



23 AUG 2019



ESSAY

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time allowed: Three Hours

DTVF/19(JS)-ESY-E4

अधिकतम अंक: 250
Maximum Marks: 250

Name: Rajhar Singh

Mobile Number: _____

Medium (English/Hindi): English

Reg. Number: Awake - 20-19 C43

Center & Date: Mukherjeenagar
22/8/19

UPSC Roll No. (If allotted): 0841582

प्रश्नपत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

(प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पहले निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को कृपया ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें)

प्रवेश-पत्र में प्राधिकृत माध्यम में निबंध लिखना आवश्यक है तथा इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू. सी. ए.) पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर करना आवश्यक है। प्राधिकृत माध्यम के अलावा अन्य माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तरों को अंक नहीं दिये जाएंगे।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर निर्दिष्ट शब्द-संख्या के अनुसार होने चाहिये।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ के भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिये।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

The ESSAY 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.

Word limit, as specified, should be adhered to.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

	निबंध विषय संख्या (Essay Topic No.)	अंक (Marks)
खंड-A Section-A		
खंड-B Section-B		
सकल योग (Grand Total)		

मूल्यांकनकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Evaluator (Signature)

पुनरीक्षणकर्ता (हस्ताक्षर)
Reviewer (Signature)

खंड A और B में प्रत्येक से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिये, जो प्रत्येक लगभग

1000–1200 शब्दों का हो:

125 × 2 = 250

Write TWO Essays, choosing ONE from each of the Section A and B, in about

1000–1200 words each:

125 × 2 = 250

उम्मीदवार को इस
हाशिये में नहीं लिखना
चाहिये।

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खंड-A / SECTION -A

1. सोशल मीडिया : सामाजिक कम व्यक्तिगत ज्यादा।
Social media : More personal than social.
2. भारत में सामाजिक सशक्तीकरण की प्रक्रिया में आरक्षण का योगदान तथा इसके विरोधाभास।
The role of reservation in social empowerment in India: Contribution and Contradiction.
3. भूमंडलीकरण के दौर में संरक्षणवादी नीतियाँ अल्पकालिक हितों की पूर्ति से ज्यादा कुछ नहीं है।
Protectionist measures in the era of globalization are nothing more than the fulfilment of short-term interests.
4. जलवायु परिवर्तन : करे कोई भरे कोई।
Climate Change : Done by someone and paid by someone else.

खंड-B / SECTION -B

1. एक सुखी जीवन प्रकृति से प्रेरित एवं सहजता से संचालित होता है।
A good life is the one inspired by nature and conducted with ease.
2. व्यावहारिकता आदर्श की पुष्टि करती है।
Pragmatism affirms the ideal.
3. मूल्यविहीन शिक्षा व्यक्ति को चतुर शैतान बनाती है।
Education without values makes man a cleverer devil.
4. विकसित होते भारतीय समाज का द्वंद्व।
Conflicts in developing Indian society.

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The role of reservation in social empowerment in India : Contribution and Contradiction

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Rohan and Rakesh, both students of class 10th aspire to get admission in IITs after completing their intermediate education. While Rohan's father, a daily wage worker, belonging to Schedule Caste community could not afford the hefty fee charged by the coaching institutes preparing students for JEE-Advance. Therefore Rohan had to rely on self study and some haphazard tuition which he could get nearby.

On the other hand Rakesh, belongs to a well-educated and wealthy family moved to Kota, after 10th class and got a expert teacher guidance from a renowned coaching institute.

In the JEE entrance exam both got 180 and 200 marks respectively out of 400. While Rohan using his schedule

carter quota could manage to get admission in IIT-Delhi but Rakeru missed the cutoff by 8 marks. He ^{got} was frustrated and wanted to know the rationale behind this reservation policy.

The above case study shows the contribution as well as the inherent contradiction in the reservation policy in India. In this essay we will try to explore the need of the reservation, what is the constitutional mandate for the reservation. We will also try to explore the various contradictions associated with it and ponder upon that is there an equilibrium point where different competing interests could be converged?

What is reservation & why it is needed?

The policy of reservation belongs to the theory of 'social justice'. In every society there exists certain section

of society which are historically marginalised or exploited and are of disadvantaged position in comparison to dominant mainstream societies. for example Blacks in America, Dalits in India etc.

Therefore in order to make these section equal with mainstream society, the simple notion of 'equality of opportunity' or 'equality to choose their representative' will not work. As they lack in capacity due to historical exclusion and injustice, the state must do 'positive discrimination' in favor of them.

Reservation or Quota is the strongest form of positive discrimination or affirmative action. It is the tool which is bound to make the difference. According to this policy certain percentage of seats in educational institutions or employment which are reserved for these disadvantaged sections, so that their social, political or economic upliftment can be ensured.

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What's the constitutional mandate?

Our constitution a revolutionary document in itself provides provisions for the state to intervene on the behalf of these sections for their well being.

Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar, father of Indian Constitution held that, "There cannot be political democracy without social and economic democracy"

By this he means that an inclusive society where every section's social and economic well being is insured only can lead to political democracy in its true sense.

The preamble of the constitution which denotes the philosophy and objective of rest of constitution envisages for social, economic and political justice.

Similarity in part-III, the part consisting of fundamental rights provides Art 15 & 16 in which it is mentioned that providing reservation for socially & educationally and economically backward

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and clause will not violate the rights given under Article 14 i.e. Right to equality.

Directive principles of state policy, which give directions to the state in formulating laws, also envisage for inclusive society.

Thus our constitution has elaborate provisions in making India, a true egalitarian society and among those the provision of reservation is "moon among stars".

Has Reservation worked?

The policy of reservation has led to social, economic and political upliftment to all those sections for which it is provided.

The provision of 7.5% reservation for each SCs and STs has resulted into lot of children belonging to these sections attaining education and breaking the hitherto existing caste barriers. It is the result of reservation only that we see 'secularisation of caste' phenomena, meaning caste is now not seen

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as ritual performance or caste bound job but for secular benefits. Similarly the reservation of jobs for other backward community due to 'mandal commission' has resulted into social empowerment as well as economic empowerment of these strata.

One of the peculiar care is of women which were given reservation in local bodies of panchayats and municipalities by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act. This according to a report of Ministry of Panchayati Raj has contributed a lot in the social, political empowerment of women. In ~~some~~ ^{many} cases the women sarpanchs have done far better work than their male counterparts.

Similarly reservation in the case of minorities has led to their empowerment. They do not think of themselves as second class citizens and reservation has increased their rights-based consciousness and helped them empowered in social, economic and political dimension.

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Hasn't reservation been there in case of Parliament and legislative assembly of states the number of SCs/STs parliamentarians would never have reached to 10%. As a proof of this we can see the percentage of women parliamentarian which remains stagnated around 11% instead of their total population of 48%. Thus reservation has contributed a lot for the social empowerment of disadvantaged section in India.

The contradictions associated

With all those contributions, there are many contradictions associated with the policy of reservation too.

According to Professor Jogendra Yadav "Reservation has generated more heat than light"

The first and foremost contradiction associated with it, is the rationale behind reservation. Reservation policies has brought to correct the historical injustices but it is now shifting its

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goal post and becoming a poverty alleviation tool, a tool for economic upliftment which can be seen in the case of reservation for economically weaker section.

Some sections of society also believe that as they are not responsible for the historical injustices, it was committed by their forefathers then why should they pay a price for it.

Other contradictions involved is, for the amount of reservation. Supreme Court in Indira Sawney case has put the cap of 50%. In the judgement, reiterated in Nagraj judgement in 2006 Court held that any reservation beyond 50% will lead to 'reverse discrimination' leaving the forward section in disadvantaged position. But this judgement is breached by state as well as Union government using loopholes.

Another contradiction with reservation is that it is now used openly by leaders or ruling governments for vote-bank politics. Although Manthar

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in Maharashtra, Patidars in Gujrat, Jats in Haryana and Rajsthans form the upper strata of the society. They are politically dominant, economically well ahead of many sections in those states. But since they form a major chunk of voters, political party does not want to upset them, and give them reservation defeating the purpose of correcting injustices.

Similar 'Reservation in promotion' is another interesting debate in this policy. While the supporters uphold this arguing that there is inherent biasness in appraisal by senior management towards the reserved community while those oppose it holds that once they have secured the job, the promotion should be based on performance and rational assessment. Even the Supreme court direction has been diluted to a large extent to uphold this.

Reservation in private sector or post of critical importance like medicine practitioners in AIIMS or scientist in ISRO is also a area of debate where supporters

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and those against put their arguments in their interest.

Last and the most important contradiction is the time span of reservation. The policy of reservation is an enabling provision which wants to build the capacity of disadvantaged section to make an egalitarian society. But it has become an 'end in itself'. Rather becoming a means for empowerment, different section of society demand it and demand is becoming more and more making it an 'end in itself'.

What can be done?

There must be certain objective assessment and a well-crafted criteria to extend reservation for a particular section of society. It could be caste, class, economic status or blend of all these factors.

Political parties need to rise above their vote bank politics and go not aggravate the faultlines of Indian societies to mobilise voters.

Similarly government need to work on agrarian or rural distress, as the

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major demand is coming from the rural areas of reservation. On the similar line there must be job opportunities for the youth which forms above half of the of Indian population. If jobs only are not available, there cannot be any benefits by extending the provisions of reservation.

Government need to promote private sector and roll back from those sectors in which it is not working efficiently. So that ~~not~~ the youths get the much needed employment and demand of reservation could be curbed.

Similarly the creamy layer concept as envisaged in the case of OBC can be thought of in the case of SCs & STs too. So that only the well established section who are well aware of only gets the benefits are the rest which are truly deserving got excluded and remained poor.

We need to recognise the fact that 'Reservation' is a means for an inclusive developed, modern egalitarian society not an end in itself.

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Conflicts in developing Indian society.

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On 19th November, 2018 while I opened the newspaper with my morning tea, there were two headlines which had caught my attention. One was the All-women Navy fleet of INSV Tarini which came back to India celebrating their successful navigation across the globe and other was the case of Kathua, a district in Jammu where a 8-year girl was sexually assaulted to death by 4-5 persons.

This two completely different, contradictory cases of status of women highlight the conflicts present in the Indian society.

On one hand while Chandrayaan-2 is moving successfully in order to land the rover 'Vikram' on moon and making India the 4th country in the world in this technological prowess, while on the other still 50 percent of children according to 'Annual Survey of

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'Education Report' of NGO Pratham, of 5th class, not able to read the book of class second. On one hand while we are fastest growing major economy and 6th largest economy in the world on the other hand there are still more than 200 million people, living below poverty line and struggling to get their food requirement ensured.

All these facts about the developing Indian society highlight the conflicts present in it. Let us take a deep dive and find some more conflicts and analyse the root causes behind it.

The debate of 'Modernism vs traditionalism' is the frontrunner in the developing society of India. While there is a consensus that the society should be progressive, rational, forward looking and with scientific temper. But the values which consist the above adjectives and the means through which it is done differs a lot.

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India is a care of traditional society. Indian society has focussed more on spiritual aspects of life rather than materialist aspects of life. Attainment of Moksha, following four 'purusarthas' was the aim and meditation, celibacy each one performing the duty was the mean. Indian society has recognised itself through the values of Solidarity, collectiveness, discipline, duties etc.

~~But with the~~ Many people, traders, intruders following different ideology, religions came and assimilated itself in Indian culture.

But with the advent of Europeans in India, they have not only captured the territory but also tried to capture the thought process of the society. Noingly or unknowingly the western values of individualism, materialism, rationalism started reflecting in Indian society too.

Although some of these values like

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Rationalism, scientific temper, democracy is good for diverse Indian society but the crude values of individualism or Materialism has challenged the social fabric of society, ~~which can~~ It can be seen in the form rise of nuclear family 'Money is everything' kind of attitude, distrust in society which sometimes takes the form of unrest in family as well as societal level.

The case of Religion vs Rationalism is another ~~deb~~ conflict of developing society. While Indian society for its secular credentials and the value of toleration, but the faith/belief also is a determining aspects of Indian life. Although the constitution has envisaged 'Secularism' in public sphere, but still state intervenes for the public morality and order. Still passions on the basis of religion are sometimes evoked by politicians and led to communal clashes sometimes. Thus the value of rationalism is still a

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value to be embodied in Indian society. Similarly in political arena a major conflict ^{of democracy} can be seen in the theory and practice in Indian society. While Indian constitution, a revolutionary document has created a system of governance with democratic ethos. But it has not established in the true sense. While we have followed the the first pillar of democracy i.e. representative democracy quite well but the other pillar in of democracy like Participative and deliberative angle is quite missing. The democracy has not led to ~~to~~ capacity building of society in which people are governing themselves and fixing accountability of their representative in true sense.

India is a very diverse country. A lot of diversity exist in terms of caste, class, religion, language etc. To accommodate this diversity and a common idea connecting there diversity must be strengthened. There should be

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federalism based on 'unity in diversity' providing ample scope for each group to realise their interest.

In the case of women in society, women are still struggling to break the bondage of patriarchy. With the help of various schemes like PM Matritya Sahyog program, PM Ujjawala Yojna, Roshni, Ladshya, promoting women entrepreneurship in Stand up India scheme government is empowering them. And through the legislations like Domestic violence act, prevention of sexual harassment at workplace, ensuring the safety so that women can come to public sphere from domestic sphere. ~~Act~~ 73 and 74th Amendment Act of 1993 reserving seats in local bodies has done a lot for political empowerment. But still a lot more to be done so that patriarchy could be eliminated in letter and spirit. Objectification of women, fast track court for rape victims, gender sensitisation of police can be done to help in obviating these.

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Another conflict in the developing India society is the care of inclusion. Indian society is still marred with the problem of exclusion be it social (untouchables, LGBTQ, minorities etc), political (lack of representation), economic (rising inequality). Although constitution has provided various provision for making an inclusive society. Art 14-18, right to equality; Art 39 to reduce income inequality. Art 17 - Remove untouchability etc. But still the care of rising inequality, workers doing menial work can be seen. Reservation has not done enough for social upliftment and is becoming an 'end' in itself.

Therefore Indian state need to intervene through progressive taxation, inclusive welfare schemes, ensuring implementing, taking special care of minorities and other vulnerable section can go a long way is reducing it.

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Another conflict or contradiction, which is quite a recent one is conflict between 'environment vs development'

Indian development policy contradictory to ancient one, in which we used to worship the nature has changed drastically and resource exploitation oriented. As a result of this we can see the rise in pollution, unplanned urbanisation, lack of drinking water, floods & droughts etc.

Although government has recognised this and India is making progress towards sustainable development along with the world. It can be seen in the commitment of SDG-2030, International solar alliance

etc. Environment must be taken care while doing economic development.

If environmental interest ~~will be~~^{is} neglected and economic development is pursued "Its like killing the golden egg laying hen to get all the golden egg at once."

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Although the conflicts are present, which is natural for a transitional society like India which is cruising towards becoming a modern, developed, democratic egalitarian society. These conflicts should be taken care and removed cautiously.

In regards of social value it should be blend of Indian values of collectivism, solidarity and the western values of rationalism, democratic ethos and secularism. Similarly India should pursue 'Constitutional morality' in case of political conflict resolution.

Devolution of power, democratic decentralisation, autonomy to preserve culture interests for various ethnic group can be some principles to be followed in letter & spirit.

Women and other disadvantaged sections' interest should be taken care of. Their voice should be heard, participation should be ensured so that

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they should feel ~~as~~ truly empowered. And last but most important that environmental conflict with development should be removed. There should be developmental policy which should not consider environment as constrain but rather enabler. 'Sustainability' and 'intergeneration parity' should be the guiding value for Environmentalism.

Although Indian society ^{is} ~~has worked~~ ^{working} in each and every dimension mentioned above, still a lot more to be done to fulfill the mandate of our forefathers i.e. fulfilling the objective of preamble.

"Every long journey begins with a single step"

And with 125 crore Indian taking a single step, Indian society will move forward 125 crore steps.

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