

INDIAN SOCIETY FEATURES AND 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.• The paper contains 3 Sections; First Section has direct questions for NCERT text books, while Second Section has questions from wide range of books and study material and the Third Section has inter-disciplinary and application based questions that require knowledge and information of other subjects as well.• Answers to questions no. 1 to 5 should be in 150 words, answers to questions no. 6 to 15 should be in 200 words, whereas answers to questions no. 16 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.• Answers must be written within the space provided.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
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Name Madhumita

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Madhumita

REMARKS

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Section - A (NCERT)

Q1. Untouchability is still a widespread problem, not only in rural India, but also in urban India. Enumerate the reasons. Do you think, developing awareness among children would address this problem, give your opinion? (10 Marks)

Ans The Constitution of India declares Untouchability as abolished in India (Article 17).
Yet, in Rural India, it is seen as :-

- (1) Necessary part of Caste System
- (2) Acceptable norm in rural hierarchy & social order
- (3) associated with certain practical professions still Assigned to dalits - such as Manual Scavenging, working as animal husbandry cleaners too.
- (4) Something that has been prevalent since later vedic times and only strengthened with successive generations/ages

Also in Urban India, The Job of cleaning septic tanks, safai karamcharis, manual scavengers invariably lands with the dalits.

Remarks

Unclean and polluting as these jobs are, the people engaged in them automatically become uncontactable.

Political factor

It is therefore no surprise either in slums ^{related development} or in urban India to maintain "segregated colonies for dalits" outside the main habitation in the village or towns.

Developing awareness among children to address the problem

Why and How?

It can certainly help children learn from their family members, in school and in peer groups. It is advisable to take up Good effort "Anti-Caste and Anti-Untouchability" campaigns on national scale to end the plight of manual scavengers and also ^{to prevent} "murders of Dalits for marrying upper caste people (Bhimay Kumar, Telangana) including in school books is also suggested to raise awareness and develop respect for equality in."

Remarks

Comparatively. Substantiate with data

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Q2. Why Indian women are generally malnourished compared to their global counterparts? Enlist the reasons. What are the consequences? What measures need to be taken to tackle the problem of malnutrition in the country? (10 Marks)

Ans: According to WHO, 55% of Indian Women in age group 15-49 years are anaemic.

Reasons

① Women are last to eat ^{whatsoever} little is left after all family members have. (Rural & poor households)

② Nutrition of girl child is not a priority for households.

③ Poor knowledge of nutrition in general among women because of widespread illiteracy. Lack of quality education. *Flaws with govt programmes*

④ Largely vegetarian population - nutrition sources like milk, eggs, fishes etc not consumed.

Consequences

① Poor Health of mothers translates to poor health of children

• NFHS-4: 38% of 0-5 yrs age children

Remarks

are stunted, 35% of them are underweight.

- According to WHO, an estimated 8,40,000 infants die before completing first year of their life.

② Malnourished women can't take part in economic workforce

③ "Out of the pocket Expenditure" increases for them as malnourished women are more vulnerable to diseases.

Measures to address Malnutrition

① Sensitising women about importance of nutrition - the right mix of food for themselves & their infants.

② School girls should be focus group for educating about nutrition

③ ^{Influenced} Dietary Supplements at Angan wadis, Under Integrated child development Scheme (ICDS)

④ POSHAN ABHIYAN to bring down malnutrition among women to 2% by 2022 needs to be properly implemented.

⑤ Men should be made aware of importance of women health.

Remarks

Q3. Untreated waste water poses a threat to both human health and the aquatic ecosystems. Explain the statement with examples. (10 Marks)

Ans: Untreated Waste water flow in to rivers, oceans is increasing with the rapid expansion of Industries.

Threat to human health

- ① Flow of contaminants into rivers leads to human diseases
 - bathing in rivers - skin diseases
 - Flood plains cultivated by them too carry pollutants.
 - Consumption of fishery from contaminated waters of rivers & seas.

Properly explain in short paragraphs and with proper sentences

Threat to Aquatic Ecosystems

① Flow of nitrogenous-phosphate in fertilizers leads to Algal bloom - marine life chokes to death in absence of oxygen.

② Rise in numbers of "DEAD ZONES" in

Remarks

Oceans - Oxygen depleted to such low levels that no low number of organisms survive there.

(2) ^{Corals} Corals bleach → Need clean water to survive, discharge of contaminated water kills them ultimately.

Impact on food cycle

(4) Species Extinction: Such contamination of water shall lead to extinction of certain species.

(5) Ecological Imbalance

Species extinction causes depletion of dependent higher organisms in aquatic ecosystem too. They shall ultimately disturb the ecological balance.

Cross coverage

CPCB and NGT should issue stricter guidelines & greater penalties to end the menace of "Untreated waste water" discharge from tanneries, pharmaceutical and other industries in rivers and oceans. We can definitely achieve

SDG-13 : LIFE BELOW WATER by 2030.

Remarks

Q4. Elaborate the relationship between level of urbanization and the economic development in India. Suggest the policy response for urbanization potential in India.

(10 Marks)

Ans: The Urbanisation is the inevitable outcome of process of growth & modernisation.

Relationship between Urbanisation & Economic development in India

① Economic development is synonymous with rapid industrialisation, rise of service sector viz Health, banking, insurance, Transportation, education.

(1.1) Cities become nucleus of growth equipped with above facilities.

(1.2) More and more people from rural Areas shift to Urban areas for better income, opportunity & living standards.

(1.3) Greater economic development means more resources with people to interact with outside world - people tend to copy western outlook and their ⁶⁶ urban living styles ⁹⁹

Remarks

10 Also briefly discuss the way urbanization facilitates eco. development

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(14) Rich cities and metropolises endowed with greater road, railway, Air transport.

(15) Greater employment opportunities attract more people to come to cities - more urban population.

(16) Urbanisation also means recognition of women as equal economic partners. Women can be seen working in urban areas in public spaces.

POLICY RESPONSE FOR URBANISATION POTENTIAL

By 2030, almost 41% of Indians shall be living in cities. Thereby cropping up challenges -

① Municipal authorities

② Need greater infrastructure - housing, finance, transport, schools, hospitals, sanitation, electricity etc.

Govt. needs to devolve greater

funds to local self Govt institutions, encourage transparency in functioning to ensure "Sustainable Urbanisation".

SMART CITIES, AMRUT etc need to

be taken up with more vigour for creating new

& rejuvenating old infrastructure to make "TRULY URBAN INDIA"

Remarks

Analyse the overburdened urban infra in detail

15
Broad coverage of aspects

Q5. Discuss the role of fertility as a component of population dynamics. Highlight the characteristics and limitations of various measures of fertility in India.

(10 Marks)

Ans: According to UN, India shall ^{Analyse M. University} surpass China ^{context} to become the most populous country by 2050.

Role of fertility as component of Population dynamics

① India is multi-religious country. Certain communities have greater growth rates due to polygamy.

② Region wise too, backward & poor states have high fertility. Example Bihar. Those in advanced southern states have low fertility.

③ Overall convergence is noted by Economic Survey 2017-18 among states on fertility criteria as most have reached Total fertility rate of 2.1.

All the above factors contribute towards population composition - religion wise,

Remarks

region wise. ~~and~~ These further influence the 'Economic growth' of Communities & Regions respectively and Concept of relative development & deprivation amongst Indian population comes in to play.

3) What are the measures of fertility in India?

↓ Define

- CBR
- GFR
- TFR
- GRR
- NRR

↓
What are their limitations?

Remarks

Section - B

- Q6. Based on the NSSO report, the open-defecation rates in rural India are still very high. Identify the major reasons behind this phenomenon. Analyse the steps taken by government to address this issue. (125 Marks)

Ans! According to Census 2011, 50% of rural Indian households did not have access to toilets. Defecation in open was thus rampant. \rightarrow 57% toilets = water issue

MAJOR REASONS

① Concept of purity & pollution among Hindu community. Toilet in the house means impure house - no god would visit their house i.e. waste disposal etc. misfortune shall befall them. \rightarrow 44% toilets - Issue of liquor

② Rural Indians are predominantly agrarian (61%) - lower incomes mean less to spend on sanitation.

③ Open defecation outside village in open fields is an accepted practice in rural India since ages, no shame is associated with it.

Remarks

Considered good for health due to ignorance

④ Practice of Untouchability - with lower castes left to work as manual scavengers (^{denied jobs now available to them}) who shall clean the filled latrine pits?

⑤ Lack of access to clean water (NITI Aayog's report 70% households don't have piped water supply in houses)

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT TO ADDRESS ODF

① "DARWAZA BAND CAMPAIGN" by film stars like Vidya Balan & Amitabh Bachchan to promote toilet use among masses.

② SWACHH BHARAT GRAMEEN - aided by World Bank gives financial aid for toilet construction.

③ National rural drinking water Programme :- to facilitate access to piped water supply and promote sustained water use.

With these steps, the goal of "OPEN DEFECATION FREE INDIA" by 2019 i.e.m Gandhi jayanti seems achievable.

Remarks

What needs to be done?
(Suggestions required)

Q7. The upper-castes in India are increasingly seeking caste-based reservation. Identify underlying reasons for such a change and also discuss its impact of caste system in India. (125 Marks)

Ans Violent agitation by Jats and Marathas in 2015 for seeking reservation in "Backward Category" is still fresh in public memory.

Reasons for Reservation demands

- ① Traditionally landed communities sold lands to government and private entities for infra-structural development.
- ② Lump sum amount received spent on luxury not invested.
- ③ Now, they don't have any regular income source.
- ④ Though are of high Caste, are poorer than even the SC/ST who are in salaried jobs.
- ⑤ Visible development of SC/ST through reservation encourages them to demand quotas in backward category.

Remarks

Good analysis

However, these demands are unrealistic and need not be given in to.

Impact of Caste System

- ① ^{fold} Four division of Society - Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudras and numerous 'Castes' associated with professions have been in existence since 6th BCE.
- ② Those declared Backward, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes were denied access to property, land and thus remained poor.
- ③ Historical discrimination against these groups in terms of ban on education, untouchability, killing for marrying upper Caste persons, raping their women, burning their houses by Upper Caste has been going on since decades.

With lower Caste people getting ahead of them in social status, feeling of relative deprivation and Jealousy is encouraging them to demand reservations in jobs & education to maintain their "TRADITIONAL HEGEMONY IN INDIAN SOCIETY".

Remarks

Need to analyse the impact in light of recent demands.

Q8 The state is obliged to protect the residuary rights of prisoners after they surrender their liberty to a legal process. But, lakhs of under-trials languishing in India's overcrowded prisons makes it a difficult task. In light of this, discuss the reforms needed in prison system. (12.5 Marks)

Ans! Justice in India is highly delayed with ^{around} three crore pending cases in various courts across India. The result is greater number of under-trials whose turn to be heard is uncertain. Overcrowded jails is therefore a common phenomenon.

Reforms in Prison System

① Increasing out-of-court settlements to reduce judiciary's burden & consequently the number of under-trials shall get reduced.

NLSA is an option that needs to be popularised among masses.

② petty case of theft should be resolved through (pick pockets) finer & brief detentions ^{or community service} instead of keeping them in jails without being heard for years.

Remarks

Coverall major reforms required in Bail Laws

(3) Provision of bail on furnishing security for undertrials should be made easier (^{only} petty crimes)

(4) Increased working days of ~~Sup~~ Courts for speedier disposal of cases.

(5) Rapid filling of vacant position of Judges to resolve pending cases.

(6) Construction of ~~greater~~ more prisons can be tried.

Focus on reforms required in Prison system
~~undertrials~~ for community service, educating
 Law rehabilitating criminals for reforming them
 submission to start a fresh life should be facilitated.

(7)

Urgent reforms should be

under taken in prison system & judicial processes to reduce pendency and numbers of undertrials.

Remarks

Q9. Examine the influence of globalization over culture and indigenous practices in India. Give some examples. (125 Marks)

Ans | Globalisation means increasing ⁶⁰ "inter-connectedness" in ^{countries} economies across the world. People get exposed to various cultural practices from other countries.

Influence of Globalisation over Cultural & Indigenous practice in India → change in way of life

- ① The humble shehnai, tabla, sitar are now replaced by Electric guitar, drum, Piano.
- ② Pop, Jazz, Robotics, Moonwalk are more popular than Kathak, Bharatnatyam, Kuchipudi dance.
- ③ ~~Flavour~~ Dal-Roti-chawal-upma-Sambar now pushed aside by pizza, burger, noodles, sandwich, processed drinks etc.
- ④ Holi, diwali, Rakshabandhan are popular festive still but Valentines day, chocolate day, friendship day, Halloween, ~~it~~ seem to be catching up at rapid pace.

Remarks

Analyse the influence in light of features of globalization instead of just mentioning the changes

5) Women now accepted as equal member in earning and work but objectification in TV, ads, news and consequent violent is on rise.

6) old age homes, creche for kids of working parents are sprawling up in towns & cities.

7) Nuclear family, compact apartment in high rise buildings in cities are ~~is~~ in vogue.

8) Institution of marriage ^{has} lost its traditional sanctity to live-in-relation, higher divorce

rates and infidelity culture.

Differences in

Religious Communities, Caste boundaries are

blurring with greater imitation of western "jeans. Suit. Boot" than traditional distinct clothing,

altering employment opportunities with open

borders with underlying

1. Caste boundaries are lesser accepted by youngsters. Thus, Globalisation has led to a "hybrid culture" in India - both good & bad.

Remarks

Which Indian cultural elements are getting largest acceptance at global level?

Q10. Even after seven decades of independence, the rural India is still affected from droughts and floods on frequent basis. Discuss the socio-economic implications of droughts in India and elaborate how it affects vulnerable sections of society. (12.5 Marks)

Ans: India is country that simultaneously faces droughts & floods. 40 million hectares of land in India is prone to floods while 57% area is vulnerable to droughts.

RURAL INDIA - DROUGHT & FLOODS

Since, 61.5% of households are rural & depend primarily on agriculture as means of livelihood, droughts & floods unleash greater loss of life, property, livestock, crop damage and impoverishment on them.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPLICATION OF CALAMITIES & IMPACT ON VULNERABLE SECT

- ① Loss of housing
- ② Loss of crops & livestock - impoverishment
- ③ Water scarcity causes migration to Urban Areas for better livelihood →

* More population in Urban Areas

* Industrialisation can't absorb all, so mostly end up casual labourers.

Remarks_

Explain impacts with proper and self explanatory sentences

* Urban poor erect more slums in absence of affordable housing.

Trafficking

* Greater urban population means more pollution & consequent diseases and deaths.

* Urban poverty pushes in to crime, drugs, robberies, murders for Ransom and other anti-social activities.

Trap of Debt

(4) Food insecurity in drought stricken Areas.

(5) High incidence of malnutrition. India has world's largest population of stunted children (25% Global stunted children)

(6) Demand for separate state like Vidarbha which are major victims of drought and consequently

Need ~~to~~ development deficit separately cover impacts on women, elderly, SCs, etc. reducing dependance on agriculture in areas prone to drought, enabling irrigation through canals, growing drought resistant crops coupled with skilling of people to take up alternative jobs shall hold the key to "DROUGHT RESILIENT INDIA"

Remarks

Q11. Legal prohibition on alcohol can only achieve a limited success in India? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Ans! Recently, Bihar banned the sale of ~~liquor~~ Alcohol in its territory. Even keeping it at home for self consumption attracts instant imprisonment.

Legal Prohibition on Alcohol - A Limited Success

① Ban encourages sale of spurious alcohol like methanol through illegal channels (Black).

For Example Hooch Tragedy causing blindness & death from spurious alcohol.

② Alcohol attracts high duties, state imposing ban on it shall suffer high revenue loss. Consequently welfare expenditure shall go down. on Health, education, sanitation because of low revenue pool.

③ Illegal cross state trade shall increase need for greater vigil by enforcement agencies

Need to analyse why liquor ban is not fully effective in light of facts related to Bihar's experience

Remarks

Involvement of enforcement agencies

reducing attention on ~~other crimes of serious nature.~~

Legal prohibition - Needed | At the same time, quest for greater tax revenues ~~should not ignore the beatings of children & women, by drunken husbands or rapes of women by drunk men, accidents caused by drunk ~~and~~ drivers etc.~~ Its prohibition is therefore ~~desirable~~ also.

What are the pros and cons?
However, a balance needs to be struck between the two.

① Sensitise poor and vulnerable people about ill effects on health & family problems caused by it.

Appar ② Everything should be done in moderation. So ~~completely banning something is not the solution to this problem.~~

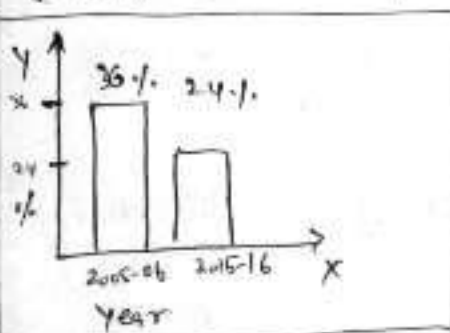
Creation of public awareness & decreased acceptability of alcohol on health ground is the key to addressing the issue ~~not a ban on it.~~

Remarks

Q12. Is it true that India suffers from huge gender pay-gap? What measures are needed to narrow down the gap? (12.5 Marks)

Ans: - According to International Labour Organisation's Wage gap report, women earn only 15% of top paid jobs while accounting for 60% of low paid wage labour.

Besides, their participation in (Economic) workforce is on decline in India



The Constitution obligation of "EQUAL PAY FOR EQUAL WORK" is ignored completely.

Measures needed to narrow down the Gap

① Removing prejudice against women's intellectual potential - that men are more efficient than women.

② Laying down statutory obligations of "Equal pay for equal work".

Remarks

What are the major factors responsible for such a scenario?

③ Women have to balance family & career both. Pregnancy & family related obligations cause her to take long breaks, by the time she returns male colleagues already reach senior positions & hence earn more despite same qualifications & intellect.

④ Female friendly workplace as mandated by "Maternity benefits (Amendment) act 2016" needs to be made available

- facility of work from home
- creche & four visits to child by mother during the day.

It shall balance family & work and hence reduce career breaks.

⑤ Social support from Husband, mother-in-law, colleagues at workplace & favourable outlook from employers in general can bridge the Gender pay Gap.

Mckinsey Global Report, 2017 slightly predicts addition of \$ 770 billion to Indian GDP if "GENDER PARITY IS ADVANCED"

Remarks

Q13. Shall urban India focus beyond toilets to address sanitation woes? Give arguments in support of the opinion. Suggest measures to make urban India open-defecation free.

Ans: SWACCH BHARAT ABHIYAN is rapid construction of lakhs of toilets in the last four years has been instrumental in reducing open defecation. (12.5 Marks)

However, the practice is still rampant in slums. World Bank stresses the need for "effective access to clean water" to sustain use of toilets. NITI AAYOG's Composite Water management Index report notes 70% of households lacking access to piped water supply on premises. Open defecation is the obvious outcome from it. So mere toilet construction won't serve any purpose. There is need to look beyond it.

Measures

Measures to make 'Urban India Open defecation free' →

① Renewed focus on "DARWAZA BAND Campaign" focused on Urban slums by celebrities having popular appeal.

Remarks

Analyse the issue of
 - Funds
 - Liquid waste management
 - Risks to environment

Analyse the major hurdles in making India ODF by 2019 in light of four stages of sanitation cycle

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② Replicating Delhi's Concept of SWACCH SEVAKS

everywhere who catch people defecating in open and raise awareness among them.

③ Educating school children about ills of open defecation - diseases & malnutrition.

④ Addressing the issue of affordable housing, to reduce slum areas & their consequent water issues.

⑤ Portable toilets in urban public spaces to curb open urination behind walls & poles

⑥ Imposing fines on defaulters to discourage such practices.

⑦ Swacch Bharat (Urban) 's renewed focus on urban poor is needed to aid rapid construction of greater toilets.

Achieving the Sustainable development Goal No-6 (clean water & Sanitation)

by 2030 is thus possible to achieve with the listed measures.

Remarks

Q14. "Gender based segregation in the job market may be limiting women's economic empowerment in India". Analyse the statement. (12.5 Marks)

Ans! It is an irony that rapid economic growth in India is accompanied by declining women workforce (36% in 2005-06 to 24% in 2015-16).

Gender based Segregation in Job market

Belief that
 ① Women can work ^{good} only as receptionists, in beauty parlours, domestic help etc limits the scope of work for them.

② Prejudice against intellectual potential of women - ILO's report says women form 60% of wage labour workers but only 15% of the top earners because of this prejudice against their intellect.

Discuss the major social and eco. reasons responsible for such a scenario in detail

Remarks

Impact of factors like
 - Rising income of men
 - Lack of quality jobs

(3) Threat of violence in public spaces is
 - Unshared care responsibility
 warning against working as drivers, doing

night duties.

- Extremely asymmetric and disproportionately
 even by govt. in jobs such as police
 informal labour market, etc.
 des involving public dealing are not popular
 in among women, from respectable families.

These kind of stereotypes restrict

the choice of employment for women outside

home. In majority of the cases, even educated

(S) females have to stay at home - taking care
of kids, doing domestic work etc, thus depriving

the country of their much needed services.

☞ In this scenario, the

[SDG-5 Gender equality] seems rather elusive.

Society's acceptance & cooperation is needed to
 open the doors of greater women in jobs &
 their empowerment.

Remarks

Q15. "Even after so many years of reservation, the conditions of dalits in India is miserable". In the light of some recent incidence, bring out the major reasons behind miserable condition of dalits. Give some suggestions for improvement. (12.5 Marks)

Ans:- Article 15(1) of the constitution of India extends reservation to dalits in jobs & education opportunities.

Also, 10% of the seats in the Lok Sabha are reserved for SC & ST communities. National Commission for SC has been established to promote constitutional safeguards for SC community.

However, None can stop them from still being "flogged in full public view" (in Una Gujarat, accused of removing a dead cow's skin)

OR

→ Mirzapur - Mass exodus of Dalit after upper caste men burnt their houses.

Remarks

12 What are the major factors responsible for such incidences?

* Recent killing of Haraj Kumar, a dalit for marrying upper caste girl is reminder of their vulnerable social status.

* Thousands of dalit manual scavengers dying while cleaning septic tanks in cities is also evidence of their miserable lives.

Suggestions for improvement

Prevention of atrocities to SC/ST act - violators should get maximum punishment.

① Addressing issue of elite class within dalits benefitting from reservation while the poor still suffer. Example Can a dalit manual scavenger even compete with ~~an IAS~~ a Dalit IAS officer's son in ~~str~~ a government job examination?

② Startup, stand up, mudra schemes to allow Dalit to take entrepreneurship by ~~fin~~ extending financial assistance & technical supported need to be implemented with renewed vigour.

④ Building skills among dalits to take up skilled India (focused on dalits) jobs

⑤ Schools to promote education among the community to benefit from reservation at later stages.

Remarks

Section - C

Q16. What is social role valorisation and why is it a very practical strategy to help raise the status of people with disabilities? Also mention the reasons why India should evolve its own alternatives to western institutional models with respect to disabilities?

(15 Marks)

Ans :- According to Census 2011, there are 2.68 crore people with disabilities in India.

Problems suffered by PwD's.

- ① Unemployment
- ② ~~Illiteracy~~ Illiteracy
- ③ ~~Abandonment~~ Abandoned by families.
- ④ Social Isolation
- ⑤ Ridiculed as being disabled for "previous birth's sin".
- ⑥ Poverty, often resort to beggary.
- ⑦ Diseases due to lack of resources to access healthcare
- ⑧ Disabled women ^{become} often victim of sexual Assault.

What is SRV?

Remarks

Provision alternatives to raise status of PwDs

① Effective enforcement of the New rights of persons with disabilities act, 2016, extending

1.① ~~3~~ 5% reservation in education institutions

1.② ~~3~~ 4% reservation in govt jobs.

1.③ stringent punishment for discrimination by employers against PwDs.

② Building soft skills to facilitate placement ~~as~~ ~~in~~ less physically demanding jobs such as teaching, voice based services, etc.

③ skilled, educated, employed persons can convert their disabilities in to special abilities and contribute towards social-economic progress of the country as equal members.

Remarks

At the same time, assisting living devices should also be made available to them to make their life comfortable."

2 1/2

Ans. lacking contextual discussion

Include following dimensions

- Define SRV
- Analyse its potential
- Strategies adopted by SRV
- Issues with western approach
- Ideal approach for India

Remarks

- ✓ Q17. Economic upliftment is one of the most enabling elements to release women from oppression, violence and powerlessness. Elaborate the statement. How far India has been successful in empowering women. Critically examine. (15 Marks)

Ans: Women are in general seen as burden on the family, therefore their birth is mostly "resented".

SOCIAL PRACTICES MAKE WOMEN SEEM LIKE BURDEN

- ① Practice of huge dowry on marriage
- ② Investment in education - seen as waste by poor households because it will benefit the in-laws not them.
- ③ If sexually assaulted - who shall accept her?
- ④ If she elopes with someone, our honour shall be finished.
- ⑤ A practice of visiting married sisters on Divali, Holi, Teej with presents by brothers is too a burden. For many especially poor, orthodox people.

Remarks

In such a scenario, its only the Economic Empowerment of women that

can address the -

- ① Oppression - demand for dowry by in-laws
- ② violence at home by husband as she has to suffer else ^{with her} thrown out of home - food, house, money is given by husband only.
- ③ Powerless men - can't take any economic decision herself - what to buy, wear, sell etc. No property is often found registered in their name.

India's record in empowering women.

- ① Poor ranking in Gender Gap Report of World Economic Forum.
- ② Women mostly do low paid wage work almost 60% of it.

Remarks

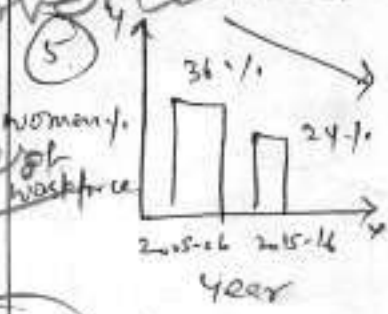
③ Literacy rate of women is 68.4%. No formal education^{is} required for literate status. They can't get skilled jobs thus.

④ Maternity benefits amendment act (2016) allowing women to take 26 weeks maternity leave, work from home, carrying children to workplace and visiting them 4 times a day in the creche there are likely to promote

and then discuss the existing issues in spite of initiatives

participation of women in workforce, thus strengthening them economically.

Ways to overcome the issues



rapid economic growth means withdrawal of women from workforce as family income increase.

52

New govt. policies are aimed at empowering women to work as equal partners in nation building. But the results are slow to be visible. Reassuringly we're on the right path.

Q18. Conventional wisdom suggests that industrialization and urbanization go hand in hand. Do you think this applies to India as well? Evaluate the concept of hidden urbanization in this context?

Ans: Industrial towns form the nucleus of urbanisation. In India too, major cities have been established around industries.

For Example Gurgaon around Manesar-Bhiwadi Industrial belt.

Industries need :-

- ① Skilled labour, thus promote demand for technical education institutions
- ② Finance, promoting demand for Banks & non-banking financial institutions.
- ③ Labour & top staff requiring transport; thus leading to development of Roads, railways etc.
- ④ food, stationary, groceries, Healthcare, Education

Address this part of the question also

Remarks

, beauty services, etc too get promoted with rapid industrialisation.

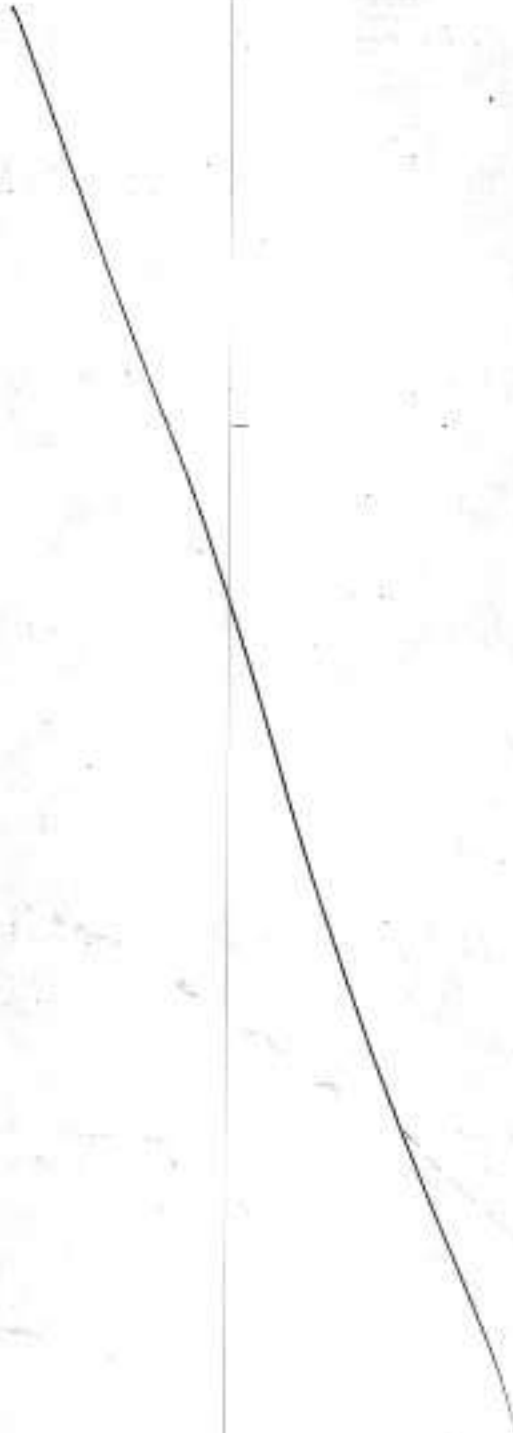
⑤ More people in and around industrial town demand greater housing facilities — leading to increased development of real estate business.

② Thus, it is correct to say that industrialisation & urbanisation go hand in hand

Analytically discuss the way industrialization facilitates urbanization and vice-versa.

Recent trend of deindustrialization of tier-I cities

Remarks



Remarks

Q19. "India is home to most number of human-traffic victims in the world". Elaborate on the major reason behind such high numbers? Also, discuss the issue from perspective of social impact. (15 Marks)

Ans:- Human trafficking is unconstitutional in

Good intro India as declared under article 23 of the constitution of India. However, statistics throw up a dark picture.

Reason Behind high traffic victims

① Bangladesh bordering India is a major source of traffic victims.

② Poor people - tribal women, children are easily manipulated on the pretext of

→ marriage

→ better livelihood facilities in far off areas, (employment)

③ Increased demand for cheap labour in urban areas.

④ Increased demand for prostitution related

Remarks

Try to cover all major Pull and Push factors

work for women in urban areas with high influx of migrant workers.

⑤ Lack of employment opportunities in rural, remote areas push them in to ^{being} traffic victims.

SOCIAL IMPACT

- ① Rise in number of destitute women after being sexually exploited & abandoned.
- ② Vulnerability of female to violence increases.
- ③ Organ trade too is proliferating.
- ④ Children get in to crime at early age.
- ⑤ Families break up due to poverty induced trafficking.

Trafficking is altogether a "HUMAN RIGHTS TRAGEDY". The Govt needs to

- ① collaborate with bordering nations to address cross border trafficking.

Remarks

What is the govt's approach to tackle the issue?

Concerns related to govt's approach

② Raise awareness among women of the ~~the~~ likely consequences of being fooled by traffickers.

③ Spreading awareness among poor parents - what brutalities their child shall face when they leave him to traffickers.

④ Stringent punishments, fines for trafficking agents.

⑤ Expulsion of officials colluding with traffickers from service.

⑥ Addressing poverty issue in remote areas by building skills, infrastructure, ~~addressing food insecurity etc.~~

All the above measures can help address the menace of 'traffic victims' ^{exploitation} in India.

Remarks

Q20. Personal laws are not merely about cultural and religious rights guaranteed in the constitution, they must also satisfy the fundamental rights enshrined in the constitution. Critically analyse. (15 Marks)

Ans: India is secular country that gives equal respect to all religions. Its constitution thus allowed religious communities freedom to manage their own affairs under article 26 of the constitution (Part III, Fundamental rights)

Personal laws And Fundamental Rights

Both often conflict in society.

Examples include :-

- ① Shayra Bano vs. Union of India
Triple Talak is essential Islamic practice as against right to Equality (article 14) of Indian constitution.
- ② Dowdi Bohra Community
Genital mutilation is a traditional practice of dowdi Bohra muslims but it is against the right to health of women enshrined in Fundamental right to Life & Liberty (article 21)

Remarks

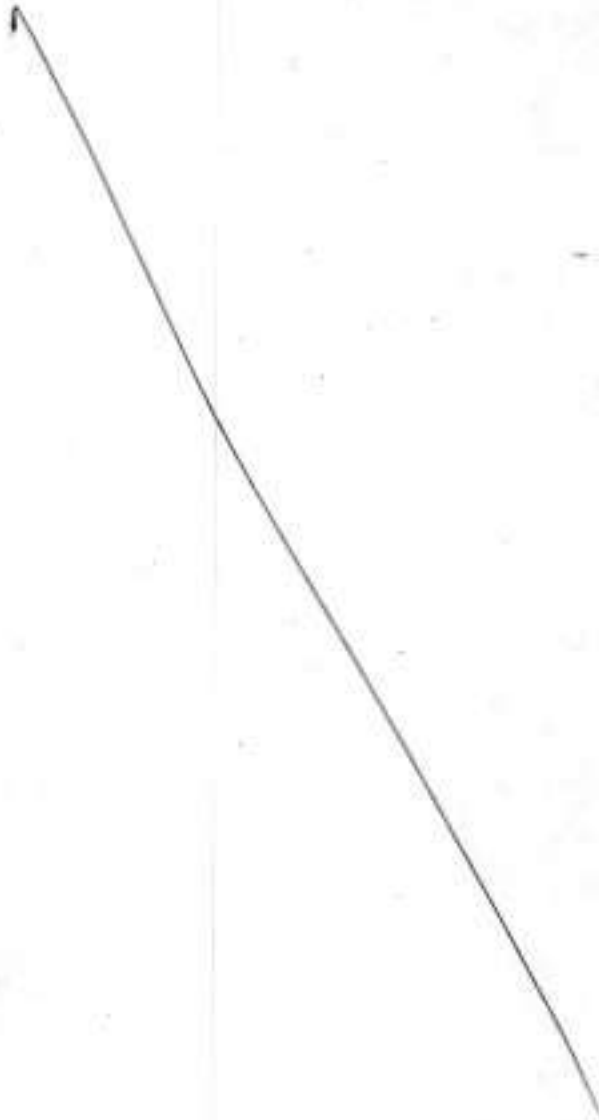
Precisely discuss the way personal rights are supported by FRs

Respect for religious practices is one thing but ~~its~~ violation of human dignity as enshrined in fundamental rights by the Constitution can't be ignored.

Therefore, all the cultural & religious practices that violate the modern notions of equality enshrined in Constitution need to be abolished.

- Analyse the importance of cultural and religious rights
- Issues related to PRs
- Limitations of court intervention
- Need for UCC

Remarks



Remarks

aquatic
sys

- coral bleaching

- fishes die

- away -