INDIAN SOCIETY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.   *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		• There are 20 questions.
3.		
4.		• All questions are compulsory
5.		
6.		• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated
7.		against it.
8.		
9.		• Answer the questions in **NOT MORE THAN 200** words each.
10.		Contents of the answer is more important than its length.
11.		
12.		
13.		• Answers must be written within the space provided.
14.		
15.		
16.		Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-
17.		cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
18.		
19.		
20.		

Name _Kunal Aggarwal_

Roll No._____

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____   Mobile No._____

2. *Invigilator Signature* _____   Date _____

Signature _Kunal_

Q1. Despite the efforts by the Government to introduce new policies, the elderly people lack the social security needed in old age and live with a low social status. What are the lacuna's in the programmes and policies related to the old age? (12.5 Marks)

Indian society has traditionally believed in joint families. Parents in old age were cared for by their children. However, with disintegrating social systems, govt has provided various schemes to help elderly people.

- Old age pension for poor elderly has been provided

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- However, these schemes have not been successful in providing them social security. following are some challenges:-

① Benefits are accrued by few rich people through wrong information.

② Corruption in the administrative machinery has stopped them from accessing benefits

③ Lack of awareness among elderly people about the schemes and policies.

④ Their entitlements are taken by children who misuse it

Elderly people are an important part of society. Their immense experience and knowledge

Can guide the nation to future development.

What more can be done?

— Direct benefit transfers for food & other requirements.

— Work opportunities generation provo them in the world of digital era where they can work from home.

— Making them independent is important

Remarks

Q2. Multiculturalism is before anything else a theory about culture and its value. Suggest approaches to further reinforce India's multiculturalism. (12.5 Marks)

Indian society is an apt example of diverse society. There are different languages, cultures, religion which changes every few kms.

This multiculturalism has been an important value for the country and enforce through even the constitution. We have several traditional tribal people who have their unique culture.

What does culture include?

- food
- life style
- varied clothing style
- economic systems
- social systems change from culture to culture.
- political organisation of society i.e. various tribes have their unique organisations

It is highly valuable in both socio-cultural, economic and political aspects.

- They maintain the traditional knowledge of medicines etc.
- They provide us insights into historical matters.
- They live an environmental-friendly lives which can be used for betterment of country.

Remarks

It can be further enforced through following :-

① Multi-cultural programs at regional & country level like school programmes, competitions etc.

② Providing autonomy to various regions to develop the local culture rather than enforcing uniform culture.

③ Bringing out the best examples, practices from various cultures to publicize them through social media & other communications to Indians.

④ Giving people rights to protect their culture from increasing urbanisation & globalisation.

Remarks

Q3. Politics give birth to communalism or communalism gives birth to politics. Critically assess . (12.5 Marks)

Politics and communalism exist together in our society. People have faced extreme communalism during various riots like Sikh massacre, Babri Masjid case etc.

- How politics give birth to communalism?

- Politicians use communal appeals to woe voters

- They bring the problems of a community to politics which creates further feelings of communalism.

—

- How communalism give birth to politics?

- Communities come together to ask for their rights as in case of Muslims during freedom struggle

—

Politics and communalism reinforces each other in a vicious circle. Communalism in

Remarks

Politics has caused many problems for our society leading to loss of life and property.

Q4. Is the patriarchal nature of Indian society one of the reason behind very slow rate of decreasing poverty ratio? Illustrate. (12.5 Marks)

~~Indian to~~

Poverty in India is prevalent since the British period. Even after huge efforts by government, we have not been able eradicate poverty. Even as per recent statistics, poverty in India is as high as 30%. This poses huge challenge for development of society.

Patriarchy in Indian society ~~this test~~ is one of the reasons of slow rate of decreasing poverty ratio.

- Women are not allowed to work and provide facilities to household.
- They do not get rights to their own income many times. and remain economically dependent on men.
- Labour force participation of women can increase GDP and hence provide better employment opportunities which is stopped by patriarchy.

Remarks

Women are almost half the population of India and needs to be economically independent of male counterparts and household.

Recently government has started providing more rights to women in the household. LPG connections under PAHAL were provided on the name of women.

However, much more needs to be done. The deeply ingrained patriarchal values need to be rooted out through education and awareness.

Remarks

Q5. "Forced incorporation of tribal communities into mainstream processes has had its impact on the tribal culture and society as much as its economy", do you agree? Analyse in the context of PESA Act that empowers the tribals to preserve their customs, culture, community resources and customary mode of dispute resolution. (12.5 Marks)

Tribal communities have their unique customs, culture, and social organisation. During British Raj, they were alienated from their natural habitats which continued even after Independence.

-- They have been relocated from forests in post for mining projects, dams etc.

- Their rights to ~~mines~~ forest produce were not given.

-- They did not have any rights to the traditional lands they cultivated for years.

- Heavy in-migration to their region: transformed their culture and customs

- Land titles etc were new to them as they relied on community resources.

- Their social & political organisations were disrupted by imposing uniform rules.

Indian forest ~~Right~~ Act was seen as impacting them heavily. PESA Act provided them relief by providing following:-

① Gram Sabha was made decision making body.

② Transfer of forest land to other uses can be done only with concurrence of Gram Sabha.

Remarks

③ They were allowed to manage local affairs through traditional customs like community land etc.

④ It provided for compensation in case of migration on use of lands.

⑤ Mining rights to businesses now need an approval of Gram Sabha.

PESA and Forest rights Act provide them with their traditional rights. Government should respect diverse which is the strength of our country.

Q6. Prohibiting women entry and worshiping in spaces dominated by male custodian of religion is not just a matter of violating women's equality in matters of faith but also their dignity and continuation of male appropriation of religion. Critically analyse in the context of recent landmark judgment given by Maharashtra High Court.

(12.5 Marks)

Religion has always been used to reinforce patriarchy in society. It has led to subjugation of women.
— by creating rules for them to behave
— by deciding what to wear!
— Men have used these practices to reinforce their power.

Recently, Maharashtra high court has allowed entry of women to Haji Ali Dargah in Mumbai even after opposition from the Dargah board. This judgement ensures that women are not discriminated and given equal place & cultural rights.

~~It has been~~ Entry of women was opposed on following grounds
— Freedom of religion
— Freedom to organise religious affairs and protect ~~traditions~~

However, court has argued on Right to equality to allow women entry to these places of worship.

Remarks

Women from various places like Kerala and Maharashtra has stood up to demand their rights.

However, this is a small step. We have many religious traditions that reinforce superiority of men and exclude women.

This needs another wave of social movement in India like the ones in 1960s & 70s against discrimination & price rise.

Remarks

Q7. What do you mean by stateless society? What are the political and social principles of stateless society? What is the role of state in stateless society and how is it different from modern society? (12.5 Marks)

Stateless society is one where ~~it is~~ people ~~who~~ are governed by natural and human rights. Their

Remarks

Remarks

Q8. While social movements seek to bring in social change, counter movements sometimes arise in defence of status quo. Comment and bring examples to support your point.

(12.5 Marks)

Social movement seek to bring in social change. We have ~~tad~~ seen social movements many times. During British period, people like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar chandra Vidyasagar had started movements for empowerment of women.

- Gandhiji had started a movement to improve the conditions of untouchables i.e. Harijans.

- We have seen social movements post-independence for political rights, reservations, against ~~busy~~ high inflation.

- These movements have helped form Indian society and improve living conditions of people. However, all these movements have faced opposition from some people.

- Rajputs in Rajasthan had stood up to support sati pratha and glorified it as a religious tradition.

— Education of women, widow remarriage has been opposed by many religious heads.

More recently,

— There was opposition from women to allow entry of women to temples.

— Social movements for rights of poor and lower section has been opposed by rich and upper caste. for ex:- Reservation has been opposed by upper caste people.

— These are a part to support status quo and existing processes. This arises due to vested interests of people ~~and should not be~~

Remarks

Q9. Assess the role of women in strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institution. How far this has been able to ameliorate the status of women and incorporated them in the mainstream of decision-making? (12.5 Marks)

Panchayati Raj Institution created through 73rd Constitutional amendments provides for reservation of 1/3rd seats for women.

Women have been able to play a big role through Panchayati Raj.

— They have attended to the concerns of women like household amminities, social infrastructure in rural areas.

— They were provided with reserved seats and this has ameliorated their status in society.

— They are able to participate in local decision making

— Have been able to enforce their rights through Panchayat

— Welfare schemes which affected women have achieved better implementation and thus helped women.

— However, this does suffer from the evils of society.

Remarks

- Women have been used as proxy by men
- They are not able to devote enough time for the Panchayat work due to household chores.
- Less education among women have stopped them from raising their opinions among male counterparts.

What more can be done?

- Education is very important, Haryana govt's step to enforce education may motivate more women education.

- ~~they should be~~ there should be sensitization campaigns in villages to ensure change of values for male counterparts.

Remarks

Q10. Despite optimistic outlook towards globalization, globalization has a dark side and has the power to create highly undesirable adverse effects. Analyse the above statement in context of the concept of globalization and its impact on the working women.

(12.5 Marks)

Globalization means integration of one economy & society with the world. This has lead to changes in our society, its culture and economy.

- More urbanisation, new job opportunities in urban areas

- Adoption of foreign values of individualism, equality.

Globalisation had had its impact on women

Positively, it has allowed more learning opportunities and work opportunities. However it has also had adverse impact on ~~lives~~ lives of working women.

① Marginalisation of labour. Women are often employed in wage labour with poor work environment and no security of jobs.

② Increasing pressure. While women has got opportunities to work, their household duties have remained putting them under huge pressure. This has deteriorated their health.

Remarks

③ Unequal wages :- Women are often paid lower than their male counterparts impacting their economic independence and reinforcing the feeling of inferiority.

While Globalisation can help create huge development opportunities, one needs to cautiously deal with its adverse impacts Govt can take following steps

① Enforcing same wages for contract labour and permanent labour.

② strict laws to maintain quality of work environment and enforcing them through State machinery

③ To decrease pressure of household chores, social change is needed. For this, encouraging participation of men through awareness is important.

Q11. Regionalism in India has taken the form of parochialism due to socio-economic factors. Substantiate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

Regionalism in India

India has a huge regional diversity in culture, language and society. The socio-economic changes among regions have been causing many problems for development.

What are the socio-economic differences in regions?

- Variation in moral values, social systems for ex :- Matrilineal society in Meghalya whereas Patrilineal in majority of India
- Some regions have high percentage of tribal people like chatti's garh, Orrisa who feel allienated from mainstream.
- Some regions have one religion as majority which may set them apart from rest of the country.
- Resources are distributed unequally which creates problems & fuel regionalism
- Some region have not received enough attention to create employment opportunities and hence remained poor.

Remarks

This regionalism has fuelled the feeling of separatism & taken the form of parochalism. What can be done to avoid it?

- Inter-regional exchanges
- Cultural exchanges and awareness
- Diverse opinions should be inculcated in education system.

Q12. Discuss how migration and migrants are shaping cities and how the life of migrants is shaped by cities; their people, organizations and rules? (12.5 Marks)

Urbanisation has led to increased migration from rural to urban areas and poor to richer states. This migration has helped people thrive for better employment and wages.

— However, their life has not been so good.

— They live in utter poverty which least access to good housing, water and food.

— Employment opportunities are often scarce due to which wages remain low.

— Their social relations are generally weak and they are ~~not~~ allienated from the mainstream culture of cities.

— They ~~donot have~~t are not able to exercise their political rights and participation in social organizations remain low.

Migration has impacted ~~the~~ not just the lives of migrants but the natives as well. Cities have increasingly faced problems due to huge in-migration.

Remarks

- Slums in cities have provided breeding ground for diseases.

- Heavy pressure on social infrastructure like schools, hospitals

- Increasing crime rate due to high urban poverty among migrants.

- ~~Problems~~

- Problems in city planning and management have increased due to illegal settlements.

Urbanisation in its current trend needs reforms to make it sustainable. It is not inclusive enough to provide a good and happy life to all.

What can be done?

- Invest in building social infrastructure
- Encourage satellite towns and Urban agglomerations
- Focus on rural development might put a check to heavy migration.

Q13. Will the Smart City Mission and AMRUT lead to Urban Renaissance? Critically assess.
(12.5 Marks)

Smart City Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and urban transformation has been initiated by government to provide better urbanisation in India.

‑ How they will help?

— Smart cities mission provide for better planning, a digital infrastructure.

— AMRUT has provided for better planning of waste management which has come out as a big problem.

— They provide more power to local governments in decision-making

— Smart cities mission has provided for involvement of private sector for planning and funding.

— Both provide for funds from central & state governments which has been major problem in other scheme.

— Smart cities mission aim at developing
-faster public transport systems, in 100 cities by 2020.

Remarks

However, there are lacunas in implementing these schemes :-

① Under smart city mission, local govt are expected to raise 20% of total funds which has failed earlier in Rurban Mission.

② Participation of people is again low. Highest decision is taken even now at central level.

③ Through funding, central govt can still control the functioning of local governments.

These problems need to be solved to achieve the real results. Funding from domestic and foreign sources should be encouraged. These mission have the potential to lead to Urban Renaissance provided focus is put on right implementation.

Q14. Bring out the relation of globalization with formation of bi-cultural identity. Discuss its pros and cons.
(12.5 Marks)

Globalisation means integration of National economy with world economy. This has formed a bi-cultural identity for people i.e a national identity & a global identity.

Benefits of this bi-cultural identity

① Knits the world together with feelings of fraternity and globalism

② Opportunities to learn from other cultures and adopt best practices in national culture.

③ Enjoy the diversity of other cultures across the world fore X:- Various cuisines are available for people which have been Indianised

Possible negative impacts

④ It may erode the traditional important values like family systems or moral human values

② Imposition of other cultures on national cultures and projecting national cultures as Inferior.

Remarks

Remarks

Q15. "Growing economical disparities in urban setup of India leads to class stratification and a sense of relative poverty." Critically analyse the above statement.

(12.5 Marks)

Urban setup of India has led to economic inequalities in society. It has led to class stratification in following ways:-

- Poor people in cities do not have access to minimum basic facilities which create a sense of poverty.

- Few people have concentrated large economic gains and others are living an average life in cities.

Relative poverty i.e. feeling of being poor when you are not able achieve facilities which some others are enjoying, is common in urban areas.

However, it would be wrong to put urban cities under a scanner of enforcing relative poverty.

- It has provided various employment opportunities
- Provided people with basic requirements of food, clothing & shelter.
- They are providing them with better education & healthcare facilities as well.

this

Remarks

Remarks

Q16. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 evolves a mechanism for social, economic and educational empowerment of transgenders. Critically analyse how the recent bill aims at developing an inclusive society for transgenders in India.

(12.5 Marks)

The transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016 is a private member bill that was passed in Rajya Sabha unanimously.

~~It provi~~
Transgenders have been discriminated by the society in many ways

— Separated from parents as soon as they are born
— No education and no employment.
— social taboos prevalent in society allienate them
— They do not enjoy even basic human rights of dignity, respect.

The new bill seeks to evolve mechanism for their social, economical & educational empowerment. Following has been proposed —

① Separate column of transgender in all govt. forms allowing them political recognition

② Enforcing their rights to education by providing penalisation procedures.

Remarks

However, the bill is more of a statement of intent than a real social change. It has many challenges to improve the real on-ground situation:

- No positive action in bill to provide them employment in govt.
- The bill does not provide for reservations in educational institutions.
- No provision to bring social changes in society

This is a social problem and needs to be solved by bringing in social awareness.

Following can be done.

- Provision of monetary funds for social awareness campaigns.
- Provide positive interventions like reservation, scholarships etc.
- They should be given political rights to legislatures to voice their opinions.

Q17. The new Draft Policy on Women shifts the focus from entitlements to rights and from empowerment to creating an enabling environment.' Discuss.　　　　(12.5 Marks)

Women empowerment means to give them more power economically, socially & politically. They have traditionally been victim of discrimination. Over time, they have attained various rights in society. Most of time, the focus has been on providing them entitlements which has not resulted in ground impact.

for ex:-
-- They were provided with 1/3rd seats in PRIs.
-However, their position is used by males as proxy and decisions are taken by men. ⌐
— Schemes to improve education by providing scholarships, separate schools have not shown expected results.

Now, through the new policy focus would shift to creating enabling environment.
- ~~They at~~ -the changes to work culture and environment to encourage women to join workforce.
- They will be provided ~~with~~ decision-making power by giving them economic power.

Remarks

— Infrastructural changes to ensure access to women who are pregnant etc.

— Schools will be adopting women friendly environment

— Sensitisation of govt officer to encourage women to participate.

Concept of women empowerment has been prevalent since many years. The change in focus will help in bringing ground level changes.

Remarks

Q18. Incidents of the past few years suggest that India is becoming racially intolerant society. Do you agree? Discuss different measures that could be taken for sensitizing people in making India a racially diverse country. (12.5 Marks)

India is multicultural, multilingual and multireligious society. Over time, we have assimilated various cultures and formed an Indian culture which has its diversity.

There have been cases of racial intolerance in India :-

① Attack on African students which lead to diplomatic issues b/w Indian & African countries.

④ Aryans who considered themselves the native of India do not go well with the Dravidians.

③ People from North eastern region are mistreated even in the best of metro cities.

However these incidents have been over decades are not only over last few years. This shows problems in our society and respect for others.

For India to become a superpower, it becomes important to have peace & prosperity within the country. We need to ensure a racially diverse country.

Remarks

Following are some steps that can be taken

1. Inter-state & regional exchanges to ensure more interaction b/w North-eastern citizens and other Indians.

2. Social awareness programs can be run through Radio like in "Mann ki baot" or television or social media.

3. School curriculum can be enhanced to ~~cut~~ inculcate the values of respect for diversity.

Q19. Highlight the importance of urbanization as a source of global development and social inclusion. [12.5 Marks]

Urbanisation is a concept of changing economic structures. Though urbanisation is prevolent across the world, India has been progressing at a slower pace. About 31% of Indian population live in urban area.

- It provides various opportunities to people for socio-economic development.

- Urbanisation provides a new identity of people of lower caste (which is not known in urban area) for social inclusion

- It provides opportunity to poor upper caste family to work on jobs which are considered menial in rural areas.

- Women have attain economic independence in urban areas and hence have their own socio-political circle.

- It provides better digital infrastructure for people to increase productivity.

- Social infrastructure such as education & health is better in urban areas as compared to rural areas.

- Urbanisation opens up a new job opportunities for the world

Remarks

However, new social exclusion & poor development can be seen through slums in urban areas. They do not enjoy their socio-political rights and urban facilities.

Urbanisation needs to be expanded to not create more class stratification and ensure a completely inclusive development.

Q20. India has been ranked 87th out of 144 countries on the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Gender Gap Report 2016. What measures are needed for bridging gender gap in India? (12.5 Marks)

Indian society has been patriarchal in nature for centuries and women has not achieved their required place in the society. This has been pointed out by Global Gender Gap Report 2016 as well.

Where is the gap?
- Literacy rates for women are 10% lower than men.
- Participation of women in decision making process is less.
- There is a huge gap in employment where women are either not employed or are paid less than the male counterparts.

Why it exists?
- Patriarchy is deeply ingrained in Indian society
- Women are not allowed to work outside homes and are considered for private sphere.
- They are not given property due to which they always depend on men
- lack of enabling infrastructure in offices
- Lack of Heavy discrimination against women

Remarks

in promotions & career progression.

Women participation in the country is very important as it will bring huge socio-cultural and economic benefits.

-following can be done for reducing Gender gap

(1)-focus on women education by creating ~~special~~ special seats for women, offering scholarships for higher education.

(2) Their participation for legislature should be encouraged through reservation, a bill for which is pending.

(3) Improvement in employment conditions such as infrastructure, timings etc.

(4) Social awareness is very important as social taboos of working women need to be removed.

(5) Men should be given equal responsibilities of parenting. They should be allowed ~~parenting~~ leaves like women.

(6) Sensitize the govt staff to increase women participation. Recent increase in maternity leaves, facility of creches although improves the situation, However much more positive action is needed to close this Gender gap.

Remarks