



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIETY & SOCIAL JUSTICE

Question Paper Specific Instructions

1. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All the questions are **compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by each question (or part) is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions wherever specified should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Answer booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	
1	4½	8	3	15	7½
2	4½	9	6.0	16	7½
3	4	10	4.5	17	6½
4	4½	11	3½	18	7½
5	2½	12	6½	19	7½
6	5	13	7½	20	7½
7	3½	14	7½		
TOTAL					

7x5
35
9x5
45

Name

LAKSHMIPRIYA.P.

Subject

Society & Social Justice

Questions Attempted

Roll no

Date

1100
Society & Social Justice

EXAMINER REMARKS

GRADE PARAMETERS	BELOW AVERAGE	AVERAGE	GOOD	BETTER	OUTSTANDING
Understanding of question					
Conceptual clarity					
Structure					
Content					
Presentation & legibility					

Any other remarks:



1. Is it the religiosity embedded in the Indian way of life which made us formulate a model of secularism which is different from the western idea of secularism?

(10 Marks)

The Indian Secularism though a Western concept, is a part of Basic structure of Indian constitution. However, we have emphasised on a model unique to the Indian context due to impact of religiosity and other factors embedded in Indian life.

Religiosity's impact on formulation of Indian model of secularism

- 1) 'Sama Dharma Sama Bhava' — upanishadic dictum integral to India's secular model is directly borrowed from religion.
- 2) Impact of religion on founding fathers
① Influence of leaders like Gandhi ~~father~~^{on} constituent Assembly — Ram Sanyal
- 3) Memory of the bloodshed caused by religious combination
② partition riots.
- 4) Integral to Indian way of life — celebration of all types of religious festivals by all — Christmas, Naratri etc

Do not write anything on the margin



~~This~~

In addition there are other factors which influenced such as:-

- This is in the 2nd part*
- ⑤ Historical closeness of different religions and models of secularism eg Ashoka Dhamma, Akbar's Din-i-lahur
 - ⑥ Necessity due to plurality of the nation - cradle of all religions, birthplace of many religions.

Thus the model differs from Western concept in

- Could have shown after intro*
- ① Non watertight compartmentalization of state of and religion - against French model
 - ② Equal right to all to profess, practise and propagate one's religion eg display of religious elements allowed as against French model
 - ③ State intervention in inhuman religious practice eg Sati abolition, 'Article 17 - untouchability etc

Thus Indian model is unique to Indian context and judicial practice like 'essential practice doctrine' are the need of the time which can act as model for all

Do not write anything on the margin



2. Though technology can be a tool of transformative development, It is increasingly acting as a facilitator of gender-based violence on women. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Technology can be both boon and bane - depending on the person using it, the way it is used and hidden aspects. Latest technology tools like artificial intelligence (AI), online trading, hybrid education etc stay true to this.

Do not write anything on the margin

Technology as a tool to transformative development

- 1) Compression of space and time: as an enabler of globalization

eg communication and transportation technology

- 2) Enabling to reach the unreached

eg Internet accessibility in remote corners allow for access to education

- 3) Offer continuous policy enabling and feedback loops

eg potential for faceless assessment in IT Act for transparency

- 4) Achieve ideals of good governance

eg geo-tagging of MANREGA assets to boost accountability

- 5) Bringing End of Dong Business and less eg AI intervention



6) Enhancing Ease of Living Index

eg Space tech integrated entertainment faculty etc

However it seems to facilitate gender based violence.

1) Acting as an anonymous platform to perpetuate violations eg ~~hate~~ body shaming through FB posts

2) Newer avenues for sexual exploitation

eg porn rackets and child mafia online.

3) Easy to perpetrate offensive posts, images etc

eg cases of 'Zoom bombings' amidst classes.

4) ~~Att~~ Threatening privacy and dignity of women

eg hidden cameras

5) Cybercrimes - utilizing females' lesser digital literacy

Thus while technology can be an enabler, there needs to be greater alert towards cybercrimes, violations

through institutional support (CERT-In); sensitization

(CIET campaign to boost digital literacy) and social

movements (# MeToo)

Do not write anything on the margin



3. The quest for a better livelihood ends up in more distressed conditions. Explain the statement in the light of India's migrant population. (10 Marks)

Migration refers to the movement to an attractive destination owing to their 'pull factors' or from a location due to harsh 'push factors'. In India ~ 40% of population are migrants and women constitute a major share (mostly marital displacement)

Migrations ~~for b.~~ are often induced by quest for better livelihoods ~~urban migration for jobs, better education etc.~~

- (Reduce Ps area)
- ① Quest for better jobs in cities favours urban migration
 - ② Realization of disguised unemployment in agriculture and farm distress leads to out migration from rural.
 - ③ Lucrative and attractive job prospects of cities compared to rural areas.
 - ④ Greater facilities - education, healthcare etc are available in urban areas
 - ⑤ More organized work forms / contracts.

Do not write anything on the margin



However, ~~they~~ they end up in more distress due to:

- ① Marginal men concept: non realization of one's true identity and opportunity leading to self imposed and social isolation
 - ② Lack of access to facilities - due to higher costs ^{education} ~~at housing~~
 - ③ Over population leads to slum creation to accommodate
 - ④ Study by Times of India: 33% of urban population live in spaces smaller than those allocated to us persons
 - ⑤ Unhygienic settlements leads to further disease burden etc.
- Till recently, the access to basic ration was also not available to migrants under NFS Act.

The progressive steps like ~~slum dwellers~~ ~~prohibition of~~ Land Rights to slum dwellers, One Nation One Ration Card scheme, etc has helped in emancipation of the migrant community. However, further efforts are needed to realize the true potential in rural areas itself to prevent out migration which are exploitative.

Do not write anything on the margin



4. Which among the following is the major impediment before realizing the "annihilation of caste" in India; traditional practices or vested political interests?

(10 Marks)

'Annihilation of caste' ideal put forward by Dr BR Ambedkar to India's unique caste hierarchy issue is still a far fetched dream.

Major impediments include:

④ Traditional Practices:

- ① orthodoxy of the society preventing social reforms to a large extent.

eg. ~~non~~ perpetuation of invisible forms of untouchability like non-interdming despite Article 17.

- ② Strong traditional institutions reinforcing practices

eg. khat panchayat sometimes honour killings for inter caste marriages.

- ③ Subversive attitude of lower castes due to poor semitization

eg. TN Sarepanch sitting on floor due to caste sanction.

- ④ Traditional linkages to occupation ties to caste lineage

eg. Safai Karmacharis from Chandala caste etc.

- ⑤ Reinforcement through rituals and other forms of mainstream religion.

Do not write anything on the margin



In addition: ^B vested political interests too favour this

- ①. Necessity to maintain caste vote bank politics
eg Langayat groupism in Karnataka.
- ②. ~~Some~~ Need for sensationalising of caste identities for electoral politics
- ③. Idea of 'indebtedness of voters': perpetuated through agendas like reservation promises during election.

442 Thus multiple factors add to the dismal caste identities. In this context there is need for:-

- ①. Social reform movements: from lower state of society for total caste eradication
- ②. Rationalisation of reservation policy considering the position/needs of each community in the 21st century
- ③. IEC campaign to shelter against caste radicalization by vested interests.

These can contribute to the Sabka Sath, Sabka
Prayam, Sabka Vikaas ideals of Govt.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



5. Is it the sense of good living derived out of affinity towards one's own culture or the fear of being assimilated to the dominant culture which is responsible for regionalism in India? (10 Marks)

Regionalism refers to the phenomenon of over emphasis on one's regional affiliations and identity at the cost of national identity or unity. It has roots in many reasons: *not necessarily!*

Do not write anything on the margin

① Sense of good living derived out of affinity to one's own culture

① In a positive sense, regionalism boosts the social collectiveness *Eg.*

② Helps to further the needs of individual regions

② Telangana movement

how related to cultural affinity!

③ Creates a social identity and keeps the ethical consciousness of culture high.

④ Boost federalism in true spirit.

⑤ Helps in protection of cultural practices, customs etc.

This is a positive aspect of Regionalism.

② However, it may have been a result of.

② Fear of being assimilated to dominant culture

① Fear of losing resources to outsiders

② Sons of Soil doctrine



② Fear of losing culture to more powerful outsiders

eg Cox's Bazar movement against Bengal

③ For fear of losing one's right of self assertion

eg greater Nagalim concept to unite Nagas in this context

④ Fear of dominance in language

eg Anti Hindi protests in Tamil Nadu Dravid movement

Thus ~~reg~~ In addition regionalism can be influenced by

- 1) sheer power and economic capability eg Khalistan movement
- 2) external influences eg Azad Kashmir movement by Pakistan etc.

Thus to maintain India's unity and diversity, there is a need to:-

① stress of maximum decentralization : principle of subsidiarity

② Autonomy to cultures fearing extinction

eg Autonomous District Council creation

③ Constitutional protection for special needs - Article ~~371~~ 371,

④ A Policy of 'inclusion accepting diversity' is the best

way forward to address these challenges.

Do not write anything on the margin



6. Urbanism as a way of life is not peculiar to city dwellers alone as the influence of the city stretch far beyond its administrative boundaries. Elaborate. (10 Marks)

Urbanism is a way of life influenced by the sprawl of cities and urban centers and its spread to non urban region is visible in every facet of life.

Urbanism not peculiar to city alone

Influence

- ①. culture of economic self sufficiency of individual family - has now spread to all strata of society
- ②. culture of consumerism : saving money no longer a virtue.
eg ~~small~~ shopping ~~small~~ ~~space~~ centres extended to outskirts of cities considering rural demand.
- ③. ~~less~~ Individualism over collectivism of rural society.
- ④. Lesser focus on caste based divisions - now spreading increasingly visible in rural areas.
- ⑤. A way of life focusing on quality of living standards now spreading. eg Rural amenities development
- ⑥. The influence of city stretch far beyond its administrative boundaries ~~because:-~~

Do not write anything on the margin



- The because portion is not much needed, but still answer is good
- ① Influence of migration and thereby sharing of ideas.
 - ② Population explosion of cities that push settlements nearer to rural areas
 - ③ Greater demands / attraction to urban lifestyle from rural youth - due to factors of internet expansion, TV popularity etc.
 - ④ growing governmental initiatives to modernise villages and facilitate cities @ Smart cities mission.

The concept of PURA by APJ Abdul Kalam and RURBAN centres are ~~an~~ interesting ideas of rural and urban ways of life. The ~~future of~~ India NITI Aayog report says 50% of Indians will aspire to be urban by 2040. However, to match these expectations, spread of urbanism to non-cities is crucial given the limitations of space and amenities in urban areas.

Do not write anything on the margin



7. Assess the role of family and marriage in Indian social system.

(10 Marks)

~~Can be fd~~ ~~Down el~~
The Indian social system is unique in the way it ~~understands~~ familial ties and especially the institution of marriage.

Role of family in Indian social system

- ① 1st stage of socialization to any individual — through parents, grandparents etc.
- ② 'Inculcation' of societal ethics through
eg stories by grandparents about folk tales etc
- ③ Value system reinforcement
eg respect to elders (etc), reinforcement of patrilarchy (etc).
- ④ Determinants of the pursuits of individual — in religion, occupation etc
eg family business induction
- ⑤ As units of societal organization — determined by features like religion, caste etc.

Role of marriage in Indian social system

- ① Societal recognition to the union between couples

Do not write anything on the margin



② If unmarried, may be subjected to ostracization/
negative societal connotation.

↳ Despite SC recognition to live-in-relationships (Animal case)

③ Legal rights - eg rights to protection, alimony benefits, etc

④ Inheritance rights to ~~offspring~~ children. eg Kerala muslimi
couple registered marriage under SMA to give full rights

⑤ Societal responsibility - to protect sanctity of marriage

eg interventions to prevent divorces etc

⑥ Social/moral support in case of loss of life of either
partner

eg Digam Sretambal Jain - children as collective part of
society if either spouse dies

This Indian social system relies on its institutions
like family and marriage for social goals

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



8. There has been a fast resurgence in the organ transplant activities post COVID-19 pandemic. In this context analyse the issues surrounding organ transplant ecosystem in India. Also comment on the government measures in this regard. (10 Marks)

COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated newer medical interventions and organ transplantation is one such noble technology which allows individuals to accept organs from willing donors out of free-will to sustain the life of another.

Do not write anything on the margin

Issues surrounding organ transplanting ecosystem:-

- ① Lack of free will Prevalence of organ racket: exploiting the individuals willing to donate for meagre returns.
- ② Lack of free will: explo donors entering into contracts without realising true implications of donations.
- ③ Unethical practice: Reports of killings of individuals to get organs of unique blood groups etc.
- ④ Lack of institutional support to donors post surgery.
- ⑤ Ineffective regulation of compensation scheme.

Scrope & Stynes

Induced brain death



Thop Ad
2010, 2011 TO

In this context several government measures are initiated:-

- ① Preparation of database of donors and recipients - for transparent matching process
- ② ~~Self~~ Awareness / education orientation sessions on consequences to donors
- ③ Conditions on donors:
 - eg Surrogacy bill - only close associations can undertake and should be non commercial.
- ④ Guidelines for ethical medical practises

However comprehensive efforts are necessary to tackle the organ racket exploiting the poor with lure promises. This needs concerted efforts from administration, doctors, civil society groups etc.

Do not write anything on the margin



9. "Globalization has helped in reinventing the Indian culture than simply following or getting assimilated to the novel elements of it" Discuss. (10 Marks)

Globalization refers to the process of integration of the entire globe into a 'single interconnected village' aided by the advancements in technology shrinking space and time between people and places.

It has helped in reinventing Indian culture than simply following / getting assimilated.

- ① Helped in spread of Indian culture and values abroad.
eg International yoga day celebration by UN.
- ② Recognition of uniqueness of Indian customs and traditions.
eg Celebration of Dussehra holiday in US.
- ③ Integration of Indian needs into Western models.
eg McDonalds offering 'veg burgers' only on Navratri.
- ④ Reinventing arts, music and dance preferences.
eg Bhangra-pop, Hindi-rap cultures.
- ⑤ Assimilation of local knowledge into global.
eg Traditional ayurved, herbs in Western medicine to get integrated forms.

Do not write anything on the margin



⑥ Strong forming unique social associations.

eg. 'arranged-love' marriage concepts increasing

⑦. Globalization & 'local for local' trend.

However there are certain assimilative elements too:-

① Cosmopolitanism of certain cities losing local identity

eg. Kannadigas against Bangalore culture

② Consumerist culture - spending as ~~the~~ pastime activity.
here, saving money is no longer a virtue

③. Individualism & Westernization of lifestyle.

eg. ~~to~~ live-in relationships, aversion to marriage etc.

Post 1991 LPG reforms, the Indian economy has boomed thanks to the efforts of globalization among others. However, the Indian model has enabled retaining the Indian nature to our development. This gives the motivation to be VISHVAHARU for tomorrow.

Do not write anything on the margin

Feed



10. Industrial Training Institutes have long been the backbone of the skill ecosystem, set up to ensure a steady flow of skilled personnel to the industry. Highlight the issues faced by ITIs and suggest some measures to improve them. (10 Marks)

Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) were set up to provide vocational education ~~as~~ to the Indian youth and make them ready for industrial jobs.

They have been a backbone to skill ecosystem by:-

- 1) ensuring steady flow of skilled personnel
- 2) enabling ecosystem for industry oriented skills.
- 3) curriculum attached to practical needs of industry.

This was essential as NASSCOM study highlights that $<20\%$ of Indian engineers are employable. Thus there is need for special skill - practical skill oriented education.

But they face issues like:-

- ① Lack of funding: of the ~~23~~ $<3\%$ GDP spent on total education, the share to ITIs are very meagre.
- ② Poor infrastructure: not meeting the updating demands of industry and latest tools. eg Arduino for CC chip manufacture.

Do not write anything on the margin



- 3) Lesser connections with industry - to find ganful employment of candidates
- 4) Poorly skilled teachers and lack of research on outcome augmentation
- 5) Poor quality of students: opting ITIs only as a backup or non availability of other courses

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

Thus there is need to holistically revive ITIs by following measures

- ①. Fund allocation to boost infrastructure -
- ②. Industry linkages & Apprenticeship program: 'Earn while you learn' scheme
- ③. Skill train skilling / reskilling / upskilling of educators on regular basis -
- ④. Setting up new ITIs matching international standards to attract quality students with genuine interest with and assist placement assistance

well managed
4.5

Thus large focus on skilling is essential to convert the demographic dividend to 'demographic boom' by 2047 given the present level of skilling < 37%.



11. Make an analytical study of the relationship between poverty and crimes in the Indian context. (15 Marks)

Poverty refers to a perceived sense of deprivation socially, economically and morally. 21.9% of India's population are poor according to census 2011 data. Statistics from NCRB seems to highlight a correlation of poverty with crime rate.

Do not write anything on the margin

Relationship between poverty and crime rate

- 1) ~~Being~~ Relatively higher instances of violence in poor slum areas
- 2) Examples of deviant behavior in poor family eg Darood Ibrahim
- 3) Representations about underground networks in movies & media from lower strata of society eg Gangs of Waseypur

Reasons for nexus between poverty and crime rate

- 1) Lack of access to living wages - enable forces poor to resort to illegal means of livelihood



eg Somnagpur

- 2) Influence of executive forces like judas among the poor by the upper class induce fear and compliance
- 3) Lack of confidence in state's welfare objective - failure of social contract theory
- 4) ~~former~~ Ideals of power and prestige from due to influence of ^{electoral} money and muscle power → as an alternative to one's suffering
- 5) Fear of governmental institutions →

eg ~~not~~ not registering complaints with police etc

This has led to a 'perception' of poor being associated with crime. However the majority of many statistics prove otherwise to -

- 1) Farmers constitute 50% of Indian population and 75% of India's poor - crime rate is very less among this society

Do not write anything on the margin



2) The so called 'underground influence' is only on a minority community.

3) Such nexus exists among non poor too.

eg Diamond smuggling as \$ from Suvar etc.

Thus to delink the poor from crimes three needs.

Do not write anything on the margin

① Increased spending on welfare measures

② 'capability enhancement' - Amartya Sen's approach to poverty.

③ Holistic development - individually specially targeting vulnerable victims eg children, women etc.

④ Strict adherence to Rule of Law by police and law enforcement agencies

Through these steps, the crime rates can

Holistic plans are necessary to tackle the rising crime rates and to tackle poverty parallelly.

Demand of questions → ① How ↑ poverty → crimes
② How ↑ crimes to poverty;
③ What other reasons → ↑ in crimes



12. Critically analyze the various views prevalent in the Indian society regarding the "same sex" marriages. (15 Marks)

The Indian society, is ~~show~~ in a stage of transition from traditional to modern ideologies exhibiting features of both as is visible in the recent discussions about same sex marriages.

Same sex marriages refer to the marriage between 2 individuals of the same sex/gender identity which is different from the traditional view of marriage as a union between man & woman.

Various views prevalent in Indian society and their analysis

Supporting same sex marriages:

① The Supreme Court, in Nartej Singh Johar case has decriminalized homosexuality, thereby accepting consensual sexual relations between any 2 adults.

② ↳ This indicates that the ~~so~~ Indian society is progressing towards a modern outlook to marriage.

Do not write anything on the margin



② Activists highlight the importance of legal recognition for marriage as it gives the couples equal recognition on inheritance, adoption rights etc.

↳ This highlight the necessity.

③ Same sex couples continue to face social discrimination from families, and even close circles.

↳ Hence legal recognition would give State support to the choice

Do not write anything on the margin

④ Right to choice of partner is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 of Indian Constitution. and hence the State is legally bound to protect it.

⑤ Helps in furthering the inclusive and tolerant attitude of the pluralistic Indian society.

9
relate it to the demands of An

However views which oppose same sex marriage highlights:

① Complexity in amendment of rules and regulations.

② Terms like husband / wife across multitude of laws will need amendment



- ② Having given the consensual rights, marriage rights are not necessary → the viewpoint that the idea is contradictory to marriage concept.
- ③ Study by National Commission of children : highlight that children couples adopted by same sex couples show psychological challenges.
- ④ Traditional 'distrust' in the 'same sex couples'

6/2 ✓
However, it can be identified that some of the above critical argument are:-

- ① Not supported by data.
- ② In disagreement with international covenants
- ③ Against the concept of constitutional morality
- ④ Against the pragmatic outlook of diverse country.

However, hence socialization of society (including Government machinery) is necessary as a first step for social acceptance of same sex couples. In addition, legal loopholes also needs to be plugged before giving recognition to same sex marriages.



13. Indian society is witnessing many ideological discourses which moves ahead from women empowerment to reinvention of the very concept of women empowerment itself. Discuss (15 Marks)

The 21st century Indian women is empowered through her educational rights, aspirational and ready to take on a leading role in the country's progress. However, ideological discourses including the clutches of patriarchy act as a roadblock which needs to be overturned.

Do not write anything on the margin

Ideological discourses which moves ahead from women empowerment to reinvention of the very concept of women empowerment

Women empowerment measures have traditionally focused on the following aspects:-

- 1) Reduction of female foeticide, infanticide @ PCPNDT Act
- 2) Ban on child marriage through act.
- 3) Protection of women from sexual exploitation

@ POSH Act for workplace violations,

- 4) Protection from domestic and other forms of violence

@ dowry prohibition Act -

- 5) Nutrition and pregnancy needs.



eg PM- Matru Vandana Yojana, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Sukanya Samriddhi etc.

6) Educational objectives:

eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao,
Sukanya Samriddhi etc

However the ideological discourses that needs attention are :-

① gross completion of education & - despite near 100% gross enrolment, 50% don't complete primary education

② Enrolment in higher education eg STEM sector

③ Need to involve in growth

③ Non access to rights despite legal mandate

eg Women are paid 40% less despite Equal Remuneration Act

④ Poor political representation due to apathy

eg 17th Lok Sabha - only 14% women, Not even a single SC chief justice woman till date.

⑤ Loopholes which push women down from climbing professional success

eg glass ceiling effect, glass cliff effect etc.

Do not write anything on the margin



⑥ Poor sensitization of public - towards accepting orders from female superiors.

↳ one of the reasons for 'Podi Pomchayato' despite increasing representation.

Thus there is a change in the very concept of women empowerment which includes: -

① Equal opportunities - true realization of Fundamental Rights under Article 14, 15, 16 etc

② Social acceptance : for the rising important roles.

③ Opportunity to lead the nation - President Droupadi Murmu

④ Protection from 'all' kinds of exploitation

⑤ Equal distribution of household responsibilities

⑥ Organizational rights : to act as a pressure group to further their rights

For this IEC campaigns are essential to

help women voice out their concerns (eg: #MeToo), organize

together (eg: SEWA model) and gain collective rights

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



14. Disparities in higher education calls for concerted measures to ensure empowerment in an inclusive manner. In this context analyze the progress of higher education and its inclusive nature in Indian educational sector. (15 Marks)

The Higher Education sector in India is marked by several challenges ~~that~~ like poor enrollment and quality which affect the continuity of educational progress made by the nation. ~~factor~~

Disparities in higher education extent like:

- ① Poor enrollment ratio eg ~~17~~^{~17}% of Indians (very low) compared to global standards South Korea - 76% In that too poor female enrollment
- ② Very less quality institutions: only 2 in top 200 under QS rankings
- ③ High faculty to student ratio.
- ④ Large out-migration for education due to lack of available opportunities
- ⑤ Poor outcome: NASSCOM study: < 20% of engineering graduates are employable

Do not write anything on the margin



This calls for concerted measures to ensure empowerment
in an inclusive manner

However,

⑥ Regional disparities

eg focus on Southern and Western states
in comparison to North East.

⑦ Rural-Urban divide: less opportunities in rural areas

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin

However the progress made by HEIs include:-

① Increased focus on importance of HEIs — through institutional,
governmental intervention has led to improved quality.

eg Institutes of Excellence

② Standardization of curriculum matching global standards.

eg medical education, legal education, missing etc

③ Improvement in accessibility, affordability availability

On the inclusive front efforts include:-

① Increased focus on gender parity and women centrality.

eg focus of women in STEM policies of govt.

② Handholding for apprenticeship facilities to match



job requirements for vulnerable section

eg. sc/st focus in National Apprenticeship program

③ Expansion of infrastructure away from tier 1 cities

eg. Newer IITs established in tier 2 and tier 3 cities

④ focus on opportunities of online model for higher education

eg. MOOCs for those who can access.

⑤ Opportunity in NEP 2020 to complete the course despite breaks due to personal issues.

eg. Academic Bank of credit ~~into~~ option

However, as identified, there remains several challenges to be addressed to achieve the universalization of higher education. In this context, it is important

to implement the TSP Subrahmaniam and Kothari

Committee recommendations such as increasing overall funding to 6% of GDP, internationalization of HEIs, etc

~~reconstruction~~ to build an inclusive infrastructure

Do not write anything on the margin



15. Despite various legislations and schemes manual scavenging in India continues unabated. In this light, identify the fault lines in the steps taken and suggest a multifrontal approach to deal with this menace. (15 Marks)

Manual scavenging refers to the act of cleaning the human waste like excreta-faecal matter by human beings. In the Indian context, ~~also in~~ addition to the lack of mechanization, the issue becomes a social problem due to the association of certain caste stereotypes to the profession. eg Chandala caste.

Do not write anything on the margin

Various legislations prevent the act such as:-

- ① Manual Scavengers (Rehabilitation and Protection) Act
- ② National Scheduled SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act
- ③ Activities by Safai Karmachari unions etc

However the practice still continues unabated:

eg Recent issue of death of manual scavenger.

This highlights fault lines in the steps taken:

- ① Legal / legislative measures have had limited impact without social measures

IMP

little more visibility needed



- ② Continuing orthodoxy and caste hierarchical mindset highlight the lack of social reforms or ineffectiveness thereof.
- ③ Poor penetration of legal mandates - failure of 'downward filtration' theory.
- ④ Administrative apathy - which leads to the continuation of the inhuman practices.
- ⑤ Presence of strong social yet illegal institutions which with higher authority.
 - ⓐ Khap panchayats existence despite SC ban / illegalising
- ⑥ Poor awareness about their rights among the scavenger community - failure of civil society.
- ⑦ Failure of welfare state / 'social contract theory'.

In this context there is a need for a multifrontal approach involving all stakeholders :-

- ① IEC campaigns extensively to improve awareness about their rights among the community.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



② Involvement of grass root institution in strict adherence and reporting of violation

eg Gram Sabha

③ Sensitization of bureaucracy to bring in attitudinal change eg Mission Karmayogi

④ Social reform movement encouragement — through NGO, STGA involvement

⑤ Offering alternate livelihood opportunity : through collateral free loans, interest subsidy etc.

⑥ Skill training to shift to better productive employment

⑦ ~~Good~~ Proper utilization of Safar Karmachari' Development Fund to enable multi pronged development
↳ education, health indicator improvement

Thus India needs to follow a 'zero tolerance' policy towards the Orthodoxy perpetuated act of manual scavenging : They should be rehabilitated in accordance to their Right to life and dignity as recognized under Article 21.

Do not write anything on the margin



16. Is it the limitation of the law or the asymmetric power relations within the workspace that is making the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 [POSHA, 2013] less effective? (15 Marks)

The ~~Sexual~~ Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace act (POSH Act) 2013 was passed in the context of SC intervention with respect to Vishakha case on violations at workplace.

The POSH Act features include :

- ① ~~Mandates~~ Recognising the duty of the employer in ensuring the safety of women at workplace
- 2) Mandatory constitution of Internal Complaints Committee in organizations with >20 employees
- 3) Allowing speedy process: to finish the case without demoralising dignity of the victim.
- 4) Potential to offer compensation, conciliation options etc
- 5) If required, pass on the report to police

It increased the scope of 'sexual harassment' to any advancement that seems uncomfortable to the woman. and the definition of workplace to any area

Do not write anything on the margin



that a person visits as part of official commitments

However it is seen to be less effective as highlighted in

the 1) lesser number of cases registered

2) surveys - indicating lack of trust in ICC decisions by women employees.

3) lack non filing on mandatory ICC report by Companies every year etc.

Do not write anything on the margin

This can be linked to both limitation of law and asymmetric power relations at workplace.

Limitations of law:

① Constitution of ICC as a quasi judicial body without any expert in law/legality etc

② ~~Non att~~ No vague terms like 'any advancement' or 'discomfort' which makes it ambiguous and more open to misinterpretation.

③ Non gender neutral $\Rightarrow$ highlighted as 'anti-men' due to many frivolous complaints

④ Poor legal discourse.



Asymmetric power hierarchy at workplace affects this by :-

- ① Internally influencing ICC members themselves.
- ② Intention of company to not push for legal discourse - fearing reputation
- ③ Power hierarchy silencing juniors through threats of demotion etc.

For this context there is a need for revamp of the Act by :-

- ① Legal member mandatory inclusion in ICC.
- ② Ensuring transparency while maintaining secrecy of the victim
- ③ Rewarding exemplary ICC acts through job promotion
- ④ Job security to ICC members to protect them from organizational hierarchy etc.

Through this the Nishadha guidelines mandate of SC can be truly realized.

7/12

Do not write anything on the margin



17. Critically analyse the efforts to finance health expenditure through health insurance in India. What are the other ways to reduce Out of Pocket Expenditure (OoPE) on health? (15 Marks)

The Out of Pocket Expenditure / the amount an average person spends on health from his disposable income is a key indicator of the achievement of health promises by the govt. In India OoPE stands at ~60%. ~~With the Economic Survey~~ This highlights

Do not write anything on the margin

This highlights gaps in financing health expenditure. Recently, health insurance through schemes like PM-Jan Arogye Yojana has been promoted offering insurance of

- 1) Insurance of 5L/family/year
- 2) covering all diseases from day 1.
- 3) at both public and empanelled private ~~health~~ medical hospitals.

This model has several positives:

- 1) Contingency blanket against sudden unexpected disease.
- 2) Minimum social security assistance (through insurance) to all identified citizens (SECC census).



3) ~~Coverage~~ Coverage of pre-existing diseases ensures the dignity of individual and ^{negate} claims of rejection

4) Offers better opportunities for geriatric and child healthcare

5) In line with international models.
@ USA health model.

However, in a country like India this model seems to have certain challenges.

1) This takes away the government's direct responsibility to offer health services free of cost.

2) due to involvement of private sector, may lead to corporatization of health sector.

3) Rejection of claims by insurance companies - with less discounts for poor

4) Institutional challenges - quality of infrastructure, treatment etc are not considered.

5) Poor awareness about rights among common man & unfamiliar insurance model

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



In this context alternate models of health finance expenditure needs to be explored.

- 1) Increase overall spending on health $\rightarrow$ + 2.5% of GDP from present 2.1% (as necessitated by National Health Policy 2017)
- 2) Increase number of and quality of public health infrastructure @ PM- Swasthya Sanksha Yojana for AIIMS like institutions
- 3) Provide adequate assistance to health workers to deal with sexual issues @ Ring violence demoralising their spirit
- 4) Offer free geriatric healthcare which is a model followed in several developed countries.
- 5) Increase investment and PPP collaboration in health research etc.

Jan Aushadi

Economic survey highlighted that the Indian middle class is '1 disease away from poverty' highlighting the imminent need for greater public expenditure and lesser scope on health. It will align with SDG 1, 2 goals as well as Atma Aka dedaration mandate.

Do not write anything on the margin



18. Self-Help Groups (SHGs), having demonstrated their resilience and flexibility during Covid, can be an effective conduit to tap the rising willingness of females to work.
Elaborate. (15 Marks)

Self Help group refers to organizations of voluntary associations of people who pool in their common resources to achieve a collective goal. eg self-employment. SHGs are important partners in India's development process and women constitute a lion's share of all SHGs (~80%)

They demonstrated their resilience and flexibility during COVID:

- 1) Resilience: sustained efforts to stay in business during lockdown, eg shifting profession to remain relevant etc - eg SEWA
- 2) Flexibility: to adjust to the need of the times
eg many SHGs shifted to mask manufacturing etc during COVID 19.

They can thus be an effective conduit to tap the rising willingness of women to work by:

- ① offering newer employment choices to unskilled yet willing to work women eg traditional crafts



2) Potential to create entrepreneurship opportunities for skilled women (eg) Using handholding under Stand Up India scheme

3) Tap the energies of 'feminization of poverty' and 'feminization of agriculture' into more productive livelihood opportunities.

4) Utilization of collective wisdom for better market realization, price realization etc (eg) Kudumbasree model (Kerala)

5) Act as a ~~lab~~ pressure group for furthering own collective interests

(eg) SEWA's efforts to implement Equal Remuneration Act

6) Tap the potential of new entrants to job market - through skilling. ~~and~~

7) Institutionalized financial support

However, they presently suffer from issues like:-

1) Lack of fund availability -

2) Lack of market knowledge, -

3) Poor entrepreneurial and other skills -

4) Double burden due to domestic and patriarchal pressure etc

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



In this context there is need to:-

- 1) Effective implementation of SHG-Bank linkage program for easier credit availability and collateral free loans
- 2) skilling, upskilling and reskilling of female under PM- Kaushal Vikas Yojana and other constructive collaboration
- 3) Governmental handholding for market reach
e.g. TRIFED working among tribal SHGs on MFP.
- 4) ~~Shift~~ Shifting employee to employer mindset in ~~Ind~~ Women: through soucial sensitization and IEC campaigns

The above steps are key to realization of the full potential of India's demographic dividend - burgeoning by 2047 & 50% of which will be women. It is important to enable them to be independant and GDP contributors to realize true potential of 'Amrit Kaal'.

7/2

Do not write anything on the margin



19. "While patriarchy makes men superior, masculinity is the process of producing superior men." Comment. (15 Marks)

In any society, there are set definitions of different sections which influence their attitude, their outlook to others as well as others' outlook to them. The definitions of 'patriarchy' and 'masculinity', set by the orthodoxical society involves definitions that make them superior.

Do not write anything on the margin

Patriarchy or making men superior:-

The social system of patriarchy is a system in which the men have higher authority and greater social status vis-a-vis women.

It makes men superior by:

- 1) Exclusive rights: eg property rights, inheritance rights.
- 2) Control and subjugation rights over women.
- 3) Social acceptance of male superiority.
- 4) Lack of respect for opinions of women.

eg only 18% women in India have a say in family planning (Times of India report)



- 5) 'Bon preference' leading to generation of 'unwanted girls', 'missing women concept etc'
- 6) ~~Neg~~ superiority to men's needs and neglect of women's needs in nutrition healthcare etc
eg 50% of Indian women are anaemic
- 7) Perpetuation of practice asserting male superiority
eg female foeticide, Sati etc.
- 8) Non acceptance of females as superior
eg Protest against female command officers by jinnos etc.
However the concept of 'masculinity' refers to a concept of reclassifying men themselves. 'Superior among men' have certain qualities set by society or others which is reflected in societies from time to time:
 - 1) Advices like - mer boys dont cry' to reinforce the difference with girls.
 - 2) Ideals and stories of war heroes and their places in heaven through folk ballads etc

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



3) ~~Nazi~~ Idealizing the ideal man to the extent of
needing out others.

eg Nazi killings of persons born with disabilities etc

4) Images in pop culture - fight scenes; romance expectations etc

However both patriarchy and masculinity are inherently
different. However they converge due to:-

1) Level of differentiation they create

2) Creation of superiority - inferiority complexes

3) Sense of authority - often self exerted over the weaker
sections

4) Lack of inclusivity, empathy, tolerance etc - ethical
consumers.

Thus there needs to be a revival of society from
such templates of idealism to overcome the existing prejudices,
of society and realize the true potential of pluralism.

Do not
write
anything
on the
margin



20. Discuss the criteria for identifying Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG's) in India? Do you think that the developmental interventions of the government had succeeded in the socio-economic upliftment of PVTG's? (15 Marks)

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG)

is a recognition given to certain tribal groups recognizing their uniqueness and differences with other tribal groups. 75 such tribes have been identified with majority of them in Odisha.

Criteria for identification of PVTGs

1) Post-agricultural economic status.

2) Shyness to interact with mainstream society.

3) Near isolated social existence with own cultures and traditions.

4) Non existence of very poor health, education and other social indicators.

5) Need for special protection - owing to vulnerability.

In this context, the government has introduced several developmental interventions and has achieved certain successes.



① Special recognition of PVTGs leads to unique treatment in schemes and policies - greater fund allocation

② Introduction of the new criteria - has enabled greater research into their localized needs and aspirations to respond better.

③ Greater sensitization through IEC campaigns of the State among bureaucracy, forest officials etc.

④ Special recognition under Forest Rights Act has prevented their displacement and subsequent marginalization.

⑤ Recognition under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act has enabled overcoming social ostracization to an extent and been an enabler for progress.

⑥ Greater fund allocation for PVTGs. However several challenges exist:

① Uniqueness of each tribe and their culture posing challenges to administration

② Demands for PVTG status from greater communities:

PM PVTG mission
TRIPED
Do not write anything on the margin

Add 9:



benefit to
data on PVTG's

- owing to special 'status and recognition'
- ③ ~~Less~~ ~~Ad~~ Inadequate fund allocation for development process
 - ④ Administrative challenges - in 'interaction' with the shy community.
 - ⑤ Distrust in the community - to outsiders
- In the above context, there is a need for:

- 1) Adoption of 'Tribal Panchsheel' policy in letter and spirit
- 2) Total adherence to Xaxa committee recommendations at all stages of planning, implementation and evaluation of policy
- 3) Recognition of short term goal of capability enhancement over long term integrationist approach

Thus, the policy of upliftment of PVTGs is key to India's 'Adarsh gram' ideals. and this requires multi pronged strategy involving all stakeholders.