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K. LALITH

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GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	<i>Instructions to Candidate</i>
1.	4.5	
2.	5	
3.	5	
4.	5.5	
5.	5	
6.	5.5	
7.	5.5	
8.	5.5	
9.	5.5	
10.	5	
11.	2	
12.	5.5	
13.	5	
14.	4	
15.	5	
16.	5	
17.	5.5	
18.	5	
19.	5	
20.	5	

99

Name K. Lalith

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 16th Sept 2018

Signature K. Lalith

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

Dear Candidate

following are the areas where you need improvement:

- Improve organisation in presentation of answer.
- Proper spacing between paragraph should be there.
- Don't miss important points and write important point first.
- Add recent examples and reports and recent data from current event.
- Boiling organisation and flow in presentation of ideas.

- Q1. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act of 1972 has failed to curb the illicit trafficking of Indian antiquities. Analyse whether the draft Antiquities and Art Treasures Regulation, Export and Import Control Bill, 2017 end up facilitating the free trade of India's valuable material heritage. (12.5 Marks)

~~Illegal smuggling of antiquities and Art treasures is a great challenge for the customs department as such crimes are difficult to detect.~~

~~Recently, the statue of Nataraja was repatriated into India from Australia showing the vulnerability of earlier Acts and enforcement to catch hold the smuggler.~~

The new Bill of 2017 would address the following challenges and solutions:-

~~① Brumation and identification of material antiquities for example museum & other places of nation sites.~~

~~② GIS based monitoring is a good step it is logistically difficult and uneconomical~~

present important provision and loopholes directly related to it

(3) Exchequer would benefit as tax - evasion would be reduced as government would realise more revenue from such trade.

(4) Give additional powers to customs department shipment from goldsmugglers to penalise unauthorised smuggling activity.

(5) Increased transparency in free trade on antiquities.

thus reducing Black market in and use of such funds for benefit al purposes.

Thus, protection and conservation of rich antiquated heritage of the country is upheld.

Remarks

- Q2. Culture is a tool to transport technology, but technology also transports cultural images.
Elaborate the statement in the context of modern world. (12.5 Marks)

Social transactions are the basis of exchange of ideas, goods and aesthetics thereof.

In 21st century globalised world technology has given rise to IR 4.0 (Industrial Revolution 4.0) and has minimised boundaries for labour and capital across seas.

Culture transports technologies as follows :-

- ① MNC's through their corporate culture have transported new technologies worldwide.
- ② Globalisation has led to transport of ideas and ideologies which have led to creation of new technologies example Capitalist, Industrialisation.
- ③ When societies interact they share mutual technologies for example, India's Baran Kachis' underground water system from Afghanistan.
- ④ Indian industrialists adopted 'Kaizen' 'Six Sigma' as standards of working

Remarks

and best practices from Japan.

On the other hand, technology also helps in transporting culture. The technology of 'six sigma' brings with it the culture of excellence and perfection.

Advent of ICT has inculcated the culture of speed and accuracy around the world.

When a country adopts best practices, they also inherit cultural nuances.

Urbanisation has helped in transforming culture from internet integration to utilised.

Migration also helps in exchange of cultural images and local technology for example, Mughals carried the technique and taste for Mughlai cuisine to India.

In a nutshell both culture and technology are mutually reinforcing in global transactions and are vital for development and refinement of a global culture.

Remarks

- Q3. Western culture has enlightened us in several ways but it has also destroyed the hold of early Hindu culture. Analyse the statement highlighting the distinctive features of traditional India. (12.5 Marks)

~~Globalisation is the biggest tenth of the post-industrial revolution era and western ideology, way of life have heavily dominated Indian lives since British Rule.~~

~~Intelligentsia which interacted with the western world helped hastening the process of proliferation of western culture~~

~~Brightened Indians as follows :-~~

- ① Western culture is based on rational thinking and scientific temperament.
- ② Western ideals of Capitalism instilled entrepreneurial spirit among Indians leading to healthy competition.
- ③ English as a language is a gift of Westernisation, improved skill set of Indians. (service sector (BPO) etc.)
- ④ Dogmas such as untouchability, child marriage have reduced due to western influence, creation

Remarks

- ~~1) New social political awakening.~~
- ~~2) Social status of women improved drastically, achieved political economic empowerment.~~
- ~~3) However, excessive westernisation has weakened the role of Indian traditions as follows~~
- ~~① Social values have diluted stamp of neighbourhood responsibilities.~~
- ~~② Community participation and interaction reduced due to apartment culture.~~
- ~~③ Youth find rituals, festivals etc. as loss of productive time.~~
- ~~④ Indigenous languages and objects are losing prominence as English is primary medium of education nowadays.~~
- ~~Distinctive features of Indian traditional India are :- huge number of festivals, DIVERSE nature worship, respect to elders etc, have all diluted due to westernisation in the garb of modernisation.~~
- ~~In totality, the influence of western ideas in shaping our democracy and economy have been positive, however, its social impact has been disputed.~~

Remarks

- Q4. The position of women after the eighth to ninth century A.D. takes a turn towards greater orthodoxy and control over women. Highlight the reasons which led to this change. Also, address the impact of this change on women. (12.5 Marks)

~~The role and social status of women have been changing with time in Indian history. During early vedic period, society was more egalitarian and women had more rights whereas later vedic age saw economic subordination of women and dependency increased thus degrading the social status.~~

~~At the turn of 8th and 9th century A.D. was further reduced, they were controlled by orthodoxy. Earlier also as mentioned elements. Earlier also as mentioned in Gran Inscription where we first witnessed Sati being committed, Reasons are as follows:-~~

- ① Autonomy over decision of marriage reduced - Earlier the wives besides were had choice to decide their husbands during Swayamvar but such autonomy lost due to inter-caste marriages / Political needs
- ② Economic subordination and dependence on male counterpart increased.
- ③ The society changed from predominantly agriculture to trading which reduced female participation in work.

Remarks

~~the
old
foreign
invaders~~

(1) Orthodox Hindu rituals gave high position to male members culturally. However, Katsayana sage gave the concept of 'Shradha' so as to elevate the position of women.

[IMPACT ON WOMEN]

- They were confined mostly to the domestic activities, aesthetics and cultural symbols had greater prominence to women in comparison to economy and polity.
- Practices like SATI, child marriage, female infanticide started raising their head.
- The concept of DOLAH became much prevalent leading to further disempowerment of women.
- The concept 'PORODAH' in communities like RASPUT and other Hindu communities rose.

In totality the status and role of women in 8th and 9th century AD. were dismal which improved after socio-religious reforms movement after 13th century.

Remarks

55

- Q5. Discuss the growth and evolution of socialism in Europe in the 19th century. Also, comment on the success of Second Communist International in overcoming inter-country rivalries in Europe. (12.5 Marks)

~~Socialism began in Europe due to intellectuals like Engels, Karl Marx who gave the theory of scientific socialism and practical communism. The first deliver of socialist thought was due to income inequality. Industrial revolution and mechanisation of production led to loss of jobs and social unrest. (Luddite movement against mechanisation) formation of new states, unification of European States like Germany and Italy helped in strengthening the concept of Socialism. Increasing oppression of the proletariat / working class by so called 'Bourgeoisie' further aggravated the problem.~~

~~Marx called profit as theft of surplus generated by labour. Also was in favour of redistribution either peacefully or through the barrel of the gun. Marx through his communist manifesto popularised~~

Discuss important contributions made by intellectuals during 19th century

Remarks

~~the concept of Dialectic materialism coupled with Engels thesis and anti-thesis equals to synthesis, he envisioned centralisation of social services like Health Education, steep graduation of taxation, respect to workers~~

~~Communist International was a breakthrough organisation, the top leaders declared Communists around the world as fellow brethren. Post Russian Revolution 1917, practical Communist rule further gave impetus to it.~~

~~Disunity and wars were the prevailing European conditions during 19-^{20th} century, unification of communist forces during the Inter-regnum between 1st and 2nd Comintern meeting led to resolution in Inter-Party Line to spread the message of being 'Brothers in Arms' against ~~communism~~, Capitalism against the rulers and monarchs who were causing wars and disunity. Hence, Comintern helped in reducing the distance and spreading~~

Remarks Unity among Europeans.

- Q6. "Fourth Industrial Revolution holds unique opportunities to improve human communication and conflict resolution." In light of this statement, what do you understand by Fourth Industrial Revolution? Briefly throw light on previous three Industrial Revolutions and contrast them from the fourth? (12.5 Marks)

~~fourth Industrial Revolution refers to advent of ICT in the field of industrial production thereby giving greater impetus to automation, robotics and other other derivative technology in the production process.~~

~~add exponential technology~~

~~The 4.0. has revolutionised not only the service sector but industries due to economicisation of cost and scaling up of production to meet the increasing demand.~~

~~contrast with other 3 revolutions.~~

~~① first Industrial Revolution was in 16th-17th century Europe. Primitive production technology were replaced by bigger, stronger and more productive machines like steam engine, spinning jenny, steam boat which were highly productive.~~

~~② second Industrial Revolution was the spread of mechanisation to USA and Asia, intensive use of~~

Remarks

labour reduced, machine replaced man, labour required only for ~~add~~ ~~and~~ ~~destructive~~ ~~keep~~ and key operations. Use conveyor belts in factories such as ~~factories~~ ~~where~~ assembly line production and specialisation. Discovery of oil & petroleum products.

Third IR was globalisation and modern computers which further reduced workforce in factories, reduced cost and improved production efficiency, standardisation. Standardisation was made possible.

However, ~~IR is a~~ ~~step ahead~~, where machines would run on AI (Artificial Intelligence, Internet of ~~Things~~ Things (IoT)) interconnected cyber spaces, thus fully automating factories and further reducing need of ~~now~~ skilled workforce.

In totality, IR 4.0 needs skilled labour hence traditional labour redundant. In contrast to the previous revolutions it is fast proliferating due to advanced ICT and machine learning.

Remarks

Q7. What are the factors that led the Pakistan to wage a war against India in 1965? What were the repercussions of this war? (12.5 Marks)

~~Post independent India had seen War with Pakistan in quick succession i.e. 1948, 1965, 1971, 1999 etc. The key reasons for 1965 war were political and diplomatic in nature which led to misassess-
ment of opponents military capabilities. Key reasons~~

- Historically, Pakistan considered India to be enemy both politically and diplomatically since 1948.
- It was assumed that India would be weak and fragile due to loss from Chinese aggression in 1962.
- Government of Pakistan was controlled by Military, hence pseudo dictatorship prevailed.
- Reduction of Diplomatic currency.
- Misunderstanding because of Chinese's defeat on India.
- India's agriculture was badly hit due to droughts in 1964-65 which Pakistan assumed as a failing situation in India.
- Political turmoil in Indian leadership and absence of Jawahar Lal Nehru's strong leadership.

Remarks

- Balkanisation of Kashmir was a key reason for 1965 war.

REPERSSIONS

- India retaliated with full force even captured some portion of Pakistani territory like Lahore etc.
- Clear victory of India and establishment of subcontinental identity.
- Increased confidence in then current leadership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- Signing of Tashkent agreement by USSR mediation and ceasefire agreement.

In totality 1965 war was waged due to immediate reasons and did not have a strong justification on the opponent's part.

India in turn enhanced its diplomatic strength and identity at global page and repudiated its impression after Chinese aggression.

Remarks

- Q8. The planning model adopted by India, was not about choice, but necessity. Examine in context of conditions in Indian economy on the eve of independence? (12.5 Marks)

~~On the eve of independence Indian Economy would be described as follows :-~~

- (1) Huge dependence on Agriculture, around 70% of workforce
- (2) Pauperisation of agriculture and industries due to British policies.
- (3) Extensive dependence on monsoon for good harvest.
- (4) Literacy rate was around 3-4%, health and life expectancy were low due to relentless Bengal famine.
- (5) Primitive tools used in agriculture therefore productivity was low. Investment and savings rate were in single digit.

~~India adopted a five year plan model which was developed by USSR as it envisioned egalitarian growth and sustainability of India on socialist rather than on Capitalist lines.~~

~~Explain
poverty
and
backwardness
of
India
at
the
time
of
independence~~

Remarks

alist line.

~~Planned~~ ~~Soviet~~ ~~model~~
 Was the basis of first 5-Year Plan which
 envisaged ~~embarking~~-private
 saving and investment models.

~~The second 5-Year Plan was~~
~~based on the ~~Naresh~~ Nehru's~~
~~plan which developed PSUs~~
~~heavy industries as the temple~~
~~of development.~~

~~Both plans highly~~
~~emphasised on growth of agricul-~~
~~tural sector, (Community devel-~~
~~opment plan, 1956).~~

~~(S.5) This planning model~~
~~was not a choice rather a necessi-~~
~~ty working at the prevailing~~
~~economic conditions. High influence~~
~~of socialist ideas reflected~~
~~in Indian planning policies, Neh-~~
~~ravian model of development.~~

~~USSR exemplified high~~
~~growth rate through its appli-~~
~~cation before us; hence it~~
~~was an obvious choice for newly~~
~~independent country. Lastly,~~
~~Our private entrepreneurship was~~
~~not up to the mark to follow of~~
~~Capitalist model of development.~~

Remarks

- Q9. Discuss the factors which facilitated a modest Indian industrial development, despite an obstructing colonial presence. What rôle has the industrial class played in the national movement? (12.5 Marks)

Indigenous industry picked up during later part of 19th century due to gradual Galitarian development in the industrial sector, infrastructure and allied services.

factors responsible are :-

- (1) Advent of Railways which improved transportation and created industrial belts and connected them with ports.
- (2) Introduction of Telegraph, enhanced communication thus increasing Indian press proliferation.
- (3) Presence of entrepreneurs in legislatures like K. N. Munshi, Hareyanji lobhandale etc.
- (4) Various industrial legislations such as Factories Act 1881 which regulated conditions of work of women and children etc.
- (5) Development of Backward linkages as India became Exporter/producer of raw material like cotton for the

Remarks -

Textile industry. Standardisation of production due to early harnessing of fruits of industrialisation in India.

Industrial class played vital role in national movement -

- They formed bulk of intelligentia and looked over operations of indigenous organisations like Bombay presidency organisation allied with moderates and helped in improving INC strength

5.5

Participation in Swadeshi movement after Bengal partition, NCW, CPIM etc supported nationalist leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi etc and created favourable conditions in legis-latures.

Front door funds for carrying out nationalists activities greatly participating in CLT thus pressuring pressuring Britishers to concede defeat. Thus, industrialists although not from the front supported national movement morally, politically and

Remarks financially.

- Q10. Indian Councils Act, 1909, was crucial in establishing parliamentary democracy in India, and thereby, in beginning the process of decolonization. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

~~Indian Councils Act 1909 was a mile stone in Constitutional development in Indian-British rule. It helped in adopting various features of Westminster model of governance and expanded the scope of representative governments.~~

~~The legislative council was further expedited thus doing away with official majority finally.~~

~~The Viceroy's election council was expanded to give Indian representation.~~

~~Sir J. S. Sinha became its first member.~~

~~Separate electorate was initiated thus giving greater representation to minorities, however this feature is debatable to local self governments thus further strengthening Panchayati Raj system.~~

~~At provincial level Governor's council now included elected members thus representative-~~

Remarks

new enhanced in its true sense
Efforts of moderates
 for political participation was
 realised in greater quantum.

Parliamentary democracy -
 early introduced at central
 level helped in decolonisation
 as follows :-

- (5) *add more points*
- further empowerment of nationalists thus increasing the rate of efforts.
 - Extremist group of nationalists took control thus making national movement mass based.
 - Greater control over provisions of Annual Budget helped in creating India oriented economic initiatives thus further reducing the stronghold.

Remarks

Q11. Discuss the intrusive landform of igneous intrusion in volcanic region while enumerating their examples. (12.5 Marks)

~~Igneous rocks are formed due to intensive heat and pressure and flow of lava on surface as a result of volcanic activity thus giving rise to various landforms.~~

~~Volcanic regions are mostly concentrated in the circum-Pacific belt which gives rise to oceanic landforms and at the second stage of plate collision on land giving rise to land based structures.~~

not required

fail to understand the question

(1) In oceans,

~~(a) Divergent Plate Boundary leading to fissures, create ridges under water.~~

~~(b) The second stage of oceanic convergence leads to the formation of ISLAND ARCS for example, JAVA, SUMATRA islands.~~

2) On Land

~~(a) Major Volcanic eruptions on land lead to creation of rift valleys for example, Great African Rift~~

Remarks

Valley.

(b) Active Volcanoes or land forest ample Vesuvius, Stromboli etc form fertile tracts of land, rich for mineral extraction and agriculture.

(c) Features like Volcanic Hotspots create specific landforms like Hawaiian hotspots greater Deccan trap.

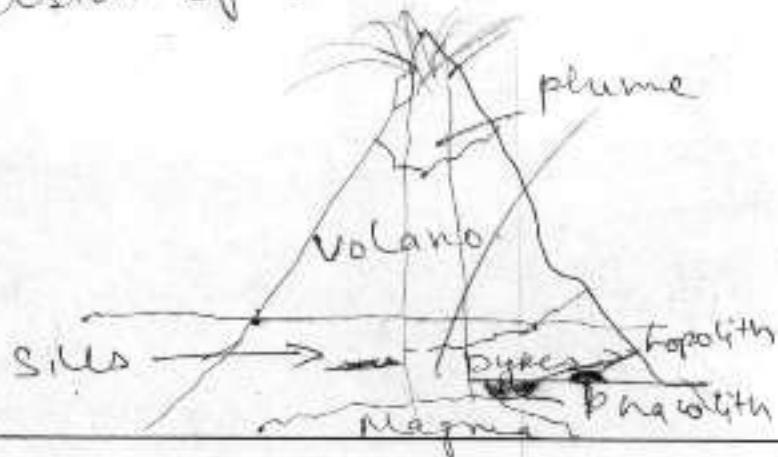
(d) Land forms like Sills, Dyke, Lopolith, Phacolith formed due to sudden volcanic eruptions.

Sills are horizontal landforms underground where unescaped lava gets deposited

Dyke → vertical mini-chambers

Lopolith → cancer shaped lava basins underground, lava remains unescaped;

• Phacolith due to deposition and depression of lava.



Remarks

Q12. India needs to start addressing issues concerning its growing elderly population. Discuss. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government to tackle these issues. (12.5 Marks)

~~India is endowed with demographic dividend. Currently birth rates match the elderly population is going to rise by 2050 enormously. Life expectancy will rise due to better health conditions thus necessitating fiscal expenditure massively.~~

Concerned issues

- Social care of elderly would become a challenge if nuclear family structure where both spouses are working.
- Increased fiscal costs to address healthcare needs of elderly.
- To build infrastructural interventions in order to better facilitate participation of elderly in social activities in social activities.
- Increased financial burden on government due to socialist pattern of Indian economy.
- However elderly are an asset as they uphold culture and traditions of the society and thus acting as linking pin among

Remarks

Family structures,

Government Interventions

- (55)
- Praekhar Muktai Vaya Vandhana Yojana giving assured return of 8% for 16 years upto a sum of 15 Lakh ₹.
 - Provision of Physical aid and Assisted Living Devices for the elderly for example government scheme by ATMA for elderly below poverty line.
 - Sayoshree Yojana to recognise the achievement of the elderly enhancing their social importance and dignity.
 - Strengthened Inheritance law, making it mandatory for children to take care of elderly parents, contravention of which may also disentitle from the property.
 - Creation of Day Care facilities and old age homes for destitute elderly for example, SWADHAR scheme for destitute aged women.
- Thus, increasing elderly population may be a fiscal cost but a cultural benefit which needs to be well preserved.

Remarks

to be well preserved.

Q13. Why do you think the problem of human capital flight is so prominent in the states like Punjab and Kerala? Critically analyze its impact on the local demography.

(12.5 Marks)

~~The flight of human capital also intellectually known as Brain Drain has a debilitating impact over the demography, polity, economy of the region.~~

~~In the case of Punjab and Kerala, lack of indigenous jobs in the states, better economic opportunities overseas, and Surplus wealth for investment leads to the human capital flight.~~



Reasons

- ① Skilled Blue collared workers force finding better pay and cultural congruence in the middle east.
- ② Saturated market economy in Punjab.
- ③ Aspiration for a better life and standard of living overseas.
- ④ Diaspora connection in respective

discuss
push
and
pull
factors
operating
in these
states

Remarks

regions.

IMPACT ON LOCAL DEMOGRAPHY

Positive → • Reduced competition in domestic economy.

• Reduced per capita pressure on land and resources which are over-exploited.

• Better utilization of surplus health and skillset to gain employment.

• Strengthening Indian diaspora overseas.

Negative • Brain Drain causing

diminution of total intellect

• Opportunities of innovation remain untapped

• Large scale migration leading to cultural mixture and hybridisation.

In totality, human capital migration is the reality of a global world and is beneficial overall. However such flight may indicate inability of government to provide local opportunities.

Remarks

Q14. Differentiate between erosion, weathering, denudation and mass wasting. Elaborate various types of mass wasting. (12.5 Marks)

~~Weathering refers to breakage of rocks into small particles such as water, wind, heat and other natural factors cause it.~~

Erosion is the ~~next step~~ fall to understand the question
when smaller particles are transported from one place to another. For example, small particles of soil, sand, silt may be eroded due to water and wind.

~~Denudation is the third step where any part of the land becomes barren by removal of top soil and other friable material for growth of flora in the region.~~

~~Mass movements on the other hand refers to displacement of debris on a large scale due to various endogenic and exogenic forces which lead to formation and destruction of landforms.~~

Remarks

Various Mass Movements are:-

(1) Landslides, happen when loosely held rocks, soil and other material travels down on the gradient slope due to rainfall, vibration etc. for example, North East region called land of the landslides.

~~(2) Avalanche is mass movement of snow, along with other material in the way it also uproots the soil and rock beneath, and may be triggered due to earthquake, over heating etc.~~

(2) Earthquakes; it happens due to endogenic forces and results in mass movement of landforms such as hilly terrain, movements of sediments downhill example Glacial Deposits.

Remarks

Q15. Explain successive development of cotton textile industry in India while describing factors affecting its localization? Also, suggest measures to strengthen cotton industry.

(12.5 Marks)

~~"Cotton textile industry in India has been developing since late 19th century."~~

~~Stage 1 → Manual weaving used to happen in the form of Muslin cloth in the medieval period.~~

~~Stage 2 → Mechanisation and the advent of cotton mills in 1870's.~~

~~1st. Cotton mill setup in Bombay region by an Indian by Lowarjee Nanabhai.~~

~~Stage 3 → further development and concentration of cotton textile in delhi region.~~

~~Stage 4 → After partition the industries went to Pakistan and areas growing raw material stayed with India.~~

Remarks

factors impacting localisation

- ① Availability of Raw Material, Deccan region suitable for cotton growing.
- ② Market Access \Rightarrow connectivity to Mumbai (INPT) and Kandla port etc
- ③ cheap labour from Deccan region
- ④ Capital and Capital from entrepreneurial Mumbai & Gujarat region.
- ⑤ other factors such as proximity to raw materials producing areas, availability to electricity and skilled work force localised the industry.

Steps to Improve

- government initiated duty relief to ~~competition~~ ~~countries~~ in apparel industry, based on strict norms under SME
- Bangladesh to strengthen our seas market.
- credit support through FCI, strengthening textile industry through Khadi initiatives (KVIC) etc.

Remarks

- Q16. Is India's waste management economy impregnated with caste? How exponential is the problem of waste management in India? Highlight measures needed to strengthen the mechanisms of disposal. (12.5 Marks)

~~Waste Management in India is an exponential problem given the rate of urbanisation and waste generation.~~

~~It is expected that 50% of Indian population would be urbanised by 2050. And currently is generating 265 million tonnes of waste annually.~~

~~Waste management unfortunately had a caste connotation in the form of Manual Scavenging. Certain lower classes and Dalits were expected to perform this menial job traditionally.~~

~~Government measures such as prevailing manual scavenging, Rashtriya Kshamti Abhiyan, Passage of Prevention of Atrocities on SC/ST Act 1989, to stop the ill practice of Manual Scavenging have helped in curbing the menace.~~

Remarks

The problems of solid waste management and sewage management need to be tackled together. The exponential growth of waste management, the problem of collection, transportation and disposal need to be synergised. Segregation of waste is important.

(c) In incineration plants, should be established to deal with non-recyclable waste in urban centres. (Delhi Model of Waste Collection need to be replicated.)

(d) Sewerage treatment, Sanitary Landfill, Drainage system, Storm water drains, creation of community septic tank infrastructure is necessary. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, which intends to make India ODF, discouraging use of open pit latrines, adoption of waste programme is important (Bangladesh Model of Building Toilets) to improve health and sanitation in urban areas.

Remarks

- Q17. Highlight the recent measures taken by India with respect to disability. Discuss the merits and demerits of the move. (12.5 Marks)

~~Disability is the pressing challenge for any modern civilization, India has around 2.21% Differently abled persons. [Census(2.011)].~~

- Recent measures, passage of Rights of Persons with Disability Act recognised further new categories of disabilities and follows a Rights Based Approach.
- Accessible India campaign, 3 vehicles in Transportation, ITT, Infrastructure (Public Space)
- Inclusive India campaign to mainstream slow learners and persons with other mental deformities, skill them and providing a respectable life
- India is a party to United nations Conventions on Rights of PWD and 1st

Country. To ratify Marakesh Treaty for printability.

MERITS → (1) Intends towards Social role normalisation of the disabled.
 (2) Follows Rights Based approach.
 (3) Non-treaty intends to provide legal provision.
 (4) Attitudinal change in society, by renaming Disabled as Divyang

(S.5)

DEMITS → (1) Puts plan policy formulation without infrastructure
 (2) Greater focus on Reservation rather than actual empowerment and continuance of social stigmatization.
 (3) Dysfunctional track record of equal opportunity cells in various universities.

In totality, the initiatives look promising but may only be effective if problem targeting & enumeration of affected community is well-taken for example, subsidisation of Assisting living devices & technology, SWAYAM portal are laudable.

Remarks In the field of online distance education

- Q18. Untouchability is still a widespread problem, not only in rural India but also in urban India. Enumerate the reasons. Do you think making children aware of this problem will reduce the discrimination? Discuss. (12.5 Marks)

~~Untouchability is still a grave social challenge in modern day India, Constitutional measures such as Article 14, 16, 17, 23, 24 etc may have definitely improved legal sanctity to egalitarianism.~~

~~Article 17 abolished untouchability. Various State governments like Maharashtra has passed anti-unTouchability still the problem persists because:-~~

- ~~① Both urban and rural India with caste system which is the basis of this menace.~~
- ~~② Social acceptability of Dalits or equals is a far fetched reality except in intellectually & strong professions.~~
- ~~③ Naming of individuals in India is a method of identifying the Religion, caste, sub-castes which gives untouchability a pseudo-identity.~~

Discuss specific reasons behind the untouchability in rural and urban areas

Remarks

- (4) Although Civilisation has urbanised but not modernised, Social values still prevail.
- (5) Migration from Rural to Urban areas only changes the economic but not the social status of the person is really.
- (6) Limited resources and competition for sharing is the key reason which still prevails.
- (7) Making children aware is a good way to inculcate evolved value system ab initio.

- Role of civil society in forming the attitude of children and their sensitisation is significant, teaching and practising equalitarian principles are helpful in reducing the problem of unavailability in the next generation.
- Modern Value based education is important to wipe out ill-practices where parents and teachers should act as model by displaying such behaviour. Thus, main roadblock is societal attitude which would be best

Remarks - changed by evolving thought process

Q19. Is amendment of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 to consider the juveniles above 16 years of age as adults for heinous crimes justifiable? Give your opinion. (12.5 Marks)

~~Juvenile Justice Act
Amendment Bill 2015 has various debatable provisions which need to be analysed as follows:-~~

- ~~- ① Considering Adulthood for heinous crime between 16-18 years is rational because different treatment can't be met to a person who is 18 and a day short of it.
 - ② The mental age rather than physical age should be considered. However it opens a pandora Box of reflexive judgements and judicial dilemma of individual judges.
 - ③ Treating adolescents harshly may lead to their hardened criminals in future hence rehabilitation should be prioritised than penalisation in the first instance.~~

However, the provision of analysing by a psychologist of the mental age of the perpetra-

Remarks

~~law deals with the relative nature of the crime and is a welcome step.~~

~~Human Rights activists like Amnesty International called such provision as draconian which would discriminate among adolescents violation of Article 14.~~

5) However, ~~international example such as USA have made exceptions for heinous crimes which explain its supporting arguments.~~

~~Rationally, the amendment in JJ Act is prudent in modern society as heinous crimes are no case is tolerated, juvenile delinquency is a big no for maintaining tranquility in the society.~~

Remarks

Q20. Data from the latest round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) shows that India's problem of gender imbalance may be deepening, with virtually all corners of the country now affected by a skewed sex ratio at birth. Critically examine the causes and implications of skewed sex ratio in India. (12.5 Marks)

The problem of skewed sex ratio is multidimensional and has socio-economic causal factors. 2011 Census shows 921 female children for every 1000 male which is unusual.

CAUSES

- ① Son preference (economic Survey 2017-18) is the biggest reason for missing girl child population in India.
- ② Social stigma attached with girl child for example Son's have the authority to perform the last rites of parents.
- ③ Economic cost of Dowry while marriage of a girl child is a "nightmare" for an ordinary poor family.
- ④ Low female workforce participation leads parents to believe that sons would be more productive.

influence
of
technology
poor
implementation
of
law

Remarks

et the economically,

IMPLICATIONS

- Rising population of unwanted girl children which makes their lives relatively more grave.
- Availability of Better sex detection technology has been implication in rising cases of female infanticide.
- Crime against women is on the rise due to skewed sex ratio (NCRB Data).
- Global gender gap index, Indian further fell on 94th (108th Rank)
- India being the poorest performer amongst BRICS nations.
- Rising cases of Human rights violation and negative logistics by International agency such as UNICEF thereby diminishing India's image. In totality, the skewed sex ratio is a social evil.
- Steps such as BBMP, Sukanya Samridhi

Remarks To put one measure forward.