - <5% focus on vocational studies

Germany - 95% focus through Berufsschule

③ Limited skillset not suited for IR 4.0.

eg. youth needs upskilling w.r.t. Artificial

Intelligence, Machine learning, 3D printing etc.

④ Youth not focussed on R&D & further

higher education

eg. GER - 26.3%, very less involvement for PhD, less focus on academia

Remedial Measures

Focus on leapfrog technologies

eg. IBM's Skills prime Initiative

Vocationalisation

eg. 10 day bag free classes under NEP 2020

on the job trainings through edutech like Uppad.

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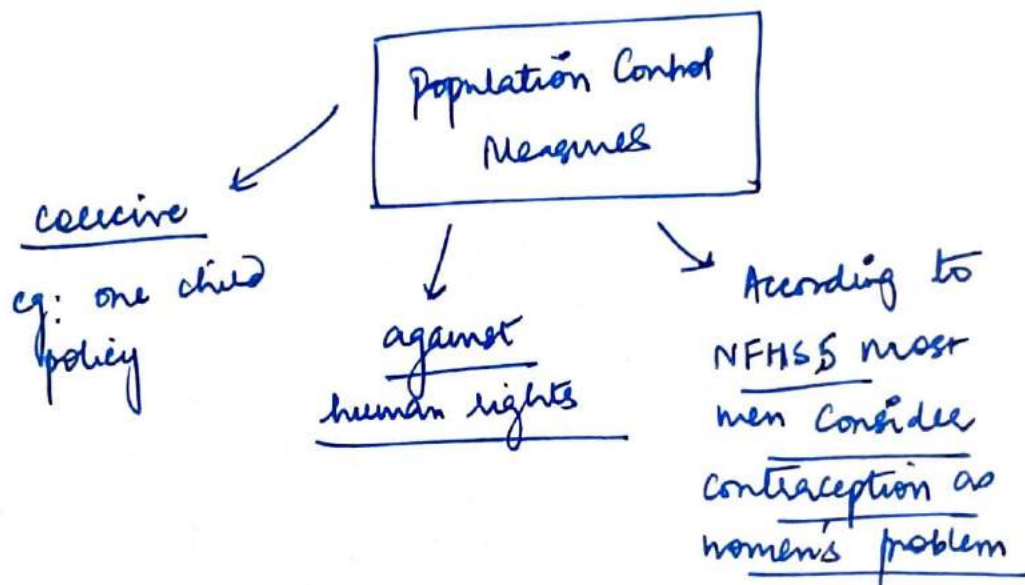
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4. Given the deeply gendered impact of population control measures, examine the need to rethink the current approach of population control measures in India.

Theories such as Paul Ehrlich's Population Bomb and Robert Malthus' Limits to Growth suggest

the need for population control measures for sustained growth & socio-economic progress.



gendered Impact -

① Coercive policies such as one child policy lead to

- son meta preference & illegal abortions
- desertions
- polygamy
- missing girls problem

- ② Women can be persuaded to undergo -
- surgical Contraceptions
 - Hysterectomy

Need to rethink current approach

It is said that empowerment & development
are the best contraceptives :-

- ① Focus on women education -

(eg: According to NFHS5, average age of woman at 1st child varies from 19 yrs for no schooling
& 25 yrs for women with >12 yrs schooling.
⇒ lower TFR

- ② Awareness on contraception -

Santushti strategy
'Hum Do Humare Do'

Prerna strategy

- ③ Focus on neonatal & infant health to decrease IMR & need for more children

'increase age of marriage'

The centrality of women in population control has been reiterated in the 1994 Cairo Consensus

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5. Indian healthcare system is riled by excessive brain drain of healthworkers. Discuss & suggest measures to address phenomenon.

According to recent estimates, the economic impact of brain drain is such that 11% of GDP goes in education imports worth capital needed to establish 10 AIIMS.

Brain drain in Indian healthcare system -

PULL FACTORS	PUSH FACTORS
① Better opportunities for doctors abroad eg: high economic return for dentists, ophthalmologists ② Relatively easier to get admissions	① lower remuneration as compared to US, EU etc ② Excessive competition for admissions

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Brain Drain results into

- loss of human capital to developed countries → increasing divide
- loss to state exchequer in terms of
 - Subsidising public education (eg: in AIIMS, MAMC, LHM etc.
 - education unipate → fee abroad in \$.
- shortage of HR - ratio 1:1456 as against WHO recommended 1:1000.
- epidemic management like covid becomes tough.
- research patents (eg: lancent goes in name of other countries).

To address the issue, revive AIIMS to address demand-supply mismatch, issues such as violence against doctors, remuneration etc. must be done.

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6. Though various women organisations have played key role in promoting entrepreneurship among women, there continues to exist obstacles that impede women entrepreneurship. Discuss context of India

India ranks 143rd out of 146 countries on economic empowerment of women according to Global Gender Gap report 2022.

Role of women organisations in entrepreneurship

- SEWA under Ela Bhatt → cooperative movement
- Amul Revolution in Gujarat
- Sreeja - largest women owned enterprise in AP for dairy
- Kudumbashree Mission in Kerala - (eg):
opened all women mall.

Obstacles to women entrepreneurship

① lack of access to credit due to non possession
of adequate collateral

eg: only 12% ~~are~~ have proprietary rights.

② patriarchal mindset

motherhood
penalty → have to
leave work if become
mother

③ regional imbalance

eg: Startup culture

lack of support from
family

in urban areas — Nykaa, Sugar Cosmetics etc.

but not in rural pockets

hence, only 12% enterprises are owned by
women.

NITI Aayog's Women Entrepreneurship platform
which provides help on whatsapp, handholding support
is a pathbreaking initiative to break the glass ceiling

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7. Discuss issues faced by domestic workers in India. measures to empower them.

Suggest-

The draft national policy on domestic workers

carefully addresses issues faced by domestic workers, offering social protection.

Issues faced by domestic workers -

Non regulation of domestic work, no

formalisation

Salaries are

less than appropriate
delayed

harassment by employer

(eg: sexual harassment, physical abuse)

lack of regulation of work environment

child labour

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Measures to empower domestic workers -

① Govt should regulate the sector -

{ ID cards to register
social security benefits such as

occupational ✓ code, minimum wages code -
safety

② Regulate the bureaus providing employers
domestic workers :

Being a part of the informal sector, most of them being women, domestic workers policy must be implemented as suggested by

NITI Aayog in India@75 Document -

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कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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8. It has been argued by some that raising min. age of marriage for females only addresses symptoms rather than underlying causes of gender related issue in India.

Discuss

Recently, the Jaya Prakash panel recommended increasing minimum age of marriage of women from 18 to 21 years.

According to NFHS 5 (12%) of women in age group 15-19 yrs are currently married.

Reasons for early marriage of women -

↳ lack of education (eg. - According to

NFHS 5 → median age of women = 18.8 yrs
marrying if no schooling

= 23 yrs in
>12 yrs schooling

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② lack of economic independence.

③ hegemonic patriarchy -

— greater the age, greater the difficulty to find groom

— a woman must be married early for lesser dowry demand.

— Stigma to be married late/unmarried

④ Customs such as Akha Teej in Rajasthan,
'gauna' - child marriage.

while increasing age of marriage is vital for -

— economic upliftment
— better education for women
— better health for herself & children.

it is important to treat underlying causes of

early marriage - women must be empowered
to fight clutches of patriarchy & not reduced to tokenism.

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9. There have been arguments that given Socio-economic status of backward classes in India, Caste based census is the need of the hour. Do you agree?

Many political parties have demanded a caste based census, making discussion on need of the same, relevant.

Socio-economic status of backward Caste-

↓
lesser GER
as compared
to upper castes

↓
informal
sector
employment

↓
limitity of
caste
in profession,
concubium
including endogamy

Need for caste based census-

① Enumerate current status of backward
classes

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② Paves way for data based policy for further affirmative action

③ Analyses impact of policies such as reservation benefits.

④ Can further facilitate creamy layer concept (Jainail Singh case) & sub categories - ation of castes (J. Rohini Commission)

However, caste based census can also lead to

- politicisation & appropriation for politics and electoral gains
- (eg, Patel asking reservation)
- more demands of castes to be included as backward
- enumeration issues

Thorough re-look is hence needed.

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10. While private sector participation in higher edu system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss.

According to UDISE reports, 80% of India's children go to private schools.

Current Gross Enrolment Ratio for higher education is 26.3% - demanding steps to be taken to boost enrolment.

Participation of private sector - a necessity

① Better efficiency in allocation of resources

② Autonomous institutions - increase foreign enrolment

(eg): Institute of Eminence - new syllabus

Scheme

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③ Better faculty

(eg): Arsha University's global profile of professors.

④ Boost investment in R&D -

currently - India spends 0.67% of GDP -

75% from public sector.

However, issues such as -

① replacement of class with meritocracy -

(eg) private universities having high fee hence limiting it to the rich rather than those having merit

② NO policy of reservation or affirmative action

③ Increasing commercialisation.

Private participation if regulated can boost human capital as well as philanthropic pursuits
(Birla - BITS, Nilmas - Nilmas University)

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11. Eradication of hunger depends on the adequacy of policy intervention to curb the menace of hunger & starvation. In this context, discuss concerns raised by recent reports on hunger situation in India.

According to the recent report by Welt Hungerhilfe, India ranks 112 on the global hunger index, throwing light on the menace of hunger & starvation in the country.

Hunger situation in India

① Access to food depends on economic condition :-

(eg) rise in price of food affects poor's consumption

② According to World Food Crisis by FAO -

3Cs — Conflict, COVID, climate change

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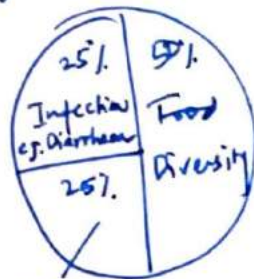
exacerbated hunger in India & world.

eg: recent heat wave destroying wheat yield & crop

eg: price rise due to Russia Ukraine war.

③ Hidden Hunger - micronutrient deficiencies

due to



Maternal Health & low birth weight.

This has resulted in —

- 37% stunting
- 17% wasting
- malnourishment

eg: Marasmus, Kwashiorkor etc.

To eradicate hunger, policy interventions like —

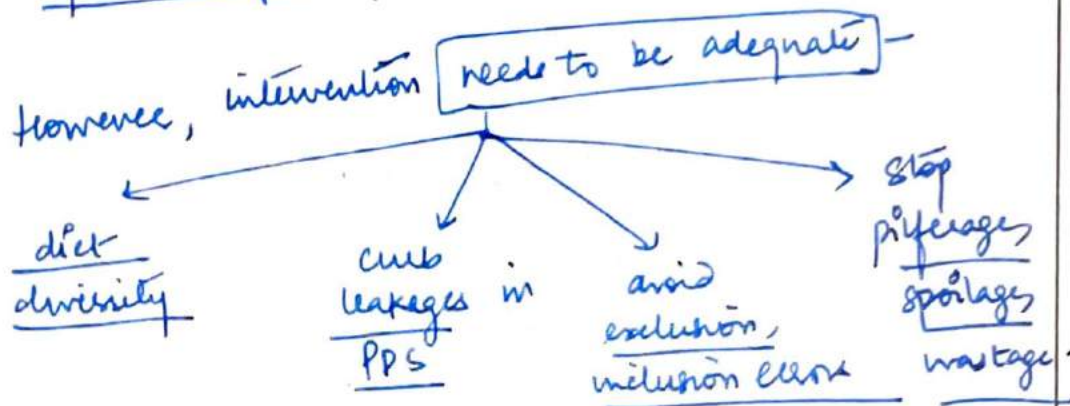
① National Food Security Act 2013 — rights based approach — 66% population covered

UPSC

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- ② Midday meal scheme for school children
- ③ PM Matru Vandana Yojana for pregnant ladies to curb inter generational & generational hunger.
- ④ PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana during COVID.
- ⑤ Ration card portability for migrant class
- ⑥ public Distribution system through fair price shops



Hence, a comprehensive approach is needed to curb hunger. Right to food is not only human right (UDHR) but also essential for socio-economic transformation

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

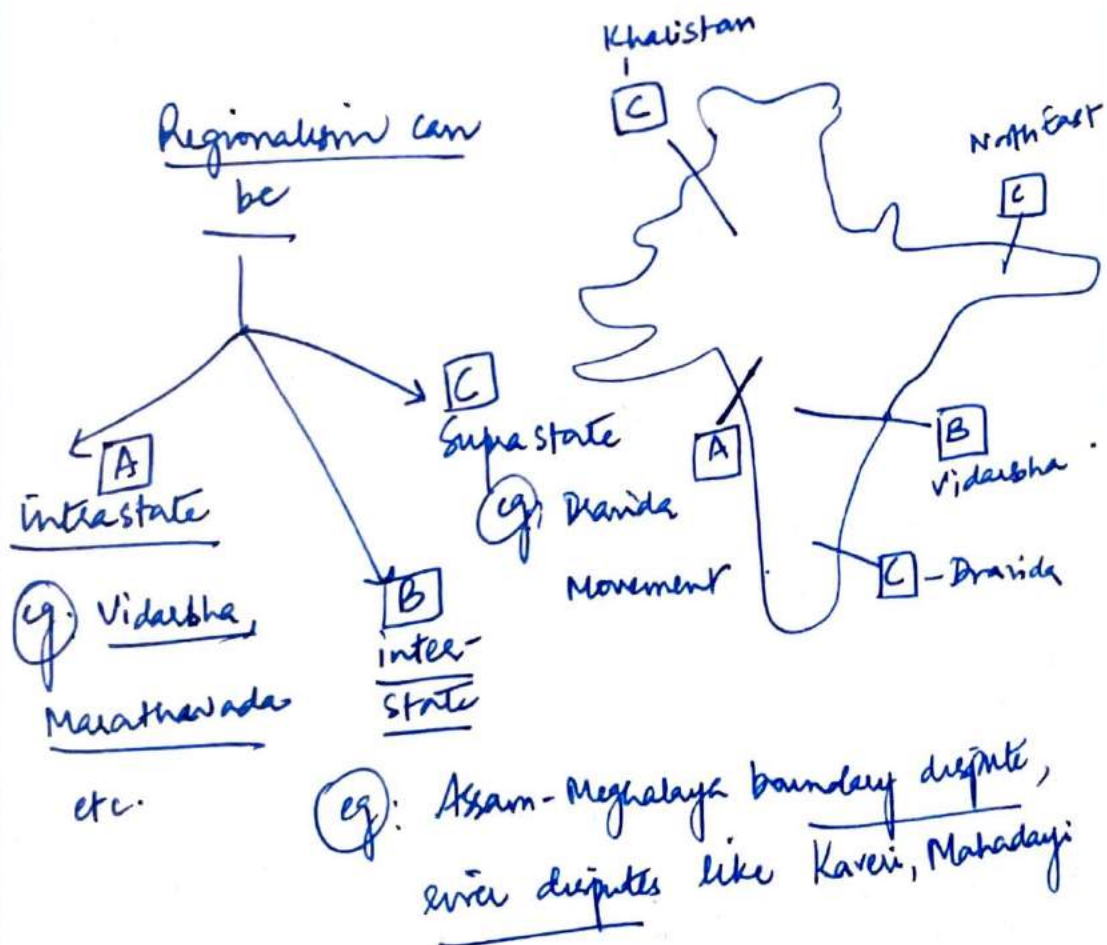
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12. Regionalism in India is a multidimensional phenomenon, at once geo cultural, politico-economic & above all, psychological. Discuss.

Regionalism refers to a phenomenon wherein regional affinity and aspirations come prior to a pan-national or pan Indian Identity.



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Regionalism is multidimensional as -

→ geo-cultural -

└ culture consciousness preceding national identity

(eg): North east has different culture, Assam Movement in 1980s.

└ cultural identity since ancient times

(eg): Danda state conceptualised since Sangama period

→ politics-economic -

└ Due to regional imbalance in development

(eg): 3-3 rule - The 3 most backward states are 3 times poorer than 3 most affluent states

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rising unemployment

(eg: Haryana's nativism - 75% quota localities in pvt sector

politicisation

(eg: Sons of soil movement in Maharashtra

→ psychological -

feeling of relative deprivation

(eg: Telangana movement because more resources towards Andhra

Mechanical solidarity over organic solidarity

feeling of neglect (eg: Gorkhaland, Bodoland disputes

Hence, the feeling of regionalism demands multi pronged approach including DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

UPSC

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13. By adopting a variation of Western Secularism, we invited a condition that gradually weakened the process of secularisation in India. Critically analyse.

Indian model of secularism is unique in its foundation on the principles of Pantw Nāpekshatā and Saeva Dharma Sambhava.

Indian Secularism Model: A variation of Western
Secularism -

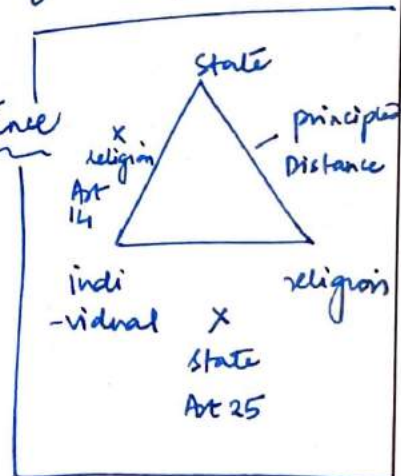
① West: strict separation of state from religion

India: principled distance

② West: only intervenes in inter-religion domination

India: intervene both in inter-religion

(eg): Honour Killing &



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intra-religious domination (eg. Triple Talaq,
Sabarnamata,
untouchability)

- ③ need: No scope for religious reform
India: state open to religious reform
on principles of progressiveness & equality.
(eg. abolition of caste system)

weakening of process of secularisation -

Secularisation refers to rolling back of state
from realm of religion.

Reasons -

- ① state using religious symbols. (eg. Ashokan pillar)
② use of religion in electoral politics

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eg. Shila Nivas puja, Diwali Puja by AAP leaders etc.

③ politicisation of religious reform -

eg: Nipul Talwar issue, Sabarna Sanshodhan

④ state's role in fostering communalisation

However, India's sui generis model of secularism
is in the words of Rajew Bhargava -
a unique gift of India to the world -

values of equality & social justice.

dignity of individual > unity in concept
of fraternity in preamble

while state doesn't interfere in individual's
relation with God, state intervenes in case
of discrimination against community within or
inter religion.

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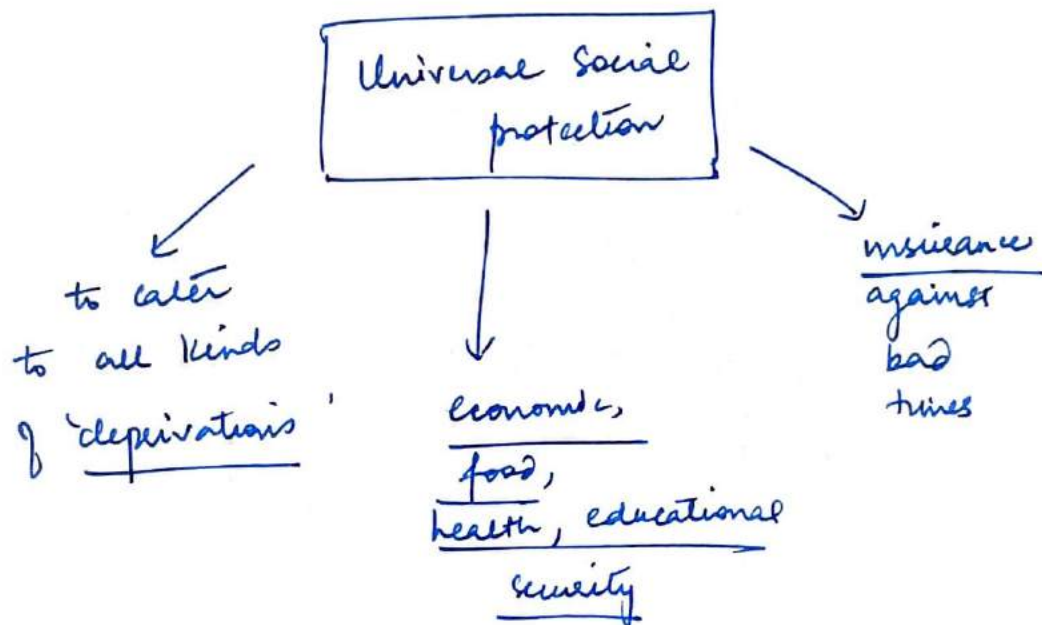
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14- Given the impact on both individual resilience & resilience fees, is there a case for strong ~~so~~ universal social protection in India? Discuss.

Ananta Sen as well as Abhijit Banerjee have recommended a universal basic income model in order to ensure universal social protection.



Impact on individual resilience -

- ① Economic security offered through universal basic income can be used in

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

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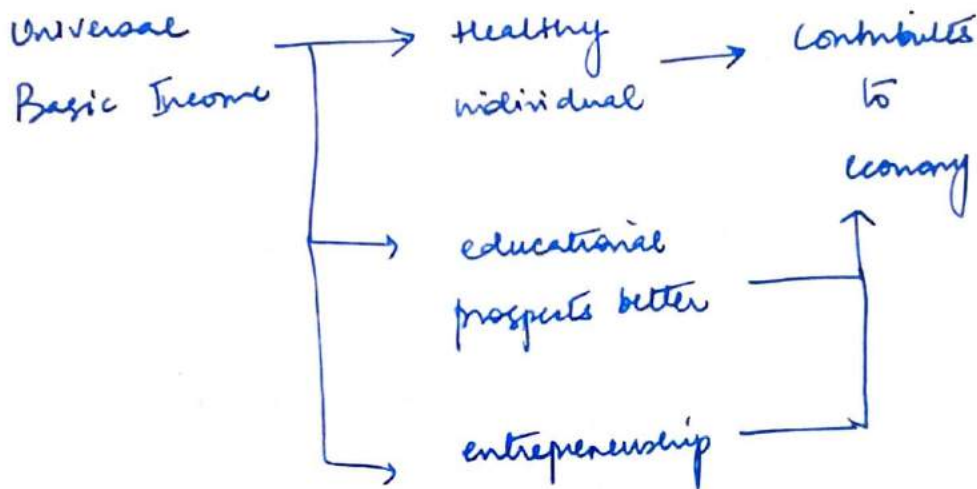
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- educating children
- nutritional security
- start new business
- guard against unemployment

Impact on resilience of economy -



However, UBI is also likely to be misused -

↳ use in buying negative externalities

eg: Alcohol, drugs, gambling

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hence, steps such as depositing in women's
account (like in NFSA — ced in name
of woman) can be undertaken.

For these benefits, the Economic Survey 2019
suggested universal basic income.

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15. Examine multidimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development in India.

Globalisation is a set of social processes

leading to contraction in time & space:

people can reach others faster, cheaper, closer

and deeper.

Multidimensional impact of globalisation on tribal development :- THE NEGATIVES

① Social Impact -

led to cultural appropriation & fetishisation
of tribal culture

intension in private space, otherwise

isolated tribes

(eg): Allen Chau foreign photographer in
Andaman & Nicobar.

UPSC

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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② Economic Impact -

↳ tribals have been relatively isolated
and hence lesser employment in
MNCs, lesser urbanization.

③ Psychological impact - cultural shock.

④ Top sided development and relative deprivation

causing extremist movements

eg: Maoists, Naxal.

However, globalisation has also resulted in

positive impacts -

① Revival of tribal culture -

↳ TKDL or Traditional Knowledge
Digital library

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

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[Samsung using tribal art as phone
wallpapers.
global recognition to Warli art,
Madhubani etc.

② Global demand for products under Van

Dham scheme (eg: Bamboo agarbattis,

bespos mahua, honey etc

③ Interlinkage with soft power

(eg: Traditional Indian Medicine under
AYUSH)

④ Germany bought banana plates from Odisha's
Mayurbhanj due to environment friendliness.

Hence, impact of globalisation has been
multidimensional for tribals.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

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16 What do you understand by fenⁿ of old age?
highlight the uses associated with it in Indian context. Also, mention measures taken.

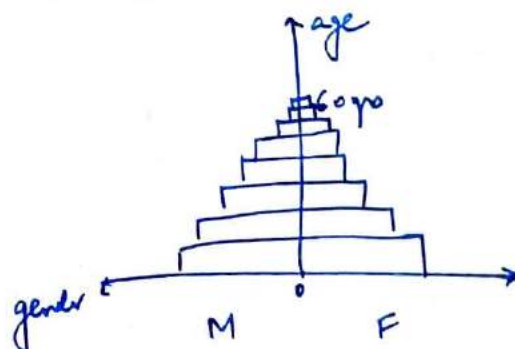
According to the Census 2011, 8% (approx) of population is over age 60 yrs. According to the lancet, this is set to double to 16% by 2041. Around 55% of senior citizens are females.

Feminisation of old age

⊛ Since life expectancy for females is higher than males, senior citizen population is skewed

towards women

⊛



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Issues associated with feminisation of old age -

① Psychological impact of widowhood

(eg):- Vrindavan widow phenomenon

② more socially vulnerable - Stigma of widowhood
③ vulnerable to violence - isolation & despair due to nuclearisation

(eg): 80 year old woman

in Delhi was raped by servant of families

④ Health impact - more women need knee replacements than men
cancer incidence

(eg): HPV, Breast-cancer

⑤ Economically vulnerable as lesser savings
due to unemployment in youth.

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Measures taken to deal with issues

- ① Rashtriya Vaya Vandana Yojana for economical vulnerability — regular pension
- ② Vayoshree Yojana — focus on women (33% beneficiaries) for aids such as crutches, walkers etc.
- ③ Mukhyamantri Teerth Yojana in Delhi for spiritual experiences — funded 'teerth yatra' to religious places.

The Nadim plan on ageing recognises the 5

principles of ageing.

- Dignity
- Participation
- Independence.
- Care
- Self fulfilment

These along with age adage 'living not just surviving' should be the goal.

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कृपया इस स्थान पर प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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17. Strengthening the system of govt run schools is a prerequisite in ~~insurance~~ ensuring social empowerment & inclusive development in India. Discuss.

Approximately 50% of India's children go to government schools. According to the latest ASER report, the pandemic COVID19 has resulted in more children moving to government schools, majority being girls.

Government run schools to be strengthened for -

A. Social Empowerment -

① Function of state is pedagogy - even ~~Plato~~ Plato acknowledges it Art 45, RTE 2009

② Government run schools focus on nation building (eg: Deshbhakti curriculum in Delhi)

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- ③ Equity — responsibility of govt schools in including SCs, STs
- (eg) Eklavya Model schools
- empowering the girl child
- (eg) Pratibha schools for girl child.

B. Inclusive development

- ① Govt schools can focus on local geographies
- (eg) regional imbalance in no. of schools in Bihar versus Telangana
- ② lesser fee as compared to private schools
⇒ more accessible & affordable.

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Currently, government schools are riddled in various issues such as —

① School infrastructure —

UDISE + report shows only

(24%) schools have internet

(42%) schools have computers

② less than 20%

Schools have total for

(80%) functional libraries

CWNS (children with special needs) $\Rightarrow$ not accessible

③ 21% schools have faculty vacancies —

Bihar has 56%, UP has 36%.

④ 7% schools witness teacher absenteeism.

Hence, government schools must be strengthened.

National Education Policy 2020 aims comprehensive

reforms. Success stories such as AP's Naidu Nedu Scheme, Delhi's Mission Baniyaad can be adopted.

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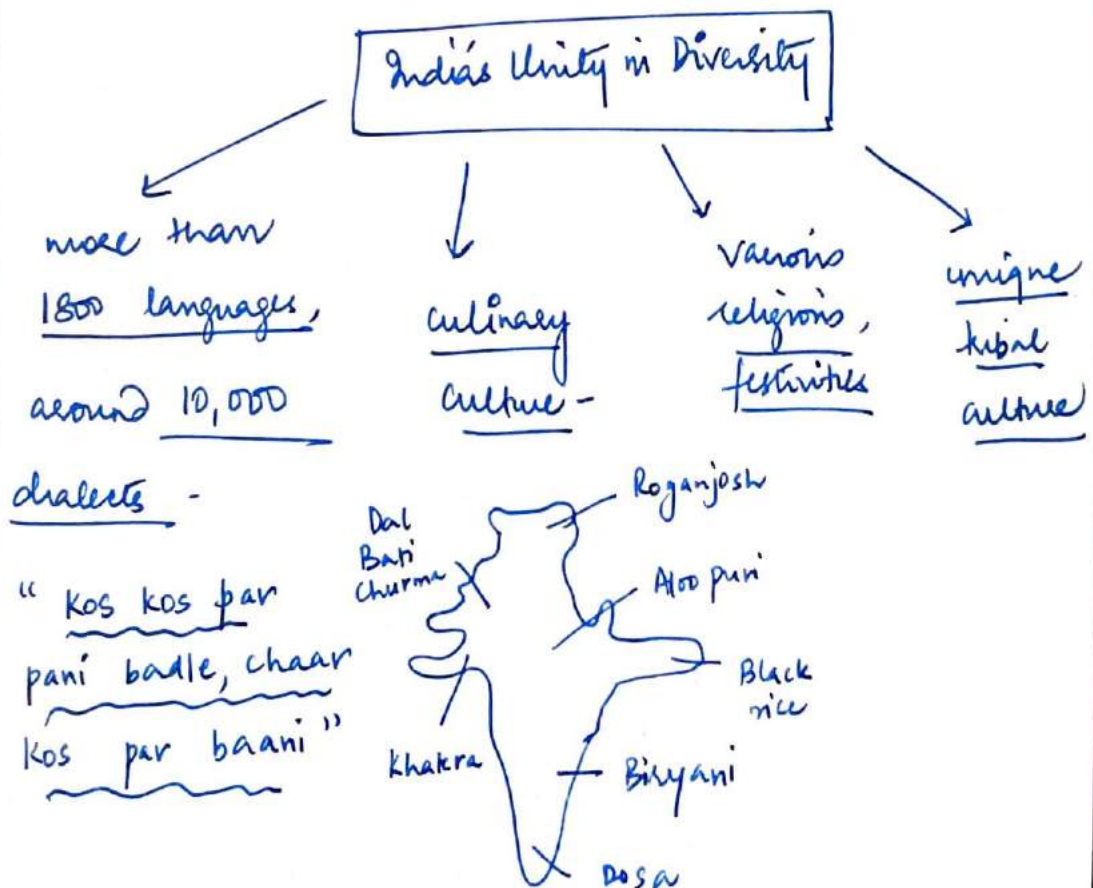
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18. Though unity in diversity has been a mainstay of India as a nation, there exists certain threats in this regard. Discuss. Also bring relevance of unity in sustaining diversity.

India's syncretic culture is not just a melting pot of various traditions, it is also a delectable thali with many tastes & flavours.



Unity in Diversity - A mainstay -

- Shankaracharya's 4 math tradition
- Babu's concept of 'Hindustani way'
- Ashoka's religious tolerance
- Zainul Abidin of Kashmir's pluralism
- Akbar's Din-e-Ilahi
- post 1947: India's Constitution acknowledging unity in diversity.
 - (eg: integrity of nation in Preamble,
 - asymmetrical federalism, Vth, VIth schedule
 - etc.

Threats to Unity in Diversity -

- ① rise in identity consciousness especially after globalisation
 - (eg: anti-migration sentiment in Maharashtra)

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
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② Economic imbalance $\Rightarrow$ lopsided development
and demands for secessionism

(eg: North East agitation)

③ Rise of regionalism — [interstate (eg) Border disputes, water disputes
Supra-state (eg) Dravida Mukt

④ Rise in religious fundamentalism

eg: Khalistan issue, mob lynchings etc.

⑤ Rise in parochialism, politicisation

⑥ Racial bias towards North East

Bizbarauh Committee

Relevance of unit society -

- build awareness regarding diverse cultures.
- build tolerance towards others.
- campaign against mob lynchings etc.

Unity in diversity is sustained by 'Gange Jamne
' Tehzeeb which is the foundation of our society.

Write anything except the question number in this space)
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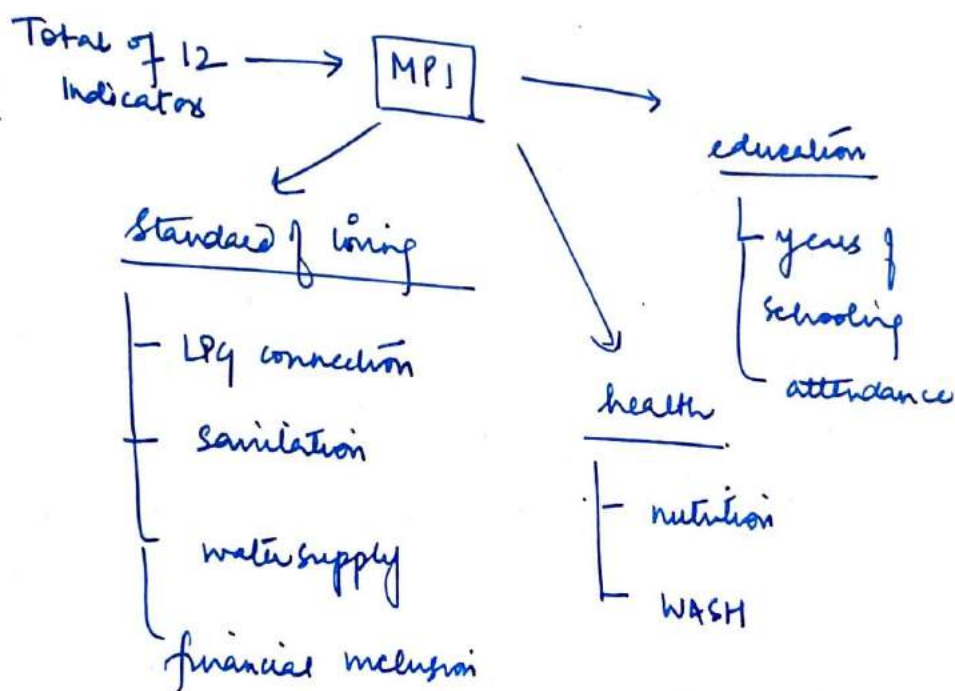
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19. In the light of recently released MPI by India, assess pcy. on eradication multi dim poverty.

NITI Aayog has recently released India's national multidimensional poverty index measuring not just the incidence of poverty but also its nature & consequent vulnerabilities.



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Performance on eradicating Multidimensional poverty -

① Education -

- increase in gross enrollment ratio to 90.1% for primary schooling.
- focus on education through -
 - Right to Education Act 2009
 - National Education policy 2020.

② Water Standard & supply -

- LPG connections -
 - PM Ujjwala Yojana
 - Need-based cooking stove
- only 26% have no connection as against 53% in 2005.
- piped water through Jal Dhanam Mission

UPSC

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L Snacks Bhaat Abhyas - toilet in House premises

Health - improvement in nutritional statistics

{ PostHAN Abhyas
National Nutrition Strategy

However, certain issues still persist -

① lower expenditure on social welfare & infrastructure

(eg: 1.6% GDP on health, 4.6% GDP on education)

② inclusion & exclusion errors in schemes

③ implementation delays

④ COVID 19 - pushed 350 m into poverty

As a solidaristic welfare state, state must endeavour to remove all kinds of deprivations & poverty.

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20. Indian cities are not only mimicking social & cultural structures of inequality & exclusion found in rural areas but are also creating faultlines for future conflicts. Discuss.

Traditionally speaking, the urban sphere has been separated from the rural sphere, called as the Bharat-India divide.

However, certain degree of similarity can be found in urban areas - mimicking structure of inequality & exclusion.

→ Segregation of urban localities on the basis of caste.

→ ghettoisation of religious minorities

(eg): Recent research indicates most Indians prefer staying near same community members.

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→ Caste divide seen in Schools -

(eg: recently, face of Dalit kid blackened in
Queengram because of low score in test).

→ only 5% marriages in India are inter-caste

(eg: matrimonial ads divided on basis of
Caste

→ fairs and festivities organised by castes -

(eg: Baniya Samaj diwali festival fair).

Urban cities are also creating faultlines for

future conflicts -

⇒ furthering rich-poor divide

(eg: attitude of NDMC residents towards
old Delhiites

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ climate change leading to water crisis →

future faultline for conflict

→ discrimination towards transgenders &

growing homophobia

eg: JK Rowling's comments.

→ identity consciousness can lead to further divisions

An inclusive perspective of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas' is hence needed for

cooperative habitation in cities.