

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Kumar Biswarajin

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Biswarajin

REMARKS

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- 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)

The smuggling of tangible heritages of India has been a source of concern for the government for long. Thus the government introduced the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act in 1972 to stop such illegal activities.

Aim of the act

- ① make smuggling of idols, material heritage a crime and thus punishable by the law
- ② facilitating return of such smuggled items
- ③ cooperation with foreign governments

However these have failed due to

- ① Weak implementation of the act
- ② Lack of effective international collaboration
- ③ the difficulty in providing the evidences that it belonged to India
- ④ Lack of fast track judicial process.

Remarks

Very generalistic reasons
 - Need to bring out inherent weaknesses of the Act's provisions

Mention some specific provisions to reflect your knowledge regarding the Bill's provisions

⑤ Lack of a ^{parlour} register listing all the material heritages thus facilitating identification

Govt has introduced draft Antiquities and art treasures regulation, Export and import control Bill 2017 recently.

Objectives of the bills are to be made out from the name of

① to regulate and stop export and import of antiquities.

② fast track litigation process. Clarity required

Power to ASI

Expert Advisory Committee

However such effort has not been effective due to supporting infrastructure, ~~exp~~ lack of expertise of investigation agencies in cultural heritage. Thus

an all round collaboration of investigators and experts, preparing a list of stolen and ~~and~~ raising antiquities

using modern ICT tools will facilitate the process.

2 1/2
Good effort with limited knowledge

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)

Culture comprises of tangible, intangible, behavioral, cognitive ideas, beliefs, way of living life, material items, festivals, relationships. The advent of technology and globalisation has affected the culture in multiple ways and thus started the debate on impact of each on the other.

Culture is an efficient way to transport technology from ancient times.

① Indian culture has transported traditional water harvesting technologies like

- bawri
- johad (earthen check dams)
- Kund, Saza kua, Zing (Uttarakhand), Khul (Himachal Pradesh).

These technologies have been used and are in use in recent times also.

② Other traditional technologies transported by culture are

- the sun dial system of determining time from position of sun.
- the efficient boat/ship building industries techniques used for trade.

Remarks

Need to analyze and substantiate the statement with relevant arguments and then substantiate them with examples.
- Cultural influence on technology

- technology of tilling the soil and
- irrigating is integrated to festivals.
- the water harvesting and flood control system of Bholavira.

③ Western culture also transports modern technology like gadgets, google maps, artificial intelligence, e-commerce to the other culture.

However with technology, culture is also transported and technology makes some culture widespread and universal (macdonaldization, coca-cola culture spread due to western culture).

- It revives traditional culture and gives them attention in the modern world.

e.g. - ICT, social media is used to propagate traditional tribal culture.

- India culture like yoga is universalized due to Youtube videos, UN support.

- Technology also helps in hybridizing and mixing of culture.

e.g. - Indi pop, Bhangra pop ~~was~~ got famous due to Youtube videos, ICT technologies.

Thus culture and technology mutually affect each other.

Remarks

4½

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)

The expansion of globalization, technology western culture into India has affected the traditional Hindu culture in multiple ways.

What are the characteristics of traditional culture?

Western culture made us enlightened →

- ① The traditional sati, pradah, female infanticides got stopped.
- ② Expansion of press, books on western philosophy, science made us enlightened.
- ③ Western education system made inroad into India.
- ④ Modern ICT tools, technology, robotics were given by western culture.
- ⑤ It gave us international outlook.
- ⑥ Western philosophy and eastern philosophy got combined.
- ⑦ fear of sea voyage disappeared.

The western culture also affected distinctive traditional ~~and~~ Hindu culture -

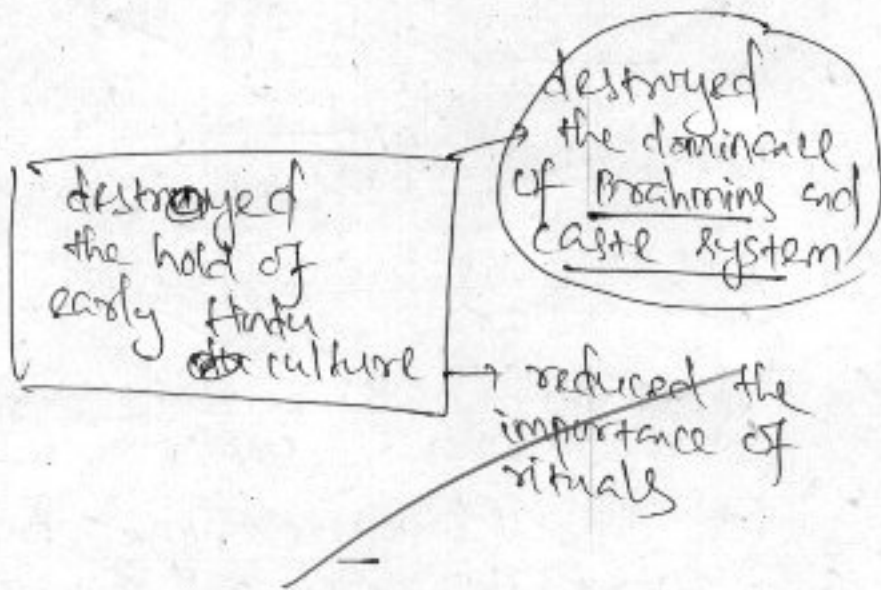
- ① The joint & family system gave way to nuclearisation.
- ② The bonds between people are weakening as children spends most of the time

Remarks

Explain how these positively influenced the Hindu culture

on ICT tools, mobiles, computers.

- ③ growing number of urban cities, towns are built on western culture.
- ④ modern dressing cause discarded traditional hindu dressing.
- ⑤ modern foods like pizza, burger making inroads to urban population and traditional thalis disappearing.
- ⑥



Our culture needs to be modernized but shouldn't blindly follow western culture. We need to change everything that holds us back from a progressive society and hold back to age old wisdoms of our ancestors.

Remarks

What has been the impact of Hindu culture on modern western culture?

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)

Position of women changed drastically during eighth to ninth century AD. Give a glimpse by orthodoxy, control of women norms of society. the earlier status with reasons for such change. 8-9 century AD status to substantiate the statement

- ① The control of Brahmins and orthodox caste system increased on society.
- ② The rise of attacks by foreign elements like Huns, Mongols, Turks, Afghans led to belief that women need greater protection. Thus society started controlling women.
- ③ The orthodox and rigid hinda personal laws like Manu Smriti approved these.
- ④ Lack of efficient, kind rulers like Ashoka, Guptas, Harsha and weakening political powers gave the Brahmins a free hand.
- ⑤ The introduction of orthodoxy in Islam culture after the end of Baghdad Caliphate affected India.

Remarks

Analyse the major impacts on status of women of the factors

- social evils
- Education, etc.

- ⑥ Lack of growth in scientific temper,
rational logic
- ⑦ growth of radio traditionism,
orthodox rules

However certain developments gave greater autonomy to women

- the growth of Bhakti culture and importance of women in that.

Sufi culture gave equal status to women.

However the impact was limited.?

The changes have a profound impacts on lives of women.

- They are subjugated to the will of men.
- Lack of education, voice to them.

Such issue can be tackled by -

- ① increasing focus on education of women.
- ② sensitizing men on the role of women.
- ③ increasing women labor force participation rate from current 25%.
- ④ encouraging SHGs and other entrepreneurship.
- ⑤ advocacy and awareness campaigns.
- ⑥ legal system should be women friendly.
- ⑦ addressing child marriage, honour killings issues.

Remarks

Better to highlight present time changes (empowered status) in brief as conclusion.

Clarity required

32

suggestions required

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 concept was given by Marx whose the: rule of proletariat was established and the government taking active interventions in ensuring the growth and progress of all sections of society.

What was the conditions existing in Europe which gave birth to idea of Socialism?

Evolution in Europe

① Socialistic ideas of liberty, equality, fraternity were bed rock of french revolution 1789-1815.

- It abolished slavery.
 - gave equal rights to all men and citizen.
- What is Socialism?

② Later socialistic ideas of France were crushed by Monarchic system and rise of feudal rulers.

③ But the idea spread to Italy, Germany, Britain and other countries. a reaction against Capitalism?

④ Socialist parties came up in all major countries. They advocated rights of peasants, workers.

⑤ Writing of Karl Marx ~~and Friedrich~~ gave boost to such ideas.

Remarks

Who were the early socialists and what they advocated for?

⑥ The October Revolution in Russia is considered a watershed movement. It established the rule of communist party.

⑦ Russia tried to export the ideas of communism to its satellite states (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Romania, Hungary).

⑧ The cold war era gave ~~complete~~ boost to spread of communist and socialist ideas.

⑨ India adopted socialistic principles in Karachi resolution 1931, National Planning Commission 1938, five year plans.

⑩ Comintern was established to coordinate economies and policies in socialistic countries.

2nd International (1889-2016)
 2nd Comintern decreased the inter-country rivalries in Europe and made way for greater collaboration between countries. It established the supremacy of ~~the~~ USSR and adopted multiple doctrines to oppose the bourgeois government in other parts of the world.

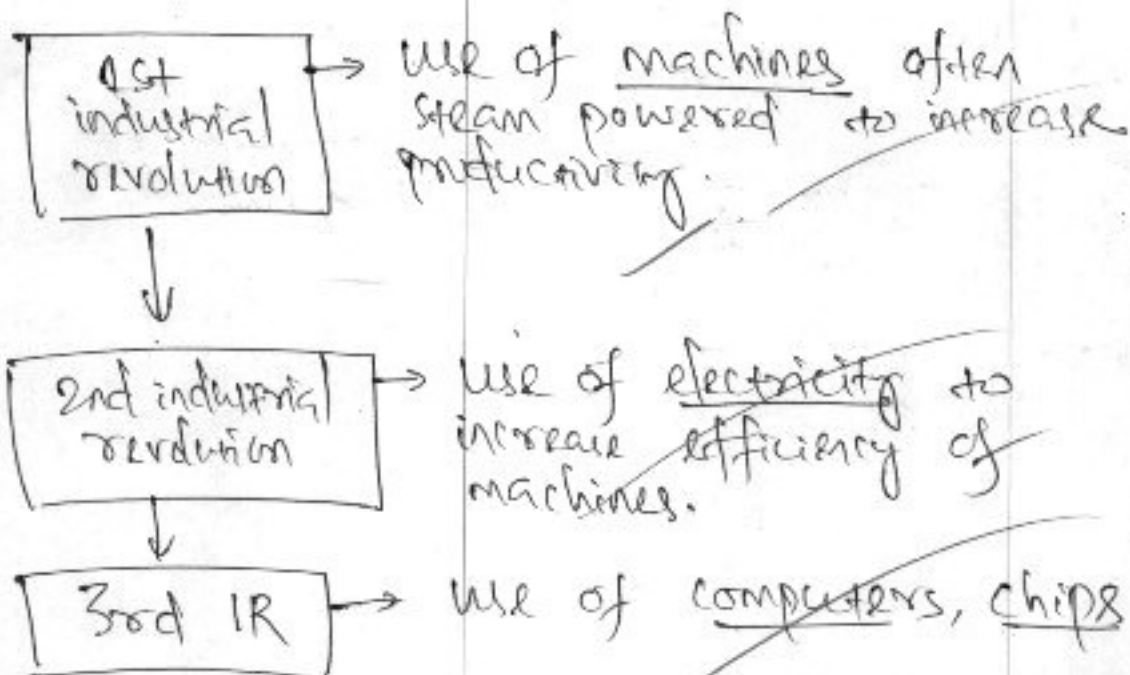
What were the reasons behind its limited achievements?

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 is the use of automation, internet communication tools, artificial intelligence, robotics, IoT to improve the productivity of the industries. It holds unique opportunities to improve communication and conflict resolution as -

- ① growth of ICT tools, social media in communication.
- ② conflict resolution by applying big data, artificial intelligence.

Evolution of Industrial Revolution (IR)



Remarks

4th IR → use of ICT
 big data
 Automation
 artificial intelligence
 Internet of things
 block chain
 quantum computing
 to enhance productivity.

difference → previous 3 IR focused on
 improving and saving the manual
 work done by humans (like manual
 factory labor).

4 current 4th IR also improves the
 skilled labor potential and can replace
 the human intelligence with machine
 intelligence. The impact of 4th IR is
 more widespread than other three.

What are the potential benefits
 and losses for India?

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)

In 1965 India-Pakistan fought another war that ended up in Tashkent peace agreement.

causes

① Pakistan perceived weakness of India due to

- death of first PM J. Nehru
- new inexperienced leadership of Lal Bahadur Shastri
- defeat of India in 1962 war
- morale of Indian forces were down due to China 1962 war.
- country was facing ~~into~~ large scale hunger

② The Pakistan wanted to take benefit of such situation and to gain the remaining part of Kashmir valley. About-
Pakistan's
operation
Gibraltar

③ The support Pakistan got from China and US made it confident.

④ Military modernisation by Pakistan and poor military equipments of India.

Remarks

counterparts gave them hope.

All these made Pakistan to wage a war against India in 1965.

Repercussions of this war —

- ① The war was indecisive.
- ② It led to Tashkent agreement in 1966 towards the peace process.
- ③ The leadership of ~~Pasha~~ Sashtri was established.
- ④ Indian forces became more confident and this later led to liberation of Bangladesh (1971) from Pakistan.
- ⑤ The ability of Indian forces to fight war on two fronts were appreciated.

Good

ans. 1965 war was a watershed moment in India-Pakistan relation and shaped the future trajectory of our mutual journey.

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)

India adopted the socialistic planning model of USSR along with market based economy of Capitalist system (US, UK and others). The planning process was not about the choice but due to the peculiar nature of Indian economy.

Conditions that favoured planning

① Lack of heavy goods industry, infrastructure required government intervention.

Thus from 2nd five year plan (FYP) we adopted industrial resolution 1956 and government focused on heavy goods industry.

② Lack of export competitiveness and self sufficiency led to focusing on import substitution model.

③ Widespread poverty and hunger made planning essential.

④ Development of agriculture needed efficient resource distribution.

Remarks

- ⑤ Regional variations in development process needed all round planning.
- ⑥ Stagnant productivity of industry and agriculture required focused approach.
- ⑦ Providing supports to small scale industries were essential.
- ⑧ India wanted to follow Strategic autonomy model of development.
- ⑨ It choose ~~not~~ the best of both capitalist and socialist system ^{for its} peculiar economy.
- ⑩ Private investment was low. Thus government intervention was essential.
- ⑪ Private sector wasn't ready to invest in low profit area with long gestation ^{infrastructure} projects which were essential.

5

All the above factors led to National Planning Commission 1938, and later five year plans towards a planned economy.

Also analyse the nature and path of development having broader consensus

Remarks

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

Indian industrial development happened despite the non-conducive economic policies of British colonial government.

Factors that facilitated are -

① The hardworking entrepreneurship class (specifically parsi in Bombay, Bengalis in Calcutta) were

② Some goods ~~are~~ not export worthy and not economical for British to export to India.

e.g. Sugar, Jute

this led to development of Indian industry.

③ There were higher demands for some goods which couldn't be fulfilled by British.

e.g. Cotton cloth, textiles

thus led to development of mills in Bombay, Surat, Ahmedabad.

④ National movement gave boost to domestic goods due to boycott of foreign goods.

⑤ Swadeshi movement and reliance on atmasakhti (self reliance) led to few industries like Bengal chemicals factory

Remarks

Analyse the opportunities provided by WW I and II.

Better to discuss emphasis on Swadeshi

⑥ availability of cheap labor in India
 role of industrial class in national movement

- ① Industrial class played an important role in national movement.
- ② They actively supported congress.
- ③ During ~~no~~ civil disobedience movement they supported the national movement.
 - donated ^{money} to congress
 - allowed workers to strike
 - greater collaboration with congress in ~~workers~~ securing working class rights.

④ The Bombay plan adopted by Birlas, Prakashram Das Thakur Das supported the socialistic planning of India.

⑤ FICCI rejected the 1st round table conference due to absence of congress.

⑥ However some industrial lobby opposed to the socialistic direction given by J. Nehru in 1936 Congress session.

⑦ They supported the foreign goods boycott, limited ~~harat~~ hartal and satyagraha of gandhiji. Peaceful demonstrations were conducive to industrial process.

Also include name of some eminent industrialists.

Remarks

5 1/2
 Good effort

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 (Morley-Minto reforms) is considered an essential steps towards self governance and democratic decentralisation.

Features

- ① It increased the seats in legislative assemblies of center and provinces. thus gave greater indirect representation.
- ② It allowed greater debate, question hour session, ~~was an~~ ^{Introduction of Elections} binding resolutions, discussions of issue of national importance, discussion of budgets.
 ↓
Electoral principle laid the groundwork of Parliamentary system
- ③ It gave voice to legislative. People like Phirozeshah Mehta, Gopal Krishna Gokhale criticized the government on floor.
- ④ It led to greater scrutiny of legislative on executive thus strengthened Parliamentary democracy.
- ⑤ It gave separate electorate to Muslims.
- ⑥ It gave one seat to Indians in the executive council of Viceroy.

Remarks

It ~~later~~ began the decolonization process

- ① It led to greater voice to Indians in executive and legislative sphere.
- ② This ~~did not~~ fuelled the demand of home-rule league, Ganraj Patil.
- ③ This encouraged extremists to demand for more constitutional reforms.
- ④ Political elite class of Indian society got a taste of a governance and ~~from~~ being part of a government.
- ⑤ People believed in gradual self-government process.
- ⑥ Later acts like Montagu-Chelmsford reforms 1919, 1935 act were based on the foundation of this 1909 act.

~~1909 act was~~

What was the drawbacks of and underlying motives behind the Act?

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

Intrusive landforms are those created under the surface of earth and not exposed to outside.

How it is formed?

Volcanic magma ~~comes~~ forms many intrusive landforms inside the surface. Those are.

landform

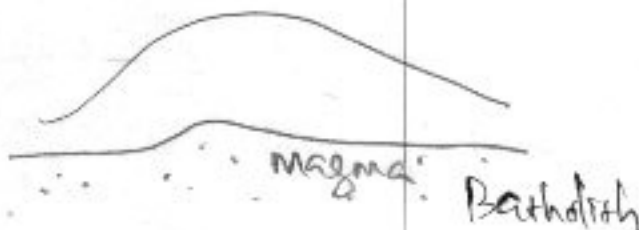


description

~~Vertical~~ vertical structures are called dykes.

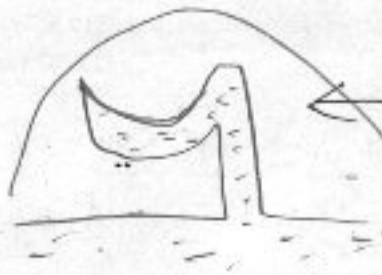


horizontal structures are called Sill.



the underlying magma layer called Batholith

Remarks



Lopolith

the U-shape structure is called lopolith.



Phacolith

wavy shaped structure is called phacolith

4

Need to briefly discuss about each landform and include example for each

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)

Age well study has predicted the elderly population will be 20% by 2050 from the current 8.6%. The demographic dividend will cause demographic burden later, if ~~not~~ ~~at~~ the elderly issue is not addressed properly.

Issues faced by elderly

- ① Ageing population makes them vulnerable to multiple diseases.
- ② Ailments are major health issue.
- ③ Lack of research and health care support in geriatrics makes them vulnerable.
- ④ ~~women~~ womanisation of elderly is major issue. more than 60% elderly persons are women.
- ⑤ Lack of family support makes them mentally ill.
- ⑥ destituted by family they become support less.
- ⑦ weakening financial power and lack of savings, pensions makes them vulnerable.
- ⑧ Ageing body brings mental stiffness.
- ⑨ identity loss, lack of autonomy, dependency, lack of self respect within

Good point.

Remarks

Good analysis

family.

Steps taken by government are —

- ① Ratified "Madrid plan" for a barrier free society for the elderly.
- ② Indira Gandhi National old age pension scheme (IGNOAPS) provides pensions.
- ③ National programme on health care of elderly provides the elderly specific healthcare.
- ④ For financial empowerment, government launched Vayashri Yojana, National Vaya Vandana Yojana.
- ⑤ Government provides them health related equipments like walking sticks.
- ⑥ Greater focus on geriatrics healthcare.
- ⑦ Promoting "ageing in place" for growing old inside family.
- ⑧ Setting up old age homes to support destitute old people.

Elderly issues must be addressed immediately considering the rise in their population and specific needs.

Include some broader suggestions to make your conclusion impressive

Remarks

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)

Human capital flight refers to migration (internal and external) from own home location to urban areas, international countries for ~~best~~ search of better livelihood.

~~causes~~ causes

- ① Lack of local employment opportunities.
- ② stiff competition for jobs, education in India.
- ③ shortage of resources in India.
- ④ Punjab has developed many links, family ties with NRIs and PIOs of such origin in Canada, UK. It facilitates ~~the~~ human flight. Good points
- ⑤ Kerala has major presence in blue collar jobs of the middle east.
- ⑥ Pull factors like -
 - a) greater opportunities.
 - b) better wage and salary
 - c) lack of professionals in middle east
 - d) attraction of cosmopolitanism of Canada, UK
 - e) attraction of western culture and modern lifestyle.

Remarks

Separately discuss causes for Kerala and Punjab

Impacts on demography

① The local women and dependent population became vulnerable. Without ~~support~~ day-to-day support of head of family.

- develop psychological stress and mental illness.
- the family ties weakens sometimes
- had to face greater hardship in managing day-to-day household work
- ~~resulting in~~ feminisation of agriculture

② local demography becomes heavily skewed towards women. due to majority migration of men.

③ often NRI marriages arranged by local people end up in fraud or divorce. children lost the quality time with their fathers.

④ rise of materialism, consumerism and weakening family values, traditional values.

Cover positive outcomes
 also like Remittance, etc

Conclusion required

Remarks

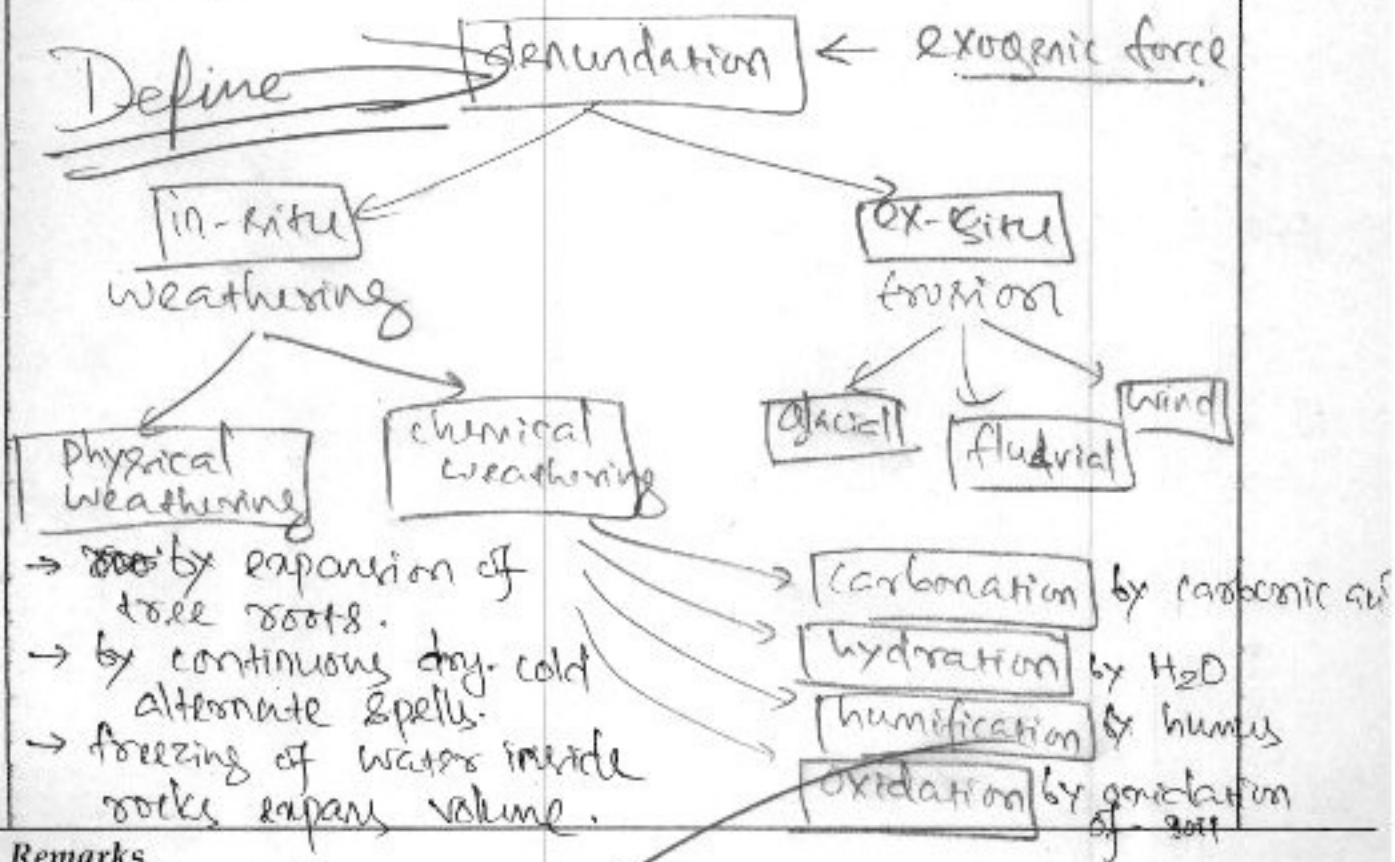
Brief intro required
 - (For this ans. briefly about
 Endogenic and Exogenic forces)

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

Erosion is transportation of a part of the system by external factors like wind, glacial, rivers, water, rain. It is a exogenic force that causes ~~erode~~ ex-situ denudation.

eg. Soil erosion by wind
 → sheet, gully, splash, ^{soil} erosion by water.

Weathering is an in-situ denudation caused by physical factors and chemical factors.



Remarks

Precisely explain Mass wasting

Mass wasting is a mass movement of ~~out~~ landforms causing great damage. It is different because here gravity plays important role in moving the ~~to~~ objects.

eg: landslide → gravity causes a huge land mass to slide down slope.

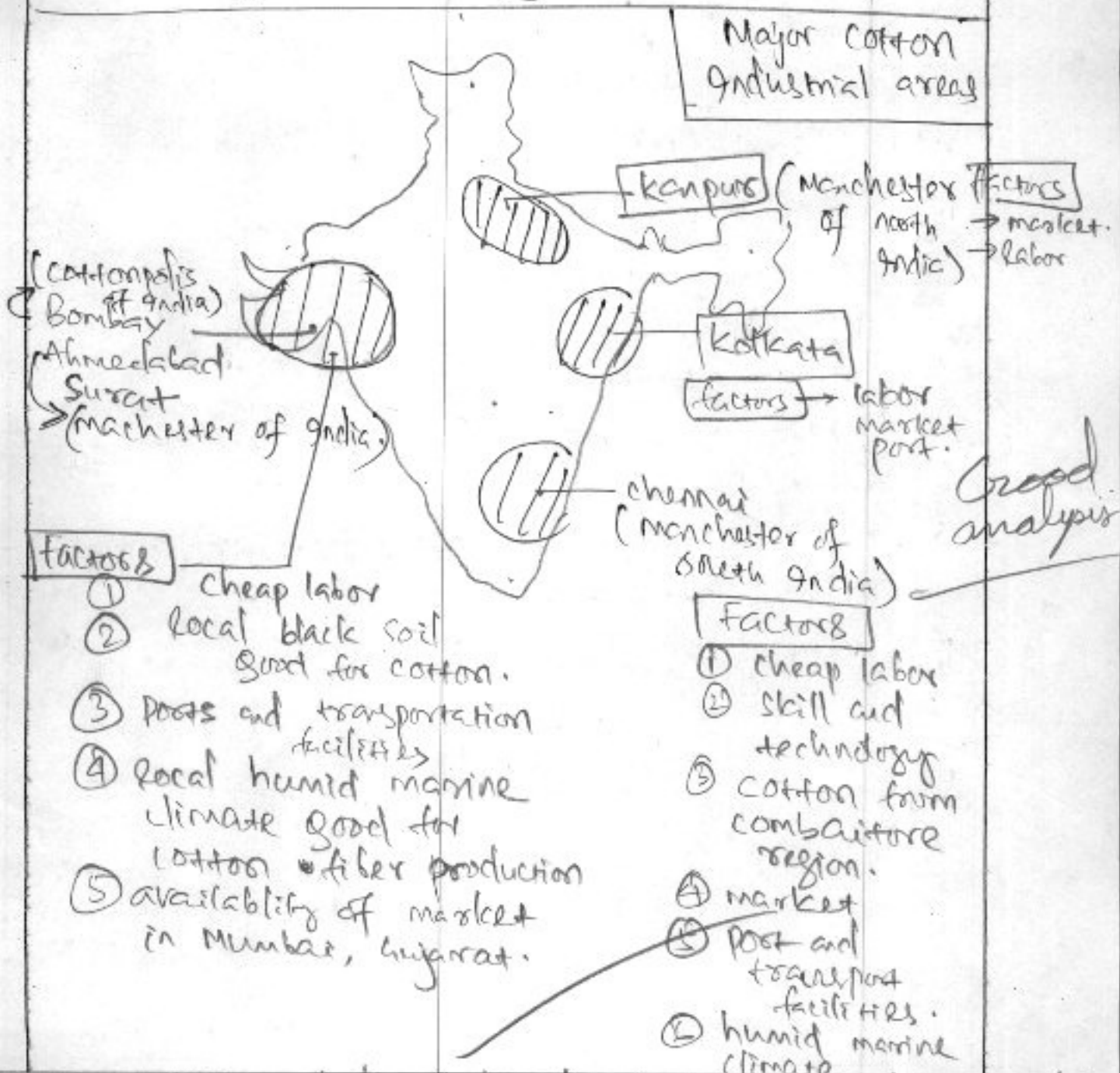
Avalanches → masses of ice slides down.

Creeps
Slumps, etc

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 is developed in India from pre-British era. The industry is majority located



Remarks

Developments during British period and after independence

Issues of cotton industry

- ① competition with man made fibers
- ② poor export opportunities.
- ③ Cotton crop issues like boll worm attacks
- ④ lack of more investment.
- ⑤ age old machineries (inefficient)
- ⑥ lack of skilled manpower
- ⑦ lack of modern technology

measures to strengthen cotton industry

- ① promoting skill, technology upgradation
- ② promoting cotton as major choice of consumers.
- ③ better tax incentives inside GST and direct tax.
- ④ Allowing export via enhancing export infrastructure
- ⑤ skilling of existing workers.

Conclusion required

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. (125 Marks)

India's waste management system is prone to many issues. *Can include data about waste and its recycling*

caste has major impact on the waste management system from ancient times.

- ① The caste system, untouchables are closely linked to impurity notion and waste management.
- ② Manual scavenging by lower caste is rampant. *Elaborate upon their social stratification*
- ③ India Railways is a major employer of manual scavengers.
- ④ Lack of proper waste management culture, lack of civic sense in population ~~are~~ hindrances to the economy.

Issue of waste management

- ① Lack of segregation at source
- ② plastic pollution is reaching high levels.
- ③ Lack of infrastructures like waste to energy plants, sewage treatment plants (STPs), bioremediation plants, bio-methanation plants

Remarks

Include some factual details also.

What is the current prevalent mechanism and related limitations with waste management in India?

- ④ Industrial waste is discharged to rivers, soil, water bodies.
- ⑤ Biomedical waste are not properly handled.
- ⑥ The waste dumps in Okhla, Ghazipur in delhi points to a sorry state.
- ⑦ Waste is dumped in landfills without sanitary measures causes leaching and pollution.

Way forward

① NITI aayog suggested setting up of WECI (Waste to Energy Corporation of India) to set up waste-to-energy specific plants.

② Becheva model of waste management.

③ Setting up sewage treatment plants (STP), common effluent treatment plants inside industrial clusters.

④ Stopping the open defecation & open urination as targeted by SBM.

⑤ decentralized biogasification, bioremediation plants.

⑥ imposing restriction on 'use of single use plastics'

⑦ promotion of environment friendly products.

Remarks

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

India has adopted ~~UNCRPD~~ ^{UNCRPD} (United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities). %age of population with disabilities

The rights of persons with disabilities are provided -

- ① increased reservations of PwDs from 3% to 4% \rightarrow to 3% to 5%
- ② recognizing 21 medical conditions as disabilities.
- ③ making government and private places disabled friendly.

Sugamaya Bharat Abhiyan Good coverage of provision
 tries to make infrastructures disabled friendly and disabled specific infrastructure.

- ④ empowerment of disabled by calling them "divyang jans" and ~~reserving them to go~~ boosting their self confidence.

- ⑤ ~~to~~ special window facilities at government service providers e.g. window of Hope of Naya Shiksha district

Remarks

Analyse the change in approach which is reflected through this Act

Merits

- ① encourages PWDs ^{towards} to greater integration
- ② awareness among people towards special needs of PWDs.
- ③ makes public places more accessible
- ④ brings the ~~cases~~ debate to mainstream.

Demerit

- Issues with implementation
- ① See disability as ~~an~~ ^a limitation.
 - ② ~~does not~~ address the social stigmatization.
 - ③ Huge fund requirement for accessible India.
 - ④ Private sector not keen on improving access
 - ⑤ discrimination in society and family
 - ⑥ treating them as some kind of victim.
- Tech failures

Briefly discuss each demerit to bring in more clarity - the way mentioned points adversely impact PWDs

Remarks

What can be the way forward?

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 the part of the rigid caste system which ~~part~~ makes certain caste as impure based on accident of birth. It is prevalent in both rural and urban India.

India Human Development Survey (IHDS) has found that 27% Indians still practice untouchability and ~~is~~ the figure cut across all religions (Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Jain, Buddhist).

Reasons

- ① deeply rooted in society thus difficult to uproot in short time.
- ② Urban population doing untouchability not only based on ~~caste~~ caste but also ~~are~~ class.
- ③ Lack of economic avenues for socially marginalised caste makes them vulnerable.
- ④ Urban slums have become breeding ground of untouchability and discrimination.

Remarks

Good analysis

- ⑤ issues of manual scavengers still persist.
- ⑥ lack of education limits growth potential.
- ⑦ Ghettoization in cities ~~increased~~ increases untouchability.

Making children aware of the issue at a low age will make the situation worse because -

- ① It will leave a great mark on them.
- ② untouchable children will lose self confidence
- ③ the higher caste children may start to practice it daily.
- ④ ~~matter~~ All children must be treated equally, given equal opportunity on ~~status~~.

Higher education must sensitise the children, students towards the issue. ~~It~~ should make it socially unacceptable.

Children should be encouraged to inter-dine, inter-mingling. At later stage as told by Dr. Ambedkar in his "Annihilation of Caste" that inter-caste marriage must be protected and promoted to stop the caste based discrimination.

Remarks

Right related-awareness

Strict implementation of laws

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)

The recent Nirbhaya gang rape, Unnao and Kathua rape of by minors has led the government to ~~and~~ amend the Juvenile Justice (JJ) Act and treat ~~with~~ children of age above 16 as ~~minors~~ adults for heinous crimes.

The step is essential because -

- ① It will act as a deterrent for those less than 16 years age due to stringent punishment. Also substantiate with fact finding report or study
 - ② age is often hidden by criminals to escape the stringent jail terms.
 - ③ The involvement of minors in heinous crimes can't be treated as childish or ignorance. Include international examples
- ~~④ The step is a retrograde because~~
- ① deterrent is a myth : Law commission
 - ② many international system don't follow such labelling
 - ③ The children need better value

Remarks

Substantiate with examples

Briefly explain and make your points self explanatory

- = education, ~~and~~ not jail term.
- ① reformatory system will not allow, such.

Way forward:

- ① Along with stringent punishment, law must give them a chance to reform themselves.
- ② * Adult age is slippery. Thus better education, awareness on these issues must be provided.
- ③ Verma committee report must be accepted and implemented.

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)

Census 2011 has pointed that child sex ratio is 914, at a all time low in India. This has raised the issue of 60 million missing women in India.

Causes

- ① Patriarchal society sees girl as burden.
- ② Increasing living standard leads to pre-conception pre-natal diagnostic techniques to determining sex and doing sex selective abortion. Carving for male child
- ③ lax implementation of POWNT act. raj. haryana, Punjab.
- ④ lack of awareness and advocacy camp.
- ⑤ prevalence of dowry system makes the girl a victim of social customs.
- ⑥ poor emphasis on health, nutrition of girl child after birth, neglect of her psychological, social, education needs.

Analyse crime against women as a cause

Remarks

Implications =

- ① Skewed sex ratio with 94 girls/1000 boys.
- ② 60 million missing women
- ③ Women losing important voice in society.
- ④ growing patriarchal nature.
- ⑤ issues like honor killing, witch hunting, child marriage is coming up.
- ⑥ Poor health of women and girls leads to high MMR (maternal mortality rate) (currently 130) and leads to lower weight of a baby born and poor health of next generation children.
- ⑦ Large number of sex selective abortion and governments inactivity encourages such issues more.

⑥ Women are an important organs of society. Thus better advocacy, implementation of laws, schemes like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sikaya Samiti are essential.

Remarks