Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

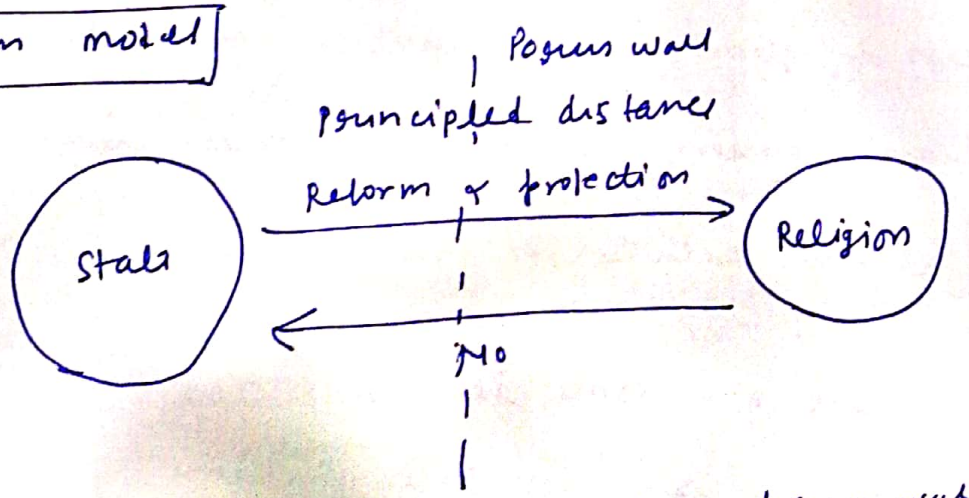
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सिर्फ अभ्यास के लिए

Q How far the Indian model of secularism differs from western model? 10 m

Secularism refers to seperation between state and religion. the seperation varies between different nations according to different models they follow.

① Indian model



1.1 State is seperated through a porous wall from religion.

1.2 State can intervene in religion to help or hinder but without intention to destroy.

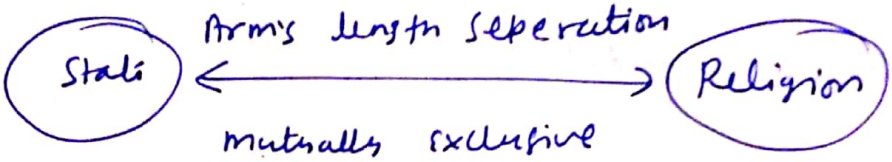
e.g. Protection under Article 29, 30

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1.3 equal treatment of all religions.

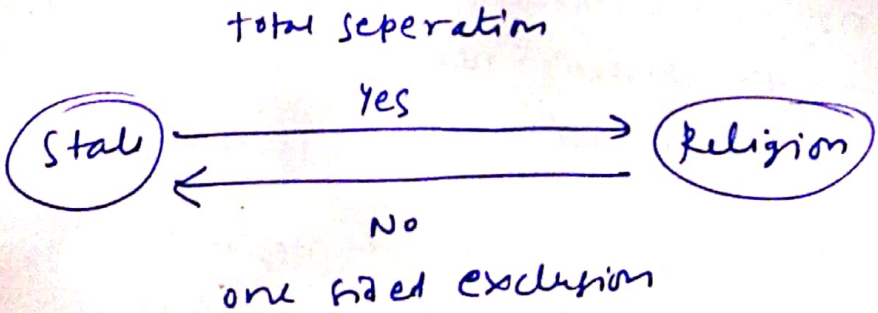
② Western models

2-1 USA



- State will not intervene in religion and religion would have no say in state matters.

2.2 French model



- both seperate but state can control religion when state laws / citizen's rights affected eg. Burkini ban

To conclude, Indian model and western model of secularism are inspired by their societal norms & thereby different.

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Question No. प्रश्न संख्या

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Q Regionalism in India appears to be a consequence of rising cultural assertiveness. Analyze. (15m)

Regionalism refers to considerations of regional identity and issues above national one's.

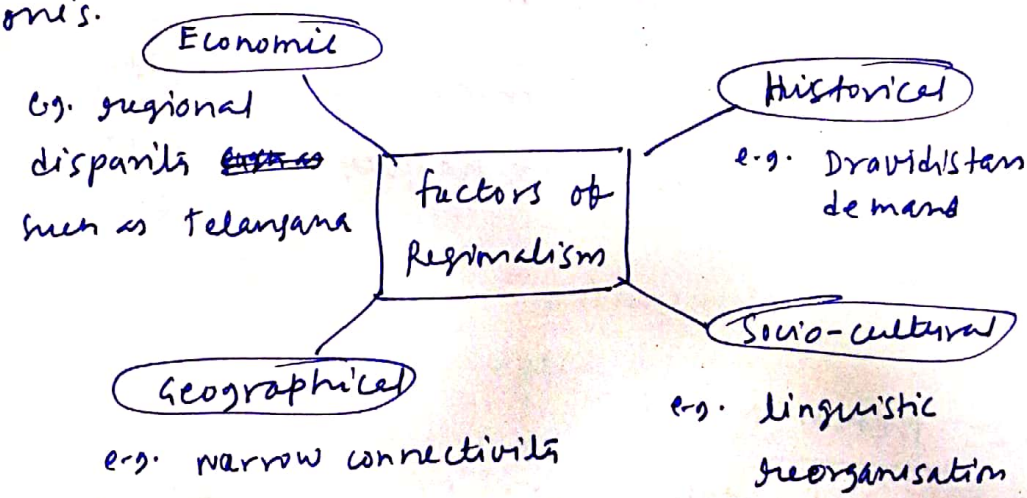


Fig: factors of regionalism

Basis of cultural assertiveness

A Yes

1.1 Linguistic factor is most dominant in regionalism

e.g. Punjab and southern state of tamilnadu and Andhrapradesh

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1.2 Ethnicity

demands of Nagalim as seperate land

1.3 Religious identities

presented in the garb of language but initially rooted in religion — Khalistan

1.4 Caste

demand for Andhra Pradesh was initially on the caste lines but later changed to language to make it constitutionally acceptable.

1.5 Other cultural factors

- Such as same living style e.g. mountainous region of Uttarakhand
- access to resources such as Jharkhand
- Tribal identity eg. Bodoland

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(2) But not the sole reason is cultural assertiveness

2.1 religious realisation of homogenity which is mostly through the charismatic leadership.

2.2 Economic disparity and differential access of resources is major factor.
e.g. Ramdasia ~~sikh~~ Sikh issue in meghalaya

therefore, even though cultural factors and their assertiveness is a necessary condition of regionalism but more often it is not sufficient.

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3 (a) What do you understand by the term "social Empowerment" Bring out the constitutional provisions for ensuring it in India. (15m)

According to Amartya Sen social empowerment refers to provision of capabilities and agency for change to those who are lacking in these compared to general population.

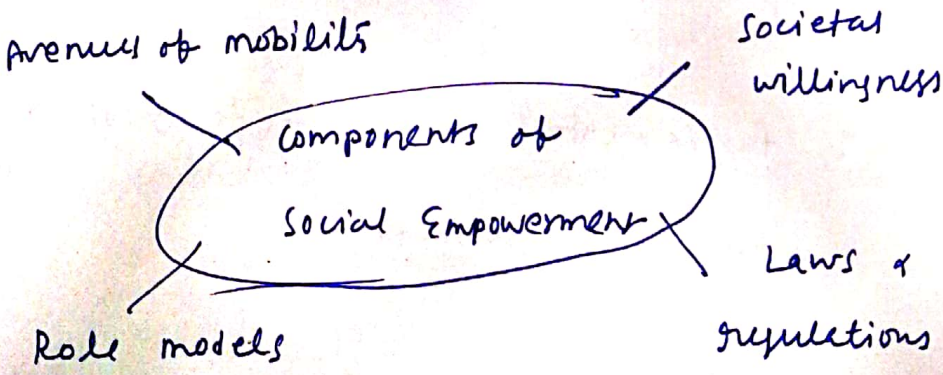


Fig: Components of Social Empowerment

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Constitutional Provision

① for women

1.1 Article 14 & 15 – No discrimination based on sex

1.2 Article 16 – State can make provision for Education & Employment

1.3 DPSPs – guidance to State to frame policies for women development

1.4 Fundamental duty – to respect the honor of women.

② OBC, SC, ST

2.1 Article 14, 15, 16 – Allows State to ensure equality as well make affirmative action in Education

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& employment.

2.2 Article 17 – Prevents untouchability

2.3 Article 25 - 28 → religious protection

2.4 Article 29 - 30 → cultural protection

(3) Children

3.1 Article 21 A, Article 45 → ensures mandatory Education of children

3.2 Article 47 → envisions healthy life & nutritious food for children

3.3 Article 51 → mandatory for guardians to educate children

3.4 Prevents child labour (Article 24)

Other than these social empowerment of linguistic minorities, transgenders & populations of hilly regions have been provided with empowering provisions.

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Question No.
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(4) How has the process of rapid urbanisation in India helped in reducing the gaps of income inequality ? (10m)

Urbanisation is the process ~~to~~ of setting & converting into urban settlement from rural settings.

Background

Independence time India was marred with poverty and economy was rural based. Green revolution laid the basis and LPG reform of 1991 pushed India into rapid phase of urbanisation. According to census, 2014 India presently 32% population lives in urban areas.

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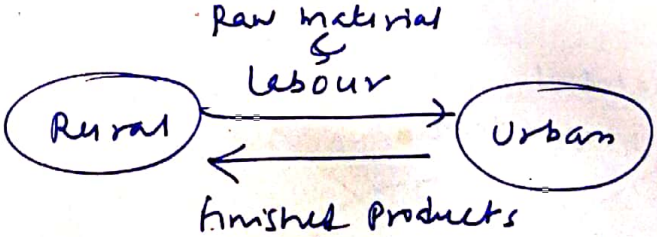
How urbanisation reduced income inequality

① Providing secular occupations — skill based and not caste based e.g. BPO

② Diversification from Agriculture — reduced disguised unemployment.

③ opportunity for women — not under the rigid patriarchal set up.

④ Economic transaction with rural



↳ reduced material access disparity

⑤ Access to health, Sanitation, Education

But it has also created new inequalities also such as slum living, income inequality, class formation. Sustainable urbanisation is India @ 75 vision for these reasons.

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Q5 the government policies & programmes have completely failed to address the issue of poverty of India. Critically examine. (15m)

Poverty according to world bank is lack of access of resources which are available to general population. According to census 2011 22% population of India lives bellow poverty line.

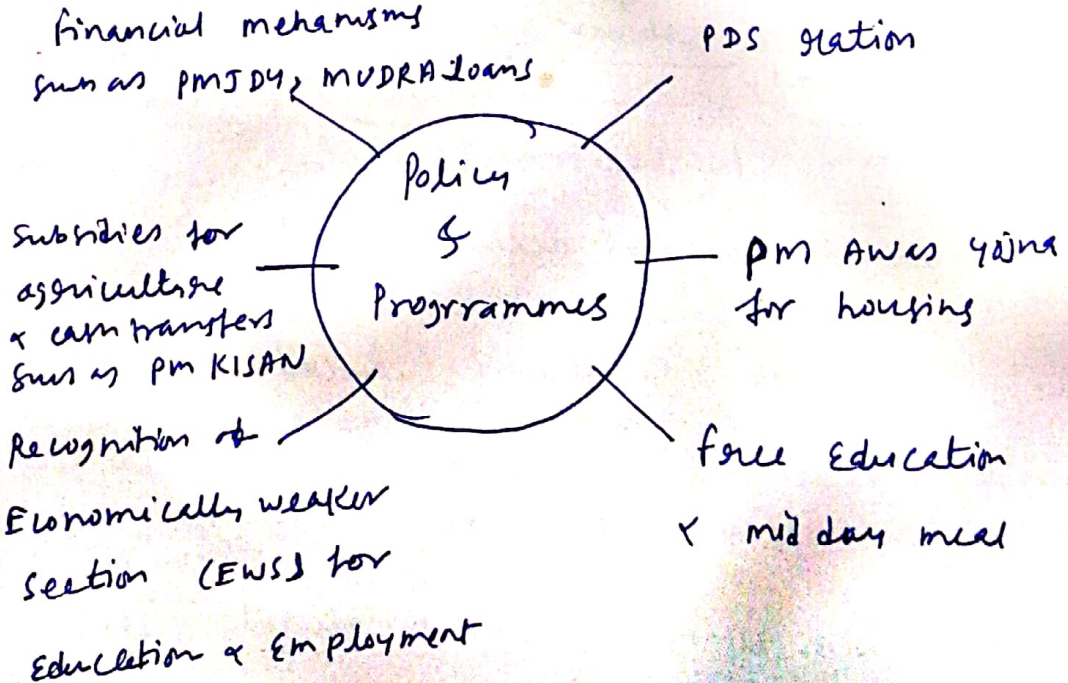


fig: Poverty reduction measures

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two arguements can be made :

Argument 1 — Yes, Policies failed to curb poverty

1.1 India has 2nd largest population of people living below poverty line (World Bank Data)

1.2 India's poverty estimates itself is very low e.g. Rs 32 per day is considered above poverty.

1.3 World Hunger Index, 2021 gave India 'Severe hunger' status - highlights the gravity.

1.4 Regional variations - Some states have developed but states of gangetic plain are still very poor.

1.5 Upliftment of people is not uniform as lower castes and tribals did not benefit.

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1.6 35% Children and 27% women were found anemic in National Nutrition Survey.

2 Argument 2 Policies not complete failure.

2.1 Between 2006 and 2014, India brought out 120 million people out of poverty. (World Bank data)

2.2 the development parameter are drastically improved such as literacy, Health, sanitation etc.

Literacy → 18% (1951) - 74% (2011)

Health → Jan Arogya Yojna covers bottom 10 Cr

Sanitation → 100% ODF in 2019

But due to covid, the gains are ~~have~~ under threat of loss. therefore poverty reduction policies & their honest implementation is the need of hour

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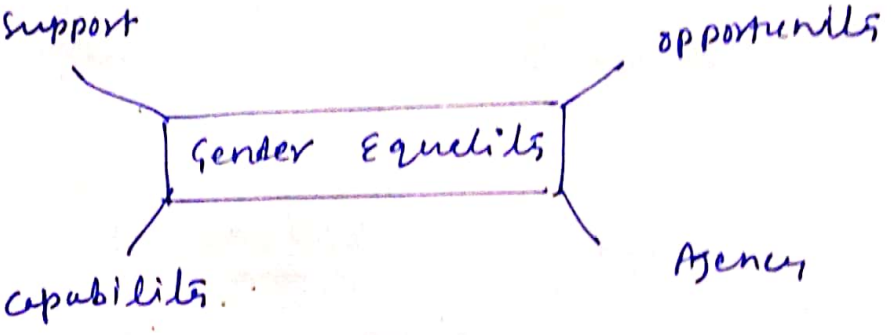
Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

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केवल अभ्यास के लिए

Q. Discuss the role of women's organisation in bringing gender equality. (15m)

Gender Equality refers to equality between male and females in all the social spheres.



Role of women's organisation

① Bringing awareness
↳ about their rights, privileges and the need to raise voice.
eg. #metoo movement was an organised movement of women.

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② Financial liberty

through cooperative production and sale — training & financing of organisation by members.

e.g. Sri mahila Griha Udhyog is a pioneer in women's financial success.

③ Political right & equality

right from participation in freedom struggle to present day demands of proportional representation in political institutes.

e.g. Bharat Stree mahamandal was 1st female organisation to work for political rights.

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(9) Education and literacy based empowerment

(8) Gender Justice – in the form of maternity benefit Act lobbied by women organisation.

(6) Sensitization for victim of violence –
e.g. NGO Roshni

(7) Providing support & counselling
e.g. the Banyan

But women organisations alone not sufficient

(1) need of male participation as change agents would make gender equality more meaningful.

women's equality is more about the change in social ~~not~~ mindset than actual rights & law. Law and Institution only decide the direction society should take, the actual direction is decided by the society. – Andre Beitle.

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