

ESSAY MAIN TEST SERIES-2015

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Date: 10-OCT-2015

Test-2

SOCIAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL ISSUES

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INSTRUCTIONS

All Questions are compulsory and number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.

Each questions is printed in English.

Answers must be written in the medium specified in the Admission Certificate issued to you, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the answer-book in the space provided for the purpose. No marks will be given for the answers written in a medium other than that specified in the Admission Certificate.

Teacher's Comment

Check Stamp

Teachers Signature

READ INSTRUCTIONS ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THIS PAGE CAREFULLY

Name

Dr. One Shankar

Roll No.

Receipt no. 157

Test Centre

Rajendran N.

Medium

English

Do not write your Roll Number or Name anywhere else in this Question Paper-cum-Answer Booklet.

I have read all the instructions and shall abide by them

Signature of the Candidate

I have verified the information filled by the candidate above

Signature of the invigilator

IMPORTANT NOTE: Whenever a question is being attempted, all its parts/sub-parts must be attempted continuously. This means that before moving on to the next question to be attempted, candidates must finish attempting all parts/sub-parts of the previous question attempted. This is to be strictly followed. Pages left blank in the answer-book are to be clearly, boldly put in ink. Any answers that fillow pages left blank may not be given weight.

**DO NOT WRITE ON
THIS SPACE**

(Write Two Essays, Choosing ONE from each of the Sections A and B, in about 1000-1200 Words Each.)

125 × 2 = 250

SECTION-A

Rural women & Inequality

"There is no chance of welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved; it is not possible for a bird to fly on only one wing"

~~— Swami Vivekananda~~

Women; the word sounds so powerful. Since eternity, women have played a role more important than men & that is no exaggeration. The world would not have been the same lovely adorable & livable place without wonderful contribution so selflessly made by women. It has been said that, you teach a woman & you build up a nation & truth can't be closer than that. But picture of rural women is slightly more different than the women living in urban. Where about 43% of women resides in India. The incidence of poverty is much higher in rural areas so, no doubt here that the livelihood of rural women affected.

Historically women occupies slightly depressed position than man, there were several social movements which tried to ameliorate the conditions of women. During Vedic period rural women are occupies similar status as man but later on in medieval period the period when ^{social} malpractices took place their space in India. Due to introduction of child marriage, ban on widow marriage etc the feature of women become elusive more prominently.

But in today's world rural women are given their economic liberty by providing them public work programmes like MGNREG in India as well as Productive safety net program in Ethiopia. Similarly several other countries implementing their own programmes to ameliorate conditions of women at rural region.

Good Intro

Note:-

Intro is the reflection of your intent towards the topic concerned

Poverty of rural women is immense as they depend mainly on agricultural practice as their livelihood. & due to unconditional climate change like hailstorm & episodic rainfall productivity has been definitely reduced which indirectly affect their living style. Even government launched Integrated rural development programme which was intended to alleviate poverty in rural area & its target oriented approach certainly improves condition of women but it doesn't provided qualitative improvement yet. The underlying assumption was that lack of productive assets was responsible for poor being unable to better their lot.

Well designed social protection programmes can offer one such way to reduce risk & vulnerability & support agricultural growth by building resilience to shocks & stresses & reducing the perception of high risk in agricultural sector, which may otherwise prevent the poor from venturing into new opportunities. However, to date while the gender specific challenges of women's largely unequal involvement in agricultural activities are generally well articulated i.e. lack of access to credit, inputs, information & training

fine inter connected scenario

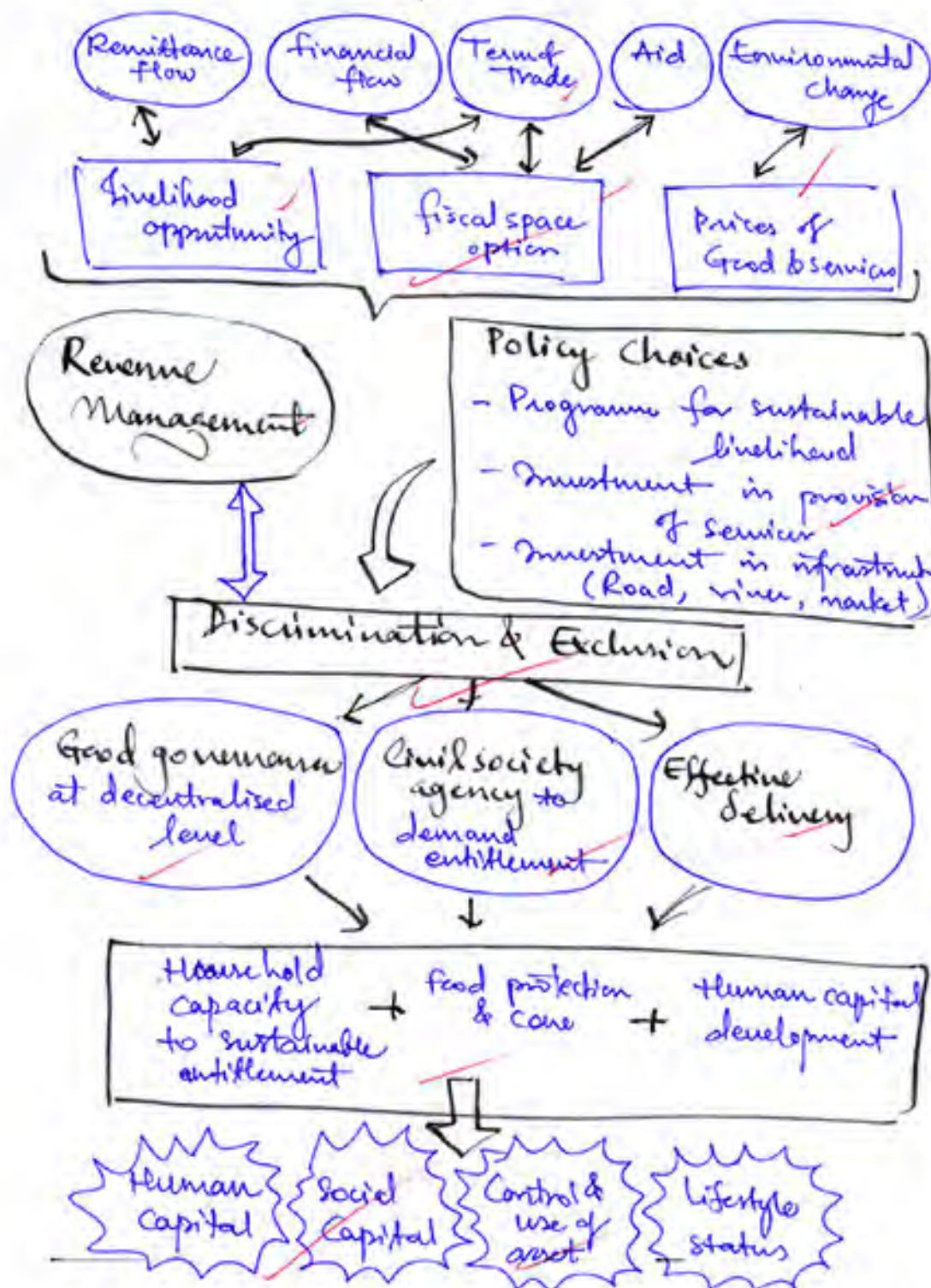


Figure - Pathway of vulnerability to economic & social risk

Rural women inequality is an obvious problem all over the world but in India its situation is more depreciating here because of less flexibility in the women's labour force & less incentivization by their male counterparts to involve them in women's participation even along with this women's representation in public work related decision-making structures is often inadequate to promote their voice, some sort of empowerment is provided through Panchayati Raj act which gives rural women an opportunity to engage themselves in decision making process in country.

Several grassroot organisations also helps to integrate women to rural infrastructure build up.

Government social welfare programmes are framed as such that target mostly household heads, thereby excluding women in male headed society like ours where patriarchal society remain dominant even now. We should frame policy perspectives in such a manner so, that it targets rural women more efficiently & with wider bracket.

Rural deprivation is also reflected in accelerated rates of rural-urban migration as people seek to escape ecological destruction, drought, famine in some rural regions. Welfare programme can answer them by providing infrastructural development & creating labour force of rural population so, that they themselves can fight the upcoming events which leads to their displacement, here also women's participation is prudent.

Significant human capital difference can be minimized by providing them Adult education at evening time so, that their understanding regarding their relevant programmes can be achieved & harvested fully including financial literacy.

There must be integration of gender dimension in programme design so, that women's participation in rural agricultural activities can be visualized even food security is essential component & in this process. Women's participation in labour force must be cost effective almost equal to their need & demand.

they have to survive both at home & labour force. Recently programmes like Janani Shakti Karyakram, facilitated rural women to arrive at health checkup on regular basis & leave from work without payment cutting.

Developing
Entrepreneur skill ~~might~~ is an important aspect to empower women at rural region programmes like Swawalamban, Balika Samridhi Yojana, Swa-Shakti etc & are on work for agricultural development & overall development of rural women skill. Recently announced Skill Development project may provide extra edge in the upliftment of identity of rural women.

Role of ASHA workers are important at rural level. It facilitate & disseminate informations regarding regular health issues & information to the rural women in periodical basis. It must be strengthened further for wellness of rural women.

Recently Direct Benefit transfer becomes more promising to transfer their wages more efficiently. Government should enforce more no. of investment through

this way so that rural women's participation gain their destiny efficiently.

Employment creation & mitigating policy -
paralytic are the chief contributing factor
to address such situations encounter during
providing welfare programmes.

Social stereotype regarding rural women
must be change ~~by~~ through expression
exercises & measurements including literacy
improvement along with empowerment.

Poverty is main culprit of such ill practices.

Forming time bound result oriented plan
for rapid industrialisation can provide
wider degree of employment. Even in
rural region traditional handicraft are
important feature rural women & can
acquire such ~~cultural~~ linkages by promot-
ing their skills.

So, long as we have
double mind about what path of
developmental style to adopt, we will
fail economically ~~in~~ our goal. Women's
participation is evident from everywhere
outside ~~but~~ a urban areas where
they participated hand to hand with
mens but rural women's role is

It is a multi-dimensional issue which affects the progress of a nation as a whole.

still illusive. It is not lack of resources & technical skills which are hindrance in our developmental welfare programme & existing inequalities, but it is lack of political policies. Planning is to be based on the fact that rural women & inequality is not a cause but a result. Elimination of inequality of rural women is not merely a question of economic upliftment & standing but is a social & political issue related to the level of the politico-social awareness of people.

Even in manuscript it has been written about women's equality as men

Yatra nayasti pojanate
samante tatra sevataha

→ you wrote a well crafted essay with all the relevant issues covered.

→ Nice progressive & expressive thoughts = good approach.

CONTENT	CONCEPTUAL CLARITY	ANALYSIS	PRESENTATION	CONTEXT	TOTAL	SIGN.
15	16	14	15	14	74	

SECTION-B

Caste Politics in India

History is past politics, & politics present history
- John Robert

Though caste system in India originated about 2000 years ago & even today it flourishes well everywhere. It is not only pertaining to Hindus but also among Sikhs, Muslims & Christians also.

The most obnoxious part of the caste system was that it designated certain groups as untouchables & outcasted & then used this to deny them ownership of land, entry into temples, access to common resources such as water from the village tank or well. There are several systems like Jajmani System which insisted to follow such tradition for long.

Throughout history time is main evidence that caste system plays an important role in politics. Just as in Japan where voting is a group determinant, in Britain it is class determinant, & in India it is caste determinant. There are several social reform movements which began to ask question about caste system, whose main propagator are like Jyotiba Phule, Sri-Narayana Guru in Kerala, M.C. Gandhi, & Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who emerged as a major leader of the depressed classes by late 1920.

Good reflection of the issue

Whether caste affect politics or viceversa it depends the scenario which expressed at various levels in terms of interest of caste in politics, Political knowledge & political awareness of castes, identification of caste with political party, influence of castes on political affairs & actual participation more importantly the effect of caste in voting behaviour, emergence of elite society on caste basis & caste organisation which influences the structural & organisational ideological base for mobilization of masses & concessions made by them. All of these factors are multifactoral elements which plays an crucial role in active political engagements.

Anil Bhatt's study revealed that higher status caste have higher level of political interest as compared to low status. which means fewer member of lower caste interested in politics. He further concluded that both high & low status caste were strong identifier of political parties but higher caste interest of political affair is tilted more towards higher caste.

Likewise M.N. Gujjar stated "Dominant caste" control economic, social & political power in rural India.

Rajni Kothari examined the changes happens to the political system because of vote of castes. He summarised that secular, integrative & ideological aspects works together to form social-mobility such as sanskritization, secularisation & westernization which takes part in leading ide in caste politics. further in Indian society has responded to impacts like those of westernization & democratic politics in the background of these aspects of caste.

Education, government patronage & franchise influenced further the way of politics ~~by~~ penetrating the caste system, which provide Economic opportunity, administrative patronage & position of power to depressed caste to the new institutional network.

Caste politics can be analysed in use of caste in politics which can be comprised of two features. The first feature involves high caste like Pattidars (Gujrat), Reddis (Andhra Pradesh), Rajput/Jat (Rajasthan) Kayasth (Bihar).

while second feature comprises lower caste & masses.

Both upper & lower caste demands their own concessions & make their influence over party more stronger according to their numerical strength & vote bank.

most often caste fragmentation/factionalism has been seen due to differing in their own ideological differences & create political tremors.

Thus while observing we may say that caste on one side ceases to be an exclusive political support base & on other hand lends itself to be an increasing political articulation. By participating in the modern political system, caste is now exposed to divisive influences & a new form of integration resulting from a new scheme of universalist-particularist relationships. Caste provide to politics in one hand structure of divisions & accommodation & on other hand a cohesive element which absorbs tensions & frustrations.

In this way, Caste politics presents significant changes in the political affair & such transformations lead to stereotypical changes in the society & caste.

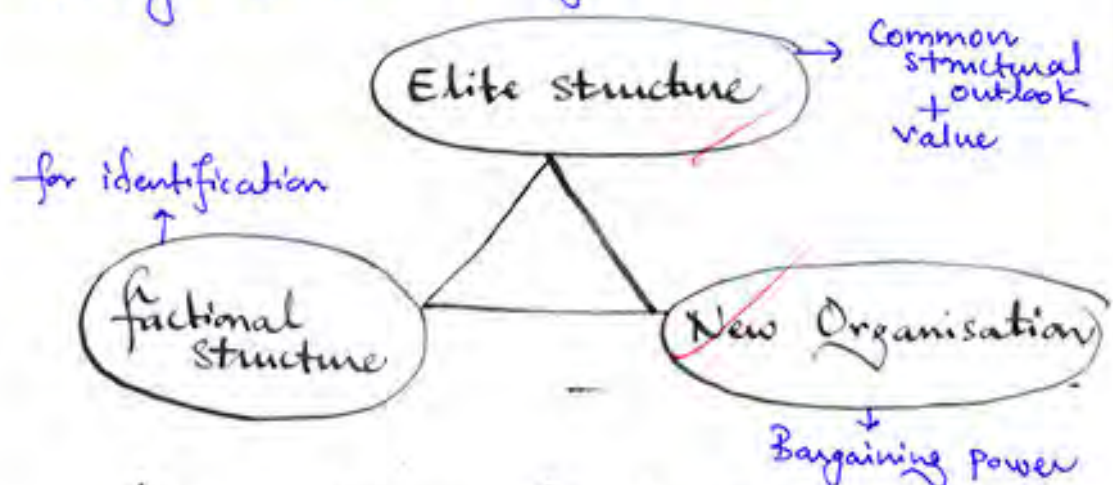


Figure - Changes due to caste in politics

Before independence, generally the upper caste occupied the centre of the political stage in the Congress party engaged in freedom struggle but after independence in 1947 opened the immense possibilities of securing political power for individuals from middle & lower castes. In this way caste assumes important role in their upliftment by distribution of economic benefit depend on power structure & by Panchayati Raj act occupies emerging power & upliftment. Formation of Caste federation in Haryana composed of Gujars, Jat & Rajput are crucial avenue to bargain their demands. Caste Thinking is deeply rooted in politics today & involvement of similar caste is more elusive frequently. Even Pandit Nehru were use to surround himself with his caste colleagues.

Along with caste based politics which include caste identity also comprises regional identification, ideological orientation & Personal Loyalty to-wards same status. like in Bihar, politics is mainly based on caste Bhumihar whereas Reddis plays an important role in Andhra. Even in Tamilnadu it is normal experience that Vanniyas give votes to vanniyas only.

— Anil Bhatt also stated in his report that caste based politics is unchanged even today as in early twentieth century's Practices were still now.

Here you may find the fallacy of the caste diff. exploitation of caste sentiment

Rajni Kothari summarize all the studies about caste in politics as "Casteism in politics is nothing but politicization of caste" In this process of politicization of caste, both caste & politics change. In making politics their sphere of activity, caste get chance to assert their identity & to strive for positions. On the other hand by drawing the caste system into its web of organisation, politics mould it into its own design.

Several castes have used politics in their attempts to better their conditions or to achieve their goal. like securing governmental benefits & representation in legislative & political bodies examples like Mahars of Maharashtra, Kshatriyas of Gujarat Nadar of TN, Reddy of AP Kammas & AP.

Mahars of Maharashtra constitute 10% of population they form Schedule caste community use to politics to ameliorate their social status thus Dr. Ambedkar organised them into a political force & form SC federation to get social-equality

At time of 1936 election of provincial legislation, Mahars got majority votes. Since then mahars were recognised as important vote bank for political activities.

Some middle & lower castes also achieved their goal in politics at Gujarat same time. Various groups ranging from high caste but landless & destitute Rajputs to low caste Kolis & Bhil-tribes formed Gujarat Kshatriya Sabha mobilizes the mass support & get their demand bargains more powerfully. Similarly Patidar-Kshatriya alliance make important political power for their caste based vote bank's importance.

Similarly Nadar of Tamilnadu worked for their social status improvement at extent so, that their history of inception wrote their legacy for long. Today they are most economically & politically active class.

Even recent happening at Gujarat where Patidar Mahasabha organised mass campaign to make bargain their demand for reservation are such examples which influences the political moves.

In present time not only caste affects politics but by achieving the political party power & caste solidarity, a caste succeeds in achieving a high social, economical & political positions in society. On the one hand, the involvement of caste organisations brings changes in political system & on the other hand the castes - even low in status - are enabled in pursuing their collective interest.

It is not politics that get caste ridden,
it is caste that get politicized.

Good Essay.

→ Content was apt so was the typical analysis of diff. values castes have ~~play~~ in political arena of India.

→ Reservation issue related with Politics

also

Throw some light over it.