



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

VEER PRATAP SINGH

Rank - 92

GS Mains

Indian Society + Social Justice

INDIAN SOCIETY + SOCIAL JUSTICE*Time Allowed: 3 hrs.**Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length. <p>Answers must be written within the space provided.</p> <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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REMARKS**GS SCORE**

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. Though India has low level of labour force participation rates for women, but their participation in MGNREGA is above 50%. What are the reasons for it? What changes MGNREGA has brought to the situation of women? (12.5 Marks)

Ans

MGNREGA was enacted in 2006 to ensure 100 days work for all adults who want to do community-based manual work. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme has brought a shift from welfare-based approach to rights-based approach.

However, according to labour report, women participation in labour force is around 24%, as against male's participation of 54%. But, women's participation in NREGS is around 55%. This may be due to following reasons -

i)

rights-based approach to employment. women who do not have skills can also claim 100 days of work per year. This is then right now.

Remarks

i) most of the female labour, around 70%, is engaged in agriculture. So, due to seasonal unemployment, women do work in MGNREGS.

ii) they find work in their vicinity. They don't have to go for miles away. Act mandates that work should be given within 5 km of worker's residence.

iii) as there has been 'feminization of poverty', so women engage in so-called 'menial' works. Poor women who are not literate, not skilled enough and do not get work in cities, prefer to stay in villages and work in NREGS.

This scheme has given women economic independence which in turn reduced their dependence on their male counterparts. They have gained a voice, their social status has changed, they take part in decision making at Gram Panchayat level, and their family, they have come out of their homes and also avail medical services which help them go for family planning and they further

Remarks want to educate their children.

So, this has brought a generational shift in status of women in our society.

Q2. India's old age population will dramatically increase over the next three-four decades. What are the problems that are going to be encountered in this process and what effective measures should be taken to tackle them? (12.5 Marks)

Ans India is ageing a little fast. Currently, India's is home to 48th of world's old/elderly people. India's age dependency ratio (working age population (15-64 yrs) to dependent population) is ~14. Average age of India is around 29 yrs. and 65% of its total population is below 35 yrs.

Given the statistics, Indian Demographic Dividend are receding and in South India, India may peak around 2022-25, but Central and North India will reach its peak age around 2040. So, there has to be policies and measures to counter problems specific to old age population. Some of the problems that India is going to face are -

1. It will reduce working population.

Remarks

And dependent-population will increase.

- i) Due to increase of nuclear families, elderly people feel lonely, powerlessness, and they feel neglected.
- ii) increasing need of geriatrics care and old-age homes.
- iv) efforts will be needed to boost economic activities in case of lack of labour in long-run.

So, following measures can be taken to tackle them -

- i) focus on 'familial obligation' on children to take care of their elderly family members.
- ii) facilitating access to geriatric services in primary health care centres
- iii) building of hygienic, sanitary and good quality old-age homes
- iv) liberalising policies to benefit old-age population. Directed pensions can be increased to meet their expenses.
- v) government can reap the second demographic dividend (65-80 yrs.), as elderly carry

Remarks: native wisdom and life-long expertise so their inputs can be instrumental in growth-story of the country.

Q3. Why some of the economically advanced states like Panjab, Haryana have low sex ratio as compared to poor states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand? What are the ill effects of adverse sex ratio on society? What lessons can be learnt from recent turnaround in sex ratio in Haryana? (12.5 Marks)

Ans Economically advanced states have abysmally low sex ratio, below 900, as opposed to national average of 948, while they have empowered themselves economically but their social mindset has not changed. Following are the reasons for low sex-ratio -

- i) Patriarchal attitude of society.
- ii) Preference to male child as inheritor of property
- iii) Social evils like dowry
- iv) Rich states' ~~have~~ people have access to pre-conception and pre-natal sex determination techniques, so they go for sex-selective abortions, so female foeticide is the chief cause of skewed sex ratio.

Remarks

N) Also, rich people go for family planning and they procreate one or two children so they want to give birth to sons only.

Following are the ill-effects of poor sex ratio -

- i) Crimes against women are on the rise, like rape, trafficking, abduction etc.
- ii) there will be gender imbalance and it will distort demographic picture of the country.
- iii) It leads to tunnel vision of society towards women that they are burden on their families. This kind of social attitude is detrimental to progress of the nation.

However, after the launch of 'Beti Bachho, Beti Padhao', 'Sukanya Samriddhi Scheme' and Haryana government's scheme 'Apki Beti - Hamari Beti' the Haryana's child sex ratio has increased significantly. This shows that careful interventions, focus on family planning, facilitating access to contraceptives, appeal for behavioural changes and monetary incentives can

Remarks Help in attitudinal changes of the society. This can break patriarchal attitude of society and balance gender imbalance in country.

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)

Ans Globalisation has led to increased interconnectedness of countries in spheres of society, polity, economic, technology, etc. This interconnectedness has brought in substantial changes in the attitude of younger generations. Following are the impacts -

- i) youth now focusses on secular elements of religion and morality.
- ii) youth has opened-up their minds. And they don't look things from narrow perspectives.
- iii) they talk of gender equality and are least concerned about casteism etc. This has increased mobility of youth.
- iv) they are focussing on vocational, skills training and remunerative streams of education.
- v) youth are adapting to new technologies very fast.

Remarks

- vi) there is increase of access to social media which is helping youth to get new ideas and also to convey their ideas effectively.
- v) Girls are gaining voice like never before. However, despite a lot many positives of globalisation, there has been issues of sidelining of native culture by youth, like -
- i) youth are going for love-marriages against arrange-marriages; focus less on rituals and go for court-marriages. Also there have been an increase in live-in relationships, homosexual couples etc.
- ii) youth are forgetting their languages, dressing patterns, music etc. They learn English, wear western clothes, and listen English music much more than Indian.
- iii) Girls are coming out of their homes, this is challenging deep-rooted patriarchal structure of society. However, this change is for the good.
- iv) Youth is drifting away from values and morality - this has led to value-crisis which is clear from rise in

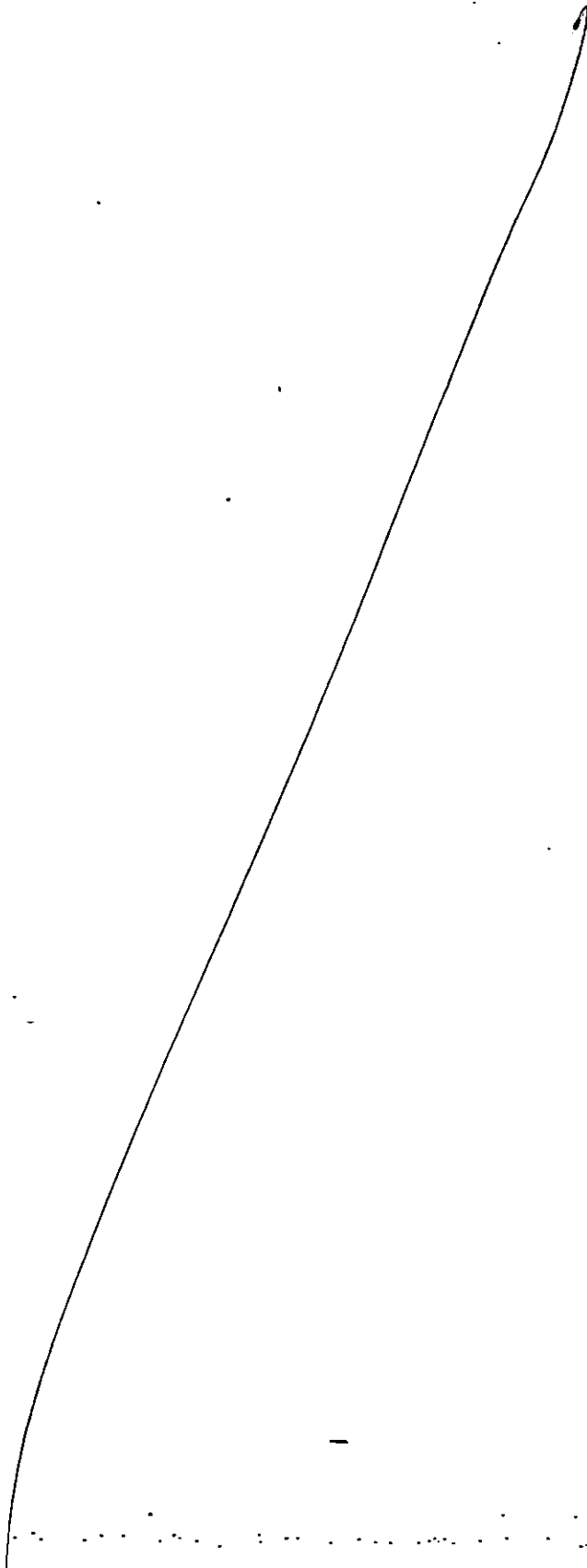
Remarks Crimes, including white collar

- v) there is perceived 'Americanisation', 'Walmartisation', 'McDonaldisation' and this has led to 'Westoxication'.

Q5. 'Hidden urbanization' has been one of the characteristics of urbanization in India. While elaborating the phenomenon, also examine the reasons behind its existence and how it impacts the urban planning process? (12.5 Marks)

Ans-

Remarks

*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)

Ans Molestation, eve teasing, harassment of women etc. have become very common features in Indian cities. All these have increased because of following reasons -

- i) lack of police presence in highly populated areas.
- ii) inadequate installation of CCTVs, dedicated helpline numbers for women.
- iii) women do not file such cases because of fear and also when they file - they have to cope with insensitivity and very rude attitude of police. This under-reporting leads to rise in such incidence.
- iv) very few are convicted because of poor investigations and also, tardy judicial proceedings cause mental agony to victim.

Remarks

Women face sexual harassment at workplaces because of lax implementation of Vishakha guidelines.

There is lack of women police force and dedicated commuting vehicles for women.

This scourge should be contained to preserve the dignity, modesty and safety of women. Various stakeholders like government, police, judicial system, people's mindset, employers etc. have role to play in it.

Government should ensure that there is adequate infrastructure for women safety like dedicated buses, helpline numbers, CCTV etc. Police should be sensitive and active to nab perpetrators, Judiciary should finalise cases in a time-bound manner, employers should provide vehicles to and from workplace to their homes and they should also ensure that their exploitation at workplace is prevented at any cost. People should be sensitized about

Remarks Dignity of women. Patriarchal outlook of society should change and they should not blame girls & women for coming out of their homes. Women should be given full liberty & rights.

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)

Ans. There has been a steep rise in youth suicides in India in recent years. This has been caused by following reasons -

i) Youth is becoming more and more victim of depression because of career pressure and family pressure. When youths don't achieve desired targets of life, they start to feel melancholy and this leads to dejection and they take extreme steps.

ii) many young people don't get enough means to pursue their careers, so they feel frustrated and this led them to end their life.

iii) lack of counselling for mentally upset and disturbed youth who are in depression.

Remarks

iv) youth is also becoming the victim of boredom because of excessive focus on material aspects of life which do not provide long-lasting satisfaction.

v) Adolescents and their life when they fail in exams like in IITs, NEET etc., also many end due to failure in their love-affairs.

Cost of this disturbing trend are tremendous which no nation can afford, following steps should be taken to tackle the menace -

i) focus on moral & Ethical values of contentment, resilience, Courage, and doing tasks without thinking of results.

ii) government should provide career counselling, monetary support to weaker sections etc.

iii) youth should be sensitised about life. Life is not just one exam or career. They should understand that life is tougher exam which needs never-say-die attitude.

iv) Counselling, in cases of depression and Dejection is sine qua non.

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)

Ans. Gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, homosexuals etc. (LGBT group) have been demanding their rights and acceptance in society. They want their mainstreaming in society without any discrimination and prejudices against them.

India has been active in dealing with their concerns. Supreme court provided them rights in NALSA ruling. They can now have family, adopt children, they have right to self-perceived identity, they can't be discriminated just because of their sexuality.

Article 14, Right to Equality,
and Article 21, Right to Life & Liberty,

Remarks

ensure their rights. other rights like Art 15, 16 etc. mandates that no one can be discriminated just on the basis of sex. So they have to be included in the concept of gender equality.

Parliament has passed Transgender Rights Bill, to give them adequate rights to lead a dignified life. However, Gay and lesbians are considered psychological disorders. They have not been given adequate attention.

But right to privacy, a constitutional right under Article 21, ensure right of all, pertaining to their individual lives.

Section 377 has to be struck off, right to privacy and life & right to equality etc. have to be assured for all. However, there is no need to go for constitutional amendment because it gives enough rights and liberties to all in their

Remarks Personal lives. There is no reference in Constitution to discriminate people on the basis of sexual-orientation of people. However restrictions of morality and decency have to be defined properly.

Q9. Formal qualification and marketable skills is a major challenge among youth of minority communities. In this reference discuss the schemes initiated by government to provide adequate skills and education to enhance livelihood opportunities. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. According to ILO report, only 2.3% of Indian labour force is skilled. South Korea's labour force is 96% skilled, Japan's 88% and Germany's 70% etc. So, low-level of skills in India have been a cause of low-productivity and lack of competitiveness of Indian products in world market.

However, government has taken a slew of measures to rectify this grim state-of-affairs -

- i) Skill India Mission - to impart skill to labour force
- ii) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gramin Kaushal Yojna - this focuses on rural labour force's skill training
- iii) 'Skill Banks' - are being created to skill workers who can work in global markets.

Remarks

- i) SANKALP Scheme - to impart market-related skills to youth.
- ii) STRIVE - to provide industry-relevant vocational training to people.
- iii) USTTAD, Nai Manzil - to impart skills to artisans, crafts-men and those who dropped out of schools.
- iv) Start-up India - also provides mechanisms to enhance skills of workers.
- v) Vanjeevan Scheme - it specifically focuses upon tribal communities' skill-development and livelihood issues.
- vi) PM Gramin Digital Saksharata Abhiyan - to make rural households digitally literate so that they can avail various services of government and can skill themselves.
- vii) PM Awas Yojna - focuses on providing training to masons.

Remarks

Q10. What do you understand by social empowerment? What are the factors which inhibit social empowerment in India and how it affects Indian development process? What effective steps must be taken to overcome these problems? (12.5 Marks)

Ans Social empowerment refers to building of social institutions which helps in capacity building of marginalized sections of the society. This aims to mainstream deprived, underprivileged, downtrodden, vulnerable and weaker sections of the society. This is important to provide voice and choice to these oppressed sections like SCs/STs, tribals, women, elderly etc.

But, there are many factors which thwart this process

of emancipation. They are following -

Casteism - this factor inhibits the social empowerment because it is based on birth, instead of merit. This prevents mobility of people, it keeps "lower caste" people on the fringes of development network.

Remarks This impinges on economic progress

of the society. This also leads to social unrest, social disintegration etc.

ii) Patriarchal attitude - Indians male-chauvinists are still not ready to accept the fact that both gender are equal. Women are still seen as inferior to men and supposed to play second fiddle to male members. This discrimination hampers economic development as half of the potential of nation remains untapped. This has made our society stagnant and repressive where women do not have even reproductive rights & right to choose their life partners.

iii) Unwillingness of government to take stringent measures against those who restrict rights of lower strata of society. Politicians always play vote-bank politics and please people on such degrading issues.

Steps like enforcement of laws, like SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Domestic Violence Act etc. should be in both spirit and letter, ensuring rights of weaker sections.

Remarks: Guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31, 33, 34, etc. Social attitude should change towards Dalits, Tribals and women-folk. This can be done by providing role-models from these communities to break mental superiority of stronger groups.

Q11. Cinema is a medium of expression and can be a useful tool of social awareness and its true depiction; however, at present the working of CBFC is impinging on right of freedom of speech, expression and thought of filmmakers, despite the fact that it is a mere certification board, not censor board. Discuss and examine what reforms are required in CBFC to remain relevant in a dynamic and evolving society? (12.5 Marks)

Ans CBFC is a statutory board which derives its powers from Cinematograph Act, 1952. This is mandated to certify films, TV shows etc. But in past few years it has been working as a censor board. This orders a lot of cuts in movies, replacing curs words, and it gave a list of prohibited abusive words which can't be used in films etc.

All of these unnecessary acts of CBFC, led to widespread criticism of the board. These instructions were seen as a crackdown on freedom of speech and expression, guaranteed under Article 19 of Indian Constitution: it restricts creativity and innovation in film industry.

Remarks

So, to keep it relevant in present ~~dynamic~~ dynamic and evolving society following reforms in CBFC are needed -

- i) It should only certify films & shows.
- ii) Its powers should be restricted to censor any films ~~before~~
- iii) Chief of Board should be appointed in consultation with film industry.
- iv) It should be made aware that it is not for 'moral policing' rather to expeditiously certify films without any biased behaviour.

So, to give filmmakers freedom to reflect societal issues and to fulfill demand of people, their freedom should be ensured. However, they should regulate and draw a line between creativity and indecency by themselves. There should be self-regulation so that they can express creativity, innovations, social issues without

Remarks: outraging modesty of anyone, disturbing social harmony and order, etc.

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)

Ans Parliament has passed Mental Healthcare Bill, which has following provisions -

- i) Mentally ill person will have right to be treated in a government hospital of his choice.
- ii) Mentally ill person has right to keep with him a guardian while travelling etc.
- iii) It banned electro-convulsive therapy without relevant and anaesthesia.
- iv) Suicide will be treated as a mental illness. So a person attempting suicide will have to be sent to a Counselling and rehabilitation centre, instead of treating him a criminal under Section 309.
- v) It mandates to create National and State Mental Health care Authorities to advise government.

Remarks

about welfare and needs of mentally ill people.

- i) It makes a provision for Mental Healthcare Review Board, but this board has only one psychiatrist, so this leads to giving mental health care issues to non-experts.

However, there are many challenges in front of mental health care system.

- i) Stigma attached to mental illness
- ii) Inadequate infrastructure like hospitals, rehabilitation centres etc.
- iii) Scarcity of human resources in the field. India has very few psychiatrists and psychologists.
- iv) Lack of funds for healthcare in general, and mental healthcare in particular.

v) Mental health care is a State subject, this bill puts extra financial burden on states.

vi) In India, disability is underreported as it ~~is~~ is based on medical and pathological illness. Also, disability

is counted on the basis of self-reporting. So, there should be disability census.

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)

Ans Democracy is based on Popular sovereignty which gives ultimate power to people. It is based on secularism, equality, freedoms of speech, expression, belief, faith, worship etc, justice etc. So, it ensures rights of minorities as well.

Constitutional protection to Minorities -

- i) Article 14 - right to equality
- ii) Article 15, 16 - no one can be discriminated on the basis of religion, in educational institutions, public spaces and employment.
- iii) Article 19 - ensures freedom of speech and expression to all citizens.
- iv) Article 21 - right to life & liberty. Also right to privacy provides guarantee to personal affairs of individual.

Remarks

- i) Article 25-28 - Protects individual right to conscience, belief, faith, and practice and propagation of their beliefs. It ensures that no religious education can be imparted in government-funded and recognised schools. No tax can be imposed on anybody for the purpose of upliftment of any one religion.
- ii) Article 29-30 - It provides minorities rights to establish, administer institutions of their choice to preserve, protect and propagate their distinct script, language & culture.
- iii) Under RTE, 2009 also religious institutions are ~~not~~ exempted from mandatory 25% seats for EWS sections.

However, these well-founded rights of minorities and other religions as well are ~~not~~ protected to a great extent. India is a diverse nation, religious conflicts are unavoidable because of differing interests of different sections. But, state always put best efforts to safeguard secular feature of the nation.

Remarks: There may be some deviation in current dispensation but largely constitutional provisions are not flouted. Supreme court always steps in to safeguard these guaranteed rights.

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)

Remarks



Remarks

Q15. Tribal culture in India is facing a serious threat of extinction, which is creating tribal unrest and discontent. Discuss various factors contributing to this unrest. Also highlight government's efforts to protect tribal culture. (12.5 Marks)

Ans. a) Around 10% of India's population is tribal and traditionally dwelling in forests. They have their unique culture, language, social institutions and ways of life. However, in recent times following factors are causing unrest in tribal-dominated areas -

- i) displacement of tribals and they are not rehabilitated properly.
- ii) most of the development projects in tribal areas, cause their forced evictions. They are not given alternative employment opportunities and adequate compensations.
- iii) tribals culture is facing threat due to increased intervention

Remarks

of government machinery. Officers working in these areas do not possess domain knowledge of tribal culture so they disturb their ways of life, by implementing various welfare programmes & laws.

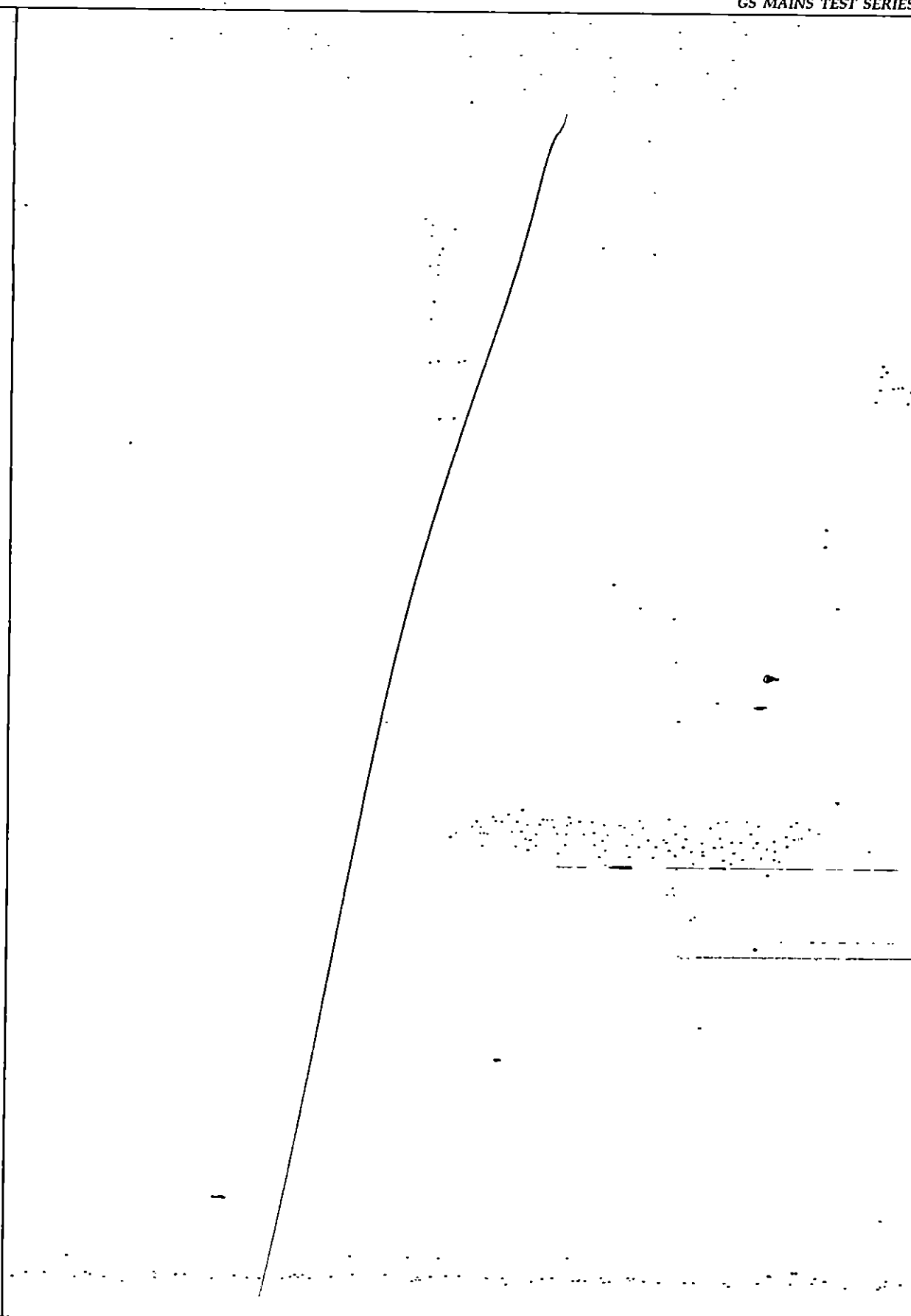
- iv) lax implementation of Forests Rights Act, 2006 and PESA Act, 1996. These Acts have not been enforced in their spirit to truly benefit tribals.

Government's Efforts to protect tribal culture -

- i) reservation in Educational institutions and public employment.
- ii) Integrated Tribal Development Prog. (ITDP) to benefit tribals and it is based on community participation.
- iii) 'Vanniaran Scheme' to provide livelihood to tribals in their areas.
- iv) enactment of FRA, 2006, & PESA Acts to give ownership and use rights of land to tribals.
- v) Remnants of traditional schools & Ekshara model schools have been opened in tribal areas which are based on tribal culture.

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)

Remarks



Remarks

Q17. Critically analyze, whether Dalit capitalism is the way to empowerment of exploited section of Indian society when castes consciousness in upper castes still dominates.

(12.5 Marks)

Ans- 'Dalit Capitalism' refers to empowerment of Dalits through economic development, when they are empowered economically, their capacities are bolstered, and they gain a voice against their oppression and subjugation. They are most down trodden sections of society. Their emancipation can be done by providing them enough ways and means of livelihood.

There has been many initiatives like Stand-up India, SC/ST sub scheme, easy loans by Mudra bank, land distribution to Dalits etc. which aimed at their empowerment and development. However, these have not been adequate to combat the social scourge of Casteism.

Remarks

People of 'higher castes' consider themselves superior to 'Dalits'. This false notion is based on birth, they consider their superiority because they are born in higher castes and upper varna. But, there is nothing superior if we talk of merit. All are equally meritorious and have potential if provided opportunity to prove their mettle.

But - Caste consciousness in upper caste restricts mobility, their development, they are demotivated by discriminatory attitude of society. Dalit Amancipation, therefore, need mix of social, cultural, economical and political empowerment.

They should be given equal access to public spaces, temples, employment, their rights guaranteed by constitution should be honored. They should be given higher representation in politics. Inter-caste marriages & inter-caste dining should be promoted. A complete overhaul of social institutions

Remarks

is needed to break the caste-based structure of the society.

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)

Ans. Founding philosophy of India is based on tolerance, respect for views of others, accommodative hospitality, assimilation of diverse groups, compassion and empathy etc. our foundations are based on 'Sama Dharma Samibhava, Sama Dharma Sadbhava' (equal respect to all religions). This builds the culture of mutual tolerance where people are open-minded, receptive and free from bigotry.

But, in last some decades or years, this harmony and symphony of society has taken a nosedive. Roots of this can be traced in 'Shuddhi movement, Tanzeem & Tablighi movements'. Most manifested expression of these can

Remarks

be seen in Partition Carnage in 1946-48.

Nowadays, people have become so intolerant - that - very trivial issues offend their feelings and emotions. Some are offended by depiction of cartoons of their God, some by advertisement by a player as Vishnu, those who raise questions to government are branded as anti-national and agents of ISI etc.

This has reached to its zenith in name of 'Cow vigilantism' by 'Gau Rakshaks' resulting in 'mob justice' and 'lynchings'. People can't respect and tolerate beliefs of others. They are self-absorbed, totally unconcerned to the needs of other people.

However, this very disastrous and ruinous trend have to be reversed. We will have to go back where we fought shoulder to shoulder in 1857 revolt. This can be done by - banning extremist & radical outfits, banning communal polarisation, and

Remarks

promoting values of peaceful co-existence.

India has been very accommodative & assimilative. We call even those who were totally opposed to our philosophy like Chawwa, Meliamshi Chawwa. This was the level of toleration which should

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)

Ans 2.3% people are disabled in India. 70% of them live in rural areas and 45% of them are illiterate. They do not have access to education, healthcare, employment and public spaces. For them, equality of opportunity and goal of inclusive development have been largely unfulfilled.

So, to bring inclusivity in our development, they have to be made capable, they have to be given skills, education, proper healthcare, reservation in employment and a confidence. Their capacity building should be of primary importance to give them voice and choice. Their sufferings can be alleviated.

Remarks

Only when they are given their due. ~~They a~~

They should be included in mainstream of society. Social outlook towards them should be changed. They should be seen as equal participants in development of the nation.

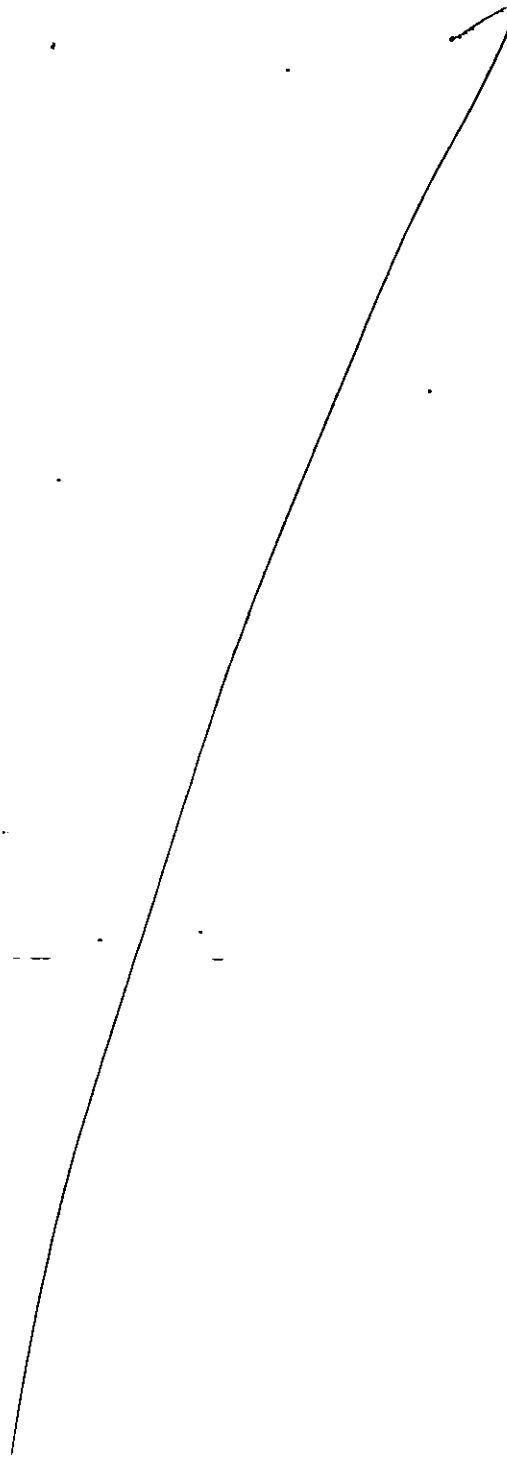
Following efforts have been taken to strengthen their capacities -

- i) reservations in education and public employment
- ii) Accessible India campaign which focuses on building disabled friendly infrastructure in public spaces, building transportation environment and providing them information and communication equipment
- iii) India signed 'Marrakesh Treaty' or 'Treaty for Blind Treaty'. India set up 'Sugamya Pustakalaya' to provide access to published works to people with print disability & visual impairment
- iv) Rights of Persons with Disability Bill have been passed by Parliament

Remarks which confer many rights to PwD

Q20. "Hate Speech" is one of the most controversial issues, especially during elections. Many a time government is also accused of using laws citing hate speech to subdue voice of dissent. What are the various legal provision have bearing on hate speech? In this regard, also discuss the various findings of Law Commission Report on hate speech?

(12.5 Marks)



Remarks

Remarks