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SRUSHTI DESHMUKH

Rank - 5

GS Paper I Marks - 120

GS Mains Q&A

Indian Society Features & Social Justice



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GS MAINS Q&A 2018

INDIAN SOCIETY FEATURES AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time Allowed: 3 Hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- ▶ There are 20 Questions.
- ▶ All questions are compulsory.
- ▶ The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- ▶ Answer the questions in **NOT MORE THAN 200** words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
- ▶ Answers must be written within the space provided.
- ▶ Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q	Answer	Q	Answer
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

Date:

Candidate's Signature

Examiner's Signature

REMARKS

Remarks

Q1. "Paradoxically, even in Indian society, where women goddesses are worshipped, women are denied an independent identity and status." Do you think modern society has evolved from this mindset? Give your opinion. (12.5 Marks)

Where Women Goddesses are welcomed and worshipped, Patriarchal mindset is entrenched so deep that independent identity is denied to many women.

Even in 21st century India, where globalised society has brought the Information Revolution and Consumerist culture, reflecting Modern Identity,

- > Child Sex Ratio has not even touched 950 on avg per 1000 males.
- > Literacy rates are lower than men.
- > Very few women participate in formal employment, propertied class.
- > Child Marriage rates in states like Rajasthan, MP, UP, BH etc are one of the highest in world.
- > Even in decision making at home, authority rests with male counterparts on majority issues.
- > Crimes against women and unsafe cities, roads, transport etc

Remarks

Nevertheless in modern society, women are putting up competent struggles to rub shoulders with men:

- > Women CEOs and heads in Banks, consumer goods industry, entrepreneurs etc are coming up.
Govt support by Start up India Stand up India.
- > Education for women (girls) being provided at all levels eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, scholarships
- > Women politicians holding key positions in Govt foreign affairs, defence, I & B etc.
- > Women/sportswomen bringing laurels for country
- > Women finding jobs in IT sector, food processing industry giving them financial independence.
- > Women in defence sector eg INSV Tarini.

Right to self determination and status is being earned by women in various fields, though grim realities exists, society seems progressing to be a better place for women.

Remarks

Q2. What do you understand by Slum? How it is different from a shanty-town? Analyze To what extent slums constitute the most important and persistent problem of urban life. (12.5 Marks)

Slum is an overpopulated area in an urban setting with dilapidated housing, inadequate civil facilities, poor sanitation and ~~low~~ hygiene conditions and impoverished situation.

Slums constitute relatively permanent structures while shanty town is characteristically made from materials at hand and generally temporary.

Slums have become an integral part of cities, specially in developing world and India due to

- > Increasing employment opportunities in cities & migration
- > falling incomes from agriculture.
- > they offer sites for settlement & a "community".

They ~~can~~ constitute a persistent problem of urban life

- > Unhygienic conditions in slums are prone to outbreaks of communicable diseases eg. dengue, HIV
- > Slums occupy crucial places in urban life/areas creating land acquisition & developmental issues.

Remarks

- > Often causing traffic congestion and expansion problems.
- > Slums even appears to be resting grounds for criminals and delinquent behaviour problems
 - eg in Mumbai slums.
- > Slums appear in stark contrast to skyscrapers in cities and aesthetically poor.
- > Even for those living in it, slums keep people in 'cycle of poverty'

Nevertheless, slums offer working force for the cities' homes, factories, offices etc. They offer 'community' to the impoverished. Recently, the Urban Rehabilitation schemes, Housing for All 2020 are offering to slum population to alleviate poverty and living standards.

Remarks

Q3. "Urbanization affects family structure, kinship patterns, women, caste relations in the society." analyze the impact. (12.5 Marks)

Urbanisation is a process of changing demographic patterns where people occupy urban spaces and give up agricultural occupation for a new way of earning and living.

It has major impact on social institutions of all kind :

1) Family Structure : An increasing trend towards 'nuclear family' is observed as living together becomes expensive and undesirable due to modern tendencies and independent living in cities.

Even then, people still feel connected at heart despite migration to cities to their 'rural roots'.

2) Kinship patterns : Changing marriage forms eg. Increase in inter caste, love marriages, lesser importance to extended family, traditions.

Scattered living, lesser interaction with family members and more ^{at expanding} ~~with~~ workplaces. Increased divorce incidences and crimes persist.

Remarks

3) Women : due to financial constraints and spread of education, women find participation in workforce, independent identity is being shaped as patriarchal traditions and rituals are reduced in importance in cities.

4) Caste : Due to modernising tendency of urbanisation, ascribed status of caste is losing importance over merit/achievement in education & jobs. Even in daily life, transport, eating out together in hotels makes following caste constraints impossible. Thus caste relations are losing sheen.

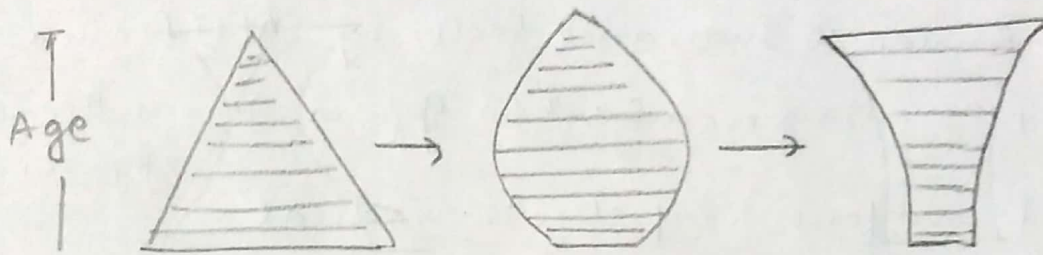
Urbanisation has had an overall progressive impact on the social institutions but has caused stress and strain due to changing patterns, over time.

Remarks

Q4. "An ageing population that can topple existing insurance and pension systems, strain the public health-care system and fundamentally alter disease burdens, economies and trade, and human migration." Elaborate the statement in Indian context and what are the measures that are needed to tackle this situation successfully.

(12.5 Marks)

The Age-pyramid in India is slowly changing itself with nearly 8% population in "aged" category likewise the ^{trend in} developed nations of Japan, UK, USA etc; but is slower.



AGE PYRAMIDS, TRANSITION

Ageing population is being visible now due to improved health care conditions, life expectancy, better living & care facilities. But it also poses counter risks to the country.

Eg. 1) Insurance & pension sector is not adept as such to handle changing demographic pattern

2) Public health care systems Eg. NFHS 2014-15 found that non-communicable diseases are becoming new threats in developed states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra etc.

Remarks

3) Economic survey highlighted that India faces a double burden where ~~some~~ due to regional disparity some states face ageing population issues while others like UP, MP, RJ, Bihar face a youth bulge, persistent infectious diseases etc.

Measures needed to tackle the problems

- 1) Robust Pension & Insurance Sector Eg. Atal Pension Yojana, NPS, PM Jeevan Suraksha Yojana, Jeevan Bima Yojana
- 2) Trained workforce & expertise in medical field by education, Eg. Increased masters edu seats in medical sector can help.
- 3) Research funding ~~for~~ betting & Infrastructure
- 4) Support for aged, better healthcare facilities, aids
Eg. Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana.
- 5) Better After-Retirement lives by care homes, terminal care. and initiatives like Vayoshri Samman by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment

Remarks

Q5. Blind exemption accorded to sexual violence within marriage is incompatible with the constitutional guarantee of a right to life of dignity and protection against violence. Critically analyze the statement in the context of Marital rape in India.

(12.5 Marks)

While Article 21 ensures life with dignity for all men and women, exemption in sec 376 IPC for Marital rape is incompatible with this guarantee.

• Marital rape amounts to forced sexual activity even if within marriage but is not considered a rape in Indian context unlike many other developed countries & even Nepal.

➤ Due to this sexual violence, against married women by own partners is persistent social evil.

➤ Even understanding ~~of it~~ or awareness of this problem is an issue.

➤ Due to patriarchal mindset, and thin line between consensual & forced sexual activity within marriage, it's considered that marriage amounts to a "licence" and thus marital rape has no recognition.

➤ Though sexual abuse is covered in Domestic Violence Act 2005, it's has wider connotation and offers civil remedy at best.

Remarks

→ Recent judgement of SC has at least corrected the anomaly and in consonance with POCSO Act, has made sexual activity in child marriages open to be sued on rape charges.

Critics argue that Marriage is a sacred institution & 'rape' charge can be misused by women and lead to increased divorce incidences.

Nevertheless, marital rape can have serious physical, psychological consequences on women and is in parity with any other crime and thus the exemption must be removed to uphold dignity and protection

Remarks

Q6. A wealth of linguistic richness exists outside what are known as the official languages of India.. Analyse the statement showing how extremely rich is India in terms of linguistic diversity. (12.5 Marks)

Linguistic diversity in India is a relatively unrecognised phenomenon beyond the official languages of 8th Schedule.

Linguistic richness is characterised by geographical variations, tribal-rural cultures, local dialects, regional identities etc.

> Recent Language Survey by Institute in Mysore found more than 300 languages still existent.

> Each state also has variation in speaking and script Eg. different regions of UP, MP etc.
RJ.

> Tribal belt of central India has multiple languages of closely knit tribes

> Eg. Recently Kheukh language was discovered of Dravidian script of Oravon tribes.

Similarly Malto language of Jharkhand tribes.

> Tribes of Andaman Nicobar & Lakshadweep have preserved their ancient rituals & culture by way of languages since many centuries.

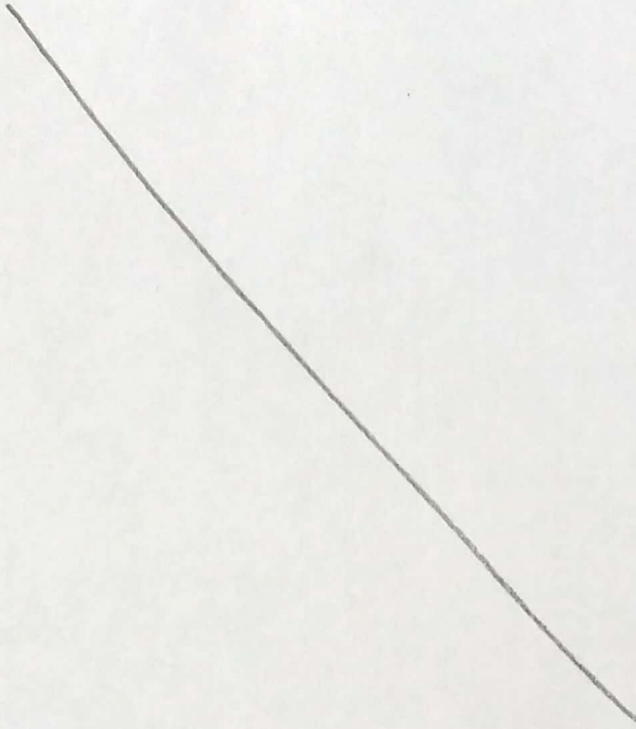
Remarks

> Even the officially recognised 22 languages ~~are~~ set a record on their own unlike any other country in world.

• Linguistic richness is symbolic of the cultural richness and signify the regional identity or affinity of people to distinctively organise in groups.

Remarks

Q7. India has high income inequality despite equalizing forces. Do you agree with this imperative? Give examples in favor of your answer. (12.5 Marks)



Remarks

Q8. Preventing women's entry to the religious places with an irrational and obsolete notion of "purity" clearly offends the equality clauses in the Constitution. What are the reasons behind this phenomenon? Do you think tradition should be given precedence over rationality with respect to the statement above? Give your views. (12.5 Marks)

The Equality clauses in Constitution like Article 14, 15 (Preventing Discrimination) etc uphold the rights to equal treatment for all men & women but it seems violated by the temple/mosque/dargoh entry restrictions to women on irrational basis.

Reasons behind this phenomenon include

- 1) Patriarchal mindset preventing independence & equal rights to women as they are considered subordinate to men.
- 2) Notion of ritual purity as women are not "dvija" like lower castes in caste hierarchy in Hinduism.
- 3) Poor education and ^{poor} modernisation of social institutions leading to blind following of traditions.
- 4) Holding on to traditions considered as the purest form of following religion.

Rationality amounts to questioning the status quo and objectively examining the phenomenon based on fact & reason which must be given precedence

Remarks

over tradition, specially in cases where outright discrimination is meted out to women and their equal rights of worship, entry and participation are being curtailed.

> Tradition must be trumped by Rationality but along ~~only~~ with gradual education & learned initiative on other cases to promote a reformatory spirit from within. ~~Recent~~

> Even laws and rules can be used to prevent inhuman practices Eg. Karnataka anti superstition bill where people can be directed to give up traditional practices that violate fundamental rights.

Eg SC judgement declaring Triple Talaq as illegal and Constitutionally analysing Sabarimala Entry issue.

Remarks

Q9. Why is suicide the second leading cause for deaths in Indian youth? How is India tackling this issue? What further strategies are needed to stem suicides?

(12.5 Marks)

Suicide is a leading cause for death specially Indian youth and poses a challenge to social cohesion and society as a whole.

Reasons can be attributed to :-

- 1) Cut-throat competition in education and job sector causing undue stress due to 'youth bulge'.
- 2) Evolving expectations of families in professions like Doctor, Engineer and "Coaching" Industry.
Eg. Kota - Centre for IITJEE training is a hotspot.
- 3) Stress in economic sector due to job losses and transition strains.
- 4) Personal relationships failure as increasing youth contact in colleges and workplaces.
- 5) Urbanisation forcing isolationism and nuclear families, reducing family cohesion and bonds of kinship & marriage.
- 6) Lack of psychological support and recognition of mental disorders.

Remarks

Initiatives to curb suicides:

- 1) Focus on mental health in National Health policy under contribution of private health sector. 2017
- 2) National mental health policy to focus on psychological counselling and risk factor evaluation.
- 3) Decriminalising suicide & treating tendencies as health concerns.
- 4) Helplines to bust myths and provide support
- 5) Youth helpline

Further strategies to stem suicides:

- 1) focussing on mental well being awareness amongst parents, families etc
- 2) Creating mental health cell in colleges, workplaces, to provide early and constant support.
- 3) Encouraging alternate career paths, vacation/holidays from work etc.
- 4) Promoting life skill sessions and community sport.
- 5) Curbing access to and spreading awareness against digital games like Blue Whale etc.

Remarks

Q10. India has enjoyed economic and demographic conditions that ordinarily would lead to rising female labour-force participation rates, but this is not happening in India. Enumerate the reasons. Suggest measures to increase female labour force participation in India. (12.5 Marks)

Economic progress ~~and~~, Urbanisation, increasing literacy rates, education, migration etc would ordinarily lead to increasing labour force participation of women but this is being held back due to :

- 1) Sexual division of labour considering women fit for household chores only & patriarchal mindsets
- 2) Lower education levels and child marriages specially in rural areas.
- 3) Skewed labour force inclusion Eg in teaching, nurses as attendees in offices etc.
- 4) Unsafe labour spaces and public places in general and Crime Incidences
- 5) Inadequate facilities eg. lack of toilets, gender sensitive facilities etc.
- 6) Lack of training and skilling initiatives due to which they lack technological expertise.

Remarks

Measures to improve labour force participation

- 1) Encouraging education in desirable field for women, scholarships ^{eg} reservation in IITs etc.
- 2) Better Implementation of laws like Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act 2013.
- 3) Ensuring secure public spaces, street lighting, safer conveyance facilities, taxis, buses etc
- 4) Provision of maternity leave in all establishments, creche facilities, feeding rooms and contribution by Govt also.
- 5) Promoting Entrepreneurial spirit eg by Stand Up India Scheme, better loan terms / facilities, formation of SHGs, and Skill India Initiative
- 6) Preventing child marriages and creating awareness about global practices and changing society conditions
- 7) Encouraging men to take up household chores to ^{share/} reduce 'double burden' of labour on women.

Remarks

Q11. Large number of Indian children are attending school, but not learning enough. Highlight the reasons behind this. Elaborate the measures needed to make education inclusive and focussed on outcomes in India. (12.5 Marks)

Latest PRATHAM ASTER Report highlights that more than 40% of children of VIII Grade in govt schools falter at basic maths and those of VI Grade are unable to even read basic books. Gross Enrollment Ratio is 17% for Higher Education way below 27% of Global Avg.

Reasons behind poor learning outcomes can be

- 1) Excessive focus on Exam based rote learning and percentage-marks gain
- 2) Quality of education is poor in govt schools
 - Teacher Absenteeism
 - Lack of basic facilities
 - Lack of trained/qualified teachers. Eg. Teacher Eligibility Test not passed even after so many years of RTE Implementation
- 3) Dependence on 'HomeWork' - problem in first Generation learners, working parents - lack of support at home.
- 4) Theory based learning and less of practical understanding.

Remarks

Measures needed to improve quality & inclusivity of education are:

- 1) Overhaul of testing system and learning approaches to check 'understanding' rather than just 'rote' memorisation'.
- 2) Focus on teacher training through constant learning modules, sessions, e-DIKSHA portal etc.
- 3) Customising teaching patterns and system.
Eg. in Narsarjan, Gujarat, special method for Dalits.
- 4) Appointing 'role models' - tribal young teachers in tribal locations to encourage & understand students.
- 5) Involving parents and promoting good learning practices, better atmosphere at home etc.

Remarks

Q12. Manual scavenging is a blight on humanity in India consigned by structural inequality to the Dalits. Do you agree with the statement? Critically analyse with examples.

(12.5 Marks)

Manual scavenging is an inhuman practice that degrades human dignity and is persistent along with caste hierarchies as a structural inequality on Dalits.

- Its a remnant symbolic of harsh practices inflicted on Dalits to isolate them/subordinate them
- Unclean profession is followed through generations and thus supplements other restrictions on Dalits
Eg. Of drinking tea in same mug as upper caste, taking out procession from residence area of upper caste, entering ~~some~~ temples, etc.
- Dalits are confined to occupation like Skinning dead animals, etc.
- Despite Article 17 abolishing untouchability, existence of Manual scavenging in multiple forms
Eg. in Rural homes, Railway tracks etc has helped perpetuate it.

Remarks

- > Eg . despite Safai Karmchari Andolan & Organisation, their Rehabilitation policy is not implemented properly and eligibility criteria leaves out those who gave up the profession even in near past.
- > Dalit community faces the trauma of discrimination and dilemma of future Eg Reports came out that to implement Swachh Bharat Mission in Schools, teachers in rural areas asked Dalit students to clean toilets and mop floor.

Manual Scavenging, despite sanitation improvement efforts exists as a blot on humanity indicating grave inequalities on Dalits & must be countered through strict laws, rehabilitation, social campaign and awareness.

Remarks

Q13. Rape laws have changed, but the temptation to shame and blame the victim and indulge in media-trial of accused, even before being proven guilty, remains. To what extent is this true in Indian context. Comment. (12.5 Marks)

Despite progressive changes in rape laws and congenial law enforcement to uphold women's rights, societal obsolete tendencies persist.

- * Victim is often blamed for stepping out in wee hours or at night, wearing wrong (short & inappropriate) clothes, being friends with male counterparts, visiting clubs etc.
- * Family members are blamed to allow daughters freedom of movement and education & independence
- * Victim shaming by ostracising her, taking men's criminal pursuit as "~~second~~ natural".
- * In Rape incidences, ^{often} media reports carry insensitive remarks by politicians, male's family members, police etc.

Even media trial of accused is prevalent

- * Media trial based on suspected facts and unproven incidences causes defamation and distortion.

Remarks

- * It can even implicate a wrong person while ignoring the perpetrator due to paid news. etc
- * Media trial Eg in a child murder case misguided the police and created undue trial pressure.

• Indian setting is replete with examples where Rape victims are blamed and accused are put to media trial. In such situation, we need informed public awareness and progressive norms in society that can come with enlightened citizenry.

Remarks

Q14. How globalization has effected the cultural change in India w.r.t aspirations of middle-class? Analyze major government schemes that have been started to address these aspirations? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Q15. Why there is an increasing problem of Drugs-abuse in India? Is there any regional pattern to this problem? If yes, then identify, why those particular regions have fallen prey to this problem? (12.5 Marks)

Drugs Abuse in India is emerging as a major societal issue challenging psychological-mental, physical and social well being of people.

Plausible reasons are:

- 1) Better living standards, consumerist- weed culture, association with relaxation Eg in clubs, parties etc.
- 2) Escapism due to stress in economic sphere and relations.
- 3) Access and Availability due to drug dealers and trafficking due to profit margins & chains.
- 4) Addictive inherently, drugs are difficult to leave and inadequate support/ awareness in family, health centers etc.

Regional Pattern to this problem has emerged due to demographic structures, geographical locations, state laws/ guidelines etc.

- 1) Border states of Punjab, Haryana and nearby Delhi Rajasthan party to drug trafficking menace from across the border from Pakistan, Bangladesh etc

Remarks

② In East, West Bengal, Bihar etc face similar phenomenon.

2) Opium poppy being used for medicinal properties or as "local" cheap ^{drug} variant by farmers in PB.

3) Recent drug supply racket busted in Hyderabad points to a trend of youth students indulging in drugs in urban areas. Eg also in Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore, etc.

→ where Working parents are unable to monitor their children closely

→ Independent living facilitates activities Eg. Online delivery of drugs from Darknet etc.

Remarks

Q16. Increase in social media bullying or internet trolling is a global phenomenon? Is it because of a social change or access of technology to express views, which were already present? (12.5 Marks)

Social media space has become a platform for not only digital communication, interaction etc but also ~~me~~ bullying, internet trolling etc globally that has caused:- ~~It~~

- * Psychological hurt and mental well being issues
- * Isolationism and anxiety.
- * Post truth debate causing distortion of facts
- * Morality & decency being overruled causing defamation, mass trial etc.
- * Upholding ones right to free speech comes in conflict with other persons' right to do so.

Social media abuse and cyber bullying are a result of a new technology platform access to all.

- > Social media offers a spontaneous, direct and instant messaging platform open to all.
- > It facilitates interaction with ones we follow anytime
Eg. Twitter.
- > It makes it super easy to respond to public comments & participate in debates & discussions.

Remarks

Nevertheless, it is also the result of a greater social change. Eg.

- 1) Greater spread of education, knowledge and Information Revolution and Digital Connectivity
- 2) Greater affinity to be involved in public debate and issues of national importance due to spread of political values
- 3) Asserting ones views and independence of expression given more weight as an extension of individuality.

Despite being a result of both these, we must spark informed public debate & include social media ethics & behaviour teaching in education system to train responsible citizens on media platforms.

Remarks

Q17. Identify major reasons behind the rising sexual harassment of minors in India? Discuss the changes required in present legal-enforcement system to tackle this issue?

(12.5 Marks)

Rising sexual harassment of minors in India is an alarming situation and its incidence can be attributed majorly to:

- 1) Rising consumerist culture, idolising physical and sexual pleasures of which minors become easy targets.
- 2) Working parents, nuclear families and lack of community support in urban arenas forces children to live alone & become targets.
- 3) Despite strict bans, child pornography is still prevalent.
- 4) Greater social awareness & legal support has helped crime reporting leading to spike in registered cases.

Changes required in legal-enforcement system include:

- 1) Better implementation of POCSO Act and special courts for trial of sexual abuse cases on children
- 2) Greater police force sensitisation and training in handling such cases, for expert compliance.

Remarks

- 3) Minor/ child friendly justice delivery process.
Eg. home can be used to record statements, special child-friendly rooms to encourage congenial environment
- 4) Greater secrecy must be maintained during trials and media activism be curtailed to prevent victim popularisation as being harmful for future.
- 5) Inclusion of psychological counsellors, woman member in panel of case & provision be rigorously followed.

Remarks

Q18. Advertising is known as the art of impossible, i.e., the ability to create false need perception to sell products, however, this has disastrous effect on society. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

Advertising is proclaimed to ^{be} having the ability of creating false need and perceptions but this promotes materialist culture and due to greater exposure to advertisements on digital, print media, social media etc, it has rampant impact on society.

1) False need perception creates undue pressures on family budget and economic situation.

Eg. Slum homes, not having access to clean drinking water and health facility, may have a DTH TV connection.

2) It creates a false sense of inequality and divide between haves & have nots.

Eg. Those having Apple iPhones might feel dominating in a group of youngsters & others would be subordinated.

3) Brand Value of a product can often be misleading and prevent other players from entering the market.

Eg. "Surf" in detergent, "Bisleri" in drinking water, "Maggie" in Noodles.

Remarks

- 4) Advertisements are bombarded on consumers from all platforms and become topics of discussion displacing serious issues of public importance.
- 5) Increased focus on cars, luxury vehicles has caused traffic congestion when all want to own them.
- 6) Consumer products like fairness creams create a false perception equating beauty with fairness and causes lack of confidence, rejection etc for dark men/women.
- 7) Advt of Acs, sprayers etc & ^(Cigarettes, Beers) foods with unhealthy ingredients cause harm to Environment (Greenhouse gas emission) and human health.

Hence advertising has huge potential to alter the economic and social situation and guidelines must be instituted to encourage responsible advertising with cautions for customers and educational campaigns for consumers. (Jaago Grahak Jaago)

Remarks

Q19. Caste system and democracy are not mutually compatible in-principle; however, Indian politics has not only integrated these two, but made caste dissolution impossible.
Elaborate.

(12.5 Marks)

Caste System divides the society in hierarchy based on ascribed status of purity based on occupation ~~at~~ right from birth, while democracy considers all people equal and grants them equal rights of self determination and liberty. This makes them mutually incompatible.

But Indian politics appears as an amalgam of the two as it has adopted "caste" as one of the cornerstone of organisation, to perpetrate vote bank politics and elicit votes.

> Caste system has been used in democracy to demand votes based on sectional/ caste based representation

> Demographic factors & caste allegiances are assessed before fielding candidates in a particular constituency.

> Identity politics has helped political sensitization to seep through rural setting and mobilise common people.

Remarks

> Even caste based political parties exist to advance the interests eg of Dalits or Backward Castes and improve their situation.

Despite Abhiram Singh vs CD Commachen 2016

SC judgement declaring eliciting votes based on caste, religion as illegal, ~~SC~~ ^{caste-democracy nexus} has made caste annihilation impossible.

> Dissolving caste would amount to rubbing off an important parameter of organisation.

> Caste divisions often overlap with social and economic positions of people which ~~are~~ can be helpful and thus make caste dissolution impossible.

Remarks

Q20. In the world of art and culture, popular is not same as good and many a times, mostly it is unrealistic masala films, which are more successful than the technically more sound or realistic ones; many of most successful ones, do not reflect Indian values or society at all and fail to pick up pertinent social issues. Elaborate. (12.5 Marks)

In popular cinema representative of world of art and culture, popularity is no yardstick of goodness and even unrealistic masala films gross crores of rupees.

* Popular cinema is a box of paradoxes where sometimes people rejoice on its imaginative character and outworldly orientation, far from reality. Eg. Superhero films- Baahubali, Krrish etc.

* Nevertheless in some cases, cinema/films is estimated to have so much impact on real world and any resemblance to past event is restricted on dilution Eg. Padmarati faces huge opposition from Rajput families on allegations

* Romantic love tales featuring leading actors become hugely popular in contrast to realistic films reflecting true issues Eg. Peepli lie, Kadvi Hawa etc.

Remarks

* Films based on outer space and mythical characters like Vampire, Werewolves far from ^{even} Indian myths become popular appeals even when they reflect foreign culture, value, traditions etc.

* Films based on unrealistic thefts, action films like Dhoom are hugely popular while low budget realistic movies fail to gather crowds.

This is often reflective of a strange phenomenon where people like to witness things far from reality & get detached even when its away from ~~materialist~~ culture & values.
ones

Remarks