


INDIAN SOCIETY + SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
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1. Invigilator Signature



2. Invigilator Signature

Name JYOTI SHARMA

Roll No. 444586

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 15/09/2017

Signature [REDACTED]

REMARKS

GS SCORE
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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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)

Ans: India has one of lowest female labour force participation rates in the world. The reasons for the same goes from socio-economic, cultural, attitudinal factors such as:

- patriarchal mindset; not allowing women to go out for work
- lack of education accessibility

- increased income of males lead to withdrawal of women from work towards household chores

However in rural India; as compared to the urban India; there is increased women participation rates for women which can be seen in participation of in MGNREGA of less more than 50%.

But this does not tell us; that attitude of men for women has changed but there are other factors for the same such as:

- In rural India; due to rural-urban migration of male counterparts especially of poor households; women have to come out and MGNREGA provides for the right platform.

substituted with 28% & 10%

6

- MGNREGA is a right based entitlements; so it has encouraged women to claim right to work and not to struggle for seeking work which has pushed their participation in work.

- Then MGNREGA provides for unskilled work and does not require any prerequisite to demand for the same which has encouraged women to participate in this.

- Also MGNREGA provides for the wage security even if no work is allotted; so it incentivises women more to participate.

Hence these are certain reasons which have helped women to participate in MGNREGA. MGNREGA has proved to one of the best policy tools to empower people in rural India especially of women. Because not only this provides for work based entitlement; but also provides a VOICE to women to seek work as a RIGHT of livelihood and hence achieving goals of constitution envisaged under article 42 of the constitution.

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)

Ans ②. India would have more than 20% of population in elderly group by 2050. This would need huge resources to take care this dependent population; ~~because of~~

Elderly population constitute one of the vulnerable sections of the society due to:

- lack of access of economic financial support
- absence of social security provisions;
- dissolution of joint family structures and increasing nuclear family; leave them in isolation which causes multiple social and mental problems to them;

for women
of elderly
 - Elderly especially women are not well educated; so their condition become more vulnerable due to ~~no~~ no ~~advantage~~ advantage taken by others such as servants, relatives and hence leaving them in destitute.

- increasing non communicable diseases such as obesity, diabetes, TB and lack of health infrastructure left them more vulnerable.

64

Remarks

- underline key words

- Elderly in rural India has more problems as they have meagre ~~and~~ access to health facilities and due to rural-urban migration of young population; they live in socio-economic isolation leading to problems of psychological ailments. ✓

⇒ Effective Measures :

- Need multi-pronged strategy of laws, policy, infrastructure and social security system.
- There is Maintenance and welfare of elderly people act, 2007 which provides for the mandatory obligations to the family members to take care of them. But there is lapse in implementation of this and need to correct that.
- Then government need to build more oldage houses ~~and protection~~ to provide shelter to elderly.
- Need to engage NGOs in this sector more pro-actively to provide shelter and care to elderly.
- Social security measures such as; Indira Gandhi social assistance prog, needed to be expanded.

Elderly's problem can only be solved only through participation of all stakeholders of society because it is a social problem and society has to take part in a bigger way.

Remarks

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)

Ans ③ Economically advanced states like panjab, Haryana have low sex ratio than poorer states; reasons for those are:

don't repeat ques. add some more with

part of the

1) These states ^{overlooked} historically have developed caste patrilachal mindset which has less economic angle and this particularly lead to violence against women, girls.

2) These states have huge prevalence of social ills like DOWRY which deter people to have more girls because of fear of dowry provision to them or encourage them to kill girls at birth only.

3) Even though; these states prospered due to economic growth; there was absence of improvement in social infrastructure and hence literacy, meducation causes more no patriarchy

4) There was never an effort to bring change in attitude of people; ~~sex~~ lower sex ratio was seen as an isolated problem and was dealt with only law instrument such as medical pro diagnostic act; which has little success.

14/22

So these are multiple reasons due to which even though states like panjab, Haryana

Remarks

grew economically but failed very badly on social indicators as compared to other poorer states.

However recently Haryana Government took proactive steps in this regard which helped in bringing sex ratio of child to come above 900 after so many years. The reasons for this are:

- schemes like BETI BACHO BETI PADAO which looks the problem holistically and provides incentives for not only saving girl child but also for their education.

Efforts to bring about change in attitude of people through programmes like SELFIE WITH DAUGHTER, AAPKI BETI HAMARI DARDHAR;

~~making~~

making people sensitise for girl child through examples of GEETA, BABITA PHOGAT, SAKSHI MALIK.

Due to these measures Haryana government could change ~~in~~ attitude of people and lessons learnt from steps taken by government are that sex ratio problem has to be seen holistically including socio-economic-cultural problem not in isolation to have positive impact.

low

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?

Q4 (12.5 Marks)
 Globalisation means increasing interconnectedness in terms of socio-economic, cultural spheres of life. Globalisation is a process rather than an outcome which ~~is~~ influences ^{people} across the globe and impact every generation on part of life.

Impact of Globalisation on Youth

Socio-
 1) Economic Impact : Due to globalisation, there are new avenues for younger generation, increasing competition has encouraged them to acquire new skills and increasing overall prosperity.

on other hand : due to globalisation there is loss of jobs also specially of semi-skilled ones which has caused resentment among youths and increasing antagonism towards society. This has led to various problems such as racial, religious discrimination, demand for reservation, violence against weaker section to vent out their frustration.

2) Cultural Impact : globalisation has influenced cultural values of ^{Indian} society. Now new values such as individualism is more prioritised.

67

Remarks

then collectivism leading to diffusion of joint families. Also it has led to cultural discrimination for ^{practical} arts forms as well as music, clothing, food habits and requiring new ways of clothing, food habits and leading life which has caused rift between elder generation and younger generation leading to SOCIAL TENSIONS.

However there are few positive cultural impacts also such as valuing ~~of~~ egalitarian practices such as Equality, liberty, fraternity leading to gender justice, caste discrimination solutions and becoming more just society leaving behind all traditions. So there are more EXOGAMOUS caste marriages and religious marriages.

So globalisation has both positive and negative impacts on ^{younger} generation. However positive impact can be more gained if effect of globalisation is channelised properly through state, institutional and family support.

Remarks

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)

Ans (5) Hidden urbanisation means urbanisation which happens out of sight of state authorities and their planning scheme. It happens ^{out of view of} spontaneously and instantaneously leading to problems of drainage, infrastructure, solid waste management etc.

Hidden urbanisation happens where due to huge population; construction happens anywhere and everywhere without any planning leading to situation of clutter in urban centres.

Reasons for this kind of Urbanisation:

- Increasing rural-urban migration which has doubled in last decade. Due to huge population and absence of state supported urban infrastructures; constructions happens everywhere in need and proliferation of slums.
- Illegal encroachment by people on state land and their making construction which not only lead to illegal construction but also humanitarian issues
- Policy lapses in urban infrastructure
- Weak local bodies

Remarks

- unregulated real estate sectors

Impact of this in Urban planning process

• When urban planning is done; all issues of drainage, open spaces, community halls, security of buildings are taken care of. But in this type of urbanisation, only buildings of brick and mortar are there with no provision of; drainage, solid waste management, open spaces etc leading to problems of;

- pollution both of air and of solid waste management
- urban floods
- communicable diseases
- unhealthy lifestyles ~~leading to~~ etc.

So urban planning becomes more onerous and tough. Solutions of urban problems becomes more difficult. Hence

hidden urbanisation has to be tackled before it starts through schemes of SMART CITIES, AMRUT etc.

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)

Q6) Violence against women in every walk of life be it private or public is everyday's phenomena in Indian life whose evidence is recent mass molestation incident in Bengaluru.

Reasons for violence against women and failed security for them :

- 1) Patriarchal mindset which legitimises their subjugation and subordination
- 2) Familial and educational values which do not support gender justice and manifest in violence against them.
- 3) Due to globalisation, there is change of attitude of women for their clothing and has acquired voice for their rights; which is seen by male counterparts against traditions and values and hence they try to harass and females for the same.
- 4) ~~is~~ Apathy of police officers for women due to social mindset and lack of women police officers to take care of their

15
Give
subheadings
to points

Remarks

their grievances.

→ so these are certain reasons for the violence against women.

Role of various stakeholders :

Violence against women is not a problem of law and order. Neither it is a socio-cultural malaise ingrained in our social structure and relationships which can be tackled only through full participation of all stakeholders right from the birth of girl child. Steps such as:

- implementing laws which prohibit violence against women strictly through fast track courts and sensitive police investigators;
- awareness among people about gender justice. and such general stakeholders have to be more proactive in teaching boys-girls equality principle and ingrain gender justice principles.
- Role of schools, teachers should be enhanced through value education, gender sensitive education.

summary of main

value based education

Hence through these measures; ~~value~~
a. GENDER JUST society can be made a reality.

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

Q7) Indian youth is becoming more resentful towards life and causing suicide frequently. Recently many deaths were reported due to BLU whale game which prompts suicide among youth.

Reasons for youth suicides are:

- 1) dissolving joint family structures and nuclear families have less informal bond with youth leading to lack of social support especially in times of emotional crisis
- 2) increasing competition which makes youth wary towards life and unenthusiastic to fight for life and suicide seems easy solution
- 3) increasing unemployment which causes not only economic hardship but also mental trauma leading to growth of suicidal tendencies
- 4) Problems of depression and mental ill health which are not socially acceptable in Indian society; leading to enhancement of these problems and suicides

60 marks

2 1/2

add enough +
+ Jamshed

drugs
relax
failure

Remarks

- increasing access to drugs and their abuse. for example p drug problem in Punjab.
- Generation gap in Indian family structures. conflict of values especially with regard to marriage choices, other life choices which led to social ostracisation and hence prompts them for suicide.

Solutions :

- State's Role :- increase employment opportunity
 - More social security structures like unemployment allowance
 - Competition needed to be checked to make it healthy
 - Helpline numbers for depressed students
 - Increase in mental health infrastructure.

Society's Role

- accepting and accommodating changing values of youth
- strengthening relationships through talk and social support.
- education for valuing life

Through these measures suicides among youth can be checked.

Remarks

Q8. The way LGBT 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? (125 Marks)

Ans) LGBT i.e. lesbian, gays, Bisexuals, transgender are one of left sections of society in every sphere of life. They are discriminated in society for their biological makeup or for their personal choices which is one of the extreme ^{form of} discrimination.

However in recent times, there is increase concern for their rights and life across the globe which culminated in YOGYAKARTA PRINCIPLES at global level.

In India also there is increased recognition of their poor conditions and various steps have been taken such as:

- Recognising them as Third Gender after NALSAR judgement ✓
- Giving them reservations in jobs and education ✓

However Indian approach has been piecemeal and draconian provisions such as S-377 which

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Remarks

criminalises their sexual choices. There is still social unacceptance for them in society. So India needs special law to tackle their problem. There is bill introduced in parliament for their rights which talks about

1) Giving certificate to them recognising them as third gender

2) punishing violence against them etc.

However we need more provisions especially for their representation. So constitution should be amended to provide reservation to them in local bodies, state legislature, parliament.

There should be shelter homes for them because they are socially denied since birth. Awareness campaigns along with awakening among masses that these people are not just different not too less citizens and we are historically giving them respect and due share which is just needed to be realised and valued.

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)

Ans (9) SACEHAR COMMITTEE brought forth the pitiable conditions of the minority communities especially with regard to education and employment to them.

Recognising their poor condition government of India has come up with various schemes to target overall well being of their situation such as:

- 1) USTAAD : This schemes talks about upgradation of traditional skills of minority especially of traditional art craft etc to enhance their capacity.
- 2) NAI MANZIL : scheme to provide skills to minority youth especially of Kashmiri youth.
- 3) Nai Roshni : scheme for minority women to enhance their skills and instill in them entrepreneurial capabilities.
- 4) Re-evaluation - Madanasa education to upgrade their education with mathematics and science to bring them ^{into} mainstream.

Remarks

— add more content

elaborate
add the

4/5

So these are certain programmes to provide adequate skills and education to enhance their livelihood opportunities.

Remarks

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)

Ans (10) Social empowerment means empowering vulnerable sections of society to take care of their needs without anyone's intervention. In simple terms; social empowerment means building capacity among people to tackle all the problems.

Factors inhibiting social empowerment:

- Social ^{Reasons} ~~problems~~: ~~are~~ social ills like caste, gender ^{disparity} ~~and~~ patriarchy prohibits empowering the vulnerable sections because then it would lead to sharing of privileges and powers of dominant class; hence they try to "inhibit" social empowerment problems.

- Economic Reasons: vulnerable sections like SCs/STs/women do not have any land ownership or traditional crafts; they are dependent on dominant class for their survival and these class inhibit

take
them on
down

gender
disparity
wants the
physical
& no
sustainability

4 1/2

Remarks

their economic empowerment. For instance even though women have share in inherited family property but they are rarely given their due share.

Cultural Problems : vulnerable sections have accepted the discrimination as their fate and do not desire to go against cultural practices due to fear of social ostracisation which inhibits their empowerment.

Effective steps :

- By State :
- 1) laws criminalising discriminating practices against vulnerable sections
 - 2) providing reservation for their educational and economic empowerment
 - 3) policy-intervention targeting each group and hence empowering them.

Society : civil society and NGOs should work for awareness campaigns through NUKKAD NATAK about rights of people and policies and sensitise people to build more egalitarian society.

So through these measures each section can be empowered.

Remarks

writes
specific
measures

eg. Rep
Women
Bill-D

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)

Ans ①. Freedom of speech and expression is not only a fundamental right but inherent to secure dignity of individual as it provides platform for expression of individual. In this expression, cinema plays a medium which is potent tool to depict socio-economic malaises of society and to voice against them in a creative way.

However in this medium of expression there is constant obstruction in name of certification by CBFC which was meant to certify films according to the age group of people however has assumed the task of moral policing according to its own ideology and hence curtailing freedom of speech and expression.

In 21st century where society is changing with new social mores of equality, liberty. There is increased interconnectedness among people through ICT revolution. Hence in this context; to remain relevant ~~to~~ CBFC need reforms as

Remarks

- Ans - good in analysis, work over on content

suggested by Shyam Benegal committee,
which are :

- CBFC should only certify movies according to the age group of people and should not censor movies;
- If there is conflict between CBFC and other party then it should be resolved amicably in time bound manner
- If it is not resolved then appellate tribunal should give its award in time bound manner
- appointment in CBFC board should be done through a transparent manner from cinema fraternity only. ✓

Hence these are certain necessities to reform CBFC to remain relevant in today's society.

Remarks

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)

Q12 In 21st century, mental health care has assumed new importance due to increased change of life styles, social values, competition, global influence, stress in familial relationships etc.

Recognising the need for mental health, Govt has come up with New mental health care bill to tackle this problems whose provisions are:

- Access to mental health infrastructure through new hospitals and cadre of mental health officials.

- decriminalising attempt to suicide; making it as an attempt by mentally depressed person

- Affordability of mental health care through government ~~expenditure~~ expenditure

- Awareness campaigns about depression among masses so that it is not considered as social stigma.

- Increased number of mental hospitals for care.

4

As reqd
Specific
Prom
Rights
Advance
direct
etc.

Remarks

→ Challenges of mental health

- 1) social unacceptability of mental illness which prompts people to commit suicide
- 2) familial apathy about mental health as it is not considered as an illness
- 3) hesitation ~~is~~ among persons to come forth about mental problems
- 4) Lack of proper psychologists or psychiatrists especially in rural and far off places.

However ~~even though~~ new mental health bill is a right step and if supported with adequate infrastructure it would be prereq. to be a game changer in tackling mental health problems in society.

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)

Q13) Democracy is the best method to ensure protection of every individual. It provides security to every individual. However due to inherent weakness of the system process majority tend to dominant over minority which was, are recognised by our forefathers which gave special protection to minority rights in the constitution in form of Article 25-30 + explⁿ art 29 & 30

These articles mandates that every minority group - either religious or linguistic have right to protect their :

- traditions, value systems

- language, script

- have right to practice their faiths and profess that

However in real life these values are not respected. Minorities are frequently targeted for their good habits or cultural values which not only do injustice.

- Rju. h

Remarks -

to them as individuals but also put a black spot on the cultural values of a nation.

Also it devalues democratic process which gives certificate to ensure everyone and creates divides and divisions in the society which do ~~not~~ further weaken the democratic institutions.

Hence to realise constitutional values in practice it is important that:

- minorities are not treated less where and are protected from miscreants.
- awareness among people about rights of minorities and duties of people to respect that.
- strengthening judicial apparatus so that injustices can be rectified.
- Hence through these measures the distinction between minority and majority can be erased leading to formation of a truly JUST society.

Constitutional
Justice
& Law

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)

Q14) Gender Budgeting means creating a budget with a view of concerns of gender related issues and problems. It provides for the specific budgeting for gender related problems. In India gender budgeting was adopted in 2005, however with less success.

The reasons for less success in India's gender budgeting was that even though it was adopted in theory but in practice little was done to ensure the effective implementation of policies and measures. Also little efforts were made to create an enabling environment for women hence this piecemeal approach of gender budgeting was bound to fail.

Reasons of gender inequality in India are multiple. They are linked with socio-economic-cultural-attitudinal factors and gender budgeting/targeted one component in isolation and hence was destined for less success.

India
+ gender
with
10% allocation
30%

6

Remarks

ways to eradicate gender inequality

Steps by Government :

- proper laws for checking violence against women and speedy disposal of cases
- schemes like Beti bacha beti padhao to be implemented with proper credits to protect and educate girl child
- schemes like TREAD, NAI RASTHI to economically empower women
- awareness campaigns to bring about attitudinal change.

Steps by society:

- shunning patriarchal mindset
- family structure should be pro-women
- value education
- inherent property should be given to women.
- Giving freedom to women to choose their life partners and other choices.

Hence these are certain measures to tackle gender inequality in society.

Remarks

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)

Ans (15) Tribals are group of people living in ~~and~~ isolation, having distinct way of culture and life. These people historically have led a distinct unique way of life with their autonomous societies with little outside influence.

However after British rule; their societies started crumbling due to increased interference by Britishers and taking away their rights over lands and forests. Post-independence; their unique position was realised by our constitutional forefathers however due to economic expediency and lack of resources; public good was given more priority over tribal rights.

This led to building of large dams and mining project result was displacement of tribals; also with colonial forests acts their due share over lands and forest was denied which again ~~includes~~ ^{includes} left them ~~is~~ vulnerable and they came under outside influence especially of CPI societies and missionaries working

Remarks

for their welfare. So this led to extinction of their practices and traditions. This again has increased discontent among tribals leading to unrest.

Government's efforts to protect tribal culture.

1) Efficient implementation of forest rights act 2006 to provide them their due share over land and forest resources

2) Formation of scheduled councils under schedule V, VI for their special protection

3) Giving them more autonomy with respect to their culture and way of life

4) Taking care of health and education

However these measures are not sufficient and need more to be

done. As XAXA committee reported that tribals can be uplifted as with their culture with holistic approach not the piecemeal approach.

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 its structure. Discuss impact of urbanization on family and caste system in India. (12.5 Marks)

Q16) Urbanism means way of life which is a characteristic features of urbanisation. Urbanism has values of

- 1) individualism
- 2) Anonymity
- 3) egalitarianism
- 4) technology savvy

These new values of urbanism is impacting family and social structures due to changed relationships.

Impact of Urbanism on family

- values of individualism is dissolving traditional joint family structures leading to individual nuclear families
- traditional values of patriarchy is going way to more egalitarian values such as equality and hence family is more gender neutral.

Remarks

- elderly are not respected and covered as earlier leading to social tensions
- structure of family has become more formal rather than informal; distancing relationships leading to breaking up of relationships and marriages.

Impact on Caste System

- Since urbanisation has value of anonymity it is more egalitarian and caste discrimination is not practised.
- Endogamy in caste marriage is not there; people are frequently going out of caste for marriage.
- Values of equality and liberty is more practised leading to less value to caste prejudiced.

Hence these are impact on family and caste systems.

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)

Ans (P) Dalit capitalism may prove a potent tool to empower Dalits and having a respectful share in society.

The reason for the same is that Dalits were historically prejudiced and biased and had no land ownership or other means of survival. They were dependent on dominant castes for their survival and hence were exploited.

Post independent, even though Dalits were given right to be equal and discriminatory practices were prohibited but they had no means to work. They were not skillful for entrepreneurship; they had no capital to own a land and become a farmer; however reservation came as handy in this and they could survive through government support; however which problems of exclusion of millions of Dalits.

Now when substantial portion of

Remarks

4/2
add more content

dalits have been empowered and they have means for the other employment; they should be supported and strengthened and hence a potential to include left over dalits from process of development.

Hence Debt Capitalism in this regard poses great potential for the empowerment of this vulnerable section of society. Stand up India scheme is a good step in right direction however, a lot is needed to be done.

ADDA
Study
Journal

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)

Q18 Indian ^{with a view to} society ^{which} historically has evolved through process of synthesis of traditions and values. Tolerance as a value was not practiced but was ingrained in our societal way of life. ✓

However after British and their policies of Divide and Rule; vested interests of political parties created deep fissures in Indian society which shake the foundation of tolerance in our society. Even after independence, ~~the~~ even though having a secular constitution cherishing values of tolerance; these deep divisions in society could not be done away with and were abused by political parties for their vested interests which led to increased intolerance in society and whose evidence can be looked from the recent evidence incidents of rage against minorities.
^{write specific & multiple incidents}

avoid
Kuhbat
Christian
example

3

Remarks

Refer hit for more understanding - into words
 such as
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on this regard SC reiterated the cherished values of tolerance to be practiced again to. so that mutual respect to each other way of life and culture can be garnered and India society which was known for UNITY IN DIVERSITY can be cherished once again.

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)

Q19 Disabled people are hidden people in society having no voice and claims in the society. They are historically excluded from process of development making them non-existent.

However, Govt has recognised their due share and need to uplift their position. On this regard, various schemes and laws have been proposed to uplift their conditions such as:

- Rights of ~~disability~~ disabled persons act; providing them protection from discrimination.
- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan building public infrastructure to make accessible to disabled people.
- providing reservations in education and jobs.
- changing definition of disability to make it more broader to include every kind of disability.

write what has already done & what more has to be done repeat

(Signature)

Remarks

Inclusive development can only be possible only when all sections of societies are developed and empowered and with all above schemes; disabled are tried to be empowered through capacity building so that goal of building welfare society can be achieved.

Remarks

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)

Ans (20) Hate speech is one of the emerging issue in Indian society which is creating divisions in the society and creating social disharmony.

Provisions with respect to hate speech

- Art. 19(2) provides for reasonable restriction on speech if it creates social disharmony and hate speech comes under its purview.
- S. 295A, 153A, B of IPC dealing with speech inciting violence against other religions.
- S. 124A - section prohibiting speech tending to incite violence.
- S. 499, 500 of IPC → defamation.

However there is no specific provision for hate speech and Law Commission has recommended that to amend IPC and make specific.

Remarks

and precise punishments for hate speech.
Because hate speech not only creating
social disharmony but is creating
deep fissures in multiethnic, multi-
religious society which may have
adverse repercussions in future.

Remarks ..