

## Test 6

<b>Candidate Name:</b>	?	<b>Date:</b>	
<b>Mentor's Name:</b>		<b>Roll No:</b>	

Table of Marks			Instructions
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting the questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions.</li><li>All questions are compulsory.</li><li>Questions 1 to 10 carry 10 marks each.</li><li>Questions 11 to 20 carry 15 marks each.</li><li>The duration for the test is 180 minutes.</li><li>The answers must not exceed 150 words for 10 markers and 250 for 15 markers.</li><li>Content is more important than the number of words.</li></ul>
1		3	
2		3	
3		4	
4		2	
5		2	
6		5	
7		4	
8		2.5	
9		5	
10		5.5	
11		5	
12		6.5	
13		5.5	
14		4	
15		3.5	
16		7	
17		4	
18		4	
19		7	
20		6.5	
	Total Marks:  250	Total Marks Obtained:  87	

## OVERALL FEEDBACK/COMMENTS

- Society <sup>To be filed by the examiner</sup> related questions need to be addressed comprehensively.

- i) Social
- ii) Political
- iii) Economical
- iv) Cultural
- v) Individual
- vi) Family
- vii) National
- viii) International
- ix) Rural and Urban
- x) Tribal

Try to address all aspect in society related questions, to come up with holistic answers.

- Whenever issue is asked, write solutions / measures.

- Validate every statements with data and source.
  - Same or generic statements does not fetch marks.
  - Include more current affairs in answers.
- Eg: Reasons for limited role of women in Indian economy

**Don't write:** Literacy, Poverty

**Write:** Digital literacy, lack of quality jobs for women  
(Write answers pertaining to 2019 era)

**Don't write:** Low wages.

**Write:** Gender pay gap of 24%.  
(Make use of data/facts/source)

## OVERALL FEEDBACK/COMMENTS

To be filled by the examiner

### Positives:

- Presentation is neat
- Some answers are good. keep it up.

### Areas of improvement:

- Enrich the Content
- Along with static, write updated current affairs

Parameters	Overall assessment
Content	5/10
Structure	7/10
Presentation	8/10
Value Addition	5/10.



3. Language has emerged as a key factor of social and political climate in India. Do you agree? Substantiate. (10 Marks)

Language constitutes an identity. In the epoch of social media and globalisation sometimes there occurs an identity crisis for masses to cling on.

Language as a key factor

POLITICAL :

- Support to leader belonging to their language group.
- Expect national leaders to converse few lines in local language to establish rapport.
- Educational policy (3 language formula)
- Regional parties harnessing people support with calls to protect language.

SOCIAL :

- Formation of language based

associations in Urban Cosmopolis to cultivate a shared emotion towards.

- Preserving diversity in the wake of assimilatory forces

- Mother tongue education among linguistic minorities.

- English being portrayed as elite language and status symbol

- Bringing local languages in digital arenas. etc..

Language is a Social and Political factor without doubt for a country that has nurtured over 3000 languages and dialects in millennia.

*Handwritten notes in red:*

- ~~Linguistic~~ ~~Reorganization~~
- ~~National~~ ~~Education~~ ~~Policy~~
- ~~Anti Hindi~~ ~~riots~~
- ~~Nation building~~
- ~~Cultural~~
- ~~Traditional~~
- ~~Emotional~~ ~~connect~~



2. Racial factors play a major role in real operation of socio-political processes in India. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Candidate  
must not  
write on  
this margin

India is a melting pot of almost all major races of the world like Negritoid, Australoid, Mongoloid, Indo-Aryan etc.

### RACIAL FACTORS IN SOCIO POLITICAL PROCESS :

- ① Caste based mobilisation of people and vote bank to triumph in elections  
eg: Yadav, Reddies, Jats etc.. who all have common racial origins.
- ② The Aryan vs Dravidian debate that began with Justice Party still resonates in peninsular India to protect Dravidian land and interest.
- ③ Discrimination and social rejection or exclusion of races like Mongoloid from North-east India.

eg: Calling them via derogatory terms  
in National Capital.

④ The Minorities like Muslims are  
linked to being Afghan, Turkish etc...  
rather than Indians

⑤ Stereotyping tribal civilisation  
as underdeveloped or uncivilized (eg: Jorawal)  
despite their capacity to conserve nature or  
protect themselves (from Tsunami).

⑥

Role:

- Xenophobia
- Designation of North East
- Social injustice
- Ethnic identity
- Tribal ethnicity
- Intolerance
- Social injustice

Complete  
the  
answer



3. What challenges does communalism pose to the socio-political fabric of India? Analyse. (10 Marks)

*Strong attachment to own community*  
 Communalism is a polarising force in Society on the basis of identities like religion where each group believes their interests are contrasting or mutually exclusive in nature.

### CHALLENGES TO SOCIO POLITICAL FABRIC :

① Social Conflicts : With one group seeking to dominate another by number, wealth etc..

② Estrangement and alienation : Particularly of minorities. Like tracing Islamic history to Arabia rather than their lives in India.

③ Ghettoisation : Particularly in Urban areas segregating areas of different religious groups.

④ Communal Violence : Resulting in loss of livelihood, wealth, lives ~~and political~~ social harmony. eg: Anti-Sikh riots ~~1984~~

⑤ Youth Radicalisation : By ~~Radicalisation~~ groups to digress their prime ~~of India~~ and strike terror. eg: SIMI - Anti Sikh riots  
- Exodus and

⑥ Stereotyping : Developing ~~of India~~ and prejudice that extends to job ~~of Kashmir~~ too. (Christians are westernised) ~~Pundit~~  
- Babri

⑦ Vote Bank Politics : Using ~~masjid~~ religious leaders to appease various ~~communal~~ groups. ~~violence~~

India is a metaphor ~~for the~~ world encompassing all major ~~religions~~ ~~hate crimes~~  
Though successful in its secularism, certain ~~harmless~~ ~~killing~~ communal acts tests its strength often.  
which it overcomes with spirit.



②

4. What is 'misogyny'? Has it been a part of Indian social culture? Critically comment. How can it be addressed? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Yes No. Inherent hate, contempt for women and their presence is termed as Misogyny.

Indian Social Culture and Misogyny:

- Vedic Society has treated women with equal respect (Sabhās)
- Matrilineal Societies still exist (Meghalaya, Kerala)

- Frequent violation led to honor killing on women like raping and forcefully marrying should have altered her position

- Women being not a part of major economic activities in the past, shall not be called misogynistic; but division of labour as per Solidarity theory.

Part of Indian culture  
Vedic  
Later period  
Restriction on women  
Misogyny  
Stigma on women  
Objectification  
Female foeticide  
since time

Not part of social culture  
Women is a shifting India is matriarchal  
Rig Vedic Women enjoyed more status

Recent Phenomena : leading towards it.

- Not required
- Burden of downy
  - Women settling in affinal home
  - Reduced interest in her education / health.
  - Forced celibate or involuntarily celibate men due to Skewed Sex ratio.
  - Status quist, who want women as traditional (role Stereotyping)

SOLUTIONS :

- Value based education
- Familial education and changes in houses.
- Sensible media in pruning Women image
- Strict enforcement of law to combat sexual violence, sex selection

Misogyny is not a widely prevalent phenomena, is but inflated by social media led culture, giving outlet to perverse thoughts.



5. The fact remains that secularism is inherent in the Indian system, in the Indian ethos and culture. India cannot but be secular. Comment. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian decryption of Secularism is to equally respect and support all religion.

### INHERENT SECULARISM:

① India - a home of persecuted minorities - Parsis, Jews, Tibetan Buddhists.

② Accommodates religious necessities of all religion. eg. Holiday for all major religious festivals

③ Philosophies propounded :  
Aditi Devo Bhava ; All religion is pure ( Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi )

④ Values achieved States :  
Celebrates Ashoka / Akbar equally ;  
Krishna / Tipu Sultan equally.

### ⑤ Inter-religious exchanges:

Like Catholic Christians & tonsuring head in Velankanni Basilica.

⑥ Religious figures are the ones who lived among us and taught non-violence/tolerance.

eg: Buddha, Mahavira, Guru Nanak.

⑦ Diverse identities: Based on ethnicity, region, language makes religion just one more.

eg: Kerala Hindus & Muslims are more similar than Muslims of Kerala & Kashmir.

Secularism is innate in the culture even without explicit protection via Constitution, it cannot construct its society any other way.



6. In too many instances, the march to globalisation has also meant the marginalisation of women and girls. Discuss. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Globalisation in Societal Context connotes the changes brought in by declining borders in lives, families, societies, livelihoods etc..

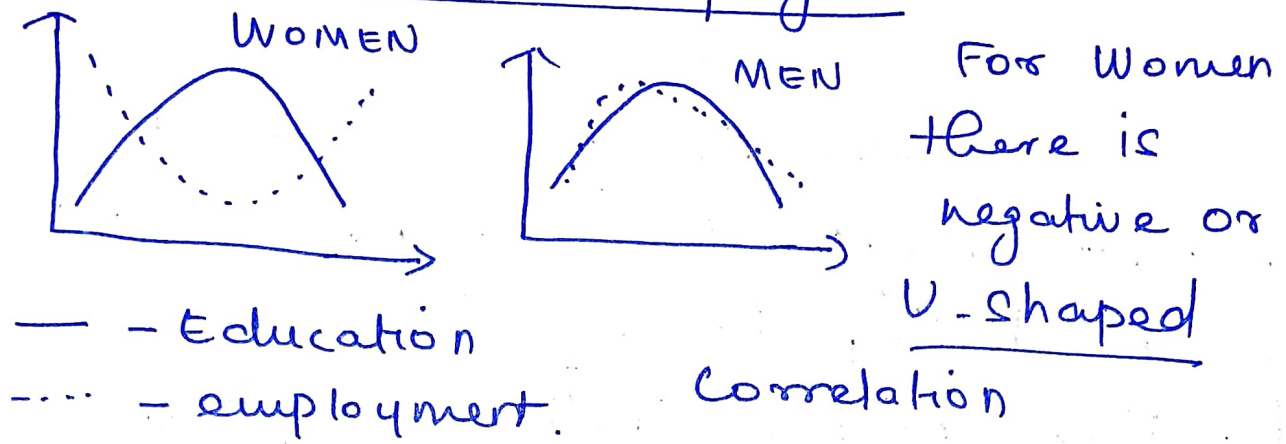
Marginalisation of women in March to globalisation:

① Migration: While women Predominate Rural-Rural migration, international migration are mostly by men.

② Feminisation of old age: With 72% of old age population being in villages, women are left to men's loneliness.

③ Gender based wage disparity: According to WEF, it is 51% in the world. It will take 61 years for Europe to plug it.

#### ④ Education Vs Employment:



as men after 8/10<sup>th</sup> work as plumber, electrician etc.. Women have no such opportunities.

⑤ Role overload: Women have to now manage both domestic chores, care for children/elderly and also contribute to economic growth of family.

⑥ Technology Misuse: Cyber stalking, crime against women via darknet etc.. is skewed against women.

Though globalisation in many ways has come to rescue of women in terms of new jobs, work from home, changing attitude against women; the discrimination is having its own share.



2.5  
7. What is glocalisation? How is it reshaping the business strategies in the 21st century? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Glocalisation is the hybrid of globalisation and localisation, i.e. Globalisation being sensitive to local cultures.

### Reshaping business strategies:

① Food industry - eg: Lays having various flavours.

McDonalds avoiding beef/pork based menu in India.

② Emojis in Social network platforms:

Use of regional cinema lion like

Rajinikanth

③ Digital electronics: Provisions to use local languages via touch pad ; type in

Candidate must write this mark

④ Taxi / cab Sharing: Launch of share cabs by Ola, Uber; Use of Offers during festivals / coupons.

⑤ Packaging: Contains language description as per local needs to make it attractive

⑥ Yoga: the brands available are now many based on regional needs.  
eg: In India practiced with traditional cotton pants while in US with lu-lu pants; Power yoga; Meditation; Bhuta Bhuddhi

Globalization is a step towards respecting diversity; making globalisation more sustainable.

- Many options**
- **Supply Chain management is competitive.**
  - **Emphasis on people's needs**
  - **Valuing religious beliefs**
  - **Continuous feedback**



8. What is urban sprawl? Is it a hazard or a natural consequence of over population? Examine. (10 Marks)

Candidate  
must not  
write on  
this margin

Urban Sprawl refers to expansion of an urban area beyond its authorised limits as per plan / city administration causing building of huge metropolis.

Natural Consequence:

- Planned development by government via ring roads, ribbon roads etc..
- Formation of satellite towns. eg: Gurgaon, Faridabad around Delhi.
- Population growth due to migration.
- Need for more space with expanding businesses, industries, amusement parks etc..
- People moving closer to work space and reduce commutation.

## A HAZARD:

- Large size reduces Capacity to govern and serve.
- Illegal Slums and Squatter proliferation
- Safe haven for criminals and underground activities.
- Ruin of aesthetic appeal / Sanitation
- Difficulties in extending services to cities. limits like water supply, electricity.
- Formation of gated communities by well off
- No growth of Secondary cities or Tier II and III.

Urban Sprawl is a result of unplanned Urbanisation and negligible efforts to control its growth via green belts.



5. 9. Explain the concept of urban mobility with the help of at least two case studies. (10 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban mobility means the methods or means of transportation available for daily commuters, freight and ferry to run the engines of economy.

### CASE STUDIES:

① London:

- The first industrial city of the world after industrial revolution.

- It also began like any other city in a developing country without proper roads, pavements, trains etc...

- The smoke and asphyxiation in train tunnels initially caused numerous deaths.

- Today it has the best developed public transport model

- predominantly by super fast trains that well connects the city with also developed inland waterways.

## ② Delhi:

- The NCR of India is the densest of Indian territory.

- Serving as administrative, industrial, service, educational centre has its economy dependent on fast mobility

✓ - Despite well developed network of roads and metro with formation of Delhi Metropolitan Corporation; the stretch to cross Yamuna is clogged during peak times of the day.

- Nearly 55% women travel by public facilities while 43% men depend on it

- Government is planning for alternatives like, Ro-ro services, inland water ways, super fast trains (Train-18)



10. What are the essential components of sustainable urban development?  
Describe. (10 Marks)

Candidate  
must not  
write on  
this margin

The Goal 11 of SDG calls for  
Sustainable Urban development.

Components of sustainable Urban  
development:

① Affordable housing - to prevent

phenomena of Street people.

② Sanitation: Common toilets,

Clean water to ensure protection from  
epidemic and malnutrition.

③ Ease of mobility: To reduce

Pollution, save time, Pedestrian Safety

④ Affordable energy: With in situ

measures for harnessing solar power,  
day light saving, etc..

Skinner  
Answer  
social, political,  
economic, environmental  
aspects

⑤ Disaster resilient Construction ;  
based on local vulnerabilities like  
Urban flooding, earthquake.

⑥ Decentralised local government:  
To finance for local needs and address  
grievances.

⑦ Waste management strategies:  
Nearly 78% of non-biodegradable wastes  
are produced in Urban India.

⑧ Policies sensitive to local  
Climate : eg: Delhi pollution prevention.

⑨ Citizen participation : To  
crowd source solutions and make  
behavioural changes.

The UN-Habitat has  
advocated Sustainable Urban Development  
as the only way to manage mushrooming  
population of developing world.

Candidate  
must  
write  
this m



6.5 11. Caste has been the predominant feature of Indian social system. In what ways has the caste system shaped the social discourse in India? Discuss. (15 Marks)

Caste is a social stratification in which castes are hierarchically arranged; maintained through notions of purity and endogamy.

Caste as predominant feature:

- features of caste*  
*Synonyms*  
*Employment*  
*Food habits*  
*Socio-cultural patterns*  
*Festivals*
- Sustained ages and evolves with interaction into various religion.
  - eg: Invaders becomes kshatriyas.
  - Ascribed by birth and one cannot abandon caste.
  - Practices domestically are based on caste groupings.
  - Caste plays prominent role in marriage.

Caste System shaping social discourse:

- ① Established patterns of what shall be shared or not shared between castes.

eg: food / water cannot be shared.

(2) It restricted Occupational mobility forcing people born into it.

But also protected indigenous arts and crafts with artisans continuing

Sanskritization  
Westernization  
Modernization  
Democratization

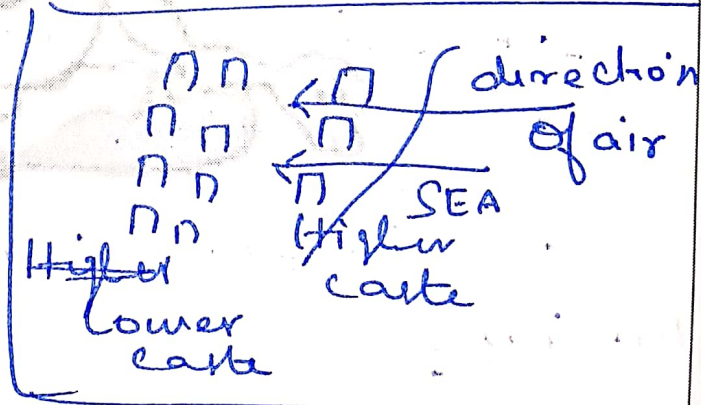
(3) Converting to other religion, the Hindus took caste along to Christianity, Buddhism and the like.

Decentralization  
Education system  
Inter Caste marriages.

(4) Caste determined Settlement patterns with air touching lower caste not allowed to touch higher ones in hierarchy

role of jobs  
change of caste marked  
what are festivals or ceremonies were observed.

(5) Caste marked what are festivals or ceremonies were observed.



eg: Upnayana by Brahmins



## ⑥ Reference groups in India

generally were Brahmins and Kshatriyas, people trying to emulate them in food, clothing patterns

⑦ Educational attainments were higher among higher castes; justifying reservation system.

⑧ Women of lower caste generally enjoyed more autonomy due to her job also to seek economic betterment. Compared to higher caste women.

⑨ Honour killings, outcasting are all results of caste based discriminations.

⑩ Caste System enabled protection of diversity among various occupational families and practices.

Caste as a system became exploitative in due course which now has become irrelevant with consumption cleavages becoming dominant class stratification

12. What are the most characteristic features of rural social order in India?  
How does it vary from one state to the other? Examine. (15 Marks)

India with 68% of its population in rural areas preserves its social order in rural areas.

SOCIAL ORDER: Established norms in society, to bring in an informal control on cultural behaviour.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL SOCIAL ORDER:

- ① Joint family system with more than 2 generation of people living together.
- ② Importance to collective goals subsuming individual aims
- ③ Family being primary group and village being the community with less importance to friendship / transient relations



④ Mechanical Solidarity with more closer, informal, face to face relationships.

⑤ Family as an enterprise; working together in field, or small scale business.

⑥ Gender as basis for labour division

with hard mechanical job by men.

⑦ Land being the prime asset.

⑧ Early to bed; Early to rise; Deeping darkness as that sought by criminals.  
=> No night life except during ceremonials.

⑨ Non-material culture: emphasis on saving; culture of reverence towards nature etc.

### Inter-state variations:

① Most states have serial monogamy wife in Rajasthan, men marry many women for water availability at home

Features

Family

Caste System

Education

Economic System

Democratic decentralization

Agriculture

Art and culture

Women role

② While patrilineal society is common, Meghalaya has matrilineal societies.

③

### Different States:

- Matrilineal society in N.E
- Tribes are dominated in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh.
- Casteism in U.P, Bihar.
- Honour Killings



13. What do you understand by the term 'intersectionality' in feminism? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples. Why is it so important today? Discuss. (15 Marks)

Intersectionality in feminism is a broad term that covers various feminist ideas and increased discrimination faced due to gender, race, ethnicity, religion, region etc.

### EXAMPLES

- ① A Black African Women is more marginalised in the US as a Muslim minority woman in India.
- ② Women in profession like dance, fashion / entertainment industry are more prone to ridicule than one in teaching, nursing profession.
- ③ A dalit woman is highly vulnerable to sexual exploitation than a higher caste woman.

## IMPORTANCE OF INTERSECTIONALITY

- ① Being a woman makes her a weaker section and subsequent burden is showered up due to her birth into various group or her voluntary choices.
- ② Intersectionality aids in identifying the most vulnerable sections in policy making towards their welfare.
- ③ Double coincidence of discriminating identities ensures she suffers more.  
eg: Even among manual scavengers, women are made to clean where no one wants to.
- ④ Economic disempowerment is seen highly among such groups.



For example, a widowed, old age woman is more probable destituted.

⑤ They are among the most targetted in domestic violence / emotional abuse. eg: Uneducated woman are easily trafficked.

- Helps in data gathering
- Initiatives assessment
- Gender based budgeting
- To know the present, past and future state.
- Helps in assessing, solving Research and Development.

3.5 14. Even though women have been doing quite well in various spheres of life, the prevalence of 'opportunities gap' is an alarming issue.  
Comment: (15 Marks)

Women despite historic disadvantages have begun to show up as some bright stars. eg: Making up One third of Mangalyan Mission Team.

Opportunities gap:

Inadequate avenues created to support emancipation and display her abilities is here connoted as Opportunity gap.

→ Educated women find smaller formal jobs with 40% women in agriculture sector.

→ Role conflict between expectations from women at home and office prevents her Career Progress



- Marriage many times acts as career stopper for women in affluence.
- Resource inadequacy : Women generally are rendered with lower market opportunities; technology platforms.
- No women oriented mechanisation in agriculture (eg: Tractors) or in industries.
- Mediocre levels of education among women are not valued. Only higher educated or uneducated find appropriate jobs matching skills.
- Education is not valued as her economic profile, caste or horoscope in marriage markets.
- Health of women in family is seen secondary to men / children as recent report suggests late diagnosis among women.

Add  
date  
facts

to validate  
all statements

→ Her biology is blamed for her retarded career progress ; Companies donot prefer women due to Maternity leave and losses incurred.

→ All these together with safety and security issues pushes women to anticipatory socialisation of women behaving like men enslaving her identity.

→ The social stigma of divorce, single woman / woman headed family pushes her into a Stockholm Syndrome relation

*Write some profound points*

Opportunity gaps need to be plugged for an inclusive development where world is crippled with half the humanity encountering opportunity wants.



Segregate points under;

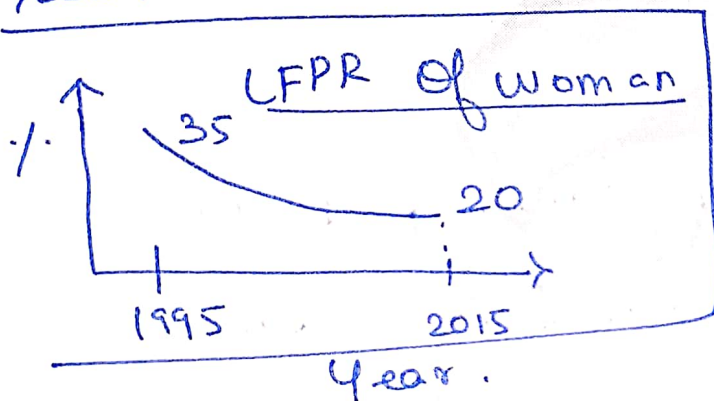
- i) Social
- ii) Political
- iii) Economic
- iv) Cultural

- Financial literacy.
- Feminization of agriculture
- Prioritized jobs are not available
- Under paid
- Lack of motivation
- Women representation: LS - 11.1.  
RS - 10.6.1.
- Literacy Rate: 65.46.1.
- Digital divide.
- Lack of motivation
- Lack of skills / communication.

15. India is losing GDP worth billions of dollars each year due to non-participation of women in the workforce. Elucidate. What are the prevalent barriers and biases that lead to such low levels of participation? Discuss. (15 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

India can account for 2% increase in GDP with better labour force participation of woman, as per recent estimation



The share of woman in paid employment is

on declining trend compared to our peer economies in similar status experiencing a rise.

It is particularly notable among young woman of 20-35 years.

### BARRIERS AND BIASES :

① Lack of jobs matching qualifications

Good.



Obtained through schooling.

IT, Teaching / Nursing have alone been open to women.

## ② Gender neutral ecosystem:

The office are not secure with workplace violence, sexual violence

## ③ Mobility:

Workplace being faraway from home. Fewer work from home opportunities.

- Female  
feticide  
- Female like  
decision  
making  
- only fit  
for pink colored  
jobs

## ④ Disparity in childhood:

Male child are invested with better education / healthcare while female are considered "watering plant in another's garden".

- lack of  
critical thinking

⑤ Maternity leave : Though India has generous leave prescribed, cost is borne

fully by employer.

- ⑥ Care leave: Current System has no  $\&$  care leave allocated for men putting women at detriment
  - ⑦ Care for elderly parents / in-laws has been the largest reason for woman terminating work
  - ⑧ Patriarchy prevents women working outside home unless economic crisis pushes her.
  - ⑨ Many jobs like domestic servant, childcare are not accounted for in formal sector.
  - ⑩ Gender pay disparity being 34%. Very high in the South Asian region.
- Gender friendly policies have to be formulated to promote women at workplace.

Conclusion  
needs  
improvement



16. The representation of women in popular Indian cinema has done a great disservice to the Indian women by further accentuating the prevalent biases and fossilising their objectified imagery. Critically comment. (15 Marks)

Media and popular culture has not only imitated reality but has shaped preferences, cognition and our non-material culture.

### POSITIVE POTRAYAL:

- The pain of role stereotyping on woman.
- Maternal altruism and the value of family.
- Challenges of working woman.
- Challenging the prevailing norms of gender division

### NEGATIVE POTRAYAL:

- Comedy with sexist comments.
- Women as merely object of glamour

- Ridiculing the capacity of women. eg: In diving cars.

- potrayal as one who pesters relationships.

- Women as one who is infidel

- Commenting on bodily autonomy of women.

- Women being objectified in

advertisements.

- Women as a weak, demanding

protection

- Reinforcing Charity only for women.

- Discriminatory teaching for male & female children

Cinema though has put forth many wonderful potrayal as in Mano Kom / Dangal ; has also many



discredit to it with discrimination  
objectionable comments, sequences of  
dances, scenes and clothing.

Cinema as a mass media has  
 its own responsibility.

- Women protagonist
- Directors, Producers, <sup>Actresses are</sup> <sub>women now.</sub>
- Societal attitude is changing
- Mention few movies name
- Just think of timeline  
 from 1950 to 2019
- Know how the trend is  
 changing from decades to  
 decades.

Candidates must not write on this margin

17. The #metoo movement has brought to the forefront the issue of sexual harassment at workplace. Hitherto muffled and unheard voices have now got a platform to come out and name and shame the perpetrators of sexual abuse. In fact many powerful personalities are facing legal actions for the misdeeds committed in the past. But does it address the problem of work culture in general and protection of women at workplace in particular? What in your opinion are the most pressing issues that need immediate redressal? Analyse. (15 Marks)

Metoo movement brought to light the untold miseries faced by women at different points in life. The women who came out were generally famous and powerful (at least among people).

Define  
hashtag  
activism.

Post Metoo movement:

- Many legal battles are faced by the perpetrators like journalists, comedians
- Corporates condemned people with bad background. eg: Flipcart, Production houses in USA



- SHE box was put forth by MoWCD.

- More stringent laws are proposed to combat it.

### WORK CULTURE & PROTECTION OF WOMAN:

→ The movement is just a beginning

→ Women who earlier felt ashamed of being a victim, have now come out to shame perpetrators. ⇒ Social Change

→ Punishing men for it is also a manity previously, which went towards victim blaming.

→ But post Vishaka guidelines and the Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace act; not much progress has been seen.

→ A Survey pointed that 66% of women and men were unaware of guidelines at workplace.

→ Workplaces lacked mechanisms like internal complaints committee

### Needs to be addressed:

- ① Bringing behavioural/attitudinal change in workplace.
- ② Awareness on definition of sexual harassment.
- ③ Supporting victims in rehabilitation and counselling.
- ④ Removal of stigma associated.



## Advantages

- Multiple effect
- Huge impact in less time
- Monetary benefits for the victim
- Global attention

## Disadvantages

- Deviate from the Cause
- Prepose is not solved
- Big number to get attention
- Big efforts by digital activists
- Bubble filter and algorithm

## Measures

- SHE-BOX
- Grievance redressal
- Speedy redressal
- Vishakha guidelines
- Internal Complaints Committee

6.5 20. What is 'regional consciousness'? How does it lead to regional tensions? Illustrate with the help of suitable examples. (15 Marks)

Regional consciousness or regional identity is attaching one's identity to region they belong to like state / previous princely kingdoms.  
eg: Saurashtra, Bengali etc..

Regional consciousness → Regional tensions

Regional consciousness to an extent is good as it is an emotional support but when goes beyond national interest, threatens the democracy.

① Resource deficit: When population is higher and resources to depend is low.

eg: Territorial conflicts.



(2) Dominance of another identity : For eg. Imposition of Hindi in a multilingual country led to Dravidian consciousness.

(3) Subsuming of identities due to factors like globalisation and uniformisation. rises regional consciousness.

(4) Discrimination : Unequal treatment / derogation propels secessionist tendencies. eg! Manipur.

(5) Exploitation for common good. the tribal lands and forests of Dandakaranya rich in minerals and hydropower sources.

(6) Regional disparity in development

accentuates the conflicts

eg: Telengana VS Seemandhra.

④ Lack of free expression of individual cultures . eg: Marathi VS Gujarati in Bombay state.

⑧ Poor sensitivity for culture / Tradition!

Jallikattu protest in Tamil Nadu or  
Protest for kambala in Karnataka.

⑨ Political marginalisation of regional leaders in national politics can lead to . eg: Formation of regional parties .

Conclusion?



18. India has quite a progressive gender jurisprudence wherein women rights are protected by laws and institutions and women interests are furthered by a multitude of welfare schemes. Yet India performs poorly on major socio-economic and political indicators related to women. Why? Analyse the factors leading to this contradiction. (15 Marks)

India as a country had progressive political leadership that preferred woman empowerment ingrained from national movement, resulting in,

- Universal adult franchise
- $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation for women in local bodies.
- Positive discrimination for women (A-15, 16)
- Directive principles having guidelines to promote interest of woman (39A, 46) etc..
- A fundamental duty to respect woman & denounce practices derogatory.

Candidate must not write on this margin

Legal measures include:

- Prohibition of dowry
- Abolition of sati
- PCPNDT act
- prohibition of Trafficking.
- Prevention of domestic violence act
- The prohibition of sexual harassment in workplaces act. et...

Bodies:

- Ministry for women.
- National Commission for women
- NHRC, SHRC ..

Reasons for Poor performance:

- ① Women as secondary citizen in home.
- ② Though women literacy rises faster



it could not match men.

- paternalist mindset still unreformed
- Ultimate goal of womanhood is taught as coming for family alone and not self.
- The MMR has declined to 129/lakh much better but still to improve on with schemes like Janani Suraksha Yojana.
- Malnutrition among women is 10% greater than in men.
- Cabinet has 22% and parliament has 12% women despite 50% humanity.
- Women are forced to take jobs left by men. eg: feminisation in agriculture.
- No awareness about property rights or failure to claim it.
- discriminatory religious personal law.  
eg: Talaq

Conclusion?

19. Even though marriage as an institution has transformed in the last decade, it reflects differently on the two genders. Do you agree? Substantiate. (15 Marks)

Candidates must not write on this margin

