

**GS SCORE**

**BATCH - II  
TEST - 6**

## INDIAN SOCIETY + SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 20 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory</li><li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Answer the questions in <b>NOT MORE THAN 200 words each</b>. Content of the answer is more important than its length.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li></ul> <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p>
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18/9/2017

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name ABHISHRI

Roll No. Member ID: IAS 101900

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 17 Sept 2017

Signature Abhishri

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

**GS SCORE**  
GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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)

Currently while the labour force participation rate for men in India is around 50% it is a mere 25% for women.

Why

REASONS for 50% women participation in MGNREGA.

① The scheme is implemented under the MGNREGA Act.

The act states that at least 50% of jobs are to be reserved for women.

Hence statutory backing has helped.

② Effective enforcement of the act - ensuring law is abided by job givers.

③ Forbidding private contractors to participate in MGNREGA also helps, as they are driven by only profit motive & would avoid employing women.

④ MGNREGA works mainly in rural areas where women labour participation is already high  $\approx \frac{1}{3}$ rd of women are working. (unlike urban areas where it's only 15th women).

⑤ MGNREGA offers unskilled jobs hence poor, needy & uneducated women are willing to work.

CHANGES brought for women's situation

① Economic independence of women is assured as at least 100 working days with minimum wages is given. This reduced their dependence on men hence empowering them.

Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

Safely  
primarily  
to have  
to  
family

5

② Socially, it gives them self confidence as they are now bread earners.

→ Also gives them a platform for starting; discussing social movements against social evils like domestic violence, building toilets inside homes etc.

→ Breaks stereotype of women working.

③ Politically, they become more aware,  vocal,  make connections. Hence become a vote bank that must be treated equally.

→ Leads to participative democracy at local level.

→ etc

Thus MGNREGA strengthens position of women in household & political decision making. Hence it effectively empowers them in society.

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)

From 2000 to 2050, Indian population will increase by 55%. But old age population beyond 60 yrs will jump by 350% & 80 yrs by 700%!

Part - 81  
by 2050  
&  
201.

PROBLEMS to be encountered

① Health issues of elderly - Geriatric care

→ Sufficient no. of hospitals, doctors, infrastructures etc to tend to needs of this large section of society.

→ High quality of service with latest technology, medical practices etc

→ Affordable healthcare for all. Medical insurance coverage is very poor.

② Economic dependence on family after retirement

→ 93% of workforce is informal hence no provision of old age pension, insurance or any social security for most.

Spent on money  
x 4w

③ Psychological challenges

→ Emotional & physical abuse by other family members as they are treated as a burden.

→ Disconnect with younger generation with rapidly changing trends like technology use, social media etc.

→ Here they feel like a burden on society.

6

Remarks

EFFECTIVE measures

- ① Health care preparations for increasing elderly population.
  - Large no. of hospitals, doctors, infrastructure, old age homes
  - high quality service
  - Affordable service by ensuring publicly subsidised healthcare.

Like National old age medical insurance scheme, Rashtriya swasthya Bhaag Yojana etc.
- ② For economic independence provisions for formal workforce leading to social security must be ensured.
  - Accidental insurance, pension etc.

Eg. Atal Pension Yojana scheme.
- ③ For psychological upliftment,
  - strict enforcement of Maintenance of parents & senior citizens Act, 2007 to prevent abuse.
  - Tapping talent & rich knowledge & experience of elderly by schemes like Aarbhav in DoPT to guide & young professionals & build social capital.

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)

While national sex ratio is around 940, certain economically prosperous states like Punjab & Haryana have sex ratios close to a low 860.

WHY is this the case

① Mentality of society is towards preference of male child.

- Due to patriarchy, strong gender bias against women.
- They feel that only men are capable of leading families & making them proud, extending family lineage.
- Women are seen as burden, only a responsibility till their marriage.

② Rich states with affluent families are able to bribe doctors & govt. officials to violate the Pre-conception & prenatal sex determination Act & determine sex of foetus hence do abortion illegally if it is a girl child.

③ In rich areas, gender stereotype is even stronger, women not allowed to work hence economically dependent, practice of social evils like dowry. Thus widespread female foeticide, infanticide.

→ More resources allocated to male child hence girl child suffers poor health & higher death rates.

ILL effects

① Skewed sex ratio leads to larger no. of men - gender bias is further strengthened. Hence it is a vicious cycle - voice of women not heard at home or in political decision making.

Historical Foreign  
men - Son  
Agri - Phil  
Orbit

5

Remarks

- ② Safety & security for other women is threatened as men fight over limited women for marriage.
- ③ For the economy, it is a huge loss. Currently only 17% of GDP is contributed by women - This can be tapped to upto 50% like other economies.

LESSONS learnt

① Strong awareness generation campaign in society helped drastically.

→ As people were sensitised to the importance & potential of girl child.

→ Popular sponsors & campaigners from state like olympic wicket Sakshi etc were widely influential.

② Education of girls was focussed upon.

→ Increase participation of girls

→ Reduce drop out rates

→ Ensure safety in transport, toilets etc

③ Health was paid attention to

→ strict enforcement of PCPNBT Act

→ Early neonatal healthcare for child & mother

Schemes?  
→ BBSP

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)

Globalisation means increasing interdependence & interconnectivity integration between countries of the world, going beyond geographical, political, economic & cultural boundaries. - leads to widespread exchange of goods, services, capital, people & ideas.

IMPACT on younger generation

① Economically,

- Large no. of jobs are created in certain skilled sectors like IT, BPO etc.
- Youth has gained in foreign investment, learning latest technology, capacity building through foreign grants & MNCs.
- Due to enhanced competition with foreign firms, efficiency of youth has increased.
- Market available has expanded to global scale. Eg: TATA workers from India tapping European market.
- But certain small scale shop owners have suffered adversely due to foreign competition.
- Young casual labourers have also suffered due to weakening labour laws, increased privatisation.

② Socially & Politically,

- Young consumers have a large variety of services & goods to choose from.  
Eg: From iphone to micromax.
- Role of government has declined in certain sectors like health, with increasing private role.  
Eg: 80% of out patient care from private hospitals.
- Thus lower subsidies increase cost of living for youth.

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Remarks

### Impact on cultural elements

- ① Evolving of a Hybrid culture - retaining uniqueness of own traditions while taking the best from the west - homogenisation of culture - especially through social media.  
Eg: Youth wearing khadi kurtas with jeans.
- ② Transmission of certain progressive, modern ideas.  
Eg: women upliftment in India is enhanced.  
Yoga practice in West has increased.
- ③ Heterogenisation of culture as each culture is adapting hence becoming even more distinct from each other.
- ④ Emergence of strong cultural nationalism - as many traditionalists fear that youth is blindly copying the west.  
Eg: Violence on Valentine's Day.

Hence a balance between own culture & that of foreign practices must be kept - keeping strong roots in Indian traditions while adopting the best from the west.

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)

### Hidden Urbanization

- slow and not obvious migration of citizens from rural areas to urban areas.
- slowly overcrowding urban infrastructure leading to challenges like encroachments, slums etc.

~~Seasonal~~

### REASONS

- ① Rural areas don't offer enough economic opportunities for workers.
  - Majorly agriculture which is already overcrowded, land scarcity, seasonal in nature
  - Lack of industries & services opportunities in villages
  - Hence migration to urban areas for jobs.
- ② Socially urban areas offer widespread infrastructure like for education & healthcare - best quality services in cities.
  - Such facilities are lacking in rural areas.
- ③ Caste distinctions, gender stereotypes etc are less strong in urban areas.
  - Hence migration for anonymity, modernisation & a fresh start.

### Impact on Urban planning process

- ① Infrastructure pressure as there is overcrowding.
  - Eg: Traffic congestions, slums etc

Remarks

State of concept already

WB. - 55% diff  
Rural - 38%  
Hidden Pop

2

- ② Convenience challenges due to massive population.
- ③ Inefficient use of technology to find smart solutions to these challenges.
- ④ Providing adequate social facilities to all like drainage, sanitation, water etc.
- ⑤ Pressure on environment due to overexploitation etc.

Thus these challenges must be overcome for sustained solutions to urbanisation.

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)

In 2014, of all the cases of violence and security filed by women in courts, only 2% of cases resulted in conviction.

### REASONS for failed women safety

- ① Mentality of certain males that women are commodities, whom they have a right to exploit at their whim.
- ② Mentality of society to blame the victim & not the culprit in case of women violence.
- ③ Careless statements like by public leaders questioning the victim like what was she wearing, why was she out at this time of the night etc.  
→ This further makes the culprit feel that it is not their fault.
- ④ Poor security arrangements by police
  - Sufficient deployment of patrolling force } lacking
  - Use of technology like CCTV cameras etc } lacking
  - Proper investigation, prosecution & conviction of culprits to deter such crimes in the future is lacking
  - Insensitive treatment of victims who come to file FIRs.

### Role of various stakeholders

#### ① PUBLIC

- Sensitize children, youth & elderly, especially the men that women are equals, no right to harass them.
- Stop blaming & shaming the victim. Instead the culprit

Remarks

must be questioned & ~~proved~~ condemned.

→ If a woman is being molested, it the duty of every bystander to intervene & save her. Inculcate a duty of public service & community policing.

### ② POLICE

- Prevent such crimes by efficient patrolling, lighting of dark streets, CCTV cameras etc.
- Punish wrongdoers to act as deterrent.
- Ensure justice for victims by dealing with them sensitively when they come to file FIRs after much courage.

### ③ GOVERNMENT & ~~BEHIND~~ PUBLIC LEADERS

- Stop making careless statements on women safety & issues.
- Give confidence to victims that they will be given justice.
- Schemes like sensitising youth through education etc must be undertaken.

### ④ WOMEN

- Take steps like self defence training.
- File cases against culprits as a rule as only then will they be deterred from future crimes.

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)

Increasing suicide rates amongst the youth in India is highly concerning. 6/10/2017

### REASONS

- ① Increased pressure on students to do well in school.  
 → Board exams → College entrances → College exams etc  
 → Fear of failure, disappointing parents, unsatisfactory performance etc compel the child to take this drastic step.
- ② Mental health amongst Indians is becoming an increasing cause of worry.  
 → Depression  
 → Anxiety  
 → other mental diseases like ~~schizophrenia~~ hallucination etc also lead to suicides.
- ③ Substance abuse - drugs & alcohol is another reason - person is not in their wits when they take this decision.
- ④ Economic reasons like crop failures of farmers, debt trap, loss of employment, etc
- ⑤ Social reasons like social boycott, exclusion etc

### SOLUTIONS

- ① Mental health provisions in each district (as per Mental health act) to ensure mental well being of suicide prone patients.
- ② Reduce stress amongst students - ensure exams focus on learning & not just results, increase no. of chances

Remarks

6

each student gets for entrance etc.

③ Economic well being of all to prevent suicides

→ <sup>Formal</sup> Credit, crop insurance & social security for farmers.

→ Unemployment allowance

→ Ensure upskilling & employment exchanges for unemployed workers.

④ Social upliftment of all

→ Inclusive growth - benefit & opportunity for all

→ Prevent boycott, untouchability & exclusion of any section.

These steps will ensure drop in suicide rates & mental ~~help~~ well being for all.

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? (12.5 Marks)

LGBT movements have gathered massive momentum world over. However in India there are still many obstacles.

#### Need for special laws

Yes, certain new laws & amendments to old ones are required.

- ① To decriminalise homosexuality to protect L (Lesbians) & G (Gay) communities - amendment to section 377 ~~of~~ of IPC.
- ② To prevent discrimination on LGBT grounds in education, employment, health care, rent etc. to ensure dignity.
- ③ To protect them from violence, especially sexual exploitation & human trafficking.
- ④ To increase their representation in many spheres from schools to governance, reservation may be required.  
(As mandated by Transgender Bill).

#### Requirement of constitutional amendments

- ① If sufficient & satisfactory laws are drafted, to ensure protection, upliftment, dignity & representation of LGBT community, there is NO need for constitutional amendments.

add specific  
words  
sub: 377 (IPC)

YL

Remarks

② Fundamental rights, duties & other provisions of constitution are already applicable to ALL Indian citizens universally.

③ Yet certain amendments like including transgender as the third gender in the language of the constitution, specifically prohibiting discrimination on grounds of sexuality etc may be added to further strengthen their cause.

Hence steps for social, economic & political upliftment of LGBT community must be quickly taken.

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)

India has 6 minorities - Muslims, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis & Sikhs.

### EDUCATION

- ① Many scholarship schemes are run by the government to ensure Minorities are available to top the best education facilities.
- ② Padho Pradesh scheme ensures that Minorities are able to go abroad for best education by overcoming financial constraints with Govt.'s help.
- ③ Funding is given to many Madrassas to overcome poor literacy (~60%) amongst Muslims.  
 → other modern facilities like labs & other technology to encourage science subjects in Madrassas is offered on incentive basis to modernise their education.

### SKILLS

- ① DUSTTAD scheme - to enhance skills of traditional artisans & weavers from minority section.
- ② National SC/ST Entrepreneurship Club - to handhold youth in self employment ventures.
- ③ National Minorities Development & Finance Corporation to fund skilling & livelihood options for minority youth.

Remarks

elaborate  
as like

5

④ Nai Rozhari scheme to empower women from such as minorities.

Thus these steps will go a long way in ensuring upliftment of youth from minorities in India & effectively empowers them.

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)

### Social Empowerment

- It is a Multidimensional <sup>overall</sup> concept
- It means upliftment of socially weak groups in all aspects - Economic, Political & social spheres & in both - private & public spheres.
- This overall upliftment ensures effective empowerment of each weak society - ensuring they are now self dependent & strong.

### FACTORS & its AFFECT

① Economic dependence of certain groups  
 Eg: Physically disabled worker participation rate is a mere 36% while it is 55% ~~in~~ generally.

#### Affect

- on individual as they are not earning enough to self sustain hence are dependent
- on Indian development as potential workforce & GDP contribution is not happened fully.

Eg: If Indian household work by women was counted it could add billions of dollars to Indian GDR.

② Politically, they don't participate effectively in decision making.

#### Affect

- Their concerns, grievances are not heard, hence not resolved further isolating them - hampers development.
- Inclusive development is not attained.

③ Socially, they face humiliation & <sup>are</sup> marginalised at home & in their community.

Remarks

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Affect-

- poor education, health etc outcomes lead to poor human capital & resource.
- This further leads to inefficient economy contribution & slower development process.

EFFECTIVE STEPS① Economic empowerment

- skilling, updation
- providing decent jobs & employment
- This economic independence will ensure their long term upliftment.

② Social empowerment

- Education, health of weak groups
- Ensures their well being & long term human resource for Indian workforce.

③ Political empowerment

- Take them as equal participants in political, planning decision making & equal opportunities & benefits for all.
- Eg. Reservations for SC, ST, OBC in MLA, MP seats.

④ Awareness drives, sensitising public about equality of all groups, stop discrimination.⑤ Ensure safety of such groups.

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)

CBFC has recently too caused many controversies, <sup>violated</sup> <sup>for (don't</sup> <sup>interfere</sup> <sup>directly)</sup> impeding free speech of artists. Hence the govt. constituted the Shyam Bhatnagar Committee to look into its reforms.

### REFORMS -

- ① The powers of CBFC is to ONLY certify & not censor by demanding cuts in the films. This must be strictly followed.
- ② Clear guidelines & rules for film certification in different categories must be clearly specified. No ambiguity should be allowed. This will curb its discretionary power.
- ③ Provision for cuts to be placed in a more strict category must be based ONLY on those grounds as the limitations for Art. 19 (i.e. Freedom of speech). - Eg: Inciting violence, contempt of court, public order, security of state etc.
- ④ Place the un-cut versions in the National Archives for Director's cut - preserve art & free speech.
- ⑤ Proper provision for review to Board's decision must be in place - efficient & transparent in nature.

Remarks

- Shyam Bhatnagar Committee

These <sup>three</sup> steps will ensure smoother & more transparent functioning of CBFC - encouraging free speech in all.

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)

There are a total of 2.7 crore physically disabled in the country, out of whom many are also mentally ill, while the majority of cases go unreported.

### New Mental Health care Bill

- ① Right to access mental health care services from government.  
→ Each district must have basic minimum provisions
- ② Right to choose how to be treated if a patient becomes mentally ill in the future.
- ③ Right of protection from inhumane treatments like electric shocks in some cases.
- ④ Right of medical insurance for mental health on same grounds as physical health.
- ⑤ Decriminalisation of suicide to understand & sympathise with extreme emotional state of victims.
- ⑥ Expanding definition of mental illness, including mood & memory disorders, substance abuse etc.

Thus this bill ensures improved mental health care for patients.

### CHALLENGES

- ① Scarcity of sufficient no. of specialised hospitals, infrastructure, technology & no. of doctors etc.

Remarks

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- ② Not enough specialised & skilled quality doctors for this sector.
- ③ Lack of awareness amongst society about seriousness of such mental diseases.
- ④ Strong social stigma against mental illness. Hence patients are either shunned by families or cases go unreported.
- ⑤ Not enough research is done in mental health to deal & treat new illnesses.
- ⑥ Poor private participation due to lack of profitability.

Thus these challenges must be quickly overcome by public & private effort.

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)

India is a highly diverse society with many types of minorities - linguistic, religious, cultural, tribal, caste based etc.

↳ When the constitution protects them

- ① Article 25 to 28 ensure Right to freedom of religion of individuals & even religious groups.
- ② Article 29 & 30 ensure Cultural & Educational rights of minorities - to protect & further enrich their unique culture.
- ③ Article 17 ~~is~~ bars Untouchability - protecting the marginalised scheduled castes from social exclusion.
- ④ Provides for National Commission for SC & ST to ensure their grievance redressal & general welfare.

→ these provisions  
Critically analysing -

- ① By constitutional protection, these rights are now safe guarded by the SC & other courts. Hence there is ensured remedy for their infringement.
- ② Many acts to support these provisions have been enacted. Eg: Civil Rights Protection act to ban untouchability.
- ③ This has resulted in large scale welfare of many minorities.
- ④ BUT the constitution fails to specify all aspects to protect minorities.

Remarks

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Eg → For violence against SC/ST, Prevention of Atrocities against SC & ST Act had to be enacted.

→ Minorities are not clearly defined in the Constitution.

→ National Commission for Minorities, OBC are still statutory bodies.

⑤ Courts take long time for disposal of cases ∴ justice is very delayed for minorities.

⑥ 5000 economic indicators amongst them are still poor:

SC & ST → 24% of population } much more work required  
 ✓ → 40% of poor

There is still wide disparity amongst the general society & the minorities. Steps like schemes in Health, Education, Skills & Jobs must be taken quickly for Inclusive development.

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)

Benefits of Gender Budgeting → First winter way needed

- ① It means allocating a section of funds in each ministry for women upliftment. Hence focus of each scheme is towards ensuring benefits reach men & women equally. Eg: of state scheme
- ② Each ministry has included a Gender Budgeting chapter in their annual reports - ensuring compliance & implementation of this act. Since budgeting.
- ③ Generated awareness amongst officers for the need of quick steps to eradicate gender skewed development. MPRR & work participated
- ④ Since each ministry participates, multidimensional aspects for women empowerment are focused upon. Eg: Issuing PDS cards to women heads in households.

Drawbacks -

- ① Though allocation of funds & design of scheme is made far with women angle on paper - its effective implementation on field is not observed. monitored.
- ② Outcome of women equality is hence not always achieved despite outlays.
- ③ Officers are not sensitised enough to ensure removal of gender bias in offices first then society.

Suggestion of ways

- ① Mindset of society must be changed from patriarchy to one of Equality.

Remarks

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For this awareness drives like Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao will help.

- ② Educate the girl child & sensitise the boys about gender equality, breaking stereotypes.
- ③ Economically empower girls - skilling & employment
- ④ Ensure proper healthcare for women - general & reproductive
- ⑤ Ensure safety of women from violence like Domestic violence & other social evils like dowry etc.
- ⑥ Politically empower women - participate in decision making & be equal recipients of fruits of development -  
Eg:  $\frac{1}{3}$  rd minimum reservation for women in PRL.

Thus these steps will go a long way in ensuring women equality in India today.

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)

While the Tribals comprise 8% of India's population, their socio-economic indications are very poor.  
 \* 40% of them are poor  
 \* Only 13% of them go for higher education etc.

### FACTORS

① Forced assimilation of tribals into the mainstream society <sup>is not</sup> on the terms of tribals has led to widespread hostility.

→ Huge tracts of forests have been cut down for industrialisation which benefits the <sup>urban</sup> public more than the poor tribals.

→ Tribal lands have been grabbed.

→ They have not been adequately compensated or rehabilitated.

Thus land is a major issue.

② Traditional way of life - dependence on forests for livelihood has been disrupted.

→ Reserved forests don't allow tribals to enter for minor forest produce, grazing etc.

③ No alternate sources of livelihood are adequately developed, nor do they have enough skills.

④ Social exclusion like untouchability practices etc.

⑤ Poor governance like insensitive <sup>or essence</sup> officers, corruption, exploitation of uneducated tribals.

⑥ No access to basic services like healthcare, roads, education etc.

development projects  
mining

6

Remarks

### Government's efforts

- ① For land & forest issues,  
→ Forest Rights Act to protect land & forest use rights of tribals.
- ② For governance, autonomous districts & tribal advisory councils have been set up (5th & 6th schedule of constitution)  
→ PESA act - to ensure flexibility & autonomy
- ③ Social welfare like provision of healthcare, electricity, education & employment reservation etc.
- ④ Reservation for ST in MLA, MP & ULB & PRI sects.
- ⑤ Land reforms, LARR Act for rehabilitation, giving jobs to tribals in industries / dams that displaced them.

Hence these steps & many more such initiatives are required for social empowerment of tribals & curbing unrest in left wing extremist states & North east.

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)

With rapidly advancing Urbanisation, today 30% of India's population resides in urban areas. This is more than the population of either U.S.A or Brazil.

### MAJOR Characteristics

- ① More intensive use of resources - like minerals, energy etc.
  - This many times leads to unsustainable way of life due to over-exploitation of nature. Eg: Air pollution in cities.
- ② Large crowded cities - emergence of compressed housing, industries & even slums.
- ③ Inefficient infrastructure like schools, hospitals, housing, transport etc. due to large influx of people.
  - poor water supply, drainage, sanitation.
- ④ Majority of workers in secondary & tertiary sector - minimal primary sector.
- ⑤ Wide disparity between rich & poor.
- ⑥ Wider use of technology - like digital banking, smart city infrastructure, Metros etc.

### IMPACT on family & caste system.

#### ① I. FAMILY

- ① Nuclear families are now dominant, joint families are dispersed due to each worker in family migrating for better opportunities.

urbanism-urban  
↓  
Individual  
↓  
Anonymity  
etc

4

Remarks

- ② Ties within family weaken since each individual is engrossed in own life in fast paced urban life.
- ③ Position of women in family is uplifted - since modern & urban ideas of working women are spread.

## II. CASTE system

- ① In urban areas, with new job opportunities in modern industries, traditional job-caste linkages are breaking.
- ② Close-quarters living in urban areas blur caste distinctions ~~by~~ off.
- ③ Since people from many regions mingle to form the urban society - a hybrid culture evolved further weakening castes.
- ④ Urban areas offer anonymity even to the lowest caste. Hence a fresh start away from traditional biases & heritages.

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)

Scheduled caste comprise 16% of Indian population yet suffer very poor social conditions.

	SC	National avg
% of poor	30%	22%
Enrollment in schools	40%	50%
" " colleges	19%	25%

define as  
very low

### Benefits of Dalit capitalism

- ① Economic upliftment of Dalits ensuring long term empowerment of this community.
- ② With economic prosperity, social indicators like health & education outcomes will also see improvement.
- ③ Self employment through capitalism & increasing privatisation will further help them raise their voice.
- ④ Politically also, their clout & influence will increase → they will become valuable & well informed voters.
- Increase representation in decision making - giving a chance to voice their grievances & resolve them.
- ⑤ Caste lines will further get blurred - equal casteless society.

### Drawbacks

- ① Challenges to ensure Dalit capitalism like their poor education, skilling, access to funds, mentoring etc.
- Steps like MUDRA scheme, Stand up India etc have helped.

Remarks

5

② This will further strengthen caste identity amongst both -

- upper caste &
- lower caste

as now capitalism i.e. jobs & investment will now be given on caste identity.

Eg:  
 → National SC/ST Hub for entrepreneurship  
 → National SE Development & Finance Corporation  
 these further cement caste lines.

③ Due to caste consciousness in upper castes, dalits may face increased exclusion & resistance in being included as in strong & affluent capitalist communities.

Thus these drawbacks must be overcome to ensure Dalit capitalism as ONE way to socially empower Scheduled castes.

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)

India is a highly diverse country. Since historical times these diverse groups have lived together - hence tolerance is preached by our traditions & philosophy & even our constitution...

Yet there are many incidents that disrupt this harmony & mutual tolerance -

### ① Religious conflict :

- Large no. of communal riots & violence in Indian cities in recent times
- Extreme forms of violence like terrorism, gauravats etc.

### ② Caste & tribal conflict

- Large scale violence in the left wing extremist states like Chhattisgarh & secessionist violence & ethnic clashes in the North East like Assam.
- Violence against individual dalits & tribal women

### ③ Intellectual conflict

- Attack on opinion of others - hecking of journalists.
- Lack of willingness to accept diversity of thought amongst the educated class - seen in politicians, social media platforms etc.

### ④ Regional conflict

- Increasing violence based on regional identity like Karnataka flag issue, Telengana state etc.

4.5

Remarks

See balanced An. - would have India society is tolerant

BUT such instances are not reflective of the entire ~~the~~ Indian society which is based on mutual toleration.

→ Due to vast diversity, conflicts are bound to rise due to differing needs & opinion.

→ The solution is to hear out all parties & find a middle path based on consensus.

→ Rule of law & public order must be enforced at all costs - with safety to life & property.

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)

India has nearly 2.7 crore disable people. 2.27-8  
 Their socio-economic are very poor -  
 detail

#	Physically disabled	National avg
Literacy rate	55%	74%
Worker participation rate	36%	51%

Inclusive development - Analysing → ✓

① Social inclusion must be ensured

→ Education opportunities with access to best schools must be ensured.

→ Accommodating infrastructure for easy access - both public & private must ensured.

(Sauganya Bharat Abhiyan - or Accessible India)

→ Removing stereotype against them along with Accessibility Index.

at them like victims - sensitise public.

(Use of word 'Dnyang' instead of derogatory 'Viklang')

② Economic empowerment

→ Providing them upskilling & jobs to suit their talents.

(Reservation in schools, colleges & jobs by Right of Persons with disability Act).

③ Health care needs of such people to be met effectively.

(Insurance provided under National Social Protection scheme)

Remarks

6

④ Prohibition of discrimination

(Rights of persons with Disability act)

↓  
⑤ Resolving their grievances by District & state  
committees & funds & special courts.

These three steps will go a long way in  
ensuring equal opportunity & benefit for Disabled  
people & lead to inclusive development.

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?

Hate speech leads to increasing divisions in a society, inciting violence & crime... (12.5 Marks)

Legal provisions -

① Constitution itself has many provisions curbing hate speech.  
 Art 19 - Right to freedom of speech is NOT unlimited in nature.  
 - Limit factors like hate speech, inciting violence exist.

② IPC, CrPC also have provisions banning hate speech, inciting violence in community...

③ Model code of conduct also bars it by politicians during elections. BUT it not legal in nature but is enforced by election commission.

④ Many other acts like <sup>rights of</sup> trans gender bill, etc also have provisions dealing with criminalising hate speech pre-acting discrimination & violence.

Law Commission Report

① Reported that sufficient legal & constitutional provisions exist banning hate speech.

② Strict enforcement of these provisions is required to ensure compliance.

→ conviction of culprits to act as deterrent for future cases.

4

Remarks

- Refer link for more content

- ③ No need of new law dealing with this issue.
- ⑦ Hate speech to act as grounds of disqualification for politicians - will help in overcoming this challenge.  
(Amendment to RPI Act, 1951)

These hate speech must be quickly eliminated as a threat to the very basic social fabric to our democracy.

Remarks