

Q1 Despite the challenges faced, Secularism cannot be undone in India. Do you agree? Elaborate with examples.

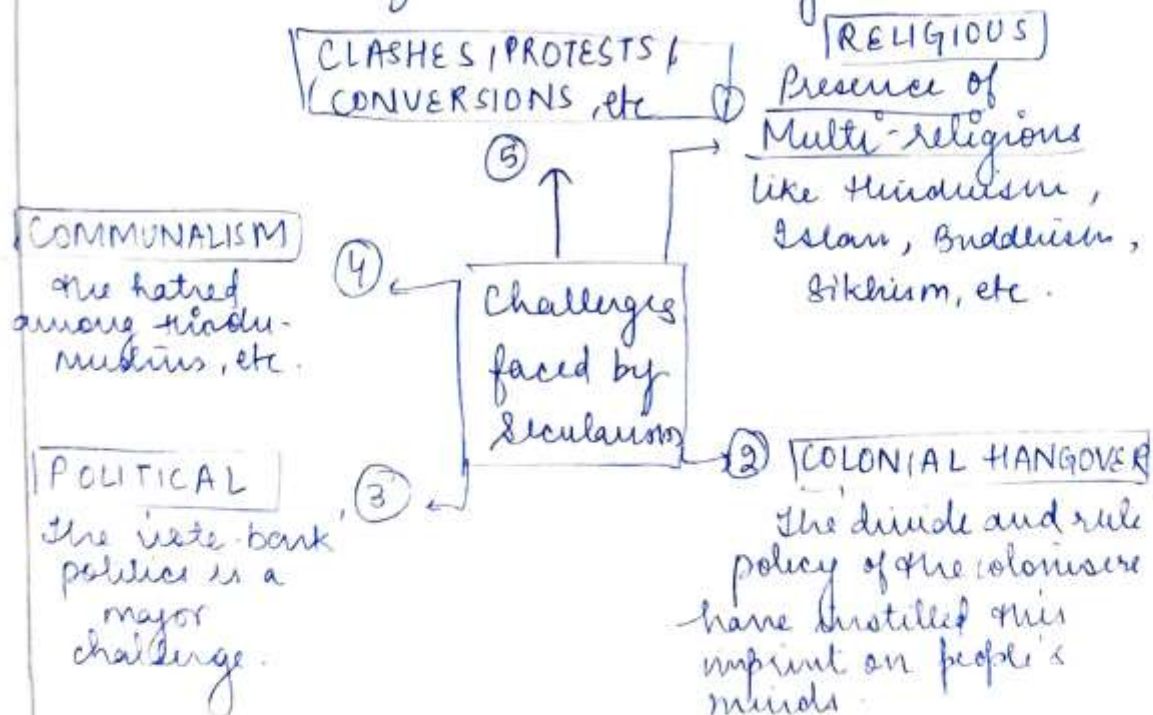
Q2 Do you think the COVID-19 pandemic had reset the agents and processes of globalisation? Substantiate. (15)

Q3 What is a women's organisation? Have the women organisations in India after Independence succeeded in achieving the intended goal of women empowerment? Critically examine. (15)

Ans. 1

The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 added a new word to the Preamble i.e. SECULAR. The Indian Constitution though ~~formulated~~ formulated on the philosophy of secularism, did not originally contain the word explicitly.

Despite the addition of the 'secular' word, the secularism face certain challenges in our country.



Despite these challenges, the 'secularism' cannot be undone in India.

Some of the instances are :-

1) COMMUNAL Harmony in Societies :

Though there have been protests, clashes but that's a concept of 'once in a while'. We, Indians, are a multi-religious society, and live in peace and harmony.

2) Schools, Colleges, Universities :

One of the biggest example where secularism is upheld is school, colleges where students from diverse religion sit together and study.

3) Parliament, State Assemblies :

The Indian parliament is a platform of multi-religious people who discuss, deliberate, make laws altogether.

4) Hotels and Restaurants

We go out and do not ask the cook's chef's religion, but we sit in a same place and eat.

5) Rallies, etc.

We do not associate ourselves with religion while going rallies for common causes.

Hence, secularism face many challenges and threats but it can be evaded by focussing on quality education and socialisation.

Ques 2

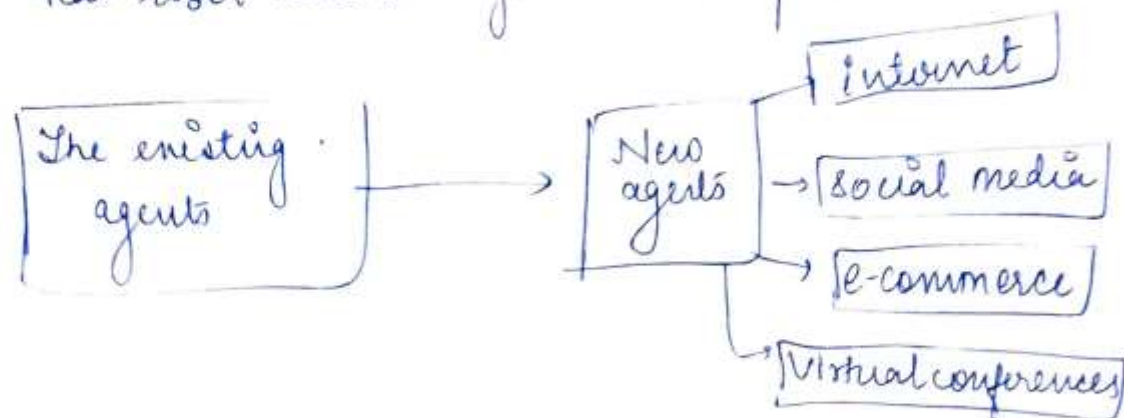
Globalisation is the Process of integration of national economy to world economies transcending the national boundaries. India adopted globalisation in 1991 since then it has been an open economy.

However, it has been debated that the recent Covid-19 pandemic had reset the agents and processes of globalisation.



~~the pandemic~~

Now it is observed that, the pandemic
* has reset these agents and processes.



Internet has become a new agent of globalisation which has kept the world economies integrated.

Social media during pandemic have kept alive the relations between people, ~~new~~ new friends' circle, new controversies etc.

E-commerce though it was already existing but gained impetus during pandemic. The trading of goods across national / international boundaries was possible through this, eg: Amazon.

Virtual conferences through zoom, g-meets helped the nations to interact with each other and sign bilateral, multi-lateral agreements when in-person meet was not possible.

However, we cannot completely deny the fact that earlier agents have vanished now.

The Internet, e-commerce, social media, all were possible through technology, existing shared culture among people.

The Education still remained an important agent by keeping foreign and nationals connected.

Though people could not visit each other physically, however - e-tourism, e-commerce, kept that connections alive. New agents are the subsets of the already existing agents and processes of globalisation.

Ans 3

women's organisation is a group of people, with common interests and objectives to achieve a common goal oriented towards women empowerment. eg: SEWA

women have formed organisations in pre-independent India as well:- like →

-) Sharda Sadan, Mahila Sadan by Pandita Ramabai.
-) Margaret Cousins → Women's Conference.

However, after independence too the organisations emerged in fact on a large scale to improve the conditions of women in post-independent India.

[SUCCESS in women empowerment]

o) SEWA as an organisation have come up to be one of the successful organisation. It has helped in the women's empowerment a lot from decades.

o) The environmentalist movement led by women like Medha Patkar have also been a successful one.

o) These organisations have helped in the employment of women in factories, textiles industry, etc.

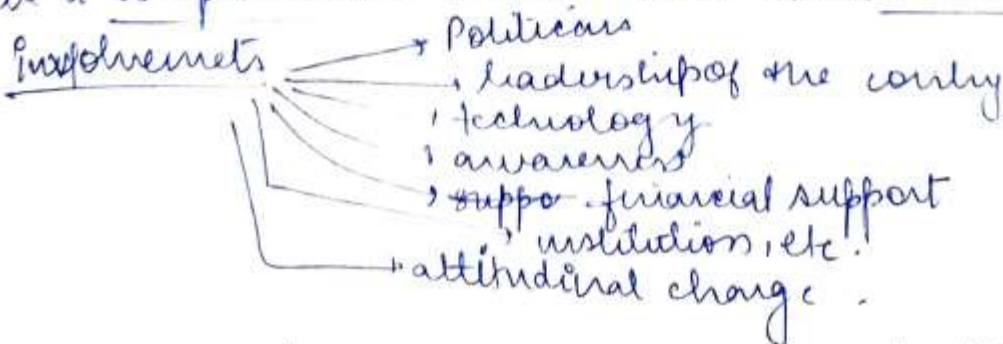
o) They have also supported the cause of education of women so now we have been able to achieve a literacy rate of $\sim 65\%$ in females.

o) The AASHA workers have a lot to contribute in the better health of the mothers as well as the pregnant women.

However, despite all these successes, there are still ~~so~~ lot to do, to achieve women empowerment.

-) These organisations have had a very narrow social base so the empowerment of ~~for~~ a section of women was possible.
-) The employment only in pink collared jobs.
-) Lack of institutional mechanisms in the organisation.
-) Lack of expertise in the organisations that they couldn't achieve much success.

For a women organisation to be successful in women's empowerment, there has to be a comprehensive outlook and multi-stakeholders



And then only we can reach towards the comprehensive women empowerment.