

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 25 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 150 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

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Date 19/01/2017

Signature Akhonore

REMARKS

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Q1. Indo-Islamic architecture encompasses a wide range of styles from various backgrounds that helped shape the architecture of the Indian subcontinent. In this light discuss major characteristic of Indo-Islamic architecture, while citing the examples. (10 Marks)

→ various backgrounds?
↓
hand write.

Indo-Islamic Architecture started taking shape from time of Sultanate and it flourished during Mughal period with emperor adding some element to it.

Characteristic :-

(i) Massiveness - pure Indian architecture

lacked this aspect, while mughal build some massive buildings.

eg:- Taj Mahal, Jama Masjid

(3/2)

(ii) Arch & dome - eg:- main entry of

Jama Masjid Masjid - door/gateway

- this was reason for ability to construct massive buildings.

(iii) Techniques like -

Arabesque - floral design

pietra dura - design with gems.

Charbagh - garden around building.

Fountain - to cool atmosphere.

All seen at Taj Mahal.

- Remarks Jami write

- now Indo-Islamic got styles from diff. backgrounds! Indian & Provincial input.

① double dome - Bijapur, Madhya
 This was unique aspect of Indo
 Islamic architecture as it made
 structure enormous, better acoustics,
 and temperature management and
beauty

Remarks

Q2. Write a short note on each of the following.

(10 Marks)

- (a) Tangalia weaving
- (b) Kandaangi artform

Remarks

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Remarks

Q3. In its impact on the world the Russian revolution had few parallels in history. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Russian Revolution took place in 1917 which impacted Russia and the world.

(a) Russia

(i) Political - ushered star regime.

- end of Feudalism.

- Rights of people recognised
→ groundwork for communism.

(ii) Society - gave way to equality.

Freedom, justice, three types → Eco, Soc, Pol.
→ reduced influence of privileged class like feudal lords.

(iii) Economy :-

- paved way for economic restructuring, ~~and~~ its result was Russia emerged major economic power in two decades. → reason?

(b) Impact on World -

(i) 1st communist nation emerged on world map.

- Worker & peasants rights got highlighted world over eg:- in India

All India Trade Union Congress formed in 1920.

Remarks

- Good attempt.

→ this was very important ideal
5

- Another country entered into global geopolitics.
- founded base for ~~cold war~~.

(i) Economic :-

- Russian five year plans, New Economic Policy, co-operativisation, state control, affected policies of countries world over.
- ~~conditions of workers~~ were Russian became model for developing countries economy post-independence.

(ii) Society :-

- concept of egalitarian society, mass movement to get freedom, land reforms - affected ~~societies~~ world over especially in ~~developing~~ countries.

So Russian revolution has few parallels in world history due to its impact in spheres of society, economy, polity ~~world over~~.

Remarks

Q4. Why did the European powers give up their empires after 2nd World War? Examine. (10 Marks)

2nd world war was most devastating in history of mankind, on positive note it paved way for decolonisation, recognitions of human rights & value of life.

Why European powers gave up their empires →

- (i) Weakened capacity - No longer could hold back demands of people
- (ii) National movements in colonial countries - Most important reason. Even Civil Admin. Officer & military started feeling Nationalistic
- (iii) Emphasis by USA to stop communist revolution
- (iv) USSR - promoted decolonisation ideas
- (v) Efforts of United Nation → which was ~~recessed~~ formed on principle of peace, self determination.
- (vi) Efforts of NAM → which promoted decolonisation and rights of Third world countries.

Remarks

(VII) pressures from local people's in European countries eg:- Labour party which came to power in UK was empathetic towards cause of developing countries.

All these factors along with keeping in view future ties with these countries European countries gave up their empires

But still wars in Vietnam & Philippines - showed that these countries wanted to take back their empires but their efforts got defeated by nationalist forces.

Remarks

Q5. The most visible impact of industrial revolution, was the shift in the balance of power in the world. In light of the above statement discuss the impacts of industrialization.

(10 Marks)

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Remarks

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Remarks

Q6. Discuss the contributions made by Cornwallis to Indian administration through various of his new initiatives? What was the main objective of his reforms? (10 Marks)

Initiatives by Cornwallis

- (i) Cornwallis code - in judiciary, police reforms, revenue ✓
- (ii) Zamindari settlement - in Bengal province
- (iii) Reduced power of district collector
- (iv) separation of executive from judiciary

Revenue settlement

→ Government & Non-Governmental services & public works

Objectives of reforms

- (i) zamindari - so that company's revenue can be increased ;
- company was unaware of land rights & conditions of Jajats. so - introduction of zamindars helped on this front
- reduced load on company officials.

(3/4)

(ii) Cornwallis code -

- To bring uniformity in laws, reduce or simplify workload on judiciary. efficiency ↑

(iii) Reduce power of D.C (collectors) -

- As collector held - executive, magisterial powers which created despotism.

Aggravate

Remarks

- write about each point in brief! ✓

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Remarks

Q7. According to Dr. Ambedkar, the transformation of a society from a conservative and dysfunctional one to a progressive and dynamic one can only occur through social reform. Analyze the statement by describing the views of Ambedkar on religion. (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q8. Lucknow Pact between the Congress and Muslim League was an acceptance of the separate interests of the two communities. In light of the above statement, explain the fallouts of the Pact on Indian freedom movement. (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q9. Though Paintings has been part of regional culture throughout India, yet diversity of schools of painting of Rajasthan is unique in itself. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Paintings reflects the expression of people in form of drawing, colour etc. This is one more aspect where unity and diversity of India could be seen.

Regional paintings - affected by regional socio-political-economic condition

- (i) Pahari school - Himachal, Uttarakhand
- (ii) Mithila paintings in Bihar.
- (iii) Warli paintings - in Maharashtra
- (iv) Thang-Ka - Sikkim
- (v) Kaligraf in Orissa & Bengal.

There are regional painting among these. Rajasthani painting has diversity.

- (i) Kishangarh school.
- (ii) Kota school.
- (iii) Bundi school.
- (iv) Jaipur school.
- (v) Bikaneri.
- Mewari / Marwar style.

Reasons for this diversity:

- promoted by regional Rajput kings
- Influence of Mughal paintings due to proximity

Long
less relevant
intro!
3

features?
how diverse?

Remarks

→ Answer the question → 20%

- Rayoni
Ban
- traditional local paintings in villages & on handicrafts continued along with new assimilation
 - Religious influence - Krishna & Radha shown in paintings.
 - stable economy & polity allowed people to invest in paintings
 - demands from royal family

These all aspects promoted diversity in Rayoni school of paintings

Remarks

Q10. Trade Policy of India, post-independence was influenced by the experience of British rule. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Post independence India adopted
Inward looking & protectionist & self
sufficient - trade policies

It involved - Restriction on imports

- production within economy
 including heavy machinery

- High government control on trade

- Low emphasis on FDI

This was result of experience of
 British rule in India which

- promoted free trade - ruining Indian
 economy

- Made India a colonial economy - exporting
 raw material while no focus on
indigenous production.

- colonial rule created concern for that
 foreign investment could become subordinate
 Indian interest to other countries of
 led by East India Company

Remarks

Freedom in reality Indian trade policy post-independence was guided by realities at that time for which British responsible

- low industrial base - domestic industry needed protection & motivation.
- state had to intervene to create base for industrialisation.

An economy self sufficient in fulfilling basic needs only could become strong - ✓

- India had low foreign exchange

So ~~more~~ of reality of time than British experience ~~formed~~ formed India's trade policy post-independence

Remarks

Q11. The first big threat to India's political stability emerged after the introduction of Hindu Code Bill, which started a heated debate between the first PM and President. Discuss.
 (10 Marks)

Hindu code bill provided for more reforms in religious laws of Hindus (also applicable to sikhs, buddhists, jains), eg:- Marriage laws - allowed women to give divorce to husband

this created threat to political stability as it was opposed by orthodox sections of society. → generated wide spread protest

- Debate between P.M. & president

① P.M. Nehru - wanted state action to reform religious laws which affects fundamental rights of people especially women
 - This was in line with Indian model of secularism which promotes positive role for state.

② President on other hand - stated state should not interfere in individual domain and let society reform itself.

Main reason to introduce the bill?

↳ Women & Caste

↳ Who supports & who opposed

↳ grounds

③

Remarks

- Constituent Assembly debates?

What was stand taken by President?

It brought forward the issue of

- Is president bound by advice of Council of ministers headed by PM.
- Is Indian President a ceremonial head like in UK or has special powers & how these to be effected

This issue was resolved by consensus and P.M was given primacy while in later judgements of supreme court and 42nd constitutional Amendment Act made advice on president binding.

What was the basis of Hindu code bill?

Positive side of Hindu code bill issue is that it created constructive debate in society, which helped it reform religious laws, and same political will and debate is needed to enact Uniform civil code as highlighted by courts.

Remarks

Q12. India has been a stellar example of unity in diversity and has been able to preserve it post-independence. What were the methods used to strengthen Indian unity within diversity? To what extent they have been successful? (10 Marks)

Unity in diversity is a historical legacy of India, kings like, Ashoka, Akbar promoted tolerance in society which helped assimilate all sections of society to promote unity and maintain diversity.

Post-independence India many methods used to promote this -

- (a) Constitution - provided for right to religion, culture, freedom, directives to government to respect these
- (b) Judiciary - protected rights of all sections of society effectively - promoted justice.
- (c) National Integration Council - to take efforts for integrating country by keeping diversity in view.
- (d) Linguistic States - fulfilled cultural aspirations plus unity of nation
- (e) Three language formula - allowed states to choose their language for education & official use

6

Remarks

④ school curricula promoted values of unity in diversity.

⑤ celebrations of festivals, birth anniversary of M.K. Gandhi - who fought for unity of nation.

→ Effectiveness of these policies could be seen in -

① Positive

- Despite huge muslim population ~~is 33%~~ couldn't found much ground in india
- India could achieve - 3rd largest ~~economy~~ economy tag - only because it protected identity of all people
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - has promoted inclusion of all sections of society within education fold
- 2014 election - were favour of development agenda than narrow caste communal.

② There are also some issues which has caused damage to this value

- communal violence eg:- Muzaffarnagar
- Regionalist tendencies eg:- water dispute between Karnataka & Tamilnadu
- Attitudes against dalits, activity of cow vigilants - these pose challenge to unity in

Remarks

diversity

Q13. (Inland waterways of India are one of the most underutilized transport segment, Examine. Identify the challenges in their development and discuss steps of government to overcome them.) (10 Marks)

Data shows that India have utilised only 3% of potential of inland waterways

Only rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, and Krishna Godavari (lower areas), & coastal (Barrington canal) are utilised for waterways.

Waterways present advantage over road & rail transport as follows

— cheap — reduces time & carry heavy material easily

— pollution free — low use of diesel.

— high employment generation

— tourism potential

— would affect location of industry

in backward areas — eg. — Bihar

could use it to promote investment.

along waterway

— Reduced burden on road & rail — Reduced accidents

Challenges faced

(i) Seasonal nature of most rivers in India especially in south.

(ii) High initial cost for

Remarks

- (iii) Requires building dams to store water - which is difficult due to cost of rehabilitation, ecological cost, interstate nature of rivers & disputes arising from same.
- (iv) Narrow channels of rivers especially in south
- (v) Need regular dredging.

- Recently government has decided to create All waterways in India.
- Created Inland Waterways Authority - to look after & promotion of waterways.
- River interlinking project - is also in concealation - will promote waterways.
- National Water Framework bill is in offering - to reduce water disputes in India which could reduce one hurdle for waterway development.
- As water is state subject - government is promoting co-operative federalism for promoting waterways development.

Remarks

- Lead Hints for main parts :-

Q14. Explain in detail the locational, i.e., geographical and non-geographical factors needed for flourishing of solar industry in India. (10 Marks)

India has target of 100 GW of solar energy by 2022 - for its success location factors of industry would help effective implementation of policies

(I) Geographical factors

- availability of sunlight in most of the year

- Maximizes plain land for installation of big large number of panels (Non-farming)

- Waste land - would help more as it could be utilised for positive purpose

- Less cloud cover

- Equatorial → More sunlight & solar clarity

(II) Non geographical factors

(i) Policy of government e.g. - Centre govt took measures to promote solar industry in state e.g. - tax concessions

(ii) Human resource - for generation of technology for installation & maintenance

(iii) Raw material availability - steel, photo voltaic manufacturing, Water in case of thermal solar plants.

(iv) Land availability & cost - for installation

Property
cost

taxes,
customs
duty,
power
lines

9

Remarks

④ Demand of solar energy - eg: -

tropical countries has high energy demand and industry can locate in these regions

~~Area~~

Above factors could be seen in affecting location of industry in India eg: -
in Gujarat, Rajasthan (land), Maharashtra;

Remarks

Q15. Write a short note on Malpelo plate? What circumstances led to its discovery? What is the significance of it? (10 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q16. Write a short note on Urban heat islands and describe its relationship with surface temperature inversion. Discuss its impact on climate in Indian cities? (10 Marks)

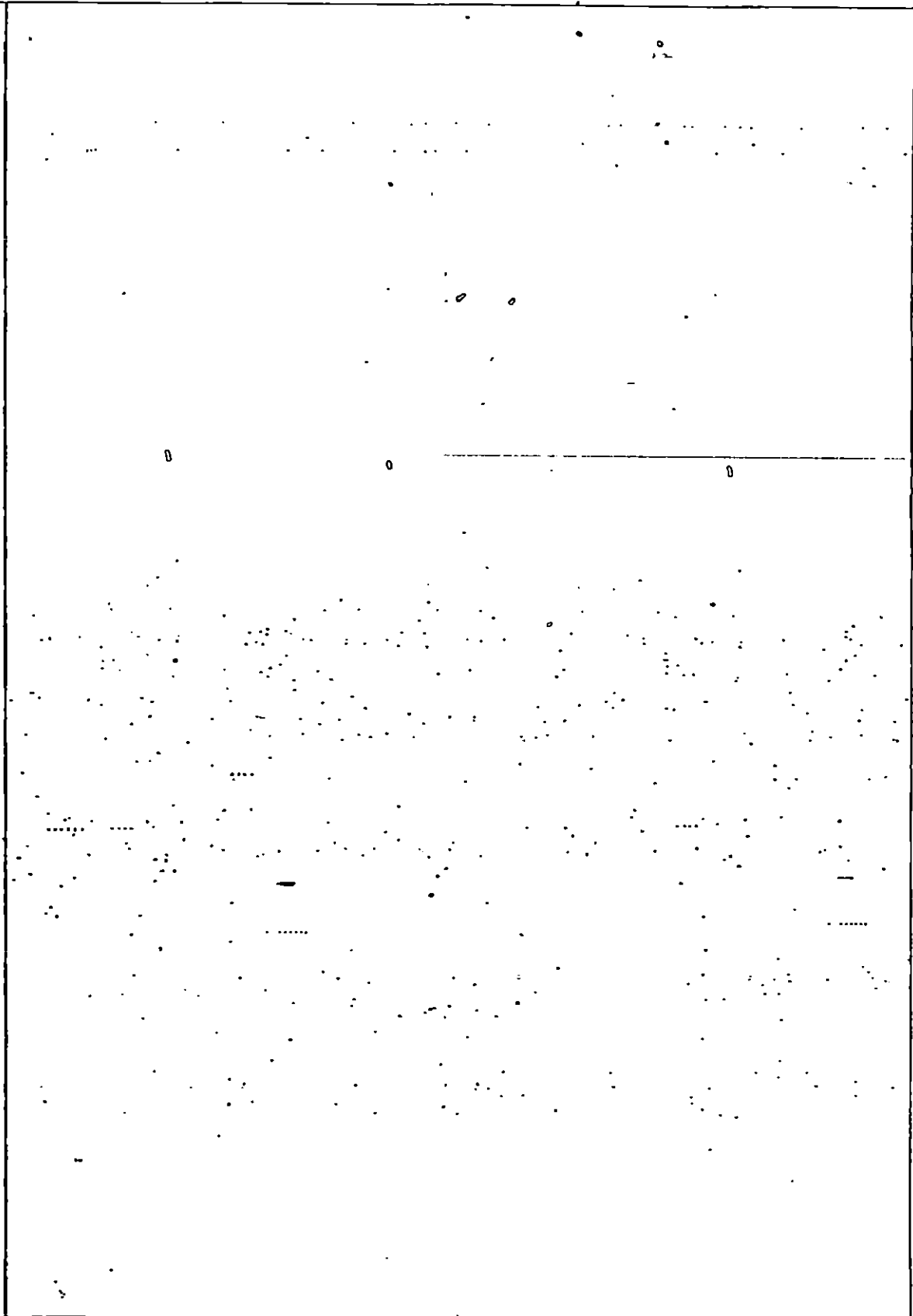
Remarks

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Remarks

Q17. The molten jet stream is one of recent discovery, which holds a lot of potential in unraveling the secrets about earth's magnetic field. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Remarks



Remarks

Q18: Tropical cyclones cause a lot of devastation and despite the fact that they can be predicted well in advance, unlike tsunamis, we haven't been able to mitigate their impact. Critically analyze. (10 Marks)

Tropical cyclones are low pressure system developed over ocean - tropical, every year india faces 6-7 cyclones which causes devastation. due to

- heavy rainfall
- high wind speed - uproots trees etc.
- storm surge & floods
- epidemics post cyclones.
- human & material damage

They can be predicted in advance based on - ~~sea~~ temperature & pressure measurement

- wind movement - at ground level & upper troposphere.

- with advantage of technology
eg:- satellites,

This is opposite to tsunami's which is difficult to predict & gives less time for preparation as they cause due to sudden disruption (earth quakes, volcanoes).

Remarks

→ Why we not able to mitigate its impact

— Disaster management focus on response & rehabilitation. & not on mitigation.

— Lack of capacity of local governments of people - we mostly depend on top-down approach.

— Even though we can predict cyclones it is not foolproof - as we can't predict all its aspects eg - where it will land, its timespan etc.

— slow response & rehabilitation - lack of capacity building of NDRF.

In recent time though, we been able to reduce damage due to cyclones eg:- phialine (Coissa)

With new disaster management plan and Sendai framework, and efforts of ISRO (satellites), we would be more prepared in future and reduce the damage.

Remarks

Good Model Answer for more parts & figures.

Q19. Indian cities lack a proper waste management system, the landfills and sewage is very much part of cityscape itself and not only pollutes the environment, but also causes severe crisis from time to time. Answer in context of recent landfill collapse in Eastern Delhi? (10 Marks)

With rising urbanisation (32%) India also facing challenge of waste disposal especially due to lack of focused attention on this aspect.

This can be seen in recent landfill collapse in Delhi

Reasons for sorry state of affair

(i) Political
 Lack of funds & technology, capacity

with municipalities

— Lack of policies regarding waste management
 — noisy guidelines issued by center which are not implemented at local level

(ii) Economic

— Waste management technology needs to be imported, which cause loss of forex
 — cost of technology also high, with high maintainable cost
 — Waste handled by unorganised sector
 — lack of availability of land for new

Remarks

waste to energy plants plus cost involved

Reduce
 waste
 people

(JW)

(ii) Social issues

- people not aware about their concerning attitude creating this issue.
- Not ready to take responsibility separate waste in dustbin (day 4 met).
- pressure govt to act

Effects of this issues - is high on environment, health of people, ground water contamination etc. so solution must be seen. finded some of them

- Make in India - invest in R&D to develop low cost technology.
- R: more funds to municipalities.
- Register unorganised vendors of waste.
- Waste to Energy production - invest
- CSR for the same
- segregation at source.
- Regular check of landfills to address safety issues eg:- Fires.

incineration!

Sewage? big drains.

Remarks

- lands cape spoiling.

Q20. Social exclusion has been a harsh reality of Indian society. What changes liberalization has brought to these sections of society, especially the SCs and STs? (10 Marks)

Social exclusion is state of inequality in society, where certain sections get marginalised, this is historical legacy in India eg:- untouchables

Today it can be seen in:

- Untouchability
- Manual scavenging.
- Violence against dalits.
- violence against women.
- social boycott of dalits.

→ Impact of liberalisation

① Positive

- New liberal values - equality & economic status in place of caste.
- New avenues for employment - eg:- dalits can be CEO of companies which was against caste system in past.
- Liberal education - teaching values of human rights.
- Reduced dominance of agriculture, rural society - where casteism dominated.

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Remarks

(11) Negative

- Tribals, Jains, etc.*
- More inequality Confam report showed
 - more segregation of economic lines.
 - Benefits of liberalisation cornered by better off
 - New technology - needs new skills -
 - doctors, ST - has skills a like -
 - handicraft. which has low value.
 - Re Displacement of tribals which further
 - ruined them into poverty eg. more
 - focus on growth than inclusive growth.

So liberalisation has mixed effect on social exclusion, but positive could be easily maximised by effective state intervention -

- New laws eg. - Matarashtra law
- against social boycott.
- effective rehabilitation.
- skilling educating.
- poor income support.
- Awareness generation - sensitize
- people about problems of excluded

Remarks

Q21. We are not born patriarchal; we are socialized into becoming so; do you agree? Critically analyze the necessity of mutual respect and gender equality to be taught in schools.

(10 Marks)

Patriarchy refers to dominance of male section in society, economy, polity and is spread continuing due to socialisation

ie: - individual gets values from society, learns from it.

- Everyone is born equal only genders are different but socialisation makes us patriarchal through

- education system

- family values - preference for male

- Media & other means - eg: - movies depicting male domination

- society - giving low status to women

This socialisation affects minds of individuals who then starts practicing patriarchy.

eg: - Tribal society - lacks patriarchy not all

Mainstream society - high on patriarchal values

4

Remarks

• Pole of school education in teaching mutual respect and gender equality.

- ① Syllabus - inculcates values of equality.
- ② Teachers - become role models of child
• their efforts could change child's attitude.
- ③ Intermixing of both genders in schools

more empathetic towards each other

④ Adult Literacy

- So school can and should play role in changing mindset of society by:
 - promoting gender sensitive curricula
 - celebration of Jyanti of Gandhi, Savitribai Phule, Pankaj Deo or Jyanti creates positive values among students.
 - Teacher training - about how to inculcate such values.
 - Increase spread of education - across castes, class, regions

India could only achieve goals of SDG 10 Social Justice (constitutional) when ~~that~~ patriarchal mindset is changed and above measures are important for same.

Remarks-

- But we have attained much improvement.
- Question says critically analyze!

Q22. Highlight the constitution basis of reservation in India. Do you think, present agitation by dominant castes for reservation is justified? Critically analyze the current reservation system in India. (10 Marks)

Constitution provides for justice, equality - for which it allows govt for positive discrimination / Affirmative action to promote interest of weaker sections. These provisions are provided in preamble, fundamental rights. (people can only enjoy rights when they are equal), DPSP - Art 38.

Art 4, 74th Consti. amend. Acts.

Constitution also provided for regular review of these provision by providing National commission for SC & ST.

→ Issue of reservation for dominant caste

- (+) ~~presently they feeling crisis~~
- (i) Not a homogenous group - many among these caste needs support.
- (ii) Agrarian crisis - has made these sections even more more
- (iii) Justice should be provided to these sections also

But constitution provides for social and educational backwardness & or economic.

Remarks

5

- (i) These sections has not suffered from historical injustice.
- (ii) Economic backwardness - can be tackled by other support; eg:- BPL category.

As highlighted by supreme court, which also struck down the provision for job reservation - reservation for upper caste needs different approach to tackle -

by creating employment opportunity, skilling them, basic income support etc. - giving reservation work solve the issue.

It will create injustice for backward castes.

→ Current reservation system needs review in light of

- creamy layer should not be allowed to benefit from it
- proper identification - by empowering National commission of SC, ST, OBC.
- politics of populism should be avoided which creates such demand
- even spread of education, employment across states and classes

Remarks

Q23. Though India is pursuing poverty elimination programmes for more than 40 years, yet it is the home to largest number of poor in the world. Identify the major causes of poverty in India and review the impact of major poverty eliminations programmes. What next need to be done to eradicate the poverty from India? (10 Marks)

Goal target has been focused in India even before pre-independence but we still not able to achieve that target of Tendulkar committee. stated that India has 23% poor population (BPL). This is because causes of poverty are have many dimensions.

- Reason
- (i) Multidimensional poverty - Health, Education, Sanitation, water etc. We only focus on income aspect.
 - (ii) Lack of proper implementation → high corruption, leakage. eg:- PDS.
 - (iii) Climate change - brings people again in poverty fold & even new members in this class.
 - (iv) Lack of understanding - of poverty is entrenched in caste system, social divide. eg:- untouchability.

Remarks

- Some facts & figures - need of the question - → at least on input part.

Impact of various programmes

(i) PDS → Stanta Kumar Committee stated high leakages, wastage & corruption

(ii) Subsidy - Economic survey (2015-16) - stated, corrected by well off.

(iii) Education - Sava Shiksha Abhiyan
Mid-day meal - has positive impact

(iv) MGNREGA - has reduced poverty by
 e.g. (World bank report - stellar
example of poverty eradication)
 But still impact of these programmes is mixed - still needs improvement

→ What Next

(i) Decentralise - to local bodies - identify & target beneficiaries - reason for MGNREGA success

(ii) Skill development - long term solution

(iii) Agricultural Reforms - more than 50% poor in agri. reforms like APMC would help

(iv) Multidimensional approach - including awareness generation about inequality.

Remarks -

Q24. India was the first country to adopt population policy formally in 1950s, however, it took more than 50 years to proceed on the declining path of population growth. In this reference, critically examine the impact of family planning and family welfare programmes on Indian society. (10 Marks)

India became 1st country to adopt population policy in 1950 - to get maximum benefit from human resource and control population but only in recent times stabilisation of population is seen, - 17.5% annual growth rate, 2-4% fertility rate (2.1 r. replacement level)

Objectives of different population policies (eg:- policy of 2000)

- stabilise population growth
- Reduce TMR, MMR
- meet unmet contraceptive needs
- education, health betterment
- increasing immunisation
- voluntary - freedom to individual

But impact of policy on these measures is uneven reasons:

- (1) Excessive focus on sterilisation during 1970s which created negative perception about policy
- (ii) Excessive focus on female sterilisation
- (iii) death of women during same - creates deterrence for sterilisation measures

Remarks

(iv) Low focus on educating people - behavioural change - awareness about need of population stability.

(v) Unmet needs of contraception are high.

(vi) High ~~MFR~~ IMR (40) - which prompts more child births - govt not able to provide health services to all sections.

Family welfare programmes must address - challenges. multidisciplinary

(i) Behavioural - awareness

(ii) structural - infrastructure for health

(iii) Institutional - policies, laws against ~~at~~ female infanticide etc.

To make pop population stability, reality of population size creates challenges for resource availability & national progress.

→ need to audit some progms.

→ how programs impacted in various levels.

Remarks

Q25. Though overall sex ratio in India is increasing for ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ last two decades, the Child Sex ratio (CSR) is lowest since 1961. This highlights the not only the policy failure of government but failure of Indian society as a whole. Critically Analyze. ⁽ⁱ⁾ (10 Marks)

Sex ratio in India is 947 ~~in~~ (2011) which is improvement over ~~in~~ 2001. But CSR - 918, has seen ~~cost cost~~ consistent decline which is cause of concern, as it creates issues for future demography of the country.

(i) Policy failure of govt

- To implement laws of prevention of female feticide eg:- PCNDT act
- To create awareness among masses, attitudinal change - only recently govt started focusing on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- Lack of implementation at state level & involvement of local bodies - better placed to implement laws
- Violation of security to women, reducing gender gap in schools etc. are still existing \rightarrow stays failure of gender budgeting
- Women representation in politics is low eg:- position only 13.1 - this creates bias / lack of understanding about women

(5)

- Remarks

issue

② Failure of society

- to change attitude towards women even if women achieving success eg:- Sanyam Nehruwal, P.V. Sindhu.
- To debate on issue - openly about women rights.
- To understand that every human being is born equal & has equal rights.
- Failure of educated / progressive women to work for cause of gender issues in society.

What can be done

- Implement policies effectively - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, PC-PNDT etc
 - Government has shown way - how to approach (targeted) for increasing CRP
 - Gender sensitisation - from school level itself.
 - More power to local bodies to implement provisions or policies
- India can only achieve objectives or constitution - equality, justice when it address CRP & gender issues.

Remarks: