

GS SCORE

Online

BATCH - II
TEST - 6

INDIAN SOCIETY + SOCIAL JUSTICE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

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



2. Invigilator Signature

Name PRATIBHA SINGH

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 15-09-2017

Signature Pratibha

REMARKS

GS SCORE

GS MAINS TEST SERIES 2017

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

International comparisons reveal that India has the lowest labour force participation rate among women with only ^{27%} 20% working in the organized sector. Other emerging and developing economies fare much better.

MGNREGA is a social security scheme that ^{guarantees} ~~provides~~ 100 days of ~~work~~ voluntary casual employment in rural areas.

For MGNREGA to be inclusive provisions have been made through reservations for women as a result of which they constitute 50% of the participation in the programme.

Reasons for such a high participation of women in MGNREGA :-

- ① compulsory earmarking of participation by women through statutory means in the programme.

Remarks

- Give due weight to all part of q

② MGNREGA constitute ^{works under} casual manual labour - women mostly being uneducated and devoid of formal skilling willingly take it up.

③ women in rural India are engaged in ~~non~~ farm activities and to suffer from seasonal unemployment. MGNREGA provides job security.

④ Agriculture non-remunerative, hence MGNREGA becomes an additional source of income.

⑤ during seasonal unemployment, it is often the men who migrate to cities.

⑥ low status of women prevents her from finding alternatives.

MGNREGA has brought social and economic ~~exp~~ upliftment, greater say in decision making, economic security to women only households and greater intra-family equality.

However, since MGNREGA offers only manual casual work - it has ~~also~~ not empowered rural women in true sense.

Remarks

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

India's old age population is expected to increase dramatically in the coming decades and thus addressing the challenges emanating from this is a major policy concern.

by 2050 + 20%

part - 6 1/2

The other problems that will be encountered in this process are:-

1. inadequate social security net - very few, avail social security schemes under National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) & Indira Gandhi old age Pension scheme (IOPAAS)
2. with ~~more~~ 90% of the labour force absorbed in unorganized sector further aggravates the vulnerability of retiring labour force in absence of any old age benefits & security
3. Health sector lacks the capacity to respond holistically to the needs of mental and physical needs of old age population

Remarks

4. Social factors - changing socio-central dynamics as a result of urbanization and modernization and ^{financial} economic pressures resulting in reluctance of children to take care of ^{parents in} old age.
5. Inadequate infrastructures, inter-operability in public places rendering them inaccessible.

Effective measures that can be taken:

- ① strengthening health sector, infra-structure and capabilities to respond to specific health issues that manifest in old age.
- ② integrating the concern ^{of} existing old age population in policy planning.
- ③ seamless accessible infrastructure, urban planning with recreational spaces.
- ④ enrolling NGOs and voluntary organizations for old age care, Govt facilitated.
- ⑤ deepening of social security benefits and providing old age benefit employment.

Remarks

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

It is seen that often economically advanced states like Punjab & Haryana with relatively much higher per-capita income in comparison to poorer states like Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand fare poorly on sex-ratio.

It is a result of prevalent socio-cultural norms of pervasive patriarchal setup existing in these states along with the unintended effect of economic and technological development with increase of ultrasound, machines, etc.

Adverse-sex ratio is a reflection of gender inequality persisting in society and poses following challenges:-

- ① perpetuation of misogynistic attitudes.
- ② demography skewed against females ~~for~~ creates a vicious cycle that breeds gender violence & discrimination.
- ③ rise of crimes against women.
- ④ violation of laws in the form of

Remarks

female infanticide leads to moral erosion of society

② discrimination against women at subsequent stages becomes more prevalent

③ social cultural costs leads to political disempowerment of women

④ the economic growth & development of country cannot be fully realised if 50% of its population are subjected to the worst form of discrimination

However, due to persistent comprehensive efforts ^{few districts in} Haryana have for the first time crossed the 900 mark in sex ratio

① successful implementation of Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao through B³P cells

② emphasis on behaviour change through information & awareness campaign & highlighting the success of role models like Sakshi Malik, Deepa, Babita Phogat

③ comprehensive inter sectoral approach

④ incentives through Sukanya Samriddhi Yojna

Remarks

Q4. What has been the impact of globalization on younger generation in India? How this impact on younger generation is affecting the cultural elements of Indian society? (12.5 Marks)

Globalization is characterized by greater interconnectedness ~~is~~ amongst the people which has considerably reduced temporal and spatial distances

technology
values
ideas
+ services

The younger generation of India as a result of globalization were impacted in a number of ways both positive and negative :-

① cherish ideals of democracy, dissent, questioning of ^{the} status-quo. This bringing in dynamism and evolution in society

5/2

② ~~of~~ individualism over cultural group and ascribed identities. where status is determined through individual achievement

③ has reduced gender inequalities, caste consciousness and perpetuated ethos of utilitarianism, social justice and ~~equal~~ equality thus challenging long established institutional structures

egalitarian
attributed

blowever, globalization has also lead

Remarks

- in cultural elements of society -
 lead to
 ① ~~by~~ homogenization of culture - as under the guise of westernization increasingly one commonly culture is adopted -
- ② individualism has changed family structures and interpersonal relations have become more formal, goal-oriented and distant. This has created a social vacuum, rising sense of alienation.
- On today's times, youth experiences a contrary pull between modernity and tradition where they suffer greater identity crisis and alienation in society. Technology
- ③ Technological innovation, culture of social media has resulted into 'Internet Paradox' characterized by greater social alienation. However, Indian culture is characterized by continuity, ~~but~~ ^{but} ~~firmness~~ ^{firmness} consciousness, ~~continues~~ ^{continues} and cultural pluralism ^{still} is reflected with economic, political integration in the country.

Remarks

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

Urbanization in India which is 34% of the total population as per Census 2011 is much lower than other ^{developing} countries and suffers from 'hidden urbanization' because of its unplanned development.

Hidden urbanization is an outcome of ^{unplanned} growth of urban areas resulting into expansion of urban sites and increase in density of sites resulting into over-capacity and extreme pressure on city's limited resources.

Reasons behind hidden urbanization :-

- (1) regional disparity ⁱⁿ and variations in development
- (2) Indian urbanization is mostly an outcome of urbanization in existing metro plus cities.
- (3) Migration - the phenomenon often is not comprehensively evaluated and underestimated. Around 9 million migrate to metro cities in India annually as per latest estimates of

Remarks

50%
Refer to be concept
density

3

economic survey:

④ unplanned development, rise of unauthorised colonies, slum dwellings results into proliferation of already over-capitalised cities into urban outgrowth.

Its impact of urban planning is seen as:-

- ① migration, slum dwellings put ~~excessive~~ ^{limited} pressure on already ~~gasping~~ city resources.
- ② lead to unplanned development → unauthorised colonies and residential spaces.
- ③ inability of the municipalities to respond to the rising civic needs - sewerage, health, sanitation etc.
- ④ Inclusive, equitable and sustainable city development becomes more challenging.

Remarks

Q6. 'Mass molestation' incident in Bengaluru has brought back the focus once again on women's safety as well as public consciousness especially in urban areas. What are the various reasons which failed the women safety? Discuss role of various stakeholders in creating an environment for women safety, her dignity and rights. (12.5 Marks)

The recent incidents of ^{women} harassment by a son of a politician in Chandigarh and mass molestation in Bengaluru has brought ^{issue of} 'women safety' to national limelight.

Indian cities continues to face poorly on women safety primarily because :-

- ① Inadequate security frame work → police forces lack sensitization, investigative capabilities, and prompt response in the aftermath of such incidents.
- ② social structure dictated by ^{degradation of culture & value of} patriarchy as a result which is reflected in the form of discrimination & violence against women. ^{apathy & indifference}
- ③ often ^{minor} crimes against women are ^{society} considered an acceptable norm and go unreported.
- ④ weak judicial framework with long delays creates CULTURE of :-

4/2

Remarks

IMPUNITY.

Poor implementation of law and poor value system prevents public from mobilizing against such incidents.

Women safety puts greater responsibility on judiciary, police and administrators to be responsive to their needs and challenges through sensitization of law enforcement, developing of innovative mechanism such as prompt response through ~~app~~ web applications and fast track settlement of cases.

However, community has a greater role to play ~~the~~

- ① ensure discriminatory attitudes are not internalised.
- ② civil society engagement for awareness creation.
- ③ greater responsibility on Men to be seen as an equal stakeholders in bringing social change.

Remarks

- Q7. Youth suicide rate in India is among the highest in the world which can be heavy cost to India's demographic dividend. Discuss its various reasons. Suggest solutions to overcome this problem. (12.5 Marks)

India which boasts of youngest ~~data~~ population with mean age of 29 by 2020 is experiencing a favourable demographic dividend but faces multitudes of problems. One of which is rising suicide rates which is among the highest in the world.

The reason for this can be attributed to :-

- ① development lacks inclusivity & equitable distribution of benefits.
- ② Primarily rural areas ~~from~~ with agriculture non-remunerative are not self-sufficient to respond to the needs of the unskilled population.
- ③ unemployment and lack of opportunities - often creating pressure on few quality jobs most of the jobs have increased in unorganized and casual sector creating distress in youth.

Stress + pressure
youth psychological - failure of labour

Remarks

- health - Mental

45

- ④ ~~poor~~ stress of career advancement & parental pressure has led to more number of suicides.
- ⑤ intra-family conflicts, poor mental health which often goes undiagnosed because of social stigma associated with mental illness.
- ⑥ drug abuse, poor inter-personal relationships, work pressure.
- Solutions to overcome the problem
- ① ~~bring~~ efforts to make development more equitable and inclusive.
- ② enhancing effectiveness of skilling missions, ~~also~~ integrating with industries for job security.
- ③ awareness creation regarding poor mental health, implementation of mental healthcare act effectively.
- ④ steps to reduce agrarian distress by capital investment in irrigation, mechanization etc.

Remarks

Q8. The way LGBT-movements have emerged all over the western world and their broader acceptance in society, especially with the election of first homosexual head of a state in a catholic country, Ireland, leaves a lot to be desired in case of India. Do you think that India needs special laws and not only to protect the dignity of such communities, but also to provide them representation? Analyze, if such provision would also require constitutional amendments? (12.5 Marks)

The transformation and change in attitude towards across the world towards the LGBT community and acceptance of homosexuality even in catholic countries is a reflection of maturity in democracies, that India also must strive for.

LGBT community in India faces discrimination, stigmatisation, inadequate employment and educational facilities to transsexuals. ~~Section 377 (IPC)~~

Through NAJSA judgement Supreme Court gave directives for recognition of transgenders, take steps to curb discrimination and treat them as socially and educationally backward community to extend social benefits.

In the recent judgement in Puttaswamy vs UOI where SC held privacy.

Remarks

- underline key words

as fundamental right has opened -
 the Naz Foundation case again
 where SC overturned the earlier
 judgement of decriminalization of
 section 399 and homosexuality
 in India.

In this context, it can be said
 that such colonial laws, such as
 sec 399 and initiated like
 Transgender Act, are much desired
 in India.

Such steps would be in line
 with constitutional provision
 granting equality, Art. 14, to life and
 granting it to privacy and dignity
 of life and to achieve social
 justice and gender empower-
 ment in true sense.

Remarks

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

Remarks

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Remarks -

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

Social empowerment refers to enhancing and bringing equality of opportunities and treatment with sex in social sphere thus eliminating pre-existing disadvantages both institutional and cultural

Social empowerment is a multi-dimensional social concept and is inter linked with economic, political and psychological individual empowerment.

Factors like

- ① patriarchy in society resulting in gender discrimination
- ② caste system based on purity-impurity hierarchical framework + untouchability
- ③ marginalisation mainstreaming of marginalized communities such as tribals, religious minorities etc.

inhibit social empowerment and adversely impact India's development process

- Jalini on part of Govt.

Remarks

- add few specific points

4/2

steps that can be taken to overcome these problems :-

- ① affirmative action in the form of reservation in education & employment for SCs & STs

Added to this, ^{towards} social mobility capacity augmentation, increasing accessibility to education & health

- ② women empowerment and social mobility requires change in patriarchal attitudes, economic upliftment, greater intra-family space in decision making, and political representation

- ③ making development more inclusive to prevent marginalisation of communities such as tribals and Muslims

values based on egalitarianism & social-justice will result in overcoming prejudices in society and greater social empowerment of all

write specific reasons
↳
Women Empowerment Bill

Remarks

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

Currently, India cinema is regulated under Indian cinematography Act where a film has to be certified by Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) before it can be aired in public.

Cinema is a useful tool of social awareness and true depiction by challenging irrational stereotypes and social norms of society and raising social and political consciousness of people. However, the creative freedom of Indian cinema continues to be threatened by irrational, over-sensitive censorship of CBFC as in case of *Delta Punjab*, *Karan Johar* film with Pakistani actor etc.

This also impinges upon freedom of speech & expression of filmmakers guaranteed under article 19 of the

Remarks

Indian constitution

because of this it is also called
'Censor board'

In this context a ~~new~~ ^{Shyam Bengal} committee
was constituted to reform CBFC
to remain relevant in dynamic
and evolving society

The suggested reforms are:-

- ① CBFC must remain a certifica-
tion body and not ~~do~~ ^{do} censor-
ship functions. as the public
has the maturity to ~~make~~ make
a choice decision on viewing a
film
- ② clearly defined norms to be laid out for ~~cost~~
non-certification such as national
security, ^{with} religious harmony etc
- ③ appointment of CBFC chairman
should be guarded against political
interference
- ④ ~~graded~~ certification - introduction of
multiple grades
In accordance with the
grading
so that public can make an
informed choice

Remarks

Q12. Mental health care is a critical health concern, especially in India, where social stigma is attached to it. In this reference, discuss the provisions and importance of New Mental Health care bill. Also discuss challenges mental health care system in country.

(12.5 Marks)

Mental health in India is not given due importance even though the maximum number of suicides & cases of depression are in India.

Reasons for the same are:-

- ① social stigma attached
- ② mental health considered secondary
- ③ poor health capacity & mental healthcare inaccessible

It is in this context, that New Mental Health Care Act ²⁰¹⁷ has been enacted with following provisions.

(i) Right to mental health → improving accessibility by augmentation of mental healthcare capacity and professionals and strengthening of primary health care centres (PHCs)

(ii) Advanced Directive - Rights to decide in advance the course of treatment, gives greater autonomy to mentally ill patient

Remarks

(iii) setting up of state and central mental healthcare Authority - for overseeing the implementation of the act, challenges arising thereof and addressing the grievances of people.

(iv) decriminalisation of suicide which now is considered as an outcome of poor mental health.

(v) discontinuance of use of electroconvulsive therapy.

De-stigmatisation of mental health and greater awareness creation about it may still be difficult.

Mental health disorders are often mis-diagnosed thus quality of professionals is a major concern. India's physical healthcare needs still suffer considerable due to inadequate provisions, there are apprehension of the new mental healthcare act will be implemented to achieve the said objectives.

Remarks

Q13. "No democracy can long survive, which does not accept as fundamental to its very existence the recognition of the rights of minorities". Do you think that constitutional protection of minorities is well-followed in practise? Critically Analyze. (12.5 Marks)

A democracy must provide equal space and accommodation of ^{the} multiple aspirations of multiple linguistic, religious and ethnic minorities in order to achieve its democratic ideals.

In order to ensure this, constitutional makers made considerable effort to ensure that the liberal values of Indian freedom struggle survive in the future by in accordance with the principle of 'Unity in Diversity' incorporating linguistic, regional & religious pluralism. Constitutional safeguards extended for the same :-

① fundamental rights U/A ~~24~~ 24 right to freedom of conscience, practice & propagation of religion & linguistic & religious minorities. RTs extended to ~~the~~ minorities. U/A 29 & U/A 30.

② Constitutional recognized 22 languages.

Remarks

- add more specific content

- conclude - with

45

as national languages thus giving same value & space to all.

(3) special provisions to minority institutions to regulate their personal affairs -

(4) ~~Schedule VI of the Constitution for greater auton~~

However, there exist several challenges to safeguarding the interest of minorities.

(1) majoritarianism expressed through enforced nationalism based on common culture -

(2) eating practices enforced and mob violence such as ^{using} cow vigilantes

(3) Hindutva politics creates ~~insecurity~~ ^{insecurities} in minorities

- write recent measures eg. USTAAD sch

Remarks

Q14. Gender Budgeting is a powerful tool for achieving gender mainstreaming so as to ensure that benefits of development reach women as much as men. In this reference, critically analyze India's success in adopting gender budgeting since 2005. Also suggest ways to eradicate gender inequality in Indian society. (12.5 Marks)

Gender Budgeting was first introduced in Australia and in 2005 was adopted by Indian Govt ^{towards gender} to mainstreaming

key term used def.

Gender Budgeting has two components:

- ① gender specific schemes - certain component of the budget is earmarked for gender specific schemes which are especially directed towards gender empowerment eg. implementation of Sexual harassment at workplace Act etc.
- ② gender budgeting also included that the budget ^{allocation} of every other dept must also include 30% of component to address the needs of women.

③

However, in later gender budgeting has been adopted in India but it has ~~not~~ not been implemented in spirit and thus the implementation has failed to show desired results.

Remarks

In that context, it can be said that ~~over~~ ~~in~~ gender budgeting has to be supplemented with other initiatives such as ~~to~~ eliminate gender inequality in society like :-

① proper implementation of laws meant to protect women like PCPNDT Act, Sexual Harassment at Workplace, Dowry prohibition law, domestic violence Act, Criminal (Amendment) Act 2013.

This would ensure 'safety' of women.

② greater skilling of women for economic empowerment, initiatives for completion of education and placement initiatives in non-skilled sector and its formalisation.

This will ensure greater LFPR of women

③ ^{addressing} health needs by initiatives like 'Janani Suraksha Yojana' to promote women & child health.

④ political representation at 20% remains low reservation in ULBs & Panchayats to be implemented e.g. Nagaland.

Remarks

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

Indira's Tribal policy was laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru ~~which~~ according to which ~~the~~ the tribal states ~~were~~ all to be governed according to their own genius.

This policy advocates that the tribal unique and distinct identity should be protected and they must be integrated according to their own customs and practices.

However in recent times exploitation and inequitable ^{distribution} benefits of development to tribals has created resentment and discontent in tribal populations.

resulting in unrest such as ~~the~~ recent Naxal attacks in Sukma and Gorkha agitation in west Bengal. Various factors contributing to unrest are :-

- ① inequitable distribution of devt. benefits
- ② governance and development deficits in tribal region.

- contribution safeguards?

- loss of indigenous culture, language

- Threat by ~~dom~~ ^{agitation} ~~take~~

42

Remarks

(3) exploitation by forest officials and constant tweaking of laws such as Forest & Rights Act, MMDRA Act, CAMPA.

(4) improper implementation - eg. resettlement and rehabilitation in case of forced displacement.

However, Govt has made several efforts to protect tribal culture :-

(1) schedule VI & schedule V of the constitution granting greater autonomy to tribal areas.

(2) Forest Rights Act to ensure and Panchayat extension in scheduled areas (PSA) Act to ensure traditional rights were not violated.

(3) schemes like 'Van Jeevan' and TRIDES to encourage entrepreneurship in traditional areas which can be linked to the market for their economic upliftment.

Remarks

Q16. In current times, urbanism is a way of life. Highlight major characteristics of urbanism. India is also transforming itself from rural to Urban, thus urbanisation is significantly impacting Indian society and its structure. Discuss impact of urbanization on family and caste system in India. (12.5 Marks)

Urbanism characterised by interaction with urban economic, social ideas.

Remarks

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Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q18. Supreme Court quoted that "our tradition teaches tolerance; our philosophy preaches tolerance; our Constitution practices tolerance. Let none dilute it". Do you think some recent events reflect that, mutual tolerance is taking a nose dive in India? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q19. Disable people are one of the most vulnerable and excluded section of our society. Inclusive development can be achieved only after taking them along and building their capacities, analyze. Also discuss the schemes started by in this direction. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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

(12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks