GS SCORE

INDIAN SOCIETY + SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are 20 questions.

- All questions are compulsory

- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

- Answer the questions in **NOT MORE THAN 200** words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.

- Answers must be written within the space provided.

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

Start : 8.50 am
end : 11.55 am

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Babitarani Swain

Roll No. ____

Mobile No. ▉▉▉▉▉

Date 15th Sept. 2017

Signature P.Swain

Q1. Though India has low level of labour force participation rates for women, but their participation in MGNREGA is above 50%. What are the reasons for it? What changes MGNREGA has brought to the situation of women? (12.5 Marks)

Women labour force participation is an important indicator of women empowerment. In India, however this is very low (~48.7) as compared to men (around 76%).

don't write enumerated statement

Though in general LFPR for women is very less, their participation in MGNREGA is above 50% due to following reasons:

(1) MGNREGA is manual and not skilled labour - given women literacy & skill development is lower

(2) MGNREGA is village based - it mostly does not require transportation to far places. Women can do household work too.

with their members

(3) Mostly Male migrate to towns & cities in search of work. and hence at village level, female participation gets boosted as compared to male members.

(4)

— Security
— facility
— Reservation

write multiple dimension

Remarks

— equal pay

Changes brought in MGNREGA

1) <u>equal pay for equal work</u> - it provides that equal wages to be given to all members irrespective of gender.

This will <u>reduce</u> discriminations made in the <u>workplace</u>.

This is another factor which have promoted participation of women in <u>MGNREGA</u> in large Scale.

However there is urgent need to do the same in other sector, by creating formal job opportunities for women.

8
5
8

Q2. India's old age population will dramatically increase over the next three-four decades. What are the problems that are going to be encountered in this process and what effective measures should be taken to tackle them? (12.5 Marks)

Presently number of age old population is around 90 million. According to a world bank study, by 2050, it is set to grow to 300 million. This huge increase will pose various challenges.

Problems to be Countered

1) Social security of old age persons/senior citizens which also includes income security (Pension), physical assistance, mental support _old age homes_

2) health facilities including Mental health care facilities, Presently the health care facilities are not adequate in terms of range of services.

3) The growing extended family/Nuclear Family is affecting the pool of caretakers

2₁ 1½

To tackle these Problems, government have initiated various measures:

1) Shramve Vayoshree Yojna - This is to provide physical assistance equipments to old age citizens of BPL family.

Remarks   — add more specific content

(2) The National Health Policy (NHP), 2017 specifically provides for Geriatric & Mental healthcare facilities

(3) Government have come up with various Small Saving, Pension and Insurance Schemes.

However given the high rate of increase of Senior citizens in total population government have to come up with specific & targeted policies, which should cover all aspects - Social, emotional support, healthcare etc.

Government should make effort to bring traditional family concept, so that there will be family care & support for them.

Q3. Why some of the economically advanced states like Panjab, Haryana have low sex ratio as compared to poor states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand? What are the ill effects of adverse sex ratio on society? What lessons can be learnt from recent turnaround in sex ratio in Haryana?

(12.5 Marks)

Sex Ratio depends upon Various Factors:

1) literacy
2) economic prosperity
3) Prevelence of dowry, violence
4) access to Technology
5) implementation of laws : PCPNDT Act, dowry Act etc.

In this context, economically advanced states like Punjab & Haryana, have low sex ratio (877 in due to following reasons: Haryana)

(1) preference For Son - The belief that only Son Can perform Certain traditional/cultural duties

(2) Due to economic prosperity, there is easy access to Sex-determination technologies

(3) Lack of strict implementation of PCPNDT act to prevent illegal Sex-determination.

historical geo - war, foreign invading -

geography - agri - male based.

Remarks

ill effects of adverse
Sex ratio in society

1) This leads to forceful selling/buying of
brides (Haryana) :- which is a human right
violation

2) It promotes 'child marriage', to get higher
bride price.

3) reinforcement of patriarchal mindset in
society

However, there is progress in sex ratio in
Haryana due to implementation of Beti Bachao
Beti padhao : Lessons to be learnt :

① girl's education is very
important to deal with issues Such as
low sex ratio & child marriage etc

② Further BBBP also created awareness
among parents. Girls were seen as
assets & not burdens

Remarks

Q4. What has been the impact of globalization on younger generation in India? How this impact on younger generation is affecting the cultural elements of Indian society?

(12.5 Marks)

overlooked - first you have to write
overall impact
(in every sphere)
political
economy
etc

Globalisation is free flow /exchange of goods. ideas, persons, cultures, technology & the like. Globalisation have impacted the youth both Positively and negatively

Positive impact (cultural Sphere)

1) Multiculturalism - presence of large number of Cultural practices, languages, dialects, food practices etc. have imparted a sense of tolerance towards other cultures. This has led to cosmopolitan culture

2) Youth are attracted to cultural products of different nations; this is enlarging their ideas, Opinions, thought process. This helps in imparting moderation in one's thought process

3½

Negative - impacts

1) Globalisation is also leading to Westernisation in spheres of lifestyle, clothing, food, dance, music

2) many a times these are Unsustainable practices as compared to Indian lifestyle

Remarks   —

— incomplete A

ex: attracted to Junk Food, leading to
- problems of <u>obesity</u>, <u>diabetes</u>, etc.

3) <u>loss of identity</u>
youth are not able to identify themselves/
find their roots in certain <u>ethnicity, culture, language</u>

4) Homogenisation in spheres of Music, dance
may lead to <u>loss of unique indian cultures</u>
Youth is regarded as <u>harbinger of culture</u>.
Practices of giving : skills. Knowledges to <u>next generation</u>
may <u>not be there</u>. This will endanger Indian
<u>Cultural uniqueness</u>

Ex: Certain <u>handicrafts (pottery)</u>, ~~and~~
<u>theatres</u>, dances are only practiced by specific
<u>clans/ tribes / families</u>. If the next generation
doesn't carry the <u>tradition</u>, ~~it will be lost~~.

There is a need to focus on preserving
Indian <u>culture & heritage</u>, by making the
Youth ~~trained~~ (skilled in thex ~~current street~~ <u>arts</u>

Q5. 'Hidden urbanization' has been one of the characteristics of urbanization in India. While elaborating the phenomenon, also examine the reasons behind its existence and how it impacts the urban planning process?
(12.5 Marks)

Hidden Urbanisation

This refers to features of Indian cities which are not true features of urban spaces:

① Slums   ③ gated communities

② Peri-urban areas   ④ discrimination

These are the consequences of unplanned / inefficient urbanisation

Reasons behind Such Features

① Municipal governance : Municipality are plagued with problems: lack of financial resources, human resources to cater to needs of growing urban population. This is irrespect of housing, electricity, water, sanitation

② Unplanned urbanisation /
This leads to creation of peri-urban areas around cities, which doesnot have (suburban sprawls) access to any urban amenities

Remarks

(3) discrimination based on caste, religion still exists:

ex:- gated Muslim communities
- So-called low-castes are concentrated in unhygienic areas

How this affects Urban planning

1) This leads to (Slum) congestion, & environmental degradation, mismanagement of resources

2) Challenge remains to extend governance to Sub-Urban Sprawl

3) To provide adequate transportation, infrastructure, housing, water supply to the large population

Way Forward

① Smart villages - to reduce distress migration to cities

② Strengthen Muni Pals - financial, functional & functionary delegation to be able to cater to all population

③ efficient urban planning : SMART city, AMRUT, HRIDAY integration to reduce waste & duplication

Remarks

Q6. 'Mass molestation' incident in Bengaluru has brought back the focus once again on women's safety as well as public consciousness especially in urban areas. What are the various reasons which failed the women safety? Discuss role of various stakeholders in creating an environment for women safety, her dignity and rights. **(12.5 Marks)**

Crimes against women are increasing as per NCRB reports., however, the _convection rate_ is very low. The reasons for this state of women safety are,
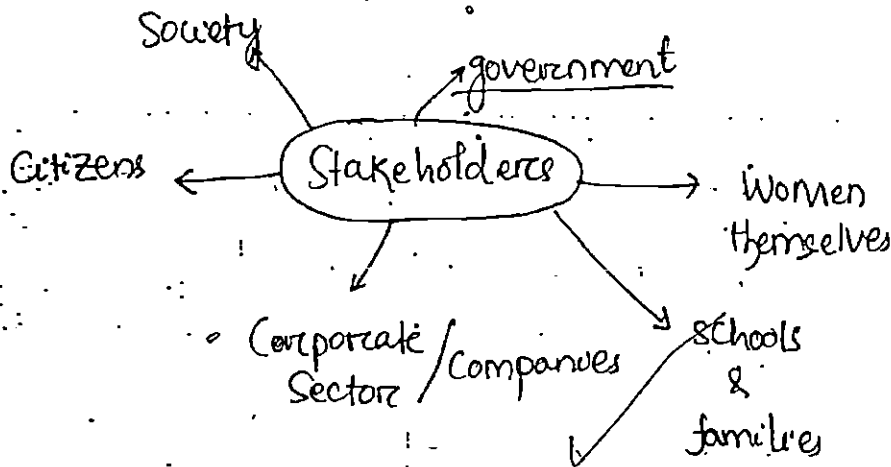
(1) Low reporting of incidents due to lack of adequate <u>mahila thana / women police officers</u>

(2) Low convection rate, and delayed trials, adjudication, have made <u>laws less effective</u> as deterrent

(3) work places don't have special transportation for night shift women workers - ex: <u>call centers</u>

(4) Lack of <u>public consciousness / civic duty</u> to help women in danger.

(5) Lack of enough <u>street lighting</u>, and other women safety <u>infrastructures</u>

(6) Patriarchal mindset, which doesn't accept women as <u>leaders,</u> officers, workers etc. this also gets manifested in <u>violence</u> and <u>crimes</u>

(margin note) One should give general & specific point (Related to transport) + apathy / hidden attitude

5

Remarks

Society

government

Citizens ← (Stakeholders) → Women themselves

○ Corporate Sector / Companies

Schools & families

(1) Government

1) Fast track courts, strict implementation of laws
2) Mahila thanas, use of e-governance to reach women in danger
3) Women

- Self-depece skills

Schools & families

education & awareness about gender equality, respect for women

(3) Companies

implementing govt guidelines (visakha guidelines) in letter and spirit

(4) Citizens

To help and complaints if someone is harassing women.

(5) Society -

More accepting towards women empowerment -

Remarks

Q7. Youth suicide rate in India is among the highest in the world which can be heavy cost to India's demographic dividend. Discuss its <u>various reasons</u>. Suggest solutions to overcome this problem.

(12.5 Marks)

Youth Suicide rates are the highest in India. This also ~~pointed~~ points towards deepseated problems of <u>lack of ability</u> to deal with stress among <u>Youth</u>.

----- <u>Reasons for high Suicide rates among Youth (15-29)</u>

(1) Family, relative pressure for studies, employment

(2) Lack of education & on dealing with Mental Stress / emotional crisis <u>in Schools / Family among Family members</u>

(3) Lack of awareness about taking help from Psychologist / Mental health cares. Also there is <u>Stigma</u> for this

(4) Peer pressure, which may be interms of lifestyle (use of Smart phone, drug, alcohol) also is a major reason for Suicides

(5) discrimination / harassement / ragging in Schools / universities etc <u>leading to Suicides</u>

(6) Lack of employment; unemployment is a major reason for Suicide

Remarks

How to deal with such problems

(1) Changing school curriculams, to have special subjects on 'emotional intelligence', dealing with stress in life

(2) Social awareness and education to eliminate social stigma for accessing mental health support

(3) Promotion of healthy life style: Yoga, meditation among youths.

(4) In schools / universities there should be seminares and visits of psychologists, mental health doctors to understand issues of children / students. —

The basic / fundamental change is required in attitude of society towards acessing support of psylogist incase of distress, mental stress etc.

Remarks

Q8. The way LBGT movements have emerged all over the western world and their broader acceptance in society, especially with the election of first homosexual head of a state in a catholic country, Ireland, leaves a lot to be desired in case of India. Do you think that India needs special laws and not only to protect the dignity of such communities, but also to provide them representation? Analyze, if such provision would also require constitutional amendments?

(12.5 Marks)

India has taken various steps to protect dignity of ~~LGBT~~ transgender communities. the recent being Transgender rights Act. 2016

It has Various provisions to protect dignity of transgender communities:

① education, health opportunities, employment

② reservation in Jobs

③ a separate National - Council to safeguard their interests.

However, there is no such clear laws, regulations with regard to LGBT community

Further ; colonial era laws such as IPC have certain ~~features~~ negative provisions with regard to homosexual /LGBT communities.   sec 377

However, given the LGBT movements worldwide, and progressive measures being taken by countries in this regard. Indian can't be

Remarks   Staying away

Need of the hour

1) Special laws, providing certain benefits to LGBT community in respect of <u>education</u>, <u>health</u>, and <u>employment</u>

2) various schemes to uphold rights of such community members

3) Does it require <u>constitutional</u> amendment?

(1) Various <u>colonial laws</u> can be deleted/ modified on lines of <u>progressive ideas</u> & <u>values</u>

(3) <u>Constitutional provisions</u> can be included to provide <u>safeguards</u> & promote <u>welfare</u> of <u>LGBT communities</u>

Remarks

Q9. Formal qualification and marketable skills is a major challenge among youth of minority communities. In this reference discuss the schemes initiated by government to provide adequate skills and education to enhance livelihood opportunities.   (12.5 Marks)

Formal qualification (higher education) & Skills are very essential to get formal Jobs. However, in case of minority sections, this is a challenge due to various reasons:

1) Lack of access to Formal education, skills –

2) high rate of drop outs from schools
     ex: Madrasa schools for muslims

3) discrimination in job/employment etc.

In this respect government have come up with various schemes to deal with such issues:

(1). UDDAN

This is particularly aimed at Jammu & Kashmir youths, and School drop outs. This aims at improving education and skill, Providing them formal certificates.

(2) USTAAD

This is aimed at improving traditional artisan skills. used among youth from minority sections. making the art prosper-

Remarks – write multiplicative or separately asked

+ Refer 2nd

(3) UDAY -

This is to give special education to students from minority sections, who have qualified Prelims of State & union public Service exams.

(4) Special Scholarship for girls of Minority section, who have passed 10th, Subject to income of parents.

Above programs of govt are aimed at improving educational & livelihood opportunities of minority youth - This is also important to prevent youth to join separatist, and extremist movements.

Q10. What do you understand by social empowerment? What are the factors which inhibit social empowerment in India and how it affects Indian development process?. What effective steps must be taken to overcome these problems?   (12.5 Marks)

Social empowerment refers to freedom of Choices and capability to fulfill these Choices to achieve fullest development for oneself.

However social empowerment have Inhibited by various factors.

(1) Social attitude of exclusion & discrimination towards certain sections; SC, ST, women; differently abled people.

(2) Prevelence of poverty, hunger, Unemployment etc. leads to dependence on others. & also it affects employability.

(3) Lack of assets ; Land, house, Savings etc. also act as an hindrance for Social empowerment.

(4) Lack of Capabilities:
human: (Skills, education, Knowledge)
Social: Social respect & dignity

Remarks

How it affects Indian development

1) It makes development lopsided, & inequality increases

2) Non inclusiveness hinders faster & sustainable development

3) Due to lack of social empowerment, one can't develop oneself & harness one's competencies to contribute growth of the country

Effective steps to be taken —

It should be multidimensional

Social empowerment

RESOURCES
① access to ..... property; Land, house, savings.

② Access to finance formal resources /technology

③ Hand-holding support to start business.

CAPABILITIES
① social : education skill, good health.

② human- self-confidence dignity

③ eradicate discrimination, and improve opportunities

④ Access to Justice, governance etc.

Remarks

Q11. Cinema is a medium of expression and can be a useful tool of social awareness and its true depiction; however, at present the working of CBFC is impinging on right of freedom of speech, expression and thought of filmmakers, despite the fact that it is a mere certification board, not censor board. Discuss and examine what reforms are required in CBFC to remain relevant in a dynamic and evolving society?   (12.5 Marks)

Cinema can have great impact on social attitudes, mindset of people. As, many socially relevent cinemas are produced, relating to gender equality, drug addiction, etc.

However, functioning of CBFC as an Censor board, may kill their novelty / innovation on part of film-makers to have any good impact on social attitudes.

Reforms in CBFC

(1) clarification of Roles

The roles, responsibilities and duties of CBFC should be codified, so that it doesn't go beyond its limited functions.

(2) Composition of members should be from multi-disciplines. Journalist, media person, members of civil society, NGO, film-maker, and other experts.

Remarks

Shyam Benegal Committee also   2/3

(3) Functioning of CBFC should be made transparent so as to impart responsibility on their functioning

(4) Accountability mechanism should be in place. Annual report can be examined by parliamentary committees to find out any breach of duties and exceeding of limitations in respect of functioning.

(5) Creation of an independent regulatory institution having experts, to keep a check on functioning of CBFC.

Q12. Mental health care is a critical health concern, especially in India, where social stigma is attached to it. In this reference, discuss the provisions and importance of New Mental Health care bill. Also discuss challenges mental health care system in country.

(12.5 Marks)

Mental health care is getting prominent importance in today's world, because of growing stress levels and increasing suicide rates among youth.

However the challeng, Mental health care faces, especially in India is 'Social Stigma' attached to it. Hence people often hesitate to take help of Mental health care officials.

In this context, the New Mental Health care Bill have following provisions

1) It has taken a 'Right based approach' to Mental health care.

(2) It is now a ~~Funda~~ legal right of mentally ill persons to get access to affordable & quality Mental health care

(3) The budgetary amount for Mental health Care facilities to be increased

(4) Mentally ill persons also have the right to Choose their guardians, who can take care during treatments

Remarks·

However, presently the Mental Health care System in the Country is facing various problems.

(1) Lack of adequate Psychologists, Mental health Care experts, and related doctors

(2) Various hospitals /even some district hospitals lack mental-health care facilities, due to lack of funds /resources

(3) Social Stigma
People suffering from mental illness / some kind of stress hesitate to take help of these facilities due to Social pressure & prestige

— Hence the urgent need lies in spreading awareness and education among all about need for Mental health care facilities. Increasing social acceptance will also increase use of such facilities

Remarks

Q13. "No democracy can long survive, which does not accept as fundamental to its very existence the recognition of the rights of minorities". Do you think that constitutional protection of minorities is well-followed in practise? Critically Analyze. (12.5 Marks)

A democracy is accomodative of needs, and aspirations of all its citizens irrespective of size of the population.

Further, if it doesn't recognise rights of minorities, it is doomed to fail, which is evident in the world : SriLanka Civil war, Arab movement etc.

Constitutional provisions for Minorities in India.

1) Article 29 - provides rights to protect their language, culture, tradition.

2) Article 30 - rights to manage own educational institution & prevents state to discriminate against such institutes in terms of giving aid.

3) Article 300 B - linguistic officer to study adequateness of safeguards & receive complaints.

4) 300 A - President can direct state to declare any language of linguistic minority as state language.

However there is problem in the implementation process of these provisions. This is true, as the <u>health, education, employment indicators are low</u> as compared to large <u>section of population.</u>

At the same time government have come up with certain programs & schemes to promote welfare of minority sections:

1) <u>UDDAN</u> for muslim youths - skill development & training

2) <u>special scholarship</u> for <u>girls</u>

3) programs to showcase cultural heritage of <u>parsi community</u>

There is a need for targeted & integrated focus to develop minority communities (health, ~~education~~, skill development, employment <u>opportunities</u>) etc.

write present status or why minority need to be done

Remarks

Q14. Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. In this reference, critically analyze India's success in adopting gender budgeting since 2005. Also suggest ways to eradicate gender inequality in Indian society.

(12.5 Marks)

Gender Budgeting is a process of emparting gender sensitiveness to budgeting process. This is to ensure that women benefit equally from government schemes.

In Gender budgeting, the concerned department finds out issues, problems that hinder women to take benefite, and includes women Specific provisions. to Promote women empowerment

India's Success in this context

India had sucessfully adopted gender budgeting in 2005. Almost all departments are covered under this.

However, this has not led to significant results because:

(1) Lack of training to officials on gender senitiveness aspect

(2) The Provisions are implemented only in Letter but not in spirit

(3) Lack of Monitoring / evaluating mechanism to ensure compliance by all the ministries

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Remarks

— conclude with way forward eg, Women Representation Bill

Ways to eradicate gender inequality in society

1) Focus on women <u>education</u>, and Skill development, reduce <u>drop outs in school</u>

2) Economic opportunities, financial independence digital literacy will increase <u>Social prestige</u>

3) Access to assets (<u>land, house, savings</u>) increase their <u>Socio-economic standing</u>

4) Boosting self-confidence by increasing representation in political sphere - PRI, State assembly & parliament <u>through reservations</u>

5) Focus on <u>reproductive health</u>, eradicate <u>domestic violence</u>, <u>child marriage</u>, increased access to <u>nutrition & health care</u>

Q15. Tribal culture in India is facing a serious threat of extinction, which is creating tribal unrest and discontent. Discuss various factors contributing to this unrest. Also highlight government's efforts to protect tribal culture.

(12.5 Marks)

Tribal people in India are most disadvantaged section both in terms of geography & ethnicity

Now there is a threat to their culture due to various reasons:

(1) invasion / infiltration of outsiders: due to mining, and other activities

(2) Displacement from traditional habitat due to large scale developmental projects.

This is leading to unrest among tribals. Further other reasons for unrest are:

(1) apathy of forest officials towards tribal people: The forest department is unwilling to share power with tribal people in respect of Joint forest management & conservation.

(2) State governments are giving more preference to economic growth at the cost of tribal welfare.

ex: Chattisgarh have signed around 120 MOUs with private sector for developmental projects.

(5½)

Remarks

(3) Issues, problems of tribal people are
not given importance.
• Displacements are not accompanied by
proper rehabilitation, leading to threat to their
unique culture which is symbiotic with
the forests, hills, rivers of their region

Government effort to protect
Tribal culture :

① Strengthening of tribal councils to give
autonomy on governance sphere (community rules)

② Forest Rights act, recognising their rights to
land, and forest resources. This is important
as their culture is linked to forests etc.

③ efforts are made to showcase unique
tribal cultures : Food, cuisine, dance, music etc.

Remarks

Q16. In current times, urbanism is a way of life. Highlight major characteristics of urbanism. India is also transforming itself from rural to Urban, thus urbanisation is significantly impacting Indian society and it structure. Discuss impact of urbanization on family and caste system in India.

(12.5 Marks)

Urbanism is a term that refers to changing lifestyle, way of living, thinking process, ideas etc.

For example, eating packaged foods, using technologies, can be seen as urbanism.

Urbanisation is impacting Indian society & its structures: Family, caste, religion, values, way of living etc.

change individuality etc ↓ repeat it

Impact of Urbanisation on Family

Positive effects	Negative effects
1) equality for both men & women	1) Nuclear families values of joint family. Sharing of happiness, issues, unity are decreasing
ex: working women are increasing	
2) equal responsibility for both men & women with respect to household work	2) Strained Family relationships due to work pressure, mental stress. lack of belief (allegation of infidelity)

(S)

Remarks

Urbanisation and Caste system :

Positive impact	Negative - impact
1> Urban spaces gives a relative Anonymity. so no discrimination based on caste.	1> Caste differences are manifested in other forms : violence, gated communities
2> public transportation, living in same colony, working in same office leading to Social cohesion	2> Caste system has weakned by caste identity has strengthed : Example- Dalit movement : -Demand of Jats, patels to get included in OBC

Remarks

Q17. Critically analyze, whether Dalit capitalism is the way to empowerment of exploited section of Indian society when castes consciousness in upper castes still dominates.

(12.5 Marks)

Dalit Capitalism, is a strategy to encourage entrepreneurship among Supposedly low castes in society.

This will make them as Job Providers & not Job Seekers. And economic independence will be a basis for getting Social prestige & Independence. This envisages that, Wealth, owning production of goods/services, economic prosperity will bring the required change.

However the concept has certain limitations:

① Historically, the so-called low castes (Dalit) were denied access to education, health & Skill developments, which is pre requisite for entrepreneurships.

② Unchanging Social attitude & increasing Violence and discrimination among may not inspire confidence among Dalits.

Remarks

Way Forward

(1) Reducing violence against Dalit Students, farmers and businessman

(2) Improving access to education & vocational training, Formal Finance (Stand up India)

(3) Social attitudinal change, by infusing Scientific temper among children at school level.

(4) Providing Special - incubation centers to provide hand-holding support to Dalit start-up / entrepreneurs

MUDRA
Start up
Stand up
etc

Government should adopt a multi-dimensional approach (health, education, skill, employment, Social Security) to ensure success of the strategy: Dalit capitalism

Q18. Supreme Court quoted that "our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practices tolerance. Let none dilute it". Do you think some recent events reflect that, mutual tolerance is taking a nose dive in India?   (12.5 Marks)

<u>Tolerance</u> is an attribute of Indian Society which gets reflected in our tradition (Unity in diversity); in our philosophy (Vasudevam Kutumbakam /universal brotherhood) & in our constitution (<u>security</u> to minorities) etc.

However some recent events such as Communal violence; violence <u>against Dalit</u>, <u>hostility</u> towards <u>NE students</u> and <u>African students</u> is a threat to this <u>tradition of tolerance</u>.

These events are a symbol of <u>the reducing Mutual tolerance among Societies</u>

① one of the reason for this trend a lack of education and awareness at <u>school level</u> to inculcate values of tolerance <u>& Mutual respect</u>

② Social Stereotyping inrespect of certain Section gets embibed in children which later gets manifested in <u>violence, Fundamentalism</u>

③ Misinterpretation of religious texts is another

Remarks   reason

(4) Scarce resources, increasing competion for jobs have led to negative mental perception towards other sections of society

(5) political mobilisation based on narrow ideas : caste, language, religion is leading to hostility & lack of tolerance.

Way Forward:

1) School education, and develop mutual respect for other diversity.

2) awareness among society: showcasing of diverse culture, food etc.

3) Political reforms – Section 123, RPA 1951 act should be strengthened.

4) Creating mutual trust through various means: Gram Sabha/ Social audit, Mohalla Committee (Community policing) where members from different background can be excluded.

Remarks

Q19. Disable people are one of the most vulnerable and excluded section of our society. Inclusive development can be achieved only after taking them along and building their capacities, analyze. Also discuss the schemes started by in this direction. (12.5 Marks)

Disabled people arise face various problems starting from social exclusion, to discrimination in all spheres of life: employment, education, health care etc

In this context, the goal of faster, inclusive development (12th FYP) can only be achieved. When they are taken into mainstream of the society. This can be done in all dimensions:

1) access to education, skill will improve their employability and economic independence.

2) Social acceptance, eradicating social stigma & discrimination and faulating their full participation in nation building: vote, election, employment, social participation etc.

Hence Inclusive development will depend on development of differently abled persons and ensuring their participation in all spheres: social, economic & political

Remarks

Government Measures

1) Economic participation

- Special Vocational training Centers Under Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation program

- exclusive Job portal.

- covered Under National Action Plan for Skill development.

2) Governance participation

- Accessible India Campaign – to use ramps and other infrastructure for easy access to government buildings, schools, colleges, banks etc.

3) Social sphere

Change of name from disabled to differently abled to reduce Social Stigma.

Sugamya Pustakalaya for ~~blind~~ Visually –empaired Persons in digital Format.

However; all these We'll only be successful, when there is a revolution in mindset of Society, the Social Stigma should be eradicated to improve / boost Self-esteem & Self-confidence of differently abled citizens

Q20. "Hate Speech" is one of the most controversial issues, especially during elections. Many a time government is also accused of using laws citing hate speech to subdue voice of dissent. What are the various legal provision have bearing on hate speech? In this regard, also discuss the various findings of Law Commission Report on hate speech?

(12.5 Marks)

'Hate speech' is extremely threatening with respect to peace, harmony in society, especially in India, where "diversity" is a norm (language, culture, caste, religion etc)

Further ethnic identity based on caste & religion is a very sensitive issue

However during elections, Political parties are resorting to 'hate speech' to win popular vote based on language, caste, religion etc

At the same time, there are various instances of misuse of legal powers to subdue voice of dissent- Amit trivedi case. etc .....

Various legal provision

(1) Section 124A of IPC - It prevents Sedition that is any communication that impact dignity of ~~some individuals~~ government

(2) Section 295 IPC - Any speech/ expression that hurts religious sentiment should be punished.

Remarks(3)   Section 499 &500 of IPC - also prohibits hate speech that affect dignity, respect of some private individual.

— incomplete

Remarks