INDIAN SOCIETY + SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.   *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		• There are 20 questions.
3.		
4.		• All questions are compulsory
5.		
6.		• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated
7.		against it.
8.		
9.		• Answer the questions in **NOT MORE THAN 200** words each.
10.		Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
11.		
12.		
13.		• Answers must be written within the space provided.
14.		
15.		• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-
16.		cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Jitendra Pratap Singh

Roll No.

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Date 19 / 09 / 2017

Signature Jitendra

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)**

security, proximity, nature of work etc.

MGNREGA is a right based demand driven legislation enacted by government to provide for casual employment to labourers in rural India.

Labour force participation rate for women in India is as low as 23% but their participation in MGNREGA is above 50%.

Reasons:-

1) One reason for low LFPR for women is lack of avenues available. So when employment gets available in form of MGNREGA, women seek it proactively.

2) Less availability of formal sector jobs to women in rural areas forces them to go for casual work like in MGNREGA.

3) Lack of skills that prevents women from getting formal sector jobs.

Remarks

4) Design of MGNREGA which provides for creche facility for children and jobs in the vicinity.

5) Poverty in rural areas.

Changes Brought about by MGNREGA —

1) The economic Independence of women have improved due to MGNREGA.

2) Women's bargaining power in the family against men have also Improved.

3) Due to job, their social mobility has got a positive push.

4) Due to Increased economic Independence their health status has also Improved.

This Is the reason why World Bank In its report on MGNREGA called it "best Insurance scheme for rural masses".

Remarks

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)**

India is primarily a young country at present with around 50% of the population being in the age group of 15-39 years.

But India's old age population is also increasing and by 2030 it is expected to constitute around 8% of the total population.

2050 - 20%

Problems faced by Elderly-

1) **Health Issues-** Elderly face hearing losses, heart diseases, impairment/malfunctioning of other body parts etc.

2) **Psychological Issues-** Increased stress, anxiety, loneliness and in extreme cases depression also. As per a recent report around 60% of the elderly women in rural areas are facing depression problem.

5

Remarks

3) <u>Economic Security</u>:- In the absence of effective social security measures elderly suffer from economic security <u>in their old age</u>.

Added to the above their are many other problems faced by <u>elderly</u>. eg. During the disasters they are most <u>affected group</u>. Effective Measures required.

A) <u>Already Taken by government</u>- Indira Gandhi Old age pension scheme, Indira Gandhi widow pension scheme etc. but the availability of these schemes is around 17% <u>of population</u> only.

B) <u>further steps Required</u>-

1) Need to provide appropriate <u>health care and psychological care</u>. eg. providing psychological trauma center in <u>the vicinity</u>.

2) Implementing the social security measures <u>effectively</u>.

3) Providing for appropriate number of old age homes.

4) <u>Changing the mind set of society where</u>

elderly are respected (behavioural change)

Thus a multipronged strategy is needed.

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)

Indian society shows a paradox where the economically advanced states like Punjab & Haryana have poor sex ratio as compared to poor states like Bihar & Chhattisgarh.

Reasons :-

1) Social mindset - Although the economic progress has been achieved in states like punjab & Haryana (Thanks to Green revolution) but the social mindset still remains male dominated.

2) Economic status - which helps the families to go for detecting the sex of child in illegal manner. Also it promotes the desire of a male child to take on family reins.

historical
perspective

geo-again
male
demand

Ill effects of adverse sex Ratio -

1) There are empirical evidences that all the developed societies have more female

$1+1\frac{1}{2}+2\frac{1}{2}$

Remarks

than male (eg. sex ratio of most scandanavian countries is 1000+) so it has something to do with the development.

2) Adverse sex ratio leads many people to remain unmarried which leads to their delinquent behaviour in the society.

3) It leads to loss of faminine ethics like care ethics, belongingness properties etc.

Lessons Learnt from Haryana-

Famous 'Beti Bachao & Beti Padhao' campaign was launched from Haryana. Added to this campaign like 'Selfie with daughter' were also launched.

1) This led to increased awareness towards female child. Thus there is a need to improve these campaigns nationwide.

2) Political commitment is most important part of any campaign to succeed. The success of BBBP programme was due to commitment

Remarks of Prime Minister.

Thus there is a need to improve awareness towards girl child.

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)

Globalisation seen in purely economic terms is intertwining of domestic economy with world economy but it has its social, political & cultural aspects as well.

Impact of Globalisation on Younger Generation -

1) Increasing Westernisation - In the name of globalisation, younger generation is witnessing and absorbing westernisation. Culture of partying, late night parties and jeans-Tshirt are part of it.

2) Increasing Materialism - consumerism is increasing in the society and traditional Indian values are disturbing in the face of increasing materialism. eg. loosening of family structure.

-- Instead of elaborating two parts write multiple points

Remarks

3) Globalisation has provided many avenues to younger generation like call centre jobs (BPO). IT job etc. which has led to their economic Independence.

4) Globalisation has led to increased competition among younger generation.

Impact on Younger generation and its effect on cultural elements -

1) There is an increased fusion of local culture with global culture eg. wearing 'kurta' over jeans.

2) Some of the traditional cultures like classical dances are adversely affected due to coming up of pop culture.

3) The local cultural traditions are loosing their signs and western cultures are gaining ground eg. New year parties.

Thus the effect of globalisation on culture is both positive & negative.

but its more negative than positive.

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 stands for urbanisation In the form of urban sprawl and urbanisation along the periphery of cities.

As per a recent report urban sprawl constitute around 55.3% of India population whereas 2011 census identifies 31.15% of India's population as urban.

Reasons behind Hidden Urbanisation —

1) Lack of proper planning among Indian cities where peripheries continue to grow unchecked.

2) Migration of poors which leads to their settlement in peripheral areas due to cheaper housing.

3) Overdensity in the core of cities.

(S)

Remarks

Impact on Urban planning process-

1) First of all Hidden urbanisation makes urban planning almost Impossible. This is mainly because of continuously growing nature of cities.

2) Lack of amenities in periphrial areas like drinking water, sanitation & health.

3) Hidden urbanisation leads to development of green areas around cities Impossible leading to pollution inside the cities. eg. pollution of Delhi is mainly contributed by neighbouring Industrial areas of Faridabad.

Thus there is a need to plan properly for Indian cities to make them more habitable. Smart city & AMRUT mission are steps in right direction.

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)**

The 'mass molestation' incident on New Year eve against women in Bengaluru has exposed the extent of women's vulnerability towards molestation and violence in India. This is more prevalent. In urban areas.

Reasons:-

1) Lack of appropriate security measures - Police to population ration in India. is 1 to 618. whereas the International agreed standard is 1 to 200. To lack of appropriate police machinery creates a gap in security availability. Added to this lack of technology like CCTV cameras worsen the situation.

2) Social mindset - In Indian society many men consider their 'right' to harass women. - apathy of society
- degraded value sys

Remarks

3] Judicial delays leading to impunity-

Lack of legislation and ineffective implementation of existing legislations worsens the situation. eg. India has only one law- Sexual harrashment of women at work places to prevent their harrashment. Also long judicial delays adds to the woe.

4> Lack of social bonding in urban areas aggravates this situation in urban areas.

Role of stakeholders --

1) Society- Society should respond 'aggressively' to any such incident. The civil society activism in Nirbhaya can force the government to change the RPC.

2> Police- Police should respond proactively to any such situation. Also they should ensure proper vigilance mechanisms..

8> Women themselves- They need to train themselves in self defence and also access all

the situations of threat.

Thus multiple stakeholders are expected to play a proactive role for women safety

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 various reasons. Suggest solutions to overcome this problem. (12.5 Marks)

Suicide rate among India youth is highest in the world. There are multiple reasons associated with this.

Reasons:-

1) Increasing competition - Globalisation & liberalisation has led to increased competition for resources like jobs. This leads to at times failing ones resorting to suicide.

2) education Related stress- This has been identified as the biggest cause of youth suicide in India. Faulty education design (where certain courses like engineering are given more weightage). leads to resorting to suicide among the leftouts.

3) Increasing Materialism & western values -
Increasing materialism where Individuals achievement are measures through

Remarks
— relative status
— health
— drugs

- his material achievements (like money) and western values like Individualism are leading to increased stress & depression in youth.

Solutions :-

1) First of all parents need to recognise that their focus is on character building of their child and not on material achievements. So they should adopt pursuative methods.

2) Appropriate counselling centres by government to help youth in distress. Here India can learn from uk counselling centres.

3) Integration of Indian values with western values to reach at a synthesis.

4) Reforming the education system and offering education to children as per their interests.

Thus both society, parents and government need to collaborate to decrease the

youth suicide rate in India.

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)

LGBT community has been one of the most 'excluded' community from mainstream society not only in India but world wide.

But of late their situation has been changing in the world. The tipping point came when Ireland elected its first homosexual head of state.

Position of LGBT in India –

1) Supreme court in Naz foundation judgement overturned the Delhi High court judgement hence decriminalising homosexuality under section 377 of IPC.

2) Supreme court directed government to include LGBT as 'third gender' and provide them reservation in government jobs.

3) Government drafted Transgender Bill whose important provisions are -

a) preventing their discrimination.

b) Giving them freedom to register themselves with district collector to get government benefits.

c) Providing them appropriate shelter facility.

Whether India Needs Special laws -

There is certainly a need

why provision needed

of special laws to protect Transgender/LGBT community in India. The Transgender Bill introduced in Lok Sabha is a good beginning.

LGBT & Constitutional Amendment -

Constitution provide enough safeguard to accomodate many community as social justice is explicitly provided in Preamble & DPSP. But if need arises government can create a LGBT empowerment commission and give it a constitutional status.

But in the End more than legal recognition, social recognition of LGBT community is required.

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)**

Minority education in India is mainly dominated by religious schools like Madarsas. This situation leads to lack of formal qualification & marketable skills among the minority leading to a vicious cycle of unemployment & poverty.

Schemes Initiated by Government –

1) Madarsa Modernisation Programme – Government approved funds for Madarsa modernisation programme to provide for science and modern education in Madarsas.

2) Government approved a scheme where pass outs from Madarsas can seek formal educational certificates through open schooling which they can use in getting formal sector jobs.

write multiple schemes as specifically asked

Remarks

Usefap D Nai Roshni

3) Maji Manzil scheme- especially for minority youth to get some skills and then start their own enterprise.

4) Government has approved scholarship for higher education to ~~minority~~ minority communities. The government has also launched 'Padho Pradesh' scheme to improve educational schemes among minorities.

5) Stand-up India Scheme- To provide SC/ST & minority with funds to start their enterprise.

Thus government has taken many steps to improve education & livelihood opportunities of minorities in recent times.

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 :- Social empowerment is the process of improving the status of a community in the society vis-a-vis others. This leads to their increased social recognition in the community.

Social empowerment of all the communities living in a society is a desired state. It leads to increased democratisation of society. Both economic & political empowerment are facilitators of social empowerment.

Factors inhibiting social empowerment in India -

1) Traditional varna [caste] system where certain communities are priviliages vis-a-vis others eg. Dalits in India have been treated as untouchables since centuries.

2) Colonialism - where created structures like Zamindari and perpetuated huge social

Inequality in the society. eg. 60% of farmers in India are still landless.

Impact on Development -

1) It prevents holistic development of society and emergence of social capital (feeling of trust, belongingness among communities).

2) Huge inequality leads to fruits of development being consumed by better off. eg: 2016 economic survey identifies that major part of subsidy are being borne out by rich.

3) It leads to exploitation of weaker sections.

Steps Required-

1) Adopt the constitutional provisions of preamble and DPSP in letter & spirit of providing social justice.

2) Enact and implement proper legislation to curb discrimination. eg: Prevention of Atrocities Act & Domestic Violence Act. need effective implementation

Remarks

3) Implement reservation provisions to give benefit to needy.

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 is one of the most potent medium of expression in present times. In India the cinema sector is regulated by CBFC.

But at present working of CBFC is marred with several issues.

Problems with working of CBFC:-

1) CBFC in recent times has been working more like a government agency than a film certification body. There were allegations of political biasness on CBFC chairman.

Continued for

2) working as a roadblock to freedom of speech-
eg: ordering cuts in Udta Punjab on reference to 'Punjab' or, not approving Lipstick under my Burqua due to sexual orientation of women being presented in the movie.

⑤

Remarks — don't criticism statutory body directly (until absolute necessity)

3) CBRe functioning seems to be outdated In LPG era.

Reforms Needed -

1. Reforms as per Shyam Benegal Committee -
The committee recommended for -

i) CBRe should work as mere cutfication body and not as a censor board.

2) It recommended for setting up two new categories for approval.

2. General Reforms -

a) Political parties should not interfere in functioning of CBRe.

b) CBRe chairman should be an impartial person with proved credentials.

c) CBRe should align its role to the requirement of globalisation era.

Thus both structural & operational reforms are needed in the functioning of CBRe.

Remarks

(84)

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 a critical health concern and as per a recent report by WHO more than 50% of people have suffered from depression at some point of time in their lifetime.

However in case of India due to social stigma attached to it, the situation gets worsened.

Mental Health care bill -

Government enacted mental health care bill to properly tackle the problem. Important provisions are-

1) To ensure availability of Mental Health care to every needy individual. For this Primary Health care centers will be provided with facility of treating mental health.

specific points required eg adverse drug reaction demand of surveil

Remarks

2) Not using <u>electro convulsive therapy</u> without consent <u>of patient</u>.

3) To have proper documentation of Mental health care needy <u>Individuals</u>.

4) The bill also talks about Increased allocation for Mental <u>Health care</u> In <u>Health budget</u>.

Challenges Associated to Mental Health

1) <u>Proper definition</u> - Different census have adopted different criteria on Mental Health and also it is based on self reporting so no proper documentation.

2) <u>Social stigma</u> - which deters the Individual to reveal his mental Health.

3) <u>No proper treatment</u> - Primary Health centres In India rarely provide Mental Health-Care.

Thus enacting Mental Healthcare bill is a good step ahead, Government needs to Implement its provisions to

curb this Issue.

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)

India is best placed to understand the scale of problem a country can face due to insecurity among minorities. Partition of 1947 of India in two countries was mainly because of insecurity among muslims about Hindu domination in free India.

Thus in order for democracy to survive, recognition of rights of minority is important.

Constitutional Protection of Minority -

1) Constitution under article 29 & 30 provides for protection of language & culture of religious and linguistic minority. Also. Article 25 protects the minority institution from undue influence of government.

2) Government provides 'Haj subsidy' to Muslim minority to pursue their religious aspirations.

Remarks

constitutional protection to minority
have been <u>well-followed</u> in practice
in India so much so that sometimes
governments have been accused of
following a policy of <u>minority appeasement</u>

But In the recent times it
has been seen that there are rising
incidents of violence against minority
communities. They are in the names of
'cow protection' and other religious issues so
much so that recently supreme court
warned government against ~~this~~

But overall constitutional
protection to minority have been well
followed and even they have been
expanded (eg. Nayi Manzil scheme etc) and
these events are aberrations & not rule.

Use connective
linkages
&
However,
Moreover,
Therefore

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 - The term gender budgeting stands for earmarking a particular part of general budget of a particular department for gender specific schemes.

This is a powerful tool for gender mainstreaming and promoting engendered development.

Status of Gender budgeting in India -

Gender budgeting in India was introduced in 2005 in 2 ministries on pilot basis. But at present almost all ministries have adopted gender budgeting in their general budget. + 16 states ..

One encouraging development in the field of gender budgeting has been

Remarks

adoption of gendu budgeting by State governments. eg. kerala, Karnataka & TamilNadu governments have adopted gendu budgeting proactively. Recently Haryana adopted a Mahila Volunteer Scheme.

But the adoption of gendu budgeting has not led to any significant change in gendu mainstreaming. This is a big issue still in India.

ways to eradicate Inequality

1) Changing social mindset where women are seen as household chores.

2) Improving education & skills among women. As per recent report women constitute only 23% of higher positions in India.

3) A sooliele way could be proubling 33% reservation to women in parliament.

Remarks Thus multipronged steps are required to tackle inequality.

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 culture in India is mainly identified by:- Democratisation, distinct cultural events, equal status for women etc.

But in recent times tribal culture is facing a serious threat of extinction.

Factors contributing to unrest —

1) Sanskritisation - where tribal societies are increasingly adopting the way of living of upper classes. This is leading to social inequality in tribal society causing unrest.

2) Displacement due to development - Due to which tribals are being increasingly exposed to urban living which is quite complex. The Vedanta example where tribals in Odisha opposed mining in their area.

Remarks

3) _PRSA_ - Their is no urban counterpart of PRSA in urban areas. so government are translating rural areas to urban and bypassing PRSA.

4) Forest Rights Act is dominated by forest bureaucracy.

Governments efforts :-

1) _Schedule5 & Schedule6_ - These two constitutional provisions provide for tribals to govern themselves as per their customary laws.

2) P.R.SA was enacted in 1996 to provide for Panchayat institutions in Tribal areas to approve mining in minor minerals.

3) Acts like forest Rights Act help in providing local land to Tribals.

4) Government has provided that tribals will be taught by tribal teachers only.
Thus govt has taken steps to preserve tribal culture.

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 increasingly becoming a way of life worldwide. As per the recent UN report by 2030 more than 60% of people will be living in urban areas. Major Characteristics of Urbanism — written - Right

1) Life driven by technology like online payments, home delivery of food etc.

2) Main dominance of services sector.

3) utilisation of economy of scale to produce bulk products at cheap prices.

India is increasingly transforming itself from rural to urban society. As per 2011 census 81.15% population is living in urban areas. Also by 2030 more than 50% of population in Gujarat,

Remarks

Punjab and Tamil Nadu will be living in <u>urban areas</u>.

<u>Impact of Urbanisation</u> :-

1) <u>On Family</u> :-

a) Traditional joint families are converting into functional joint families where different members of a family are residing in different areas but they maintain close link with each other.

b) Increasing instances of <u>small families</u>. This is leading to hardship to old aged.

2) <u>On Castes</u> :-

a) <u>Rigidity</u> in caste is diluting and inter-caste marriages are increasingly becoming common.

b) Although caste rigidity has weakened but caste consciousness has increased. This is mainly due to politicisation of castes.

<u>Remarks</u> - ~~Thus varied changes are taking~~ place in Indian society due to <u>urbanism</u>.

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)

<u>Dalit capitalism</u> — The term Dalit capitalism stands for earstwhile Dalit community adopting the <u>capitalist</u> methods to empower themselves as well as their <u>fellow beings</u>.

Dalit capitalism can be achieved by Increased Industrial ownership by Dalit and government providing policy support like <u>Stand-up India scheme</u>.

<u>Dalit capitalism & empowerment of Dalits</u> —

Dalit capitalism is a good way to empower dalits. because this will lead to their economic empowerment and which in turn facilitate their social and political empowerment.

Government has taken certain steps to promote this eg. — MUDRA Stand up

⊕) Setting up of National Scheduled Caste Stand up

(4)

Remarks

Development of finance corporation

2) Setting-up of federation Chambers of Dalit capitalists on <u>lines of FICCI</u>

But it has been seen that caste consciousness in upper caste still impedes the empowerment of dalits. They are not <u>ready</u> to share their privileged space with them.

other issues → edu (skill)

- But even then Dalit capitalism is a good beginning to <u>empower dalits</u>.

Remarks

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)

Supreme court while warning
government on hooligalism in the name
of 'cow protection' said that "our tradition
teaches tolerence; our philosophy preaches
tolerence and our constitution practices tolerence'.

But In the recent times certain
Incidents have shown that mutual tolerence
is taking nose dive In India.

1) Muzaffarnagar communal violence In 2014.

2) Recent clashes on Gorkhaland issue which
some places took communal colour.

3) Lynching of a person in U.P. on suspicion
of eating beef.

4) Target on many people including dalits &
minority In the name of cow-protection.

Remarks

5) Irresponsible statements of political leaders at times defending hooliganism.

Thus there have certainly been certain events showing decreased tolerance but —

1) Most of these events have been politically instigated.

2) They have been carried out by only certain sections.

So the events show more of a political opportunism although issue of increased intolerance can't be negated altogether.

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 are one of the most vulnerable and excluded sections in India. Various disabilities faced by them are-

1) Disability to access basic services like health, education etc.

2) Excluded from mainstream sections of the society.

3) Lack of recognition in the family.

, But as seen from the examples of einstein (he has hearing impairment) or Braille, disabled are wonderful people with different abilities. So to ensure inclusive development their services can be utilised.

At the same time inclusive development can't be achieved without their mainstreaming and capacity building.

Remarks

Steps Taken by Government :-

1) Accessible India Campaign - Launched to make public **buildings accessible** by 2019 to disabled. Also the terminology of 'Viklang' has been changed to 'dhyang'.

2) Changing the definition of visual impairment as per WHO **norms** and also signing Marakesh treaty to make learning accessible to visually impaired.

3) Launching I E C campaign to reduce social stigma.

Thus government has taken renewed steps to improved the conditions **of disabled.**

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 a speech delivered targeting a particular person or community with the intention of inciting hate against them in the society.

Hate speech is one of the most controversial issues in India due to various divisions along class, caste, religion etc.

At the same time many times government have tried to subdue voice of dissent in the name of hate speech. eg. During JNU agitation it was alledged that govt was trying to curb dissent by lebelling 'anti-national' character on protest

— Dm. lacks specific cont

Remarks

Legal Provisions-

1) Representation of People Act considers 'Hate Speech' an electoral offence and provides for action against concerned individual.

2) 'Model code of conduct' provides for curbing hate speeches.

3) IPC under different sections tries to curb hate speeches.

CrPc

Thus there are varied legal provisions regarding hate speech In India.

Remarks