

Test Code: 21065

FIAS – 2019 – GS2C

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. 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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<b>Total Marks:</b>					
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time   16:20	End Time   20:10	
			Mode Of Examination :		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:		Evaluation Date:

<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
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**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**



Q.1) Appropriate local community level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Increasing no. of instances of viral epidemics such as Swine flu in Rajasthan has again brought to light the lack of efficacy of traditional healthcare paradigm in India.

Local community level healthcare has been emphasised on by several experts to ensure 'Health for All'.

### Features

- + Setting up # Healthcare centres at a smaller level.
- + Decentralisation of healthcare facilities
- + Catering to regional needs of the community for specific healthcare facilities.

### How is it a pre-requisite

- ① Accessibility increases
- ② Focus of Paediatric and reproductive health → has a spillover effect.
- ③ Increases Nutritional level to prevent chronic diseases.

- ④ Efficient targetting of epidemics before they spread on a large scale.
- ⑤ Affordability of healthcare: Local communities don't have to rely on quacks

~~However~~  
 In this way local healthcare intervention leads to optimisation. This has been ~~verifie~~ manifested by the Mohalla Clinics of Delhi.

However, for a holistic healthcare ~~framework~~ prevention and focus on non communicable Diseases also need to be emphasised. Govt.'s initiative of health & Wellness centres ~~see~~ seeks to achieve this.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.2) 'Family disruption and domestic violence are increasing in recent times'. Discuss the statement in light of globalisation and its impact on social values.  
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans

Globalisation entails rapid transfer of goods, people and ideas across the globe.

Globalisation has a profound impact on the social values through use of mass media. E.g. Hollywood, movies, consumerism.

Transition in social values has impacted the family system and interpersonal relationships. This has led to increased instances of family disruption and domestic violence.

These consequences of Globalisation can be seen observed from the following factors

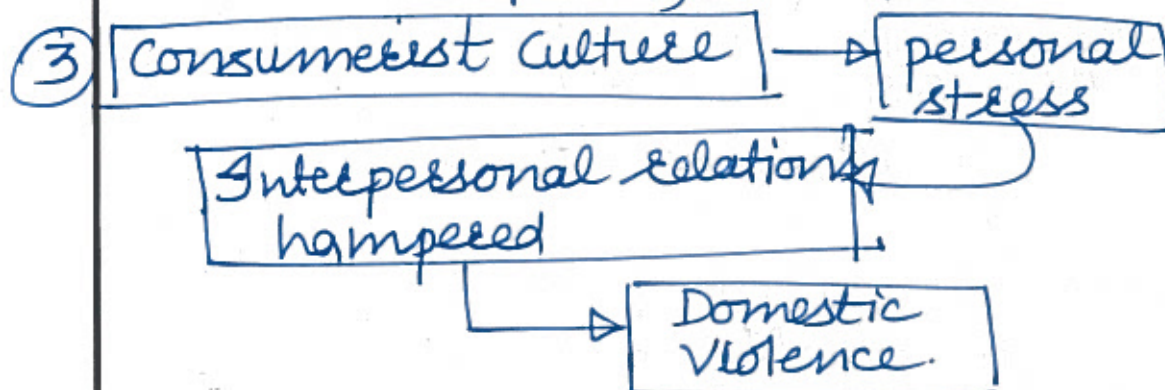
① Breakdown of Joint families:

Globalisation creates newer economic opportunities in urban areas → migration → leads to breakdown of family.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	

② Rise in individualism  $\Rightarrow$  Decline in observation of familial obligations  
 $\hookrightarrow$  family disreputations



④ Entry of women in workforce  $\rightarrow$  clash with traditional social values  
 $\hookrightarrow$  family disreputation

⑤ Cultural lag  $\rightarrow$  Assertion of female rights  $\rightarrow$  reaction by patriarchal system  $\rightarrow$  disreputations

However, there are certain positive impact of globalisation such as increased relations with kins due to mobiles, social media, Economic prosperity which results in social bonhomie, etc.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	



Q.3) It is often said that 'people do not cast their vote but vote their caste'. Analyse this statement in the light of rise of identity-politics in India

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Vote-bank politics based on caste has gained increasing currency in the post-Mandal era. It entails voters choosing their candidates based on caste allegiance rather than the personal credentials of the candidate or the political ideology.

## Basis of such identity-politics

- + Voters due to their caste allegiance believe that the candidate belonging to their caste would be favourable to them to the exclusion of others
- + Unscrupulous tactics of political parties  
Parties field candidates based on the caste equations in the constituencies and evoke enmities between castes. E.g. Kuermis and Bhumihar in Bihar
- + Illiteracy and lack of awareness among voters



## + Politics of Reservation

E.g. Jats, Marathas, Patel Protests for reservation.

These tend to mobilise people on the basis of caste.

## + Shrinking opportunities for certain castes in their 'traditional occupation'

Jats } → Agriculture  
Patidars }

↓  
Hence, the feeling of relative deprivation evoke caste allegiances.

Such identity politics may result in short-term benefits for the certain sections of citizens but is detrimental in the long run and this phenomenon must be nipped in the bud. An overhaul in the political culture is imperative.

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Q.4) "NGOs function as the conscience of the nation in the field of human rights" Examine the role of NGOs in protecting Human Rights in India with suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

NGOs are part of the voluntary sector which is ~~not~~ <sup>neither</sup> a part of the State as well as the market.

Hence, they function as ~~the~~ the role of filling the gaps left behind by the 2 vis-a-vis citizens. Protection of Human rights of the vulnerable sections is one such domain.

## Role of NGOs in protection of Human rights

① Democratic Rights :- → Increase transparency in electoral democracy by disclosure of information, helping citizens to make better choices. E.g. Association for Democratic Rights

② Socio-economic rights :- → NGOs mobilise the community to protect their rights against the developmental projects of the states. E.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan.

③ Right to Information : Work of  
 the NGOs such  
 as Madhok Kisan Shakti Sangathan  
(MKSS)

④ Right to life :  
 Prisoners' rights → Amnesty International :

⑤ Livelihood Rights : →  
 NGOs help in organising ~~the~~  
 vulnerable and rural communities  
 into SHGs and Producer cooperatives  
 building Social Capital  
 In Addition, NGOs also assist in  
 better penetration of Govt. schemes  
 and programmes. Positive relationships  
 between the three arms: State,  
 Market (SR) and NGO is a must  
 for a vibrant welfare state.  
 The

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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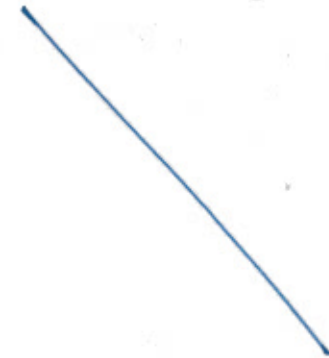
Q.5) Is the government's decision to consider juveniles, above 16 years of age, as adults for heinous crimes justifiable? Give your opinion

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The government came out with Juvenile Justice Act in 2017 which entails the provision of trying juveniles above 16 years of age as adults in cases of heinous crimes.

## Justification

- ① Increasing crimes against women by juveniles shakes the conscience of the nation. E.g. Nirbhaya case.
- ② There is no universal justification for setting 18 years as attainment of mental maturity (No scientific backing)
- ③ Rise in Juvenile Delinquency
- ④ The act entails examination whether the ~~in~~ on case-by-case basis whether the juvenile must be treated as adult. ~~to~~ Juvenile Justice Boards) → Hence there are adequate safeguards.



Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	

## Arguments against

- ① Retributive approach to justice rather than reformative
- ② No deterrence: as juveniles may not have the information and ability to examine the consequences of their actions.
- ③ Safeguards not based on scientific enquiry
- ④ State fleeing from its responsibility to ensure basic value education to children which result in such acts
- ⑤ Result in criminalization of Juveniles  
Hence, it can be said that this is a ~~no~~ decision is questionable on certain grounds. But if there are proper safeguards and reformative approach is ensured, better results can be expected.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.6) Process of urbanisation have played a significant role in reinforcing the role of manual scavengers in urban areas. Discuss.

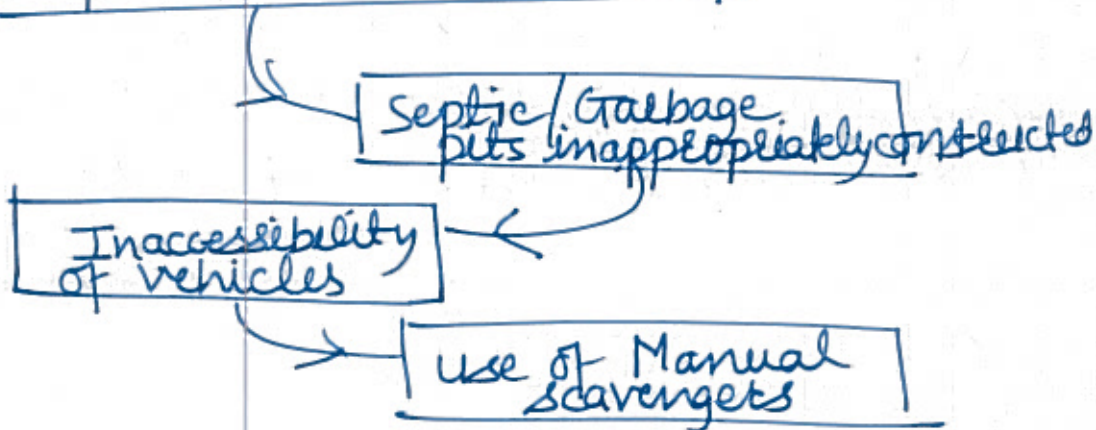
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Death of 5 Manual Scavengers in Delhi in Dec, 2018 again brought the issue of manual scavengers in urban areas to the light

Manual scavengers are sanitation workers who  $\$$  clean and dispose hazardous biological/~~#~~ sanitary waste without minimum of protection.

Urbanisation  
Reinforcement of the role of Manual Scavengers ~~in~~ by the process of urbanisation  $\therefore \rightarrow$

① Unplanned Urbanisation



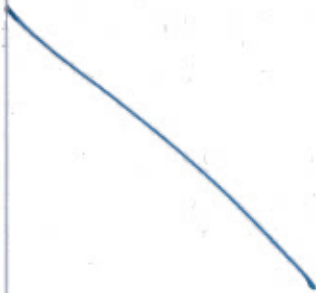


- ② Urbanisation → Prevalance of Open latrines  
 Use of Manual scavengers ←
- ③ Anonymity in urban areas  
 ↳ Vulnerable individuals agreeing to the work of Manual scavenging.
- ④ Employment of Manual Scavengers by Municipal bodies themselves (through contractors)
- ⑤ Urban areas → Money income for Manual scavenging → individuals take up.

Despite ~~A~~ laws such as Prohibition of Manual Scavenging and their rehabilitation, the practice continues because of the apathy of the society and the authority. The Supreme court in Safai Karamchahi andolan v/s UoI ordered complete ban on this and payment of compensation

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.7) "Despite implementation of various programmes for eradication of poverty by the government in India, poverty is still existing. Explain by giving reasons.

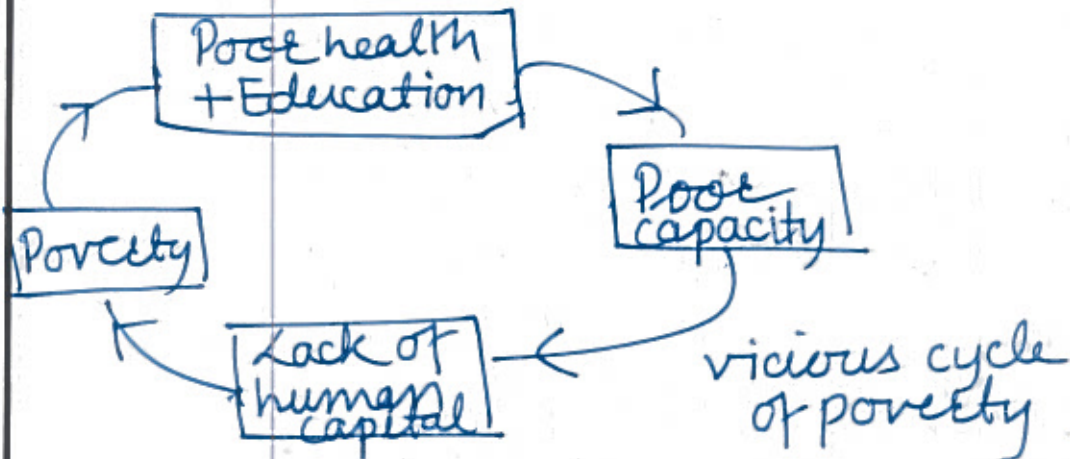
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

According to the Rangarajan Committee, around 20% of the Indians are below poverty line. Although, ~~the~~ poverty has come down steadily since 1970s, yet continues to remain a big impediment despite the implementation of various programmes.

## Reasons

- ① Poor Design of Poverty eradication Programs: Leads to
  - i) Inclusion errors
  - ii) Exclusion errors
  - iii) Embezzlement of funds
- ② Poor Implementation
- ③ Lack of focus on skill generation
- ④ Lack of focus on ~~po~~ agriculture

- ⑤ Lack of capacity generation -  
 ↳ Poor quality of social services (health education)



~~The~~ Team Deaze talks about different different dimensions of poverty in India that reinforce each other such as social poverty (caste, etc.) and economic poverty. Failure to address these have led to persistence of poverty.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	



Q.8) "Efforts to combat violence against women have undergone extensive changes over the years. In light of the statement discuss the role played by SHGs in combating the same.

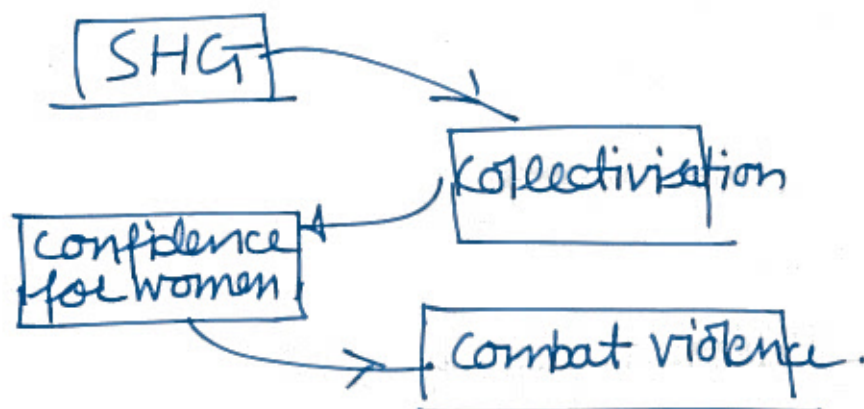
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

~~So~~  
SHG helps in

- + Generation of social capital
- + Economic independence of women
- + Platform to discuss family issues

~~Int~~

This create a pool of women who can even intervene in domestic violence matters.



Successful enterprising also raises  
social standing of the women .

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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<b>Total</b>	



Q.9) For all our unity in diversity claims, India has not been able to accept people with disabilities. Critically examine

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

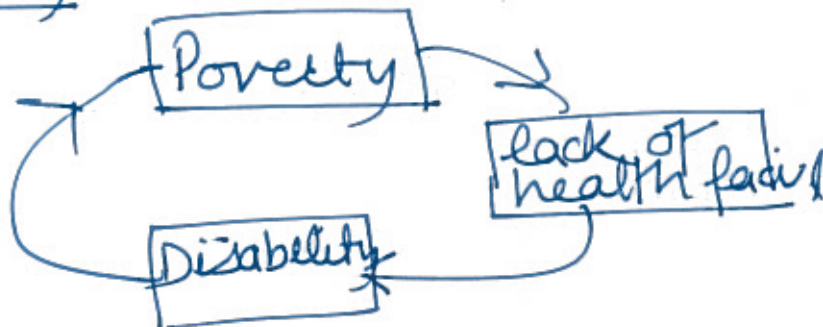
Disabled People: → India has 208 lakh family comprising of Disabled as per census 2011.

## Exclusion of Disabled

+ Religious beliefs: → fruits of Karma

+ Inaccessibility due to infrastructure

+ Poverty



+ Social Stigma

The govt. came out with Protection of people with disability Act. → conditions will improve.

In addition social stigma needs to be addressed

→ Breaking prejudices and stereotypes .

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.10) How far do you think that reservation policy of India has benefited the vulnerable sections of our society? Is there a need for its rationalization to arrest the rising demands of reservations in India? Substantiate giving suitable arguments.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.11) Establish the linkage between poverty and inclusive development in Indian context. Suggest appropriate solutions in context of "aspirational district programme"

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Poverty is a multi-dimensional concept that entails de relative deprivation at the 3 counts.

- i) Economic Capital
- ii) Social Capital
- iii) Economic Capital

Sustained Poverty (in absolute numbers) is one of the primary reasons for the underdevelopment of the country with one-fifth of our population falling below the poverty line (Rangarajan Committee)

Linkage between Poverty and inclusive Development

Poverty has following dimensions which hamper inclusive development.

① Poverty constitutes a vicious cycle



② Social Steife :-  $\rightarrow$  Relative deprivation creates feeling of injustice and lays ground for social steife which may even become violent and Secessionist. E.g. Left-wing Extremism.

③ Imbalance in development

Poverty is detrimental for the quality of workforce of the nation. This results in the nation losing its comparative advantage.

④ Regional disparities

Geographical concentration of poverty creates ground for loss of economic efficiency. This contrast with islands of prosperity.

⑤ Gives rise to communalism :-  $\rightarrow$

Relative deprivation lays ground for exploitation by communal elements. E.g. Mappila Revolt.

## Solutions

The govt. has come out with the "Aspirational districts programme" to address the underdevelopment of 100 backward districts through special interventions including incentive mechanism. This entails

- ① Improvement in human indicators such as Maternity Mortality Rate, Infant Mortality Rate
- ② creation of physical infrastructure e.g. rural roads.
- ③ Increasing livelihood opportunities by Public works programmes.

Dr. Amartya Sen in his 'capability approach' says that poverty is the biggest hindrance to development and it can be eradicated only by raising the capabilities of the people → freedom to make life choices

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.12) Despite various efforts taken by successive governments the dropout rate is still high in our country. Discuss. How far has RTE been effective in addressing that?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Due to various interventions of the government such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, enrollment rate has shows a continuous improvement. However, the persistent high rate of dropout is a serious ~~concern~~ impediment towards the goal of universal education.

## Reasons for high dropout rate

- ① Poor educational standards in government schools especially in rural areas.
- ② Poverty → which forces children to take up petty employment
- ③ Absence of vocational training which creates no perceived advantage of education for poor people
- ④ Poor attitude towards women education and early marriages.

The Right to Education Act which was passed in 2005 aims to at universal education by:

- ① Creating a rights-based framework for education.
- ② No detention policy <sup>(NDP)</sup> to encourage retention (till class 8)
- ③ Teacher's training and standardisation to raise quality of education.

RTE has been successful to ensure more than 90% Gross enrolment ratio. However, it has not achieved commensurate success in reducing in the dropout rates. This is because.

- ① NDP is not complemented by Comprehensive and continuous Evaluation. Hence, the students are not able to ~~face~~ the requirement at higher levels (Beyond class 8)
- ② Inefficient teachers despite training programs.

How can dropout rate be brought down?

- ① Improving personnel quality by better recruitment policy and better service conditions.
- ② Responsibility to Local Bodies and community participation (Parents' audit)
- ③ Improving educational outcomes which are poor as pointed out by ASER Report (low, arithmetic, literacy skills)
- ④ Use of conditional cash transfers

The government has been seeking to address the situation using schemes such as Mid-day Meal schemes which has proved effective. More holistic measures are required to reduce the Learning Poverty count as mentioned by Economic Survey 2017-18

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	





Q.13) How far do you agree with the view that the focus on lack of availability of food as the main cause of hunger takes the attention away from ineffective human development policies in India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Food security involves 3As

- ① Accessibility
- ② Availability
- ③ Affordability

Food security has a direct correlation with Hunger. India has ranked 100/121 in the Global Hunger Index which is a cause of concern and points out poor food security.

India has been able to ensure adequate food availability (surplus production of foodgrains) but still hunger persists.

+ The focus on lack of availability as the main cause of hunger is not justified on the following grounds.

- ① Hunger as multiple dimensions

i) Health facilities: (Neonatal and Maternal health)  
(Reproductive health)

ii) Women education & awareness .

iii) Nutritional security .  
(foodgrains + vegetables + Protein sources)

② Regional inequities

→ affects accessibility to food .

③ Poverty

→ affects affordability to food .

④ Human development

→ Lack of development leads to lack of capabilities (Amartya Sen)

Effective Human development policies aims at the expansion

- of
- i) Natural Capital
  - ii) Human Capital
  - iii) Social Capital
  - iv) Economic Capital

Hence, govt. must focus on the following aspects to address hunger

- ① Eradication of Poverty
- ② Universal Healthcare
- ③ Addressing inequality (highlighted by the Oxfam Report)
- ④ Universal Education .
- ⑤ Diverse employment Opportunities (SHG + Self-employment)

Hunger is an expression of ineffectiveness of Human development policies in India which can't be solved ~~is~~ just by ensuring food availability. Lessons can be taken from Bangladesh on how to deal with this issue .

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.14) Subnationalism may drive higher levels of social welfare but they can also result in violent ethnic conflict. Argue by giving suitable illustrations.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Subnationalism refers to a phenomenon where the regional identities of a set of citizens take primacy over the broader national identity.

~~How does subnationalism ensure higher levels of social welfare?~~

Subnationalism expresses itself in the ~~best~~ following forms

- ① Demand for creation of separate state. E.g. Telangana
- ② Do Nativist demand for employment quotas  
E.g. Marathas.
- ③ Secessionist tendencies.  
E.g. Nagaland.

In most of the cases, subnationalism is driven by a sense of relative deprivation or ~~exclusion~~

of economic opportunities.

## Role of Subnationalism in ensuring Social Welfare

- ① Helps in addressing regional disparities and imbalances in development. E.g. Jharkhand, Telangana.
- ② Precluding Secessionist tendencies thus pre-empting social strife.
- ③ Protection of linguistic Minorities  
 E.g. Creation of linguistic states (Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh)
  - ↳ Education
  - ↳ Employment.

However, in its extreme form Subnationalism may result in violent ethnic conflict. This happens when.

- ① Subnationalism ~~is~~ includes contempt towards 'others'  
 E.g. Anti-Bihari stance in Maharashtra.

- ② Misuse by political parties : Maharashtra
- ③ Communal tendencies : 'Cleansing of Kashmiri Pandits'
- ④ Subnationalism based on regional-cum-tribal identities. E.g. NSCN in Nagaland.

Hence, Subnationalism is a double-edged sword. The Union must take adequate steps to address its subnational assertions in a timely manner. Otherwise, it can create the grounds for severe ethnic violence.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.15) With the rapid socio-economic changes and urbanization in recent years, the valuable cultures and traditions of the minorities in India are under severe threat and in some cases face extinction. In light of the above statement discuss the steps taken by government of India to reverse the above mentioned trend.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Indian State is obligated to protect the cultures and traditions of the minorities. It is enshrined in the constitution under article 29, 30.

How does rapid socio-economic changes and urbanisation create threat for minority cultures

- ① Homogenization of culture :
- ② Standardisation of Education system  
→ Minority language under threat [loss of tribal languages]
- ③ Demands of Economic System  
→ focus on skills (Minority educational institutes unequipped)
- ④ Working parents and Nuclear families  
→ limited passing on of minority traditions over generations

⑤ Minority culture finding limited place in 'National culture'.

Steps taken by the govt  
~~How do these developments create threat for~~

Impact

- ① Disaffection among minorities
- ② Loss to syncretic culture of India.
- ③ Social strife

Steps taken by government

- ① Holidays for minority festivals.
- ② Exhibition of minority culture.  
 e.g. Republic day Parade
- ③ Use of Social Media to promote minority culture by Ministry of culture
- ④ Expenditure from exchequer to protect minority culture. e.g. Maintenance of Zoroastrian last rites structures



⑤ Creation of Traditional Knowledge Digital library

⑥ Promotion of regional languages  
 → Govt. came out with digital dictionaries for official languages.

Protection of minority rights is the essence of India and makes it a vibrant Democracy. All possible steps must be taken to protect their traditions and cultures.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
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Content	
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Q.16) Women constitutes almost fifty percent of the population in India, however, their social, economic and political well-being is not similar to their male counterpart. In this context, examine the role played by women's organization in improving women's condition.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Low rank of India in Gender Parity Index points out that despite various ~~deve~~ initiatives Indian women is long distance away from achieving parity with their male counterparts.

This can be justified from the following observations: →

## ① Social Disparity

- + Sexual harassment of women
- + Low status in family
- + Low educational achievement due to lack of focus on women education.

## ② Economic Disparity

- + Low labour force participation rate (27%)
- + Low income for same work
- + ~~feminisation~~ feminisation of informal sector

## ③ Political Disparity

+ Low representation in the Legislatures.

+ Women reservation still stuck (Parliament)

Role of ~~wo~~ played by Women's Organisations in improving women's condition

① Self-employment through Self-help groups. Eg. Role played by Self-employed women Association (SEWA)

② Protest against Sexual Harassment  
E.g. Various organisation protested after Bhanwati Devi Case

↓  
Led to Vishaka guidelines.

③ Women Skilling. E.g. Balefoot College

④ Action Stringent Action against Domestic violence. E.g. National commission for women.

⑤ Voluntary and spontaneous act Organisations. E.g. Gulabi Gang

Women's organisation have played a significant role in women upliftment. But there is a criticism that they don't voice the concerns of women from the marginalised sections and also mostly focus on urban areas

Nevertheless, the greater onus must be on state to address these challenges.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.17) To what extent globalization has affected the rural life in India? Critically Analyze.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Globalisation refers to fast-paced transmission of people, ideas and goods across geographical boundaries.

More than 60% of Indian population resides in rural areas. The rapid ~~to~~ impact of Globalisation on rural India can be seen by the rapid diffusion of Fast moving consumer goods in rural market -

## Impact of Globalisation on Rural life

### (i) Cultural changes :-

- i) change in dressing style
- ii) change in junk & food habits  
→ junk foods, cold drinks
- iii) ~~Ec~~ Festivals  
→ use of electric lighting on Diwali
- iv) Transport  
→ use of auto rickshaws.

v) Family Structures: Disruptions due to migration of youth to urban centres.

## Economic Life

- i) Technology in Agriculture  
E.g. Tractors.
- ii) Service Sector in rural areas.  
→ Havelis as hotels.  
(Tourism)
- iii) Banking in rural areas.

## Social Life

- i) Use of Social media due to mobile penetration.
- ii) Feminisation of agriculture and female heads of families
- iii) Inter-caste marriages  
→ Weath by Khap Panchayats.

However, the rural life is still marked by its traditional attributes such as:

- i) Prevalence of caste system
- ii) Agriculture as the main economic activity
- iii) Gender inequity
- iv) Family and kin based society

There is a need that the rural life loses its negative attributes and <sup>imbibe</sup> ~~apply~~ the positive characteristics from globalisation

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.18) What do you mean by "Communalism" and "Religious Fundamentalism"? Explain the impact of communalism and religious fundamentalism on social and democratic fabric of Indian Society

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian Independence was attained <sup>along</sup> with the unfortunate Partition of country on communal lines. Even after 70 years of independence, the ghosts of communalism continue to haunt us

## Communalism

+ Refers to an ideology that in its mild form holds that the interests of individuals belonging to a religious community are similar

+ In its extreme form it holds that the interest of different communities are opposite.

## Religious Fundamentalism

+ Refers to an ideology that entails strict interpretation and narrow application of fundamental tenets of religion

+ In its extreme form it entails the idea that one's religion is superior to others.



+ Nothing to do with religion in personal life. Only religious identities

+ Strict Public expression of Religious tenets and rituals.

Communalism and Religious fundamentalism are 2 sides of a coin. Both feed into each other

Communalism



Religious fundamentalism

Impact of communalism and religious fundamentalism on social and democratic fabric

④  
① secession  
Social

i) social strife between different communities and Ghettoisation  
E.g. Post-Godhra Gujarat

- ii) Communal Violence. E.g. Expulsion of Kashmiri Pandits
- iii) Loss of Social Capital. E.g. Kairang.
- iv) Communal Violence. E.g. Muzaffarnagar riots.

## Democratic fabric

- ① Curtailing of religious freedom.  
→ attacks on religious shrines.  
E.g. Babri Masjid, Akshardham
- ② Terrorist activities & Militancy  
E.g. attack on parliament
- ③ Communalisation of Politics.  
E.g. AIMIM
- ④ Human rights violation. E.g. Mob violence  
For development and peace the communal and fundamentalist tendencies must be nipped in the bud.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.19) Empowerment of women in India remains a distant dream. In this context, how successful has National Commission for Women been in fulfilling its mandate? Also, list out challenges faced by the institution and suggest suitable measures to tackle them.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Women empowerment in India remains a work in progress. Govt. constituted National Commission of Women for protection of gender rights. (Constitutional body)

## Evaluation of NCW

- ① Success in addressing issues of domestic violence.
- ② Property rights of women.
- ③ Successful in addressing Dowry related issues
- ④ Addressing misogynist behaviour by individuals at high offices, celebrities.

④ However, it has ~~not~~ been achieved limited success in following grounds

- ① Marital rape
- ② Rights of girl child
- ③ Sexual harassment at workplace

## Challenges faced

- ① Funding issue → suo moto addressing of cases becomes difficult
- ② No independent investigative mechanism
- ③ Inadequate discussion on Rep Annual report.

## Measures needed :- →

- ① Create regional offices
- ② Ensuring cooperation by State govt.
- ③ Effective investigative powers
- ④ Collaboration with NHRC (II ARC Recommendation)

NCW is an effective mechanism to protect gender rights but it needs to be backed up by proper implementation mechanisms. Only then the trust and credibility of the institution will increase.

Feedback( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



Q.20) "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) began when industries understood that businesses cannot succeed in a society that fails." In this context, illustrate the role of CSR in bringing about social transformation.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Corporate Social Responsibility refers to the Obligation of the Corporate Sector towards the society in which it operates. It is not only restricted to funding but includes

- i) Contribution to developmental Projects -
- ii) Compensation to victims of displacement
- iii) Curbing Monopoly and disclosure of information.

## Importance of CSR

- ① Acknowledging that the use of resources by the corporate is owed to the contribution of citizens at large
- ② Corpo Business owes their existence and functioning ~~of~~ to the social milieu.

③ Obligation to maintain social harmony

Role of CSR in bringing about social transformation

① Provides a contribution to provision of social services such as health and education.

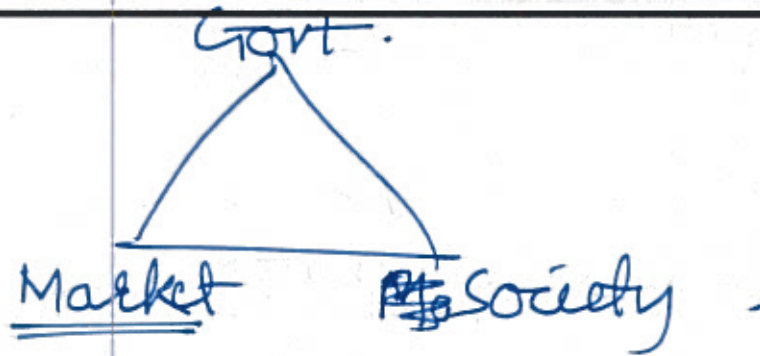
E.g. ITC → Education  
 Reliance foundation  
 ↳ health.

② Employment of local youth  
 E.g. Tata Steel.

③ Contribution to women empowerment

④ Social messages through advertisement  
 → brings about behavioural changes

⑤ Attacking social prejudices and stereotypes. E.g. NDTV campaign



All 3 are mutually responsible to each other

In pursuance of this idea, the govt. codified the CSR by being under legislation.

However, the corporates have been criticised for doing the base minimum to fulfill their obligation and not brought substantial transformation as in other western countries

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
<b>Total</b>	



# ForumIAS

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Marks	Good	Average	Below Average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0

\*Subject to change without prior notice.

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