

INDIAN SOCIETY

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. <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 _____
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Name HARSH SINGH
Roll No. _____
Mobile No. [REDACTED]
Date 1-11-16
Signature _____

REMARKS

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Q1. Discuss the key findings of the National Family Health Survey 2015 with respect to child health, mortality and nutrition? (12.5 Marks)

(NFHS) National Family Health survey was carried out in 2015, to assess various socio economic parameters.

Various findings are -

① Child Health - Child mortality rates have declined, child malnutrition, stunting, wasting have significantly declined from 2005 (NFHS-3), but still remains quite high at 32% compared to 42% in 2005

② Mortality - Maternal mortality rates have declined owing to rise in Institutional deliveries due to Janani Suraksha Yojana

* Still regional inequalities remain with high rates of mortality in Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh as compared to Southern states.

(4/2)

Nutrition - Nearly 50% of women still suffer from malnutrition, Anaemia more in UP, Bihar, ~~Madhya Pradesh~~ Pradesh.

* But it has significantly improved from 2005, with various government programmes like ICPS, Janani Suraksha Yojna, giving Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Tablets to women.

These positions need to be reinforced with steps like -

- ① Improving sanitation, clean drinking water
- ② Immunization of all children under Mission Indradhanush
- ③ Awareness for Breastfeeding, deworming, supplementary nutrients to women.
- ④ Promoting Egg, Milk to Infants and Adolescent children as MID Day Meals

Women and child health is

Remarks Key to prosperous future and scaping of demographic dividend.

Q2. (As per Section 16 of RTE Act, the students up to class VIII are automatically promoted to the next class without being held back, even if they do not get a passing grade.) Critically discuss the outcomes of this provision regarding the quality of primary and secondary education. (12.5 Marks)

As per Section 16 of RTE Act, the students are promoted, automatically with no detention.

Various positive outcomes of this provision are -

① It is inspired by progressive education movement of west which focus on child centric learning.

② It reduces stress on children regarding results, reducing the incidents of students suicide.

③ It has been conjoined with Comprehensive and Continuous Learning (CCE) for teachers to be guided by child's learning to move from rote learning to holistic understanding.

④ It would foster innovation, creativity among children.

But the section also had many debatable outcomes like -

if que starts with a stat. if need elaboration as given

BT

Remarks

- ① No fear of failure leading to lack of motivation among children to study
- ② R.T.E leading to poor learning outcomes with half of class ~~II~~ children not being able to read text books of class ~~II~~

③ Many state governments are demanding removal of No detention clause.

④ Lack of Infra in schools to implement CCE, poor teacher student ratio, teachers' absenteeism.

Way Forward

There is need to improve school infrastructure, teacher attendance, increase their accountability through biometric attendance.

Further, No detention needs to be retained but with bells implementation of CCE to move from learning ladder to learning continuum, guided by child's own understanding.

Q3. While we celebrate the success of Indian women at the world stage through examples of Indira Nooyi and Padmasree Warrior, the country stills fights with the issue of women foeticide and infanticide. Discuss the social implication of skewed child sex ratio and analyse how the Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao Yojana can help in fighting this. (12.5 Marks)

One one hand with modernization women like Chanda Kochhar, Shukla Sharma are attaining new heights, while on other hand skewed sex ratio continues to be national shame. instead of repeating the same question?

Social Implication of skewed sex ratio

- ① Shortage of women for marriage, leading to sale, purchase and commodification of women.
- ② In Haryana, many brothers sharing single wife, called Paros, living in miserable condition.
- ③ Less women to represent their interests, leading to intensification of patriarchy as depicted. (32)
- ④ Affecting gender equality and destroying the social fabric with increases number of crimes against women.

Remarks

Beti Bachao and Beti Padhao can help us in fighting this by -

① Increasing awareness of girl child through social mobilization of girl child through Jannamatsav.
 about importance of girl child through Beti
 Advocacy, Celebratory Birth

② Sukanya Samridhi account offering high returns for girl child money for girls education and marriage

③ Increasing school enrolment of girl child, skilling them

④ Building toilets for girls in school to reduce their drop out

⑤ Improving nutrition, health through Integrated Child Development Programme.
 Prati Samriddhi - Aardra - Aardhish

So Beti Bachao Beti Padhao improves status of girl child its see her as a boon for the family.
 Padhao improves changing attitudes

Remarks

Q4. The Census 2011 reveals that child marriage is rampant in India, with almost one in every three married woman having been married underage. Explain the factors responsible for this practise and suggest what government can do to address this issue. (12.5 Marks)

Child marriage is an evil that affects the moral and physical development of girl child.
Various factors responsible for this practise are

- ① Parents seeing girl child as burden, culturally viewed as Poraya Dhan to be married off
- ② Difficulty of finding suitable groom if she gets overaged.
- ③ Fear of higher dowry payment, as girl child grows older
- ④ Among migrants to urban areas, to ensure safety of girl child with spouse small safety
- ⑤ On Festive occasions like Akshay Tritiya considered Auspicious to marry girl child.

Steps government can take to address this issue are:

Remarks

- ① Awareness campaign involving NGO, Media, civil society, highlighting the evils of child marriage.
- ② Promoting education of girl child, to empower her.
- ③ Implement Powry prohibition act strictly.
- ④ Criminal justice system that punishes the guilty in child marriage.
- ⑤ Implementing schemes like Mid day meal, ICPS, to improve health and nutrition of women.
- ⑥ Using celebrity women achievers, women from profession, school volunteers to campaign against this evil.

Child marriage is a curse that needs to be eliminated with active efforts of government and civil society.

Remarks

Q5. The phenomenon of dominant castes seeking reservation is a recent in India, what are underlying reasons for such a change and also discuss its impact of caste system in India? (12.5 Marks)

Recent phenomenon of dominant castes like Patels, & Jats, Kapsus seeking reservation ~~etc~~ despite being dominant in education, politics, economy, landholding etc -

① Agrarian distress and declining value of land, fragmentation of land, declining power of landed caste

② Unemployment among youth with 1 million entering workforce every month

③ Govt Government jobs seen as vehicle of better lifestyle

④ skewed sex ratio and women choosing grooms with government jobs

⑤ Rising cost of higher education in private sector

Impact of these on caste system are as follows -

Remarks

- work on presentation of Ans -

- underline only key words

- handwriting - adequate space, keywords, lines

4 1/2

- ① Decline in Ideology of purity and pollution, achieving mobility through Westernization
- ② Declining social distance between low lower caste and upper caste, due to benefits of reservation leading to conflicts. eg USA
flogging of Dalits
- ③ Growing assertion of numerically dominant castes like Jats, Patels
- ④ Secular hierarchy (land, wealth, job) dominating of ritual hierarchy (purity and pollution)
- ⑤ Change in economy, reservations, resulting in dynamics in caste system reflecting conflict and change, is leading to their movement by dominant castes

Remarks

Q6. How does globalization influence culture; elaborate with suitable illustrations about its bad and good influence on local culture in Indian context? (12.5 Marks)

Globalization refers to growing interconnectedness between nations resulting in free flow of goods, services, people culture.

⑩ Globalization influences culture by -

① Transmitting new values like Individualism, liberty, equality, consumerism through Mass Media
 eg. M.T.V. American T.V. shows promoting women's sexual autonomy.

② Leading to Standardization of culture
 - eg. McDonalds, Pizza Hut changing lifestyles, eating habits.

③ Leading to Hybridization of culture
 - eg. Cartoon network in regional languages.

Good Influence

Remarks

But there are also apprehensions regarding this act like -

- ① Law determines the direction in which society should go, but hierarchical social structure decides the direction in which society should actually go.
- ② Earlier court had nullified similar act (Excommunication act) on ground of violation of Article 14. It may do so again.
- ③ Police, law judiciary have been biased and not functioning effectively.

So there is need to bring attitudinal change through Mass

Media campaigns, civil society, sensitization training of police to internalize the spirit behind the

Remarks

Law and ensure its effective functioning.

Q14. In several surveys India was deemed as one of the most racist country in the world? Analyse in the light of the crimes against Northeast and African students in different Indian cities. (12.5 Marks)

Racist attacks on Africans, North east students in Delhi has triggered debate on racism.

Causes for these attacks are -

- ① Local residents who are poorly skilled are considering outsiders as threat to their their jobs (eg good knowledge of English among North Easterners people)
- ② Different culture leading to cultural shock and conflict, eg - More sexual autonomy among for Northeast student viewed negatively by locals.
- ③ Notion of racial superiority among some people as compared to dark skinned Africans.
- ④ the View of people from Africa with suspicion of being drug peddler, involved in prostitution - eg Attack on Rail on Africans by a Delhi Minister.

5
good attempt

Remarks

So various steps that can be taken to remove this racial animosity are -

- ① Implementing Bezbaruah Committee report formed after death of Nido Tonya in road attacks.
- ② Reservation of people from North East in police, government jobs.
- ③ North East Festivals in state capitals to enable others to understand better, culture of North East.
- ④ Indo-Africa Meets, to involving civil society groups to understand African culture and reduce racial hostility.
- ⑤ Sensitizing people from North East and Africans to enjoy liberty, but also not overtly hurt sentiments of local people.

India has pluralism and multiculturalism as its ethos, and this

Remarks

needs to be protected by effective law enforcement and reducing racial hostility through Interaction.

Q15. Elaborate on major provisions of Maternity Benefit Amendment Bill 2016? Also analyse its impact on targeted population? (12.5 Marks)

Maternity Benefit Bill was brought to provide paid maternity relief to employees for 26 weeks from 12 weeks also opening crèches for children, with employees above 50, It covers organized sector, both public and private. It also ~~has~~ has provision for work from home for post pregnancy.
 Its Impact - Positive

- ① It would enhance, the workforce participation of women.
- ② Would enable bonding between mother and child.
- ③ It is in line with best global practices.
- ④ It would offer flexibility to mothers to work from home post pregnancy and reduce women dropping out from jobs.

3½

Remarks

⑤ Increase in ~~workforce~~ of women in workforce would lead to increase in GPP and economic growth.

Challenges

Main issue
 ① It doesn't cover women in unorganized sector who form 90% of work-force.

② It doesn't cover transgender, single mothers.

③ Payment of maternity benefit may encourage employers not to hire women due to additional costs.

Way Forward

① Need to incorporate transgender, single mother.

② State should provide maternity benefit to women in unorganized.

③ Skilling and education of women ^{sector}.

Remarks ④ It is asking them / aware of Maternity - benefit provisions.

Q16. Discuss the health effects of smokeless tobacco and analyse why it is so popular in south Asia? Critically analyse the steps taken by the government. (12.5 Marks)

Health effects of smokeless tobacco are

- ① It leads to mouth cancer, about 1.5 million each year are expected to die each year by 2020 due to tobacco related diseases.
- ② It leads to addiction, wasting money of poor, destroys teeth.
- ③ It affects functioning of organs, kidney, liver, heart, high BP etc.

It is popular in South Asia because

- ① It is cheap as compared to other form of Intoxicants.
- ② It is easily available at local Pan shops.
- ③ Agro-climate conditions of red soil, helps in its growth in Crayford, Andhra Pradesh.
- ④ Advertising by Media, tobacco companies.

Remarks

ansid

Steps : taken by government are

- ① 45% of packs to have pictorial warnings about its harmful effects
- ② Media campaign, short movies in cinema halls, volunteers for no tobacco campaign.
- ③ Increasing tax on tobacco products.
But it has many shortcomings like
 - ① 85% pictorial warning still not implemented
 - ② No rehabilitation plan for tobacco growers,
 - ③ Vested Interests, Corporate lobbies, resisting reforms.

Way Forward

- ① 85% pictorial warning,
- ② Alternative livelihood for tobacco farmers like horticulture.
- ③ Inflation Indexed high taxes on tobacco products

Remarks

To preserve public health and keep demographic dividend, we need to take strong steps -

Q17. Based on the N/SO report, the open defecation rates in rural India are still very high. Identify major reasons behind this phenomenon? Analyse the steps taken by government to address this issue? (12.5 Marks)

Open defecation in rural India is very high with nearly 50% of population defecating in the open.

Major reasons -

- ① High cost of Toilets deters poor, deters from constructing them.
- ② Need for periodic cleaning of toilets deters them, due to ideology of purity and pollution.
- ③ Attitudes of defecating in open being healthy, mostly.
- ④ People constructing toilets more for protecting girls' honour, than for health reasons.
- ⑤ A. SQUATI survey revealing over 40% of those with toilets were still defecating in the open why? -water issues

Remarks

Steps taken by government

① Swacha Bharat Abhiyan with aim to construct over 1 crore toilets, eliminate manual scavenging, bringing attitudinal changes

② Campaigns like No Toilets Na Bride

③ Gram panchayats spreading awareness about importance of sanitation

④ New technologies like open biogas - er toilets, reducing requirement of water.

This needs to be taken further with civil society, celebrities, appealing to end open defecation

Remarks

Q18. India discontinued commercial surrogacy to protect the woman, from victimization at the hands of those, whose need for a child may tempt them to overlook the exploitation, rampant in the current commercial surrogacy ecosystem. Discuss the new Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016, which only permits altruistic surrogacy. (12.5 Marks)

The new surrogacy bill has features like -

① Banning commercial surrogacy, allowing of only altruistic surrogacy.

② Surrogacy only for Indian married and childless citizen, not for foreigners, or those with children. - other provisions?

~~③~~ Its various positive effects are -

① Will prevent commercialization of human reproduction

② Will stop exploitation of poor women, converting them into breeders and cheating them by middlemen.

③ Provides rights and entitlements to surrogate children, same as that of own children of parents.

4/2

Remarks

Its various problems are

- ① Not allowing Transgenders, single women or Foreigners to have surrogate children
- ② Surrogacy in India has become a 2-3 billion dollar industry, may stop this inflow
- ③ losing livelihoods by the poor women, may lead to surrogacy going underground, may lead to more exploitation of women

④ So Surrogacy Bill is a progressive step in women empowerment and stopping exploitation, but it needs to be safe guarded with also allowing transgenders or single women to have also surrogate children in line with modern norms.

Remarks

Q19. In recent there have been a number of caste based movements even among the upper-castes. Is caste consciousness on rise? If yes, how it will impact society and what are the different factors contributing to it? (12.5 Marks)

Recently there have been a number of caste based movements by upper caste like Jats in Haryana, Patels in Gujarat, Kapus in Andhra Pradesh.

Factors contributing :-
 There have been rise to unemployment, agrarian distress, decline in value of land, reducing social distance between upper and lower castes, women preferring lower cast with government jobs, rather unemployed upper caste for marriage.

There have led to rise in caste consciousness, with groups using caste identity for political mobilizing, eg: Jat being numerically dominant, know that no political party can overlook their interest.

Impact on society

① It would lead to rising caste conflicts - eg between Yadavs

Remarks

- underline all key words
 - conclude ans with way forward

and Dalits in Maharashtra, between Jats and other backward caste in Haryana.

- ② Could lead to increased violence on Dalits - Use flogging of Dalits, Khatborjee killings of Dalits
- ③ May in long term lead to rationalization of reservation, by moving to all criteria along with historical justice of caste like Transgender, poor upper caste
- ④ Recently Backward Class Commission proposed to give backward status to upper caste orphans.

So other movements mirror effects of modernization, leading to conflict and change.

Q20. Recently, there has been focus on making urban cities more equitable and inclusive. What do you understand by equitable and inclusive cities? What steps must be taken in this regard in India? (12.5 Marks)

by 2040, about half of India's population is expected to live in urban areas.

Equitable and Inclusive cities mean

① Being inclusive towards disabled, ~~old~~ like having ramps in buildings, ~~dis~~ wheelchair friendly toilets.

② Having recreation homes for elders, good geriatric care for them.

③ Having playgrounds, schools for all children. ⑤
good step

④ Providing affordable housing and basic sanitation, clean drinking water 24x7 electricity for all.

⑤ Ensuring safety of women, providing them equality of work opportunity in area of their choice.

Remarks

⑤ Further ensuring gainful employment for youth, eliminating manual scavenging, modernization of sewer systems. Various steps for this are-

- ① Building ramps for disabled, Braille signs, tactile and auditory signals lifts.
- ② Boosting public health care through spending, even using CSR funds.
- ③ Developing effective public transport system, that reduces pollution, Auto Apt based cabs.
- ④ Using CCTV, drones to boost security of women.
- ⑤ Use schemes like Make in India, Food Processing sectors to generate labour intensive gainful employment.
- ⑥ Developing affordable housing through cross subsidization, PPP models, empowering of local bodies, funds from monetisation of land.

Remarks

Inclusion cities are going to become bedrock of modern India and engine of economic growth.